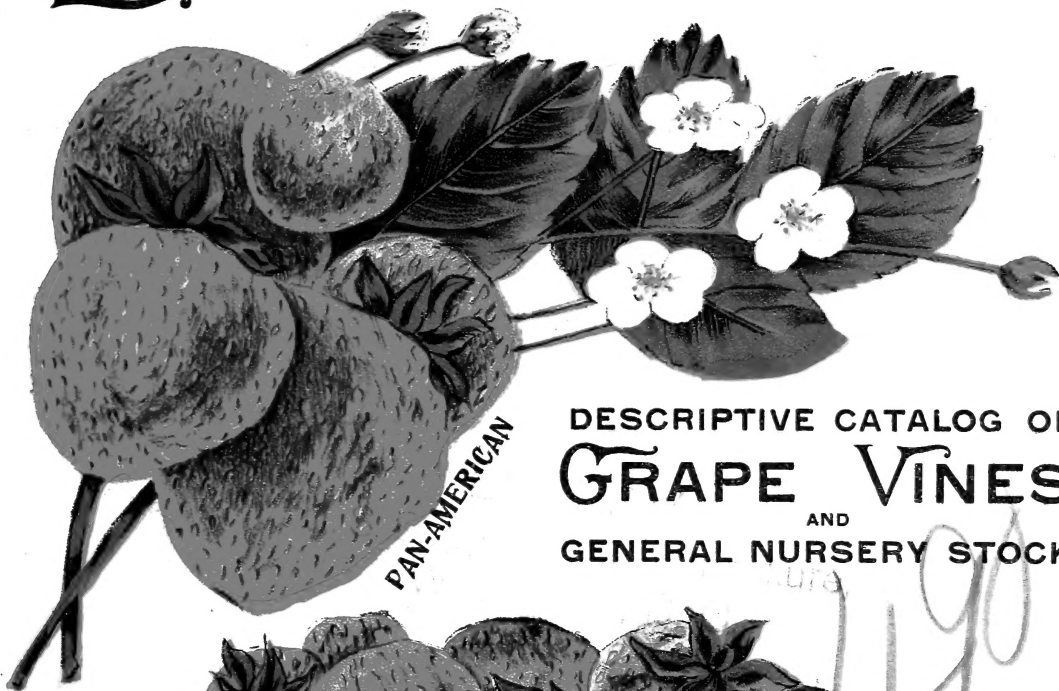


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6261
ESTABLISHED 1875

SPRING 1909



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF
GRAPE VINES
AND
GENERAL NURSERY STOCK



Lewis Roesch & Son
Fredonia
N.Y.

The Pan-American and Autumn Strawberries

ARE NOT ONLY FALL BEARERS BUT

TRUE PERPETUAL BEARERS

THE ONLY ONES KNOWN

They always bear whenever weather conditions are so they can. In spring they blossom and bear just like other varieties. After that they put out more buds, blossom and bear, so that there is but a short intermission between June and July berries. From the latter half of July until hard frost kills them one can see blossoms, green and ripe fruit on them at all times. If taken into a greenhouse, we believe they would bear all winter. In sections having no severe frost, we doubt not but they would bear perpetually, so long as food and water are supplied, until worn out by old age. Nor are they interesting novelties only, but real business berries. They yield enough to pay and pay big. If anything they are inclined to overbear.

The **PAN-AMERICAN** is a chance seedling found growing among plants of the Bismarck. It is a hermaphrodite or perfect flowering variety.

It is a hardy and healthy grower, but does not produce many runners, for which reason it will be a long time before it becomes common. It is, however, a remarkable stooler, and is propagated by dividing the stools.

The fruit is large as Clyde or better, smooth, and colors up evenly all over. No green tips. In quality and flavor it is very good indeed.

As to its productiveness, we certify that from 125 plants, of which 44 were planted October 1, and balance April 16, and blossoms kept off until July 1, were picked during August 340 ounces, September 691 ounces, October 406 ounces, November 31 ounces, total 1,468 ounces, or over 91 lbs. of fine luscious berries. Is there anything to beat that?

In the spring following fruitage, divide these old plants and replant all that have new roots on them, together with what runners they may have produced.

Replant every spring and pick the fruit in the fall. Although they bear in the spring also like others, still owing to the higher value of fall berries, it pays better to concentrate their energy on the fall crop. This is done by cutting off all the blossoms that appear in the spring.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

September 16th, 1902.

On my official inspection of the strawberry plantation (Pan-American) I find this day at least 5,000 plants with both green and ripe fruit, and I consider it a valuable acquisition. The plant is a strong grower, exceptionally free from rust, a prolific bearer and quality of fruit fine.

J. J. BARDEN,

Nursery and Orchard Inspector for the New York State Department of Agriculture.

AWARD OF SILVER MEDAL

At Pan-American Exposition for continuous display of a new seedling strawberry, named Pan-American, from July 18th to November 2d.

EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO ANY STRAWBERRY

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22d, 1904.

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in stating that the strawberries you furnished us twice a week, from August 22d to October 30th, 1903, were equal in every respect to any strawberries we have ever served at the Broezeel (hotel). Our guests were also delighted in having fresh strawberries served to them so late in the fall.

Trusting you will be able to supply us again this year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN E. BOLDT,

Per E. Bert Henshaw, Mgr.

The **AUTUMN** is a seedling of the Pan-American, and like its parent it is a true and reliable fall bearer. It is, however, an even more robust grower than the Pan-American, and will average more fruit per plant. It also produces more runners, but it is a pistillate variety and must have the Pan-American planted along side of it to pollenize it.

The fruit is of about the same size as Pan-American, and of equally good quality, but of somewhat different flavor. It is dark red clear through.

The **Pan-American** and **Autumn** are married and inseparable. No other variety will take the place of either. True, the Pan-American will bear by itself alone, but is of much less practical value without the Autumn. The Autumn is worthless without the Pan-American.

The Best Way

To grow these two varieties is to plant a row of Pan-Americans two and one-half feet apart, and two rows of Autumns on each side of it, two and one-half feet apart and one foot in the row, if to be cultivated with the horse, or one and one-half feet apart each way if by hand only. This requires ten times as many Autumns as Pan-Americans. Then cut the green fruit off the Pan-Americans as fast as it forms, using them for pollen bearing only, to fertilize the Autumns with. On spring set plants remove all the buds on the Pan-Americans until common varieties are ripe. This will give them a chance to grow and get well established for late summer and fall bearing. This proves to be altogether the most profitable and satisfactory way to grow them.

See price list on page 39.

THREE NEW BABY RAMBLERS

White, Pink and Rose Colored

The original Baby Rambler Rose, or Dwarf Crimson Rambler, as predicted by us three years ago, has become exceedingly popular, and made a demand for similar roses in other colors, three of which have already been supplied. But inasmuch as they are very similar to the Crimson Baby Ramblers, except in color, and also for lack of room here, we refrain from describing each one, and only repeat a short description of the original.

THE CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER

Or Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler, is indispensable because

- 1st. It always blooms the first season planted.
- 2d. Blooms every day from June to November.
- 3d. Its great trusses of intensely crimson flowers are just like those of the justly prized Crimson Rambler.
- 4th. It is very dwarf, and devotes its energies to the production of flowers rather than long thorny brambles.
- 5th. Very hardy. Hardy as the Crimson Rambler.
- 6th. Very healthy and robust, and free from disease and insect enemies as its namesake.
- 7th. It is invaluable as a specimen plant, for clumps, for edging along drives, for low hedges, for pot culture, for forcing in greenhouses, everywhere, in parks, cemeteries, etc.

Here are the new candidates :

Katherine Zeimet, or White Baby Rambler.

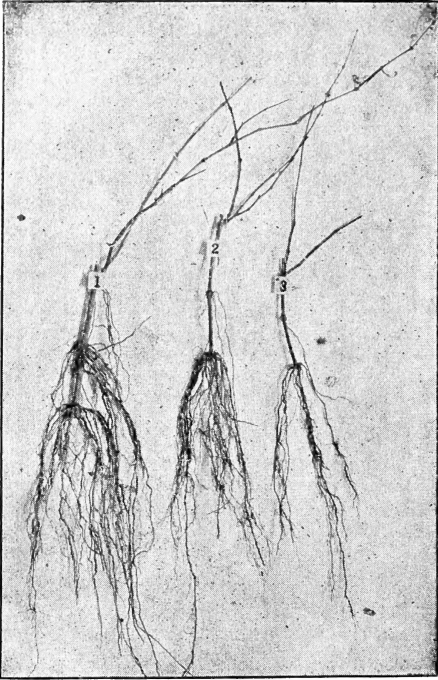
Maman Levavasseur (Baby Dorothy), or Pink Baby Rambler.

Annie Mueller, or Rose Colored Baby Rambler.

All perpetual bloomers, and otherwise very much like the Crimson Baby Rambler, except in color.

See price list on page 42.

Planting Directions and Suggestions



Grape Vines reduced to 1-16 natural length and caliber.
1 represents a 2-year No. 1; 2 a 1-year No. 1,
and 3 a 1-year No. 2 vine.

everything may be planted in the fall. Still, if it is spring, do not put the planting off until fall, as you would thus lose a season's growth.

Preparation of Ground—Pulverize the soil thoroughly at least twelve inches deep. Plow sod ground early enough to become thoroughly rotten before planting. But if not practical to do so, then plow into lands the width of rows and plant into the dead furrows. Harrow ground thoroughly to make surface soil mellow, with which to cover the roots. Excellent results are often obtained in this way. If coarse manure is applied it should be plowed in. But well rotted manure is much better and should only be harrowed in so as to remain near the surface. Of commercial fertilizers unleached hard wood ashes are best, especially on leachy soil. Next best is bone dust.

Planting Trees—Stake the ground out into straight rows both ways, driving a stake two feet long where the trees are to stand. Dig the holes wide and deep enough to hold the roots without crowding or bending, and keep driving the stake down so it will stand where first put, when the hole is dug. Cut smoothly all broken or bruised roots back to sound wood. Prune each shoot, forming the top, back to one bud. During the summer rub off all buds that start along the body except five or six that may be wanted for a top. Plant same depth as the tree stood in the nursery, or a trifle deeper, always on the same side of the stake and in the same manner as recommended for grape vines. The distance trees are planted apart should be regulated by the quality of soil, thrift of variety, etc. A strong growing variety on rich soil under thorough cultivation, will grow larger and needs proportionately more room than a poor grower on poor soil. Peach trees may be planted between apple trees each way to good advantage, requiring three times as many peach trees as apple. By the time the apple trees need the room the peaches will be past their prime and may be removed. Dwarf pears may be planted among Standards in the same way, or the space may be filled up with small fruits as strawberries, currants, and especially gooseberries, to which a partial shade seems beneficial.

Conditions of Success—Fruit culture depends for success on the same conditions as ordinary farming. These are mainly liberal fertilizing, a careful preparation of ground, proper care and culture at the right time, and a judicious selection of varieties suited to the soil, climate, purpose and market. First of importance for fruit growing is a dry soil. Ground too wet for winter wheat should be under drained, unless plowing it up into narrow lands with deep dead-furrows between be sufficient.

What to Plant—Plant mainly of varieties that are generally successful and such as do best in your own neighborhood, but do not confine yourself to them alone. Try other well recommended kinds and new varieties. Be enterprising. If you are the first in a community who learns of the merits of a new kind, you may get more satisfaction and money out of a small lot of them than you would out of a large lot of common kinds. Select, principally, varieties of robust constitution that are hardy, healthy, good growers and bearers, for what avail is high quality, beauty and size, if they bear little or not at all on account of feeble growth and health?

When to Plant—The best time to plant everything excepting Strawberries, Black Raspberries and perhaps Peaches is fall, say from October 15th until the ground freezes up. The next best time is as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work. In case the ground to be planted is exposed to severe winds or else is so damp as to heave in winter, all stock had better be planted in spring. This, however, does not apply to the South, where the winters are mild,

Waste Places—On many farms there are places that are too stony or steep for cultivation, but are otherwise fertile, in fact virgin soil. These, if dry, are useful for growing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches and nuts. Plant your trees and mulch them heavily so that nothing else will grow within six feet. Keep the undergrowth down with the bush hook, and the trees will soon grow up into bearing size. In such places they may as well be allowed to branch from the ground up, so that most of the fruit can be picked without the use of ladders. Keep the lower part of these trees painted with pine tar, to prevent their being barked by mice and rabbits.

Overbearing is a prolific source of poor fruit, as well as weakness, disease and death to fruit trees, shrubs and vines. This is principally on account of the tax on their vitality by the bearing of seed. Two thousand fruits on a tree, measuring five bushels, are worth much less in market, while they tax the tree twice as much as one thousand fruits would, measuring the same number of bushels. Every fruit grower, ambitious of success, will heroically remove, when about half grown, all, beyond what the tree ought to bear, consistent with good fruit, health and crop, leaving, of course, the best.

Care of Stock when Received—When the stock arrives, unpack and plant at once. Should it, however, appear frozen, do not unpack, but cover it up in a cool, dark cellar, or other convenient place where it may thaw out gradually. Freezing does not injure plants, but rapid thawing with exposure to light and air does. If not ready to plant when received, heel them in, in a dry place, protected both against sun and sweeping winds. Dig a trench deep enough to hold the vines, plants or trees, open the bundles and spread them out against the side of the trench; cover them with a layer of soil, which press firmly against the roots to exclude air, put on another layer of stock and soil, etc., until completed, taking great care to keep the different varieties separate and well labeled. If the vines and plants are to be left heeled in over winter, both root and top must be well covered with earth, and over that place a cover of coarse horse manure and other litter to insure safety. Trees are heeled in leaning with prevailing wind at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees, and buried one-third to one-half of their length. The remainder may be covered with evergreen boughs or other brush, but nothing that would attract mice.

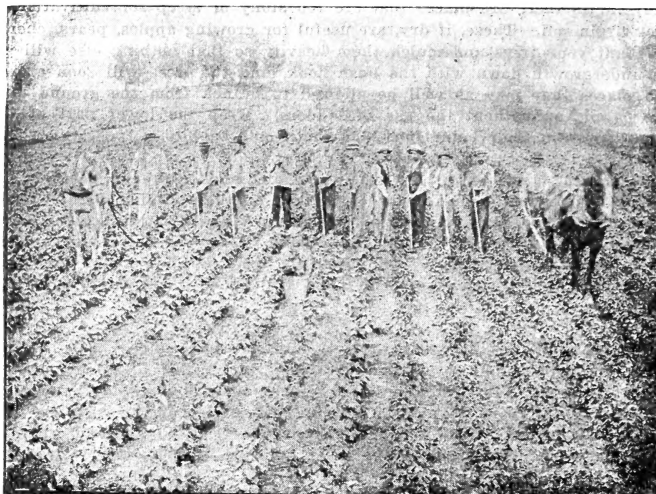
Books on Fruit Growing—Parties desiring further information on the subject of fruit growing are referred to the list of Horticultural publications on page 35.

GRAPES

Selection of Varieties—Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from among the multitude of varieties offered. To such we would say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the planter in his selection that he has usually but a comparatively small number to select from, and often too few indeed. In the extreme North the seasons are short, and winters severe, so that none but the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown, nothing else is wanted. For family use, only the best that can be well grown are desirable; for market, the most profitable only. What those are, each particular locality and market must determine. The most profitable in one locality and market may or may not be so in another. For keeping and distant shipping, tough skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

Varieties of the Labrusca class, to which belongs the Concord, succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other and are particularly recommended for planting in the North and North-west. To this class belong the varieties: Early Daisy, Early Ohio, Early Victor, Eaton, Lucile, McPike, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes, Worden, etc. Varieties of the Riparia class such as Elvira, Etta, Missouri Riessling, etc., seem better adapted to the South and Southwest. Hybrids containing foreign blood, as Agawam, Wilder, etc., are not as reliable as some other varieties, being more or less subject to rot and mildew in unfavorable localities and seasons, yet they are of the best for all purposes where they do succeed. Large to very large in bunch and berry, good keepers and shippers, strong growers, productive, and of the best quality. Varieties we cannot recommend have been omitted from the descriptive part of this catalogue, but as we still have some vines, and more or less call for them, we keep them in price list.

New Varieties—Not all new varieties that are being constantly introduced are improvements but many of them are, and some prove to be magnificent triumphs of horticulture, to know which is well worth a trial of them all. In this age of close competition it becomes necessary for the fruit grower, if he would make the most of his opportunities, to make himself at once thoroughly acquainted with all varieties that are at all suitable for his locality. To which end he will give



Hoeing and Cultivating Grape Vines in our Nursery

variety that is subject to mildew here may be more or less so in other places. A trial on the spot only can fully settle such matters.

Planting—Strong growing varieties as Concord, Niagara, Rogers' Hybrids, etc., should be planted 8 feet apart each way and weaker growers, as Delaware, Lady, Jessica, etc., some 5 to 7 feet, according to the strength and quality of the soil. In cold climates and exposed situation plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For same reason plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some seven or ten inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. But if the ground be dry and gravelly or sandy, plant them not less than twelve to fifteen inches deep. While planting the vines use care not to let the roots get dry. Cut them back to about a foot long and dig a hole large enough so the roots can be spread out in it, about as they grow in the nursery. Work good, rich, fine and moist surface soil around and amongst the roots until they are all covered, when they should be firmly tramped down. Cover up but partially at first and level off gradually during the season. After planting, trim vines back to within two or three buds of the ground.

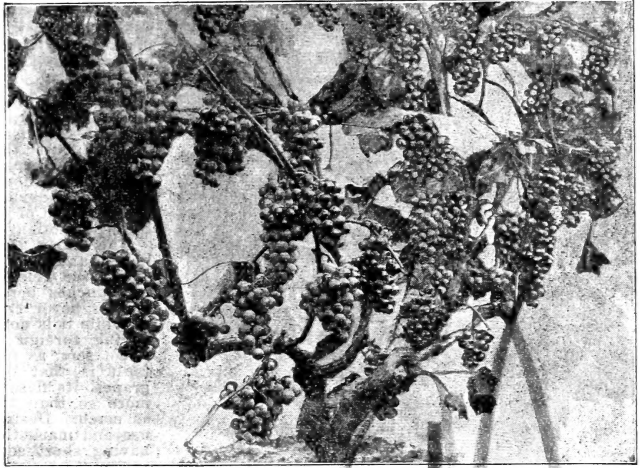
Pruning—The object of pruning is to grow the greatest amount of fruit of the best quality, and at the same time canes enough, and no more, than to produce an equally good crop the next year. If grape vines are not sufficiently pruned they bear much more fruit than they are able to perfect. The result is they overbear, often to their permanent injury. The fruit is so small, scraggly and late as to be next to useless, besides they fail to grow and ripen canes strong enough to bear a good crop the next season. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters, which it can perfect. The berries and clusters grow large and ripen early, thus you secure a greater number of pounds of fruit to the vine (though less clusters) of much superior quality, and at the same time strong, well ripened canes for the next year's bearing, and all this without any injury to the vine whatever. If vines do not grow strong enough cultivate better, fertilize and trim close. If too strong and do not bear enough give them more room, either by building the trellis higher or by cutting out every second or third vine. Prune the remaining ones longer so as to cover the space.

Summer Pruning—This is intended to supplement winter pruning. It is done as soon as the new shoots get to be five or six inches long (early in June here) and consists in breaking off all new shoots that neither show flower buds nor are needed for the next season's bearing canes. All further pruning during the summer is harmful.

How to Prune—The first fall after planting, cut the vines back to the ground again, leaving but one spur of three or four buds above ground. Let two canes grow the second season. They ought now to make a growth of from five to eight feet; if so, cut one of them back to three buds in the fall following, and the other to within three or four feet, to bear. Should they have made a larger growth, more may be left; if less, but little, if any. For if the vine is not strong enough

each kind a fair trial in a small way as fast as it is introduced and then plant largely of such as he discovers to be most desirable and profitable. It is our practice to subject each and every candidate for public favor to a trial on our own grounds and to freely give the result to everyone interested. This, however, though valuable in a general way, cannot take the place of a trial on everyone's own grounds, for the reason that a variety which may prove hardy here may not be so in another section having a severer climate or in a location of greater exposure, or one tender here may be hardy enough in a milder climate or more protected situation. Again, a

to force a good growth of wood, it is too weak to bear fruit. As the vines grow older and stronger, from three to five canes may be left to bear (always preferring those that start within a foot of the root), and these trained out in fan shape on stakes or trellises. Two or more year old wood ought always to be cut down as much as possible, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. This mode of trimming and training is called the fan system. But there are many others, the description of which is not within the scope of this catalogue. Whatever system be adopted, the treatment the first two years is practically the same. Grape vines may be trained against buildings, fences, or on stakes and trellises. Wire trellises some five feet high are the best for vineyards. All young vines should be protected, at least the first winter or two, by plowing up to them, or otherwise covering them with soil. The pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall in the autumn and before the sap starts in the spring, although a little bleeding will do them no harm.

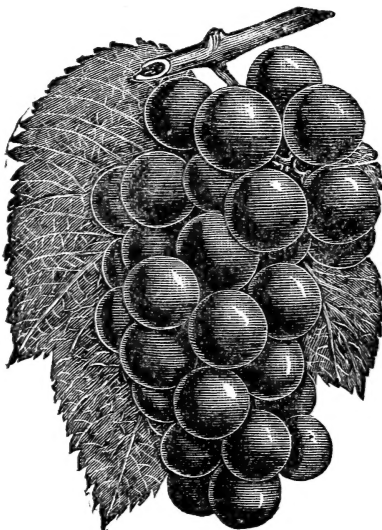


Early Daisy Vine in Bearing

Yield—In ordinary vineyard culture from two to four tons per acre, and from five to fifteen pounds per vine, according to variety, is a fair average yield. However, six to eight tons per acre are sometimes produced and single vines have been known to yield bushels of fruit.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 38



Moore's Early— $\frac{1}{4}$ Size

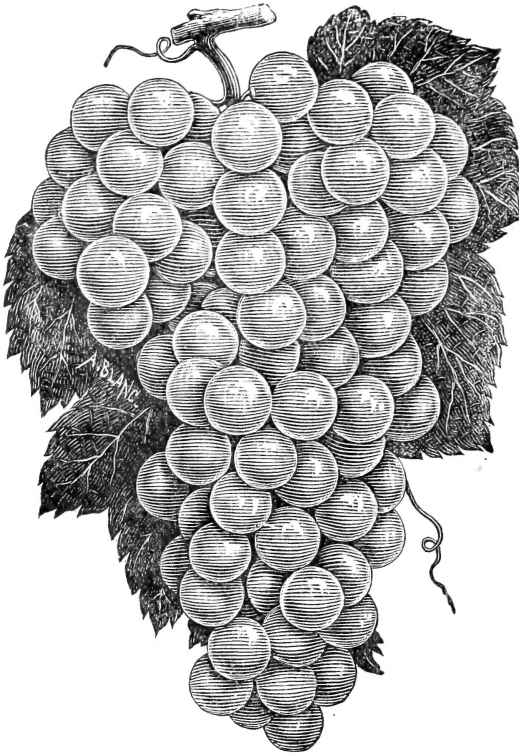
Agawam—(Rogers No. 15.) A large, red grape, ripening with the Concord. Sweet, and of a rich, aromatic flavor. A rank grower and very productive. One of the most reliable of Rogers' Hybrids.

Barry—(Rogers No. 43.) Black. Ripens before Concord. Bunch very large and shouldered. Berry large, flesh tender, flavor sweet and good. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. A beautiful grape.

Brighton—Dark red. Ripens with, or before Delaware. Bunch large, long and shouldered, berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. It yields best if planted among other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Brilliant—New, bright red. Originated in Texas and is said to be a cross between Lindley and Delaware. The vine has proved hardy and healthy here so far. The fruit is of superior quality, and owing to its tough skin, carries and keeps well.

Campbell—Was originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell of Ohio. It is a handsome, large, black grape with blue bloom. Bunch large, usually double shouldered and compact. Its flesh is sweet to the center, but rather hard and pulpy. It is not high flavored but good, not foxy. Its skin is tough and, therefore, a good shipper. It ripens about with the Concord, but colors up much earlier. Very productive. Inclined to overbear and should be pruned closely.



Diamond. Reduced

Catawba—Well known, red. Bunch and berry large and of a rich vinous, refreshing flavor, and best quality. Ripens several weeks after Concord.

Champion—Black. A prolific and profitable early market grape; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore's Early. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy; a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Clinton—Black. Desirable for wine and preserving; bunch and berry small to medium; flesh juicy and spicy; colors up with the Concord, but is not ripe until two or three weeks later. A rank grower and hardy.

Colerain—White. Bunch medium to large; berries medium, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. It ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep until frost without dropping its berries. A vigorous grower, and perfectly hardy and healthy.

Concord—The most extensively planted and generally successful grape in America. Black, bunch and berry large, fair quality, medium early, vine a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Delaware—Red. The standard of excellence. Ripens with or before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; vine very hardy and productive; a slow grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning. Subject to mildew in poor grape sections and seasons.

Diamond—White. A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. Very desirable for both domestic and market purposes.

Diana—Red. Ripens soon after Concord. Sweet and high flavored; bunch medium, short and compact; berry medium. Good keeper and shipper; vine vigorous and fairly productive.

Duchess—White. Ripens soon after Concord. Berry medium, clusters medium to large, very compact, long and shouldered. In flavor and quality the best. Usually hardy and free from disease. A strong grower and productive; also an excellent keeper and shipper.

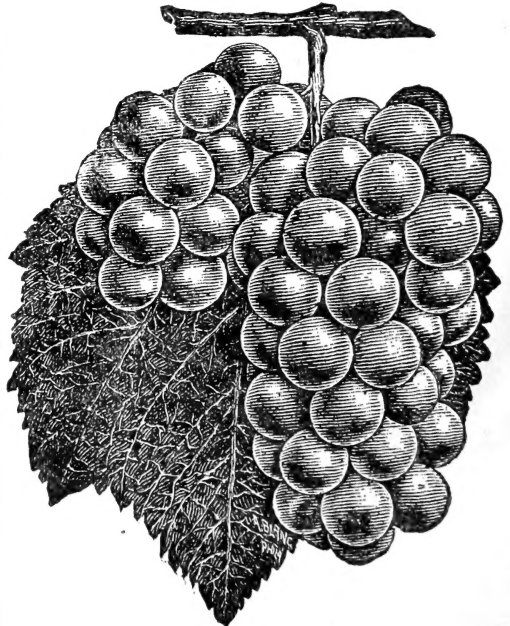
Early Daisy—Black. The earliest known. It ripens a week before Moore's Early, Champion or any other extra early variety and is as hardy, healthy, robust and productive as any. In quality it is better than most, while its shipping qualities are unsurpassed by any other grape. It has never been known to mildew or winter kill. It always yields a full crop, and no matter how heavy a load of fruit it bears it is sure to develop it to perfection.

The Early Daisy is of medium size in both bunch and berry and very compact, reminding one of the Telegraph, although different in shape, its bunches being long rather than round. Its berries never crack or drop from the cluster.

While it is not high flavored like some varieties having foreign blood in them, it is good and sweet soon as fully colored, not foxy. Its worst fault is that like all our purely native early grapes, its flesh is somewhat pulpy, although no more so than that of Moore's Early, if indeed as much. Desirable anywhere for both domestic use and market. Indispensable for cold sections having short seasons.

Early Victor—Black. Ripens early, before Concord and of better quality; of medium size in bunch and berry; sweet, pleasant and not foxy. Vine a strong grower; healthy, hardy and productive.

Eaton—Black. Similar to Worden, but not as early. Its berries are even larger although not so sweet. Neither are its clusters as large and compact.



Ulster Prolific 1/4 Size

Elvira—White. Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower, and as productive as anything we have seen yet. Bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. Highly prized as a wine grape at the South.

Empire State—A white grape of first rate quality, ripening about a week after Concord. Bunch long but slender. Berries medium, sweet, juicy and sprightly. Free from foxiness, skin thin but tough, a good keeper. The vine is a vigorous grower, quite healthy and fairly hardy.

Goethe—(Rogers No. 1.) Light red, bunch large, berries very large, flesh sweet and juicy; ripens about with Catawba. Vine vigorous, rank grower and generally healthy. Good keeper; highly esteemed at the South for table and wine.

Green Mountain—White. Originated in Vermont. A good, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet and of very fine quality. Also known as Winchell.

Green's Early—White. Originated near this place. A good, strong grower, very healthy, hardy and productive. It ripens before Moore's Early, is of fine quality and an excellent shipper. Its bunch and berry are above medium size. A good, reliable, general purpose grape.

Herbert—(Rogers No. 44.) Black; bunch and berry very large, flesh sweet, tender and of good quality. Early, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Isabella—Black. A well-known old variety; bunch and berry large and of good quality. Strong grower and productive, but late and not very hardy.

Ives—Black; colors up early, but does not get fully ripe until after the Concord. Bunch and berry medium; compact. Quality fairly good when fully ripe. Very healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. A generally successful market grape.

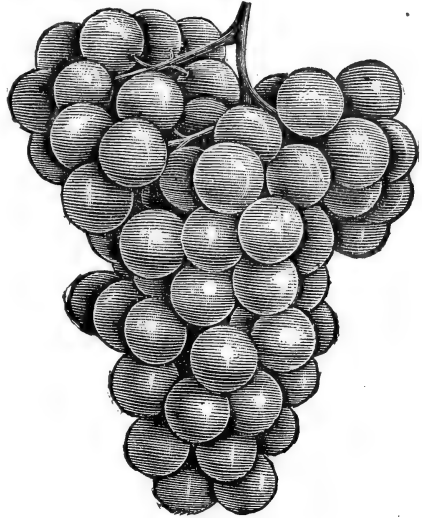
Jefferson—A red grape of the best quality; bunch very large and handsome, often double shouldered, berries medium; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with or before Catawba.

Jessica—A white grape, originated in Canada. Ripens with Moore's Early; small to medium in bunch and berry. Sweet as honey, not foxy. Vine a fair, compact grower, healthy and productive. One of the hardiest.

King—New. Originated near Grand Rapids, Mich. Supposed to be a seedling of the Concord. It is of the same color and flavor but more tender, less seeds and ripens a trifle earlier. Bunch and berry large and very compact. Wood hard and very short jointed. Highly recommended for home use and local market. Awarded medals by both the St. Louis and Pan-American Expositions.

Lady Washington—White. A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba.

Lindley—(Rogers No. 9.) A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord, carries and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of a high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. It seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties, and on clay soil.



Lucile— $\frac{1}{4}$ Size

Lucile—A red grape, ripening between Moore's Early and Worden, and therefore just in season to pack with Diamond and Worden. An excellent trio of our National colors—red, white and blue. In quality it is not quite equal to Worden, but better than Moore's Early; about like the Diamond, which it also resembles in shape and compactness of cluster. But the cluster averages considerably larger.

The Lucile is a most vigorous grower and an enormous bearer, equal to the Niagara in this respect, but it ripens up all its wood to the tips, under a load of fruit, where the Niagara would not ripen over one-half. It has never been known to winter kill, and is probably as hardy as any variety in America. It has never been attacked by the downy mildew or any other disease, except slightly by the powdery mildew at a place and season when other varieties in its vicinity were badly infested. It is exceedingly productive, and will, one season with another, yield as many tons to the acre as either the Concord, Worden, or Niagara. It has often borne four large clusters on a single shoot. We recommend it for both Amateur and Market Culture, but particularly for the latter. The Lucile is a grand good grape for the extreme North, where early, extra hardy varieties are needed.

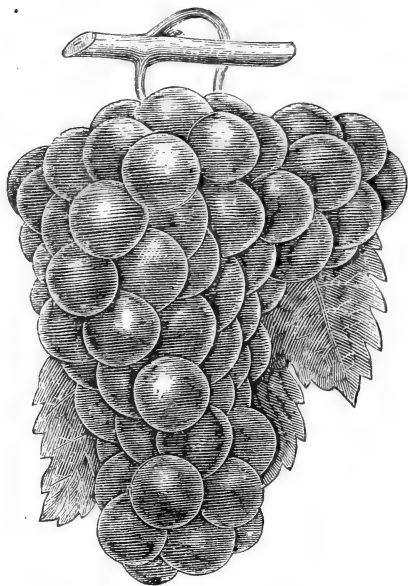
Martha—White. Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry; color greenish, turning yellow when dead ripe. Good as Concord in quality, but sweeter. A good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Massasoit—(Rogers No. 3.) Much like Lindley but several days earlier.

McKinley—New, white. A cross between Niagara and Moore's Early. It ripens with the latter and is equal to the former in growth and productiveness. Bunch and berry large. Very sweet and of high quality. A good shipper and remarkable keeper.

McPike—New, black. Much like the Worden, of which it is said to be a seedling. Claimed to be an improvement on it, larger and better.

Merrimac—(Rogers No. 19.) Black. Ripens about with Concord. Very similar to Wilder, but hardier.



Pocklington— $\frac{1}{4}$ Size

Moore's Early—Black. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large; berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard.

Moyer—This red grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In hardiness, quality, color and size it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower, two weeks earlier (ripening with the Champion), and is free from rot and mildew. Deficient in pollen, and should be planted among Concords to bear well.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape, and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South.

Norton's Virginia—A black wine grape, highly esteemed at the South. Ripens late. Bunch long; berries small. A rank grower, healthy and productive.

Pocklington—White. Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Regal—New, red. Exceedingly productive. A one year vine planted in 1901 on the grounds of Mr. M. Crawford, of Ohio, ripened ten clusters in 1902 and 110 in 1903, the largest weighing 14 ounces. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy. The clusters are medium to large and very compact. Berries large, dark red, juicy; skin thin but tough. Pulp tender releasing seeds easily.

Salem—Dark red. One of the most popular of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, fine flavor. A good keeper; vigorous and productive.

Ulster Prolific—A very desirable red variety. Originated in New York State. Medium in bunch and berry; skin tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. The vine is very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Inclined to overbear. Trim short.

Vergennes—Red. Ripens with or soon after Concord. Bunch of medium size; berry large, skin thick and tough, quality excellent. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive; hardy. A splendid keeper and shipper.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4.) Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, pleasant and of excellent flavor. Vine a good grower and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. A good keeper and shipper.

Woodruff Red—A grape of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry; attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy and does not always color up well. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. It ripens soon after Concord.

Worden—Black. This excellent grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still very valuable for garden and vineyard.

Wyoming Red—Superseded by the Lucile which is a much better bearer, much larger and better every way.

CURRENTS

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The growing of this fruit and the Gooseberry is the easiest and least troublesome, and at the same time among the most profitable of any the fruit grower has to deal with. About the only thing to do is to keep the weeds down and to gather the crop, which latter process does not demand that close attention necessary for other berries. This fruit may be left to hang a week or two after ripe, if necessary, without any harm. It is usually gathered when pickers are not busy with raspberries. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet in the row. On the red and white varieties the fruit is mainly borne on wood two years old, the black varieties on wood one year old. Prune accordingly. To kill worms on currant and gooseberry bushes, dust them with white hellebore while the dew is on. Fertilize liberally.

Yield—About one hundred and fifty bushels per acre and some two or three quarts per bush, but often a great deal more.

Black Champion—The best black currant of European origin. Large in bunch and berry and of fair quality. A very strong, robust grower.

Chantauqua Climbing—A new red currant of remarkable qualities. Berries and clusters large to very large, and of a mild and most excellent flavor. It remains in good order on the bush long after most other varieties are gone. The bush is a very robust, healthy grower and great bearer. It can be easily trained up into a tree or large vine, by tying up the leaders and nipping the laterals, but does not climb of itself like a grape vine. It has been grown to cover a trellis eight feet wide and fourteen feet high in five years, when it bore thirty-two quarts of fruit.

Cherry—Old and tried. Very popular in market on account of its great size and deep red color. Not as productive as others.

Crandall—Black. Exceedingly productive, a rank grower, thoroughly hardy, and free from insect enemies and disease. Of the largest size, and free from that rank odor of other black currants. Unexcelled for pies, jams and jellies.

Fay's Prolific—Red. As large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and of better quality, but the bush is more likely to break down under a heavy crop or in a strong wind than other kinds.

Franco-German—Red. The healthiest, rankest grower, and most productive currant we know of. It holds its foliage longest of any. Its clusters are four to five inches long. Latest of all and holds its fruit in good condition until fall.

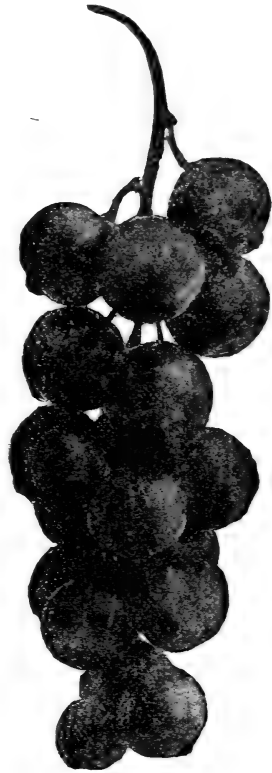
La Versailles—Red. Nearly as large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive, and not quite as acid.

Lee's Prolific—Black. This variety is larger, more productive, sweeter, and of better quality than any of the old black varieties.

North Star—Red. An exceedingly vigorous grower. Extremely hardy, productive and very mild in flavor.

Perfection—New, red. A cross between Fay's P. and White Grape, but superior to either in size of bunch and berry, quality and productiveness. The only small fruit ever awarded the Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Red Dutch—Red. Very productive, good quality, but small.



Perfection Currant

Red Cross—A fine red currant of large size, long clusters and mild flavor. Vigorous and very productive.

Victoria—Red. A strong grower and very productive of bright red berries on very long clusters. Very late and profitable.

White Grape—Large, mild, of excellent quality, and productive. Best of the white varieties for home use and market.

Wilder—New. The largest red currant known and of good quality; mild sub-acid. The bush is a strong, vigorous grower and holds its foliage so well and fresh that its fruit, though ripening early, is kept perfect until late. Very prolific. One of the best.

GOOSEBERRIES

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The Gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the Currant; otherwise its culture is about the same. It is usually picked just as it commences to ripen.

The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

It accommodates itself better to shady situations than any other fruit; indeed partial shade seems to be beneficial. Plant three by five or six feet apart. For mildew spray with a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce liver of sulphur to 1 gallon of water every ten days from the time the leaves start in spring until the fruit is picked. Kill the Currant Worm as directed for currants. It is now claimed that the lime-sulphur spray is a specific for gooseberry mildew and that one thorough application just before the leaves appear is enough for the season.

Yield—Six to eight quarts per bush is a fair crop, but we have grown as many as three pecks on a bush of the Houghton.



Chautauqua

Chautauqua—A very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower and exceedingly productive. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color perfectly free from spines and down, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Downing—The largest of the American varieties. Whitish green, and of good quality; the bush is a strong, stout, upright grower, and quite prolific and healthy.

Houghton—Pale red, medium sized berries, of good quality. A vigorous but slender grower, healthy and very productive.

Industry—Very large, dark red and of a rich, pleasant flavor, but not of robust constitution.

Josselyn—(Red Jacket.) A vigorous, upright growing bush, healthy and productive. Fruit is light red and of about the size of the Downing.

Pearl—About the same if not, indeed, identical with the Downing.

Smith's Improved—Large, yellow; skin thin. Of best quality and unsurpassed for table use and cooking. A good grower and free from mildew.

RASPBERRIES

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For garden culture, raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way, and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and strawberries across the garden will be very convenient to attend to and would be a perpetual source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

For field culture, plant in rows six or seven feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row, and set two to five inches deep, according to the nature of the soil. In the fall or spring following, trim the canes back to within one or two feet of the crown, according to the growth they have made. About in June when the young canes have made a growth of from one and a half to two feet, pinch off the tip ends to make them throw out laterals. This makes them stocky and able to resist high winds. After fruiting, remove all old wood, as the new canes need all the room, and should have all the strength the root is able to furnish.

Red raspberries usually produce many more canes than are desirable for fruiting purposes; only four or five of them should be left to grow in a hill, and the rest hoed off as soon as they appear, the same as weeds.

Yield—A bush is able to bear several quarts, but about two thousand quarts per acre is a fair average yield under ordinary field culture.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Black Diamond—New. Probably the most popular blackcap among market growers. Its great vigor and hardiness, productiveness, large, rich and jet black berries bring it in great demand. Equally valuable for evaporating, canning, market and home use.



Black Diamond

Columbian—Dark red or purple, similar to Schaffer's Colossal, but a much better grower and bearer, larger and firmer. The most prolific raspberry known and the best for canning and drying. Although red it propagates from the tip only and never suckers. Late.

Cumberland—New. The largest black raspberry known, averaging 1/2 inch in diameter. Good and firm as the Gregg but the bush is hardier, having successfully withstood 16 deg. below zero. A strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully productive. Midseason.

Eureka—Early as any, large as Gregg and prolific as Kansas, very firm, and of superior quality. This is saying a good deal, but it is fully deserved.

Gregg—Very large and late. Bush a strong upright grower, productive and very desirable for market and home use.

Kansas—New. Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best black cap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome and of best quality. Very vigorous and productive. Very popular East and West.

Schaffer's Colossal—A most excellent canning berry. Not quite as large as Columbian, nor as

firm and prolific, still by some liked even better because easier to pick.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert—The most extensively planted red raspberry. Fruit bright red, good and very large, bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Medium to late. Land should not be too rich.

Eaton—New. Comes highly recommended as a very strong grower and tremendous bearer. It is one of the bright red berries, larger than Loudon, sprightly and of exquisite flavor. Firm and very handsome.

Golden Queen—New. Similar to the Cuthbert (of which it is a seedling), except in color, which is what its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.



King

King—Prof. W. J. Green, of Ohio experimental station, says: "King has proved the best early red raspberry. It is large, bright red, quite firm and of good quality." The plant is a strong grower, very hardy, and a great bearer.

Loudon—Proves to be a superior berry in every respect. A vigorous grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. Its berries are very large, firm and of excellent quality. Its color is a beautiful rich crimson. It stands shipping best of any.

Marlboro—A very large bright red berry, ripening with the earliest, firm and of good quality. Very hardy, and a fair grower and great bearer. Needs good soil.

BLACKBERRIES

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The time has been when a crop of blackberries was a very uncertain quantity north of Pennsylvania. But since the introduction of hardy and improved varieties, fine large fruit may be grown in most any part of the country with a reasonable degree of certainty. The culture of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry, except as it is a stronger bush it needs a little more room and longer trimming.

Average yield about one hundred bushels per acre, or two to three quarts to the bush.

Ancient Briton—This variety was brought from England a few years ago and unostentatiously and by merit alone has worked itself into the esteem of both growers and consumers. It is very hardy, vigorous, healthy, and exceedingly productive. Large and late.

Blowers—Originated here in the Chautauqua "Grape Belt," and is, no doubt, the most productive blackberry known. 2694 berries have been grown on one bush, and 2720 quarts on one-third acre. Of good size and quality. Jet black and a good shipper. Hardy.

El Dorado—A good grower, healthy, very hardy and exceedingly productive. The berries are large, jet black and of the best quality. Very reliable.

Erie—One of the earliest, very large, round and of excellent quality. The bush is vigorous, hardy and productive.

Lucretia Dewberry—The dewberry is a running or trailing blackberry, and may be left to sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. They propagate from the tips like black raspberries and never sucker. Prune severely. The Lucretia is the best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large and wonderfully productive and of the very best quality.

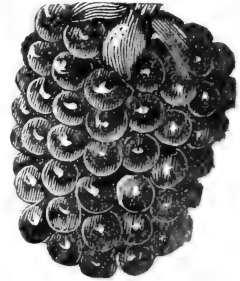
Mercereau—Probably the hardiest blackberry known, having stood without protection and uninjured 20 degrees below zero. It is a strong upright grower and a great bearer of extra

large, brilliant black berries that retain their color. Sweet, rich and melting, without core. A very promising fruit for home use and market.

Rathbun—This new blackberry originated within twelve miles of this place. Similar to Wilson's Jr. in many respects, but hardier, sweeter and without its hard, sour core. However, it is as large and fine in appearance as Wilson's Jr., as early and productive, and like it, does not sucker freely, but roots from the tip of its canes like the black raspberry. Very valuable for both the amateur and marketman.

Snyder—Very popular on account of its great hardiness and productiveness. Berries are of medium size, sweet and good. Reliable.

Wilson, Jr.—An improved Wilson's Early. Larger, earlier, hardier, and much more productive. Not subject to rust.

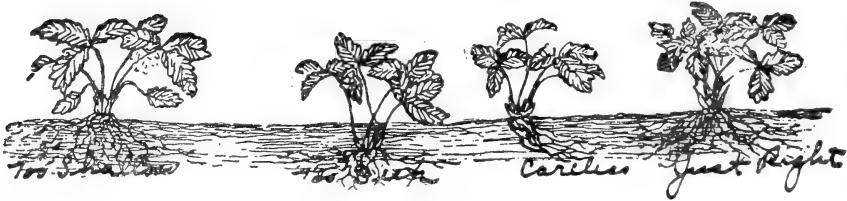


Rathbun

STRAWBERRIES

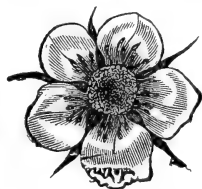
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BE CAREFUL HOW YOU PLANT STRAWBERRIES.



For home use, strawberries may be planted in rows some three feet apart and one foot in the row. But much larger and more fruit can be grown by closer planting, say one by one and a half feet, cutting off the runners as fast as they grow. In field culture they are usually planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row and runners left to grow. Planted so, most of the cultivation may be done with horse labor. It is very essential that they be kept free of weeds all through the season. It is well to mulch them early in the winter for protection against severe and sudden changes of weather, and to keep them from heaving out. Coarse horse manure is first-rate for this purpose, but in want of it, potato tops, corn stalks, evergreen boughs, or other litter having no weed seeds in, will do. Coarse material has to be removed in the spring, while the finer parts of horse manure may be left to fertilize and keep the ground damp, which is quite an advantage in dry weather. We cannot recommend summer planting in the North, as the plants are then very young, tender and expensive, and the weather unfavorable. Whatever the heat and dry weather does not destroy, a severe winter is sure to. Early spring is a far better time. In the South, where winters are mild, late fall and winter is no doubt the best time to plant. Varieties marked P have imperfect blossoms and to produce well should have every third or fourth row of some variety, not so marked, planted between them, then they are even more productive than those having perfect blossoms.

Yield—A fair average crop, under ordinary field culture, is about 100 to 150 bushels per acre, but much more than this has been grown, even as much as a quart per plant.



Perfect Blossom

Brandywine—The plant is large, hardy, healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Berries large, regular, conical in form, firm, and of excellent quality. Late, popular wherever known for market as well as home use.

Bubach's No. 5, P—This is one of the very best varieties for home use or nearby market. The plant is very large, dark green. Very hardy, robust and productive. Fruit of the largest size and uniform. Early; continues a long time in bearing.

Corsican—The plant is first-class every way, and it is said that the berry is the largest that goes into the Rochester market. Some of our local growers also rate it very high. It is recommended as doing well on beds four or five years old. It bears a good crop of light red, showy berries with light flesh though rather rough in appearance.

Gandy—A good late berry. A robust grower, healthy and hardy. The fruit is very large, firm and of a bright crimson color.

Glen Mary—One of the largest berries on the list. Of bright crimson color and fine flavor, always bringing the highest price in the market. The plant is very strong, healthy and prolific. As desirable for the marketman as the amateur. Mid-season.

Jessie—This is not the largest strawberry we have ever seen, nor the prettiest, firmest, most productive nor best grower, but it combines all



Imperfect Blossom

these good qualities in a high degree and is very desirable for both field and garden.

Marshall—New. One of the earliest. Plant very strong and vigorous. Berries of the largest size and very uniform in shape. Dark crimson and of a most delicious flavor. Very fine.

Michael's Early—Resembles Crescent in vigor, health and fruit, but is much earlier.

New York—Satisfactory wherever tried. It is one of the big berries growing on large plants in great numbers. Sure to please the householder, the dealer, the judges at the fairs and, best of all, the grower. Of a bright, attractive color and very showy.

Nick Ohmer—New. Fruit of the largest size. A giant among strawberries. Dark glossy red, fine and of excellent flavor. The plant is very large and stocky, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Senator Dunlap—A well tested, generally successful and wonderfully productive variety. Used as strong a grower as Warfield. Fruit is medium to large, regular form, beautiful bright red, firm and of most excellent quality. One of the best shippers. Ripens early and continues a long time. It promises well to become one of our standard sorts.

Sample, P—Reliable and generally successful. Berries large, dark red, firm and uniform in size and color. The plant is large, strong, healthy and productive. Very promising.

Warfield, P—New. The best market and shipping berry. A rank, hardy grower; more productive and larger than Crescent, of a dark red, glossy color, and equally as firm as Wilson. Season medium.

Wm. Belt—New. Its originator says that he has frequently grown berries of this variety of which twelve would fill a quart. In shape they are rather long and conical. Bright red all over, glossy, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. Quality good. Promising.

Wilson's Albany—This old variety occupies the same place among strawberries that the Concord does among grapes. Its great firmness makes it especially popular with shippers.

ASPARAGUS

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The culture of this early and delicious vegetable is usually very profitable. It comes early in the season when there is little else to market and the proceeds are very acceptable. It is a rank feeder and must be manured very highly. Plow or spade the ground at least a foot deep, work in and mix with the soil thoroughly plenty of rich, well-rotted manure. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart and one and one-half in the row. But for home use it may be planted one and one-half feet apart each way and some three inches deep. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and spread on a good coat of rich manure every fall.

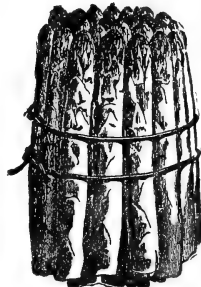


Columbian Mammoth White—Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.

Conover's Colossal—Large, a strong grower, productive and of fine quality.

Palmetto—Earlier, larger and more productive than the Conover's Colossal.

Barr's Mammoth—Earliest of all, otherwise the equal of Conover's.



RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT

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The first thing in spring to furnish material for pie and sauce. Also very desirable for canning, and should be in every garden. Plant three or four feet apart and make the soil rich. The richer the soil the earlier, larger and better the stalks will be.

Myatt's Linnaeus—The largest and best.

PEARS

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Pear trees when budded onto pear roots are known as Standards, when budded onto quince roots, Dwarfs. Dwarfs come earlier into bearing, usually within two years after planting, but they do not last as long as Standards, unless planted deep so that the point of union between the pear and quince gets several inches under ground, in which case the pear stock will strike roots also, and thus eventually become a Standard. Dwarf pears require more culture, fertilizing and pruning than Standards, but are equally as prolific if, indeed, not more so. All varieties are not equally well adapted for Dwarfs, and we offer trees of only such as are. Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne are most successful on the quince.

Pears are much superior in quality if ripened in the house. Pick them about ten days before they would get ripe on the tree. Late winter pears should be left hanging on the trees as long as safe, then pick and store like apples.

Plant Standards about 18 to 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet. We can furnish Standard trees of all varieties named, but Dwarfs of only such as have the letter "D" affixed to name.

SUMMER

Bartlett, D—Well known. Large, yellow; high flavored, juicy buttery and rich; a vigorous grower and heavy bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite, D—Much like Bartlett, of which it is a seedling, but larger and little earlier; very vigorous. Of fine quality, but neither keeps nor carries well. August.

Koonce, D—Robust, hardy, healthy, and very productive. It ripens with the earliest and for so early a variety is quite large. Handsome, quality good. Very profitable. July.

Wilder, D—Medium in size; yellow with carmine cheek. Of high quality for so early a pear. An early and regular bearer. Very hardy and productive. August.

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess), D—Very large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich and of fine flavor, though rather coarse grained; very popular and profitable. October.

Anjou, D—Very large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous flavor; very vigorous and productive; one of the best and most desirable. October and November.

Clairegeau—A very large and handsome market variety; juicy and vinous; bears early and abundantly; profitable. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Large and beautiful, yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet and good; a great bearer; reliable. September and October.

Howell—Large, light yellow with red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet and melting; an early and profuse bearer. September and October.

Kieffer—Large, rich golden with red cheek; very vigorous, healthy and hardy; an early and regular bearer; the best for canning; remarkable for its keeping and shipping qualities; very profitable. October and November.

Louise Bonne, D—Medium to large, greenish yellow, with red cheek; fine quality; a vigorous grower and great bearer. September and October.

Seckel, D—Small, yellowish brown and of the highest flavor and quality; tree a good grower and productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large; russet red; of best quality; productive. October.

Vermont Beauty—A strong, vigorous grower and very hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit of medium size, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; fine grained, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. A beauty in appearance and of the highest quality.

Worden-Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel, but several times as large, and is superior in beauty and keeping quality. Very sweet, juicy and fine grained, and has the peculiarly pleasant aroma of its parent. October.

WINTER

Easter—Large, yellow with brown dots; quality good; one of the best winter pears. December to February.

Lawrence, D—Medium, yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant, aromatic. November to December.

President Drouard—Large and handsome, melting, juicy, rich, with delicate perfume. February to March.



Photo-engraving of our Standard Pear Trees reduced to 1-27th natural length and caliber.

1 represents a 6 to 8 foot tree, 1 to 1.4 inch caliber, 2 represents a 5 to 7 foot tree, 3-4 to 1 inch caliber. 3 represents a 4 to 5 foot tree. 5-8 to 3-4 inch caliber.

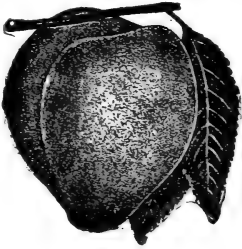
PLUMS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 39

Plums do best on strong, rich soil, containing considerable clay, or at least a clay sub-soil. If soil is light, plant trees budded on peach roots, and deep, to avoid the borer. The most successful plum growers cultivate thoroughly, fertilize and prune annually, and are ever on the watch for the black knot, which is promptly cut off and burned. The curculio is shaken off daily into sheets and destroyed (for four weeks from the time the blossoms fall), or else the trees are treated to two or three applications of a very weak solution of Paris green by means of a force pump. The plum is particularly impatient of neglect, but is all the more liberal to the careful and painstaking cultivator. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

ORIENTAL PLUMS

This class of plums has been introduced from Japan within a few years, and is remarkable for its great vigor, productiveness, early bearing, freedom from black knot, and its curculio resisting ability. The plums are free from worms, although the curculio may have left his trade-mark all over them. The fruit is large, sweet and of excellent flavor and aroma. Pit small, flesh thick, firm, and skin tough, making them good shippers.



Wickson

Abundance—Large and early; of a beautiful, bright cherry color. One of the finest and handsomest growers. Very hardy. An early and abundant bearer. Middle of August.

Bartlett—Of dark crimson color with yellow dots and white bloom. The flavor reminds one of the Bartlett pear but even more delicious. Medium size and perfectly free. The tree is remarkable for its upright and luxuriant growth, large, glossy, dark green foliage. Very prolific and usually bears the year after planting. Late August.

Burbank—A most vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. The fruit averages, perhaps, a little larger than the Abundance, and is some two weeks later, large, clear, cherry red. Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and of a fine aromatic flavor. One of the best and most profitable. Late August.

Climax—Fruit similar to Wickson in color, size and shape, but ripens a month earlier. Of strong, delicious flavor and fragrance. An extremely vigorous, upright grower with very large luxuriant leaves and very prolific. One of Burbank's best.

First—The earliest plum known of any name, size or class, as large as Burbank, even more productive, very handsome, excellent quality, but too soft for long journeys.

October Purple—A large, round, purple plum, especially recommended for late market. A vigorous grower and one of the hardiest. Productive and of good quality. Early October.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree and very prolific. Fruit medium to large, of a deep vermilion red, and very showy. Good, pleasant quality, slightly sub-acid. August 1st.

Satsuma—Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, purple, with small pit; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, quality very good. Late August.

Shiro—A robust grower and very hardy and prolific. Medium to large, light yellow and almost transparent. Its flesh is firm, juicy and rich. Ripens about with the Abundance.

Sultan—Remarkable for its beauty and size, being over two inches in diameter. Both skin and flesh are of a rich dark wine color. Flavor and quality excellent, sub-acid. Keeps and carries well. Ripens in early August. Tree a robust grower and very productive. Very promising.

Wickson—A sturdy upright grower and great bearer. Fruit remarkably large and handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom, stone small. Flesh fine grained, firm, sweet and delicious. An excellent keeper and shipper. Season late August.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Bradshaw—Very large, purple, juicy, vigorous and productive. August.

Fellenburg (French or Italian Prune)—Medium to large. Oval, purple, juicy and delicious. Fine for drying. A good grower and productive. September.

German Prune—Medium, oval, blue. Very rich and sweet; productive, popular. September.

Gui—Very large, blue, sweet and pleasant, though somewhat coarse. Very robust and prolific. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, greenish, juicy, rich and desirable. Very vigorous and productive. August.

Lombard—Medium, dull brick color, sweet and good. A great bearer and valuable market variety. August.

Moore's Arctic—The hardiest of European plums. Medium in size, blue, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very prolific. September.

Niagara—Equal to Bradshaw in every respect and much more productive. August.

Reine Claude—Very large, greenish, good; vigorous and productive. September.

Red Egg—Large, red, sub-acid; firm and prolific. September.

Shippers Pride—Large, purple, very showy. A free grower; very productive and an excellent shipper. Profitable. September.

Shropshire Damson—Medium, dark purple. The best of the Damsons. Esteemed for preserving. Curculio proof. October.

Sugar Prune—Originated by Luther Burbank, who calls it the most prolific prune known. Very large, rich and sweet. Dark purple, covered with white bloom. Early.

Washington—Very large, green, sweet and good. Very robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best. August.

Yellow Egg—Large, egg shaped. Excellent for cooking. Good and productive. August.

York State Prune—Large, handsome, sweet and good; prolific and a regular bearer. By some called the best of all the prunes.

AMERICAN NATIVE PLUMS

This class, owing to its great hardiness, is particularly useful on the western prairies and wherever the other classes prove too tender.

Pottawattamie—Large, yellow, vigorous, perfectly hardy; an immense bearer. August.

Weaver—Large, purple, good quality; hardy and very prolific. August.

Wild Goose—Medium, red, juicy and sweet. July.

CHERRIES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 39

The Heart and Bigarreau cherries are sweet, of larger and more robust growth than Dukes and Morellos. Plant them eighteen feet apart each way. Plant Dukes and Morellos fifteen feet apart. Their growth is slower but much hardier; fruit sour. A dry soil is very essential for cherries.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU

Black Tartarian—Very large, juicy, rich and productive; one of the best. End of June.

Gov. Wood—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. End of June.

Napoleon—Very large, pale yellow and red; firm and sweet; profitable. July 1st.

Windsor—New, large, liver colored; very firm and good; a very late and valuable variety. End of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy and very good. End of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

Baldwin—New. The largest, richest and least sour of all the Morellos. A fine, upright grower, early and very productive.

Dyehouse—New; much like Early Richmond, but a week earlier. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, red; quite acid; hardy, healthy, very early and productive; the most popular sour cherry. June.

English Morello—Large, very dark red; sub-acid, rich and good. End of July.

May Duke—Large, dark red; rich, juicy and excellent; popular and reliable. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large, light red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best. End of June.

Recky Mountain Dwarf—An improved variety of the Western Sand Cherry. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Grows about four to five feet high. Fine as an ornamental shrub as well as useful.

PEACHES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

Peaches succeed best on a warm soil. Keep ground well cultivated and fertilize mostly with wood ashes, lime, etc. Barnyard and other nitrogenous fertilizers produce too rank and soft a growth, thus making them tender. Trim the new growth back annually one-third to one-half and part entirely if too dense, before sap starts in spring. Keep out the borer by wrapping the trunk with tarred paper extending some four inches under and as much above the surface of ground. Disease and early death is caused, mainly, by the borer and starvation. Plant 15 feet apart each way. The white fleshed varieties are marked by affixing the letter "W" to name.

Admiral Dewey—The earliest yellow fleshed freestone peach. Of good size and shape, and of beautiful color. The tree is a good robust grower, hardy and very productive. Free. August 1st.

Banner—A new iron-clad peach from Canada. Very hardy, often bearing well when all others failed. A good grower and bearer. Fruit large, deep yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and of superior quality. It keeps and carries as well as any. Prof. W. W. Hilborn, director of the experimental station at Leamington, Ont., has fruited it for several seasons and recommends it as the best late market variety. Free. October 1st.

Beers Smock—Large, yellow with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. October.

Carman—A very excellent early peach, ripening here about August 10th to 15th. Large, rich, juicy and of high quality. Color pale yellow with deep blush. Skin very tough. Unsurpassed for freedom from rot and as a shipper. One of the best and most profitable market varieties.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size, yellow and red, firm; a strong grower and heavy bearer. Free. September.

Champion, W—An extra early peach of iron-clad hardiness. For a very early peach it is also remarkable for its size and quality; many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. August 25th.

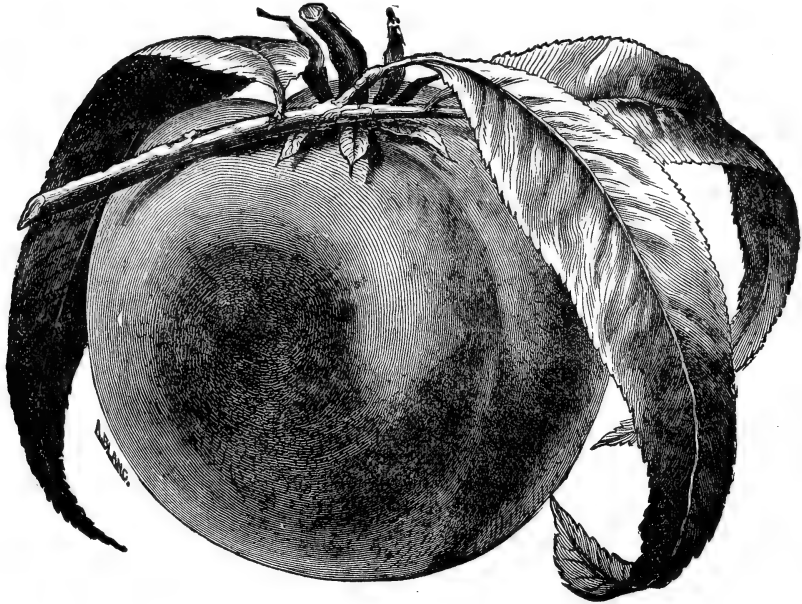
Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early September.

Crawford's Late—Similar to Early Crawford, but later and not quite as productive. Free. Late September.

Crosby—The constant and abundant bearing, often when all others failed, has brought this variety into public favor. It is the hardiest peach known. The tree grows low and spreading. Fruit is of medium size, bright orange yellow splashed with carmine. Very popular. Free. September 15th.

Early Rivers, W—Large creamy white with pink cheek, juicy, sweet, and of very rich flavor. Reliable. Early August.

Elberta—The most popular peach grown. It is hardy, a sure bearer and very prolific. Fruit large yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. A generally successful market peach North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free.



Niagara

Fitzgerald—Similar to Early Crawford in season, size, color and quality but very much hardier. It will often bear when Early Crawford does not. An early bearer and reliable.

Globe—An improved Late Crawford; larger, later and much more productive; one of the best. Free. October 1st.

Greensboro, W—An improvement on the Alexander with which it ripens, but it is double its size and very beautiful. Prolific and of excellent quality.

Hill's Chili—Of medium size, dull yellow. Probably the hardiest of all and a great bearer. Free. End of September.

Kalamazoo—A popular market variety in Michigan. Large, showy and delicious. Very prolific. Early September. Free.

Mountain Rose, W—Large, white and carmine, of excellent quality and very reliable. August.

Niagara—In appearance just like Elberta and of same size. However, it is a much better peach in quality, much less subject to leaf curl and other diseases, hardier and about a week later. Planted more than all others in the famous Niagara peach belt.

Old Mixon Free, W—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality; very hardy and prolific, reliable. Middle September.

Old Mixon Cling, W—Large, pale yellow and crimson; rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. End September.

Salway—One of the best and most regular bearers. Very large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. Free. Early October.

Sneed, W—The earliest peach known. Ripens some eight or ten days before Alexander. Medium, white and blush; quality excellent. Productive and profitable.

Triumph—A yellow fleshed peach, ripening with Alexander. Tree is very vigorous, prolific, and in great demand. Fruit of good size, yellow and crimson. Free.

Wager—One of the hardiest, most reliable and productive peaches; quality excellent; large, yellow and red. Free. Early September.

Wheatland—A peach of the largest size. Golden yellow, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, rich and perfectly free. Late September.

Wonderful—New; a very large peach of a rich golden yellow and carmine color; best quality; very vigorous and productive. Free. October 1st.

APRICOTS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It requires the same kind of soil and treatment as the peach. It is, however, a favorite of the curculio, which must be kept in check as recommended for plums. The Russian varieties (those marked with an 'R') are much hardier than the others and peaches, and often succeed where these fail. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Alexander, R—Large, oblong, yellow and red; sweet and delicious. An immense bearer. One of the best. July 1st.

Alexis, R—Large, yellow, with red cheek. Slightly acid, but rich. A rapid grower and free bearer. Middle July.

Gibb, R—The earliest. Medium size, yellow; fine quality and productive. End of June.

Harris—New. The largest, hardiest and best

apricot known. Has been largely grown in New York state with good success. Prolific and profitable. July 20th.

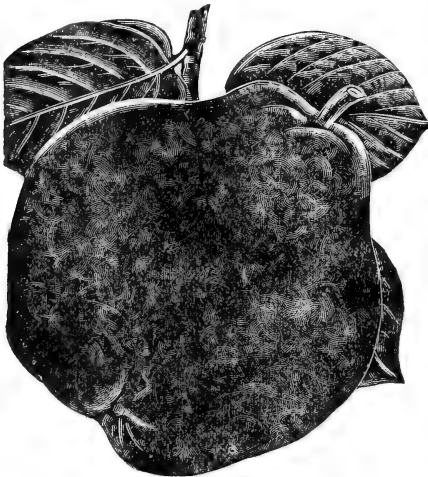
J. L. Budd, R—Large, white and red; juicy, sweet and extra fine. The best late variety. Vigorous and prolific. August.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Orange with red cheek. Of a rich flavor and very productive. August.

QUINCES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

This tree succeeds best in a deep, strong alluvial soil, though some of the strong-growing varieties do well in any good soil. Cultivate, fertilize and prune freely. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.



Rea's Mammoth

Bourgeat—A remarkably strong grower, yielding immense crops. Fruit of the largest size and great beauty. Keeps until winter.

Champion—Larger than Orange, equally as good; more vigorous and productive, but later. November 1st.

Meech's Prolific—A very early and regular bearer; wonderfully productive; fruit large, handsome and of fine quality; one of the best. October.

Orange—Well known and popular; sometimes called the Apple Quince. October.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange, but averages double its size, equally as good and ripens a week earlier. It is probably the best of all.

APPLES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

Plant apple trees 30 to 40 feet apart each way. Russian varieties are marked by affixing an "R" to name. Dwarf apple trees we can furnish only of such varieties as have a "D" after the name.

SUMMER

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, mild and excellent; productive. August.

Red Astrachan, R. D.—Large and handsome, crimson, rather acid; a good grower and very hardy. August.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy; a moderate grower; productive; profitable. August.

Tetofsky, R—Medium size, yellow, striped red; juicy, sprightly and very attractive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent, R. D.—New, medium, pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly; a good early bearer. August.

AUTUMN

Alexander, R—Very large and handsome, crimson; sub-acid, pleasant. September and October.

Bietigheimer, D—One of the largest and hand-somest of apples; sub-acid and pleasant flavor. September.

Duchess of Oldenburg, R. D.—Large, striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; a good grower, regular and free bearer. September.

Gravenstein—Very large, striped; tender, rich, sub-acid; profitable. September and October.

Maiden's Blush, D—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek; fine quality and prolific. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, yellowish russet; very rich and sweet. October and November.

Wolf River, R—Large, greenish-yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, pleasant, spicy and excellent; tree vigorous and very hardy. October and November.

WINTER

Baldwin, D—Large, dark red; sub-acid, good; productive and profitable. December to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. December to March.

Bismarck, D—Introduced from New Zealand. Large, yellow with red cheek. Pleasant, sub-acid, tender and good. Tree a very short jointed, compact grower, with an abundance of large luxuriant leaves. Remarkable in that it usually bears when two years old. November.

Fallowater—Very large, greenish-yellow with red cheek; good, vigorous and productive. November to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Well-known, productive; medium size, deep crimson; flesh white. November.

Gano—New; large, deep red and very attractive; tender, mild and sub-acid; a free grower and early bearer; prolific; good shipper and keeper. February to May.

Grimes' Golden, R—Large, golden yellow; best quality; very productive, hardy and vigorous. January to April.

Greening, Rhode I.—Large, green; tender, rich, sub-acid; productive; very popular. December to April.

King of T. Co.—A handsome red apple of the largest size and best quality; good grower and bearer. November to March.

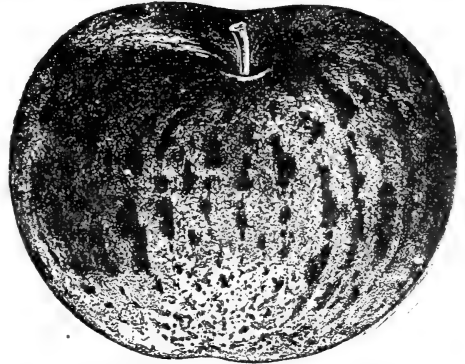
Mann—Medium to large; yellow, juicy and pleasant; an early and free bearer. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Large and beautiful. Deep crimson and of the highest quality. Hardy and a good regular bearer. November to January.

Northern Spy, D—Large, striped red; quality excellent; free grower and productive. December to June.

Opalescent—A remarkably handsome new apple. Light, shading to very dark crimson. Its skin may be polished so as to reflect objects like a mirror. Tender, juicy and of superb quality. Hardy, healthy and productive. December to March.

Pewaukee—Medium, bright yellow splashed with red; sub-acid, rich and aromatic. January to May.



Duchess of Oldenburg

Rambo—Medium, yellow striped with red; productive. November.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded and striped with red; juicy, tender and sub-acid; productive. October to December.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp and good; productive. January to June.

Salome, R.—Medium, striped red and yellow; good quality; withstands wind better than other varieties; bears early and abundantly. February to August.

Talman Sweet—Medium, bright yellow; very sweet; productive. November to April.

Twenty Ounce, D.—A very large, showy, striped apple; brisk and sub-acid; a free grower and very productive; popular. November to January.

Wagener—Medium, yellow shaded with crimson; flesh firm and of good quality; an early and abundant bearer. December to May.

Walbridge, R.—Medium size, handsome, striped; quality good; productive; a good grower and one of the hardiest. March to June.

Wealthy, R.—Medium to large, dark red; sub-acid; a free grower, productive and extra hardy. November to January.



Transcendent Crab

CRAB APPLES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular. October to January.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; very handsome; a remarkable grower and bearer. September and October.

Whitney—One of the largest; green splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; a great bearer. August and September.

NUTS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

Heretofore the culture of nuts has been entirely neglected in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, the supply coming from the forest and importations from Europe. There is, however, no reason why this country should not produce enough to largely export instead of importing them. The market for nuts is sure and profits large. Aside from the value of the nuts, the timber of some varieties, as Walnuts and Hickories, is very valuable, and becoming more so every year. A word to the wise, etc.

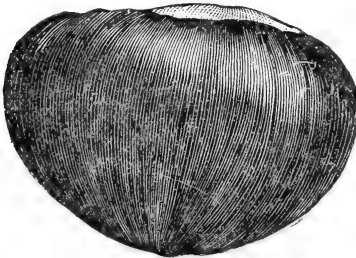
Almond, Hard Shell—Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Very beautiful when in bloom.

Almond, Soft Shell—Not as hardy as the hard shelled, otherwise preferable.

Chestnut, American—Our native variety. Smaller than the Spanish but sweeter.

Chestnut, Japan—A dwarfish tree, bearing very young. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive. The nuts are several times the size of the American and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut, Spanish or Maroon—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.



Spanish Chestnut

The following three improved varieties are known to be seedlings of the Spanish or European Chestnut and probably crosses with the native American.

Chestnut, Numbo—Grafted. Nuts very large and of good quality. Tree very hardy, productive, bears young and ripens its nuts up early, hence very profitable.

Chestnut, Paragon—Grafted. A good grower, hardy and very prolific. Burrs of immense size, 3 to 5 large nuts in a burr. Kernel fine grained, sweet and of good quality.

Chestnut, Ridgely—Grafted. Tree of immense size and very productive. More than 5 bushels

of nuts, which sold at \$11.00 a bushel, have been gathered from the original tree in a single season. Nuts of medium size, sweet and very good. Very valuable.

Filbert English—A shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Larger and better than the native American variety. One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow.

Hickory, Shell Bark—The best flavored nut. Also a fine shade and valuable timber tree.



English Filbert

Pecan—The shell of this variety is much thinner than that of the Shell Bark, the kernel larger and equally sweet. Found native in the Southern States only, but hardy at the North also.

Walnut, Black—A lofty, rapid growing native tree. Valuable both for its nuts and timber, which latter is very durable and largely used in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware.

Walnut, English or Madeira—This is the large, thin shelled English Walnuts of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike the native walnuts, the nut drops from its shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York City.

Walnut, Japan, Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy. One of the handsomest and most stately ornamental trees. Its leaves are immense. It bears young and abundantly. Should be more generally planted.

Walnut, White or Butternut—A handsome native tree, valuable for shade and timber as well as its nuts.

MULBERRIES

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Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, black, handsome, sweet and rich; a rapid grower, and productive. Also a fine shade tree.

New American—Good as Downing's Everbearing in every respect, but a much hardier tree. Fruit large, black, sweet and rich. Very vigor-

ous and productive. Ripening from middle of June to middle of September.

Russian—A very hardy and rapid-growing timber tree. Leaves are used for feeding silk worms. Fruit sweet and good but small.

FIGS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 40

The fig requires protection over winter in the Northern States, which may be given by bending it down and covering it with soil on the approach of severe winter; or the bush may be tied together closely, a loose-fitting box put over it and filled in with sawdust; or else they may be planted in tubs and wintered in cellar. They are well worth a little trouble in the way of protection. Plant in warm, dry ground some six to ten feet apart.

Brown Turkey—Brownish purple, large and rich. **Celestial or Sugar**—Fruit small but very sweet.

DECIDUOUS TREES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGES 40 AND 41

Doubtless you have often observed, as you were passing along the street, houses whose surroundings were so neat and tasty as to attract your special attention. The grading had been well done and is now covered with a closely shaven turf. The walks and drives well located, not numerous, but handy and in easy, natural curves. But above all were the grand old shade trees, Elms, Maples and Linden. The smaller flowering and weeping trees along the edges, as Magnolias, Laburnums, Thorns, Weeping Birch, Elms, Mulberries, etc. Then there was the flowering shrubbery in the corners and on the inside curves of walks and drives, just as if the walks were built around them. The Evergreen hedge provides a natural border to the lawn and shuts the view off from the back ground; and you certainly remember those bright colored flowers that showed off so gaily against the dark green of this same hedge. Nor do you forget the climbers on the verandas, Clematis, Roses, or Wistaria. Why, those were the very first that attracted your attention. Living in such a place you could be happy, you feel, but—well, yes, certainly, if you were to buy the place, you would expect to pay roundly for such improvements over what the mere land and buildings were worth. But you consider that this same lot was once bare of everything and that someone had the taste, foresight and ambition to plant the trees and shrubbery, and that the whole outfit probably did not cost over fifty dollars, and perhaps much less, and that you can do the same thing.

In this way and by growing fruit and vegetables in the garden, the city man provides himself with as large a share of the advantages of country life as possible. In view of this, what shall we say of the farmer who, deprived of the advantages the city affords, neglects even to provide his family with the best part of country life by failing to have a good garden, plenty of fruit all the year round, to say nothing of the grand opportunities for providing a pleasant, refined and comfortable home and surroundings?

Alder, Imperial Cut-leaved—A very striking and beautiful tree with large and deeply cut foliage. Very hardy and vigorous. Elegant.

Ash, Flowering—Produces large clusters of fringe-like greenish white flowers in early June. It grows to the height of about 25 feet.

Balm of Gilead—A rapid growing poplar of spreading habit bearing aromatic buds of medicinal virtue.

Beech, Rivers Purple-leaved—Very handsome. Foliage crimson in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in season. For grouping on the lawn with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, but is equally as desirable as a single specimen.

Beech, Fern-leaved—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage.

Catalpa, Bungei—(Umbrella Catalpa.) Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high it makes a symmetrical umbrella-shaped head without pruning. Its leaves are large, heart shaped, glossy, and grow so thick together as to look like shingles on a roof. Very hardy and succeeds everywhere. Very unique and desirable.

Catalpa, Tea's Japan—An exceedingly rapid grower with large, luxuriant foliage and spikes of large, handsome white flowers, similar to the Horse Chestnut. Fragrant, entirely hardy.

Cornus, White Flowering Dogwood—A small, native tree producing white flowers 3 to 3½



Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab

inches in diameter, early in spring before the leaves begin to appear. Very showy.

Cornus, Red Flowering Dogwood—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep rosy pink color.

Crab Apple, Bechtel's Double Flowering—Tree of medium size, covered in May with a mass of large, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Very beautiful and bound to become popular when better known.

Elm, Amer. White—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our forests. One of the grandest park or street trees.

Euonymus (Strawberry Tree)—A small tree of great beauty, bearing a dense mass of brilliant rose colored berries which last into midwinter. Entirely hardy.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering—A well known tree of symmetrical form, dense habit, dark green foliage, producing large spikes of white flowers abundantly, early in spring.

Horse Chestnut, Double White—Similar to above except having double flowers.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering—Very showy, blooms later than the white varieties and does not grow quite as fast.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud—A very ornamental native tree of medium size. Beautiful in foliage and flower. The latter are small, delicate, reddish purple and appear in great abundance before the foliage.

Koeireuteria—A small, round headed, hardy tree bearing large clusters of golden yellow flowers about August 1st. Very showy.

Larch, European—A needle-bearing deciduous tree, of rapid, symmetrical and pyramidal growth. The smaller and younger branches droop down. Handsome, perfectly hardy and thrives most anywhere.

Linden, American—(Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful, native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, rich in honey.



Catalpa Bungei

Linden, European—A large, upright, pyramidal-shaped tree, bearing large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Linden, Silver-leaved—A handsome, vigorous growing tree with large leaves, whitish on under side, which produce a beautiful appearance when stirred by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia, Acuminata—(Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful native tree with rich large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Magnolia, Soulangiana—The hardiest of the Chinese dwarfs. Flowers are cup-shaped, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, white and purple. They appear before the leaves.

Maple, Ash Leaved (Box Elder)—A rapid growing very hardy shade tree with light green foliage. Succeeds where many others fail.

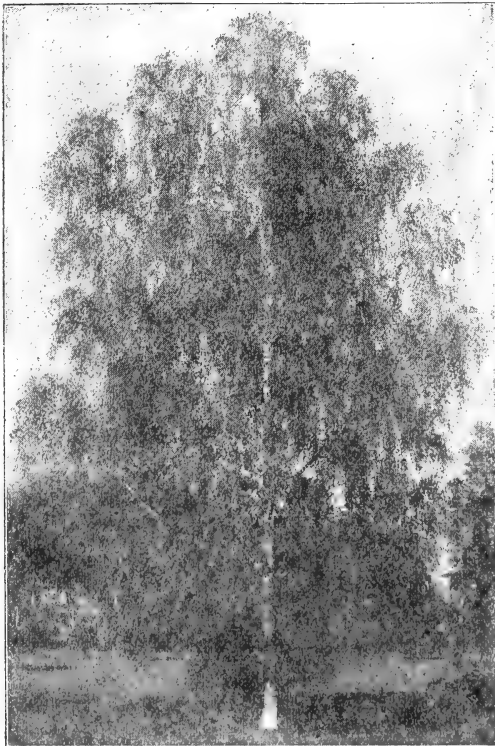
Maple, Japan—The Japan Maple is of very slow dwarfish growth. It takes many years to reach even 8 feet. But they are exceedingly beautiful, graceful and interesting. We offer five varieties, golden leaved, green leaved, purple leaved, purple cut leaved and green cut leaved.

Maple, Norway—A distinct, foreign variety with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green color. The most desirable for street, park or lawn.

Maple, Schwedlerii—A purple-leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are of a very bright crimson color, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable.

Maple, Silver Leaved—An excellent shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for quick effects. It succeeds much better on cold wet clay land than Sugar or Norway Maples. Very hardy.

Laburnum, Scotch—A small tree with smooth, shining leaves and long drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental.



Cut-leaf Weeping Birch

Maple, Sugar—A well known native tree, having a very symmetrical, dense head. One of the best shade trees for street and park. Also valuable for sugar making and timber.

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into winter. Very beautiful.

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved—A very fine, medium-sized tree, having deeply lobed leaves. An elegant tree for lawn and park. Very hardy.

Oak, Scarlet—A well shaped, native tree of rapid growth. Remarkable and handsome in the autumn, when its foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Olive, Russian—A handsome growing tree, some 25 feet high. Bark dark green, foliage of a rich silvery color. Flowers are of a deep golden yellow and very fragrant. Very hardy.

Paulownia (Empress tree)—A tropical looking tree from Japan of very rapid growth, with leaves from 12 to 14 inches across. Its trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May. Quite hardy.

Poplar, Carolina—Of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with large glossy leaves. One of the most popular shade trees.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known and remarkable for its erect, spire-like form.

Salisburia—(Maiden Hair Tree)—A singular cone-bearing, deciduous tree with peculiar leaves. Beautiful.

Thorn—(Hawthorn)—A small tree of somewhat irregular growth. Exceedingly beautiful when in bloom during June, densely loaded with large clusters of flowers resembling double daisies. We have them in three colors, double white, double scarlet and Paul's new double or crimson.

Tulip Tree (Whitewood)—One of the grandest of our native trees, with large glossy leaves of peculiar shape and beautiful tulip-like flowers. A large tree in full bloom is a magnificent sight indeed.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 41

Beech, Weeping—A remarkably peculiar, vigorous growing tree. Rather awkward when denuded, but of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich and luxuriant foliage.

Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright grower with graceful drooping branches. Silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

Cherry, Japan Weeping—One of the finest lawn trees. Very graceful and attractive at all times and exceedingly gay when in bloom. Should be in every yard.

Elm, Camperdown—A vigorous weeping tree, sufficient in itself to make a good-sized arbor.

Mt. Ash, European Weeping—An awkward straggling tree. Very conspicuous.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—A graceful, beautiful Weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage lobed, and of a delightful fresh glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy.

Willow, Kilmarnock—One of the most beautiful of the low growing, weeping varieties. Vigorous grower and quite distinct in appearance.

Willow, New American—Similar to Kilmarnock, except that its branches and leaves are very fine and slender, giving it a very airy and graceful appearance.

Willow, Wisconsin—Very much like the Babylonian Willow, but hardier.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 41

Almond—A beautiful small shrub blooming in May; branches are literally covered with flowers of size and shape of daisies; double white and double pink.



Althea Meehanii Variegata

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—This beautiful shrub flowers late in summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large double flowers similar to the hollyhock very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Very hardy and of easiest cultivation. We have them in white, red, pink, purple and striped; all double. Also single white and single blue.

A. Variegated—Leaves bright green, broadly margined with light yellow; very showy.

A. Meehanii Var.—This new variety far surpasses the one above named, inasmuch as the large single purplish red flowers open fully, while in the other they do not open at all. The red flowers also make a strong and pleasing contrast to the yellow and green of the foliage.

Azaleas—Are among the very finest of hardy shrubs. They bloom profusely in May and June, in all shades of lemon, orange, salmon and red. Our plants are well provided with flower buds, and a ball of earth on their roots, so they are sure to grow and bloom the first spring. By express or freight only.

A. Mollis—A fine hardy species from Japan yielding a mass of fine large flowers.

A. Ponticum or Ghent—Equally as gay and floriferous as the above, and in addition are delightfully fragrant.

Barberry (Berberis), Common European—A spiny shrub, blooming in May and June, with drooping racemes of yellow flowers followed by bright orange-scarlet berries.

B. Purple-leaved—Same as the above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all summer.

B. Thunbergii—A pretty plant of dwarf habit from Japan. Very graceful and its foliage turns to a beautiful red in the fall. All Barberries make very fine hedges. 4 feet.

Calycanthus, Sweet-Scented Shrub—An interesting shrub having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. It blooms abundantly in June and at intervals through the summer.

Cornus, Elegantissima, Var.—(Variegated Dog-wood)—One of the handsomest variegated leaved shrubs. Bark brilliant red, leaves green, broadly margined with white.

C. Sanguinosa—A native shrub with blood red bark and clusters of fine white flowers.

Currant (Ribes), Crimson-Flowering—A native shrub bearing deep red flowers in abundance in May. 4 feet.

C. Yellow-Flowering—A variety bearing bright yellow flowers at the same time as the above, making a pleasing contrast. 4 feet.

DEUTZIA

A beautiful class of plants from Japan noted for their hardiness, vigor and profusion of bloom.

D. Crenata, alba fl. pl.—Double white flowered Deutzia. 6 feet. June.

D. Gracilis—A charming dwarf variety. Yields a mass of pure white flowers about Decoration day. 2 feet.

D. Pride of Rochester—Double white, back of petals tinged with rose. Excels other varieties in size of flower and length of panicle.

Elder (Sambucus)—Improved native shrubs, used mainly for their ornamental foliage. Very hardy. 6 feet.

E. Cut-Leaved—A beautiful variety with rich, dark green, deeply and delicately cut foliage.

E. Golden-Leaved—Very handsome, with golden-yellow foliage. Elegant either in a mass by themselves or in a group of other shrubs with foliage of contrasting colors.

Elaeagnus Longipes—A handsome silvery-leaved shrub bearing bright yellow flowers and orange-red eatable berries, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, that make a delicious sauce. Showy and useful.

Exochorda Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—A fine shrub, producing large, pure white flowers in May. 10 feet.

Filbert, Purple—Leaves large and dark purple. Very distinct and conspicuous.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell—A hardy shrub, blooming freely early in spring.

Fringe, Purple (Smoke Tree)—A shrub or small tree of spreading habit, covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky hair-like flowers. Strikingly peculiar and beautiful.

Fringe, White—A small, native tree having large glossy leaves. It produces clusters of long, pure white flowers in May and June, that droop down and appear like fringe.

Honeysuckle Tree (Lonicera)—The upright growing honeysuckles are valued for their bright and fragrant flowers and showy berries. Also very fine for hedges. Very hardy.

H. Tartarian, Pink—Bears pink flowers in great abundance.

H. Tartarian, White—Creamy white flowers, followed by deep red berries which ornament the bush until autumn.

Hydrangea, Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow)—New. Blooms most abundantly from June to September. Pure, snow white, and its panicles, which are flat, often measure 12 inches across. Moreover it is perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture. Truly a magnificent and valuable acquisition. 6 feet.

H. Panic. Grandiflora—One of the most popular of hardy shrubs. It has large, rich, abundant foliage, immense pyramidal-shaped panicles of white flowers in August which continue until frost. Fertilize well and prune severely.

Hypericum Moserianum—A small shrub bearing large yellow flowers in great abundance most of the summer. Very fine.

Kerria (Corchorus) Japonica—A slender, light green barked shrub, bearing bright double yellow flowers. 4 feet. July to October.

K. Japonica Variegata—A fine dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage edged with white.



Cornus Elegantissima

Lilac (Syringa)—Is a well known very hardy shrub of easiest culture. The flowers grow in large panicles and are both gay and deliciously fragrant. We have the common purple, common white, Persian purple and Persian white. Also ten distinct new double varieties.

Paeony Tree, Banksii—A woody shrub, bearing immense double flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter in June. Color white, shaded purple. 4 feet.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange) Large Flowered—One of the most vigorous, having large snow white fragrant flowers.

P. Double Flowered—Double and very fragrant.

P. Golden Leaved—Dwarf and very compact. Foliage is dense and of golden yellow throughout the season. Hardy and useful for grouping with other foliage shrubs.

P. Purple Spotted—New. The flowers are large, flat, pure white with a large rosy purple spot in the center. Very showy. 3 feet. June.

Privet, California (Ligustrum Ovalifolium)—Is a very vigorous and beautiful variety and has become the most popular ornamental hedge plant. It is, however, equally useful for specimens on the lawn. Can be sheared to any extent and shape desired.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple-leaved Plum—Foliage of a bright purplish red, remaining so all through the season. Entirely hardy. One of the most valuable hardy foliage shrubs on the list.

Prunus Triloba (Double-Flowering Plum)—Blooms much like flowering Almond, but earlier and larger, of a delicate pink color. Hardy and exceedingly handsome.

Quince, Japan (Cydonia)—Bears a profusion of bright scarlet crimson flowers before the leaves appear. Makes a lovely hedge and can be trimmed to any shape desired. 6 feet. May.



Spirea Van Houtii

Snowball or Guilder Rose (*Viburnum Sterilis*)—A well known old shrub bearing large balls of snow-white flowers in June. Perfectly hardy. 8 feet.

S. Japanese (*Viburnum Plicatum*)—A very popular shrub. An upright grower, with fine, dark crimped foliage and densely covered with large balls of pure white flowers, which last for weeks. 8 feet. June.

S. High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulis*)—Ornamental as well as useful. Its white flowers

are followed by clusters of red berries resembling cranberries which remain on the bushes a long time.

SPIREA

Comprises a large family of low shrubs very hardy and of easiest culture.

S. Anthony Waterer—Large heads of dark crimson flowers, blooming all summer. 20 inches.

S. Billardi—Rose colored spikes, blooming nearly all summer. 5 feet.

S. Callosa Alba—A white flowering variety of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Blooms all summer.

S. Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Leaved)—Golden yellow foliage and double pure white flowers in June.

S. Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath)—Bears pure white double daisy-like flowers in great masses in May and June. 6 feet.

S. Van Houtii—This is not only the finest spirea, but one of the best of all shrubs. Literally a fountain of bloom. White. 5 feet. June.

Tamarix Africana (Tamarisk)—A hardy, vigorous growing shrub, having curious small scale-like leaves and myriads of small rosy pink flowers that appear before the leaves. Very pretty. 8 feet. May.

Weigela (Diervilla)—Very prolific and gay, producing masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in June. Very effective.

W. Candida—Flowers are pure white and produced in great profusion in June; also more or less all summer.

W. Eva Rathke—Flowers brilliant crimson. Very fine. Blooms all summer.

W. Rosea—Fine rose colored flowers. Elegant.

W. Sieboldi alba Marginata—When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow, as they become mature they turn to a silvery white. Flowers rose colored.

CLIMBING VINES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 41

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—One of the most rapid growing American native vines. Useful for quickly covering arbors, verandas, walls and unsightly objects.

A. Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy)—One of the finest of ornamental climbers. It clings firmly to stone, brick or wood, and is entirely hardy. Foliage small but rich and dense, changing in autumn to carmine and gold of exceeding brilliancy.

Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe)—A splendid vine with heart-shaped light green leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter and queer

pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers. Hardy and of rapid growth.

Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Flower)—A rapid grower and blooms almost all summer. Flowers bright scarlet and of trumpet shape.

Clematis—Of all climbing vines the Clematis is the most showy and gorgeous. Immensely popular for decorating verandas.

Clematis Jackmani—The flowers when fully expanded are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Rich purple, with a velvety appearance. It blooms profusely and continually from July until frost.

C. Henryi—This variety has even larger and more perfect blossoms than the Jackmanii, is white as snow, but not quite so prolific as Jackmanii.

C. Mad. Ed. Andre—Of a beautiful bright velvety red. A little smaller than Jackmanii but a very free bloomer.

C. Ramona—Very hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers are very large, sky blue and abundant.

C. Paniculata—A Japanese vine of exceeding rapid growth and most profuse bloomer. The flowers are small, white, fragrant, and are produced in great panicles. Very popular.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera) Monthly Fragrant—Blossoms all summer. Very fragrant. Red and yellow.

H. Halleana (Hall's Japan)—Very vigorous. Flowers open pure white and change to yellow. Very fragrant and floriferous. Leaves remain green to mid-winter.

H. Scarlet Trumpet—A rapid grower, producing clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in great abundance. Very handsome.

Wistaria, Chinese Blue—Grows 15 to 20 feet in a season and produces long hanging clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and fall.

W. Chinese White—Same as above except that flowers are pure white.

W. Japan (Multijuga)—Produces dark blue flowers which are sometimes a yard long.



Clematis Paniculata

EVERGREENS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 42

Arbor Vitae (American)—Well known. A rapid grower. Very desirable for hedges.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Of rather slow growth, very compact and symmetrical and of a pretty dark green color. Exceedingly hardy.

Arbor Vitae, Tom Thumb—Of dwarf habit, hardy and valuable for small grounds.

Fir, Silver (American Balsam)—A strong, symmetrical growing, pyramidal tree. Its foliage is dark green on the upper and silvery white on the under side. It is very hardy and generally successful.

Juniper, Irish—A popular variety. Very erect, forming a column of deep green foliage. Useful in small places and for contrast.

Juniper, Virginiana—The red cedar. A well-known native tree. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Pine, Austrian—A remarkably robust, hardy spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower.

Pine, Montana or Dwarf—A low, curious, spreading species attaining only the size of a bush.

Red Cedar—See Juniper, Virginiana.

Pine, Scotch—A well-known, robust, rapid growing tree of dull bluish-green foliage.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—The choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Of compact growth, symmetrical pyramidal form, with foliage of a rich steel blue color. Very hardy. Of this tree we offer some grafted specimens which are the richest and most elegant to be seen anywhere.

Spruce, Hemlock or Weeping—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage. A lovely lawn tree, also makes highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—A valuable tree either as single specimen or for grouping; also makes a fine hedge. Very popular.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 42

Ashberry (Mahonia) Holly Leaved—A native shrub with glossy, thorny leaves like the holly. Produces bright yellow flowers in May and blue berries later on. Quite ornamental.

Buxus—Tree Box—An elegant shrub with deep green, glossy, dense foliage which may be pruned into any shape desired. 8 feet.

Dwarf Box—Similar to the above, but dwarf. Used for edging. 18 inches.

Rhododendron (Rosebay)—With its broad,

glossy, evergreen foliage it is handsome at any time, but when in bloom in May and June it simply surpasses everything else in gorgeousness and magnificence. If possible plant in a somewhat protected and shady situation. Enrich the soil with leaf mould and rotted manure, but no lime or ashes. If the soil is dry and loose plant deep. With a little care in these particulars it will do well most anywhere. Our plants come budded and with a ball of soil on their roots, and are sure to bloom the first season.

ROSES

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 42



Crimson Baby Rambler

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The following are all hardy, and yet a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable. They all bloom profusely in June and more or less through the summer. Fertilize and prune freely.

Alfred Colomb—Very large and full. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. A free grower.

American Beauty—Very large and double. Of globular shape. Deep pink, shaded with carmine. Fragrance exquisite.

Anne de Diesbach—Very large, brilliant crimson; fragrant, vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large and very double; color rich, dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon. Very fragrant.

Clio—New. The perfection in Hybrid Perpetuals. Of delicate satin blush with a little deeper center. Large, well shaped and very double. Strong, robust, hardy and prolific. A jewel.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant, velvety crimson, large and showy. A free grower and bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)—A new rose of great merit. There is nothing in white roses quite as fine as this. Pure white, large and of elegant form. The bush is vigorous and healthy, with bright, robust and abundant foliage. Perfectly hardy and very prolific.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full, very fragrant. Free grower.

La France—Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose; large and full. A constant bloomer. The sweetest of all.

Mad. Plantier—Pure white, large and very double. A free bloomer and grower.

Magna Charta—Pink and carmine; very large and full; a profuse bloomer. Fragrant. Free grower.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers. Vigorous.

Margaret Dickson—New. Perfectly hardy and very vigorous. A free summer and autumn bloomer. Flowers white with pale flesh center, of a waxy texture and delightful fragrance. A great acquisition.

Mrs. Laing—Very free flowering; commences early and continues to bloom profusely until fall. Of delicate pink color. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all. Deep rose color. A free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow. The finest yellow hardy rose grown.

Prince C. De Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. Free grower.

Soleil D'Or—New. This fills a long felt want. The only yellow rose that is hardy and a perpetual bloomer. Besides it is large, very double and fragrant. Its color varies from clear yellow to old gold. It is a good healthy grower. A decided acquisition.

BABY RAMBLERS

Mad. Nor. Levassieur, or Crimson Baby Rambler—Very similar to Crimson Rambler in color, form and size of flower, but unlike it in that it is very dwarf and a perpetual bloomer. It devotes its energies to the production of flowers rather than long thorny brambles, and is therefore an ideal pot rose. Out doors it blooms daily all summer, in the house all the time. Very hardy.

Annie Mueller, or Rose Colored Baby Rambler.

Katherine Zeimet, or Pure White Baby Rambler.

Maman Levassieur (Baby Dorothy) or Pink Baby Rambler.

All very dwarf and very prolific like the Crimson Baby Rambler except in color.

MOSS ROSES

Admired for the curious mossy covering of the buds. The following are all free growers, perfectly hardy and the best of this class:

Capt. Jno. Ingraham—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blossoms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale. Very double.

CLIMBING ROSES

These are particularly useful for training over arbors, verandas, pillars, etc., and for covering unsightly objects. All are rank growers and perfectly hardy.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white. Blooms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler—New. Of Japan origin. Very vigorous, growing eight to ten feet a season after it is well established. Entirely hardy and extremely prolific. It blooms in clusters. Of a beautiful crimson color and lasts a long time. It is a jewel.

Dorothy Perkins—New. Similar to Crimson Rambler except in color which is a clear shell pink. It blooms in clusters of 10 to 30 or more. Its flowers are not only large for a Rambler but well formed, very double and fragrant. A strong, healthy grower and very hardy.

Empress of China—New. Unsurpassed as to vigor of growth and hardiness. A free bloomer, commencing late in May and continuing all summer except during drought. Flowers are small, but waxy and delicate, fragrant, dark red in the bud, but grow lighter with age.

Philadelphia—New. A decided improvement over Crimson Rambler. Larger flowers, very double and of a more intense crimson, which never fades. It blooms some two weeks earlier and keeps it up all summer. One of the best of all hardy climbers.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Very large and fine.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing gradually to white.

White Rambler—Pearl white and fragrant. A fine companion to Crimson Rambler.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers light yellow and fragrant. Very vigorous, hardy and prolific.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 42

This class of plants, unlike shrubbery, die to the ground in the fall, but grow again from the same root in the spring larger and richer every season. All that is necessary for their cultivation is a light coating of manure in the fall and to keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds during the summer.

A collection of them is very interesting indeed. There is always something in bloom from early spring to late fall and some days most of them. A border some 4 to 10 feet wide along a walk or drive is just the place for them. An evergreen or privet hedge against which to offset the bright colors makes a most suitable background for them. Pinching off flowers when faded to prevent their going to seed keeps many of them in bloom much longer.

Achilles, Rosy Milfoil—Foliage deep green, finely cut. Flowers appear in large, flat heads, in great profusion from June to late fall, and are a bright cherry red. Very showy. 18 inches.

Achillea, The Pearl—Very prolific. Clusters of pure white perfectly double flowers all summer. Fine for cutting. Also for cemetery planting. 12 to 18 inches.

Anchusa Italica—This is a new candidate in our list of hardy border plants, and it is a good one. It yields very large brilliant blue flowers in abundance as deep as the Blue Gentian. 4 feet. June and July.

Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Flower)—Produces numerous, large, flat, compact heads of flowers on stalks two feet high. Of a brilliant orange red, a color found in no other hardy perennial. One of the showiest of autumn flowers.

Anemone Japonica (Wind Flower)—Bloom in great profusion from August until severe frost. Splendid for cutting. 2½ feet.

Anemone, Alba—Pure white with yellow center.

Anemone, Queen Charlotte—Semi-double and of a beautiful pink color, often 4 inches across.

Anemone, Rubra—Rose color with yellow center.

Anemone, Whirlwind—Splendid double white flowers 2½ to 3 inches across.



Anemone

Aquilegia, Columbine—One of the showiest and dearest of hardy flowering plants. Does well in shade and among stones.



Eulalia Japonica Zebrina

Aquilegia, Caerulea—From the Rocky Mountains, often 3 inches in diameter. Blue and white. 2 feet. June and July.

Aquilegia, Chrysantha—Golden yellow with long spurs. Distinct. 2½ feet. June and July.

Campanula (Bell Flower), Media—The well known Canterbury Bells. Blue, rose and white. 2 to 3 feet. July.

Daisy, Shasta—Luther Burbank's wonderful hybrid daisy. Large white flowers blooming in great abundance all summer. 1 to 2 feet.

Daisy, Alaska—An improved Shasta with flowers 4 to 5 inches across. 2 feet. September and October.

Delphinium, (Perennial Larkspur)—Old-fashioned, but elegant nevertheless. Dazzlingly deep blue, and in bloom for months.

Delphinium, Formosum—The old-fashioned dark blue variety that never fails. 3 to 4 feet. June until frost.

Delphinium, Formosum Coelestinum—Delicate blue, charming.

Delphinium, Hybridum—Mixed. New shades of blue and purple.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—Also old-fashioned but delicate and still popular flower, heart-shaped flowers hanging from all along the underside of its drooping branches. Perfectly hardy. 2 feet. May.

Dictamnus Fraxinella (Gas Plant) Rubra—An aromatic plant bearing long spikes of pinkish, purple veined and lemon-scented flowers. In hot weather it gives off a gas that explodes when a match is applied. 1½ feet. June.

Dictamnus Fraxinella Alba—White, otherwise like the above.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—An old but still popular flower. Its spikes of long tubular flowers, varying from purple to white, are very showy and impressive. Fine for cutting. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

Digitalis, Alba—Pure white, otherwise the same as the above.

Funkias—Day Lilies—Beautiful and interesting, with handsome lily-like flowers.

Funkia Cordata—A handsome showy plant with large, pure, waxy-white flowers borne in large trusses. Very fragrant. 18 inches. August and September.

Funkia Ovata—Dark green glossy foliage and light blue flowers. 2 feet. June and July.

Funkia Nudulata Variegata—Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide, beautiful variegated yellow and green; flowers blue. Fine for edging.

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—Brightly colored and of perfect form. Center deep maroon with petals of orange crimson and red shaded into rings. 2 feet. June to October.

GRASSES—HARDY ORNAMENTAL.

For stateliness, symmetry, grace and tropical luxuriance select hardy ornamental grasses.

Erianthus Ravennae—Resembles Pampas Grass but is hardy and blooms more abundantly. Grows 9 to 12 feet high.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata—Produces an abundance of long but very narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. Graceful as a palm. 4 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—Similar to above but larger and striped lengthwise green and white. 6 feet.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass)—Very striking and distinct. Unlike most variegated plants the stripes run across the leaves instead of lengthwise. 6 feet.

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata (Ribbon Grass)—Green leaves having several stripes of creamy white color lengthwise. Forms handsome clumps. Also used for borders on flower beds.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath.) Paniculata—Forms a perfect cloud of minute pure white flowers, supported on the slenderest of stems. Besides making a handsome show in the garden it is very useful to mix with cut flowers. 4 feet. August and September.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower.) Multiflorus Plenus—A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn. Double. 4 feet. July to September.

Helianthus Maximilliana—Immense single flowers, rich, golden yellow, center reddish brown. 6 feet. September.

Helianthus, Soleil D'Or—Resembles a cactus dahlia in shape and finish. Clear yellow.

Hollyhocks—Another valuable old standby, especially useful for the center of a large bed or for a background for smaller plants. 4 to 6 feet.

Of Double Hollyhocks we offer four distinct colors—crimson, pink, white and yellow.

Hollyhocks, Mammoth Fringed—Flowers very large, double and semi-double, curled and fringed, blooming from June until frost. Mixed colors only.

Hibiscus (Mallow.) Crimson Eye—Immense flowers of purest white with crimson center. 4 feet. August.

Hyacinthus Candicans—A species of Hyacinth blooming in late summer and early autumn. Easily grown and perfectly hardy. 2½ feet.

Iberis (Candytuft) Sempervirens—A profuse blooming evergreen and very hardy. Well adapted for rockeries, edging, etc. Pure white. 8 inches. April and May.



Iris

IRIS GERMANICA.

The German Iris, also known by its French name, "Pleur-de-Lis," is one of the most showy, beautiful and useful of hardy perennials. It blooms in great profusion in spring and early summer, bearing sometimes 50 to 100 spikes of bloom, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. The flowers resemble large orchids in the richness, purity and exquisite shadings of color. Moreover, it is a plant of easiest culture, perfectly hardy and succeeds everywhere. 18 to 24 inches. May and June.

The following are as choice as any:

Cubero—Rich orange yellow, falls heavily penciled maroon.

Fulda—Satiny white, falls lilac feathered yellow.

Honorabilis—Stands golden yellow, falls crimson.

Mad. Cherean—White, edged and veined blue. Very delicate.

Parisensis—Largest and showiest. Deep purple. Veined white at base of petals.

Queen of Gypsies—Falls light purple, feathered yellow; stands grayish purple.

IRIS KAEMPFERI—Japan Iris.

Marvels of elegance. Imagine a plant sending a dozen spikes of flowers 2 to 3 feet high, each one bearing two to four blossoms 6 to 8 inches across and of the most beautiful colors, markings and veinings, as white, violet, lavender, mauve, sky blue, etc., and you have but a faint picture of the reality. Once planted they are a joy for a lifetime. June and July.



Lilium Longiflorum



Oriental Poppy

Blue Danube—Deep indigo blue, violet shading.

Gold Bound—Pure white, one of the best.

Mahogany—Dark red, shaded maroon.

Mt. Hood—Light blue, shaded darker.

Paragon—Rich velvety purple.

Pyramide—Lilac blue, veined, white center on each petal.

Sea Gull—White, shaded light blue towards center.

Spotted Beauty—Wavy, double silky white, spotted with violet crimson.

Iris Pumila—Dwarf Iris, 3 to 6 inches. April and May.

Iris Pumila, Alba Virens—White.

Iris Pumila, Caerula—Light blue.

Iris Pumila, Violaacea—Deep purple violet.

LILIES.

Auratum (Gold-banded Japan Lily)—The finest of all. Flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter, made up of broad, waxy-white petals bearing a bright golden band through the center and studded with crimson dots. It often bears 12 to 15 flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

Brownii—Large, trumpet-shaped, pure white inside and a rich purple outside. July and August.

Krameri—Very distinct. Large flowers of a soft, pure rose color.

Leichtleini Yellow—Neat and elegant in habit. Flowers pure canary yellow, with crimson spots.

Longiflorum—Bears long, trumpet-shaped, snow white, very fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

Speciosum Album—Very delicate and graceful. Large, waxy white, recurved petals having faint dots and a light green band through the center of each. Delightfully fragrant. 3 feet. August.

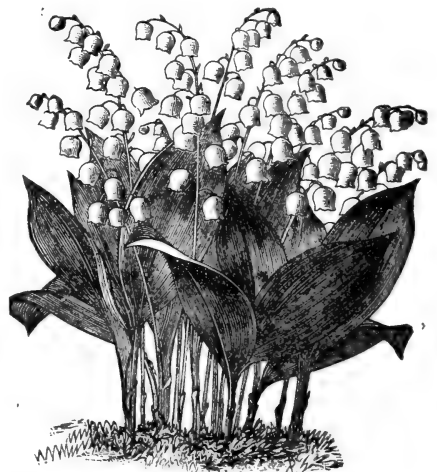
Speciosum Melpomene—Satiny white, heavily spotted with rich crimson.

Speciosum Rubrum—Much like *S. Album* except that the white petals are shaded and spotted with rose and carmine. 3 feet. August.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—A strong grower, bearing magnificent pyramids of orange red flowers with black spots, on polished black stems.

Lily of the Valley—Old and familiar to all. Adapts itself to any kind of a place and care, or no care at all, and always bobs up serenely in May and June with its pretty, delicate, pure white and highly scented bells. Can be grown in pots as well as outdoors. 8 to 10 inches.

Linum Perenne (Perennial Flax)—A handsome little hardy plant. Foliage is fine and graceful, its white flowers are shaped like those of Phlox and appear all through the season. Clear, delicate light blue.



Lily of the Valley

Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)—Intense cardinal red flowers, arranged in stocky spikes 15 to 18 inches, keep the plant a flame throughout August and September.

Lobelia, Queen Victoria—Bronzy red foliage and very dark scarlet flowers.

Lychnis (Lamp Flower.) Chalcedonica—A fine old garden flower with close heads of brilliant scarlet flowers and dark green foliage. Showy and useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. All summer.

Lychnis, Viscaria Splendens—Almost evergreen. Fairly ablaze with close spikes of crimson flowers during June and July.

POPPIES.

Papaver—Perennial Poppy—For splendor and gorgeous effect nothing surpasses the hardy Poppy. Showy and conspicuous in any position. Fine to mix with fall-blooming shrubbery.

Papaver Bracteata—Mammoth deep blood crimson flowers with black center, 5 to 7 inches across. 2½ feet. May and June.

Papaver Orientale—The same as above except in color which is orange scarlet.

Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Bloom abundantly all summer. We offer them in separate colors, white, yellow and orange. 1 foot.



Paeony

PAEONIES.

The Paeony is hardy as a burr oak and absolutely free from insect enemies and disease. This is saying a good deal. In addition the flowers are of immense proportions, sometimes reaching 9 inches in diameter, perfectly double, and have a great range of color from the purest white to deepest crimson and yellow. Then, too, the newer varieties rival the rose and carnation in delicacy of fragrance and some say surpass them. Truly a most valuable and useful flower. They are, however, a little slow in getting started, so don't expect too much of them the first year. 3 feet. May and June. There are thousands of varieties, but we only offer a few of the best and most distinct.

Alba Sulphurea (Mont Blanc)—Light sulphur yellow, changing to white.

Anemoneflora—Delicate rose, with blush white center. Very fine.

Canary—New. A strong healthy grower, very prolific. Large and very double. In color a creamy yellow.

Dorchester (Richardson)—Quite dwarf and late. Flower very double. Delicate pink.

Duchess de Orleans—Large and compact. Deep rose color, center changing from buff to silvery rose.

Duke of Wellington—Very large and double. Creamy white, bleaching to pure white.



Golden Glow

Eclatant—Large full flower, purplish crimson; the best of that color.

Edulis Superba—Early and very fragrant. Deep pink.

Festiva Alba—One of the best white varieties. Quite prolific.

Festiva Maxima—Probably the largest and most popular of all the paeonies. Pure white center, petals tipped carmine.

Henry de May—Very large, double and fragrant. Late; violet purple.

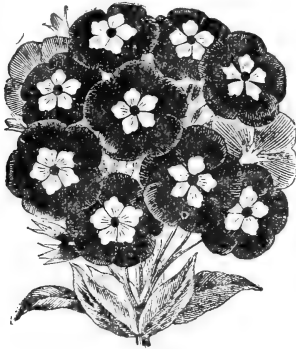
Modeste Guerin—Broad flowers of cherry rose with lighter center, changing to light rose. Keeps well.

Officinalis Rubra fl. pl.—Rich deep crimson and very early. The old red paeony.

Queen Victoria—Large, bluish white.

Richardson's Perfection—Large, light flesh, white center.

Rubra Triumphans—Early. A beautiful satin finished and intense crimson variety of rich fragrance.



Perennial Phlox

PHLOX.

There is no hardy flowering plant that will produce such a dazzling display of brilliant colors of all shades from early in July until frost as Perennial Phlox. They have been greatly improved of late years, so that the flowers are much larger, more of them and more brilliant, while their stalks are shorter. The number of varieties are legion, but we only offer a few of the best. 20 to 30 inches.

Amabilis—Deep cherry red. Very good.

Aquillon—Deep rose, carmine center. Fine.

August Revere—Salmon red, dark eye.

Coquelicot—A brilliant orange red with violet eye.

Eiffel Tower—New. Of a beautiful salmon rose color, with distinct purple eye and defined clearness of flower, charming in the extreme.

Embracement—Coppery red, purple eye.

Hector—Immense flowers of a dark pink with large crimson eye.

Henry Murger—Big as a dollar, white with large carmine center.

King of Purples—Deep glowing purple. Extra fine.

Miss Lingard—Blooms from the ground up. Waxy white with lavender eye.

Charlotte Saisson—Large white, eye and plaid shadings of richest crimson.

Pacher—Rosy pink; large truss. Excellent.

Richard Wallace—White with violet eye. Prolific and lasting.

A. P. Struthers—Rosy salmon, crimson eye. Very showy.

The Pearl—Pure white. A standard.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)—One of the brightest and showiest of hardy flowers and easiest to grow. It produces a mass of double yellow flowers from July until frost. Excellent for cutting. 6 feet.

Spirea, (Meadow Sweet.) Japonica—A splendid plant both in foliage and flower. Creamy white and very floriferous. 2 feet. June.

Spirea Palmata—Stems and branches purple red, flowers crimson purple. 2 feet. June.

Tritoma (Flaming Torch.) Also known as the Red Hot Poker Plant.

Tritoma Pfitzerii (The Everblooming Flaming Torch)—Vies with the finest cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy. Plants show from six to ten grand flower stalks all the time, each displaying at the height of 3 feet a great cluster of flame colored flowers. Needs some protection at the North. June to November.

Tritoma, Uvaria Grandiflora—Bears grand spikes of bright orange colored flowers. 3 feet.

Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis (Blue Bird Flower)—The Blue Bird flower is one of the very best hardy flower plants of a blue color. Its flowers at a distance resemble blue birds perched in the foliage. It is perfectly hardy and grows in strength and beauty from year to year. 2 feet. May to September.



Yucca Filamentosa

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle, Spanish Bayonet, Etc.)—A handsome, stately and striking evergreen plant with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, having white threads growing from their edges. Its flower stem grows 3 to 5 feet high, bearing bell-shaped creamy white flowers in July.

HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

Grape Culturist—By A. S. Fuller. This is one of the very best works on the culture of hardy grapes. Contains full directions for propagation, culture, etc., with 150 excellent engravings illustrating planting, trimming, grafting, etc. 282 pages. Price, in cloth cover, \$1.50 postpaid.

Small Fruit Culturist—By Andrew S. Fuller. The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. It is very finely and thoroughly illustrated, and makes an admirable companion to "The Grape Culturist." 298 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth cover, \$1.00 postpaid.

The Fruit Garden—By P. Barry. A standard work on fruit and fruit trees, the author having had over thirty years' practical experience at the head of one of the largest nurseries of this country. Invaluable to all fruit growers. Illustrated. 516 pages. Price, in cloth cover, \$1.50 postpaid.

Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing—By F. A. Waugh. A practical guide to the picking, storing, shipping and marketing of fruit. The principal subjects covered are the fruit market, fruit picking, sorting and packing, fruit storage, evaporating, canning, statistics of the fruit trade, fruit package laws, commission dealers and dealing, cold storage, etc., etc. No progressive fruit grower can afford to be without this most valuable book. Illustrated. 232 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth cover, \$1.00.

Landscape Gardening—By Elias A. Long, landscape architect. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work, with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. 300 pages, bound in cloth, \$1.50 postpaid.

Parsons on the Rose—By Samuel B. Parsons. A treatise on the propagation, culture and history of the rose. New and revised edition. A simple garden classification has been adopted, and the leading varieties under each class enumerated and described. Illustrated. 211 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth cover, \$1.00 postpaid.

Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelters and Live Fences—By E. P. Powell. A treatise on the planting, growth and management of hedge plants for country and suburban homes. It gives accurate directions concerning hedges; how to plant and how to treat them; and especially concerning windbreaks and shelters. It includes the whole art of making a delightful home, giving directions for nooks and balconies, for bird culture and for human comfort. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth cover, 50 cents postpaid.

Soils—By Charles William Burkett. The most complete and popular work of the kind ever published. It reads like a novel. The story of the properties of the soils, their improvement and management, as well as a discussion of the problems of crop growing and crop feeding, make the book equally valuable to the farmer, student and teacher.

There are many illustrations of a practical character, each one suggesting some fundamental principle in soil management. 300 pages. 5½x8 inches. Cloth cover, \$1.25 postpaid.

Draining for Profit and Draining for Health—By George E. Waring, Jr. This book is a very complete and practical treatise, the directions in which are plain and easily followed. The subject of thorough farm drainage is discussed in all its bearings, and also the more extensive land drainage by which the sanitary condition of any district may be greatly improved. Illustrated. 252 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth cover, \$1.00 postpaid.

Bookkeeping for Farmers—By T. Clark Atkeson. To which is added The Stockbridge System of Accounts. The methods outlined in this pamphlet are so simple that any person having a fair knowledge of arithmetic can keep the farm records so that he will know what each product has cost him, and which crop and line of farming is paying the best. 5x7 inches. Paper cover, 25 cents postpaid.

Horticulturist's Rule Book—Contains in handy and concise form, a great number of rules and recipes required by fruit growers, gardeners, florists, farmers, etc. Compiled by L. H. Bailey, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University. Invaluable. Price, in cloth, 75 cents postpaid.

Horticultural Art Folio—A book of 84 colored plates, representing 181 of the best and most popular varieties of hardy fruits and flowering shrubbery, executed in the highest style of the lithographer's art, bound in leatherette cover. Splendid for soliciting orders for vines, plants and trees. Price \$2.25 postpaid.

Our Spray Calendar Free—It describes what to spray for, what chemicals to use, how to mix them, how to spray, when to spray, the best machines on the market and where to obtain them, etc. Free to all who ask for it.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

Grape Vines Our Specialty—Since 1880 we have made the propagation of grape vines our great specialty. In that time we have produced many millions of vines, which are now in successful bearing throughout this country and Canada. We know how, and do grow superior vines at a less cost than most other nurseries produce inferior vines for.

General Nursery Stock—Having a great variety of soils and a comparatively mild climate we grow all kinds of hardy trees, shrubs and plants to great perfection. We have never known the thermometer to drop 20° below zero and usually not below 12° and it is rarely that we have killing frosts between May 1st and Nov. 1st. During this long season the stock ripens up hard and firm and as we do not have the extremely cold weather common in many sections, even south of us, the winters do not seriously test its endurance. See third cover page for what our customers say in every part of the Union.

Facilities—We have ample cellar room, 60x100 feet, and all other facilities useful in this trade, and we handle the stock as safely and promptly as any other nursery. We are always glad to have our stock compared and tested with that from other nurseries. Having perfect control over the temperature in our cellar, we can ship in perfectly dormant condition as early and as late in spring as desired.

Fumigation—Our nursery stock has been examined according to law and pronounced free from San Jose scale and other vermin. Still as an additional precaution we have built an air-tight room where we shall fumigate our trees, etc., with hydrocyanic acid gas to kill any vermin that may accidentally be upon them.

No Orders Refused—It does not pay to put up orders of less amount than \$1, and most nurserymen refuse to accept such. We, however, agree to carefully fill each and every order, no matter how small, so long as our stock lasts, being confident that our goods will please and bring further trade that does pay. In order to everywhere introduce our goods, we offer to mail for ten cents, two one year No. 1 grape vines or currants as samples (one kind only, of our selection) to show size and quality of our vines.

Superior Packing—Our packing, for which we charge nothing, is not excelled by any other establishment. Not only do we pack with a view to entire safety, but also as lightly as possible, in order to reduce transportation charges to a minimum. We pack our goods to carry safely to any part of the world. Everything is carefully labeled. Strawberries are packed in crates with plenty of ventilation to avoid heating.

Transportation Charges—Inquiries about cost of shipping usually come during the packing season when we are busiest, so that we are not always able to give them the attention we would like to. But you can find out for yourself by inquiring of your express or freight agent. The rate from this place is often less than the rate to this place, and by estimating the weight of the goods when packed, an approximate amount may be arrived at. The weight of our stock, when packed to go by mail, is about as follows per 100: Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 yr., No. 1, 20 lbs.; 1 yr. No. 1, 12½ lbs.; 1 yr., No. 2, 8 lbs.; Blackberries, 7 lbs.; Raspberries, 5 lbs.; Strawberries, 2½ lbs.; Asparagus, 2 yr., 6 lbs.; 1 yr., 4 lbs. Fruit and Ornamental Trees not packed, 5 to 7 ft., 125 lbs.; 4 to 5 feet, 80 lbs. Smaller trees and shrubs in proportion. Packed to go by express they weigh about one-half more and by freight twice as much.

Freight Prepaid—See paragraph headed freight prepaid on next page.

Order Early—Make your plans and order stock before the hurry of spring is upon you, and while you have leisure. There are many advantages to be gained by this. Always name the date when you want stock sent.

Our References—Regarding our reliability and responsibility we would refer you to the Citizens' Trust Co., Fredonia, N. Y., Postmaster, Express Agent, or any other business man or public officer here. When inquiring, do not forget to enclose a self-directed and stamped envelope for reply. Your own banker may also be given to give you our standing from the Mercantile Reports.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK, No. 45.

This is to Certify that the Stock in the Nursery of LEWIS ROESCH, of Fredonia, County of Chautauqua, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the Provisions of Section 83 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

This Certificate expires Sept. 1st, 1909.

R. A. PEARSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dated Sept. 26th, 1908, Albany, N. Y.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Five, fifty and four hundred at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively. 10, 100 and 1,000 may be made up of not to exceed 3, 10 and 20 varieties, respectively. Small fruits not over 4 varieties to the 100. Strawberries not over 2, nor over 5 varieties to the 1,000.

Freight Prepaid—Orders of \$10.00 or over, with a remittance for full amount, will be sent freight paid to any shipping point in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware and all New England States except Maine. Also to the following distributing points: Wheeling, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Portland, Me., Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md. Also to the following points if one-fifth is added to price of stock, viz.: Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Chattanooga, Tenn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., and St. Paul, Minn. From all these points to destination the purchaser pays the freight upon receipt.

Express Charges are all paid by the purchaser.

Postpaid—At single and 10 rates the following will be mailed postpaid: Grape Vines, Small Fruits, and small plants of Ornamental Shrubbery. Also small trees, cut back at the single rate of first size priced. Inasmuch as postage on vines and plants to the Pacific States and some other distant points is cheaper than express charges, we often get orders for hundreds and thousands of vines and plants to be mailed. This we do when postage is added to the price, according to the following table:

	Per 50.	Per 100.		Per 50.	Per 100.
Grapes, Currants and Goose-			Blackberries	\$0 30	\$0 50
berries, 2 year, No. 1....	\$0 80	\$1 50	Strawberries	15	25
The same, 1 year, No. 1....	55	1 00	Asparagus, 2 year.....	30	50
Raspberries	25	40	Asparagus, 1 year.....	20	35

Our vines and plants are very strong, hence the large amount of postage required. The postage on No. 2 grape vines, currants and gooseberries is but two-thirds as much as on No. 1.

Club Orders—Parties requiring but few vines and plants are invited to take advantage of our offer to send \$10.00 worth, freight paid, by clubbing in with, or taking orders of their neighbors.

Early Orders will be booked if accompanied by at least one-quarter of amount. The balance may be sent with order to ship; or we can ship it C. O. D., if desired, by express or freight.

Substituting—In case we are out of a variety or size called for, we reserve the right to substitute another similar variety of equal merit, or another size or grade of an equal value, unless the words "No Substituting" are written on the order, in which case we fill the order as far as we can, and return the balance.

Claims for shortage or injury must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Those made after a lapse of 10 days will not be entertained.

Our Guarantee—We warrant all our stock true to name and of quality represented to this extent, that should any prove otherwise we hereby agree, upon proper proof, to refund the money received for the same, or else replace with others that are true. But we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

Terms—Cash with order. Remit by postal or express order, bank draft or registered letter, at our risk. Money loose in ordinary letters is at the risk of the sender. \$5.00 worth or more sent C. O. D. by express or freight, if desired, provided at least one-quarter of the amount, but not less than \$2.00, accompanies the order. Return charges on the money will be added in all cases.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Of Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, 1-Year No. 2 Plants will be furnished at 2-3 the price of 1-Year No. 1; 3-Year No. 1 at 1-2 additional to price of 2-year No. 1. 1,000 Rates quoted upon any Stock not herein priced by the 1,000. Name varieties wanted, number of each and size, age or grade.

GRAPE VINES.

Described on pages 3 to 8.

By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	1 year No. 1			2 year No. 1			By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	1 year No. 1			2 year No. 1		
	Each	10	100	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	Each	10	100
Agawam (Rog. 15).....	\$0.08	\$0.65	\$ 2.50	\$0.10	\$0.85	\$ 3.50	Merrimac (Rog. 19).....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$0.14	\$1.20	\$4.50
Amber Queen.....	.18	1.50	7.00	.25	2.00	10.00	Moore's Early.....	.10	.80	3.50	.15	1.25	5.25
Aminia (Rog. 39).....	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00	Mo. Riessling.....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00
Bacchus.....	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.25	Moyer.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Barry (Rog. 43).....	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00	Niagara.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50
Brighton.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Norton's Virginia ...	.14	1.20	5.00	.18	1.50	7.00
Brilliant.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.40	3.50	15.00	Perkins.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	8.00
Campbell's.....	.25	2.00	9.00	.32	2.75	12.00	Pocklington.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50
Catawba.....	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.80	3.25	Prentiss.....	.20	1.75	8.00	.30	2.50	13.00
Champion.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.75	Regal, new.....	.30	2.50	15.00	.40	3.50	20.00
Clinton.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Salem.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Colerain.....	.20	1.60	8.00	.30	2.50	12.00	Telegraph.....	.10	.80	3.50	.14	1.20	5.00
Concord.....	.08	.65	2.00	.10	.80	3.00	Triumph.....	.30	2.50	12.00	.40	3.50	17.00
Cottage.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Ulster Prolific.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.20	1.75	7.00
Cynthiana.....	.14	1.20	5.00	.18	1.50	7.00	Vergennes.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Delaware.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Wildier (Rog. 4).....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Diamond.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Woodruff.....	.14	1.20	4.50	.20	1.75	6.50
Diana.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.25	Worden.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Dracut Amber.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Wyoming Red.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Duchess.....	.14	1.20	4.25	.18	1.50	5.50							
Early Daisy, new	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00	CURRENTS.						
Early Ohio.....	.18	1.50	7.00	.25	2.00	10.00	Described on pages 8 and 9.						
Early Victor.....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00	Black Champion.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$0.14	\$1.20	\$4.50
Eaton.....	.18	1.50	7.00	.25	2.00	10.00	Chautauqua, new.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00
Elvira.....	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.80	3.00	Cherry.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Empire State.....	.10	.80	3.50	.14	1.20	5.00	Crandall.....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00
Etta.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Fay's Prolific.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Eumelan.....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00	Franco-German.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Gaertner (Rog. 14)...	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.80	7.00	La Versailles.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Geneva.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	8.50	Lee's Prolific.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Goethe (Rog. 1).....	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.75	7.00	North Star.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Green Mountain.....	.30	2.50	13.00	.45	4.00	17.00	Perfection, new.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	13.00
Green's Early.....	.18	1.50	7.00	.25	2.00	9.00	Pomona.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Hartford.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Red Cross.....	.12	1.00	3.50	.16	1.40	5.00
Herbert (Rog. 44).....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	8.50	Red Dutch.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Iona.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Victoria.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Isabella.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	White Grape.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Ives.....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Wildier.....	.12	1.00	3.50	.16	1.40	5.00
Jefferson.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00							
Jessica.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	8.50	GOOSEBERRIES.						
King, new.....	.40	3.50	20.00	.55	5.00	27.00	Described on page 9 and 10.						
Lady.....	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00	Chautauqua, new.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$14.00	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$20.00
Lady Washington.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00	Downing.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.25	9.00
Lindley (Rog. 9).....	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.80	3.50	Houghton.....	.15	1.25	5.00	.22	2.00	7.50
Lucile, new	.20	1.80	7.00	.30	2.50	10.00	Industry.....	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	14.00
Lutie.....	.15	1.25	5.50	.20	1.75	8.00	Josselyn (Red Jacket).....	.20	1.75	7.00	.30	2.50	10.00
Martha.....	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Pearl.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.25	9.00
Massasoit (Rog. 3)...	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50	Smith's Improved.....	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.25	9.00
McKinley, new.....	.40	3.50	20.00	.55	5.00	27.00	Triumph.....	.20	1.75	7.00	.30	2.50	10.00

RASPBERRIES.

Described on pages 10 and 11.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Black Diamond, black.....	\$0.60	\$1.50	\$12.00
Columbian, purple.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Cuthbert, red.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Cumberland, black.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Eaton, new, red.....	1.50	5.00	
Eureka, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Golden Queen, yellow.....	.75	1.75	15.00
Gregg, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Kansas, black.....	.50	1.25	10.00
King, new, red.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Loudon, red.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Marlboro, red.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Schaeffer's Colossal, purple.....	.60	1.50	12.00

BLACKBERRIES.

Described on pages 11 and 12.

Ancient Briton.....	\$0.60	\$1.50	\$12.00
Blowers, new.....	1.00	3.00	25.00
El Dorado.....	.75	1.75	15.00
Erie.....	.60	1.50	12.00
Lucretia Dewberry.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Mersereau.....	.75	1.75	15.00
Rathbun.....	.75	1.75	15.00
Snyder.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Wilson Jr.....	.60	1.50	12.00

STRAWBERRIES.

Described on pages 12 and 13.

Autumn, P, new	\$1.25	\$8.00	
Brandywine.....	.30	.65	\$4.50
Bubach, P.....	.30	.65	4.50

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Corsican.....	\$0.35	\$0.75	\$5.00
Crescent, P.....	.30	.65	4.00
Gandy.....	.30	.65	4.50
Glen Mary.....	.30	.65	4.50
Jessie.....	.30	.65	4.50
Marshall.....	.35	.75	5.00
Michel's Early.....	.30	.65	4.00
New York.....	.30	.65	4.50
Nick Ohmer.....	.30	.65	4.50
Pan American, new	2.00	15.00	
Sample, P.....	.30	.65	4.50
Senator Dunlap.....	.30	.65	4.50
Warfield, P.....	.30	.65	4.00
Wm. Belt.....	.30	.65	4.50

In the Northern States April is by all odds the best time to plant strawberries, and early May next best. We furnish no strawberry plants during June, July and August. Special rates on orders of 5,000 or more. They should always be expressed or mailed—too perishable for freight.

GARDEN ROOTS.

Described on page 13.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Asparagus, Conover's Colossal and Barr's Mammoth, 1 year	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$4.00
The same, 2 years.....	.40	.75	5.00
Columbian M., White and Palmetto, 1 year.....	.35	.60	4.00
The same, 2 years.....	.50	.90	6.00
Rhubarb, Myatt's Linnaeus and Victoria, 1 year	1.00	4.00	
Myatt's Linnaeus and Victoria, 2 years.....	1.50	6.00	

FRUIT TREES.

STANDARD PEARS.

Described on page 14.

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to ⅝ in. caliber.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$18.00
2 and 3 years, 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber.....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft. ⅞ to 1¼ in. caliber.....	.40		

Bartlett and Seckel—¾ additional to above rates.

DWARF PEARS.

Described on page 14.

2 and 3 years, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft., ¾ to ⅝ in. caliber.....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$12.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 2 to 3 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber.....	.16	1.30	10.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 4 to 5 ft. ¾ to 1 in. caliber.....	.25	2.00	

CHERRIES.

Described on page 16.

Sweet Varieties,	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to ⅝ in. caliber.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber.....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft., ⅞ to 1 in. caliber.....	.50	4.00	

CHERRIES—Continued.

Sour Varieties,	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to ⅝ in. caliber.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 3 to 4 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber.....	.35	2.50	20.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 5 to 7 ft., ⅞ to 1 in. caliber.....	.50	4.00	
Rocky Mt. Improved Dwarf, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	2.50	

PLUMS.

Described on pages 15 and 16.

	Each	10	100
On Plum Roots, 5 to 7 feet, ¾ to ⅝ in. caliber.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
On Plum Roots, 4 to 5 feet, ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber.....	.20	1.60	12.00
On Plum Roots, 6 to 8 feet, ⅞ to 1 in. caliber.....	.35	3.00	

New Varieties—Bartlett, Climax, First, October Purple, Shiro, Sultan, ¼ additional to above rates.

PEACHES.

Described on page 16 and 17.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.16	\$1.25	\$9.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	.12	1.00	7.00
Banner, Carman and Niagara, ¼ additional to above rates.			

APPLES.

Described on pages 18 and 19.

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, 5 to 7 ft., 11-16 to ¾ in. caliber.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
2 and 3 years, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to ¾ in. caliber.....	.20	1.60	12.00
Bismarck, Northern Spy and Opalescent, ½ additional to above rates.			
Crab Apples, 5 to 7 ft., 11-16 to ¾ in. caliber.....	.25	2.00	
Dwarf Apples, No. 1.....	.35	3.00	

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

Described on pages 17 and 18.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., first-class.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft., medium.....	.25	2.00	16.00
5 to 7 ft., extra.....	.35	3.00	

QUINCES.

Described on page 18.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	
Medium, 2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	
Bourgeat and Rea's Mammoth, 1-5 additional.			

MULBERRIES.

Described on page 20.

	Each	10	100
Downing's and New American, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Russian, 6 to 8 ft.....	.35	3.00	

NUT TREES.

Described on page 20.

	Each	10	100
Almonds, Hard and Soft Shell- ed, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	
Butternut, 5 to 7 ft.....	.30	2.50	
Chestnut, American, 5 to 7 ft.....	.40	3.50	\$30.00
Chestnut, American, 4 to 5 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Chestnut, Jap., 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50	
Chestnut, Grafted Paragon, Numbo and Ridgely, 3 to 4 ft.....	.85		
Chestnut, Span., 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	
Filberts, English, 3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	
Hickory, Shellbark, 3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	
Pecan, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	
Walnut, Black, 6 to 8 ft.....	.35	3.00	
Walnut, English, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00	
Walnut, Japan, 3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	

DWARF JUNE BERRIES.

	Each	10	100
Success, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00

WHORTLE OR HUCKLE BERRIES.

	Each	10	100
Large Blue, 1 year.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	

ELEAGNUS.

Described on page 25.

	Each	10	100
Longipes, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	

FIGS.

Described on page 21.

	Each	10	100
Brown Turkey and Celestial.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Described on pages 21 to 23.

	Each	10	100
Ailanthus—Gland., 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.60		
Alder—Imp. Cut-leaved, 5 to 7 ft.....	.85		
European, 5 to 6 ft.....	.50		
Ash—Flowering, 6 to 8 ft.....	.60		
White and European, 5 to 7 ft.....	.50	\$4.00	
Balm of Gilead, 5 to 7 ft.....	.50		
Beech—Purple-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.....	.75		
Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00		
Fern-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00		
European, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50		
Birch—Pyramidalis, 4 to 6 ft.....	.75	6.50	
Pyramidalis, 6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	8.60	
Catalpa—Bungei, 6 to 7 ft.....	1.00		
Speciosa and Tea's Japan, 6 to 8 ft.....	.40	3.50	
Catalpa—Speciosa and Tea's Japan, 8 to 10 ft.....	.60	5.00	
Crab Apple—Bechtel's Double Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.....	.60		

	Each	10	100
Cornus (Dogwood) — White Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50		
Red Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.....	.90		
Elm—American White, 6 to 8 ft.....	.60	\$5.00	
American White, 8 to 10 ft.....	.75	6.50	
Elm—Scotch and Red, 6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	
Scotch and Red, 8 to 10 ft.....	.75	6.00	
Euonymus (European Strawberry Tree)—4 to 5 ft.....	.40		
Horse Chestnut—White Flowering, 5 to 7 ft.....	.65	5.50	
Double White, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00		
Red Flowering, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00		
Judas Tree—American, 4 to 5 ft.....	.60		
Koelreuteria—Paniculata, 3 to 4 ft.....	.40		
Laburnum—Common, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50		
Larch—European, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50		
Linden—American, 6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	
European, 6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	
Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 ft.....	.75		
Liquid Amber—Sweet Gum, 5 to 6 ft.....	.60		

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
Magnolia—Acuminata, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.40			Corchorus—Japonica, 2 to 3 ft....	\$0.25	\$2.00	
Soulangiana, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00			Japonica, Variegated, 15 to 18 inches .....	.25		
Maple—Ash leaved (Box Elder) 6 to 8 ft.	.40	\$3.00	\$25.00	Deutzia — Crenata, Double White, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Ash leaved (Box Elder) 8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00	Gracilis, 12 to 15 in.	.25	2.00	
Norway and Sugar, 6 to 8 ft.	.75	6.50	50.00	Pride of Rochester, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Norway and Sugar, 8 to 10 ft.	.90	8.00	70.00	Elaeagnus—Longipes, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Schwedlerii, 5 to 7 ft.	.75			Elder—Cut-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.00	25.00	Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Silver-leaved, 8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00	Exochorda — Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Wier's Cut-leaved, 6 to 8 ft.	.60	5.00		Filbert—Purple-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	
Wier's Cut-leaved, 8 to 10 ft.	.75	6.50		Forsythia (Golden Bell)—3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Mountain Ash—European, 6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00		Fringe—Purple (Smoke Tree)—3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	
European, 8 to 10 ft.	.60	5.00		White, 2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	
Oak-leaved, 5 to 6 ft.	.50	4.00		Honeysuckle — Tartarian, Pink and White, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Oak—Cork bark, 5 to 7 ft.	.75			Hydrangea—Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50	
Scarlet, 4 to 5 ft.	.85			The same, 8 to 12 inches .....	.25	2.00	
Poplar—Carolina, 8 to 10 ft.	.40	3.00	25.00	Paniculata Grandiflora, 18 to 24 inches .....	.25	2.00	
Carolina, 10 to 12 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00	The same, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	
Golden-leaved, 8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00		The same, tree form, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	
Lombardy, 8 to 10 ft.	.50	3.50	25.00	The same, tree form, 4 to 5 ft.	.75		
Lombardy, 10 to 12 ft.	.60	4.50	35.00	Lilac—White and Purple, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Paulownia—Imperialis, 4 to 6 ft.	.75			Persian, White and Purple, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	
Salisburya—Maiden-Hair Tree, 5 to 7 ft.	.75			Japan, tree, 3 to 4 ft.	.50		
Sumach—Cut-leaved, 4 to 5 ft.	.50			New Double Flowered, 10 varieties .....	.50	4.00	
Thorns — Double White and Paul's Scarlet, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00		Philadelphus (Mock Orange)—Large Flowered, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Tulip Tree, 5 to 7 ft.	.50	4.00		Double Flowered, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Described on page 23.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
Ash—Gold Bark	\$1.00			Philadelphus (Mock Orange)—Large Flowered, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Beech—Pendula, 3 to 4 ft.	1.25			Double Flowered, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	
Birch—Cut-leaved Weeping, 5 to 7 ft.	.75	\$6.00		Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	
Same, 6 to 8 ft.	.85	7.50		Purpurea Maculata, 18 to 24 in.	.35		
Elegans, Pendula, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00			Privet—California, 1½ to 2 ft.	.15	1.00	\$4.00
Cherry—Japan Weeping, 4 to 6 ft.	1.00			Same, 2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	6.00
Cornus (Dogwood) — Florida Pendula, 4 to 6 ft.	1.00			Prunus — Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum), 4 to 5 ft.	.25	2.00	
Elm—Fulva Pendula, 5 to 7 ft.	.75			Triloba (Double Flowering Plum), 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Camperdown	1.00			Quince—Japanese (Pyrus Japonica) Scarlet, 1½ to 2 ft.	.25	2.00	10.00
Linden—White-leaved, 4 to 6 ft.	.75			Snowberry—White and Red Fruited, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Mountain Ash—Weeping	.60			Snowball—Common (Viburnum Sterilis) 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Mulberry—Tea's New Russian	.80			Japanese (Vib. Plicatum) 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Poplar—Large-leaved	1.00			Spiraea—In variety, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Willow—Kilmarnock	.60			Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
American, New	.60			Anthony Waterer, 1½ to 2 ft.	.30	2.50	
Babylonica, 5 to 7 ft.	.50			Tamarix—Africana, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Wisconsin, 5 to 7 ft.	.50			Tree Peonies—Banksii, 1 year	.75	6.00	
				Banksii, 2 years	1.00	8.00	
				Weigela—In variety, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
				Variegated-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Described on pages 24 to 26.

	Each	10	100
Almond—Double Flowering, pink and white, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
Althea (Rose of Sharon)—White, Pink, Red, Purple and variegated, all double, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Single White and single Blue, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Variegated-leaved, 1½ to 2 ft.	.35	3.00	
Meehan's Variegated, 12 to 18 inches	.60	5.00	
Azalea—Mollis, 12 to 15 inches, mixed colors	.65		
Ponticum or Ghent, 12 to 15 inches	.75		
Barberry — European, common and purple-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00
The same, 18 to 24 in.	.20	1.50	12.00
Thunbergii, 18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00	15.00
Calycanthus—Floridus, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Cornus (Dogwood) — Elegantissima Var., 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Sanguinea, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	

CLIMBING VINES.

Described on pages 26 and 27.

	Each	10	100
Ampelopsis—Quing. (Am. Ivy) Veitchii, (Japanese Ivy)	\$0.20	\$1.50	
Aristolochia — Siphon, (Dutchman's Pipe), 2 years	.25	2.00	
Bignonia — Radicans (Trumpet Flower), Scarlet, 2 years	.50		
Clematis—Paniculata	.25	2.00	
Jackmani, Henryi, Ramona, Mad. Andre, etc., 2 years	.50	4.50	
The same, 3 years	.65		
Honeysuckle—Scarlet Trumpet, Halleana, Monthly Fragrant, etc.	.25	2.00	
Ivy—English	.25		
Silver Sweet, new	.50	4.00	
Wistaria—Chirese Blue, 2 years	.25	2.00	
Chinese White	.50		
Japanese Purple	.50		

EVERGREEN TREES.

Described on page 27.

	Each	10	100
Arbor Vitae—Amer., 8 to 12 in.	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$ 5.00
American, 12 to 18 inches	.20	1.50	7.00
American, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	10.00
Hovey's Golden, 18 to 24 in.	.30	2.50	
Siberian, 1½ to 2 ft.	.40		
Tom Thumb, 12 to 15 in.	.50		
Fir, Silver—American Balsam, 1½ to 2 ft.	.35	3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	
Fraserii, 12 to 15 in.	.50		
Nordmanniana, 15 to 18 in.	.60		
Juniper, Irish, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	
Virginiana (Red Cedar), 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	
Pine—Austrian, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
Austrian, 12 to 15 in.	.30	2.00	15.00
Montana Dwarf, 15 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	
Scotch, 2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	
White, 1½ to 2 ft.	.40	3.50	
Retinospora—Plumosa, 2 to 3 ft.	.75		
Plumosa Aurea, 2 to 3 ft.	.75		
Spruce—Norway, 12 to 18 in.	.20	1.50	8.00
Norway, 2 to 3 feet.	.35	2.50	15.00
Norway, 3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.00	20.00
Hemlock, 8 to 12 in.	.30	2.00	15.00
Colorado Blue, 12 to 15 in.	.75		
Colorado Blue, choicest grafted, 1 ft.	3.00		
Colorado Blue, choicest grafted, 2 ft.	5.00		
Yew—Elegantissima, 12 to 15 in.	.75		

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Described on page 27.

	Each	10	100
Ashberry (Mahonia) — Holly- leaved, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.40		
Azalea—Amoenea, 12 to 15 in.	.50		
Box (Buxus)—Tree, 8 to 12 in.	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Tree Box, Variegated, 6 to 10 in.	.35		
Dwarf Box, 4 to 6 in.	.10	.60	4.00
Rhododendrons—Choice grafted varieties, 1½ ft.	1.25		
Choice grafted varieties, 2 ft.	1.50		

ROSES—Dormant Plants.

Described on pages 28 and 29.

	Each	10	100
Hybrid Perpetual—2 years.	\$0.25	\$2.00	
Moss Roses—2 years.	.25	2.00	
Climbing Roses—2 years.	.25	2.00	
Tree Roses—4 to 5 ft. trunks.	1.00		

American Beauty, C. Baby Ramblers, Clio, La France and Soleil d'Or, 1-5 additional.

Rose, Pink and White Baby Ramblers, double above rates.

HEDGE PLANTS.

	100	1000
Osage Orange, 1 year.	\$0.50	\$2.50
Osage Orange, 2 years.	.65	3.50
Honey Locust, 1 year.	.75	5.00
Honey Locust, 2 years.	1.00	7.00

See also Barberry, Quince, and Privet in Deciduous Shrubs. Also Arbor Vitae, Spruce and Juniper among Evergreens.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Described on pages 29 to 34.

Small plants postpaid. Larger ones by express or freight.

	Each	10	100	Each	10	100
Achillea—Rosy Milfoil and the Pearl	\$0.20	\$1.50		\$0.05	\$0.40	
Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Flower)	.10	.80		.25		
Anchusa Italica (Skyblue Flower)	.50			.12	1.00	
Anemone Japonica — Alba and Rubra	.10	.80		.10	.80	
Queen Charlotte and Whirlwind	.15	1.20		.25	2.00	
Aquilegia—Caerulea and Chrysa- antha	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Campanula—Medea	.10	.80		.10	.80	
Daisy, Shasta	.10	.80		.25		
Alaska	.25			.12	1.00	
Delphinium — Formosum, For- mosum Caelestium and Hy- bridum	.12	1.00		.15	1.25	
Dicentra Spect. — (Bleeding Heart)	.15			.10	.80	
Dicentra fraxinella (Gas Plant) Rubra	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Alba	.20			.15	1.25	
Digitalis—(Fox-glove) Mixed— White	.15	1.25		.15	1.25	
Funkias — (Day Lilies) Cordata, Ovata and Medulata Variegata	.15	1.25		.10	.80	
Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)	.10	.80		.10	.80	
Grasses — Hardy Ornamental. Erianthus Ravennae, Eulalia Jap., variegated	.20	1.50		.10	.80	
Eulalia Jap. Zebrina	.20	1.50		.15	1.25	
Eulalia Gracillima Univittata Phalaris Arundinacia Vari- egata	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Gypsophila Paniculata	.15	1.25		.10	.80	
Helianthus — (Hardy Sunflower) assortment	.15			.15	1.25	
Hollyhocks—All colors	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Mammoth Fringed	.15	1.25		.10	.80	
Hibiscus—Crimson Eye	.10	.80		.15	1.25	10.00
Hyacinthus Candicans	\$0.05	\$0.40		.15	1.25	
Iberis Sempervirens	.25			.10	.80	
Iris—German—All varieties	.12	1.00		.15	1.25	
German—Mixed colors	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Japanese—All varieties	.25	2.00		.15	1.25	
Japanese—Mixed colors	.15	1.25		.20	1.75	
Lilies—Auratum, Krameri, Speciosum Album and S. Melpo- mene	.20	1.75		.40		
Lilies — Brownii and Leicht- leine Yellow	.40			.15	1.25	
Lilies — Longiflorum, S. Ru- brum and Tigrium fl. pl.	.15	1.25		.05	.30	\$ 2.00
Lily of the Valley	.05	.30		.10	.80	
Linum Per. (Perennial Flax) Blue and White	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Lobelia (Cardinal Flowers) Car- dinales and Queen Victoria	.15	1.25		.15	1.25	
Lychnis (Lamp Flower) both varieties	.15	1.25		.15	1.25	
Papaver (Perennial Poppies) all varieties	.15	1.25		1.00		
Peonies—Canary and Richard- son's Perfection	1.00			.50		
Alba Sulphurea, Dorchester, Duke of Wellington and Fes- tiva Maxima	.50			.35		
Edules Superba	.35			.25	2.00	
All other varieties	.25	2.00		.25	2.00	
Phlox, Perennial — Coquelicot, Eiffel Tower, Henry Merger and Charlotte Saison	.25	2.00		.12	1.00	
All other varieties	.12	1.00		.10	.80	
Rudbeckia—(Golden Glow)	.10	.80		.20	1.60	
Spirea—Japonica and Palmata	.20	1.60		.10	.80	
Tritoma—Uvaria Grandiflora	.10	.80		.15	1.25	
Pfitzeri	.15	1.25		.15	1.25	
Veronica Longifolia Sub. (Blue Bird Flower)	.15	1.25		.15	1.25	
Yucca Filamentosa — Adam's Needle	.15	1.25	10.00			

LEWIS ROESCH & SON, Nurserymen FREDONIA, N. Y.

Indorsed by Fifty-three States, Territories and Provinces

- ALA.**—Thank you for the fine grape vines sent me a year ago.
- ARK.**—You raise the best grape vines in the world, and get them to us in finest condition.
- CAL.**—Grape vines received and up to the "Roesch Standard" which means the best.
- COLO.**—Trees from you have done exceptionally well. Currants bore abundantly.
- CONN.**—Your fruit always gave satisfaction. Graded up well.
- DEL.**—Surprised and gratified at the large, healthy and vigorous looking plants.
- D. C.**—Vines received from you had the finest roots of any I have yet planted.
- FLA.**—Grape vines and Currants came O. K. Thanks for the chance to procure such vines.
- GA.**—Received grape vines and shrubs in fine shape. The best rooted I ever saw.
- IDA.**—Shipment of 100 grape vines is so satisfactory that I recommended you to my neighbors.
- ILL.**—Stock arrived O. K. The best I have ever seen for the money.
- IND.**—Some years ago we sold some of your fruit trees; they proved to be good and cheap.
- IND. TER.**—Vines came in good time and condition.
- IA.**—Trees came all right and are very satisfactory.
- KANS.**—Nursery stock received and am greatly pleased.
- KY.**—Grape vines and raspberries received from you were the best rooted I ever saw.
- LA.**—The order purchased of you arrived in first class condition, and I was more than pleased.
- ME.**—Trees we got of you are fine, all did well. The plum trees are perfection.
- MD.**—Trees and vines arrived in good time. All doing well. Vines have grown 12 to 5 feet, Early Daisy leading.
- MASS.**—Grape vines sent me last year did finely, and are looking well this spring.
- MICH.**—Vines came to hand in good shape. They are the best I ever bought.
- MINN.**—Received grapes all O. K. Thank you for the extras and good quality of plants.
- MISS.**—Got plants of you several years ago, and they all did well.
- MO.**—Received grape vines in good condition. Am well pleased. Thanks for Luciles.
- MONT.**—Your trees arrived to-day. They are the finest I ever saw.
- NEBR.**—In 1906 I bought 2 Pan-American strawberry plants and now have a nice bed. They bore until Christmas.
- N. H.**—The trees were a fine lot of stock. We thank you very much.
- N. J.**—Received grape vines in first-class condition. Am told by grape growers that they never saw finer vines, and seldom as good.
- N. MEX.**—Strawberry plants arrived to-day in fine condition.
- N. Y.**—The vines were perfectly satisfactory.
- N. C.**—Grape vines I bought of you are doing nicely, also the figs.
- N. DAK.**—Grape vines and Currants are growing very nicely. Shall recommend you to my friends.
- OHIO**—The Cherries I got of you 10 years ago (500 trees) are looking fine. The Montmorency are certainly good bearers.
- OKLA.**—Am well pleased with vines. Never lost one, and never saw vines make such a growth.
- OREG.**—I received the Moore's Diamond grape vines all O. K. Many thanks.
- PA.**—Your goods have always given satisfaction.
- R. I.**—Currant bushes sent are doing finely. They can't help growing with such long roots.
- S. C.**—Vines arrived in fine order. Everything received from you does you credit.
- S. DAK.**—Your Franco-German Currant is a success in this country. Am also making a success with the Chautauqua Gooseberry.
- TENN.**—Bought grape vines from you during 30 years. They always were true to name and brought good results.
- TEX.**—I have seen how fine your plants grow in Washington.
- UTAH**—Vines perfectly satisfactory. First class in every respect.
- VT.**—Last year you sent me 30 grape vines and all of them have come up splendidly, strong and healthy.
- VA.**—Am well pleased with your goods and the good condition they are in upon arrival.
- WASH.**—We like your plants very much, they have such nice big roots.
- W. VA.**—The grape vines I got from you a few years ago are doing finely.
- WIS.**—The Chautauqua Gooseberry does remarkably well in this locality.
- WYO.**—All plants ordered of you are doing well.
- B. C.**—The varieties mentioned (Early Daisy and Lucile) do splendidly.
- N. S.**—I got some trees of you last season that did remarkably well.
- ONT.**—Grape vines received all O. K. You will hear from me again when I order nursery stock.
- QUE.**—Your nursery is highly recommended to me as being straight and honest.
- ENG.**—Had two lots of trees from you. They have given me the greatest satisfaction.

Most of the above were received within a year. All came voluntarily.

What our Neighbors Say of Us

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Lewis Roesch, nurseryman here, for many years. We recommend him to be painstaking, reliable and responsible. The trees and plants we have purchased of him always gave satisfaction in every way.

John S. Lambert, Judge Supreme Court

Myron T. Dana, Principal State Normal School.

F. B. Palmer, Formerly Principal State Normal School.

A. H. Marsh, Pres. L. S. National Bank.

Louis McKinstry, Editor and Publisher Fredonia *Censor*.

Harlan J. Crissey, Pres. Citizens Trust Co.

Hon. George Barker.

We also refer to R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies.



**THE WONDERFUL NEW WHITE ROSE
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI
or SNOW QUEEN**

See Description Inside