

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

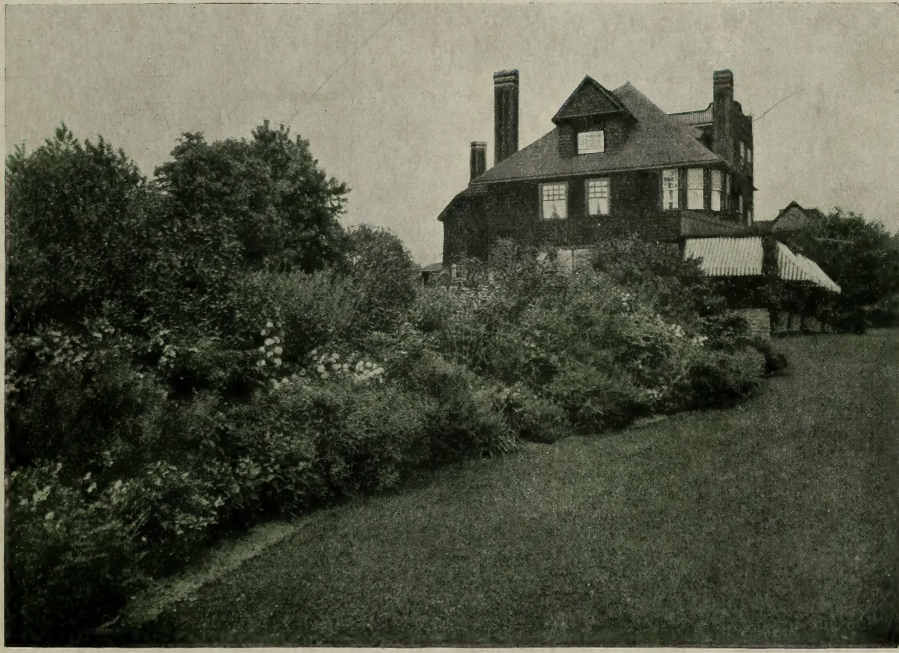
62.41

P. 9.

CATALOGUE OF
The Greening Nursery Co.
 MONROE, MICH.

LIBRARY,
 U. S. Department of Agriculture,
 Washington, D. C.

1910

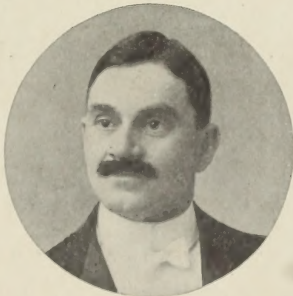


Everything for the
Orchard, Garden, Landscape
 Largest Growers of Trees in the World



OUR HUMBLE BEGINNING IN 1883

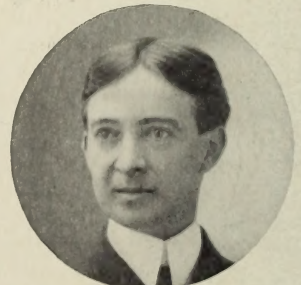
THIS picture shows the entire equipment with which we made our start in this business, in 1883. We had no bank account, no trees or other resources whatever, except about thirty acres of land and a laudable ambition to get to the head of our business. We feel proud of the success of our business, considering our early opportunities and facilities, which were limited to say the least, and we know the reader will pardon us for referring to this matter quite freely in this issue of our catalogue. The history of a business enterprise is, to quite an extent, the history of its promoters, and we think our progress since the inception of our business is a matter on which we can justly congratulate ourselves.



CHAS. E. GREENING
President



BENJ. J. GREENING
Vice-President



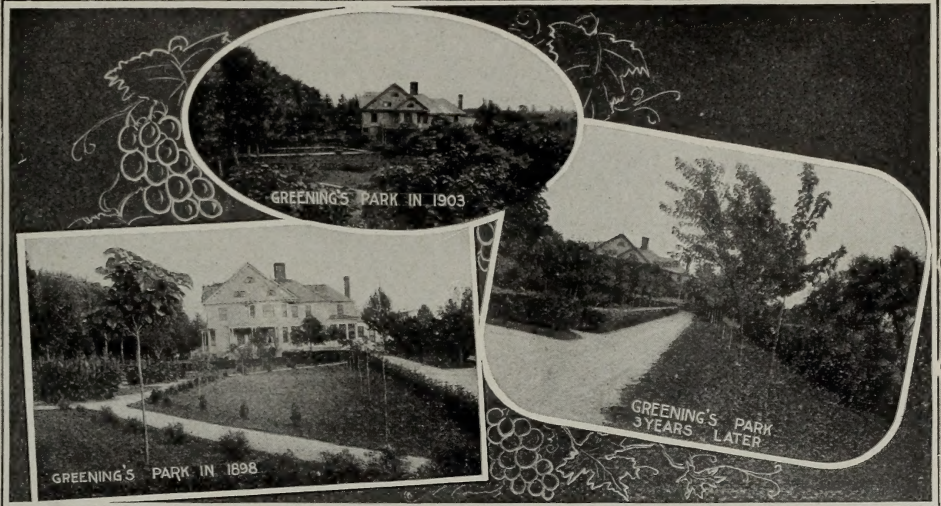
ROY M. SPERRY
Sec'y and Treas.

OFFICERS OF WORLD'S GREATEST NURSERIES

THE GREENING NURSERY CO., MONROE, MICH.

INCORPORATED 1902 CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000, ALL PAID IN ESTABLISHED 1857

LARGEST GROWERS OF TREES IN THE WORLD



COUNTRY HOME OF CHAS. E. GREENING.

The grounds surrounding the Greening mansion on the farm represent one of the most beautiful sceneries found in America. It is here that the family spends the summer months.

INTRODUCTORY

W



ITH THIS BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF OUR CATALOGUE we again gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increased patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm in the past.

OUR NURSERIES ARE TO-DAY AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. For several years our business has continued to double each year. Our motto, "to strive to excel," to go forward, to advance, to improve our conditions, has proven an unbounded success. Attention is called to our marvelous achievements in business, also the facilities and advantages for propagating high class Nursery Stock, so profusely illustrated in this catalogue.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT was like a small rippling brook, wending its way unflinching onward, through almost overwhelming obstacles, gradually increasing in volume and power, until the ripples changing into a roaring, surging torrent, sweep onward into the gulf of prosperity with irresistible magnitude and power. It is with a feeling of great pride and satisfaction that we direct the attention of the reader to the years of progress and success in the advancement of an honorable and upright nursery business. **We employ original and up-to-date methods in every department;** the stale and time-worn methods of the old school nurserymen have been discarded long ago. **No other nurserymen can offer better experience on the subject of fruit growing and landscape architecture on a large scale, than we can.**

WE EMBODY IN THIS CATALOGUE numerous illustrations, true photographs, actual and correct views of our **Nursery Grounds, Parks, Trees, Shrubbery, Drives, etc.** Those beautiful pictures tell their own story better than words—a story that can be read at a glance, a story so pointed as to appeal to an intelligent and enlightened people. However attractive those pictures may appear, they give but a faint conception of the grandeur and luxuriance of verdure to be seen at our Nurseries during the growing season.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT. With but one or two exceptions in America, we are the only recognized nurserymen who are giving special attention to landscape gardening and who furnish their own creations in landscape designs, drawings and specifications, for all kinds of parks, private estates, ornamental gardens and commercial orchards. A life-long study and experience in nursery work enable us to give reliable information on the very best and most desirable stock to plant to suit every climate and condition.

You will find lines of beauty even in the commonest shrub.



NURSERY SPRAYING. A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. OUR SPRAYING APPARATUS.

During the process of our experiments and investigations for obtaining knowledge of causes and effects, our attention has centered on the scientific experiments in spraying to obtain two distinct results:

First.—Spraying with a solution of lime and sulphate of copper for the purpose of preserving the foliage; in other words, to ward off all fungous diseases, and thus to stimulate the growing functions of trees and plants.

Second.—To destroy the insects by adding arsenic poisons in prescribed quantities. Under this method we keep the trees in good growing condition during the entire summer season, thereby counteracting a weak and tender second growth, which is often the case when trees have stopped growing from some cause during the summer months.

OUR FACILITIES

**1000 Acres of the
Richest Land**

the La Plaisance Bay district, near Lake Erie, bordering on Plum Creek Bay. It is justly claimed that this parcel of land is one of the richest in America. It is well adapted to growing healthy nursery stock, producing large bunches of fibrous roots, straight and smooth bodies. A lovely, cool and healthful climate, where nature riots in wild luxuriance of production. The growth of trees is something wonderful, often from 5 to 6 feet in one season; the wood always ripening up thoroughly before winter. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

**Our Extensive
Buildings**

The yearly growth of our business requires the almost yearly erection of suitable buildings for the prompt and careful handling of our very large output of trees and plants. Having been burned out in 1892, which compelled immediate reconstruction, our present system is entirely new and has every convenience known to the trade and which a lifelong experience could suggest. The system includes in the group our residences, offices, our mammoth storage buildings, etc., which add greatly to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business. See illustrations in this catalogue.



OUR NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

Our new office quarters are located in the heart of the City of Monroe, corner Monroe and Second Streets, only one block from the electric railway station. This building was erected and furnished at a tremendous cost. There are hand-painted decorations of fruits, flowers and landscape scenes throughout the entire building, designed by the famous artist, Carl Kilwinski, of Detroit, Mich. Pronounced the finest nursery office in the world. Enormous quantities of mail are handled daily by a large force of expert and competent office assistants. The Detroit and Toledo Interurban cars pass our doors every thirty minutes.

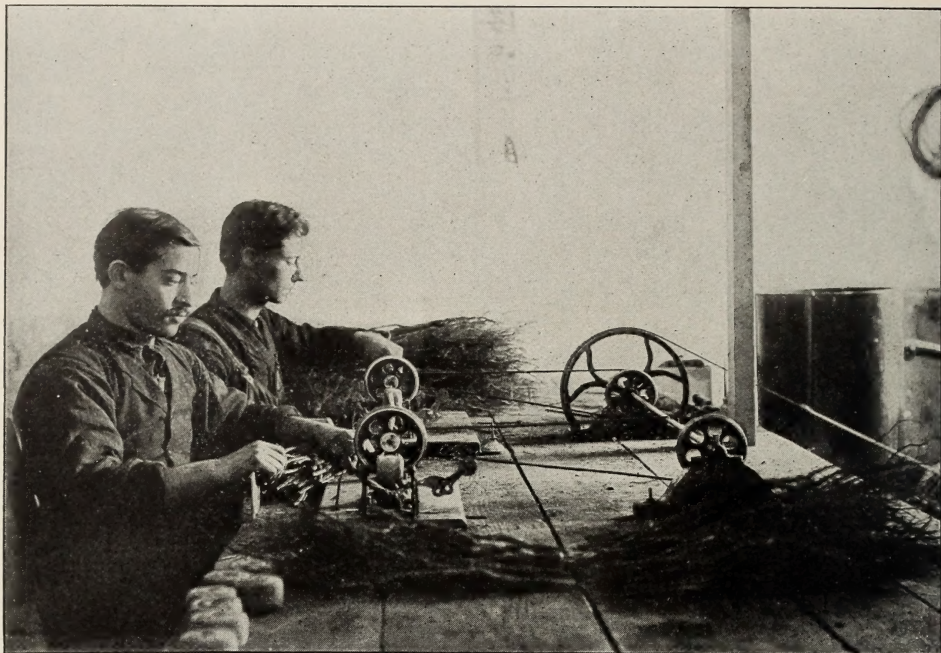
Careful Handling Skillful Packing

careless work and handling at the nursery. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed to wind and sun for days, and in many instances are shipped without necessary packing material to keep them in fresh condition while in transit. Such trees when received by the planter are worthless for transplanting, though hardly ever discovered by the planter until too late. We employ only the best and most faithful help for digging, handling and packing, and it is always done under our own personal supervision, in the most careful and skillful manner. The rule of keeping the stock fresh and moist all the time while under our care is strictly enforced. Our stock always arrives in good condition, even if shipped across the continent. The roots are always placed in a thick puddle of clay mud before packing them away into the boxes, bales or into the car, and are filled in with plenty of moist packing material to insure safe transportation to destination. In point of careful handling and skillful packing our system is unsurpassed.

Mammoth Storage Cellars

Owing to the rapid increase of our business, we were compelled to erect at great cost a group of mammoth storage and packing cellars, one of them being the largest and most costly of its kind in the world. (See illustration.) Trees are carefully stored away in these cellars, ready for early spring shipment. All billing out and packing of orders is done inside the buildings with no possible chance for drying out of the roots. These buildings are centrally located and represent a large expenditure of money.

With the Banana apple the future of the nation is secure.



WRAPPING APPLE GRAFTS BY GASOLINE POWER.

Here we show our latest graft wrapping machine, operated by a gasoline engine. Two wrapping machines are shown. One man with machine will wrap over 15,000 whole root grafts in a single day, more than three times as many as by hand, and the work is far superior to the old method in point of quality, as it insures a better unit of the graft. Note whole root grafts in picture.

We Use Whole Roots

In propagating trees we are careful to select roots of strongest growth, well branched and the hardiest kinds. For apple we use **French Crab Roots**, noted for their strong, vigorous growing power and hardiness. In pear we use the French branched root of strong caliber. Japan and native pear roots are cheaper, and are used by many, but are no comparison to the genuine French root. In plum we use **Myrobolan Root**, which has been found to be far superior to Native, Mariana or St. Julien stock in more than one respect. In Cherry we use **Mahaleb Root** exclusively. It is the root recommended by Professor Bailey and other authorities as being far superior in hardiness and lasting power to Mazzard stock. For peach we use the genuine **Tennessee Natural Peach Seed**, which is gathered under contract at a large cost in the mountains of Tennessee, where they are found growing wild and where fungous diseases are unknown. Nurserymen will argue that cheaper seedlings, piece roots and peach pits obtained from canning factories are as good as whole roots, or natural pits, and in this way try to increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter. Our patrons wonder at the large clusters of roots on our trees. There are reasons, viz.: the use of strong, whole roots is one, and our very complete system of growing, another.

Stock is Young, Vigorous, Smooth

For good lasting results in an orchard, trees should be young, smooth, clean and healthy. The age at which our trees are usually ready for market is from two to three years old; peaches one year from the bud. At this age they have generally attained the required growth, both in body and root. Parties ordering from us may depend on receiving young, healthy, thrifty and well rooted trees of strongest growing and fruiting power.

Buy from the **BIG Nurseries.**



THE GRAFTING ROOM, HOME OF THE WHOLE-ROOT GRAFT.

In this department the most rigid care and greatest perfection of detail in the work of grafting, tying, handling and storing the grafts is absolutely necessary to insure success. Here is the birthplace of the whole-root graft. The scions are cut late in the fall and together with the crab-apple seedlings are stored in the cellars for grafting during the winter. The tying is done with waxed string by means of a gasoline-driven machine. **ONLY THE STRONGEST IMPORTED FRENCH CRAB-APPLE SEEDLINGS ARE USED**, roots that are far superior to the American grown in firmness of wood and size. Trees grown from these roots are harder and stronger in every respect than American grown roots.

Digging Trees By Steam Power

It is with a feeling of pride that we call attention to the half-tone illustrations in this catalogue showing our modern devices for digging trees by means of a steel blade made to run under the trees at a depth of twenty-four to thirty-six inches, and operated by steam power with cables. The digging machine is covered by patents, and costs, with engine, cables and digger blade, about \$3,000.00. By this method of digging it is impossible to injure or bruise the roots as is frequently the case in digging under the old rule. How many trees are injured each year by careless work in digging trees a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. How many nurserymen are there who exercise the proper care in this respect? But few, indeed. Those receiving our trees will please take notice of the large bunches of fibrous roots, a result of careful digging. The only excuse that can be offered for poor digging, short, mutilated and bruised roots, is careless work, cheap and unreliable help and poor management.

HEALTHY STOCK

**Free from
Disease and Insects
Fumigation**

Blessed liberally by beneficent nature with a cool, healthy climate, our trees are free from diseases and injurious insects. Notwithstanding this fact, we have built a fumigating house in which all stock is thoroughly fumigated before being shipped away, with cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid, which not only destroys all kinds of fungus, but also kills every insect of any description. We pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any), as it is in every instance more than made up by the high quality and purity of stock.

Eat all the fruit you can, and can all you can't eat.



**POSSIBILITIES IN GROWING STANDARD PEAR
Block of Whole Root, Two-Year-Olds**

The growing of standard pear for commercial trade has been a specialty with us for years. Endowed by Dame Nature with a temperate, even climate, devoid of extremes in drought and sudden severe changes of the weather, we are favored with advantages for growing the pear tree found nowhere else in America.

**The
New Nursery Law**

Under a recent enactment of the Michigan Legislature, all nurseries within the State are required to have their nurseries inspected at least once each year by a State Inspector, whose office has been created under this law, and who is authorized to issue a certificate to nurseries found free from scale or other injurious insects or diseases. The law also provides that all Agents, Dealers and Nurserymen engaged in selling nursery stock in this State must have a "State License." It also provides that each and every package containing trees or plants of any kind must have a certificate of inspection attached. Planters are requested to report all violations of said law to the **Nursery Inspector at Agricultural College, Michigan**. All nursery stock must also be thoroughly fumigated before shipment, in accordance with the law relating thereto.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

This is to Certify, That I have examined the nursery stock of The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Michigan.



GREENING'S HORTICULTURAL GARDENS

These gardens represent a perfect dream of beauty and elegance. They are the admiration of the most fastidious visitor, the ideal of the beautiful in tree, lawn, shrub, hedge, etc. In the composition of this beauty spot only hardy plants and trees were used. The hedges form a most attractive border, giving the formal garden an effect of privacy and repose. Our methods of formal landscape gardening comprise the very best European ideas. *Our Chas. E. Greening has devoted much time in Europe studying European ideas of art formal gardening.* It is in Europe where horticultural art in ornamental gardening is unsurpassed.

Our Trees are Hardy

Our northern location is worthy of special mention. One of the great advantages so liberally bestowed upon us by nature is a lovely, cool and healthful climate; an atmosphere purified and tempered by the balmy breezes of Lake Erie, where fungous diseases are rarely found. The soil is a rich black loam of wonderful fertility, very rich in nitrogen, and underlaid with a porous clay subsoil, eminently adapted to the production of hardy trees, etc. This locality is known as **The Garden of Michigan**. These facts no doubt to some extent account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted. Our stock always ripens up thoroughly in the fall and goes into the winter without danger of being injured by severe frosts. A comparison will prove that our stock **has not the willowy and watery, soft growth of Southern or Western grown stock**, which no doubt accounts in a measure for the large and increasing demand for our Northern grown stock. The wood is firm and hard, the bodies strong, while the roots have strong forcing power. Such trees cannot fail to make good and profitable orchards.

Our Own Railroad Track

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and increasing trade, and to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have at great expense put in a private railroad track, branching from the Michigan Central Railroad. This track covers a distance of over 2,800 feet and runs directly in front of the storage and packing cellars, thus enabling us to handle our shipments with much greater dispatch. An experienced railroad clerk is in charge of the shipping department, whose special business it is to trace consignments by telegraph until they reach their destination, so that there is but little delay in having the shipments reach their destination in the shortest possible time.

The home grounds should be harmonious in composition.



THE FUMIGATING HOUSE.

Pursuant to the requirements of the state law, we have built two large fumigating houses in which all stock is thoroughly fumigated before shipment, with Cyanide of Potassium and Sulphuric Acid as prescribed by law, which absolutely destroys all insects, also fungus in any form, without injury to the trees. A wagon load of steam dug trees, showing large bunches of roots, has been brought into the fumigator, and our chemist is in the act of putting in the charge of chemicals previous to closing the air tight doors. To the left in the picture appears C. E. Greening and his pet dog "Snipp."

Agents' License and Certificate

Every person who has any right to sell our Nursery Stock is provided with a "Certificate of Authority," signed by us and bearing the seal of our firm. The laws of Michigan require that each and every person growing or offering for sale in this State any nursery stock, must first obtain a license from the state department and give a bond. All our agents are provided with such a license. In addition to the regular certificate we also furnish our agents with a special certificate to sell our specialties. Planters are cautioned against buying these goods from any person not having this certificate, properly countersigned by our firm.

Largest and Best Nurseries in World

During the convention of the National Nurserymen's Association, held at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1903, about one hundred nurserymen, representing nearly every State of this country, also European nurseries, accepted an invitation for a trip to this city to visit our nurseries. After having carefully inspected our nursery grounds, soil, mammoth blocks of trees, and admired our improvements and beautiful surroundings, they expressed their appreciation in loud terms. In the afternoon a sumptuous banquet was tendered the visiting nurserymen, and it was here that their thoughts were freely expressed as to their opinion of what they had seen at our nurseries. The unanimous verdict was given that we have superior advantages for growing high grade nursery stock; that in point of facilities and modern equipments our nurseries are in the lead of the best in the land. The remarkable progress made in a few years by our firm was pronounced as unparalleled in the history of nurseries.

Greening's Trees are Famous the World Over.

YELLOW
TRANSPARENT

OX
NOBLE

WINTER
BANANA





THE RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING THE FRONT YARD. THE GREENING IDEA.

A spacious lawn illustrating the Greening methods of lawn decoration. The lawn is not cluttered with a meaningless collection of trees and plants. The lines of the borders are free and graceful, composing a fine collection of choice hardy shrubs and perennials.



THE WRONG WAY OF PLANTING THE FRONT YARD. THE OLD WAY.

Here are trees, shrubs and climbers in good variety, but on account of the indiscriminate scattering of individual plants throughout the lawn, the mind wanders from one detail to the other. There is nothing to attract the eye of a passer-by. Why not avoid costly mistakes by consulting us? We can save you money, worry and disappointment. Why not profit by our experience?

The Baby Rambler Rose is a joy forever.



A BLOCK OF BANNER PEACH TREES.

Here we show a block of peach trees, representing five months' growth from bud, of salable size, all pruned up ready to be dug with the steam digger. In this climate peach trees make a strong, hardy, healthy growth, and ripen up their wood early in the fall. Insects and fungous diseases on peach trees are things unknown in this locality. The most scrupulous attention is given the varieties so as to have them pure and true to name. A new method of pruning has a tendency to make the body smooth and symmetrical; all have straight leaders and in this respect are above comparison with Eastern or Southern grown peach trees, which are frequently very forked, crooked and knotty. The trees shown are of the Banner variety, a peach ripening after Late Crawford, and which has very superior qualities over other late ripening varieties. See colored illustration and description.

**Greening's Fruit
Growers Guide Free
with each \$10 Order**

Every purchaser of an order of Nursery Stock amounting to \$10 or more will receive from us postpaid a copy of "Greening's Fruit Growers' and Landscapers' Guide" free of charge. This work embodies five books in one, covering many pages and giving reliable up-to-date information on Fruit Growing, Spraying and Marketing; also practical hints how to improve and beautify the surroundings of a home. The regular price of book complete is \$1.00 each, which amount we will credit on the first order given for nursery stock amounting to \$10.00 or more.

Conclusion

In conclusion we would urge upon the reader to consider our many advantages, briefly and correctly mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. We have not made mention of the wonderful progress of our firm, but we will devote a page in this catalogue to giving a brief history of our humble beginning in the year 1883. It will be seen that we began business with practically no capital, and no resources except the knowledge inherited from J. C. Greening, the father of the present proprietors, who started in the nursery business in the year 1857, and who was the founder of these nurseries. The reason of our wonderful success is summed up in the following: "Fair and Honorable Dealing; Careful Management in Every Detail; Untiring Efforts to Please Patrons; Honesty and Integrity." These are the characteristics which constitute the fundamental principles of our business, and on these we solicit your patronage, kind reader, and at the same time invite you to a personal inspection of our stock at the nursery.

Faithfully yours,

THE GREENING NURSERY CO., Monroe, Michigan.

Welcome the glorious spring by planting some of Greening's trees.



BLOCK OF GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT TWO-YEAR-OLD CHERRY TREES.

Our Guarantee

IN filling orders, we always exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. Should a mistake occur, however, and some trees or plants prove untrue, we will either replace all stock proven untrue to name or refund the money paid for it, after receiving proper proof thereof. Parties placing orders with us **MUST** do so with the understanding that **WE SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR DAMAGES** in such case, further than the replacing of all stock proven untrue to name, or refunding the money paid for it. All stock guaranteed to be first class according to grade ordered.

To Whom It May Concern

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending the Greening Nursery Co. of this city, each member of the firm being personally known to us for many years as men of business integrity and sterling worth. The marked success in building up in a few years so extensive a nursery business is largely due to their fair and honorable dealing and the energy, tact and ability in management. It has won the admiration and esteem of the community of this city and at large. They are giving their attention to the propagation and dissemination of new and worthy varieties of fruit, and their opinion on horticultural matters is considered reliable authority. They are responsible, and any representation made by them can be safely relied upon. We most cordially commend them as gentlemen worthy of confidence in business or private affairs.

H. A. LOCKWOOD, Circuit Judge.

CARL FRANKE, Judge of Probate.

F. B. WARREN, Cashier First National Bank.

JACOB MARTIN, Ex-Mayor of Monroe.

GEO. SPALDING, Ex-Postmaster.

E. G. J. LAUER, Merchant.

REFERENCES: R. G. Dun's Commercial Reference Book; First National Bank, Monroe, Mich.; Monroe State Savings Bank, Monroe, Mich.

Plant our trees and avoid disappointment.



PRIZE BLOCK OF GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT ONE-YEAR STANDARD PEAR.

This block represents the finest growth we have ever produced in our nurseries. It is the ideal block of what goes to make up the best achievements in the production of the pear tree. A strong, healthy and vigorous growth; some of the trees, as will be seen, towering far above a man's head. This is a result of one season's growth on soil prepared under new and scientific methods. A triumph, indeed, over the old way of growing trees.

Notice to Correspondents

1. **ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US** by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention.
2. **PATRONS ORDERING BY LETTER** should write out their orders plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of a letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.
3. **ORDERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES** be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, or such as are to be shipped long distances.
4. **CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER FROM UNKNOWN PARTIES**, or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Express or Postal Money Order or Registered Letter.

Buy steam dug trees from the Big Nurseries.



DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER — A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.

Progress is the watchword of the American people. This progressive spirit has manifested itself in the invention of a tree-digging machine, by means of which all kinds of trees, ranging in size from the dwarf-growing kinds up to large shade trees 15 and 20 feet high, may be dug without the slightest danger of bruising or injuring the roots. As shown in the illustration, the ground has been dug away directly back of the digger, exposing to view the steel blade and lifter of our modern tree-digger, running at the time under our mammoth block of whole-root apple trees at a depth of 30 inches. The cables drawing the digger run to pulley blocks stationed at the ends of the rows, thence on a rectangle to the machine operated by steam power, as shown on next page. Do not such methods appeal to an intelligent people? With these facilities we are able to furnish trees with abundant masses of fibrous roots, such as will grow and make splendid orchards of strongest fruiting power.

5. WE WILL ASSIST IN SELECTING varieties for those who are unacquainted with the character, growth and varieties of fruit, and will cheerfully offer our experience in suggesting suitable ornamental trees and plants for decorating lawns, parks and avenues. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice, so far as we can. Should it occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then—**only with the consent of the purchaser, however—substitute such varieties** as are in every respect equivalent in quality and time of ripening.

6. IMMEDIATE NOTICE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO US OF ANY ERROR in filling an order, as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate and rectify the mistake. No claims allowed unless made within five days after receiving goods.

7. PACKAGES ARE DELIVERED to the forwarders, without extra charge, carefully packed, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

8. WE WARN DEALERS against using this catalogue to effect their sales. Every salesman who has any authority to represent our nurseries is supplied with our "certificate and license," with our seal stamped thereon.

9. WE DO NOT AGREE TO REPLACE FREE. We do not believe in the policy of replacing stock which dies after transplanting from natural or other causes. Our experience in the past has proven that the practice of replacing free, has a tendency to encourage carelessness on the part of the planter, and also of marring to some extent the friendly relationship that ought to exist between the nurseryman and the planter. The most scrupulous care is exercised in the handling of trees from the time of digging until packed for shipment. No chance for injury to stock before shipment is possible under our system. With proper care but very few of our trees fail to grow.

Steam dug trees make good orchards.



OUR STEAM TREE DIGGER.

The machine shown in our illustration is one which has revolutionized the work of digging trees in the nursery, and is a new and patented invention. The cost of the machine complete with engine, etc., is about \$3,000.00, weight over three tons; the power is supplied by a 16 horse-power steam "Huber" traction engine. The machine winds up the cables and draws the digger blade under the trees at any desired depth up to 30 inches. Although the power applied is something enormous, yet one man has complete control of the machine and digger by means of levers attached to a powerful friction clutch so wonderfully arranged as to completely guide the digger working in the trees. How many trees are ruined by nurserymen in digging, a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. Reader, let us convince you of the value of our trees by giving us a trial order. (See next page.)

Treatise on Transplanting, Soil Preparation, Pruning, Etc.

Preparation of Soil Before Planting

under before planting. A green crop turned under, such as peas, corn, buckwheat, cow-peas or clover, will be found of inestimable benefit. Soils rich in plant food, such as new land, old meadows or pasture lands, require little if any manure at planting time; such lands should, if possible, be planted to hoed crops the year before. The orchard being planted for a lifetime, care in preparing the soil and selecting land adapted for the purpose should not be overlooked. Work the land deep and thoroughly before planting. If in a yard where a plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep for several feet around, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotted manure. Drainage on wet soils is necessary; orchard trees will not thrive on wet lands.

Selecting a Site for an Orchard

In the matter of selecting a site for one or more kinds of fruit, the question of soil and location is of prime importance. An elevated location having good surface and air drainage is in most instances preferable to level lands. Underdrainage on level lands is necessary for good results, and makes the soil loose, fertile and warm. It is a mistake to plant fruit on low, wet lands. Apples, peaches, plums, quinces and cherries succeed best on a gravelly or light soil, while pears and grapes will do best on heavy soil.



THE OLD WAY OF DIGGING TREES.

An every-day scene in digging time under the old method of digging trees with spades. The men have succeeded in lifting the tree, with a mighty effort so frequently necessary to pull the tree, but alas! the tree being rent from the ground with spade and force of muscle, the roots are badly broken and bruised, and it will be seen that the man pulling the tree has lost his equilibrium at a critical moment. Thousands of planters will hail with delight the advent of modern tree digging. There can be no disappointment in planting our steam-dug trees, as all the roots are intact and uninjured, not bruised, broken or crushed, as is the case under the old method. Results — smiling patrons, more business, better orchards.

Varieties to Plant

things is the best teacher. We must make use of the experience of others, who have gone over the road and paid the bills for such experience. In planting an orchard for market, it is well to consult for advice those who have experience and knowledge, observing carefully the success and failure of varieties fruiting in your vicinity. It is also well to consult a reliable nurseryman, and in this connection we cheerfully offer our services. Our extensive Experimental Orchards, our wide range of experience and knowledge in growing fruit for market, enable us to give good advice to planters. We will answer all questions in this respect honestly and fairly. Planters may consult us with the utmost confidence.

The Best Trees to Plant

The best trees to plant, irrespective of climate, and location, are such as are grown in a cool and temperate climate. The great State of Michigan is noted far and wide for its cool, moderate and healthy summer climate, making it the most popular health resort of the Northern States; also for its great fruit growing industry. Being surrounded on three sides by the waters of the great lakes, it has the most favorable climatic conditions for the growing of hardy and healthy nursery stock. Trees grown in this climate are hardier and better adapted for transplanting than those grown in milder climates, and will make lasting and profitable orchards.



OUR GROUP OF CHAMPION BUDDERS.

An aggregation of skilled workmen in the art of budding trees. A small army of active people selected from the most reliable, skilled and intelligent help at the nursery. With this force we are able to bud about 48,000 trees per day.

Distances for Planting

Apples30 to 35 feet apart.
 Pears, Standard...16 to 20 feet apart.
 Pears, Dwarf.....12 to 16 feet apart.
 Cherries16 to 20 feet apart.
 Plums16 to 20 feet apart.
 Peaches16 to 20 feet apart.
 Quinces12 to 16 feet apart.
 Apricots16 to 20 feet apart.

Grapes8 feet apart.
 Gooseberries4 to 6 feet apart.
 Currants4 to 6 feet apart.
 Raspberries, Red....2 x 7 feet apart.
 Raspberries, Black..3 x 7 feet apart.
 Blackberries3 x 7 feet apart.
 Strawberries1 x 4 feet apart.

Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre

At 4 feet apart each way.....2723
 At 5 feet apart each way.....1742
 At 6 feet apart each way.....1210
 At 8 feet apart each way..... 681
 At 10 feet apart each way..... 435
 At 12 feet apart each way..... 302

At 16 feet apart each way..... 170
 At 18 feet apart each way..... 134
 At 20 feet apart each way..... 109
 At 25 feet apart each way..... 70
 At 30 feet apart each way..... 50
 At 33 feet apart each way..... 40

Care Before Planting

berries should be kept in cellar well dampened until ready to plant. Do not permit the stock to become injured by exposure at any time before planting.

Root Pruning Before Planting

The roots of trees, grapevines, gooseberries and currants should be carefully pruned before planting. Use a sharp knife and remove all the broken and bruised roots. Cut back all roots from the under side, leaving roots from six to ten inches in length. With most of our ornamental trees, and especially evergreens, as little root area should be cut away as practicable.

Plant trees from the Big Nurseries. None better grown.



LARGEST SHIPMENT OF GREENING'S TREES ON RECORD.

This shipment consisted of thirty-two furniture cars filled to the top with Greening's trees, all packed in bulk, each order being separated with rope partitions. The entire train-load, consisting of about 263,000 fruit trees, largely peaches and apples, went to points along the fruit belt of Michigan. This picture was taken while the train was pulling out of our siding leading from the M. C. R. R. track to our packing cellars, a distance of over one-half mile. Thus we demonstrate the magnitude of our facilities in the handling and shipping of trees.

Crown Pruning at Planting Time

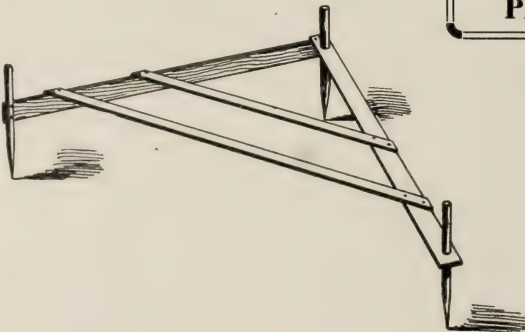
Prune off all branches except the upper three or four; these cut back to spurs about six inches in length. Good judgment is necessary in selecting branches for the crown, such as will form an evenly balanced head.

Pruning Peach Trees. Cut back the entire top to three feet from the ground after being planted; prune off all branches, leaving four or five spurs of about two inches at the top. In other words, trim to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top, two inches long. Peach trees of smaller grades should be headed six inches lower

The work of pruning the tops of trees may be done either before or after planting. If done after planting, care should be exercised not to loosen the trees in the ground. We advise top pruning of grapes and small fruits after planting.

Pruning Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry.

The Planting Square



A wooden square is made out of fence boards eight feet long, dressed and perfectly straight, and these are nailed so as to form a true triangle. No matter what the shape of the field is, always begin staking out on a true square, and for this purpose the planting square will be of excellent service. By sighting across the field over the stakes on the planting square, a perfect square of the orchard is obtained.

Park and Landscape Work a Specialty.

Greening's Trees Grow, they can't help it.

MAMMOTH.
BLACK TWIG

PEWAUKEE

WEALTHY





HARVESTING 100,000 TREES IN ONE DAY.

We point with pride to our marvelous success in digging and handling trees. With our present facilities we are able to dig and harvest about 100,000 fruit trees per day. The picture gives an idea how rapidly the trees are brought into the storage buildings. **We beg to call the attention of the reader** to the careless handling and poor digging of nursery stock by a majority of nurserymen. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed for days after digging, causing injury to the roots, one of the reasons why there are so many disappointed planters. Trees are frequently handled like brush from the clearing. Do you wonder why so many complain of trees dying after setting? Not so with our stock; it is not allowed to be exposed to the sun and wind more than thirty minutes after digging before being brought into shelter. Our steam digger gets all the roots; no crushed or broken roots, no drying out, no large losses in the orchard. Our thousands of pleased patrons will vouch for the truth of this assertion. The value of nursery stock must be judged by its quality and growing conditions, and not by its cheapness of cost.



GREENING'S STEAM DIGGER IN OPERATION.

The Steam Digger has revolutionized the nursery business.



OUR MAMMOTH STORAGE CELLARS — LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

These grand storage buildings give an interesting example of modern genius in the storage and care of nursery stock. They are five in number, built of quarried stone and representing the investment of large capital. Total area of storage room, 77,000 sq. ft., being the largest in the world; capacity, over three million trees. With the facilities we have for the perfect storage of stock, we are prepared to meet emergencies arising from shipping stock during the winter and late in spring. Stock is handled and packed in these buildings without exposure to sun, wind and frost. The carelessness among nurserymen generally in handling trees, if seen by planters, would prove a big surprise. Live trees are handled too much like brush from the clearings. Is it a wonder that there are so many disappointed planters?

Staking Out the Orchard

After the field has been squared up and stakes placed at each corner of the field, stretch a rope or strong wire from stake to stake around the outside, staking the distances the trees are to be planted along the wire, and proceed in this way until you get around the field. The wire line is the most practical, as it will not stretch. The most practical way of using the wire line is to have a rim soldered at such distances apart as it is desired to plant, all along the wire, and in staking out, drive a stake exactly at each rim.

Heeling In Before Planting

Dig a trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep, loosen the lower band of a bundle, wet the trees thoroughly, place them into the trench and cover carefully, pressing the ground down with the foot. Trees which are received in the fall for spring planting, should be heeled in during the winter eighteen inches deep, placing the trees at an angle of forty-five degrees, opening up the bundles and being careful to fill the soil well in among the roots. The trees thus heeled in should be well banked up over winter and planted out early in the spring. For heeling in over winter select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field, where mice will not injure them. Heeling in over winter applies to tender trees and plants, especially peach trees. At least two-thirds of the bodies should be covered. Cover trees after heeling in, with evergreen boughs if obtainable. Some fruit growers prefer fall shipment, and heeling in over winter; the advantage claimed is in having the stock for very early spring planting. We recommend spring delivery and planting, because we can guarantee to bring the trees to the planter as early in spring as it is advisable to plant.

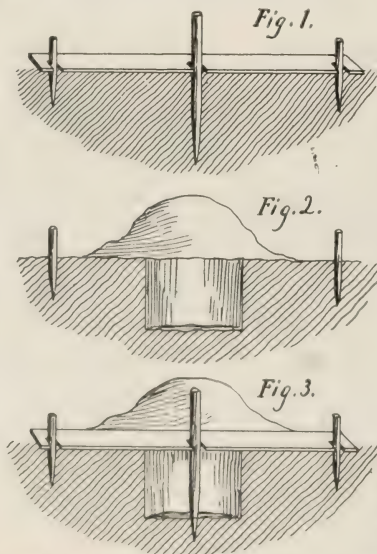
An orchard without Banana apples is like a Yankee dinner without pie—incomplete.



VISITORS AT GREENING'S

Thousands of people visit our nurseries every year during the summer months. Fruit growers, gardeners, farmers, park commissioners, business and professional men, instructors and students of agricultural colleges and schools are among our many visitors.

The Planting Board



This is a board six inches wide and about five feet long, notched as shown on the picture. The purpose of the planting board is to prevent the orchard from being planted out of square. In digging the hole place the board at the middle notch against the stake, and drive small stakes in end notches as shown in Fig. 1. Next remove board and dig the hole, leaving end stakes in place, Fig. 2. After the hole is completed replace the board in two end stakes, placing the stake in position as shown in Fig. 3. The idea in using this device is to get the stake exactly in the place where it stood before digging the hole. In planting, set trees close against the stake, and always on the same side of the stake throughout the field, and your orchard will be perfectly straight in every direction.

Planting the Trees

After the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill the hole with loose earth so as to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their

The Banner peach and Banana apple are the two eyes of the fruit grower.



BLOCK OF GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT ONE-YEAR DWARF PEARS

The wonderful growing power in our soil accounts in a measure for the phenomenal growth of our business. To grow dwarf pears 6 feet high in one year was something unknown in former years. The secret lies right down in the soil, and the way it is prepared before planting. Few people ever dream of having the soil analyzed by an expert chemist, much less to study the mechanical and physical properties of the soil. We probe this subject of Soil Culture thoroughly.

natural position and packing the soil carefully around them. Fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Spring Planting**—Level the soil around the tree after spring planting. **Fall Planting**—Bank up against the tree after fall planting, and remove to a level in spring. **Mulching**, with a covering of straw manure or leaf mould after planting, is highly beneficial and will often save the tree in dry seasons. Dwarf Pear should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Planting Grape Vines

Plant 8x8 feet apart for trellis and 6x8 feet for stake culture. Dig holes same as for trees. Place the vine in the hole so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface; spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position, fill in the earth and press down the soil firmly with the foot; then spread the second layer of roots, fill in the balance of the hole and press gently with foot. After planting trim the vine back to two buds. A strong stake four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years.

Planting Small Fruits

The soil should be mellow and rich. Plant Red Raspberries 2x7 feet apart; Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, 3x7 feet apart. Conrath and Columbian Raspberries, on account of their vigor of growth, should be planted 4x8 feet apart; Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart; Strawberries for field culture, 1x4 feet, and for garden, 2 feet apart. Plant small fruits about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, except strawberries, which should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface—too deep planting will smother the plant. Spread the roots, in planting small fruits, as much as possible, and press the earth over the roots firmly with the hand. If planted in the fall, cover with coarse straw manure to prevent the plants from being heaved out during the winter. After planting, cut back the tops to four to five inches from the ground.

And the New Prolific peach is his radiant face, beaming with joy.



GREENING'S CHARMING SILVER MAPLE AVENUE

This avenue is the pride of the nursery. There is no more desirable or graceful shade tree in cultivation than the Silver Maple. It is the most rapid growing of all shade trees except poplars. We propagate from seed gathered from this avenue. The original trees were imported by us many years ago and can be relied upon to be the true strain.

Planting Ornamental Trees

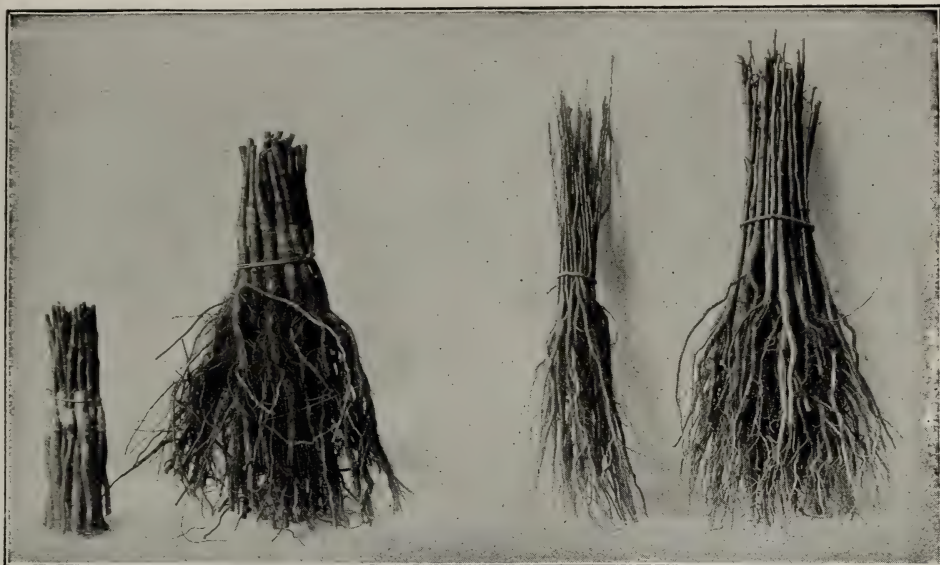
Plant same as fruit trees, except that larger holes should be dug to accommodate the roots. The ground should be pressed down firmly over the roots with the foot. Two-thirds of the tops should be cut off on all ornamental trees, except Cut-leaved Birch and Horse Chestnuts, which should not be headed in. Care should be taken to prune the tops so that the trees will make a well balanced and uniform top. The forming of the crown is regulated entirely by the pruning. On some kinds of trees it may be necessary to tie the tree to a strong stake to hold it firmly in its place.

Evergreens

Soak the ground thoroughly after planting, and apply a thick covering of straw manure over the surface, around the tree, to retain moisture in the soil. Shade the trees with cloth, burlap or paper to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree, for the first two or three weeks, or until the tree starts to grow.

Planting and Pruning Shrubbery and Roses

Make the soil rich by applying well rotted barnyard manure, which should be worked in with the soil. Trim off all the ends of roots; plant shrubbery two inches and roses three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly over the roots. Cut back tops on roses, leaving four inches above ground. On shrubbery trim up lower branches so as to form a well balanced head, and cut back one-half of top. All sprouts growing out of the ground on roses should be removed as soon as discovered, and should be cut close to the stalk so as to prevent further sprouting. This is very important, as the wild sprouts if allowed to grow up will smother the grafted part. Cover roses during the winter with leaves or straw. Cut back hardy Hydrangeas severely each year; other shrubbery trim out the old wood and head in to suit your taste each year. For best results trim several times during the growing season to obtain compactness and shape desired.



Piece-Root
Grafts.

French Crab
Whole-Root Grafts.

No. 2
Seedlings.

No. 1
Seedlings.

PIECE-ROOT VS. WHOLE-ROOT TREES.

Above is shown the piece-root and whole-root graft, also No. 1 and No. 2 fruit tree seedlings. Each one of the bundles contains the same number of grafts and seedlings. The superior value of whole-root trees must be readily apparent, even to the inexperienced; still there are nurserymen who will argue that piece-root and No. 2 seedlings are equal to whole-root and No. 1 seedlings. We use only the strongest whole-root stock and the results are most gratifying. We beg the intending planter to consider the value and trueness of variety of our trees. *We use French Crab-apple roots only.*

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

SUMMER APPLES

***Bough**—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

***Early Harvest**—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium; striped with deep red; tender, subacid and excellent; a poor grower but productive. August.

***Golden Sweet**—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

***Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a deep bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage. It is a good bearer and very hardy. August.

Red June—Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; an abundant bearer; moderate grower. July.

Tetofski—Hardy as a crab. Fruit small size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.

Our Steam-dug Trees have all the roots that ever grew on them.



MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY VISITING GREENING'S NURSERIES.

We take pleasure in showing a photograph of a gathering at our nurseries of horticulturists, comprising all the officers of the Michigan State Horticultural Society and many of its members, who came in a body to see and learn. An entire day was devoted to sightseeing at the nurseries. Here are some of the prominent figures to whom we would respectfully refer the reader: President, R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich.—Secretary, C. E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich. Prof. L. R. Taft, Agr. College, Mich. Sec. Chio H. S.—W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O. C. J. Monroe, South Haven, Mich. L. B. Rice, Port Huron, Mich. C. B. Welch, Douglas, Mich. Prof. U. P. Hedrick, Agr. College, Mich., etc.

***Yellow Transparent**—"The most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from five to ten days ahead of Early Harvest. July. (See colored illustration.)



YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Reduced Size.

AUTUMN APPLES

***Alexander (Emperor)**—Of Russian origin. Very large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. Sept. and Oct.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium; streaked; tender, juicy; fine, productive and desirable. Sept. and Oct.

***Beitgheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color,

mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor.

***Chenango**—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly subacid. Sept.

Colvert—Of large size; greenish yellow with dull red; subacid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. Oct.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. Oct. to Dec.

Flory—Tree upright, vigorous grower; fruit, medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, subacid; vigorous. Sept. and Oct.

***Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. Sept. and Oct.

Haas—Medium to large; slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and very hardy. Sept. to Nov.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate; quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Munson Sweet—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. Sweet. Oct. to Dec.



EVOLUTION IN STORING TREES. GREENING'S ORIGINAL METHOD.

We come now to the subject of storing over winter. For nearly 20 years we have been making a careful study of the storing problem, and after many experiments discovered a method of storing by which all of the growing power of the trees is absolutely retained. As shown in the picture, the trees are ricked up in layers and the roots carefully bedded down in moist excelsior. The temperature is regulated and kept near the freezing point, which keeps the trees in perfect dormant condition, thus preventing the sprouting of the roots or swelling of the buds. There can be no exhaustion of the sprouting or growing vitality of the trees under this treatment, as was and is always the case under the old way of heeling in. The picture shows the interior of one of our mammoth storing cellars. All of the billing of the orders and the packing of the trees is done inside these buildings. At no time is stock exposed to wind or sun. The packing is done with great care under our personal supervision.

***Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Equal to Winter Banana in hardiness. Large size, roundish; streaked with dull red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. Sept.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. Oct. to Nov.

Porter—Large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Good grower and productive. Sept.

***Twenty Ounce**—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. Nov. to Dec.

Washington Strawberry—Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk subacid; a hardy, vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Sept. and Oct.

WINTER APPLES

***Arkansas Black**—Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, black dotted with whitish specks; the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor; one of the best keeping apples. Specimens have been kept until August the following year.

***Bailey Sweet**—Large; deep red; tender; rich, sweet; moderate, upright grower, good bearer. Nov. to April.

***Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Jan. to April.

Belleflower—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. March.

***Ben Davis**—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Jan. to May.

Bismarck—A new apple from New Zealand. Large and handsome; color red on yellow ground; hardy and bears very young. Worth trying as a novelty. Tree of dwarf habit, and may be grown in pots for decorative purposes. Dec. to Jan.

Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large; bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, subacid; quality very good. Jan. to March.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. Dec. to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk subacid; vigorous, upright grower. Dec. to May.

Delaware Red—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained; crisp, juicy, subacid, excellent. An early and abundant bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy; good grower; productive. Nov. to April.

Esopus (Spitzenberg)—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavored; tree a light grower but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. Nov. to March.

***Fameuse (Snow Apple)**—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. Oct. to Jan.

Fallowater—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. Nov. to Jan.

***Gano**—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer; fruit of fair quality. Foliage large and dark. Feb. to May.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality good. Tree one of the hardiest. Dec. to March.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. Dec. to May.

***Grimes' Golden**—An apple of the highest quality; very rich, subacid, with pear flavor; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. Nov. to March.

Green Newton—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Dec. to May.

***Hubbardston**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer; one of the very best. Dec. to May.

***Jonathan**—Fruit medium, roundish; skin nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots; a favorite market variety; a slow grower. Nov. to March.

***King**—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. Nov. to March.



GRIMES' GOLDEN—Reduced Size.

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.

FRENCH
PEAR

C.
DE NANTES

KIEFFER

KOONCE





**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, MONROE, MICH.
LANDSCAPE AND BOTANICAL GARDENS DESIGNED AND PLANTED BY US.**

(Unsolicited Testimonials.)

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen:

We wish to take this opportunity to express our entire satisfaction in the work done on the grounds surrounding our new College building.

Your selection and artistic arrangement of trees and shrubbery has greatly improved the appearance of our lawns, and have met with favorable comment from many callers at St. Mary's during the past several months.

Assuring you of our appreciation and gratitude, we are, gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

Sister I. H. M.

**PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND NURSERY STOCK FURNISHED FOR HOUSE OF
DAVID 25-ACRE PARK, MOST SATISFACTORY.**

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to inform you that the plans and specifications furnished by you for our 25-acre House of David park, also the nursery stock you furnished for same, has proven most satisfactory.

We appreciate the artistic effect of landscape architecture you have created on our grounds, and feel grateful for the care and attention you have given our work. Your comprehensive instructions, plans and specifications made it possible for us to do all our own planting without difficulty.

Yours truly,

Israelite House of David,

Per M. S. Tyler, Pres.

***Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free, spreading grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly subacid. December to March.

L. S. Pearmain—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly subacid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Oct. to Feb.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large; dark red, nearly black. Tree hardy and very productive. Very valuable market variety in the West. Nov. to April.

***Mann**—Fruit large, roundish oblate; nearly regular; skin deep greenish yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; mild, subacid. One of the latest keepers. Jan. to May.

McIntosh—Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality. Tree a poor grower. Nov. to Feb.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong; bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. Dec. to March.

***Northwestern Greening**—Yellow; smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous, abundant, annual bearer. Jan. to June.

***Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late. Nov. to March.

***Ox Noble**—A very valuable market fruit. Fruit very large, richly striped and mottled with dark red. In quality equal to the Baldwin, but fruit much larger. Tree hardier than Baldwin, and a splendid, vigorous, erect grower. Originated in Washtenaw County, Mich.; introduced by us in 1880. One of the best. Nov. to March. (See colored illustration.)

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, yellowish white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. Dec. to March.

Peck's Pleasant—Large; pale yellow; very rich with a Newton flavor. Tree erect and a fine bearer. Nov. to March.

Pewaukee—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; flesh tender, white, juicy, subacid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. Tree vigorous. Jan. to May.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Autumn in the South. Oct. to Jan. in the North.

Rawle's Janet—Medium, roundish ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best in the South and Southwest. Jan. to March.

***Red Canada**—Medium to large, oblate; red; tender, rich, crisp, subacid, refreshing and delicious. Tree a slender, poor grower when young. Productive. Jan. to May.

***Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich. A spreading, irregular grower and an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.

Rolfe—New, originated in Maine. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer; quality prime, both for eating and cooking. Nov. to Jan.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. A popular market sort in many sections. Nov. to Feb.

Roxbury—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Long keeper. April to June.

Rubicon—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a moderate grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright, rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk subacid flavor. Dec. to June.



OX NOBLE—Reduced Size.

Salomé—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, good; its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as the crab. Jan. to May.

***Scott's Winter**—One of the best long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy; color bright red; flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.

Shiawassee Beauty—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium; whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, subacid. Tree vigorous; very productive. Oct. to Jan.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium. A moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in South and West. Dec. to March.

***Stark**—A long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild subacid. Jan. to May. (See colored illustration.)



STARK—Reduced Size.

***Sutton Beauty**—Medium to large, roundish, handsome waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy,

subacid; good quality, keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Nov. to April.

***Talman Sweet**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. Nov. to April.

***Wagener**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. Dec. to Feb.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy. March to June.

***Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size; red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. Nov. to Jan.

Westfield (Seekno further)—Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana—Large, fine grained and smooth; golden yellow shaded with beautiful bright red; delicious subacid, highly perfumed; highest quality and finest flavored apple grown. Flesh golden yellow, very rich and spicy, surpassing the finest peach, plum, apricot and pear. Tree very hardy and well adapted for the coldest climates. It has fruited in Wisconsin, where only one other variety—the Oldenburg—can be grown. It is a remarkably early bearer; trees two and three years old often bear full crops of fine, large fruit, which sells at sight. It is pronounced by leading authorities as the finest table apple in cultivation. (Read their opinions in this catalogue.) It originated in Indiana, and is an accidental seedling introduced by us in 1800. Every tree sent out by us is "Trade Marked." None genuine without. Oct. to Feb. (See colored illustrations and read testimonials.)

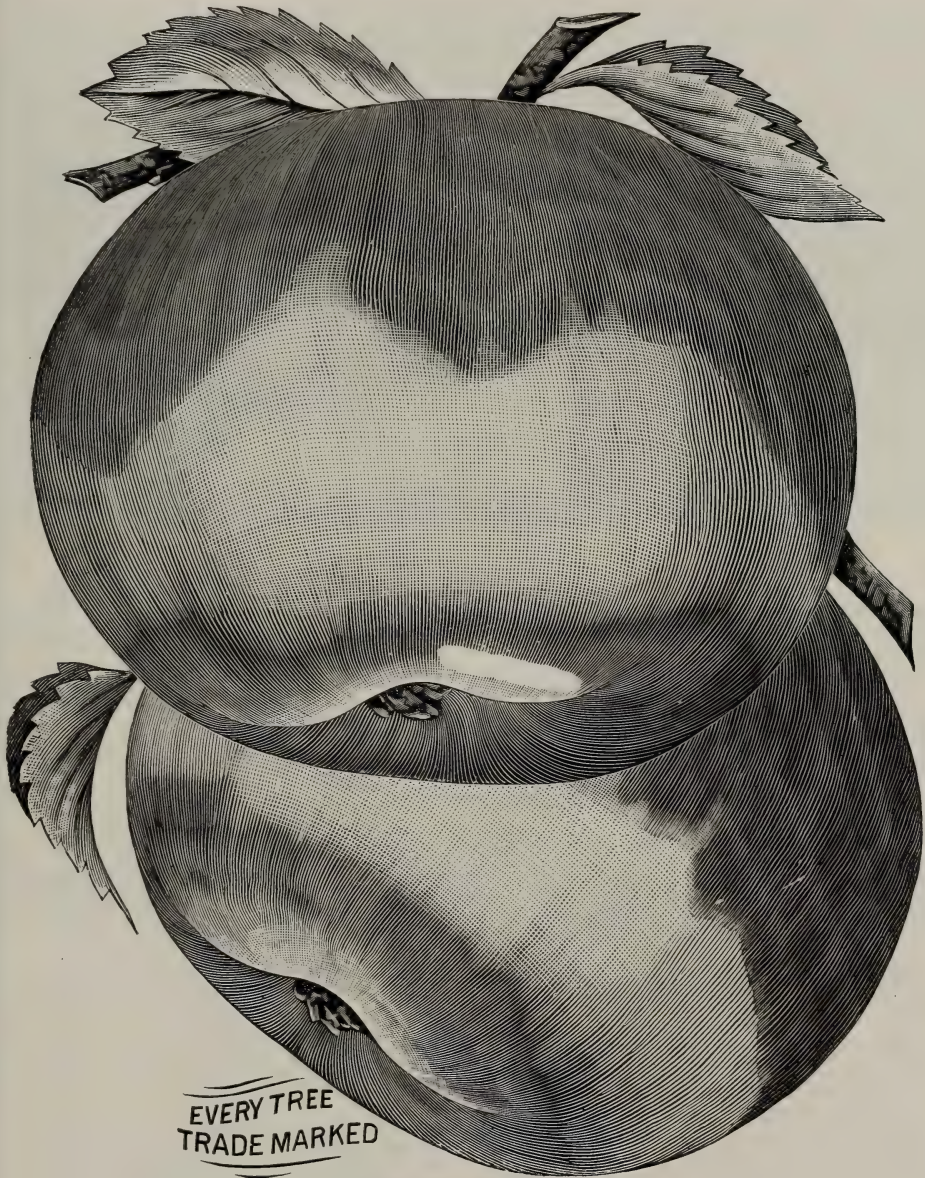
Wolfriver—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white and of fine quality, subacid. Nov. to Jan.

FINEST TREES WE HAVE EVER RECEIVED.

I enclose check for \$ ——— in settlement for the trees sent to the Development Association. This lot of trees was the finest we have ever received, and gave universal satisfaction.

E. W. JOHNSON, Rockford, Mich.

Show me a fine garden, and I will show you a tender and noble spirit.



**EVERY TREE
TRADE MARKED**

WINTER BANANA APPLE.

Highest Honorable Mention American Pomological Society,
Fruit Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1899.

King Edward of England speaks thus of the Banana apple. "Flavor and texture as good as their appearance, color beautiful, excellent qualities irresistible."

Chicago Produce Exchange, February 5, 1909.

In Paris the delicious Winter Banana apple is the chief favorite.

No other apple equals it in taste or appearance. An apple placed in a room will fill the entire space with a delicious aroma. The fruit is of large size, beautifully shaded with rich, rosy red. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Tree a very strong grower, very hardy, and will succeed in very cold climate. It has stood the severest tests. Every tree of this variety shipped from this nursery is "Trade marked." Planters should accept no other. We introduced the Banana in 1890, when we bought the exclusive right to propagate from the original tree.

Plant good trees and thou shalt reap rich rewards.



MODEL ORCHARD OF GREENING'S TREES THREE YEARS OLD.

The orchard shown on this page is the property of Mr. Henry Flater, of Findlay, Ohio. Above is shown the orchard before bearing the \$5.00 per tree crop. The orchard consists of apple and peach planted alternately. It is the most perfectly grown orchard we have ever seen. Mr. Flater began without experience and was guided entirely by the up-to-date methods of orcharding explained in our "GREENING'S FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE," a complete treatise on orcharding, spraying, etc., written by our Chas. E. Greening.

CRAB APPLES



WITHIN the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality very fine. Oct. to Dec.

***Hyslop**—Fruit large; produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower. Oct. to Dec.

Martha—Striped; immensely vigorous; hardy; productive every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce surpasses any apple we ever grew." A most glorious tree and a great acquisition. Oct.

***Montreal**—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. Oct. and Nov.

Quaker—A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. Dec. to March.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable vari-

eties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second or third year, bearing every year after and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its size for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. Sept and Oct.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

***Whitney**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Splendid for wine.

Only good, sound and healthy trees are shipped from our nurseries.

PEARS

SUMMER PEARS

***Bartlett**—Large size; yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular; the most profitable for market. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

Brandywine—Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

***Clapp (Fay)**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. Aug.

Dearborn—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. Aug.

Early Harvest—Fruit is a large golden yellow, with a fine red cheek; flavor poor, but it sells well in the market because of its size and color and earliness in ripening; ripens one month before the Bartlett.

Elizabeth (Manning)—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. Aug.



FRENCH PEAR—Reduced Size.

French Pear—The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of 100 to 150 feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich in flavor, highly perfumed—most valuable pear for canning yet introduced; retains its rich flavor after cooking. Middle to last of Aug. (See colored illustration.)

Gifford—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. Aug.

Koonce—Originated in Southern Illinois; has been largely planted and is a very successful early market pear in that and other sections. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium; yellow with carmine cheek; ripens with the earliest. July and Aug.

***Summer Doyenne (Doy. de Ette)**—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive; very early. Aug.

Tyson—Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. Aug.

Wilder—Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small. First of Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS

***Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme)**—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. Oct. and Nov. Succeeds best as a Dwarf.

***Anjou**—A large, fine pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. Oct. to Dec.

Bartlett-Seckel—Seedling from Bartlett and Seckel. New and highly prized by good judges. Sept. to Oct.

Bosc—Large; yellow russeted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. Sept. and Oct. A very poor grower.

EASTERN TREES ARE NOWHERE WITH YOURS.

The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in fine condition. I saw some from the East that are fair trees, but are nowhere with yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock and I was not disappointed.

D. L. Thornton,
Lawton, Mich.

To get your money's worth is what you are after. Give us a trial.



BARTLETT PEAR TREE.

- Boussock**—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. Sept.
- Buffam**—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower. Oct.
- Clairgeau**—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red; nearly melting, highly flavored. An early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. Oct. and Nov.
- Diel**—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. Oct. to Dec.
- Edmonds**—Large; bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Sept. to Oct.
- Flemish (Flemish Beauty)**—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. Sept. to Oct.
- Fred. Clapp**—Medium size; smooth skin of a clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly aciduous, rich and aromatic. Oct.
- Garber**—One of the Japan hybrids; earlier than Kieffer; very hardy, immensely productive; bears young; good only for canning and preserving. Sept. and Oct.
- Howell**—Large; light, waxy yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Sept. and Oct.
- Kieffer**—Well known everywhere. Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and a great yielder. Next to the Bartlett it has been planted most extensively for market. Nov. and Dec.
- Lincoln, Illinois**—Large and of good quality. Ripens in late fall. A new variety. The value of the Lincoln Pear lies in its comparative exemption from blight and disease, in its hardiness and great productiveness, bearing from thirty to forty bushels of fruit in a season. The fruit is medium to large, with a rich aromatic flavor; core small and healthy, and the fruit has a beautiful waxy appearance when fully ripe. Trees grow to an enormous size. Oct. and Nov.
- *Louise (Jersey)**—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. A fine grower on both standard and dwarf. Oct. and Nov.
- Lucrative**—A fine, large pear; yellowish green slightly russeted; melting, delicious; good grower and very productive. One of the best autumn pears. Sept. and Oct.
- *Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. Sept. and Oct.
- *Sheldon**—Fruit rather large; roundish; yellowish, nearly covered with light russet, slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. Has never been known to blight. Oct.
- *Vermont**—A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, obovate, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Oct.

WINTER PEARS

***Bordeaux**—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. One of the best.

***C. de Nantes**—The most profitable pear grown. This wonderful late pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit large, with a very stout stem. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears and the heaviest bearer in cultivation, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm and will not bruise in falling. Tree exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Heavy bearer, even on two and three-year-old trees. Trees usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Samples of fruit can be sent in season. Oct. to Jan.

Easter—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.

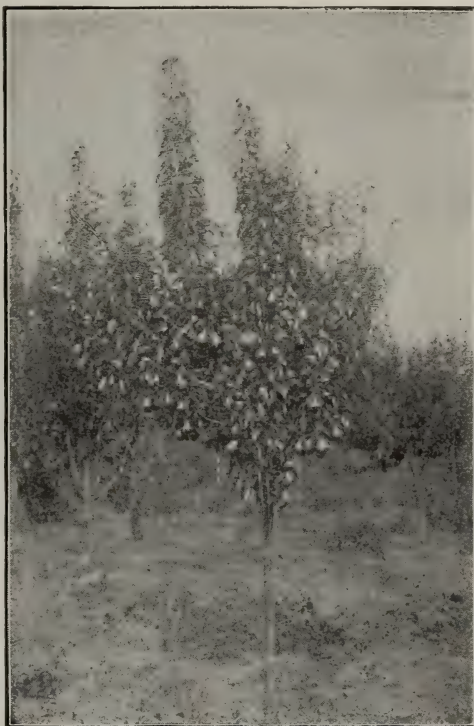
Josephine of Malines—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters. Dec. to Feb.

Lincoln Coreless—Fruit very large, handsome appearance; quality only medium, and very few, if any, seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. A good keeper. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight. Dec. to March.

***Lawrence**—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted; very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. Dec. to Jan.

Vicar—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on dwarf. Nov. to April.

***Winter Nellis**—Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower and crooked, but very productive. Dec.



C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE.

Three years old. The most profitable late ripening pear in cultivation.

Photographed from our own orchard.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Pears should be planted below the bud, sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince three or four inches. Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient in clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of pears do not succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, C. de Nantes, Jersey, Seckel and Vicar. Among these we find the Angouleme and C. de Nantes the most profitable.

WINTER BANANA APPLE BROUGHT \$5.50 PER BARREL.

I went to see Mr. Everett, the party that got those Winter Banana trees some years ago, and I learned from him that he had nine barrels that sold for \$5.50 per barrel in the orchard.

C. A. Tobey, Agent,
Custer, Mich.

Cultivate an appreciation of trees and plants. You can do it.



THE FAMOUS FRENCH PEAR TREE, PLANTED IN 1772

Over 200 Years Old.

Largest Pear Tree in the World.

Over 125 Feet High.

This is the pear tree of historic fame that is recorded on the books of the American Pomological Society as the oldest and largest in the world. This famous tree was planted in the year 1772 by Col. Francis Navarre, and has frequently yielded 150 bushels of fruit in one season. The erection of buildings in the year 1892 necessitated the removal of this monarch, and when cut down it was found sound to the heart from root to tip. It measured 9 feet, 10 inches in circumference 3 feet from the ground. At present there are about twenty of these mammoth trees growing in this county, ranging from 50 to 100 feet in height, all of which were planted by the early French settlers. Two of these Mammoth Pear trees, each over 60 feet high, are located on our own nursery grounds. Fruit is of medium size and surpasses Bartlett for canning, being rich, spicy and juicy. Flavor superb and retains its richness after cooking. For drying it excels all other varieties. Tree very hardy and has never been known to blight. (See colored illustration.)

The French Pear Tree has never been known to blight.

BURBANK

SATSUMA

ABUNDANCE

WICKSON





**EXAMPLE OF THE GREENING METHOD OF INFORMAL LANDSCAPE
GARDENING WITH OPEN LAWN.**

Our landscape department comprises the highest type of modern landscape architecture, embodying the best American and European ideas. Plans and estimates furnished at a moderate cost. We take contracts for furnishing parks and private estates complete, including nursery stock, laying out and planting. Our very extensive experience in this line is at the disposal of our patrons.



THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL.

The landscape work as practiced under our present method presents many decidedly new and original ideas. With us it has become a science and an art.

Destroy plant insects. Read and study our treatise on "Insects and Diseases."

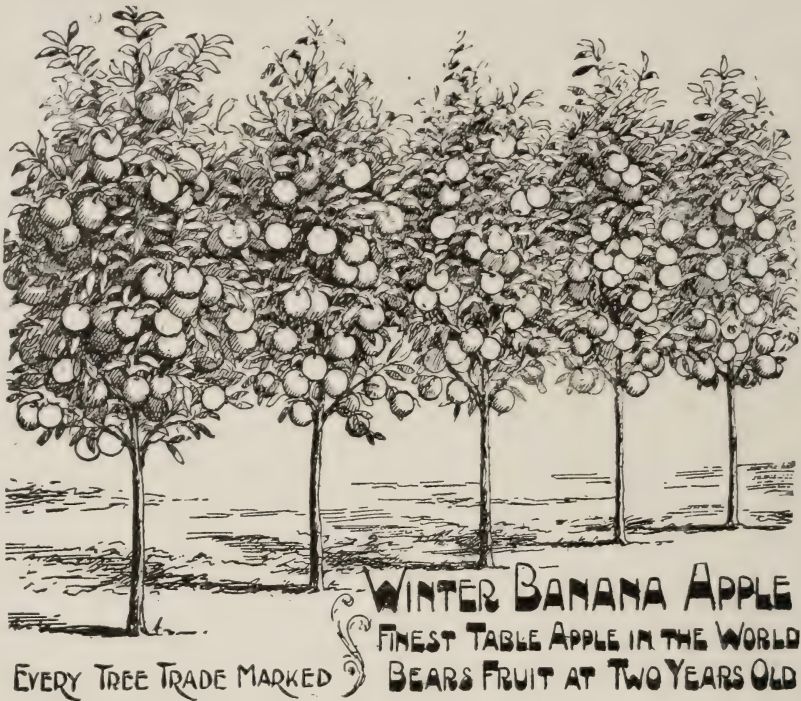
GOV. WOOD

BRUSSELER
BRAUNE

WINDSOR

MONTMORENCY





The world's greatest and most delicious fruit, the **Winter Banana apple**, indorsed by King Edward of England, and the greatest French, German and American authorities on Horticulture.

The Banana apple was originated twenty-two years ago at Adamsboro, Indiana, from seed planted by Mr. D. M. Flory, and is, therefore, "an accidental seedling." The apple was brought to our notice in the year 1890, and upon discovering the sterling qualities, the very rich, distinct and aromatic flavor, we at once obtained control, and arranged for its dissemination. It required but a very short time for the Banana to find its way into the hearts of leading fruit growers, and the result has been a very large sale of the trees; so great, indeed, that orders could be filled only in part, necessitating the holding over of orders to be filled the following year.

We are now shipping Banana apple trees to all countries of the world. Carload orders for Banana trees from Colorado, Oregon, Washington and B. C., this year had to be turned down on account of the supply being entirely sold out. No apple in the world has met with greater success. No fruit equals it in beauty and quality.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE BANANA APPLE.

H. M. KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND, 1908—"Color beautiful, excellent qualities, irresistible, flavor and texture as good as their appearance."

PARIS FRUIT EXCHANGE, Feb. 1, 1909—"The delicious and beautiful Winter Banana apples are the chief favorites of the market."

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM—"Winter Banana apples are used exclusively for our winter table use."

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION—"Extra quality for dessert purposes."

ORANGE JUDD—"Flavor unsurpassed, beautiful."

PROF. L. R. TAFT—"Beautiful, rich, aromatic; a promising table variety."

PROF. W. I. GREEN—"A good market variety."

PROF. McCLURE—"A very good market apple."

HOTEL WALDORF, NEW YORK—"Simply superb; fine table apple."

PROF. L. H. BAILEY—"Very valuable; quality very excellent."

HOTEL CADILLAC, DETROIT—"The finest apple for table use."

PRESIDENT R. MORRILL—"A first-class dessert apple."

PLUMS

***Bradshaw**—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of Aug.

Coe's—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

Diamond—A superb and showy Plum of enormous size; dark purple, with thick bloom. Vigorous, hardy, productive. September.

***German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable and rich flavor. Tree very productive and hardy. Sept.

***Gueii**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, subacid; freestone. Last of Aug. and first of Sept.

Grand Duke—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality; very productive. Tree rather poor grower. Sept.

***Imperial Gage**—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg)—A fine, late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

Jefferson—Large; yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. Last of Aug.

***Lombard**—Medium; round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

McLaughlin—Large; yellow; firm, juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Imperial Gage. Last of August.

Moor's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Tree healthy but slow grower. An early and abundant bearer. Last of August.

Monarch—One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust, with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval; dark purple-blue; perfect freestone. October.

Naples—A new variety; size large; color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; rather tender. Middle of September.

***Pond (Pond Seedling)**—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a very large plum. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation. Good market variety. September.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. September.

Red Egg—Fruit large; oval; skin deep red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh greenish, rather coarse, with subacid flavor; good for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. First of September.

***Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Shippers' Pride—Fruit large; dark purple; nearly round; flesh firm and excellent; a good shipper. Tree hardy and productive. Excellent for canning. September.

***Shropshire**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Sept.

3,000 Peach Trees Finest Lot I have ever Bought.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the 3,000 peach trees I bought of you last spring were the finest and most uniform lot of trees I ever saw. I am so well pleased with your nursery stock that you will find enclosed another order for 1,000 trees, to be shipped next spring.

W. R. BAKER,
Detroit, Mich.

Finest Stock I Ever Saw.

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.: This is to certify that the 2,200 trees that I bought of you in the spring of 1907 were certainly the finest stock I ever saw and are making beautiful orchards, and the only planters in this section that are not pleased are the ones who have not got Greening's trees.

H. E. BRUNDAGE,
Huron, O.

A dollar in time will bring nine if you invest in Greening's trees.

Smith Orleans—Large size; reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with fine flavor. Tree very productive. Free. Sept.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marbling of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm; sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Aug.

Yellow Egg (Magnum Bonum)—Fruit of largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse; subacid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

JAPANESE PLUMS

***Abundance**—One of the best known and most popular of the Japan sorts. From our experience we can recommend this variety for more extensive planting. Medium to large, oblong; amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh readily parts from it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Valuable for canning and market. Aug. (See colored illustration.)

***Burbank**—The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically curculio-proof, and is very free from black knot. It has been fruited about ten years in this country and is perfectly hardy. It seems to succeed in any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked just before ripe and will ripen and color up perfectly, and will not lose its flavor. Will keep fully three weeks in perfect condition after ripening. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for thirty days during very warm weather. Abundant yearly bearer; fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small; bears second year after planting; needs close pruning. First of Sept. (See colored illustration.)

Chabot (Chase, Yellow Japan)—Medium to large, heart-shaped, pointed; orange overlaid with cherry red, darker in sun; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent quality. Tree a strong, upright grower; productive. First to middle of Sept.

Climax—Mr. Burbank regards this plum as one of his most valuable introductions, and wherever planted it is warmly praised. Like all Japanese plums, it is abundantly productive of its very large, heart-shaped fruits, which are a deep, rich red, fragrant, sweet-fleshed and fine in every way. One of the earliest of all plums to ripen. The tree is strong, thrifty and hardy.

***Red June**—The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large; deep vermilion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Last of July or early Aug.

Hale—A handsome globular red and speckled plum, about color and size of Burbank, ripening seven to ten days later; flesh yellow, tender and juicy; a good shipper and keeper. Very promising. Tree a good grower; productive. Sept.

October Purple. Bears abundant crops of large, round, reddish purple plums, of good quality. One of the largest and strongest-growing Japan Plums. The best for late market.

Pissardi (Prunus Pissardi)—From Persia; this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage; fruit is medium in size, roundish, oval, dark crimson color, juicy and fairly good; hardy. A most beautiful tree for lawn or park.

Simoni—Apricot plum. Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. Fruit of poor quality but very handsome. Sept.

Satsuma (Blood)—Large, globular, with sharp point; color, purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower, and productive. September. (See colored illustration.)

***Wickson**—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japanese varieties I have fruited." Tree hardy and an upright, strong grower, with narrow leaves; very productive. Fruit **largest of the Japans**, handsome deep maroon red; firm; a long keeper and a fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Destined to become one of the most valuable plums for market; keeps fully three weeks after picking. Fruit ripens late, after Burbank. Tree somewhat tender in cold northern countries. Middle of September. (See colored illustration.)

CHERRIES

SWEET VARIETIES

Eagle—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to last of July.

***Elton**—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

***Governor Wood**—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June. (See illustration.)

Luelling—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large; shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer. June.

***Napoleon**—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

***Rockport**—Large; pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; a good bearer. Middle of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark,

tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.

***Tartarian (Black)**—Very large; bright purplish black; juicy; very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

***Windsor**—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.



WINDSOR CHERRY—One Year Old.

SOUR CHERRIES

***BRUSSELER BRAUNE (New)**—Originated and imported from East Poland, Europe, about ten years ago and put on trial at various experiment stations, where its superiority was discovered. Our attention was called to this wonderful cherry by Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan Agricultural College, who urged us to introduce it. Tree a stronger grower than Richmond, perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruit of largest size, a rich brown color and of highest quality. Ripens four weeks later than Richmond, after all other varieties of cherries are gone. The most profitable variety in cultivation. Every tree "Trade Marked." See colored illustration.

Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

***Dyehouse**—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond, and quite as productive, and hardy. Color red. June.

Eugenie (Empress)—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and subacid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

***English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. Aug.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

Louis Philippe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, subacid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France. Middle of July.

May Duke—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Impossible for You to Send Out Poor Trees.

From what I saw while visiting your nurseries, I am free to say that it would be impossible for you to send out poor stuff.

C. E. BENJAMIN,
Farmington, Mich.

Your Customers are Well Pleased.

The trees received for my spring delivery proved to be an extra fine lot, and all my customers are well pleased, as well as myself. They arrived in splendid condition.

HENRY FLATBER,
Findlay, O.



RICHMOND.

***Montmorency, Large**—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; one of the very best. End of June.

Olivet—Large; shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, subacidulous flavor. June.

***Ostheim**—A hardy cherry from Russia. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Valuable for market and great productiveness. Its ripening season extends for about two weeks. Trees usually begin to bear the second year. Last of June.

***Richmond**—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive.

The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June. (See cut.)

Wragg—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large, with a sweet subacid flavor; moderate grower. Last of July.

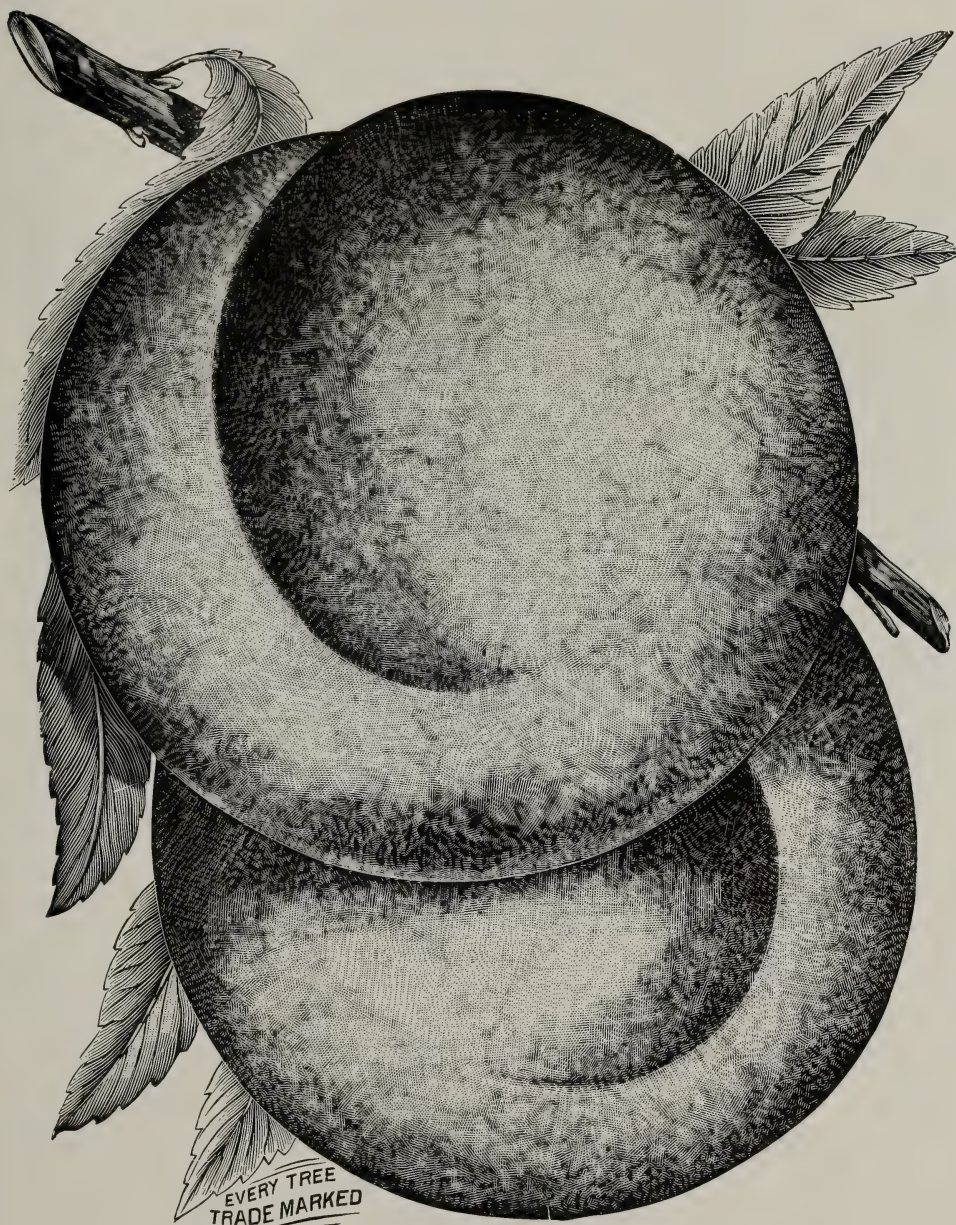
Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade nursery stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable men.



MONTMORENCY CHERRY.

Largest growers of trees in the world.



BANNER PEACH. THE \$2,500 PEACH.

Awarded twelve First Premiums at Canadian Fairs. Originated in the cold climate of Canada, the farthest north of any peach. Has stood 25 degrees below zero without the slightest injury to tree or crop. Original tree sprung from a seed, over 20 years ago, has borne 16 full crops. A perfect freestone, large, beautiful, very attractive; color deep yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, very firm and in quality equal to New Prolific, one of our strongest claims, as it is well known that late ripening peaches are usually of poor quality. Season Oct. first. The very fact that we paid \$2,500.00 in cash for the Banner Peach, we believe is sufficient reason to justify planters in becoming interested in this greatest of all market peaches of the future.

OPINIONS OF LEADING HORTICULTURISTS.

I regard it as one of the best and of greatest merit—R. M. Kellogg. A very valuable contribution to late ripening peaches—C. J. Monroe. Best of its season—Ed. C. Reid. The peach that growers have been looking for—C. E. Bassett. Excels any peach grown—F. A. Burger. A very promising variety. Handsomer and better than Smock—Prof. L. R. Taft.

WARNING The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the Banner Peach unless the Blue "Banner trade-mark tag," is attached to each tree.

The song of the New Prolific peach inspires the soul and gladdens the heart.



GREENING'S HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

It would be presumptuous indeed for us to adequately describe in words the beauty of cultivated landscape, the vast fields of trees, shrubs, roses and flowers vying in beautiful contrast of colors in flowers and foliage, to be seen at our nurseries during the summer months. A visit will not only prove a treat, but an educational feature as well.

PEACHES

- Admiral Dewey (New)**—A perfect free-stone peach, ripening with Triumph, but has better form, brighter color on the surface, is equally hardy and productive. The flesh is of uniform color and texture to the pit. July.
- Alexander**—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Crawford Early. Cling. July.
- Barber**—Large in size; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Tree hardy, but a slow grower. Middle of September.
- Beers' Smock**—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of Sept. to first of Oct.
- Bronson**—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich; fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.
- BANNER**—Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer, often producing a crop of fruit the second year after planting. Considered by leading authorities the best and most profitable peach ever introduced. No other late peach compares with it in quality. In bearing and quality of fruit it equals New Prolific. Unsurpassed in point of richness of flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at Canadian agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small, perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening October first, the very best time to bring the highest price in market. Each and every tree "Trade Marked." (See colored illustration and testimonials.)
- Champion**—A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill., very hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. August 15th.
- Chili**—Medium size, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree very hardy and productive. Middle of September.

The Banner peach and Banana apple are the two eyes of the fruit grower.



THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL WINTER BANANA APPLE TREE AND ITS ILLUSTRIOUS ORIGINATOR, MR. D. M. FLORY

- ***Carman (New)**—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender; fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; quality very good. August.
- ***Chair's Choice**—Large size, yellow; freestone; ripens five days earlier than Smock. Very promising. Last of Sept.
- ***Conkling**—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.
- ***Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of Sept.
- ***Crawford's Late**—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best late sorts. Last of Sept.
- ***Crosby**—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, with a very bright red cheek; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Tree unusually hardy. Middle of Sept.
- ***Early Barnard**—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. One of the hardiest. First of Sept.
- ***Early Michigan**—Medium size, white with red cheek; handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of Aug.
- ***Elberta**—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of fair quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Sept. 10th to 15th.
- ***Engle's Mammoth**—Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early Sept.
- ***Fitzgerald**—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit, flesh deep yellow, best quality. (See cut.) Last of Aug.
- ***Foster**—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

And the New Prolific peach is his radiant face, beaming with joy.

- Gold Mine**—Originated at Paw Paw, Mich. Originator says of it: Cross between the Honest John and Late Crawford; equal to Hill's Chili or Crosby for hardiness, and excelling Late Crawford in size, color, quality and firmness of flesh. Ripens with Late Crawford.
- Golden Drop**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market. Good quality, a very early and abundant bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last of Sept.
- *Globe**—Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.
- *Greensboro**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Larger than Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.
- Hale**—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Fair quality; fruit subject to rot on the trees. Middle of Aug.
- Heath Cling**—Fruit large, oblong-roundish, with a point at the apex. Color white, with a red tinge in the sun. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy and of high flavor, clingstone; hardy and productive. October. A popular sort in the South, but rather late for Michigan.
- Honest John**—Medium to large, with a pink cheek, skin whitish, flesh almost white, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of Sept.
- Jacques**—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Middle of Sept.
- *Kalamazoo**—Medium size; slightly oblong; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Middle of Sept.
- Mayflower**—Earliest peach known, semi-cling, size medium, color bright red; ripens well to the seed. Young and prolific bearer, new. Last week in June.
- Large York**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.
- *Lemon Cling**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; cling. Sept.
- *Lemon Free**—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. Ripens after Late Crawford.
- Lewis**—Medium size, melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Last of Aug.
- Marshall**—Late; large, deep yellow, productive, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. Oct.
- *Mathews Beauty**—A new variety, originated at Cuthbert, Ga. Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia; ripens two weeks later than Elberta, is better in quality, and larger in size. It is of the Smock strain, quality the best; vinous, juicy, very large; color deep yellow, streaked with red; flesh very thick and firm, very rich and yellow; freestone. We have seen specimens weighing 17 ounces. Middle to last of September. (See colored illustration.)
- *Mountain Rose**—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. First of Aug.
- *NEW PROLIFIC**—The most popular market variety of the present day. Fruit large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; pit very small; freestone. It has stood the cold winter of 1898 better than any other variety. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Ripens fifth to tenth of September, just before Late Crawford. Hundreds of thousands of trees of this variety have been planted out in orchards. No variety has ever been introduced which is finer in quality and more profitable for market. Introduced by us in 1890. (See colored illustration.)

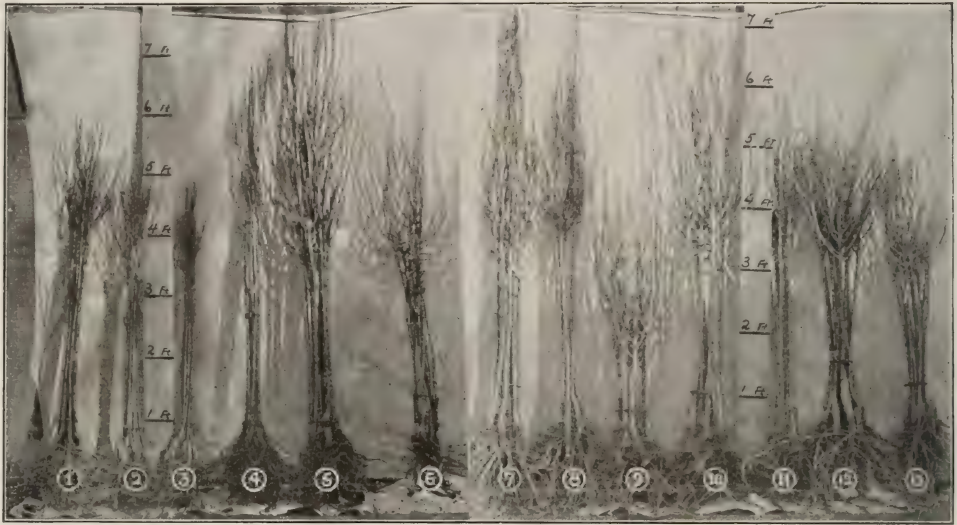
A SURPRISE TO ME AND MANY OTHERS.

I take great pleasure in giving my opinion of the BANNER peach, which I have judged at Agr. Fairs for many years. Wherever it was exhibited I have always considered it the best peach on the table; in fact it was always a surprise to me and many others. In color it resembles Late Crawford; the quality, however, is much better, fully as large, but more round in shape, and ripens after Late Crawford. I was judge at a number of County Shows where the BANNER was on exhibition, and believe it to be without an equal as a market peach. It also has a very small pit. The original tree is now over twenty years old, and has borne the heaviest crops I have ever seen. In conclusion, I believe this peach to have greater merits than I have mentioned.

JOHN MITCHELL, Leamington, Ont.



New Prolific



GREENING'S WHOLE-ROOT TREES.

This page is presented primarily for the purpose of showing the essential points which go to make a first-class tree. We think we may be permitted to mention that a large amount of nursery stock which is annually delivered is far from being first-class in point of quality, size and root. First-class trees should have smooth, clean, fresh and healthy bodies, strong, healthy and vigorous roots, and the grades should be as even as possible, both in height and caliper, not overgrown or undersized. Intelligent planters look for the best and are willing to pay fair prices for good, healthy and reliable stock. Such planters invariably have the best orchards, while those who continually figure to get the cheapest have the poorest orchards and in some instances none at all. One need only to look around and observe a little to be apprised of this fact. Among the group of "whole-root trees" may be seen one bundle of "piece-root trees." It is true these piece-root trees may be grown at about half cost, but whether they are as good as whole-root trees is a matter to be considered by the planter. Many nurserymen try to increase their gains by growing piece-root trees, but it is at the expense of the planter.

DESCRIPTION OF GRADES OF TREES ILLUSTRATED ABOVE.

1. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, first-class, 4 to 6 feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
2. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
3. **Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, No. 2 size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, on Tennessee natural peach roots.
4. **Plum Trees.**—(Japan)—One year from bud, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French Myrobolan Plum whole roots.
5. **Plum Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French Myrobolan Plum whole-root.
6. **BUNDLE OF PIECE-ROOT TREES.**—Three years old.
7. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years old, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French pear whole-roots.
8. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French pear whole roots.
9. **Dwarf Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, 3 to 4 feet high, on imported French Angers quince whole-roots.
10. **Apple Trees.**—Three year whole-root grafts, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
11. **Apple Trees.**—Three year whole-root grafts, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
12. **Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb cherry whole-roots.
13. **Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb cherry whole-roots.

- ✓ **Old Mixon Cling**—Large; whitish yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of Sept.
- ✓ ***Old Mixon Free**—Large; pale, whitish yellow with a red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white-fleshed peaches. First to middle of Sept.
- ✓ ***Pearce's Yellow**—A highly esteemed market variety, originated with P. S. Pearce, Catawba Island, O. Fruit large, golden yellow, excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its very heavy bearing, hardness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit, and good shipping qualities, prompted Mr. Pearce to have this peach budded by us for his own planting. The strong confidence shown by such a prominent fruit grower ought to recommend this peach as an excellent market variety. We have seen the trees in full bearing and can heartily recommend it. First to middle of Sept.
- Red Cheek**—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting. An excellent peach. Middle of Sept.
- ✓ **Oceana**—In quality, size and color similar to Early Crawford. Small pit and thick yellow flesh. First of Sept.
- Rivers**—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor; ten days later than Alexander. First of August.
- ✓ **Smock Free**—(See Beers' Smock.)
- *Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. Oct.
- ✓ ***Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. Sept.
- Sneed**—The earliest peach known; ripens fully ten days before Alexander. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality; productive. Cling. July.
- *Snow's Orange**—Medium size; orange yellow, with a deep, dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. First of Sept.
- *St. John**—A grand peach, ripening a week ahead of Early Crawford and fully or nearly as large in size and equal in quality, color and flavor. Color yellow with a fine red cheek; fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Middle of Aug.
- Stevens' Rareri**pe—A very productive variety, resembling the Old Mixon Free, except being larger and more highly colored. Ripens after Late Crawford.
- Stump**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of Sept.
- Susquehanna**—Fruit large and handsome; skin rich yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Generally unproductive. Middle of Sept.

EXTRACT FROM UNITED STATES TRADE REPORTS—LET THOSE UNACQUAINTED WITH OUR FIRM READ THIS.

We have recently received many inquiries in which we were asked to recommend a reliable nursery. We fully realize the importance of the subject, and the confidence which will be reposed in our answer. We made a careful and thorough investigation locally, also referred the matter to our representatives in all the principal cities, and find that the nursery that we can best endorse is that of The Greening Nursery Co., of Monroe, Michigan. The managers of these nurseries have reached the acme of perfection in the art, having taken advantage of every new idea, and sparing no expense to make their product as near perfection as possible. They have gained the reward which such attention to business invariably brings. The almost phenomenal success with which their product has been introduced into new fields, and a constantly increasing demand for products can always be maintained, and they are ever ready to stand by their claim. We would advise all interested to address this firm direct.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, '03.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPORTS.

FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING I HAVE SEEN.

GREENING BROS:—Judging from what I have seen of the BANNER peach, it is destined to become the most popular of any peach in cultivation. I will not except even the New Prolific, which everybody knows is an excellent variety. In color it resembles a well-colored New Prolific, and will compare with that variety in quality and richness of flavor. It is of large size, and as its season is late, it is far ahead of anything I have seen. I have seen the original tree a number of times when loaded with fruit, all it could stand without breaking all to pieces, and the fruit was always large and perfect in form. I shall plant all the BANNER trees I have room for in the future.

J. L. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont.

Buy from our Big Nurseries—We have millions to select from



GREAT CROPS OF NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES. 700 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

It is with a feeling of pride that we mention the unbounded success of the New Prolific Peach, a variety which was introduced by us about 18 years ago. The hardiness of this variety has proven a surprise even to ourselves. After the killing winter of 1899 it was the only variety which bore a full crop in many sections where the trees of others were either killed or the fruit buds frozen. In the same year, Mr. G. S. Paul, Ann Arbor, Mich., realized over \$2,000.00 from his four-acre orchard of New Prolifics. J. M. Braun, Chas. Braun, and Mich Stein, of the same place, had large crops of New Prolific peaches the same year, while other varieties in the same orchard were a complete failure; the fruit sold at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bushel in the home market. In 1900, Mr. E. E. Brown, Englishville, Mich., an extensive fruit grower, took \$513.00 cash from 170 trees of bearing New Prolifics, planted in the year 1895.

IN QUALITY IT IS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER. In richness of flavor it is equaled by none. In hardiness of tree and bud it has proven a surprise to everybody; in productiveness it is unsurpassed. No other peach stands higher in the estimation of fruit growers.

Triumph—Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh bright yellow; great bearer and good shipper. Stone nearly free when fully ripe; a very valuable early yellow peach, ripening with Alexander. July.

Weed's Barnard—Above medium size, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone, very rich; tree hardy; ripens a little ahead of Early Barnard; very small pit. Middle September.

Wager—Medium size, yellow; flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of Aug.

Wonderful—A freestone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. A seedling of Smock and similar to it in every way. First of Oct.

Yellow Rarripe—Large; deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of Aug.

A Word of Precaution

A great wrong has been committed by envious parties in circulating a story to the effect that the New Prolific peach was identical with the Kalamazoo, Bronson and E. Crawford. As a result of these false rumors there are offered today spurious trees purporting to be New Prolific. This is a very serious thing, and we wish to warn planters from accepting New Prolific trees from any source unless the New Prolific Trade Mark tag is attached to each and every tree. There is at present a bad mixture in this variety everywhere among nurseries, and planters will do well to secure their trees from a reliable source.

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle Sept.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silkworms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in western states.

APRICOTS

Alexander—An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis—An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Catherine—Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild subacid. July.

Gibb—Tree grows symmetrical; productive. Fruit medium, yellowish, sub-

acid; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. Aug.

Nicholas—Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome variety.

Congratulations from His Royal Highness, the King of England on the Winter Banana Apple

WINTER BANANA APPLES FOR KING EDWARD

New York, Nov. 27.—D. Crossley & Sons have been the recipients of numerous congratulations during the week in connection with a shipment of Oregon apples sent by that firm the other day to King Edward of England. They are known as Winter Banana Apples and are two and a-half times the size of an ordinary apple. The fruit was grown at the Beulah Land Orchards, Hood River, Ore., by Oscar Vanderbilt, a noted orchardist. Experts who saw them said their color was perfect, their esculent qualities irresistible, and their flavor and texture as good as their appearance.

FACTS ABOUT THE BANANA APPLE

IT IS THE FINEST TABLE APPLE—It is so acknowledged by leading authorities and fully demonstrated by the strong testimony of experienced horticulturists herein contained.

RICHNESS OF FLAVOR UNSURPASSED—It has a richness of flavor which cannot well be described, a degree of excellence not found in other apples; surpassing apricot, pear, peach, plum and in fact all other fruits.

A WONDERFUL BEARER—In this respect the Banana is entirely distinct from other varieties and a perfect wonder in itself. Apples weighing over ten ounces have been picked from trees two years old. Big paying crops the second and third year.

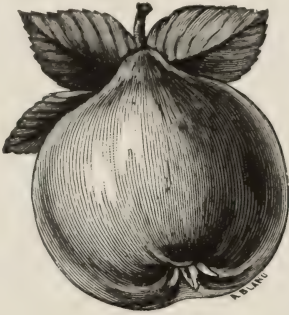
A STRONG GROWER AND HARDY—The most vigorous grower in the nursery. Wood very hard, requiring a sharp knife to cut it. Adapted for the most severe climates.

AS A MARKET APPLE it sells quicker than any other apple on the market, as the fruit is very beautiful and showy. It brings big prices when others are cheap. A good shipper.

It is only idleness or ignorance that allows insects to injure plants.

QUINCES

THE Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of Apples or Pears, it imparts a delicious flavor.



ORANGE QUINCE—Reduced Size.

Angers—Somewhat later than Orange; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

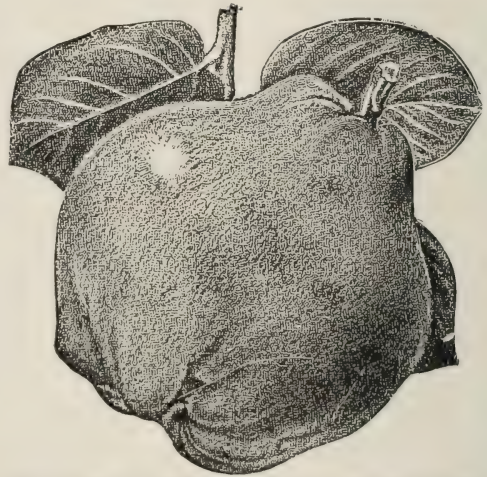
Bourgeat (New)—The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Missouri Mammoth—The largest quince in cultivation. Has stood severe cold; a thrifty grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best.

Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

***Rea (Rea's Mammoth)**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and said to be as productive.



MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE—Reduced Size.



QUINCES IN NURSERY—One Year Old.

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade Nursery Stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

NUTS

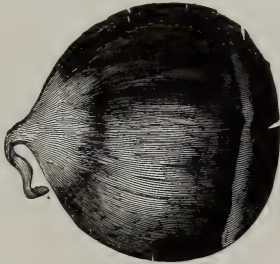
Almond, Hardshell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor and are a valuable article of commerce. Best adapted for sandy or gravelly soil.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

English Walnut or Madeira Nut—A fine lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The

fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved—This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

Hickory, Shell-Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. Requires a clay subsoil.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Walnut, Japan (Siebold's Japan)—A most valuable species, which on account of its hardiness, vigorous growth is well adapted for our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming one of the most shaped trees for ornament and shade, without any particular pruning or care. One of the hardiest of nut trees. Trees begin to bear when two or three years old. Its nuts are considerable larger than the common hickory-nut and borne in large clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire; considering its early bearing, hardiness and quality, it is regarded the most valuable of any nut for our country.

Your Trees Advertise Themselves.

My trees arrived in most excellent condition, and such beautiful stock; it seems that I have never seen its equal. I appreciate your efforts and wish to thank you for selecting such fine stock for myself and my neighbor. Certainly such splendid trees and fine roots will advertise themselves. The only way I can reciprocate is to do some such favors as you may ask of me at any time.

BENTON GEBHARDT,
Hart, Mich.

Two Car Loads of Trees Proved Satisfactory to Customers.

I wish to thank you for the extra fine trees sent for this delivery of two car loads. All my customers are delighted with the extra fine quality of stock received, and the only dissatisfied men in this section are those that did not place orders for your trees. It is, indeed, a pleasure to work for a firm who aims at all times to please the customers.

F. J. ELGAS,
Watervliet, Mich.

A stroll out in the open air among the trees is Nature's purest nectar.

GRAPES

BLACK GRAPES

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections.

***Concord**—The best known and most popular of all grapes. Best for table, wine and market, succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in Sept.

***Early Ohio**—A new black grape; its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor; hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

***Campbell's Early**—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, covered with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Hartford—Bunches of medium size; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens a week before Concord.

Ives—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable in the South.

McPike—A new black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

Merrimac—(Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers sorts.

***Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry round and as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality very fine; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter; it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Reduced Size.

My Park a Lasting Advertisement for Your Firm.

I wish to write you that the work you did for me last spring on my Grosse Isle place is entirely satisfactory; it reflects a good deal of credit on your firm. You took hold of a field and produced a park. It certainly will be a lasting advertisement to your firm.

H. LEONARD WILTON,
Of Grace Harbor Lumber Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

1,000 Peach, 500 Pear Trees; Best Growth; Finest Stock.

The 1,000 peach trees and 500 pear that I purchased from your agent, Mr. H. E. Brundage, the past two years, were the best and finest trees that I have ever set, and they have made the best growth of any nursery stock that we have planted in the past twenty years, regardless of the dry season we had in 1908.

H. B. TODD,
Vermillion, O.

Buy from the BIG NURSERIES.

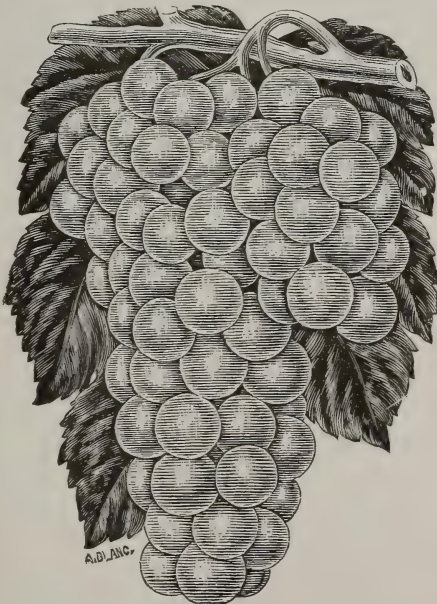
Norton—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety, only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thick, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, dark red. Vines must be laid down in winter as they are rather tender.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet; rather sprightly.

***Worden**—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. A valuable market sort. (See colored illustration.)

RED GRAPES

***Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive.



BRIGHTON—Reduced Size.

***Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and

hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature.

***Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

Diana—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; a long keeper.

Iona—Bunches large, compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender, with a very rich, sprightly flavor.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered; very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Niagara. A splendid keeper.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; berries large; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best of Rogers'. A good keeper.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough, thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Salem—Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; good keeper.

***Vergennes**—Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific. Its keeping qualities are superior.

Woodruff—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper.

Wyoming—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware.

WHITE GRAPES

***Diamond**—A vigorous grower; with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens a few days before Concord.



DIAMOND—Reduced Size.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.

Empire State—Healthy, strong grower, and very hardy; clusters large and shouldered; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom; quality medium.

***Green Mountain**—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore's Early.

Martha—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy.

***Niagara**—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts. (See colored illustration.)



NIAGARA—Reduced Size.

***Pocklington**—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens just ahead of Concord.

10,000 Trees Shipped 3,000 Miles. We Compliment and Thank You for the Good Treatment.

The carload of trees arrived on the 27th of March, and we must admit that they are as fine a lot of trees as we have ever seen. We compliment and thank you for the good treatment.

THOMPSON FRUIT CO.,
North Yakima, Wash.

Your Goods are of Superior Quality.

Your goods came in excellent condition and are of superior quality, far ahead of any goods delivered in this section. The splendid root system and strong, healthy bodies, carefully trained and handled, are a most satisfactory feature of your trees.

C. F. BALLENTINE,
Springfield, O.

BANNER

ELBERTA

NEW
PROLIFIC

FR





SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING A FRONT PORCH CORNER.

In this instance a happy combination of color effect was obtained. Border row *Kerria* variegated, dwarf with silver leaf; back row *Philadelphus Aurea*, golden leaf, medium grown. Two summer prunings are necessary to get this formal effect.



BABY RAMBLER ROSE.

Happy and smiling visitors at Greening's Big Nurseries admiring a beautiful bed of Baby Rambler roses in full bloom. The lady with the large cluster counted 78 roses on a single stem. It blooms constantly from early summer till winter, and is perfectly hardy. This rose never fails to please the owner.

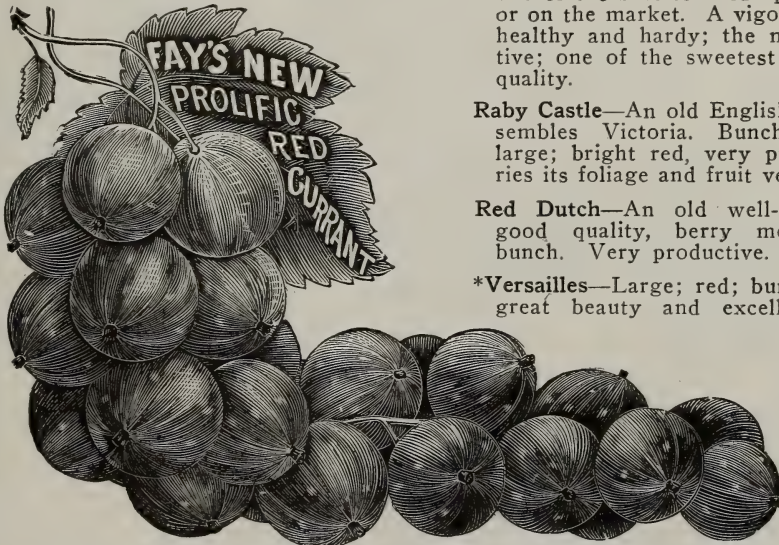
Create beauty by skillful training of plants and vines.

SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

CURRANTS

***Champion (Black)**—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.



***North Star**—A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent; valuable for market.

Pomona—While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy; the most productive; one of the sweetest and best in quality.

Raby Castle—An old English variety, resembles Victoria. Bunch long and large; bright red, very prolific. Carries its foliage and fruit very late.

Red Dutch—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

***Versailles**—Large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality.

Crandall—A native black seedling of the western wild currant; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

***Fay's Prolific**—The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.

Lee (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

One of the finest and best of the large sorts.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. The greatest bearer of all currants. Similar to if not identical with Raby Castle.

***White Grape**—Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Wilder—A new red Currant, with large, fine-flavored fruit of a bright, attractive red color, even when overripe. In some trials it has outyielded the Fay Currant; is as large, with longer bunch, less acid, ripens at the same time and hangs longer. Few varieties equal it in the two essential qualities of productiveness and long-keeping.

GOOSEBERRIES

***Chautauqua**—Size very large; fruit a beautiful light yellow color; quality good. An American seedling.

***Columbus**—An American seedling of the English type; large size; color greenish yellow, smooth, and of fine quality; a strong grower, with large glossy foliage. New.

***Downing**—Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. (See cut.)

Houghton—A vigorous American sort; very productive. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup. (See cut.)

Industry—An English variety; very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. Very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown. (See cut.)

Keepsake—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.

Pearl—Similar to Downing, but with fruit a little larger; it is also even more robust and fruitful in habit.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.



INDUSTRY.



DOWNING.

King Edward Comments on the Winter Banana Apple.

The Produce News in a recent issue stated that D. Crossley & Sons had been the recipients of numerous congratulations during the week in connection with a shipment of Oregon apples sent by that firm the other day to King Edward of England. They are known as Winter Banana apples, and are two and a half times the size of an ordinary apple. The fruit was grown at the Beulah Land Orchards, Hood River, Ore., by Oscar Vanderbilt, a noted orchardist. Experts who saw them said their color was perfect, their esculent qualities irresistible, and their flavor and texture as good as their appearance.

24,000 Trees and Plants Received. Finest Ever Seen.

The whole lot of 24,000 trees and berries arrived in splendid condition and are very satisfactory. I have many visitors every day who are unanimous in their opinion that they are the finest trees they have ever seen. I do not think that there is an imperfect tree or bush in the whole lot. If our large order is a sample of your stock, it will speak for itself and bear out your and your agent's recommendations and guarantees.

L. B. CLARK,
Detroit, Mich.



(Reproduced from a photograph taken by H. Maurer, Jena, Germany.)

THE GOOSEBERRY TREE

The new sensational wonder from Europe. Originated at Jena, Germany. Tree a strong grower and perfectly hardy in any climate where gooseberries may be grown. It bears its fruit in large, heavy clusters. The tree is produced by a system of top propagation on a new variety of the fast-growing stock of the *Ribes* species, recently discovered. Two colors have thus far been produced, a yellow and a red variety. Gooseberries are of the highest quality, rich, sweet, and of immense size, resembling a medium-sized plum. Immensely productive. Excellent for table use either fresh or cooked. The gooseberry tree is without doubt one of the most wonderful introductions in recent years.

BLACKBERRIES

***Ancient Briton**—Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, which ship well and bring the highest price in market.

***Early Harvest**—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. Habit of growth, dwarf-like; fruit medium size and good quality. Adapted only for southern climates unless protected in winter.

***Erie**—Very large, jet black and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; earlier in ripening than any other sort.



ERIE.

***El Dorado**—H. E. Van Deman recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good."

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; highly flavored; medium early; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest

fruit producer, the most vigorous grower and the deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Not as hardy as Snyder.

Lawton—Very large, irregular, roundish oval, black; very juicy, soft, moderately sweet and finely flavored when ripe; turns black before ripe or soft, is then quite acid, but excellent for cooking. A vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. Half hardy.



LAWTON.

Rathbun—Very large, jet black, without hard core, small seeds, extra fine quality; very rich aroma. Plant suckers very little. Very hardy. Ripens early.

Stone's Hardy—Vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed and ripens early. Fruit turns dark red and is very hardy. Fruit medium size, is black and glossy when ripe, and has a delicious flavor.



SNYDER.

My Garden is a Grand Success. You Deserve Great Credit.

You will undoubtedly be glad to hear that my garden is a grand success. I congratulate myself for heeding your solicitation and for placing my contract with your firm. Now, after the work is completed, I can better appreciate your work and artistic ideas of landscape

work. I can also see that it would have been a mistake for me to place the work in the hands of less experienced landscape architects who furnished my original plan. You deserve great credit for the careful study you are giving to aid those who would make their home grounds and gardens more beautiful.

CHAS. W. KUEHL,
Saginaw, Mich.

***Snyder**—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.

***Taylor**—A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy, fruitful.

***Wachusett**—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.

***Wilson**—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together; requires protection in some localities.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia—One of the long-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable for home use. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half

inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proven highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry varieties for family use.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

RASPBERRIES

RED & YELLOW VARIETIES

***Cuthbert**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. (See colored illustration.)

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning; color dull purplish red. Bush a strong grower; attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, stands at head for canning, making jam, jell, etc. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety. (See colored illustration.)

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower.

***Loudon**—A seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. A valuable new sort; color red; hardy and productive; begins to ripen with Cuthbert, but continues during a longer season.

***Marlboro**—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. One of the best large early berries for the North.

Shaffer—Fruit large; purple; soft, with sprightly subacid and rich flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season late. One of the best for canning.



SHAFFER.

BLACK CAPS

CONRATH—The largest of all black raspberries. Six days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1886 this variety produced fruit at the rate of \$420 per acre. The drouth does not affect this sort on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. See colored illustration and read testimonials.

Cumberland—A mammoth midseason blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries outsell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness, among the best.

***Gregg**—Of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; fairly hardy. Well known everywhere. No one can afford to be without it. (See cut.)

Haymaker—We recommend this new Raspberry as the most productive in cultivation. It is an Ohio seedling of the tall, strong-growing Columbian type, with berries similar in color, size and texture, but a little more acid, and produced in even heavier crops. The one great Raspberry for market growers.

***Kansas**—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, as large or larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder and hardy. One of the very best. Ripens before Gregg. (See cut.)



GREGG.

Mammoth Cluster—Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

***Souhegan**—Ripens its entire crop within a very short period. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; wonderfully productive. Fruit of medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet, pleasant flavor.



KANSAS.



CUMBERLAND.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season. The blossoms of those marked "(Imp.)" are destitute of stamens and are termed "pistillate," and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. Those marked "(Per.)" are the perfect flowering sorts.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market. Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:

***Bubach (Imp.)**—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

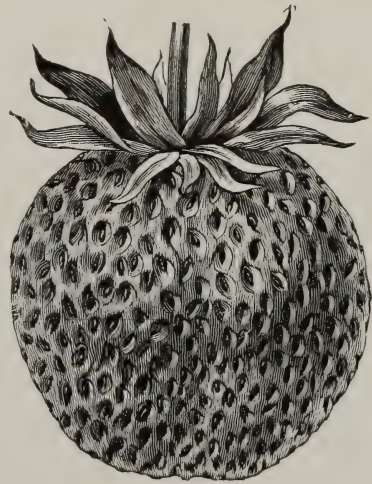
Brandywine (Per.)—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

Bismarck (Per.)—Seedling of Bubach, which it resembles, but is a perfect variety; one of the best home or market berries; does best on good, strong soil.

Cumberland (Per.)—Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

Clyde (Per.)—This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced, seeming to do equally well in all parts of the country. The Clyde ripens early, is as large as Bubach and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy, foliage light green in color.

Crescent (Imp.)—Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequalled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.



CLYDE

Eureka (Imp.)—A fine market berry. Berries large, uniform, very productive, good quality; season medium late.

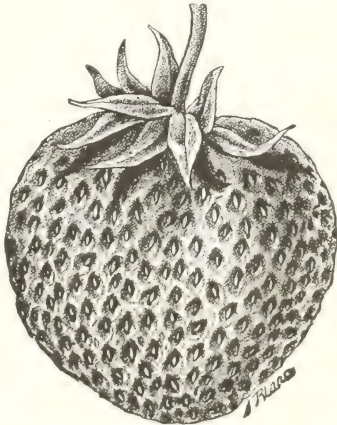
Excelsior (Per.)—Another early sort of great promise from Arkansas. It is an excellent grower of good clean foliage, making large, stocky plant, which is one of the main business qualifications of a strawberry. Earlier by several days than Michel's Early. It does well on light sand or heavy land. The berry is dark red, nearly as dark as Warfield; of good size; one of the best shippers; will stand as much handling as the old Wilson without bruising. It is a good plant maker, medium in size and perfectly healthy; blossom perfect.

Gandy (Per.)—Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. Latest of all. A profitable market sort.

Glen Mary (Per.)—Very prolific; berries large, but somewhat irregular; dark scarlet, glossy; moderately firm and of good quality.

Greenville (Imp.)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive.

Haverland (Imp.)—The most productive large berry under cultivation. Season medium early until late. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red. (See cut.)



WARFIELD.

Jessie (Per.)—On moist soil is a robust healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; holds the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Season medium.

Lovett (Per.)—An immense bearer; berry large and firm; a good runner; splendid fertilizer for Crescent, Warfield and Bubach. Season medium late.

Marshall (Per.)—Season late. Berries deep blood red to center, flavor very much like the wild berry. Foliage large and vigorous. While it will not perhaps yield as many quarts to the acre as some medium sized berries, yet it is the best extra large berry.

Michel's Early (Per.)—Long been known as the extra early berry. It should always be grown in hedgerow, when it is very productive. It makes runners very freely, and many have propagated in beds so thickly that light was excluded and thus it lost its tendency to form fruit buds. Berries medium size, cone shape and a good shipper.

Nic Ohmer (Per.)—The fruit is of the very largest size. It is dark, glossy red, firm and excellent flavor. Medium to late.

***Parker Earle** (Per.)—Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climate; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season medium. Succeeds well on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.

Rough Rider (Per.)—A seedling of Eureka, fertilized by Gandy. Berries very large; color dark red, same as Gandy; extremely firm and one of the best shippers. One of the most valuable late varieties.

Sample (Imp.)—Large size; midseason; fine quality; conical shape and regular in form. One of the best for market.

Sharpless (Per.)—Very large; average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Warfield (Imp.)—The greatest market and shipping berry. A deep rooter, and can mature an immense crop; berries above medium in size, dark red to the center, and one of the best canning and shipping berries grown. (See cut.)

Wilson (Per.)—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry. Season early to late.



BRIGHTON

NIAGARA

WORDEN

FR
M



OVER 500 CANADIAN HORTICULTURISTS WHO CAME ON OUR INVITATION TO VISIT OUR NURSERIES IN 1898.

This immense gathering of fruit-growers came nearly 100 miles on a boat excursion, starting from Kingsville and Leamington, Ontario, for the express purpose of visiting our mammoth nurseries and getting information on our modern methods of tree and plant culture. It is justly claimed that this gathering was the largest of its kind ever congregated at a nursery at one time.

HERE IS WHAT THEY SAID.

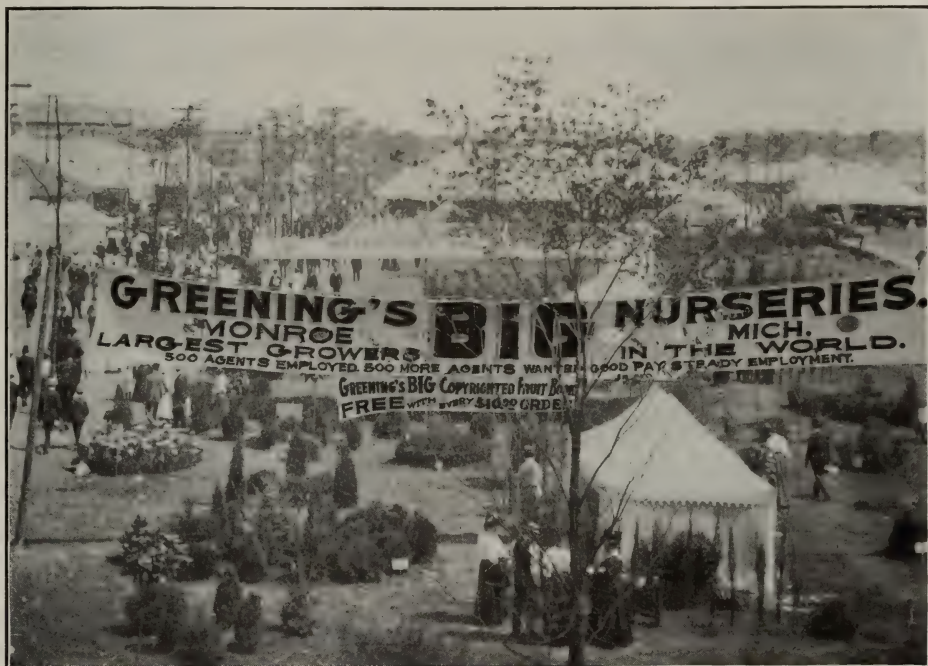
"I never believed these Nurseries were so extensive."—"The healthiest and smoothest trees I have ever seen."—"What perfection of detail on every hand."—"Such rich and glossy foliage."—"What a grand invention, the Steam Tree Digger—such fine roots I never saw." "What wonderful progress these people have made."—"What immense quantities of trees, extending for miles."—"There is no evidence of any disease or injurious insects."—"If I were to buy thousands of trees I would get them from this Nursery."—"I never heard of any yellows in this section," says Prof. Taft. "These people are certainly among the most successful Nurserymen in this country."—"The nature of that soil and the way it is prepared can only produce the very best trees; not a weed to be seen on these extensive grounds covering over 700 acres."—"What elegant and costly buildings and beautiful parks."—"I shall never forget this trip; it has been one of the greatest enjoyments of my life to visit these grounds."—"All that is represented in their catalogue and more too."—"They deserve success and are getting it."—Etc., etc.



Lucas County Horticultural Society; Lucas County Floricultural Society; Lenawee County Horticultural Society and the Civic Improvement Society of Monroe, Mich., visiting our nurseries June 19th, 1902.

Classes from agricultural experiment stations, also local horticultural societies from different States are frequent visitors during the summer months. A lecture on the practical side of horticulture by our Chas. E. Greening is generally one of the features of the day's program.

For house decoration, nothing is finer than a good climber.



GREENING'S PRIZE EXHIBITION OF TREES, PLANTS AND CONIFERS AT THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR, DETROIT, 1908

A large space of ground was converted into a beautiful garden of Greening's best products, besides two car-loads of choice trees and plants that we donated free of charge for decorating the entire frontage of the grounds.

ASPARAGUS

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supersede the old favorite. It has been tested both North and South, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet—Smaller than Myatt's, but extremely early and very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor.

Largest growers of trees in the world.



TILIA EUROPEA. EUROPEAN LINDEN. A BEAUTIFUL AVENUE TREE.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Ornamental Trees for Avenue, Garden and Park

Owing to the large increase of business in our park and landscape department, the cultivation of shade and ornamental trees, evergreens, roses, shrubbery, etc., has become an important specialty with us. The American people are just beginning to appreciate the beauty and enjoyment in trees and flowers. A home without its trees and flowers presents a most desolate appearance indeed. Trees not only furnish a background for shrubs and flowers, but they make a boundary line for the sky. Trees should be chosen with reference to the size of the garden. The selection of trees should be in keeping with the intended character of the landscape. The sizes range from dwarf to standard growers and are divided into many species and classes with contrasting colors of foliage, many of them bearing either flowers, fruits, cones or nuts. Trees with beautiful berries or barks, add much to the beauty of the place in winter.

The selection of trees best suited for every condition and purpose has been a matter of careful study with us, and we cheerfully offer our experience to all who seek advice in this direction. It should be borne in mind that there is a wide difference in the hardiness and adaptability to certain climates of our country, of trees and plants. Many of our most beautiful American species are often too tender for the colder climates of our northern States. It is to be regretted that many of our largest landscape architects of the East pay so little attention to the subject of adaptability and hardiness to certain climates; very grave mistakes are constantly made at the expense and disappointment of the inexperienced planter.

Greening's Landscape Department

A lifelong study in nursery work and landscape gardening gives us a thorough knowledge of the growth, hardiness and habits of every kind of tree, shrub or plant; it also gives us an advantage over landscape architects whose knowledge of plants and trees is largely taken from books. Our method of landscape work is entirely

Have a conscience, don't put the small fruit at the bottom of the basket.

our own, combining not only our own original ideas, but those of the best European methods in the art of ornamental gardening. We furnish complete plans, estimates and specifications at a very moderate cost. We grow and furnish a superior quality of nursery stock in any quantity desired, at as low a cost as it can be grown with a small profit, quality considered. We take contracts for furnishing the stock and planting complete.

Greening's Book on Landscape Gardening

A complete instructor for the amateur gardener is now being written by Charles E. Greening, originator of the GREENING'S SYSTEM OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING. In this publication many new and original ideas will be presented, hundreds of beautiful and instructive photographs will be shown, illustrating in many instances the right and wrong way on formal and informal gardening, enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to become his own gardener. The price of the book will be \$1.00 per copy, postpaid.

Expert Consultation on Park Work

Our rates for expert consultation on park, cemetery or private estate improvements, will be found very reasonable. All communications on landscape work should be addressed to our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

We Will Assist in Making Selections

There are many of our patrons who ask our advice in making selections, and many mistakes have been averted by our advice, which has always been given from a most liberal and unbiased standpoint. Patrons may consult us with utmost confidence of getting the most reliable information obtainable.

ACER — MAPLE

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in fall, especially the North American species.

Campestre (European Cork Maple) — Rather a small tree, with dark, dull green leaves, fading to brown and yellow. Has corky ridges on the branches. Very interesting when grown as a large shrub.

Dasycarpum (Silver Maple) — Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large, spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath. Grows over 100 feet high.

Var. Wieri laciniatum. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.) A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward. Of noble proportions when undisturbed, yet patient under considerable pruning.



ACER DASYCARPUM. SILVER MAPLE.

On account of its rapid growing habit, and to prevent breaking of the branches, prune off from one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth the last of May for several years after planting.

Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder)

—This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, 70 feet high, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drought and cold.

Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A handsome tree, of large, fairly rapid growth, 80 to 100 feet, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves. Sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens.

Schwedleri—The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. Grows to 80 feet.

Polymorphum (Japanese Maples) —

These are the most delicately beautiful of small exotic trees. The more vigorous types like *Atropurpureum*, *Dissectum* and *Ornatum*, are hardy even in New England; the variegated types are only variably hardy. In some varieties the leaves are exquisitely cut and bright-colored only in spring and fall; other are deep blood-red or golden yellow all the season. Landscape gardeners use them in quantity for hardy permanent beds of color. Grown as little specimen lawn trees, or in pots for house and porch decoration, they are also charming. There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation which can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. They grow best in partially shaded situations and in rich, well-drained soil. Mostly grown as shrubs, rarely over 10 feet high. We can supply them in quantity and in great variety.

Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple)—A broad, handsome tree of medium size, rarely over 60 feet high, with larger, darker leaves than other Maples. Casts a dense, cool shade.

Saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—This tree is chieftain of its kind, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height, and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.



ACER SACCHARUM. (Sugar Maple.)

AESCULUS (Horse-Chestnut).

Hippocastanum (European White-Flowering Horse-Chestnut)—A large tree, 40 to 60 feet tall, of regular outline, spangled in May with great upright spikes of white and red flowers. Has no superior as a specimen flowering tree.

Rubicunda (Red Flowering Horse-Chestnut)—A somewhat smaller tree, rarely over 30 feet, with darker leaves and splendid flower-spikes opening a little later. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered.

AILANTUS

(Celestial Tree—Tree of Heaven)

Glandulosa—An extremely quick-growing tree; 60 feet tall and tropical looking, with pinnate, palm-like leaves. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish.

ALNUS (Alder).

Glutinosa (European, or Common Alder)—Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Remarkably quick in growth; 30 to 60 feet high.

Laciniata Imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Alder)—Of stately, graceful habit, 30 to 60 feet high, with large and deep-cut foliage. Vigorous and perfectly hardy. A grand lawn tree.



CATALPA BUNGEI.
For Driveway Planting.

ARALIA (Angelica Tree).

These are very distinguished small trees, with large, finely divided foliage and showy heads of cream-white flowers. They are quite useful in subtropical gardening or for forming showy, odd-looking clumps anywhere. Give a slight protection of straw or evergreen boughs in winter.

Spinosa (Hercules' Club)—A showy native, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its winter effect is unique and handsome. Grows to 30 or 40 feet high.

BETULA (Birch).

Alba (European White Birch)—This is the famous Birch of literature, growing sometimes 80 feet high. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow-white, and very effective in landscape views, especially if grown in front of a background of dark evergreens.

Var. atropurpurea (Purple Birch)—A handsome, white-barked tree, growing 50 to 80 feet high, with dark purple leaves which contrast beautifully with the bark.

CATALPA.

Bungei (Chinese Catalpa)—A curious dwarf catalpa. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems of the *Catalpa Speciosa*, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head 10 to 12 feet high, of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique.

Speciosa (Western Catalpa)—A fine, hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others and grows to be a large tree 100 feet high. In late summer, its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective.

CELTIS (Hackberry, Nettle Tree).
Occidentalis—A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. It grows 100 to 120 feet high and its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils.

Var. pumila—A dwarf form, rarely over 30 feet tall, and with smaller leaves. Sometimes more desirable by reason of its height.

CERASUS (Cherry).

Avium, alba flore pleno (Double White-flowering Cherry)—A charming small tree, 20 feet high, with branches completely hidden by a mass of large, double white flowers in May.

CERCIS (Red Bud, Judas Tree).

Canadensis—The hardiest and, perhaps, the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse-flowering trees. Medium height, 20 to 30 feet, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in fall. It blooms in earliest spring, with the dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate rosy purple flowers wreath the leafless branches so thickly as to give very fine contrasts and cheery spring effects. Must be transplanted when small.

CORNUS (Dogwood).

Florida (White-flowering Dogwood)—The great white flowers are 3 inches and more in width, lasting in favorable weather for as many weeks. Besides the fine characteristics given above, the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Tree rarely grows over 20 feet in height and is branching in habit. Blooms when small.

CRATAEGUS (Flowering Thorn).

A low, dense, neat habit of the thorns adapts them for planting in small yards and for grouping anywhere. Are very hardy and grow well in all dry soils. The foliage is varied, always attractive, handsome and almost evergreen in some cases; the flowers are showy and abundant, often quite fragrant; the fruits are retained long in some species, are so thick as to burden the branches and frequently of bright colors. Their foliage colors brilliantly in fall.

Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn)—A dwarf tree, rarely over 20 feet high, with widely extending horizontal branches, giving it a flat-topped effect. The leaves are thick, glossy, coloring to rich orange and scarlet in fall; flowers profuse white with tinge of red, opening in May; fruits showy scarlet, persistent until spring.

Oxyacantha, alba flore pleno (Double White Thorn)—When in bloom a mass of clustered double rose-like white blossoms. This is the famous May thorn of English gardens, not often over 10 feet in height with spreading branches and stout spines. Very handsome.

Coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—Of quick growth, showy, new and perhaps the best sort. The large perfectly double flowers are a rich glowing crimson.

Rosea flore pleno (Double Pink Hawthorn)—Has the English Hawthorn's fine habit and fragrance. Pretty rose-colored blooms.

CYTISUS.

Laburnum (Golden Chain or Bean Tree)—This charming small tree, which rarely grows over 20 feet tall, takes its familiar name from the long racemes of golden yellow flowers, with which it is radiant in June. It is picturesquely irregular in growth and has glossy pinnate leaves. Prefers a somewhat sheltered situation.

FAGUS (Beech).

Ferruginea (American Beech)—Our noble forest tree, growing to 80 feet, with silvery bark; fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendent flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

Purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech)—A vigorous, elegant tree, reaching 50 to 80 feet in height, with foliage changing from deep purple in spring, through crimson in summer, to purplish green in fall. Hardy, long-lived, free from insect pests, useful for specimens or grouping.

Var. Purpurea Riversi (Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech)—Where a large tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. It is generally conceded to be the finest of all purple-leaved trees. Though it varies in intensity of color, from early spring until late fall the leaves are always a rich shade. Grows 50 to 80 feet high.

FRAXINUS (Ash).

Americana (American White Ash)—Our forest tree, tallest of the species, growing to 120 feet high, with straight, clean trunk, smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks and streets.

GLEDITSCHIA (Honey Locust).

Tricanthos (Three-Thorned Honey Locust)—A large, vigorous tree, over 100 ft. high, with wide-spreading branches, feathery fern-like leaves, and a stout armament of thorns. Makes a fine defensive hedge. Bears long, pendent seed-pods, slightly twisted, with contents of a sweetish flavor relished by the country children.

GYMNOCLADUS.

Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree)—A picturesquely irregular tree, 30 to 60 feet high, with peculiar rough-barked, twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a peculiar bluish green. Bears long racemes of white flowers in early summer. The familiar name is from the seeds in its broad beans, which were once used for coffee in the southern mountains. Yellow in fall.

HALESIA.

(Snowball, or Silver Bell Tree)

Tetraptera—A neat and pretty little tree, rarely over 12 feet high, with large, dark green leaves. May be grown as a shrub. In May while the leaves are yet small, its branches are hung thickly with small white or pinkish drooping bells about one inch long. These are followed by large and curious winged seeds which impart to it a peculiar ornamental effect.

KOELREUTERIA.

Paniculata (Varnish Tree)—A rare tree, 25 to 30 feet high, from North China, very showy in July, when spangled with foot-long clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in autumn when its foliage colors to crimson and gold. It is perfectly hardy, and its neat, trim shape, coupled with its light, airy leaves, makes a very desirable tree for the lawn.

**LARIX (Larch)****LARIX (Larch)**

Europaea (European Larch)—A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, which grows to 100 feet in height, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plummy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect, while its trim, straight figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soil. The autumn effect is very beautiful, foliage turning to a beautiful yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)—A tree that is beautiful at all stages, and useful in all sorts of planting. Varying from 60 to 80 feet in height, it has a narrow ovate head, formed of short corky-winged branches and masses of star-shaped lustrous leaves that color to intense crimson scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging sea balls and corked winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves. We have no finer tree for street and park planting or for specimens.

LIROIDENDRON

Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A tall, magnificent native of rapid pyramidal growth, to 100 feet. Its smooth erect gray trunk rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large glossy leaves, spangled in spring with large tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees, for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

MAGNOLIA

The spring inflorescence of the Magnolias is grand beyond description. Their great white, pink and purple cups open in rich profusion before the leaves of other trees appear. The fruits which follow them are large, bright-colored and showy; the leaves are tropical in size and appearance; the trees are naturally of fine habit and bloom when quite small. They should be transplanted only in spring.

Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia)—

One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. In growth it is more like a large shrub, 20 to 30 feet high. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

Speciosa (Showy-Flowered Magnolia)—

The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than those of *Soulangeana*, but the tree is of the same habit, 20 to 30 feet high; the flowers open about a week later and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

HARDY AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS.

Acuminata (Cucumber Magnolia)—The tallest of all the species, growing rapidly into a fine pyramidal tree, 60 to 90 feet high. In midsummer large, creamy white blossoms appear among its deep green leaves, and large, cucumber-shaped fruits that turn bright crimson succeed them. A grand avenue tree. Yellow in fall.

**MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.**

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—Named from the whorled arrangement of its great glossy leaves. The white flowers, also of great size, open in June and are followed by rose-colored fruit-cones. Tree grows to 40 feet.

OSTRYA (Ironwood).

Virginica (Hop Hornbeam)—A graceful, birchlike tree of small to medium size, rarely over 30 feet, and slow growth. The bark is beautifully furrowed, the fruits clustered like hops. Valuable for dry situations.

PLATANUS (Plane Tree, Sycamore).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane)—One of the oldest cultivated trees, and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in fall.

Occidentalis (American Plane; Buttonwood)—Broad-spreading; round-topped, massive and picturesque, often 100

to 120 feet high. Very effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed.

POPULUS (Poplar).

Alba Bolleana—Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, but broader, and like it, useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire, 80 feet high. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

Monilifera (Carolina Poplar)—Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree, 60 to 80 feet high.

Var. aurea Van Geertii (Golden Poplar)

One of the finest golden-leaved trees for contrast groups, as it holds its color well throughout the season. Has all the fine vigorous characteristics of the species and grows to about the same height.

**PLATANUS (Sycamore).**

The queen of flowers, "the Rose"—We grow it in all colors.

CONRATH

COLUMBIAN



CUTHBERT

GOLDEN
QUEEN



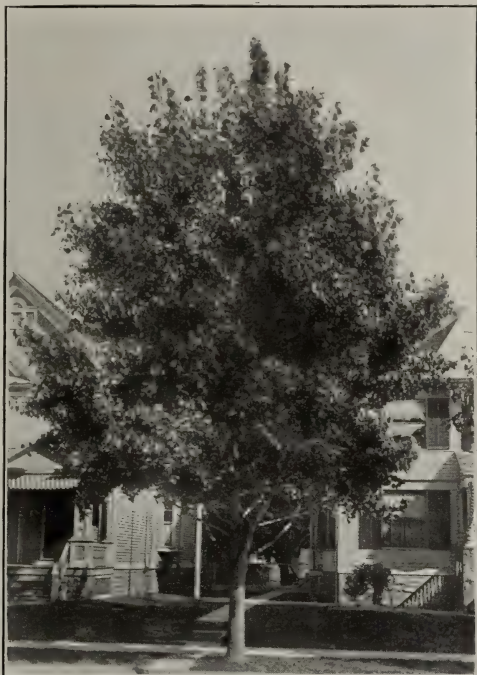
A most artistic and successful creation where space was limited. We have the open lawn, a banking of gorgeous Hydrangeas, a cluster of Spirea Van Houti, an Ivy-covered fence, a Colorado Blue Spruce, a few other shrubs and a planting of climbing vines, Honeysuckle, Clematis, Virginia Creeper, as a background that give art and tone to the landscape.

Reader, can we assist you in any way to also make your home surroundings beautiful?



A well-balanced border planting of trees, shrubs and hardy perennials, rich in color effectiveness and showing careful planning as to height of the different plants used. Peonies, Phlox, Funkias, Campanula, Platycodon, Golden Glow, are the chief perennials used for the border, while hardy shrubs, ranging from slow to fast growing, and trees, form the background.

Fruit is nature's medicine — It will cure all ills except laziness.



POPULUS MONILIFERA.
(Carolina Poplar.)

PRUNUS (Plum).

Padus (European Bird Cherry)—A pretty medium-sized tree, 30 feet high, with glossy leaves and long clusters of small fragrant white flowers, in May. This is followed by black fruits, loved by all the birds. One of the earliest trees to leaf out in the spring.

Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum)—A distinct and handsome little tree, rarely over 20 feet high, covered with a mass of small white, single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year.

PYRUS (Crab).

Angustifolia, Bechteli (Bechtel's Flowering Crab)—A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant. The illustration on the front cover is a photographic reproduction of a branch of this tree when in full bloom.

SORBUS (Mountain Ash).

Medium-sized trees, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in winter, giving a brilliant note to the autumn landscape.

Sorbus (Pyrus) Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright.

Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash)—Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath.

QUERCUS (Oak).

Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil the oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks, and public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand many untoward conditions.

Alba (White Oak)—Grandest of its genus and our American trees. A spreading, towering species, growing 100 feet high when fully developed, with rugged, massive trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in fall.



PYRUS, BECHTELI (Flowering Crab.)

Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—A grand, round-topped tree 60 to 80 feet high, with bright green deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

Palustris (Pin Oak)—Almost pyramidal in habit and sometimes described as half weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows and develops the family characteristics faster than most oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. It grows 60 to 80 feet, sometimes taller. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange scarlet in fall.

Rubra (Red Oak)—A large tree 80 to 100 feet, unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish, crimson in autumn. A most beautiful object in the lawn.

SALISBURIA (Ginkgo).

Adiantifolia (Maidenhair Fern Tree)—A distinguished Japanese tree, 40 to 60 feet high, of columnar growth when young, spreading with age, into an odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clear-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast; has no insect or fungous enemies.

SASSAFRAS.

Officinale—A really handsome medium-sized tree, 30 to 50 feet high, with fragrant, light green foliage and bark. Its small yellow flowers are attractive in early spring, and followed later by dark blue fruits. Grows well even on thin soils.

SALIX (Willow).

Besides the beauty of their airy summer foliage, the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

Laurifolia (Laurel-leaved Willow)—A beautiful, distinct, medium-sized tree, 8 to 20 feet high, with shining, laurel-like leaves that make it very conspicuous in sunshine. Can be clipped into form like a bay tree; has bright green bark; is beautiful the year round.

Rosmarinifolia (Rosemary-leaved Willow)—A pretty dwarf, not over 8 feet high, very airy in effect, because of its

feathery branches and small silvery leaves. Grafted on tall stems, it forms a neat round head of feathery silver-gray.

Vitellina Aurea. A fine tree at all seasons, but very showy in the winter months for its bright yellow bark, making it a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Grows to be a very large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with a venerable appearance.

We can also supply in quantity other bright-barked Willows for grouping, among them **Cardinalis** and its variety, **Wentworth** (bright and deep red), **Cane-scens**, **Scarlet** and **Japan Golden**.

SOPHORA (Pagoda Tree).

Japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree)—An odd and unique specimen tree, 40 to 60 ft. high, so different from other trees in style of growth that it always attracts attention. Its short branches form a dense, round head. In August its shining green leaves are decked with clusters of white blossoms.

TILIA (Linden, Basswood).

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

Americana (American Linden)—A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

Platyphyllos (Large-leaved European Linden)—An exceedingly broad-leaved variety growing into a noble tree 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June, the earliest of the Lindens.

Argentea (Silver-leaved Linden)—Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal in shape. 60 to 80 feet high.

ULMUS (Elm).

Americana (American Elm)—Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the Oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Attains 80 to 100 ft. Dull yellow or brown in fall.

Scabra (Montana) Scotch or Wych Elm—A grand spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit. Attains a height of 100 feet and forms a broad, round-topped head.

WEeping TREES



PENDULA LACINIATA
(Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)

PENDULA (Birch).

Pendula-Laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)—Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall and slender, growing to 60 feet; vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in fall and its white trunk and branches make it a beautiful winter picture.

Pendula Youngi (Young's Weeping Birch)—Of naturally trailing growth, with long slender shoots of picturesquely irregular form.

CERASUS

Japonica, rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry)—An exquisite little tree, 8 or 10 feet high, draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before its leaves appear. Even when grafted on tall stems its slender branches sometimes sweep the grass in graceful garlands. Well adapted to small lawns.

FAGUS (Beech).

Sylvatica, pendula (Weeping Beech)—A large, luxuriant tree, of curious, irregular growth, to 60 or 80 feet. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.

MORUS (Mulberry).

Alba, Tatarica pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry)—We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. Grafted on a straight stem, 6 to 8 ft. high, its branches sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous and distinctly lobed.

PYRUS

(**Sorbus**) **Aucuparia, pendula** (The Weeping Mountain Ash)—Is a picturesque little tree 10 to 15 feet high; excellent for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in broad corymbs in May and June, followed by clusters of bright red cherry-like fruits.



MORUS, PENDULA (Weeping Mulberry).

Eat all the fruit you can, and can all you can't eat.



SALIX, PENDULA
(Kilmarnock Willow)

SALIX (Willow).

Babylonica (Our familiar Weeping Willow)—A fine drooping tree 30 to 40 feet high, with slender branchlets.

Dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Of similar fine habit, but hardy for the North.

Annularis (Ring Willow)—An odd tree with the leaves twisting so as to form rings along the drooping branchlets.

Caprea, Pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow)—Unique in form and vigorous in all soils. This variety has been widely planted. It is usually grafted 5 to 7 feet high on stout stems, and then forms a cone of glossy foliage.

ULMUS (Elm).

Scabra, pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm)—One of the most distinct and picturesque of all our weeping trees. Grows well in most any climate, is of fine and notable habit, the strong branches often sweeping out horizontally several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.



ULMUS PENDULA (Camperdown Elm).

Winter Banana Apples Chief Favorites in Paris.

Mr. J. F. Pershing, of Chicago, who has just returned from Europe, among other things made the following announcement regarding American apples and the Winter Banana in Paris: "During my trip I spent some time in Paris, and was most strongly impressed by their methods of packing there. All their fruit is packed between layers of excelsior, and one apple never touches another. There is a vast field in Europe for the sale of American apples, and I believe in the next few years Americans will sell most of the fruit throughout Europe. Delicious and Winter Banana apples are the chief favorites, but there is a good market for most other varieties. American apples are new in France, but they command good prices, and with improved methods of packing I believe the French market can easily be controlled. There are no cold storage plants in Paris, and if American apples are shipped there about the time their own apples are off the market, good prices can be secured."

It is a Pleasure to do Business with Your Firm.

All stock you shipped me this spring is doing fine, and customers are delighted. You have treated my friends who placed their orders with you, as well as myself, in a fair and business-like manner, and we are all grateful for it. It is, indeed, a pleasure to do business with your firm.

F. L. SORDELET,
Columbus, O.

Lost Only Five out of 500 Trees.

Two years ago I ordered 500 peach trees of you, and they are all doing O. K. Lost only five out of the lot of 500. One year ago I ordered 100 peach trees, plum, cherry and pear of your agent, and all did fine. The only loss was one peach tree. Am well pleased with all fruit trees from The Greening Nursery Company.

A. GREENO,
Huron, O.

Greening's Nurseries a Great Institution.

A day with the Greening Nursery Company, of Monroe, Mich., will convince any reasonable man that the nursery business, as it is conducted by that firm, is of gigantic proportions. I was privileged to ride over the 1,000-acre nursery farm of this firm, and what I saw and heard, not only in the field and about the packing houses, but also in the office, where a strict business system is followed out, I am led to believe that the nursery business of this great institution, as demonstrated by their wonderful growth, may be taken as an example of what human energy and enterprise may accomplish. Space will not permit a lengthy explanation, and it is quite unnecessary to indulge any further than to say that experience, business ability and thoroughness have combined to make this institution successful. Every modern contrivance and advanced method intended to better the nursery business is here put in practical operation.

White's Class Advertising Co.,
Chicago, Ill.



AN ARTISTIC GROUPING OF EVERGREENS.

Beautiful effects may be obtained by the proper grouping of evergreens. We offer a very large stock of choice varieties for either individual or mass plantings.

EVERGREENS

The landscape gardener is no longer content to use evergreens in quantity merely for specimen trees, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. As new beauties are being continually discovered in them, new uses develop also. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring, the berries of autumn, and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Beautiful beds of permanent color are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth, with contrasting foliage—golden, golden green, silver-blue, rich, dark and delicate green, with bright-berried sorts interspersed. Other new uses are for filling window-boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall and porch plants.

Our evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development, are root- and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, its success is

reasonably sure. Prune evergreens before their spring growth starts, and only when necessary to thicken their growth or preserve their shape.

ABIES (Fir).

Balsamea (American Silver Fir)—A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young, reaching 50 to 80 feet in old age. Leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

Concolor (The White Fir) of the Rocky Mountains is one of the most beautiful species in cultivation, growing 80 to 100 feet in height. It withstands heat and drought better than any other Fir, is very hardy and grows rapidly. Its graceful habit, and broad, handsome foliage, glinting with blue on the upper surface, silvery beneath, make it a rival for the elegant Colorado Blue Spruce. Especially bright when young.

Violacea—Like the above, with foliage of a deeper blue.

Douglasi (Douglas' Spruce)—A Colorado species. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green foliage, 80 to 100 feet in height.

Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir)

—One of the richest evergreens, forming a dense, dark specimen tree of beautiful proportions, that may be finely contrasted with lighter-foliaged sorts. The foliage is wide, dark and lustrous, with a silvery sparkling under-surface. Its moderate growth adapts the tree well even to grounds of small extent, but with age it reaches grand size, and when fully grown is a most noble and imposing feature on the lawn.

Excelsa Remonti (Dwarf Pyramidal Norway Spruce)—A very fine evergreen for individual planting. It is of decidedly dwarf nature and pyramidal. Grows very compact and not over four feet in height.

CEDRUS**Atlantica Glauca** (Mt. Atlas Cedar)—

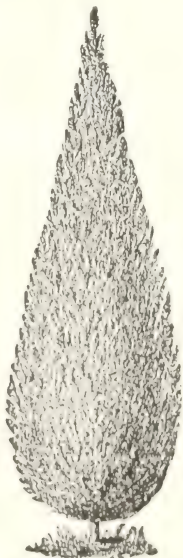
A very fine specimen of the Cedar family. Can be planted in groups with excellent effect. Foliage decidedly light blue, resembling the Kosteriana Blue Spruce in color.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress).

Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)—A rare handsome conifer, the branches of which droop gracefully at the tips. Their rich, deep green color is retained all winter. Tender in the North.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper, Red Cedar).

Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—An erect dense column of dark green, found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.

**JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA** (Irish Juniper).

Suecica (Swedish Juniper)—Of narrow columnar forms, with lighter, more bluish foliage than the Irish Juniper. Branchlets droop at the tips.

Aurea (Golden Japan Juniper)—Of moderate growth and spreading habit. The attractive golden-hued foliage is constant throughout summer.

Virginiana (Red Cedar)—Is always popular and thrives well in soils or situations where other trees will not grow.

Glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar)—Throughout the year the leaves are a rich silvery blue. Very handsome and effective.

PICEA (Spruce).

Alba (White Spruce)—One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright, growing 60 to 70 feet in height, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground, aromatic, drought-resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue. A good species for growing in tubs.

Excelsa (The Norway Spruce) and its many uses are well known. It is planted for hedges, shelter-belts, screens, background, etc., in large quantities every year. It has a naturally fine gothic form, grows fast, reaching 80 to 100 feet, and seems to suit all soils.

**PICEA EXCELSA** (Norway Spruce).

Excelsa Nana Compacta (Dwarf Compact Norway Spruce)—This is also a fine variety for planting singly. Partakes very much of the nature of the Remonti in all except that it is flat at the top and not pyramidal. Grows very compact.

Aurea (Golden Norway Spruce)—Not so high as Excelsa, but is desirable on account of its yellow foliage, making a lively contrast to the darker sorts.

Inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce)—Grotesquely pendulous; attractive from its novelty and unique habit. Grows 40 to 60 feet high and has larger and lighter green foliage than its parent.

Nigra (Black Spruce)—A handsome small tree, rarely over 25 feet high, with slender, pendulous branches. Valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils.

Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce)—A magnificent tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often as regularly set in whorls as those of an Araucaria.



PICEA KOSTERIANA
(Koster's Blue Spruce).

Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce)—The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. We have paid particular attention to getting the absolutely true stock of this famous tree and can guarantee its true blue color and character. In height it is the same as the former variety.

PINUS (Pine).

Laricio, Austriaca (The Austrian Pine)—Is one of the best foreign species for this country.

Strobus (White Pine)—Tall, stately, and most beautiful of all our native pines. It is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived, and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing appearance on the lawn when grown singly. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.



PINUS STROBUS (White Pine).

Sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong erect shoots and silvery needles.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress).

As miniature trees, these handsome neat-growing evergreens are unequalled. The group includes species very different in habit. They give exceedingly pretty effects in outdoor grouping, and, grown in tubs or window-boxes, are valuable for house decoration in the winter. Outdoor groups or specimens need some protection in the winter.

Obtusa, gracilis aurea.—A neat and graceful bush of fern-like shoots of a fine golden hue.

Plumosa Aurea (Golden Japan Cypress)—One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

TAXUS (Yew).

Need some winter protection in the North.

Baccata (English Yew)—Grows to a tall, dark tree 40 to 60 feet high naturally, but can be sheared into any shape and size. Has a short trunk 8 feet or more in diameter, with reddish bark. Foliage is dark green.

Elegantissima—A beautiful, small, dense tree. The leaves are striped with silver; sometimes they turn bright yellow.

Fastigiata (Irish Yew)—Strictly fastigate, with stout, crowded, upright branches. The dark shining leaves are spirally arranged, the berries are red. One of the best columnar evergreens for formal gardens. Grows 30 to 40 feet high.

Variegata—Leaves edged with golden yellow. Very effective when used in landscape work.

THUYA (Arborvitæ).

The Arborvitæ vary greatly in habit and color. They bear transplanting and pruning well and have many uses, especially in formal gardens. They are also well suited for bedding with other evergreens, for hedges, screens, shelter-belts and house decoration. All are neat and symmetrical in habit, dense, bushy, with flattened, frond-like leaves.

Occidentalis (American Arborvitæ)—The well-known screen and hedge plant. Can be sheared to any desired size and shape. Will grow even in wet soil.



THUYA OCCIDENTALIS
(American Arborvitæ).

Aurea Douglasi (Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ)—Hardest of its color. Of broader and more bushy growth, with long, slender branchlets and yellow foliage.

Aurea Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ)—Is a distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light, golden green foliage.

Compacta—Dense growing, globular, with leaves of light grayish green.

Ericoides—Dwarf and pyramidal, with heathlike leaves of grayish green, turning to brown in winter.

Globosa (Globe Arborvitæ)—A dense, light green evergreen of dwarf habit, grows naturally round like a ball. One of the best of the dwarf.



THUYA PYRAMIDALIS.

PAUL
NEYRON



CREAM
BEAUTY

GEN. JACQUEMINOT



An effective informal back yard planting of hardy shrubs. A mixed planting of many varieties, producing a wealth of beauty and color blending. Our method of summer pruning for producing a dense compact growth is here illustrated.



An effective group of evergreens representing a well balanced collection, with the dwarf varieties in front and the taller growing in the background, the Greening method. Evergreens planted in masses add a distinct charm both winter and summer, and contribute a wealth of pleasure and interest to a park, cemetery or the home grounds.

We invite inspection of our stock, and are always glad to welcome visitors.

Lutea (George Peabody)—Of dwarf pyramidal habit, a decided golden color, which is retained throughout the entire year. The finest of the golden varieties.

Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ)—A tall, slender column of dark green resembling Irish Juniper in growth, retains its color in the winter. Very hardy, will stand severe shearing.

Tom Thumb—Similar to *Globosa*, but taller in growth and more bushy in foliage



THUYA (Tom Thumb).

Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ)—Pyramidal in shape. Very hardy. Dark green foliage.

Elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ)—Distinct from other Eastern sorts. The upright, flat branches are held edgewise to the center of the tree. Their tips are bright yellow in summer, brown in winter. Very handsome. Half hardy.

Semperaescens—Hardier than most eastern sorts, with brighter and more permanent golden color, which is retained throughout the year.

TSUGA (Hemlock Spruce).

Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—Are beautiful native, naturally open, free and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned, forming good specimen trees and hedges. Its dark, pure green color is retained all winter. A most graceful evergreen.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BUXUS (Box).

Sempervirens (Tree Box)—A beautiful evergreen shrub of rather slow growth, with small, shining foliage. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many soils and endures much pruning. Quite popular as a tub plant, for house and terrace decoration.

Suffruticosa nana—The pretty Dwarf Box so much used for edging. Slow-growing, neat, dense; the best plant in cultivation for the purpose.

Variegata—A beautiful small bush, having shining leaves oddly marked with white.

DAPHNE

Cneorum (Garland Flower)—A charming dwarf shrub, with fine foliage and dainty clusters of pink, perfumed flowers in May. Blooms at intervals until September. Excellent for growing in front of shrubbery.

EUONYMUS

Radicans Variegata—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

MAHONIA

Aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia)—Sometimes included under *Berberis*. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.

RHODODENDRON.

In Variety—These are the most magnificent of the evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants. Protect in winter by driving stakes and filling in with leaves to cover plant. Can furnish in colors of red, pink, white, lavender and blue.



RHODODENDRON BLOOM—Reduced

YUCCA

Adam's Needle—A conspicuous tropical-looking evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blossoms every season.



The Greening's method of hardy shrub border planting.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Flowering shrubs and plants, and those with brilliantly colored foliage, are to ornamental gardening what the finishing touches are to the picture or the decorations to a room. They help to fill out the well-rounded forms of groups of trees and, possessing more variety of colors and foliage than the trees, they add beautiful bits of color and pleasing contrasts. Being small in size, they are especially useful for small gardens and borders, for ornamenting the foregrounds of groups of trees and evergreens, and in particular they serve the purpose of a setting or ornamentation close to the dwelling.

Shrubs vary in size of growth, from dwarf to tall, and there are scarcely two varieties which produce the same effect. They also vary greatly in point of hardiness for the colder climates, and it would be difficult indeed, for anyone not familiar to give general advice on the best varieties to plant.

Shrubs must suit the object for which they are to be grown. Often a fine lawn is spoiled by having thrust in here and there shrubs and trees without relation to method, purpose or design. Shrubs are best planted in groups with due consideration to size and character. They afford excellent screens for undesirable objects, such as chicken-yards, old build-

ings and fences, and the effect of a shrub border for a front or back lawn, produced by a careful setting, is always a pleasing one. Beautiful color effects are obtained by selecting shrubs with foliage of contrasting color. The silver, golden, purple and many shades of green, if carefully arranged in accordance with our new method, never fail to catch the eye. With the exception of a little pruning and an occasional stirring of the soil, shrubbery practically takes care of itself and requires but little care. The value in shrubbery lies less in the bloom than in the foliage and the general character as to form and habit. Roses are rarely good for shrubbery effect. We only know of one variety, the "Baby Rambler" that is suitable for a shrub border.

The present issue of our catalogue gives correct descriptions and the assortment we offer comprises all of the desirable species and varieties to be recommended for this country. However, it would be almost impossible for us to designate all the different climates we have in this great country of ours, as adapted to each variety we grow.

WE OFFER OUR ADVICE FREE

As a rule, the ordinary planter is all at sea as to what to order or what to do after planting. Without some knowl-

edge or proper advice as to what to plant, mistakes are bound to follow. If you know what you want as to effects, but are unacquainted with the kinds of shrubs and plants to produce these effects, **get our advice**—or that of someone who knows how to advise you on the kinds which will thrive best in your climate.

HOW TO GROUP SHRUBBERY.

For large groups and heavy screens, select fast-growing shrubs for the background, using medium and dwarf-growing varieties and perennials for the border. For banking against porches and dwellings, select dwarf and medium-growing varieties, train and prune in hedge-form as near to the ground as possible. Fast-growing varieties of shrubs should be planted about three feet, while slow-growing should be set two to two and one-half feet apart.

SHRUBS NEED PRUNING

After transplanting, always aim to prune back all the wood to 10 or 12 inches over the ground. This method of pruning has a tendency to make them bush out close to the ground, thus preventing the open and straggly effect often seen. **Where immediate effect is desired** regardless of future beauty, little or no pruning may answer the purpose. Shrubs should be pruned to regulate their growth and make them graceful, always trying to keep the branches well down to the ground. Thin out all old and gnarly stems, and endeavor to preserve a fair fullness of healthy shoots with plenty of well-ripened twigs for flowers. **For compact formal effects**, as for group bankings, for porches and dwellings, pruning back the top to confine the growth is absolutely necessary. To obtain a compact, bushy form, it is necessary to prune in the early spring and also several times during the growing season. This method of pruning is recommended only where a short or heavy bushy form is desired.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

This department has assumed enormous proportions and its operations reach to all parts of this country. We prepare artistic plans and comprehensive specifications from rough pencil sketches mailed to us and furnish complete detailed instructions, so explicit as to enable anyone of ordinary intelligence to lay out and plant a garden or park with success. Our charges for this work will be found very reasonable.

EXPERT CONSULTATION.

We solicit expert consultation on all kinds of municipal, park and cemetery work. Expert advice is given on reno-

vating and improving old gardens, also on pruning of trees and plants, on soil treatment, on combating the ravages of destructive insects, and on all matters pertaining to horticulture.

ALTHAEA. See Hibiscus.

AMORPHA.

Fruticosa (False Indigo)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high, and forms a large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets, and slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Almond).
See Prunus.

AZALEA

In early spring the Azaleas make a gorgeous show of bloom. A good way to plant them is among rhododendrons, for they thrive in the same kind of soil and under similar conditions, besides brightening the shrubbery with their flowers before the rhododendrons are ready to bloom.

Mollis—The large flowers are produced in great trusses and in different shades of red, white, yellow and orange, rivaling the **Rhododendron Catawbiense** in size and beauty. The plants grow 3 to 5 feet high, and in early spring are covered with a mass of bloom.

Pontica, or **gandavensis** (Ghent Azalea) The most floriferous of the Azaleas, with the largest flowers. Produces a magnificent effect in early spring when the plants are covered with bloom, varying in all shades of white, yellow, orange, red, pink, carmine, and lilac. Plants grow 4 to 6 feet high and in cold climates they require some protection.

BENZOIN. See *Lindera*.

BERBERIS (Barberry).

There is a charm about the Barberries hard to describe, and no more practical and beautiful shrub can be grown. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color brightly in fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter. They make a dense, low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position.

Canadensis (Canadian Barberry)—Seldom grows over three feet high, with bright green foliage, which turns to beautiful shades of orange, red and bronze in the fall.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry)—Inimitably neat and dense in growth, barely three feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn.

Vulgaris (European Barberry)—Flowers yellow; berries dark red. Grows upright, with light green foliage.

Purpurea (Purple Barberry)—A showy and effective shrub with fine purple leaves that contrast beautifully with its flowers and with other shrubs.

CALYCANTHUS (Carolina Allspice).

Floridus—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

CARAGANA (Pea Shrub).

Arborescens—Makes a very handsome show in the late spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. Perfectly hardy and valuable for either group or individual planting.

CHIONANTHUS (Fringe Tree).

Virginica (White Fringe Tree)—A small tree-like shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface in midsummer.

CLETHRA

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small white fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

COLUTEA

Arborescens (Bladder Senna)—Of quick growth in any dry, sunny situation, forming graceful clumps of delicate foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red pea-shaped flowers appear in summer, and are followed by large showy red seed-pods.

KERRIA (Corchorus).

Japonica—A slender, green-branched, dwarf-growing shrub with small light green leaves and small globular yellow flowers. Very fine for hedges.

Argentea variegata (Silver variegated-leaved Corchorus)—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small green foliage edged with silvery white; slender in growth, small yellow flowers, one of the finest of dwarf-growing shrubs.

Especially adapted for porch bankings or in groups where a showy dwarf shrub is desired.

CORNUS (Dogwood).

Alba Siberica (Siberian Dogwood)—Free growing and very hardy, flowers white and clustered. Bark very showy dark red.

Spaethi Aurea—Fast growing, with bright red bark, leaves broad, edged with creamy yellow. White flowers in June.

Siberica Variegata—A large, spreading shrub with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark.

Alternifolia—Of distinct growth with branches arranged in irregular form, forming flat horizontal tiers of large leaves. The flowers fragrant in large clusters in May and June, followed by dark blue fruits.

Candidissima (Panicked Dogwood)—A handsome shrub with gray branches, bearing immense panicles of white flowers in May and June, followed by white fruit borne on bright red stems.

Sanguinea—Has purplish red branches and leaves handsomely marked with white. Flowers greenish white in May and June in flat-topped clusters, followed by bunches of black berries.

CORYLUS (Filbert, Hazel).

Avellana, atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert)—The Hazels are sometimes used as hedges and are valuable for this purpose. In early spring, the long, drooping catkins are very beautiful, and in fall the shrubs bear large quantities of delicious nuts. This variety is particularly valuable for group effects, the large, purple leaves holding their color well. It grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet.

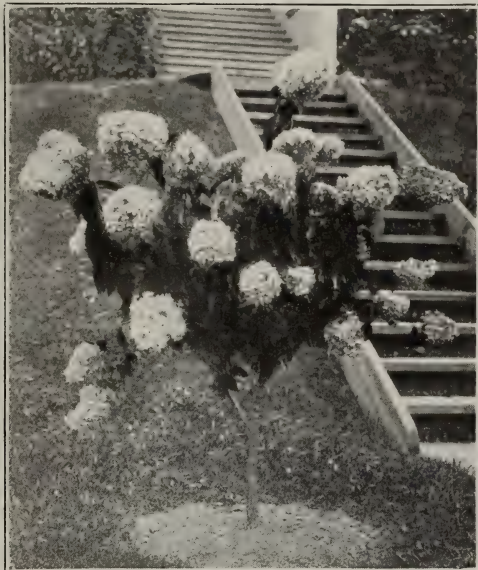
CYDONIA (Japan Quince).

Japonica (Pyrus Japonica)—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing.

DESMODIUM

The *Desmodium*, or, as it is called by some authorities, *Lespedeza*, is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in winter, but is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long, drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.

Penduliflorum (Lespedeza Sieboldi)—The clustering stems grow only 2 to 4 feet long, and droop with their weight of flowers in early autumn. Leaves are rich green, elliptic in shape, and grow in threes.



TREE HYDRANGEA

DEUTZIA

No other shrub in the whole list will yield better returns for a minimum of care than the Deutzias. They vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell- or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfier for borders or for planting near the house or in front of the piazza.

Crenata—The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, and a mass of bloom in early June.

Fl. pl.—A double form of the type. Handsome and effective. The white flowers are delicately flushed with pink.

Candidissima—The pure white double flowers in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long, are so perfect in shape that they are frequently used as cut-flowers. The bush is neat and shapely, growing 6 to 8 feet high, and is a handsome addition to any planting.

Pride of Rochester—A showy, early, and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double.

Watereri—A superb sort, with large flowers borne in long, loose racemes. They are a pretty pink color and open out quite flat. The shrub is extra-vigorous and hardy, growing to 8 feet under proper conditions.

Discolor grandiflora—A beautiful variety from China, with large leaves, dark green above, lighter beneath. The white flowers are borne in loose corymbs in June, and have spreading petals. Plants grow to 7 feet in height.

Gracilis (Slender-branched Deutzia)—A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

Lemoinei—Rarely growing over 3 feet high, with spreading branches, it has bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long and white flowers grown in large clusters in early summer.



DEUTZIA CRENATA.



WEIGELA ROSEA

DIERVILLA (Weigela).

Florida, amabilis—Very free blooming and hardy, of good habit and rapid growth. Large deep rose-colored flowers.

Florida Candida—Very best of all white flowering Weigela. Continues to bloom throughout the entire summer.

Rosea—Same as Candida in habit except that it has pink flowers. The most popular variety in cultivation.

Rosea Nana Variegata—Of neat dwarf habit, with pink flowers and leaves broadly margined with creamy white.



WEIGELA VARIEGATA

Eva Rathke—New, bright crimson flower, blooms all summer, medium growth, hardy. The most valuable and attractive bloomer of this class.

ELAEAGNUS (Oleaster).

Augustifolia (Russian Olive)—A very hardy and handsome species of tree-like form. The leaves are particularly handsome, willowlike and of a rich silvery white. Flowers are small golden yellow and very fragrant. Blooms in June.

Longipes (Silver Thorn)—Showy shrub of strong bushy growth. Its fragrant creamy white blossoms open in April or May.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Tree)

Europaeus (European Spindle Tree)—A large tree-like shrub. Flowers abundantly in spring with bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by pink fruits enclosed in orange arils. Very hardy, one of the most beautiful of shrubs.

Radicans—A beautiful Japanese variety, grown mostly as a vine. When grown as a shrub it trails along the ground and roots, forming a dense growth. When trained as a vine, it climbs to 20 feet, with small, greenish-white flowers appearing in June and July. Fruits are pink, the cells separating and exposing the scarlet arils which cover the seeds.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush).

Grandiflora—One of the finest shrubs of its season, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. Its long, loose sprays of large, pure white flowers open in May, in such profusion as to give the shrub a very rich effect. In the bud form they look like pearls strung on slender threads. The bush grows 8 to 10 feet high, and is one of the most distinctively ornamental shrubs in cultivation.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall in good soil, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring, before the leaves appear, and usually blooming with the crocuses, which are frequently planted in front of and beneath them. All are of strong growth, entirely hardy, with curving branches that sometimes root at their tips; stems and leaves retain their color until late fall.

Intermedia—One of the most floriferous, with slender, arching branches, and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

Suspensa—Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

Fortunei—The handsome, more erect form generally known.

Viridissima—The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts, and are sometimes twisted. The bush is not quite so hardy as the others of the species, and it is best to give it some slight protection in winter in northern latitudes.

HAMAMELIS (Witch Hazel).

Virginiana—Valuable because its fringe-like yellow flowers open so late in fall—often in November—when there are few other blossoms outdoors anywhere. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in fall and drop before the bright yellow flowers with narrow, twisted petals appear, making them quite conspicuous among bare branches. Likes a moist, sandy, or peaty soil and partial shade.



HIBISCUS (Althea).

**HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Althea).
(Rose of Sharon)**

The Altheas are fine free-growing flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, desirable on account of flowering in August and September when nearly all other trees and shrubs are out of bloom. Tender in some localities.

- Rubra flore pleno**—Double red Althea.
- Purpurea flore pleno**—Double purple.
- Alba flore pleno**—Double white Althea.
- Rubrum**—Single red Althea.
- Purpurea**—Single purple Althea.
- Alba**—Single white Althea.
- Althea**—Striped.
- Althea**—Pink and white.
- Althea**—White and crimson center.
- Flore pleno Variiegata**—A variegated leaved, double flowering.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow)—This superb new Hydrangea is absolutely hardy and, moreover, of easy culture, and is an exceedingly prolific bloomer; as high as 125 perfect blossoms with an average of six inches in diameter have been found on a single plant at one time. Color is pure white, which is retained usually from four to five weeks. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen, and frequently throughout the following winter.

This Hydrangea is of more refined tone and effect than the Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, and with its abundant and handsome foliage it lends itself readily to landscape effects. It is by far the finest Hydrangea grown.

Hortensis, Otaksa—Of dwarf, dense habit, with large heads of pink or blue flowers.

Ramulis pictis—A red-stemmed variety, carrying immense heads of deep rose or light cherry flowers.

Thomas Hogg—Great flower-heads of purest white. Very choice and beautiful.

Paniculata grandiflora (Panicled Hardy Hydrangea)—Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows best to advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones. Sometimes grown in tree form, making a strong, vigorous bush 6 to 8 feet high.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

HYPERICUM (St. John's-wort).

Moserianum (Gold Flower)—A showy, half pendulous shrub, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Its glossy, bright yellow flowers are two or more inches in diameter and tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in midsummer. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants will thrive.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in pretty sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different colors.

Amurensis (Amoor River Privet)—The Chinese variety, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. The best for hedges.

Obotense—A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit with curving

branches and leaves of grayish green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds.

Ovalifolium (California Privet)—A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired form.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Regelianum—The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties.

LINDERA (Spice Bush).

Benzoin—Grows best along the edge of water as it needs moist loamy soil. Has bright yellow fragrant flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear. Makes a handsome specimen plant.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

The honeysuckles have bright and fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries. They are all of attractive and fast-growing habit and grow well in any soil.

Tartarica Red (Tartarian Honeysuckle, Red)—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright-red flowers striped with white, in June.

Tartarica White (Tartarian Honeysuckle, White)—A large shrub having large flowers in May and June.

**PHILADELPHUS
(Syringa or Mock Orange)**

The Mock Orange is undoubtedly one of the best-known and most popular shrubs, and in spite of the great numbers of new plants which have been introduced, the old Philadelphia holds its own and more freely than ever. It is also known as Syringa in some localities. The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are very sweet-scented, milk-white, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.



PHILADELPHUS AUREUS
(Syringa Golden)

Coronarius (Garland Syringa)—A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large, showy flowers are delightfully scented.

Aureus—A striking shrub of medium size, with golden yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive grouping.

Alba flore pleno—Has partially double, highly fragrant flowers.

Grandiflorus—The most vigorous species of the group, growing 10 feet high. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

Gordonianus—Strong-growing, 8 to 10 feet tall, and large-flowered; valuable for its late-blooming season in July.

Lemoinei, Boule d'Argent—Of dwarf, compact habit, only 4 to 6 feet high; flowers large and fine; semi-double, blooming in June; very fragrant.

Candelabre—Blooms with remarkable freedom in dense, erect spikes in June. Grows 4 to 6 feet high.

**PRUNUS
(Flowering Plum and Almond)**

The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite early and are very showy in spring. Their slender, leafless, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

Triloba fl. pl. (Double-flowering Plum)—A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright.

Pissardi—See Trees.

PYRUS

Arbutifolia (*Sorbus arbutifolia*, Red Chokeberry)—An upright shrub, 6 to 12 feet high, white or tinged red flowers in April and May, followed by dull red, pear-shaped fruits $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Distinctly ornamental both in flower and fruit.

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn).

Catharticus—The dark foliage masses of this dense, twiggy bush are relieved by masses of attractive white flowers in June and July. They are followed by showy black fruits. A good hedge plant. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. Will stand shearing well.

RHODOTYPUS.

Kerrioides (White Kerria)—An attractive shrub of medium growth, with single white flowers late in May.



PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE.

RHUS

Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree)

—A unique spreading treelike shrub with large leaves. These are overhung in midsummer by cloudlike masses of very light, mistlike flowers, having the appearance of smoke. Foliage changes to brilliant shades of yellow and red in autumn.

Glabra (Smooth Sumac)—Growth of treelike nature with open crown. Flowers in July followed by crimson or brown fruit clusters. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn. Fine for massing.

Laciniata—Also of treelike form with deeply cut leaflets producing a fernlike effect, which turns to rich crimson in fall.

RIBES (Currant).

Aureum (Golden Currant)—Fragrant yellow flowers in early spring, followed by dark brown fruits.

Sanguinum (Red Flowering Currant)—A large, upright shrub with red bark and twigs, reddish purple flowers borne in long racemes in early spring.

ROBINIA (Acacia Locust).

Hispidia—An elegant shrub with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, often throughout the summer.

Neo-Mexicana—A similar shrub of more vigorous growth with bright red flowers and longer compound leaves with 15 to 21 leaflets.

SAMBUCUS (Elder).

Nigra, aurea (Golden Elder)—Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally to 10 or 15 feet.

Variegata (Variegated Elder)—Leaves are quaintly mottled with white and yellow. Flowers and growth like the type.

Laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder)—The leaves of this variety are fernlike in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses. Grows 8 to 10 feet.

SPIRÆA.

Arguta (Snow Garland)—A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

Bumalda—A spreading, low bush, but 2 feet high with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER.

Anthony Waterer—A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of rosy crimson.

Billardi—A narrow, dense shrub, 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, also in fall.

Callosa alba. (S. Japonica, of some)—Of compact growth, 4 feet high, with upright branches and bluish green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

Atrosanguinea—Dark red or rose flowers in June and July.

Reevesiana (Reeves' Double Spirea)—Tall and graceful, 5 to 8 feet high, with dark, bluish green lance-like foliage, and large, pure white double flowers in May and June.

Douglasi—Upright in growth to 5 or 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Opulifolia—This and the next are sometimes classed under Physocarpus or Ninebark. They make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright to 10 feet, although their branches droop when laden with white flowers.

Aurea—Tall-growing shrub. The leaves are bright yellow in spring, gradually changing to golden brown in fall. Flowers double white.

Prunifolia, flore pleno (Bridal Wreath)—Among the earliest of the double spireas to bloom, very graceful and plume-like in effect, branches being

covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea)—Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange. Forms a dense, feathery bush.

Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spirea)—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups, or as a banking against buildings.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI IN BLOOM.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Racemosus (Snowberry White)—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that will remain on the plant through part of the winter. The white berries are the most attractive characteristic of the shrub.

Vulgaris (Snowberry Red, or Indian Currant)—Similar to the Snowberry White, except that the berries are smaller and red in color. The habit is of slightly drooping nature and of vigorous growth. Succeed in shady places.

SYRINGA (Lilac).

The lilacs appear to best advantage when massed in groups. They are easily transplanted any time between fall and spring. Rich, moderately moist soil suits them best.

Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac)—The only tree-form in the group growing to a height of 30 feet; exceedingly handsome when in bloom, and valuable for prolonging the lilac season well into June and July. The leaves are leathery, large and dark. Flower plumes 12 to 15 inches long, white and showy.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac)—A variety of fine habit, is valuable for its late bloom. Flowers lilac purple, large. Late in June.



SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath).

Persica (Persian Lilac)—A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves, dwarf in habit. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant.

Persica, alba (White Persian Lilac)—Of similar habit, with white flowers.

Vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac)—The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with heart-shaped leaves and dense panicles of lilac flowers in May, still the most fragrant of any.

Alba (Common White Lilac)—Similar to the former, with pure white, very fragrant flowers.

SINGLE LILACS.

The single Lilacs below all grow 6 to 8 feet high and bloom in May.

Alba Grandiflora—Very large white flowers in heavy panicles.

Charles X—Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth; large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers.

Marie Legraye—The great forcing Lilac. Flowers pure white, in large panicles.

Rubra de Marley—Rich, rosy purple flowers.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk).

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender, upright, spreading growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, and they are valuable for planting near the seaside.

Africana (*T. parviflora*)—Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May. Shrub is 15 feet tall, and is very showy with its reddish bark.

Purpurea (*T. tetandra purpurea*)—Grows to 12 feet and has purplish pink flowers in May.

Chinensis—Flowers pink, in large, loose, usually nodding panicles; often 15 ft. high.

Gallica—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-panicked racemes in spring or early summer; leaves bluish green. Grows to 15 feet high.

Indica—Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays. Foliage is dull green.

VIBURNUM (Arrowroot).

Opulus (Cranberry Bush)—A very decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruits.

Sterilis (Snowball)—Well known; even more showy than the type when covered with its great clusters of white flowers.

Tomentosum, plicatum (Japan Snowball)—Of better habit than the familiar older form, with handsome, plicate leaves and more delicately formed, whiter flowers in clusters 4 inches across in May and June; red fruit.



VIBURNUM STERILIS
(Common Snowball)

AKEBIA

Quinata—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects.

AMPELOPSIS

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing; usually requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.



VIBURNUM OPULUS (Cranberry Bush).

Veitchi (Boston Ivy)—A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

ARISTOLOCHIA

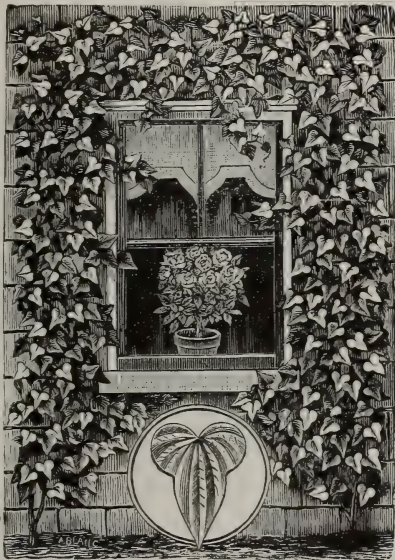
Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms a dense shade.

BIGNONIA—See Tecoma.

CELASTRUS

Scandens (Bittersweet)—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage, and large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect, and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house decoration.

Clematis—See special list.



CINNAMON VINE.

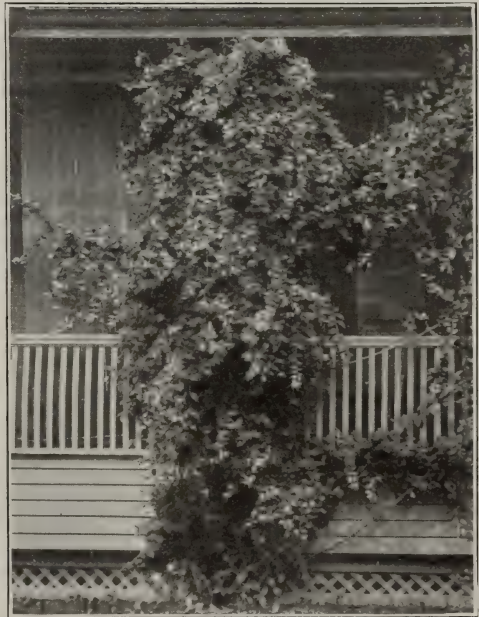
DIOSCOREA (Cinnamon Vine).

Batatas—The odd and quaint Cinnamon Vine, most conspicuous in fall when small tubers cluster in the axils of its dark, glossy, arrow-shaped leaves. The white flowers are small but fill the air with a delightful cinnamon odor. The beautiful Cinnamon Vine is one of the most charming of climbers and will

quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is a hardy perennial, and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing which will give a home a more homelike and cosy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

HEDERA

Helix—The well-known English Ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface. Leaves of rich green.



LONICERA HALLIANA.
(Hall's Honeysuckle.)

LONICERA.

Brachypoda Aurea Reticulata (Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle)—Of vigorous growth, forming radiant festoons and masses with its clear golden leaves; flowers creamy white.

Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its uses as a climber, it is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.

Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Flowers scarlet and trumpet form.

Semperflorens—Flowers yellowish white and fragrant.



MATRIMONY VINE.

LYCIUM

Chinense (Matrimony Vine)--Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowered and showy-fruited. Extra vigorous in growth.

TECOMA

Radicans (Trumpet Creeper)--A robust, woody vine, climbing high and twining tightly with numerous roots along its stem. Its orange-scarlet flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

WISTARIA.

Magnifica (Purple Wistaria)--Flowers in dense drooping racemes of a pale lavender color.

Sinensis. Alba--Differs from the Chinese only in having pure white flowers.

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms. While the large-flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties, *Paniculata* undoubtedly holds the lead either as a shade producer or for its abundance of bloom. It is a rampant grower in good

soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

Duchess of Edinburgh--Fine white, double flowers.

Henryi--Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer.

Mad. Koster--Large, red, very fine. Best of the red flowering.

Jackmani--Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. The very best and hardiest variety in cultivation.

Madam Edouard Andre--Has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Ramona--A strong, rampant grower and a true, perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep rich lavender.



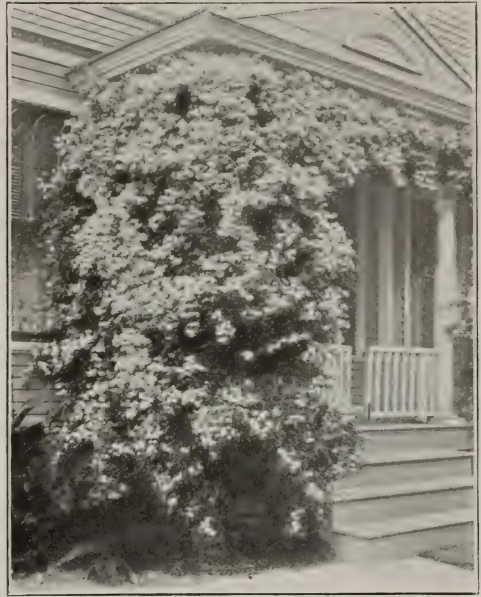
PURPLE WISTARIA.

SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Coccinea—A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Paniculata (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a

most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Agents Wanted

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our specialties and high-grade Nursery Stock, will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

Fruit Growers Astonished at the Wonderful Growth We Get.

Your shipment came this morning all in fine order, and finer stock never has been seen in this country. I thank you for your shipment and enclose money order to cover the amount of bill. I have called the attention of several fruit growers here to samples sent me, and they all declare that they were astonished at their marvelous growth and fine appearance. With sentiments of the highest esteem, I am,

DR. MICHAEL MASON,
Muskegon Heights, Mich.

New Prolific the Most Profitable Peach.

The New Prolific peach trees bought from your firm bore when 4 years old, and I gathered 45 bushels of choice peaches from 31 trees, which I sold for \$107.05. The second crop produced 55 bushels, for which I received \$186.20. The prices I received usually run from \$3.00 to \$4.25 per bushel. Out of all the varieties of peach trees grown in this great peach section, I consider the New Prolific the most profitable. The trees are exceedingly hardy, and I only wish that I had 1,000 in my orchard.

JNO. M. ANDERSON,
Danbury, O.

Have Handled Nursery Stock for 30 Years, but have not Seen as Beautiful Trees as Yours.

The trees I received, I opened to-day, I must say are very satisfactory. I have handled nursery stock for over 30 years, but have never seen such beautiful and perfect trees. I shall take great pride in showing my friends and pointing out the excellent quality of trees received. I have recommended your firm to many, and shall take special pains to do so in the future, for you have been good and kind to me.

Not One Tree Lost Out of 630.

This is to certify that I bought 630 peach trees of your representative, Mr. Wm. Wagoner, and take pleasure in saying that I have not lost a single tree out of the whole lot. I, with others of this community, say that they were the finest lot of trees ever shipped to this place. At the same time I received your trees, I received an order of trees from another nursery, which were very inferior to yours and of which I lost a large percentage, which I intend to replace with your trees, because I know they are all right. I thank you, as well as your agent, for the square dealing and the fine stock furnished me.

D. K. MATHEWS,
Colton, O.

Your Stock the Best Received from Any Nursery.

Your stock so far has proven to be the best I have received from any of the nurseries I have ever dealt with. Your prices are also the most reasonable, considering the quality of stock you send out.

C. A. KIEFFER,
Chicago, Ill.

New Prolific Peach One of the Very Best.

I have several hundred of your New Prolific peach trees in bearing. They began to bear when 3 years old. The peaches run a good size and I regard them as one of the very best. You deserve great credit for introducing this best of all peaches.

GUY FISHER,
Allegan, Mich.

Stood 38 Degrees Below Zero.

The New Prolific peach trees in my orchard stood 38 degrees below zero, and are not hurt.

THOMAS JAMES,
Oshkosh, Wis.

ROSES



PLANTING—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. The plants should be put in very rich, friable soil and firmly pressed in with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

All budded Roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen. Where this is neglected the natural stock will smother the grafted part in a very short time.

PRUNING—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light

and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be headed back as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

PROTECTION—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes, need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size (frequently from four to five inches in diameter), delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our specialty, the Cream Beauty (see colored illustration), are most deliciously perfumed.

Our list of sorts comprises over one hundred varieties. For lack of space we enumerate herewith only some of the leading sorts.

Abel Carriere—Purplish crimson; fiery red center; very double; fine bloomer.
Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Deisbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Annie Wood—Vermilion; very fragrant; fine in autumn. A splendid rose.

Baronne Prevost—Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant, very hardy.

Boule de Neige—Snow-white. The best bloomer among hybrid perpetual roses.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich, velvety maroon; large and full. One of the finest roses we grow.

Baroness Rothschild—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink, nearly white; delightfully perfumed. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

Countess of Oxford—A very large, dark red, rich colored rose.

Duke of Edinburg—Brilliant, scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry red, shaded; large.

Duke de Cazes—Blackish, velvety crimson.

Duke of Teck—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

Duke of Wellington—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

Eclair—Brilliant carmine; an extra fine bloomer; distinct.

Etienne Levet—Carmine; large splendid form.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower, a first-class rose.

Francois Levet—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

Fisher Holmes—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty.

Francois Michelin—Deep carmine rose, very large, full; fragrant and a fine bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki—The finest white Hybrid Perpetual Rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

General Washington—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Glory of Waltham—Silver appearance; large, beautiful and waxy.

Jean Cherpin—Violet plum; cupped; fine.

Jean Soupert—Dark plum; large, full and fine.

John Hopper—Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

Jules Margotten—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

Leopold Houseman—A very choice rose, deep crimson, large, with fine lobes; new.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

La France—Silver rose color; large and full; a constant bloomer; fine scented.

Lady Arthur Hill—Brilliant red; large, showy; profuse bloomer.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild.—Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

Merveille de Lyon—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape; a superb variety; moderate grower.

Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Victor Verdier—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Madam Plantier—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.

Madame Charles Wood—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer.

Mrs. John H. Laing—As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards. Perfectly hardy.

Magna Charta—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often producing blooms five inches in diameter. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous. (See cut.)

Perle des Blanches—Pure white; medium size, good form; fragrant.

Pierre Notting—Blackish red; shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Persian Yellow—Fine, yellow, sweet-scented rose; vigorous grower, fine foliage.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose. (See cut.)

Sir Rowland Hill—New. A grand deep crimson flower, distinct from all other varieties; very fragrant; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. The best bloomer we propagate; always gives entire satisfaction.

Ulrich Brunner—Flower very large and full; color, cherry red; beautiful, large shell-shaped petals. Extra fine. (See cut.)

White Baroness—Pure white; hardy; late bloomer; beautiful.



PAUL NEYRON.

We Want

Our customers to write us. If they are satisfied it is pleasant to be told; if not, we want to make them so.

NEW ROSES



BABY RAMBLER, EVER-BLOOMING ROSE
From a True Photograph

BABY RAMBLER ROSE

Mme. Levasseur

The discovery of the Baby Rambler Rose has created a sensation among all who enjoy the beauty of the queen of flowers--the rose. It originated at Ussy, France, and is a sport of the Crimson Rambler, color rosy red. It is strictly a bush rose of thrifty growth, and blooms profusely during the entire summer, from June until late in the fall. It is the only rose in cultivation that blooms all summer, bearing large clusters of beautiful, rosy red flowers, often as many as fifty or more flowers on one single stem from young shoots. It is the most prolific bearer of any rose grown. For indoor or window gardening it

gives entire satisfaction, and under favorable conditions will bloom all winter. It may be taken up out of the garden in the fall for winter blooming, after the wood has ripened up, and transplanted into large pots for window gardening; or it may be used for winter blooming and again transplanted out in the garden in the spring. In either case, after transplanting, the branches should be cut back to short stubs 3 or 4 inches long. They thrive best in very rich soil. Cutting back all the wood to short stubs 4 or 5 in. long each spring is absolutely necessary to insure heavy blooming.

White Baby Rambler Rose (Madam Zeimet. New)—Similar in every respect to Baby Rambler except the color, which is a pure white. For bedding purposes the two make a splendid combination. Perfectly hardy, however we recommend some protection by covering with leaves during winter. This valuable new rose furnished a continuous crop of roses the entire summer.

Ever-blooming Climbing Crimson Rambler Rose (New. Flower of Fairfield)—The latest triumph in rose production. A scientific wonder in the art of hybridization. The only ever-blooming climbing rose in cultivation. Similar in color, hardiness and thriftiness to Crimson Rambler, and produces a continuous crop of roses in large clusters during the entire summer season from July till frost. This wonderful acquisition is now offered by us for the first time. Our stock comes direct from the originator in Europe.

Tausendschoen—New, from Germany. The most prolific bloomer of any rose yet introduced; bears in heavy clusters like Crimson Rambler, flowers larger and fragrant, color pink, very hardy and rapid grower. Winner of German Horticultural Prize.

For house decoration, nothing is finer than a good climber.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves during the winter.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full; of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.



GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Gloire de Dijon—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good, globular form. Half hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.

Hermosa—Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

Madame Schwaller—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petal, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, free-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double, and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

Pierre Guillot—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

❁ MOSS ROSES ❁

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large, fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. The soil for this class of roses is benefited by an application of well-rotted manure and a moderate pruning.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Princesse Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose, of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

This class embraces those varieties of Moss Roses that bloom several times during one season.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful; a rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Daniel de Paul—Very dark, blackish carmine; full, with good form; one of the best bloomers of this class.

Madame Edouard Ory—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Ramblers rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. The pruning consists of cutting back one-third of the previous year's growth.

Baltimore Belle—Pale white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

Gem of the Prairies—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red, blotched with white; large, very double and fragrant.

Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Russell's Cottage—Rich crimson, medium size; very double and full; blooms abundantly.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.



THE YELLOW RAMBLER.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia)—A yellow hardy climber. It is a blood relation to the Crimson Rambler, which it much resembles in growth and foliage. It also blooms after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large trusses. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in one season after becoming well established. (See cut.)

White Rambler (Thalia)—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.

New Prolific Made Me the Most Money.

The New Prolific trees planted from your nurseries four years ago bore a heavy crop of extra large peaches when two years old. I picked forty bushels in a half day, all alone. I always found a good market for them. Out of fourteen varieties I have, it has made me the most money, and I cannot speak too highly of it.

C. H. GIBSON,
Hopkins, Mich.

I Want Nothing but Greening's Goods.

The trees received are the finest lot that ever came this way, and I believe it will be the means of selling more of them. This section in late years has been flooded with a very poor variety of nursery stock. I have learned that if one wants to beautify their home, they want to use nothing but Greening's goods.

L. M. ROGERS,
Camden, Mich.

The Baby Rambler Rose is a joy forever.

✿ TEA ROSES ✿

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance, and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color. Like all tender Roses the flowers improve in quality and perfection as the season advances. They are more tender than any of the other classes and need to be well protected in cold weather. Best for the pot culture. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich, dark color and beauty of form.

Catherine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchess d' Auerstadt—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow; shaded yellow in the center.

Duchess of Edinburg—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

Jean Pernet—Cream yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

La Princesse Vera—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Luciole—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being of coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

Marie Van Houtte—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

Mad. Scipion Cochet—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

Madame Etienne—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the very finest clear pink Tea Roses. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

Niphetos—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle des Jardins—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer, grown. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy, free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

Sunset—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

✿ TREE ROSES ✿

These are grown in tree form with bodies about three feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks. In summer the stem should be wrapped with straw or heavy paper as a protection against the hot rays of the sun.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

We invite inspection of our stock, and are always glad to welcome visitors.

Selected List of Hardy Perennials

From a long list of hardy, herbaceous perennials, we select the following as being the choicest and most satisfactory for ornamental gardening. We advise either late fall or early spring planting in very rich soil, deeply worked. For an effective border, use plants of the same variety and color as much as possible. Perennials are most effective if planted in groups along the borders of mass plantings of shrubbery so as to blend into the surrounding groups with pleasing contrast.

Perennials die to the ground in winter and grow up again early in the spring. The stalk increases in size with each year, and in most instances needs to be dug up after four or five years and replanted after the stalks are separated. Several varieties mentioned are especially adapted for borders. We mention height of growth so as to aid in making selections for desired effect. Further information if desired, on the subject of hardy herbaceous plants, will be cheerfully given.

- Acanthus, Spinosus** (Bear's Breech) — Grows 1½ ft. A hardy and exceedingly decorative plant with handsome foliage and showy flowers. Native of Europe. Leaves about two feet long and a foot wide, with deeply incised and toothed segments. Flowers rosy purple, in tall spikes during late summer. The Acanthus leaf has been widely copied in art and appears in more or less conventionalized form in many classic designs.
- Achillea** (*Achillea ptarmica flore pleno*, The Pearl) — "Double-flowered white tansy." A free-flowering herb with a profusion of small double white flowers almost throughout the season. It is a garden form of the European White Tansy, and grows one to two feet tall. It is very valuable for cut flowers, and on account of its remarkably floriferous character is one of the most popular of hardy perennials.
- Anemone** (*Anemone Canadensis*, *A. Pennsylvanica*, Canadian Wind-flower) — A very hardy, showy species, spreading rapidly by underground root-stocks. Leaves rich green, borne on long petioles, with 3 to 5 cleft and toothed divisions. Flowers white, profusely borne in early summer. Splendid for a ground cover in the shrub border or for colonizing in open moist woods. Height 1 to 2 ft.
- Aquilegia** (The Columbines) — Many colors. Graceful hardy herbs with branched stems terminated by showy, mostly nodding flowers. They are delightful plants with compound glaucous-green leaves. They thrive best in moist, loamy soils, fully exposed to the sun.
- Aster** (The Michaelmas Daisies) — Many varieties, grows 2 feet. The showy perennial Asters are becoming more and more popular as garden plants, both on account of their beauty and the wealth of blossoms which are produced so late in the season, when other flowers are often past. They are of easy culture in ordinary soil and conditions, and are hardy and desirable.
- Astilbe** (Japanese Astilbe, *Astilbe japonica*, August bloomer) — A hardy border plant with clustered stems 1 to 3 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of several bright green serrate leaflets. Flowers white, disposed in a broad racemose panicle. A charming and graceful perennial, perhaps most familiar to us as a greenhouse plant.
- Bocconia** (*Bocconia cordata*, Plume Poppy) — Beautiful hardy plants with large foliage which produces a picturesque effect. An attractive plant growing 6 to 8 ft. high, and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the subtropical garden.
- Campanula** (*Campanula carpatica*, Carpathian Harebell) — A charming little plant growing in dense tufts about 6 to 12 inches high. Native of the Carpathian mountains of Austria. Leaves dark green, ovate or heart-shaped, with coarsely-toothed margins. Flowers large, often an inch or more across, varying from white to deep blue. Very free flowering, producing blossoms almost throughout the summer.
- Chrysanthemum** (The Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemum) — Various colors. The lateness of the blossoming period of these hardy plants (which occurs when other subjects of the garden have been destroyed by frost) commends them and accounts for their universal popularity. The earliest frosts of autumn do not materially affect the blossoms, and even in late fall or early winter their bright and showy flowers lend a cheerful aspect. They thrive in almost any garden soil, and although quite hardy, are benefited by a light covering of litter or leaves in the winter.

Delphinium (The Larkspur)—Blue flowers, grow 3 ft. Very beautiful hardy plants with lobed or divided rich green leaves and showy flowers, in large racemes or panicles. They are universally admired and of easy culture. A deep, rich, loamy soil, with sunny exposure is best adapted to their requirements.

Dicentra, or Dielytra (Bleeding Heart)—A very handsome plant with finely divided glaucous leaves, of graceful fern-like aspect. Grows naturally from Western New York southward to Georgia. Flowers heart-shaped, deep rose, nodding in slender scapelike racemes. A charming dainty species, attaining a height of 12 to 15 inches, and blossoming at intervals from spring until autumn.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Many colors. Stately and handsome, the Foxglove possesses the dignity and atmosphere of the old-time garden, and yet has lost nothing in the competition and progress of more modern garden plants, which in vain would rival it. The stems vary from 2 to 3 ft. in height, densely leafy at the base, bearing long spire-like racemes of large drooping flowers, which vary from white to purple, usually more or less spotted.

Eulalia (Hardy Grasses)—Several varieties, grows 3 to 4 ft. These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental, and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

Funkia (*Undulata*)—Silver-leaved, lavender flower, fine for border, grows 12 in.

Funkia—Golden-leaved.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—A genus of very ornamental hardy plants. Flowers yellow or purple, 2 inches across, single on naked stems. Very showy. Early summer until autumn.

Hollyhocks—Many colors, hardy, grows 3 to 4 ft. A collection of fine double sorts.

Iris—German. Many colors. Grows 18 inches. Hardy and productive.

The Iris—The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous borders, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground or even replanting, is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers.

Iris—Japanese. Leaves 12 to 18 inches long, bright green, much overtopped by the strong stout stems, which are 2 to 3 ft. tall. Flowers very large and showy, 6 to 8 inches across, white and of various shades of blue, violet, lavender and purple. They are among the most beautiful of flowering plants, rivaling even the orchids in their rich tints and markings. Native of Japan. We offer a superb collection of mixed varieties, including a wide range of colors.

Lychnis (Maltese Cross)—A charming old-fashioned flower with the petals arranged in the form of a maltese cross. Stems tufted from a leafy base, 2 to 3 ft. tall, producing compact, terminal heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Very free-flowering and desirable. Probably of Japanese origin.

Paeonia—These magnificent plants are among the showiest and choicest in our gardens. They are grand, and like the roses, are practically indispensable. The fragrance and delicate tints and shades of their beautiful flowers commend them, and combined with all these noble traits, they are absolutely hardy and of the easiest culture. Paeonies thrive best in a deep moist loam, well enriched, with full exposure to the sun. The plants should be set two or three inches below the surface of the ground, and are benefited by an annual top dressing of compost. We offer a superb collection of varieties in separate colors or mixtures in both single and double forms.

Phlox, Sublata—For edging, white and rose, dwarf. Very early. These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They are of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are hardly equaled by any other hardy plant for the decoration of the garden.

Phlox—Many varieties, grows 3 ft. The beautiful Phlox are universal favorites and rank among the showiest of garden plants. The great profusion of the showy flowers and the huge size of the panicles of the tall growing forms, are features that few perennials can parallel. They are very hardy and of easy culture, thriving best in moist, fertile loam. There are numerous species and varieties, differing in habit, time of blossoming and color of flowers.

Platycodon (Chinese Bell-flower or Balloon Flower)—Very hardy and floriferous, and one of the extra good perennials. Stems 1 to 2 ft. high, much branched, of dense habit. Leaves lanceolate, sharply and irregularly toothed, flowers blue or white. Native of China and Japan.

Rudbeckia (Cone-flower, Golden Glow)—Golden Glow—A very showy, hardy perennial with double golden yellow flowers. Stems 4 to 6 ft. tall, leafy up to the inflorescence. Leaves bright green, deeply 3 to 5 lobed. Flowers very full and double, borne in great masses in late summer. A very popular free-flowering plant.

Cone-flower—Stems branched, 2 to 3 ft. tall, with many lanceolate, deeply incised leaves. Flowers numerous, bright yellow with a brown-purple conical disk; the ray petals usually deep orange at the base. Grows naturally from New Jersey and Michigan, southward to Alabama and Arkansas. Very handsome.

Salvia—Hardy, white, grows 2½ feet.

Spirea (*Lobata*). Meadow Sweet. Queen of the Prairie—Flowers deep rose, in large heads; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with *Ulmaria* fl. pl.; 2 to 3 feet.

Stokesia (*Stoke's Aster*)—A rare hardy plant of surpassing beauty. Stems branched, 1 to 2 ft. high, very leafy at the base. Flowers blue or purplish blue, 3 to 4 inches across; resembling a China Aster. The leaves are of a rich green color, gradually diminishing in size up the stem, the uppermost almost clasping. Grows naturally in South Carolina and Georgia.

Dianthus (Sweet William and Garden Pinks)—In variety. These charming old-fashioned gems are not only favorites in our gardens, but they combine so many attributes of merit, such as hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities, that we confidently recommend them to all planters. They thrive in warm loamy soils, preferring sunny exposures. They are very valuable for border planting and rockeries.

Tritoma (Red-hot Poker)—Splendid late-blooming plants; flower stems 3 to 4 ft. in height, with spikes a foot or more in length, of rich, pendent, orange-red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Require a slight covering in winter.

Trillium (Wood Lily)—Very effective and showy, early flowering native plants, deserving a place in every garden. Grows 6 to 9 inches.

Yucca (*Filamentosa*, Adam's Needle)—A stately plant with stiff evergreen foliage. Flowering stems 4 to 6 ft. tall, branched near the summit and bearing numerous drooping creamy-white flowers in summer. The great profusion of the large showy blossoms, so majestically borne, lends a bold and imposing aspect. Every garden should have this grand hardy species. Grows naturally from North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi.

Bought 10,000 of Our Trees—Monroe Trees are Better than Eastern Variety.

Of the 10,000 trees you sent me I find, in spite of the extreme drouth, a loss of less than 2 per cent. The trees came out of the car as green as a leek, and have grown remarkably well, some of them over 4 feet the first season. At the same time I bought your trees I planted 160 trees from an eastern nursery, which, however, did very poorly, over one-half of them dying off the first season with the same cultivation and in the same field with yours. This winds up my eastern buying, as I have done heretofore, as I am fully convinced Monroe trees are far better for Michigan than eastern grown.

E. E. BROWN,
Englishville, Mich.

Your Stock First-class and True to Name.

It always gives me pleasure to recommend a firm that I have had opportunity to thoroughly test and find out that the goods are as good as represented. In all my dealings with your firm and your agent, Mr. R. Friedt, I am glad to say that I have found them upright and honorable, and their stock first-class and true to name.

CON. AICHORN,
Croswell, Mich.

An Old Customer Speaks.

I have never dealt with as much satisfaction as with your firm. Your splendid stock always arrives in good condition. I have found you straight in every deal. When in need of more stock you shall have my order, and no one else under the sun. I have had very good success in fruit growing under your advice.

JOHN R. BODY,
Gagetown, Mich.

A \$1,250 Customer Well Pleased.

I am thankful that I have followed your advice and set out a good orchard and a large vineyard. I am well pleased with my stock, and all those who have seen my plantation have only words of the highest praise for your excellent stock. People are becoming interested in the New Prolific peach in this section. My 500 trees are loaded down to break with large, elegant peaches. They are a surprise to visitors. I shall harvest about 200 bushels of the New Prolific from the 500 trees planted two years ago last spring.

GODFREY PAUL,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

An Appreciative, Pleased Customer.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., April 14, 1903.
Mr. Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sir—I have been greatly pleased with the promptness and exceptional care manifested in the delivery of my order; above all, I am gratified with the quality of *Arbor Vitae* and *Compacta*, which I left to your selection, and which you laudably executed. I cordially thank you for all this consideration; for the information you unhesitatingly gave me; for the valuable unasked, but much appreciated, advice relative to the care of the trees; for the kindly spirit, so rarely encountered in business to-day, and lastly, for your proffered hospitality. I am pleased that I wrote you, met you, and did business with you.

Yours truly,
J. J. NOEKER.

Customers More Than Pleased.

The stock received and all delivered, and customers are more than pleased. They all agreed that it was the best stock ever delivered here.

FRED M. CILLEY,
Omer, Mich.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

CANNAS

Stately and highly ornamental plants, growing from five to ten feet high; and forming one of the most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted early in spring in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured. The roots should be preserved in dry sand or sawdust during the winter.

Ehemanni—The most distinct of all Cannas, on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large, drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as *Gladiolus*, and are used to advantage in bouquet making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Gigantic—Perhaps the best of the tall growing Cannas. Leaves very large and of a reddish color; flowers crimson red. One of the most rapid growers. They have a decidedly striking appearance. (See cut.)

Noutoni—Is quite distinct from *Ehemanni* in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson-scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a brilliant bluish-green, growing very compact, and remarkably free-flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed six feet in height.

Flaccida—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other Southern states, is one of the

most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are three or four inches long, and are a delicate lemon-yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.



CANNA "GIGANTIC."

LARGE FLOWERED DWARF CANNAS

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. The tubers should be dug up in the fall after the first frost and put away in a cool cellar in dry sand or sawdust for winter storage.

Duchess de Mortemart—Broad, deep green foliage; large, well rounded flowers; deep canary yellow, heavily spotted and flaked crimson.

Egandale—One of the finest dark-leaved varieties. Foliage dark maroon and green; of erect habit; very compact; throwing up numerous heads of bloom; color bright cherry red.

Francois Crozy—This variety is identical with *Mad. Crozy* in habit and general

style of growth; flowers bright orange, bordered with a narrow edge of gold; one of the most desirable shades.

Felix Crouse—Plant strong grower, four to five feet high; foliage deep green; flower spikes very numerous; deep scarlet.

Geoffroy St. Hilaire—Rich bronze purple foliage, and large, well-shaped flowers of a rich glowing scarlet overlaid with orange; four to five feet high.

Henry A. Dreer—Flowers large, of a very rich crimson; foliage bronze-purple; entirely distinct. Four feet.

L. Guill—Flowers very large, of a beautiful rich salmon color; foliage green. Five feet.

Lutea Splendens—Large, dark green leaves; flowers large, on strong spikes; canary yellow, spotted light maroon. Four to five feet high.

Miss Sarah Hill—Showy, deep carmine flowers; large full spike; foliage green.

Maurice Rivoire—Large flowers, vermilion scarlet; foliage bronzy purple. Four feet.

M. Ferrand—Deep bronzy foliage; crimson scarlet flowers.

Paul Marquant—One of the most pleasing and beautiful on account of its large size and distinct and novel color. The flowers stand out from the spike in such a manner as to attract special attention. Color a beautiful shade of bright salmon with a carmine tint.

Star of 'or—A grand variety for pot culture. It is a dwarf, compact grower, rarely exceeding two and one-half feet in height, and is a perpetual bloomer summer and winter, if kept growing; flowers very large, in large compact panicles; colors rich, glowing orange-scarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow.

Souv. de Asa Gray—Dense metallic green foliage; fine, large, orange-crimson flowers.

Statuaire Fulconis—Rich, dazzling scarlet, shaded amaranth; foliage deep green. Four feet.

Tete d'Or—A vigorous grower, three and one-half to four feet high; foliage green; very free flowering; flowers large and showy; golden yellow, distinctly spotted with carmine.

Victor Hugo—Dark, bronzy green foliage; flowers large, bright, dazzling scarlet. Three to four feet.

CALADIUMS

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves frequently three feet long. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down. The roots should be dug up in the fall and hung up in a dry cellar during winter.

GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring.

LILIES

Auratum (Gold-Banded Japan Lily)—

This superb lily has flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like

perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers attain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

PEONIES

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the peony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The peony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

TUBEROSES

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

W



We give herewith a list of the choicest flowering Bulbs. All the kinds mentioned under this head are intended only for fall planting. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep in a rich loamy or light soil. Cover the beds with leaves during winter six inches thick and remove early in spring.

CHIONODOXA

Luciliae—Glory of the Snow. One of the most lovely hardy spring-flowering bulbous plants, producing spikes of lovely azure-blue flowers, with pure white centers. It is perfectly hardy, and may be planted as edgings to beds, or in clumps and masses.

CROCUS

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. We have them in **Blue, White, Striped** and **Yellow**.

GALANTHUS (Snowdrop)

Nivalis—This, the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

HYACINTHS

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spring-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted in the fall.

POT CULTURE—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper

surface of the bulb should be above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors, well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it is necessary, to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also affords nourishment to the plants.

OUTDOOR CULTURE—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

JONQUILS

A species of narcissus with fragrant, bright yellow flowers, suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.

LILIES

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Harrisii (The Bermuda Easter Lily)—The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Pavdalinum—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

NARCISSUS

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall, same as tulips. Fine for winter culture in pots or boxes.

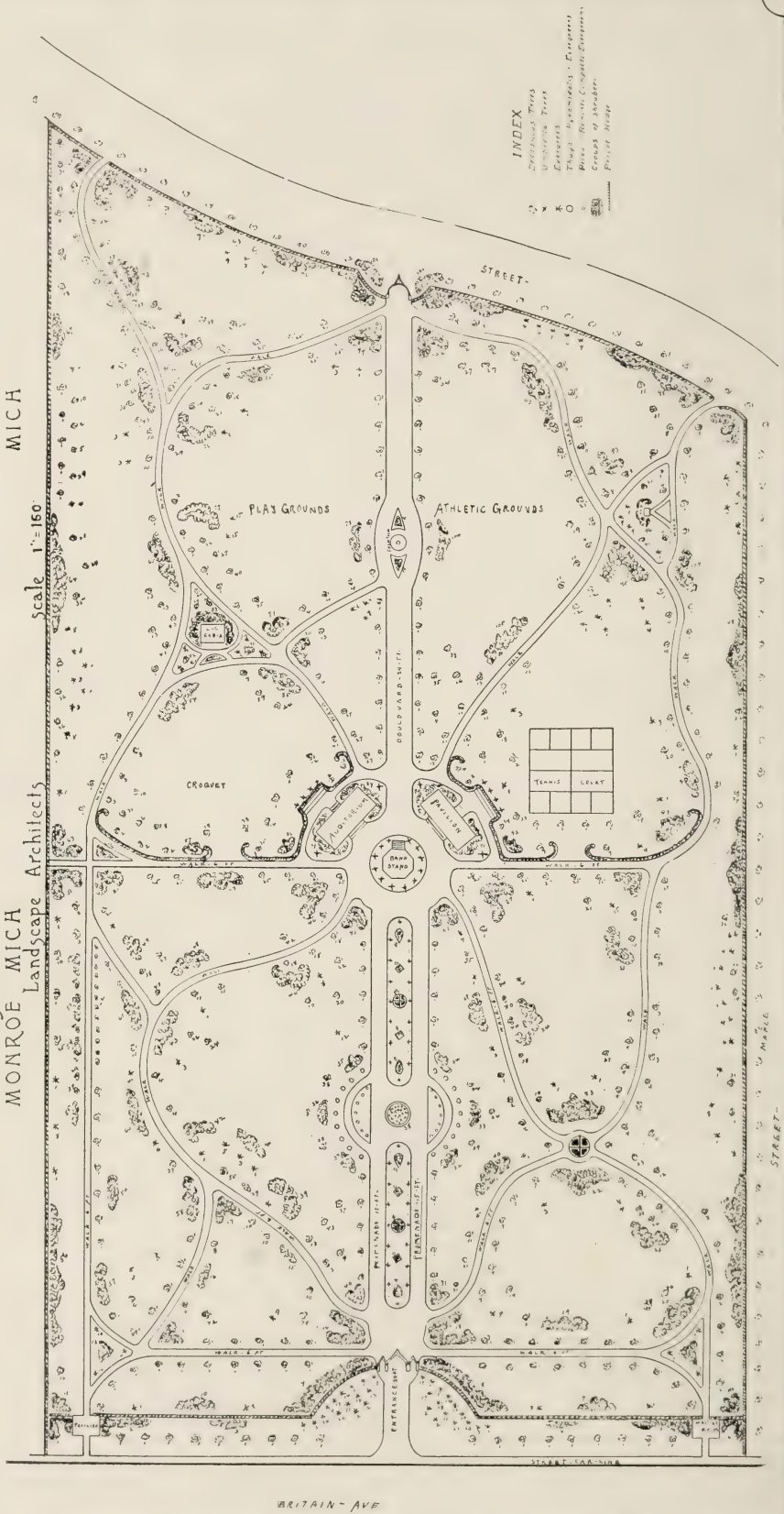
TULIPS

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and replaced with new bulbs. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter.

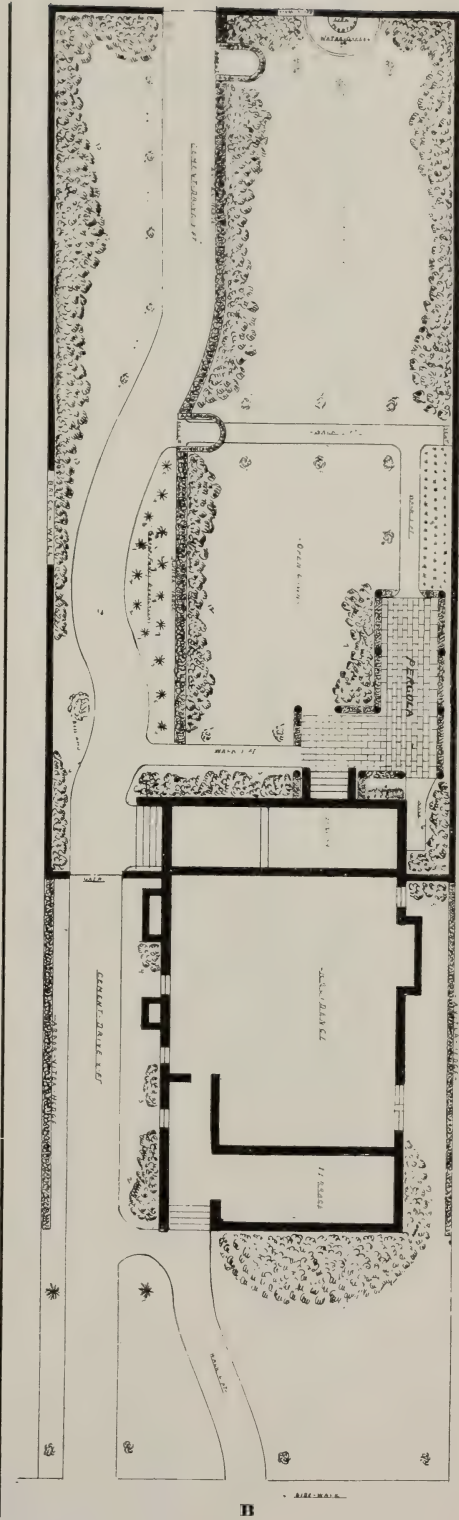
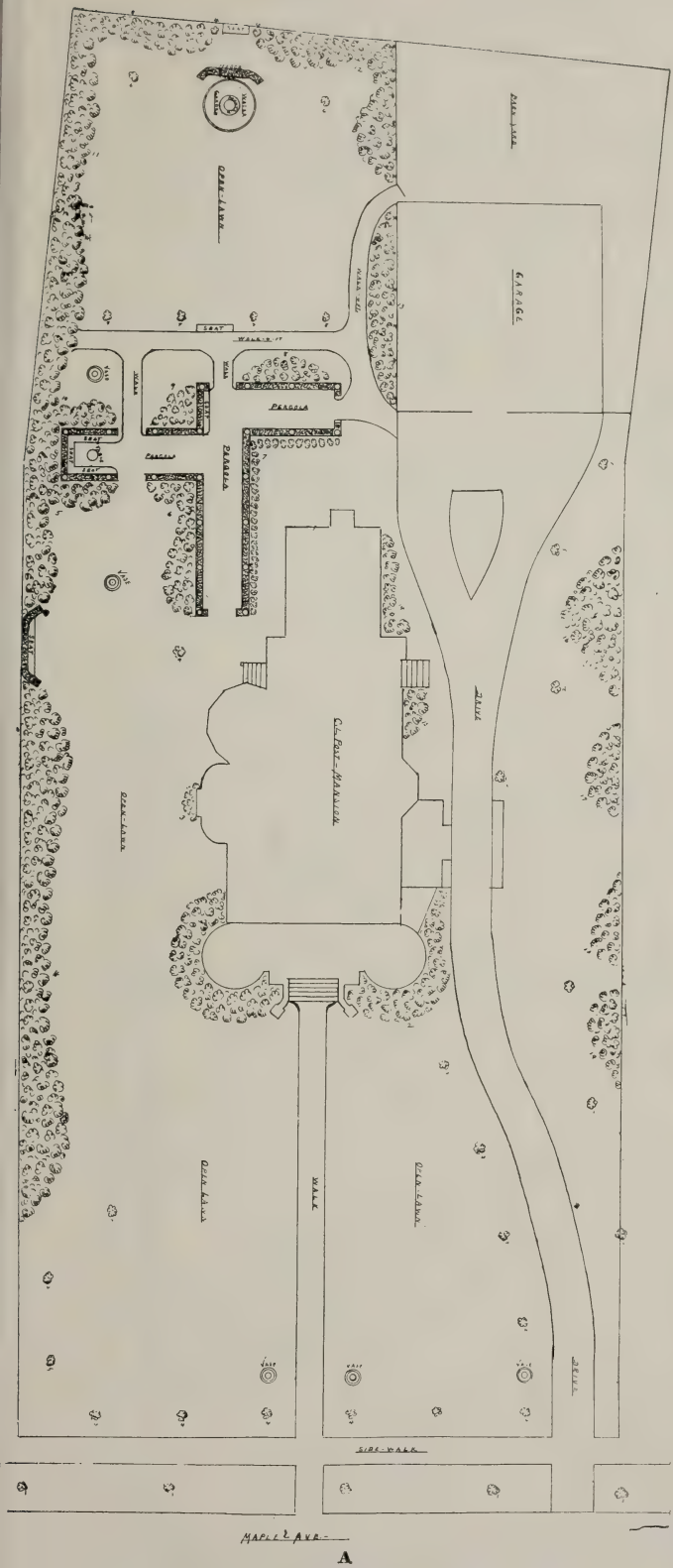
Landscape Plan
for
GARDEN OF EDEN
BENTON HARBOR
MICH

HOUSE OF DAVID
GREENING NURSERY CO.
MONROE MICH
Landscape Architects

Scale 1" = 150'

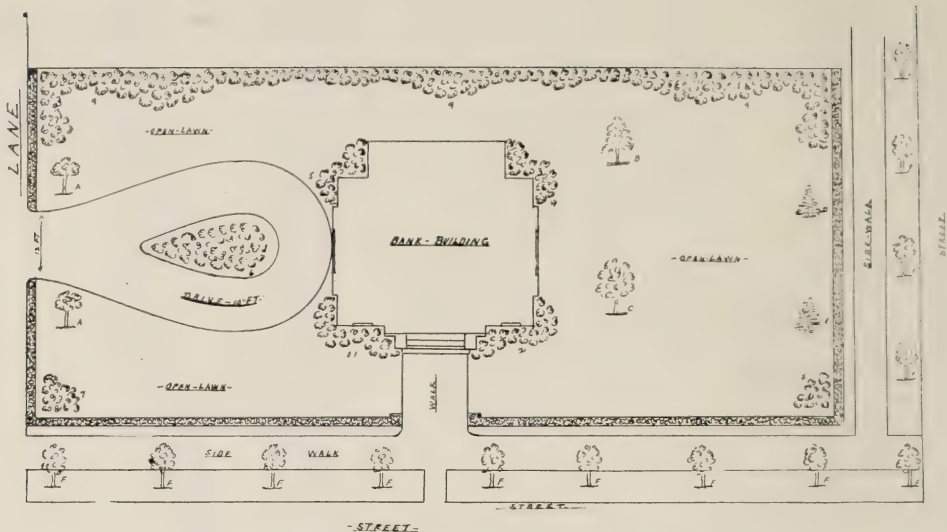


Designed and furnished by our Landscape Department. Over 18,000 trees, evergreens, shrubs and plants were used in this park. The design suggests both the formal and informal plan of gardening.

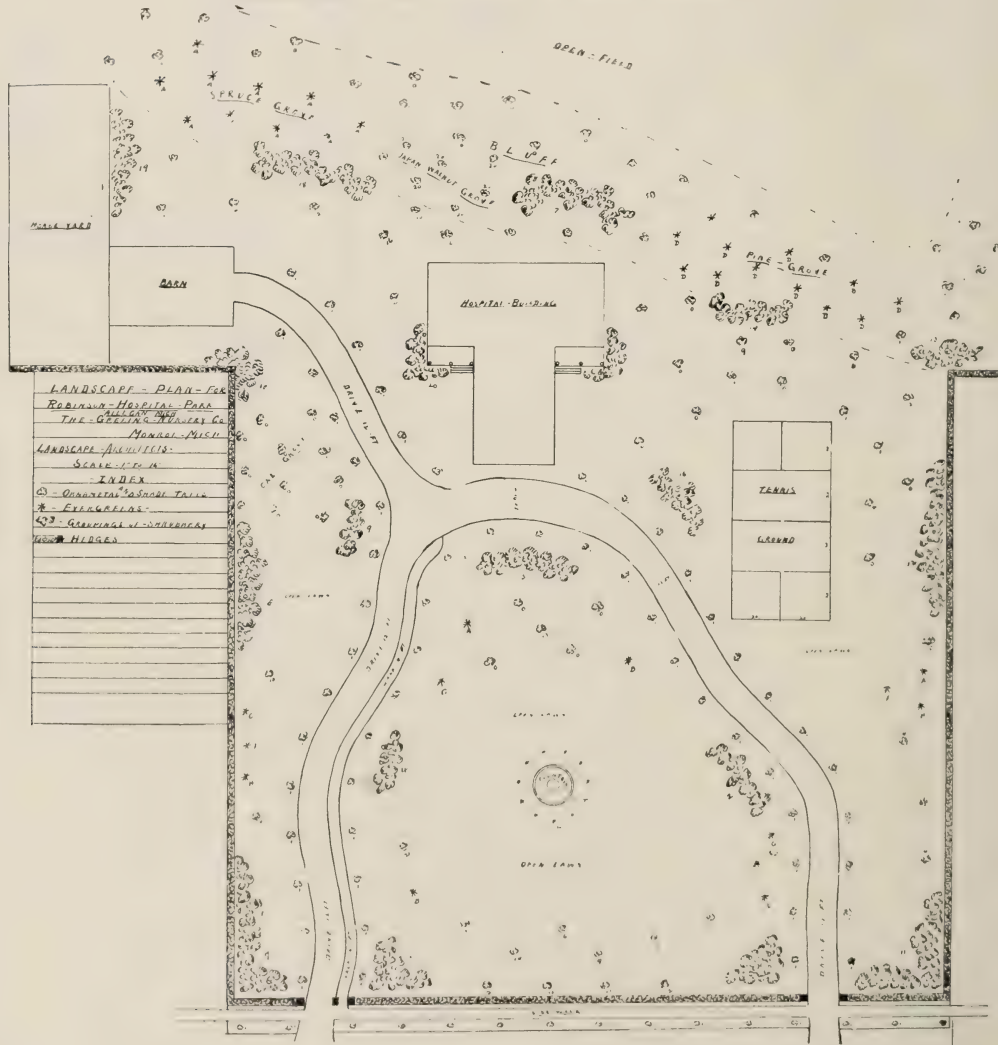


The Greening Method of Front and Back Yard Landscape Gardening.
 A—Property of C. L. Post, Battle Creek, Mich. Size of lot 312 x 132 feet, designed, furnished and planted by us.
 B—Property of C. W. Kuehl, Saginaw, Mich. Size of lot 235 x 65 feet, designed, furnished and planted by us.

(Copyrighted)



Landscape Design for Bank or Public Grounds.

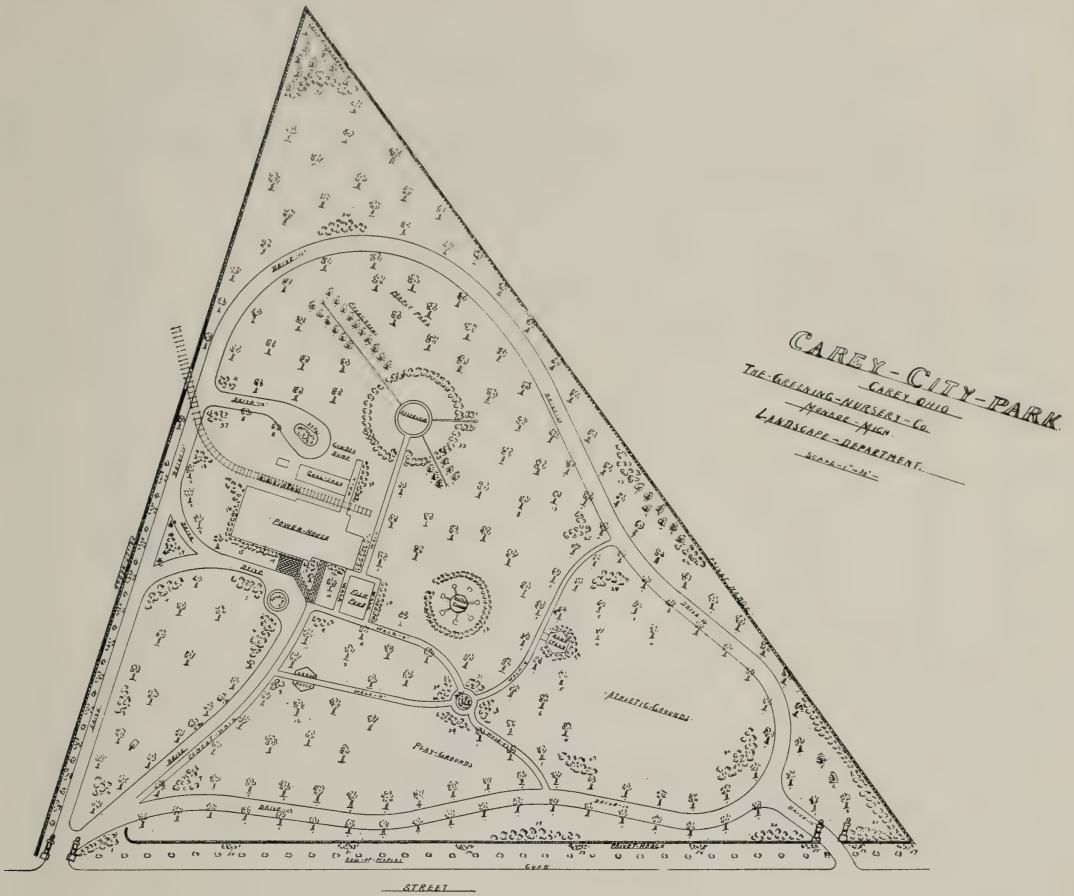


LANDSCAPE - PLAN - FOR
 ROBINSON-HOSPITAL PARK
 ALBANY, N.Y.
 THE GEORGE W. HUNTER CO.
 MANAGER - MICH.
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

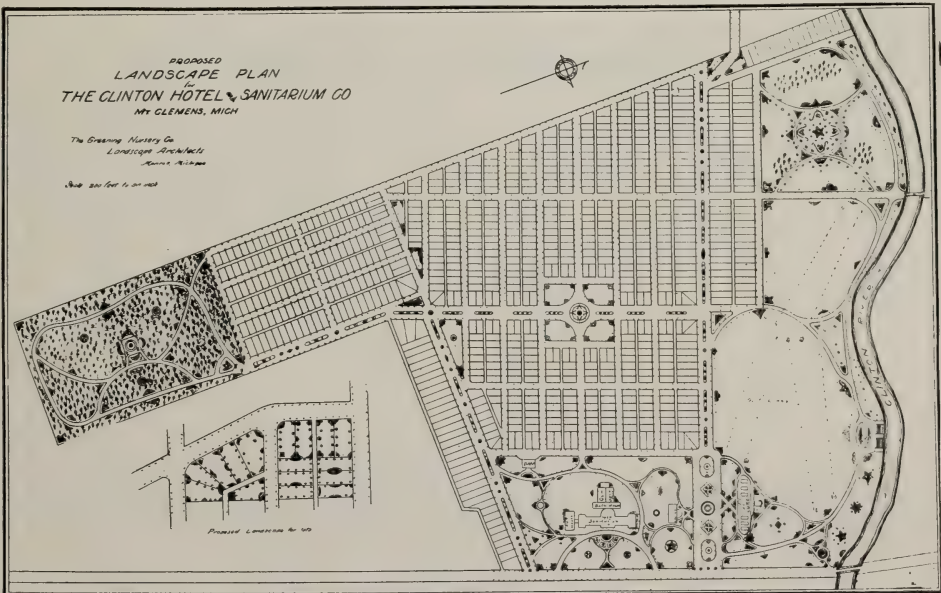
INDEX
 (O) - QUERCUS ROBUR TALLE
 * - EVERGREEN
 (S) - GENERAL W. GREENS
 (H) - HERBES

Landscape Design for Hospital or University Grounds.

(Copyrighted)



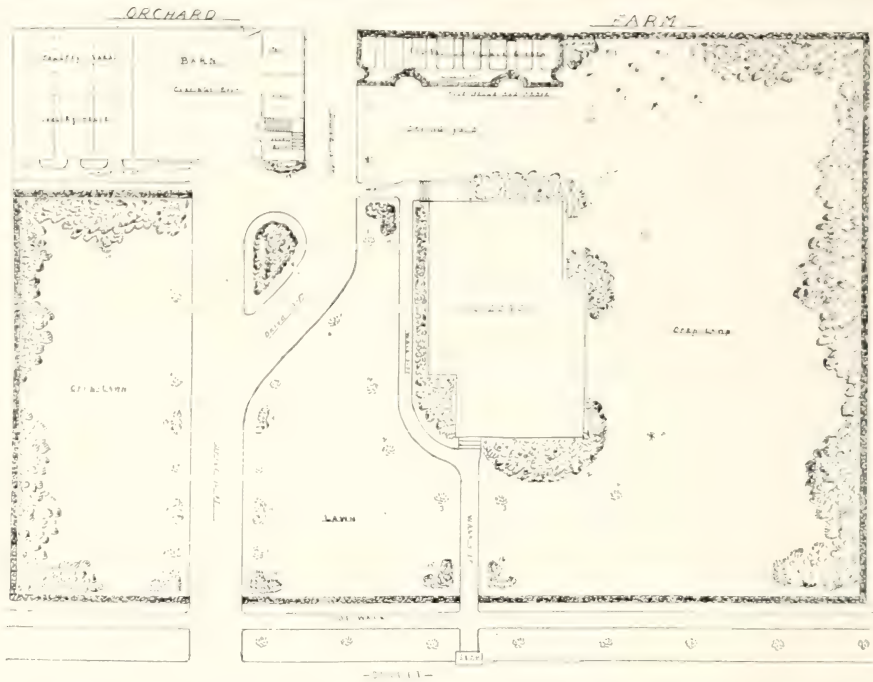
Carey City Park, designed and planted by us.



Proposed Landscape for Mt. Clemens Sanitarium Grounds, Covering 345 Acres.

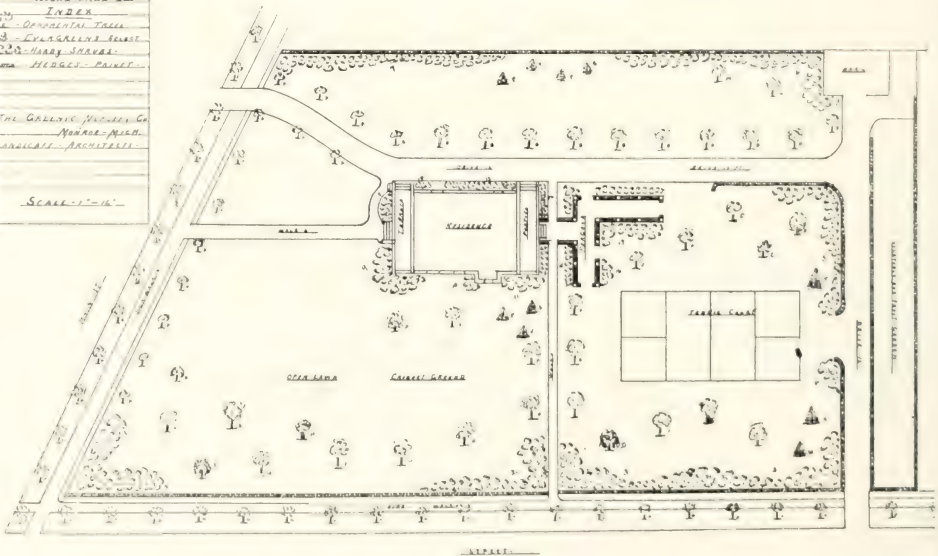
The landscape art in city park and cemetery work, also the beautifying and laying out of large estates, is one of the most important branches of our business. We furnish complete plans and specifications, also expert advice for all kinds of landscape work at moderate cost. Plans and specifications free where we furnish the stock and do the planting.

(Copyrighted)



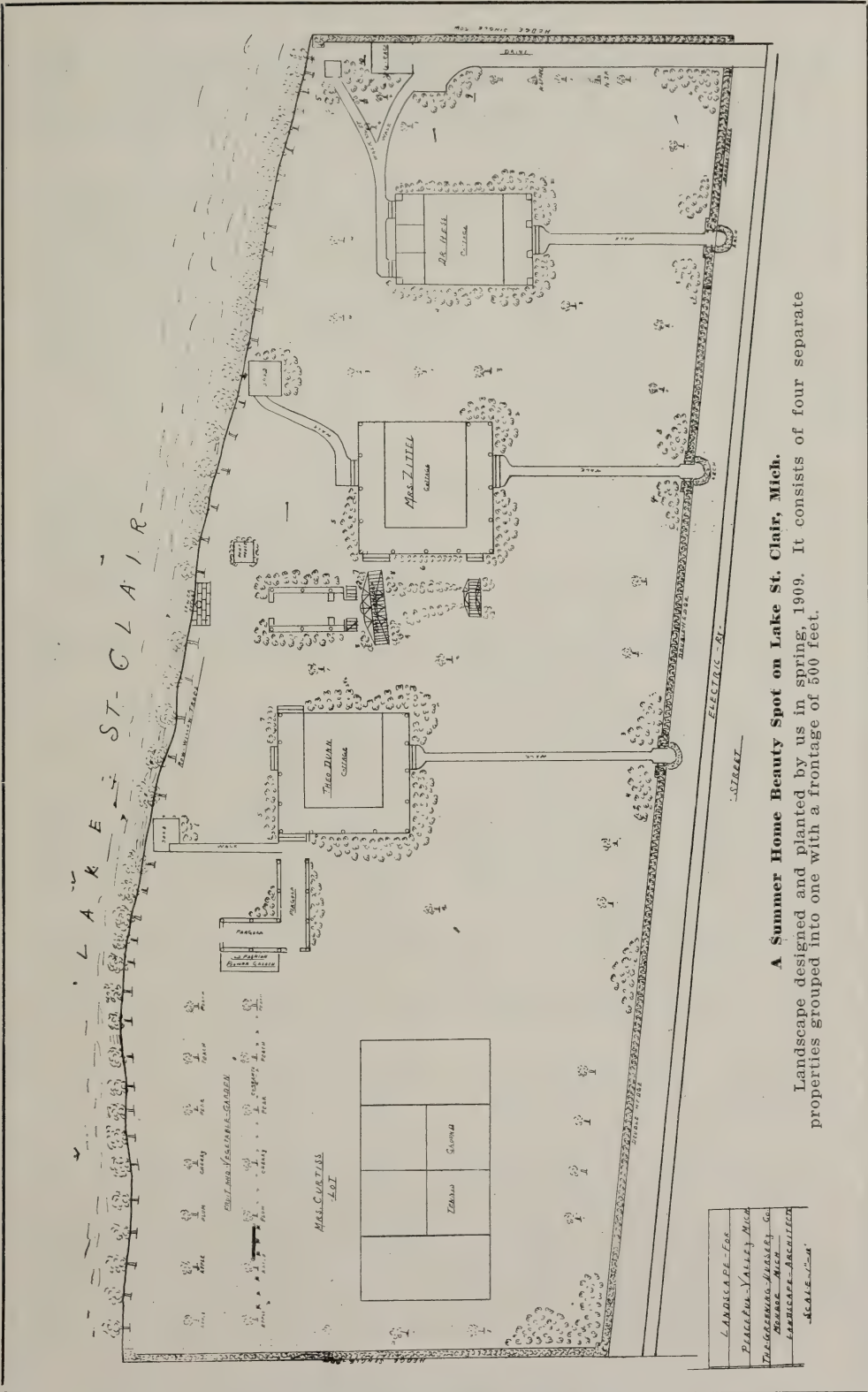
A model farm home ground, with open lawn and attractive border of hardy shrubs and privet hedges. Note, convenient driveway with circle, old-fashioned garden in rear and the arrangement of groups of shrubs next to the building. This model landscape for farm home was designed by us for J. I. Gibson, Battle Creek, Mich.

LANDSCAPE PLAN
 FOR FARMING
 ON CHAS. W. W. W. W.
 ROAD 1/4 AC. IN
 IN DEER
 1 - SP. VERTICAL TREES
 2 - SP. SCROLLING TREES
 3 - SP. HARDY SHRUBS
 4 - SP. HEDGES - PRIVET
 THE GARDEN DESIGN CO.
 NORTON, MICH.
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 SCALE - 1" = 16'



Landscape design for a large yard. Note, drive on two sides, open lawns, grouping of shrubbery and hedges around the borders, tennis grounds, pergola and grouping of trees and evergreens.

(Copyrighted)



A Summer Home Beauty Spot on Lake St. Clair, Mich.
 Landscape designed and planted by us in spring, 1909. It consists of four separate properties grouped into one with a frontage of 500 feet.

LANDSCAPE-ENG.
PLANNED BY YALBY & MICH.
THE GREENING COMPANY, INC.
DESIGNED BY MICH.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
GREENING & CO.

Plant Greening's trees. None better grown.

Instructions for Measuring a Lot Intended for Landscape Improvement

We wish to call the attention of our agents to the almost unlimited opportunities offered at the present time for the soliciting of business in the ornamental line, in particular, for the improvement of private grounds. The American people are becoming more and more interested in planting trees, hedges and shrubbery for decorating around their homes, and for this reason we are giving particular attention to educating our representatives and patrons along the lines of landscape decoration, and giving all information possible. We solicit contracts for all kinds of park, cemetery and private grounds landscape work, furnish plans and specifications, submit sketches for consideration and give estimate of cost for landscape work complete, with or without planting. We are exceedingly anxious for our agents and friends to take up this important branch of work and to submit sketches in accordance with instructions mentioned below.

We call special attention to the fact that our landscape department is under the personal supervision of our Chas. E. Greening, assisted by a corps of experienced landscape experts, and it should be borne in mind that sketches should be submitted to us only for places where there are good prospects of getting an order, and where people are sincere in their intentions of improving their property, as the making of the designs costs time and money.

LOT MEASUREMENT—Draw a sketch of lot on a large piece of blank paper, marking the exact size of the lot on all sides, and the directions north, south, east and west.

STREET MEASUREMENT—Include in sketch width of sidewalk and street, also distance from sidewalk to street curb. Mark position of all shade trees in street.

BUILDING MEASUREMENTS—Draw a diagram of all buildings as accurate and careful as possible, giving measurements in feet and inches all around the building, also distances between cellar windows and doors. Give size of porches and steps, height of porch to ground; spaces between walks and buildings; exact distance from property line to buildings on all sides.

WALKS AND DRIVES—Give measurements of all walks and drives with distances to buildings and property line. State whether gravel, cement or wood.

TREES, PLANTS AND FLOWER BEDS—Mark position of all trees, groups of shrubs, vines, flower beds and hedges, giving size and variety as near as possible.

FRONT AND BACK YARD—Give depth of front and back yard from street, also dimensions of vegetable garden. State whether back yard is to be used for vegetables and fruit, or lawn, with trees and shrub border.

PLEASE GIVE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING

Use separate sheet for answering these questions.

Kind of soil—City or country—Private or public property—Fall or spring planting—Class of landscape work wanted, whether an elaborate job, complete in all respects, a medium-priced job, or one of very moderate cost—The amount willing to spend for a good job—Name, address and business.

Please give all information possible as to suggestions and changes desired by parties.

What They Say About Our Landscape Work

Landscape Work Comprising over 20,000 Trees and Plants

Benton Harbor, Mich.,
June 27, 1908.

We are pleased to inform you that the plans and specifications furnished by you for our 25-acre House of David Park, also the nursery stock you furnished for same, have proven most satisfactory.

We appreciate the artistic effect of landscape architecture you have created on our grounds, and feel grateful for the care and attention you have given our work. Your comprehensive instructions, plans and specifications made it possible for us to do all our own planting without difficulty.

Yours truly,
ISRAELITE HOUSE OF DAVID,
Per M. S. Tyler, Pres.

Out of 2,000, less than 25 Dead

Grosse Ile, Mich., May 27, 1909.

I hand you herewith my check of \$.... for landscape work around my home done last fall. In carefully looking over the trees and shrubbery you planted last fall, I am glad to report that all seems to be in healthy growing condition. Out of the 2,000 trees and plants I do not believe there are over 25 plants altogether that are not living. Altogether I am very well pleased with the work you have done for me and especially the way the things are starting to grow this spring notwithstanding the backward condition.

Yours very truly,
C. R. COOK.

Landscape Work for Holy Cross Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

Over 18,000 Trees, Shrubs and Plants Furnished and Planted

We are pleased to mention our appreciation of the careful and artistic landscape work done at the Holy Cross Cemetery, two years ago, and the excellent quality of nursery stock furnished. Out of about 18,000 trees, plants and shrubs used in this landscape work less than one per cent. has died. We made no mistake in giving you full authority to make the selection of varieties best suited for our climate and conditions, and the artistic blending of various colors of foliage and flowers is most pleasing. Your timely instructions for pruning and care, given us from time to time, have proven of great value to us.

Yours truly,
HOLY CROSS CEMETERY,
Fred Sevald, Secretary.

Carey City Park Board Well Pleased

Carey, Ohio, May 25, 1909.

In compliance with your request, as to how we are pleased with your nursery stock furnished for our waterworks park, and the manner in which the planting and platting was done, will say that we are highly pleased with it. The stock is all growing nicely. Your plat and planting was done in a workmanlike manner and we are perfectly satisfied. Your agent here, Mr. Rau, took great interest in seeing that everything was done in the best possible manner, for all of which you have our grateful thanks.

The Board of Trustees of Public Affairs:
A. J. FREDERICK,
JACOB STIEF,
E. D. MOORE.

Grapenut Man Glad he gave us his Work to do

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 15, 1908.

I herewith enclose my check of \$.... for landscape work. On my return home I found the work that you have done so far very satisfactory, and I am very glad indeed that I gave you this work to do, as you have taken so much interest in it and I believe it will be beneficial to you as well as to myself.

Yours very truly,
CARROLL L. POST.

Artistic Landscape Work Entirely Satisfactory

We wish to take this opportunity to express our entire satisfaction in the work done on the grounds surrounding our new college buildings. Your selection and artistic arrangement of trees and shrubbery have greatly improved the appearance of our lawns, and have met with favorable comment from the many callers at St. Mary's during the past several months. Assuring you of our appreciation and gratitude, we are, dear sir,

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
Monroe, Mich.

My Park a Lasting Advertisement for Your Firm

I wish to write you that the work you did for me last spring on my Grosse Isle place is entirely satisfactory; it reflects a good deal of credit on your firm. You took hold of a field and produced a park. It certainly will be a lasting advertisement to your firm.

H. LEONARD WILTON,
Of Grace Harbor Lumber Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

My Garden is a Grand Success. You Deserve Great Credit.

You will undoubtedly be glad to hear that my garden is a grand success. I congratulate myself for heeding your solicitation and for placing my contract with your firm. Now, after the work is completed, I can better appreciate your work and artistic ideas of landscape work. I can also see that it would have been a mistake for me to place the work in the hands of less experienced landscape architects who furnished my original plan. You deserve great credit for the careful study you are giving to aid those who would make their home grounds and gardens more beautiful.

CHAS. W. KUEHL,
Saginaw, Mich.

Complete Satisfaction of Landscape Work.

I have noted with appreciation the fact that you have planted an extra number of trees, more than you had agreed on the contract for landscape work at Ridgemoor subdivision, and that you did not hesitate to plant more than you agreed to furnish. I recognize your efforts to create an effect that will attract the attention of the public and give complete satisfaction, and trust that the same will prove to be both to your interest as well as ours. I believe that your work will be found to be very satisfactory, and that you will receive considerable future work from our company.

JENNINGS LAND CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
Harlan K. Whitney,
Chief Engineer.

Additional Testimonials of Appreciation

I Compliment You on the Fine Quality of Your Trees.

The car you sent me containing 4,000 cherry trees arrived in good order, and I must compliment you on the fine quality of trees furnished me. We have them all set out, and you can expect my order for 5,000 trees again next spring.

DAVID NEDERLANDER,
Detroit, Mich.

New Prolific has Made Me more Money than any Other Variety.

I have grown your New Prolific peach about 12 years. I find them of large Crawford type, but far more hardy in tree and bud, and exceedingly productive. Since my trees were three years old I have not failed of a crop in any year. They have borne full crops when all other varieties were winter killed. I really believe that if a winter could be so severe as to kill every variety but one, that one would be New Prolific. The trees are the strongest grower of any variety I have, and has made me more money than any other variety in my orchard.

R. DERBY, JR.,
Henrietta, O.

Customers Well Satisfied.

The trees received for my delivery here are considered by the customers as the very best they have ever seen. I am proud of these trees and of your firm, who always send out good stock, carefully selected and well packed.

N. J. HUBER,
Marcellus, Mich.

Your Trees are Fine and True to Name.

Two years ago I purchased an orchard of trees and a quantity of small fruits that are now in bearing enough to know that the fruit is of the very best quality and true to name. I am glad that I have found a nurseryman in whom I can place my confidence.

JNO. E. DAVENPORT,
Temperance, Mich.

Trees Received, a Great Advertisement for your Firm.

The trees for the Frankentrost congregation arrived in good order and were planted to-day. Permit me to thank you for the trees you sent us. They will certainly be a great advertisement for your firm in this locality.

C. F. GRAUER,
Saginaw, Mich.

Grand Rapids City Parks Recommend Our Firm.

I shall do justice to myself in congratulating the Greening Nursery Co. upon their so highly cultivated and healthy growing nursery stock which I have bought heretofore for our parks. It gives me pleasure to recommend this firm to everyone who is in need of nursery stock.

WENCEL L. CUKERSKI,
Office of Supt. of City Parks, Grd. Rapids,
Mich.

A Customer Who Bought 3,300 Trees.

I am pleased to recommend the Greening Nursery Co. as a reliable firm for square dealing. I have up to this time planted 3,300 trees, 500 of which are the famous New Prolific. My orchard is one of the finest in the country and speaks for itself.

E. PELTON,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Winter Banana Apples Brought \$5.50 per Barrel.

I went to see Mr. Everett, the party that got those Winter Banana trees some years ago and learned from him that he had 9 barrels that sold for \$5.50 per barrel in the orchard.

C. A. TOBEY, Agent,
Custer, Mich.

Eastern Trees are Nowhere with Yours.

The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in fine condition. I saw some from the East that are fair trees, but are nowhere with yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock and I was not disappointed. I send you check for the amount.

D. L. THORNTON,
Lawton, Mich.

Finest Trees We Have Ever Received.

I enclose check for \$— in settlement for the trees sent to the Development Association. This lot of trees was the finest we have ever received, and gave universal satisfaction.

E. W. JOHNSON,
Rockford, Mich.

Best Stock Ever Shipped into this Section.

I take the liberty in addressing you in regard to the agency for this township. I feel confident that I can handle your goods better than any other, as your stock is certainly the very best that has been shipped into this country this year.

A. C. LESEBERG,
Fennville, Mich.

Best and Smoothest Trees Ever Planted.

I received my trees yesterday, and will say that they are the best and smoothest trees I have ever planted.

H. B. HENDRICK,
Oscar, Ky.

Your Trees are a Surprise to All.

Trees received, and they are of such fine quality that they are a surprise to all who saw them. They were certainly the best lot of trees ever shipped into this neighborhood.

THOS. McCLOSKEY,
Highland Park, Mich.

Extract from United States Trade Reports —Let Those Unacquainted with Our Firm Read This.

We have recently received many inquiries in which we were asked to recommend a reliable nursery. We fully realize the importance of the subject, and the confidence which will be reposed in our answer. We made a careful and thorough investigation locally, also referred the matter to our representatives in all the principal cities, and find that the nursery that we can best endorse is that of the Greening Nursery Co., of Monroe, Mich. The managers of these nurseries have reached the acme of perfection in the art, having taken advantage of every new idea, and sparing no expense to make their product as near perfection as possible. They have gained the reward which such attention to business invariably brings. The almost phenomenal success with which their product has been introduced into new fields, and a constantly increasing demand for products can always be maintained, and they are ever ready to stand by their claim. We would advise all interested to address this firm direct.

United States Trade Reports,
Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1903.

Index of Botanical and Common Names

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Abies 87
 Acacia Locust 102
 Acanthus 115
 Acer 75, 76
 Achillea 115
 Adams Needle 93, 117
 Aesculus 76
 Ailantus 76
 Akebia 104
 Alder 76
 Almond, Flowering 101
 Alnus 76
 Althea 99
 Amorpha 95
 Ampelopsis 104, 105
 Anemone 115
 Angelica Tree 77
 Apples 25 to 33
 Apricots 55
 Aquilegia 115
 Aralia 77
 Arbor Vitae 90 to 93
 Aristolochia 105
 Arrowroot 104
 Ash 78
 Asparagus 73
 Aster 115
 Astilbe 115
 Azalea 95</p> | <p>Campanula 115
 Cannas 118, 119
 Caragana 96
 Care Before Planting. 17
 Carolina Allspice 96
 Catalpa 77
 Cedrus 88
 Celastrus 105
 Celtis 77
 Cerasus 78, 85
 Cercis 78
 Cherries 45, 46
 Cherry, Dbl. Flowering 78
 Chionanthus 96
 Chionodoxa 120
 Chrysanthemum 115
 Cinnamon Vine 105
 Clematis 106, 107
 Clethra 96
 Columbine 115
 Colutea 96
 Corchorus 96
 Cornus 78, 96
 Correspondents 13, 14
 Corylus 96
 Crab Apples 34
 Crataegus 78
 Crocus 120
 Cupressus 88
 Currants 63
 Currant, Flowering 102
 Cydonia 96
 Cypress 88
 Cytisus 78</p> | <p>Eulalia 116
 Euonymus 93, 98
 Evergreens 87 to 93
 Exochorda 98
 Fagus 78, 85
 False Indigo 95
 Filbert 96
 Fir 87
 Forsythia 98
 Foxglove 116
 Fraxinus 78
 French Pear 38
 Fringe Tree 96
 Funkia 116</p> |
| <p>Baby Rambler Rose 111
 Balloon Flower 116
 Banner Peach 47
 Barberry 95
 Basswood 84
 Bears Breech 115
 Bechtel's Flower'g Crab 83
 Beech 78, 85
 Berberis 95
 Betula 77
 Birch 77, 85
 Bittersweet 105
 Blackberries 66, 67
 Bladder Senna 96
 Blanket Flower 116
 Bleeding Heart 116
 Bocconia 115
 Boston Ivy 105
 Box 93
 Buckthorn 101
 Buxus 93</p> | <p>Dahlia 119
 Daphne 93
 Delphinium 116
 Desmodium 96, 97
 Deutzia 97
 Dewberries 67
 Dianthus 117
 Dicentra 116
 Diervilla 98
 Digitalis 116
 Dioscorea 105
 Distances for Planting. 17
 Dogwood 78, 96
 Dwarf Pears 37</p> | <p>Galanthus 120
 Gaillardia 116
 Garland Flower 93
 Ginko 84
 Gladiolus 119
 Gleditschia 78
 Golden Bell 98
 Golden Chain 78
 Golden Glow 117
 Gooseberries 64
 Gooseberry Tree 65
 Grapes 58, 60
 Greening's Fruit Grow-
 ers' Guide 11
 Guarantee 12
 Gymnocladus 78</p> |
| <p>Caladium 119
 Calycanthus 96</p> | <p>Elaeagnus 98
 Elder 102
 Elm 84, 86
 English Ivy 105</p> | <p>Hackberry 77
 Halesia 79
 Hamamelis 99
 Hardy Grasses 116
 Harebell 115
 Hedera 105
 Heeling-in Trees 21
 Hemlock Spruce 93
 Hibiscus Syriacus 99
 Hollyhocks 116
 Honey Locust 78
 Honeysuckle 101
 Horse Chestnut 76
 Hyacinths 120, 121
 Hydrangea 99
 Hypericum 100</p> |
| | | <p>Iris 116
 Ironwood 80
 Japan Cypress 89
 Japan Honeysuckle 105</p> |

We invite inspection of our stock, and are always glad to welcome visitors.

Index of Botanical and Common Names

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Japan Quince 96 | Philadelphus 101 | Snowball 104 |
| Japan Weeping Cherry 85 | Phlox 116 | Snowberry 103 |
| Jonquils 121 | Picea 88, 89 | Snowdrop 120 |
| Judas Tree 78 | Pine 89 | Soil Preparation 15 |
| Juniper 88 | Pinus 89 | Sophora 84 |
| Juniperus 88 | Plane Tree, Sycamore. 80 | Sorbus 83 |
| | Planting Board, The.. 22 | Spice Bush 101 |
| Kentucky Coffee Tree. 78 | Planting Square, The.. 18 | Spirea 102, 103, 117 |
| Kerria 96 | Planting Trees, Plants, | Spruce 88, 89 |
| Kilmarnock Willow . . 86 | etc. 22, 24 | Staking out an Orchard 21 |
| Koelreuteria 79 | Platanus 80 | Stokesia 117 |
| | Platycodon 116 | Strawberry Tree 98 |
| Larch 79 | Plume Poppy 115 | Strawberries 69, 70 |
| Larix 79 | Plum, Flowering 101 | Sweet Gum 79 |
| Larkspur 116 | Plums 43, 44 | Sweet Pepper Bush... 96 |
| Ligustrum 100 | Poplar 80 | Sweet William 117 |
| Lilac 103, 104 | Populus 80 | Symphoricarpus 103 |
| Lilies 119, 121 | Privet 100 | Syringa 101 |
| Linden 84 | Pruning Before Plant- | |
| Lindera 101 | ing 17, 18 | Tamarix 104 |
| Liquidambar 79 | Prunus Padus 83 | Tansy, Dbl. Flowering. 115 |
| Liriodendron 79 | Prunus Pissardi 83 | Taxus 90 |
| Lonicera 101, 105 | Prunus 101 | Tecoma 106 |
| Lychnis 116 | Purple Fringe 102 | Thorn, Flowering 78 |
| Lycium 106 | Pyrus 83, 85, 101 | Thuya 90, 93 |
| | | Tilia 84 |
| Magnolia 79, 80 | Quinces 56 | Transplanting, Treatise |
| Mahonia 93 | Quercus 83 | on 15 |
| Maltese Cross 116 | | Tree of Heaven... 76 |
| Maple 75, 76 | Raspberries 67, 68 | Trillium 117 |
| Matrimony Vine 106 | Red Chokeberry 101 | Tritoma 117 |
| Meadow Sweet 117 | Red-hot Poker 117 | Trumpet Vine 106 |
| Morus 85 | Retinospora 89 | Tsuga 93 |
| Mountain Ash 83, 85 | Rhamnus 101 | Tuberoses 120 |
| Mt. Atlas Cedar 88 | Rhododendron 93 | Tulips 121 |
| Mulberries 55, 85 | Rhodotypos 101 | Tulip Tree 79 |
| | Rhubarb 73 | |
| Narcissus 121 | Rhus 102 | Ulmus 84, 86 |
| Number of Trees to | Ribes 102 | |
| Acre 17 | Robinia 102 | Varieties to Plant.... 16 |
| Nuts 57 | Roses 108 to 114 | Varnish Tree 79 |
| | Rudbeckia 117 | Viburnum 104 |
| Oak 83, 84 | | Virginia Creeper 104 |
| Oleaster 93 | St. John's-wort... . 100 | Weeping Trees 85, 86 |
| Ornamental Depart. . . 74 | Salisburia 84 | Weigela 98 |
| Ostrya 80 | Salvia 117 | White Kerria 101 |
| | Salix 84, 86 | Willow 84, 86 |
| Paeonies 116, 120 | Salix Pendula 85 | Winter Banana Apple. 33 |
| Pagoda Tree 84 | Sambucus 102 | Wistaria 106 |
| Pea Shrub 96 | Sassafras 84 | Witch Hazel 99 |
| Peaches 48 to 54 | Shrubs 94 | Wood Lily 117 |
| Pears 35 to 37 | Silver Bell Tree 79 | |
| Pearl Bush 98 | Site for an Orchard... 15 | Yew 90 |
| Pendula 85 | Sizes of Trees... 52 | Yucca 93, 117 |
| Perennials 115 to 117 | | |

Special Attention given to all kinds of Ornamental Gardening for the Improvement of the Home Grounds, Large Estates, Parks and Cemeteries, in part or as a whole. Comprehensive Plans and detailed Specifications : : : : : furnished at a Moderate Cost : : : : :



Contracts taken for Furnishing and Planting complete.
Landscape Department under the Personal Direction of
CHAS. E. GREENING
Expert Consultation at Moderate Cost.