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FEB 6 1911

Village Nurseries

SPRINGTIME AND HARVEST FOR THE FRUIT GROWER

GRIMES GOLDEN
-IN BLOOM

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

Village Nurseries

Ask for a Free Copy of Our General Catalogue

In the General Catalogue of Village Nurseries is a complete list of the Fruit Trees and Plants, Shade Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., that we offer for sale. It contains descriptions and prices, and general information of interest to the planter. It is our desire to send it to all who are interested and who expect to order, and if not enclosed with this booklet, we shall be glad to send a copy on request.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

No. 31, 1910

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 15, 1910

This is to certify that I have this 15th day of September, 1910, inspected the general nursery stock growing on the Village Nurseries, Jos. H. Black, Son & Co., proprietors, at Hightstown, Mercer county, N. J., and have found the same apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests, also that the examined stock seemed healthy.

I further certify that the nursery has a properly constructed house, 12x13x20 feet, for fumigating with hydrocyanic acid gas, upon which I have marked the quantity of cyanide of potassium required for an effective charge.

This certificate expires June 1, 1911, and covers only stock actually on the nursery when examined.

JOHN B. SMITH
State Entomologist

“Springtime and Harvest”

The words “Springtime and Harvest” call to the mind thoughts of the whole season from blooming to fruiting—of early spring flowers, of summer sunshine and rain, and at last, the hazy days of autumn when frosty nights are near, when nature’s work is finished for the year and her products ready to gather. It sums up every stage of the development of fruits and grains, and conjures up thoughts of abundance and prosperity.

To the planter of trees, the season between spring and harvest means a period, not of four or six months merely, but often of that many years. His “Springtime” covers, not simply the month in which his trees bloom, but the years before they begin to bear; and his “harvest” time is not the fading days of Indian Summer, but, if he has chosen wisely when ordering, will endure through many years—even beyond his own lifetime.

In this little book we are going to take up the fruit-tree question and look at it from your standpoint, and ours; discuss with you in a straight face-to-face, fair-and-square way, the problems that both of us have to meet—you, in getting trees that will enable you to harvest profitable crops, and we, in growing the trees which make that possible. Both are “man-sized” jobs, requiring thought and planning at every step, but can be made easier by the coöperation and interest and help of the other.

We can help you, because we know how to grow good trees—the first requirement of successful fruit-growing. Our long experience—more than thirty years of it—guarantees that. Then, we have a splendid natural location and our equipment includes everything necessary to growing trees and plants well—and we take a great interest in producing the right kind of everything we handle.

You can help us, when you plant trees purchased from us, by keeping us posted from time to time on the progress of your orchards. We keep careful track of our trees—both in the nursery and in our orchards and the information we gather in this work is always at your disposal. In return, we shall be pleased to know your own experiences. If you have photographs taken of your trees or fruit, we would appreciate receiving copies of same.

Our claim has always been that quality is far more vital than price, and while it has always been, and always will be, our purpose to price our stock well within the means of the average planter, yet for your sake and ours we contend that the price that allows the nurseryman a reasonable profit is the fairest—simply because, on our side, it allows us a just return on our investment, and enables us to grow trees of proper development, which, when transplanted, will grow and develop most quickly. On the other hand, such stock invariably succeeds best—and is therefore cheapest for you, too.

In the "working out," this plan always "makes good." We can grow under personal supervision only a limited number of trees per year—we prefer to develop three to four hundred thousand, and do it right, than to produce many times that number poorly.

Some of our friends, knowing this, specify their wants in advance—one extensive grower not long ago ordered 3,000 trees for delivery a year ahead, while another placed an order for 3,000 trees per year for two years. He said that he had previously tried the stock of no less than six nurserymen, and added that he fully appreciated the value and importance of buying for quality and not price alone, and that he would thereafter ask no questions about cost, so long as the trees were right.

The principle of The Village Nurseries is to make quality right and price fair, and upon that basis we send out this little book to fruit-growers and farmers whom we trust it will help, and whose "Harvest" we hope to make more resultful through a better "Springtime" selection of trees.

The Right Care of Trees in An Orchard

To really succeed with fruit, you must take proper care of the trees long before they ever commence bearing—hence this chapter, in which the facts are gathered from our long experience as tree propagators and fruit growers.

Whether apples, peaches, or other fruits are to be planted, work the soil thoroughly—it is well worth the trouble. Commence in early spring and fertilize the ground broadcast, liberally, according to its needs. By this we mean supplying the soil with the elements which it lacks. In some cases this would be stable manure, in others, bone dust and potash. The special needs of your land must determine this.

You will not, of course, have had all this careful preparation of soil without first selecting your trees—so right here we want to say a word on this subject. The success of your orchard depends on getting the right kind of trees.

First, you must have suitable varieties—those which will do well in one place may fail entirely in another. We will be glad to help you—tell us where you are going to plant your orchard, describe your soil, and designate whether for home use or market, and we will tell you the kind that will do best.

As to the best sizes to plant, especially apple and peach, we have proved the benefits of using the smaller trees, and this is explained fully under those headings. In most cases planting should be done in the fall, or, if not then, as early in spring as possible, before growth commences.

The proper distance for planting fruit varies with kind and conditions; it is better, though, to plant too far apart than too close, as crowded trees rob each other of nourishment from the soil. Apple trees should generally be planted about 30 feet apart each way; peach and plum trees, dwarf pears and dwarf apples, 18 feet; pears and cherries, 20 feet. Some useful information about planting will be found on the inside front cover of the General Catalogue.

Set the tree, having wet the roots, deep enough so that it will stand a little lower than it did in the nursery, and let the hole be big enough not to "cramp" the roots. Pack the soil in firmly and tie to a stake to prevent blowing over in high winds.

Deep plowing in preparing the ground, and deep cultivation the first year after setting the trees, is necessary that the roots may strike deep. The full importance of this was not fully understood a few years ago; the facts are that the roots of most trees—especially peach—grow naturally near the surface of the soil, and unless the plant-food is placed deep, they will exaggerate their shallow growth. When the ground freezes, say about three feet deep, as it does here very often, the whole root freezes, too,—sap and all.

This means, naturally, that there can be no circulation within the tree, and the result is that the winds gradually suck out the sap—its life-blood—leaving it without strength or vitality for the next year. When weakened in this way, trees are liable to many diseases from which they afterward die. We believe that the familiar "fire-blight" of pears and often the so-called "yellows" in Peaches are examples of this.

When a tree makes roots near the surface, they are constantly torn up by the plow, preventing the tree from making its best growth. However, if care is taken, when preparing the soil in the first place, to get it loosened up well below the surface, and if the fertilizer is then worked down where it will do the most good, the roots will go down after it.

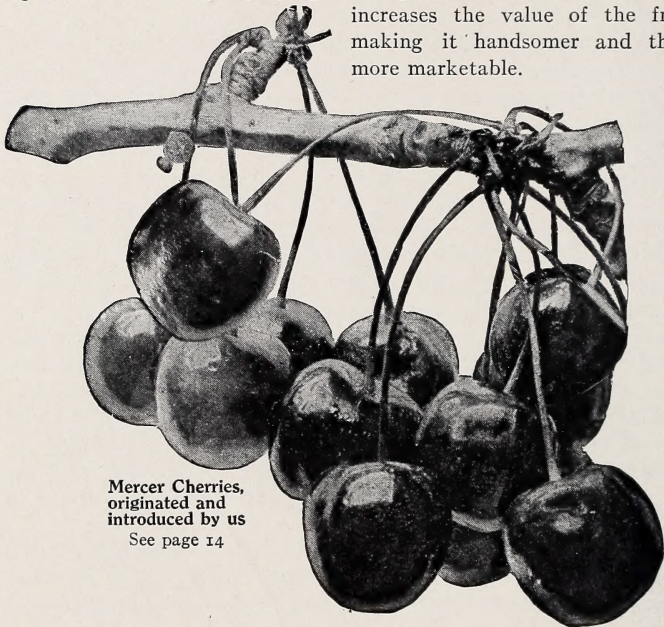
To further protect the tree against damage by hard freezes, all orchardists should plant "cover crops." A cover crop may be cowpeas, crimson clover, or any other crop planted in midsummer, allowed to grow till frost, and then left all winter as a protection against deep freezing. Peas or clover are further valuable on account of the nitrogen they gather from the air and deposit in the soil through their roots; this often saves the purchase of fertilizers containing nitrogen, while serving the purpose of protection just as well.

All cover crops should be plowed under in spring, to help keep the soil loose and rich, and in best condition to hold moisture in dry weather. Certain crops, such as strawberries or other small fruits, beans, peas or

even tomatoes, can be grown to advantage in young orchards and the vines left on the ground till spring, but we do not believe in this use of orchard land after the trees begin to bear, as they then need all of the land for themselves. The disadvantage of these latter is that they take away the plant food from the soil, while cover crops, as above explained, add to it.

Whether the trees are in bearing or not, it is best to cultivate frequently during spring and early summer, keeping the ground mellow and free from weeds, in condition to retain all the moisture possible. Then sow the cover-crop in July or August, and it will completely cover the ground, keeping all weeds out for the balance of the season.

Spraying is one of the essentials of success; it cannot and must not be overlooked. It ranks in importance with fertilizing, and pruning. Insects, fungi and scale are to be found practically everywhere, and no orchard is safe from them. It has been fully demonstrated that Lime-Sulphur is the very best for scale, and during the past two years experiments show that Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead for codling moth in apple is far superior to anything else tried. Nothing pays better for the work and expense than thorough spraying. It lengthens the life of the orchard and increases the value of the fruit by making it handsomer and therefore more marketable.



Mercer Cherries,
originated and
introduced by us
See page 14



APPLES

Everybody knows how good really fine apples are; most people know how wholesome they are; and thousands of growers are learning how profitable they are.

With these three facts for a "starter" it is not surprising that the growing of apples for market is now receiving so much attention—yet the demand is much greater than the supply, with the result that markets are almost always "cleaned out" and prices remain high, even when crops are good.

In fact, figures carefully prepared by the United States Government show that the production of apples is now actually less than it was ten years ago, or twenty. With the great increase in our population, which of itself means an increased demand, and the high prices now prevailing for this fruit, it certainly offers attractive inducements to growers who will go at it right—selecting good trees and then taking proper care of them.

Lack of attention is one cause of failure in our old orchards, as everyone knows—the neglected orchards so common in every section tell their own story. An apple tree is a sturdy thing, but it needs care—feed it and look after it, and you will be handsomely repaid.

Apples can be grown in almost every part of the United States. The trees will thrive on land that produces good corn—and corn is a staple crop in nearly every state. It is profitable, as any successful grower will tell

APPLES, continued

you, or as you can learn by asking the prices of the fancy fruit, attractively put up, as you see it in city markets.

Apples wrapped in tissue paper and packed in boxes holding a bushel or less sell by the dozen, and the price runs much higher than it does when the fruit is sold loose in barrels or crates. \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel is a fair average price for apples packed in this way, so you see even a small orchard when properly looked after will pay handsome profits—better than you can get from most farm crops. Of course this growing and packing takes some extra time, but it is well worth the trouble.

There are other calls for American apples, too, besides those of home markets. Our export trade is growing—England and Continental Europe have had a taste of “Yankee fruit” and want more. They are, in fact, taking all we send them, and are glad to pay good prices. There is every reason to believe, then, with the fast-growing demand at home and the far cry across the Atlantic, that it will be a long day before American apples have to hunt far for a market.

In planting our own orchards we have used some one-year apple trees, and the results are so pleasing that we shall use nothing else in the future. We are now specializing on growing and selling one-year trees, and their advantages are, we find, bringing them more and more into favor with other commercial growers. They are more certain to live than the larger sizes, and start earlier after transplanting. Again, roots of one-year trees are better than those of older ones—require less pruning and form a better tap-root, which strikes deeper and makes winter injury less likely, besides acting as a strong anchor against the winds.

It is much easier to prune the one-year tree, to your own liking, it being simply a straight “whip” when first planted. Some authorities prefer a low, close-growing head; others want their trees taller and more open; still others lean to the “single leader” idea—and to any of these methods the one-year old lends itself more readily.

If two-year trees, or older, are brought from the nursery, the purchaser has but little choice as to shape—they are already well started and have begun to grow in definite form.

Our policy of growing such a quantity of trees as we can produce, with careful attention to quality, applies especially to our apple department. We have a fairly large stock, although we might grow more trees in the same space, but quality is more important to us; it is enough to say that every tree we send out is first-class in every way—well-grown, well-developed, carefully inspected before it leaves our hands.

The following list does not include all the varieties that we have to offer. Others will be found in our General Catalogue, a copy of which we will be glad to send on request, if not enclosed with this booklet.

DWARF APPLES

The average standard apple tree can be depended on for good crops when eight to ten years old. If, when planting an orchard of standard trees, you set a dwarf tree midway between each two standard trees, they will not crowd each other for several years and you can gather apples from the dwarfs after the third or fourth year—6 to 8 good crops.

APPLES, continued

When the standard trees commence to bear much, the dwarfs should be removed, leaving the larger trees not closer than 30 feet apart each way, or even a little further. After this time, do not grow any crops between the trees, but cultivate thoroughly each season until midsummer, then sow cover crops as directed on pages 3 and 4.

We do not think the dwarf is distinctly valuable as a permanent tree in commercial orchards; but to the grower who wants some returns from his land before the standard trees begin to bear, there is nothing else so profitable as dwarf trees. The dwarf apple is particularly valuable for permanent planting in gardens, back-yards, etc., where space is limited.

Our list of varieties of Dwarf Apples includes nearly the entire list that we have in standards.

General List of Apples

Prices of Apple	Each	Doz.	100
Extra, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$o 40	\$4 00	\$30 00
First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	35	3 50	25 00
Medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 50	18 00
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	15	1 50	10 00
Dwarf Apples, 1-year.....	20	2 00	
Dwarf Apples, 2-year.....	25	2 50	

Summer Apples

Gravenstein. Large, bright yellow; roundish; splashed with red and orange. The quality is of the best; excellent for home or market.

Red Astrachan.

Large; nearly covered with crimson; acid; very early. Good for local markets.

Sweet Bough.

The fruit is large; pale yellow; sweet.

Yellow Transparent.

Medium; yellow; smooth, waxen surface. Trees bear early and abundantly.

Williams Early.

Medium to large; oblong; red; a handsome dessert apple.



Gravenstein Apple

Autumn Apples

Duchess of Oldenberg. A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow; tender and best quality.



Dwarf 2-year-old Yellow Transparent Apple Tree

Wealthy. Fruit medium; roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and productive

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Large, roundish; dark red; fine flavor, sub-acid, crisp and juicy.

Ben Davis. Large, bright red; flesh white. Our best and most profitable winter market apple.

Grimes Golden. Medium size; yellow; highest quality; rich, tender.

Gano. Large; bright red; fine-grained, tender, sub-acid; excellent bearer.

Hubbardston Non-Such. Large; roundish; yellow, striped and splashed with red; very rich.

Jonathan. Medium, deep red; tender, juicy and rich; one of the best Apples for family and market.

King of Tompkins Co. Very large and fine; red striped; sub-acid.

WINTER APPLES, continued

- Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon).** Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, aromatic, sub-acid and juicy. It is a very late keeper; rich and of excellent quality.
- Northern Spy.** Large; striped with dark crimson.
- Nero.** Medium, red; good and regular bearer; good keeper.
- Paradise Sweet.** Large; yellow; excellent.
- Rome Beauty.** Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; a very profitable and satisfactory variety.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy.
- Smith Cider (Salisbury).** Large; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, fair flavor.
- Stark.** Large; striped with red; flesh yellowish and moderately juicy.
- Stayman's Winesap.** A seedling from the well-known Winesap, but it is superior to its parent in size, color, flavor and keeping qualities.
- Winter Banana.** It is a golden yellow, with a slight blush or tint of red on sunny side. It is of excellent flavor; fine eating, and cooking.
- Winesap.** Medium; deep red; firm, crisp, fine quality; good keeper.
- Yellow Bellflower.** Large; yellow; rich, crisp, juicy, sprightly acid flavor.
- York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter).** Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipping apple.

CRAB APPLES

- Martha.** The ground is a bright yellow, nearly overspread with bright red.
- Transcendent.** Large; rich crimson, white bloom; flesh crisp.

PEACHES

Next to apples, peaches are probably the most important fruit of our country today—both in amount raised and used, and in prices realized for the fruit. In general, it is not especially difficult to grow, though the trees are somewhat “peculiar in their tastes,” and demand certain things in the way of location; soil and care, that apples do not.

Peach orchards are not likely to live as long as apple orchards; on the other hand, with a favorable location and proper care, they will bear pretty regularly, and the profits in a given year may be greater from peaches than from apples. Wherever it is possible, we recommend that both be planted, as both are splendid crops and decidedly satisfactory in the sense of being well worth the time and attention of the progressive grower.

For the peach orchard, select light, sandy, well-drained land with a northerly exposure, if possible, or better still, near some body of water. This will afford the greatest possible protection against frosts, and the location will tend to hold them back till danger of late frosts is past.

In starting commercial peach orchards, use fertilizer liberally before planting—such as manure, bone dust, and potash—cultivating deeply so that rain will carry this material deep into the soil. Then, when the trees are planted, the roots will go down after the fertilizer. While the trees are young the land might be used for growing small fruits, vegetables, etc., but when the trees come to bearing, they must have all the land to themselves.



PEACHES, continued

Cover crops are always beneficial and serve the double purpose of enriching the soil and keeping out the weeds. You will find our stock is carefully graded as shown in the following list; it is well grown and strictly first class in every way.

For seed we use nothing but the very best Tennessee and North Carolina naturals, taken from fruit grown on trees that are found growing wild in the mountainous sections of those states where disease to the peaches seems unknown. In budding we select limbs from trees which seem to be the strongest growers. By constantly testing varieties and cutting buds from tested trees, we are able to keep our varieties as near true to name as it is possible to do. For other varieties than those listed below, see our General Catalogue—sent free on request if not enclosed with this booklet.

Prices of Peaches	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra, 4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$10 00	\$90 00
First-class, 3½ to 5 feet	20	2 00	9 00	80 00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 50	8 00	75 00
Branched, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 25	7 50	70 00

Varieties marked with a * are at the special prices marked after the descriptions

Triumph. Y. Large, with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh bright yellow; not thoroughly free.

***Carman.** R. Large; resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Can supply in dozen prices only.

PEACHES, continued

***Miss Lolo.** R. Large size; white satin skin with bright red cheek; flesh white; quality best of the very early varieties. The best early market peach. 4 to 6 feet, \$20 per 100; 3½ to 5 feet, \$17 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$12 per 100.

Champion. R. Very large; white, red cheek; flesh white, sweet. 2 to 3 feet only.

Mountain Rose. R. Very profitable for market; large, roundish; skin white, nearly covered with a rich red; flesh white, juicy, sweet.

Niagara. Y. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone.

Belle of Georgia. R. Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent; fruit large, showy, free. Best of season.

Old Mixon. R. Skin yellowish-white with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent.

Reeves Favorite. Y. Large; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting.

Stump. R. Large; white with bright red cheek; juicy, and of high quality; very productive and profitable.

Crosby. Y. Medium; roundish in form, slightly flattened; bright yellow.

Elberta. Y. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grained, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, of which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties. Does well everywhere.

Emma. Y. Very large; yellow with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, quality among the best; a freestone.

Crawfords Late. Y. Large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting.

Matthews Beauty. Y. Large; late yellow. A new peach of much merit.

Beers Late. Y. A seedling of Crawford's Late, with which it ripens and differs only in being a more regular and abundant bearer.

Chairs Choice. Y. Large, deep yellow, red cheek; flesh firm, best quality.

Foxes Seedling. R. A very valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable; large; fine quality; white flesh; beautiful red cheek.



Miss Lolo Peach

**Belle of Georgia****PEACHES, continued**

Stephens Rareripe. R. Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and high quality.

Beers Smock. Y. Fruit medium to large; yellow and red. Late market.

Fords Late. W. Large; skin beautiful white; flesh white, very sweet, solid and fine in texture; trees very vigorous and unusually productive.

Salway. Y. Large; yellow mottled with a red cheek; a valuable late variety. Finest of its season in sections where it succeeds.

Late Heath Cling. W. Large; white with faint blush. Cling.

Iron Mountain. W. Size enormous, oblong or egg shape; color pure white sometimes having slight blush. It is a perfect freestone and has as good quality as any white peach we have grown. Season, Sept. 20 to Oct. 10, according to season, locality and soil. 4 to 6 feet, \$20 per 100. 3½ to 5 feet, \$17 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$12 per 100.

General Fruits

The small orchard, and the commercial planting alike, need a variety of the fruits that are most enjoyed in the home and in greatest demand at market. First-class fruit is just as easily grown as poor stuff, but high-grade products can be had only from high-grade trees. By our careful methods of cultivating and growing, we are able to supply the kind of trees that will do well in your orchard.

On account of limited space, these lists are, of course, made brief; complete descriptions, however, are given in our General Catalogue, of which we shall be glad to forward a copy free if not sent herewith.

PEARS

Prices of Pears	Each	Doz.	100
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch caliper	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$30 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch caliper	30	3 00	22 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper	25	2 50	15 00
Dwarf 2-year, first-class in kinds marked (*)	25	2 50	15 00

Summer Pears

***Bartlett.** Large; yellow; flesh white.

Le Conte. Of remarkable vigor and beauty. Fruit yellow; smooth; ships well.

***Clapps Favorite.** Large; yellowish green marbled red. Very good.

Bartlett-Seckle. Smaller than Bartlett; ripens later. Pale green, flesh white and juicy.

Autumn Pears

***Beurre d'Anjou.** Large; greenish russet; melting, excellent flavor; productive.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow; rich, melting.

Garbers Hybrid. Upright grower; fruit yellow; large; good.

Howell. Large; yellow; handsome; rich.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; dull yellow; flesh white, buttery, juicy with rich and excellent flavor.

Vermont Beauty. Hardy and vigorous; early and abundant. Fruit medium.

***Seckel.** Small; rich; yellowish; best of all.

Sheldon. Large; russet; juicy; one of the best.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel; equal in quality; fruit keeps well.

Keiffer. Fruit large; skin yellow, bright cheek; flesh brittle, juicy, good.

Winter Pears

***Lawrence.** Medium; yellow; flesh white, rich.

Danas Hovey. Medium to small; rich russet; melting, sweet.

CHERRIES

Prices of Cherries	Each	Doz.	100
Extra large, 2-year	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
First-class, 2-year	25	2 50	17 00

Dukes and Morellos

Dyehouse. Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond.

Early 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, and is exceedingly productive.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES, continued

- English Morello.** Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good. Very productive; very late.
- Large Montmorency.** A large acid cherry, larger than early Richmond and fully ten days later.
- May Duke.** Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety. Productive, early.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

- Centennial.** Large and obovate; fruit immense; beautiful amber-red; firm, tender, rich; keeps well.
- Black Tartarian.** Large; purplish black; juicy, rich.
- Coe's Transparent.** Medium; pale amber; tender, sweet; early; one of the best.
- Gov. Wood.** Large, roundish; skin light yellow, shaded red; flesh tender, juicy, delicious; early.
- Yellow Spanish.** Large; firm, juicy, delicious; yellow with bright red cheek. Tree vigorous, and productive.
- Napoleon.** Very large; pale yellow and red; firm, juicy, sweet. Vigorous and productive.
- Rockport.** Large; amber and red; excellent. Good bearer; early.
- Windsor.** The tree vigorous, hardy; early and good bearer. Cherries heart-shaped, nearly black; flesh firm, fine and rich; early.

The New Cherry, "Mercer"

Extra, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

The original tree is over 50 years old and shows no signs of decay or loss of vigor. Very hardy, insuring annual crops. Fruit large, often three-quarters inch in diameter; dark glossy red; almost black. Unexcelled for table or canning; ripens early, but will hang on the tree without showing signs of rot. Very productive; sells at high prices.

PLUMS

Prices of Plums	Each	Doz.	100
Extra, 2-year, 6 to 7 feet, very heavy	\$0 35	\$3 50	27 00
First-class, 5 to 6 feet	30	3 00	22 00

Japan Plums

- Abundance (Botan).** Lemon-yellow and bright cherry; flesh orange; melting, rich.
- Burbank.** Large; red; deep yellow flesh.
- Chabot.** Yellow and red; flesh yellow, very good.
- Climax.** Fruit large, highly colored, delicious; ripens here July 12th.
- October Purple.** Fruit round, reddish purple; flesh yellow.
- Satsuma Blood.** Large; dark; flesh firm, juicy, dark red.
- Wickson.** Handsome, deep red; stone small; firm and sugary
- The Hale.** Yellow; flesh soft and juicy.
- Red June (Red Nagate).** Early; fruit medium to large, deep red, handsome, yellow and firm. ●

European Plums

- German Prune.** Nearly two inches long; good for table; much esteemed for drying and preserving.
- Imperial Gage.** Rather large; flesh juicy, rich, delicious; early.
- Lombard.** Round; violet-red; juicy; productive. Valuable for market.
- Niagara.** Large; purple; flesh deep yellow.

EUROPEAN PLUMS, continued

Grand Duke. Valuable for market; violet-red.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard.

Reine Claude. Large; fine; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy; excellent.

Shippers Pride. Large; round; purple; firm; excellent. Very productive.

Spaulding. Yellowish green; flesh pale yellow, firm, sweet.

QUINCES

Our stock is the finest you ever saw.

Prices of Quinces	Each	Doz.
Extra fine, 4 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	100, \$12.50..	20 2 00

Orange. Large; roundish; bright yellow; cooks tender; excellent flavor. Very productive.

Champion. Fruit large, fair and handsome. Tree productive; flesh cooks tender.

Meechs Prolific. Vigorous and productive. Fruit large; beautiful and fragrant.

Bourgeat. Strong grower; prolific, hardy. Fruit large, smooth, fine grained.

GRAPES

1-year, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Agawam. Red or amber; bunch loose; berries large, juicy.

Brighton. Large; round; red to dark crimson; tender, sweet; productive.

Catawba. Bunches large; berries medium to large; dark red.

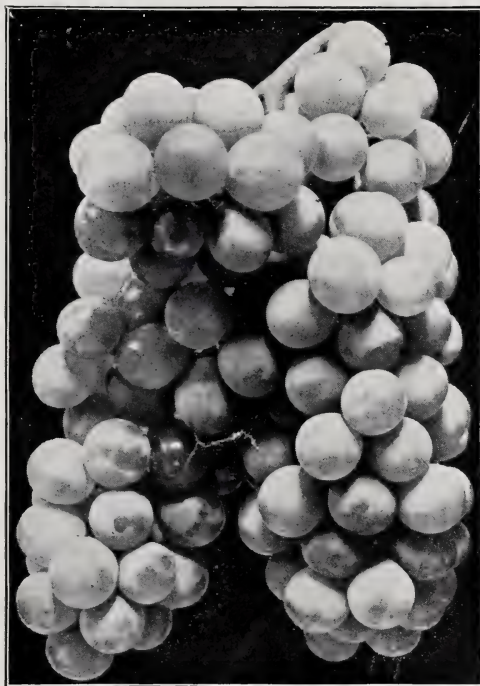
Clinton. Bunches small and very compact; berries small; ripens early and keeps well.

Concord. Large, purplish black; vines vigorous.

Delaware. Small, light red; very juicy, sweet and sprightly.

Empire State. Bunches large, shouldered; white; tender, juicy, sweet.

Moore's Early. Very early. Bunches large; berry round; good quality.



Moore's Diamond Grapes (see page 16)

GRAPES, continued

- Moores Diamond.** White; bunch large, compact; berries large, round; flesh tender, juicy.
Niagara. Bunch large and compact; berries large; greenish white.
Pocklington. Light yellow; juicy and sweet; bunches large.
Salem. Dark red; bunch large, compact; berries large, sweet, tender.
Wyoming Red. Early; red; large bunch and berry.
Worden. Black; bunch large, compact; berries large.

Special Varieties

- Prices, **Lutie, McPike, McKinley, Campbells Early, Eaton, Green Mountain and Vergennes**, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; one each of the 7 varieties for \$1.50
McPike. Black with blue bloom; extra fine.
McKinley. Early white. Bunches and berries large; sweet, good.
Campbells Early. Vigorous, early; large, glossy black.
Lutie. Earliest; bunches solid; berries large; light brown.
Eaton. Large showy black. Juicy and tender.
Green Mountain. Medium; greenish white; tender, sweet; hardy, early.
Vergennes. Berry large, roundish; red; pleasant flavor.

MULBERRIES

Prices of Mulberries	Each	Doz.
4 to 6 feet	\$0 35	\$3 50
2 to 4 feet	25	2 50

- New American.** Equal to Downing in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower, very productive, the best variety for fruit, ripe from middle of June to middle of September.
Downing Everbearing. Highly ornamental for street or lawn, yielding an abundant supply of very large, black, handsome berries; sweet, rich and excellent.

NUT TREES

We offer nut trees in the following varieties; for descriptions see General Catalogue. We quote prices only on one size of each but have several sizes in most kinds.

	Each	Per doz
Paragon Chestnut. 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
Ridgely Chestnut. 2 to 3 feet.....	20	2 00
Pedigree, Japan Mammoth Chestnut.	20	2 00
American Sweet Chestnut. 2 to 3 feet.....	20	2 00
English Walnut or Madeira Nut. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00
Japan Walnut, Max Cordiformis. 2 feet.....	20	2 00
Manchurica Walnut. 1 year.....	25	2 50
Pecans, Louisiana Paper Shell. 3 to 4 feet	25	2 50
Black Walnut. 2 to 3 feet.....	20	2 00
Shellbark Hickory or Tuscatine. 1 year.....	10	1 00

CURRANTS

- Prices, unless noted, 1-yr. 75c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100; 2-yr., \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100
The "Perfection" Currant. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.
Black Champion, Fays Prolific, North Star, White Grape, Cherry, Wilder, Pomona.

GOOSEBERRIES

- Prices, 2-year-old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100
Columbus, Downing, Houghton, Pearl, Red Jacket.

STRAWBERRIES

Prices of all varieties, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000; by mail postpaid, 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100

Joe. Perfect. Medium to late. Plant is unusually vigorous and long lived, and foliage is clean and healthy. Flower perfect, productive, and carries its fruit up well. Fruit large, continuing to end of season; firm. Quality good.

Nettie. Imperfect. The largest ever fruited. Productive; large; bright red; late.

Carrie Silvers. Imperfect. Vigorous, healthy; productive; large; one of the best for market and home.

Howard. Perfect. Ripens with Gandy; excels it in productiveness, color and quality.

Brandywine. Perfect. Berries large, roundish, conical. Mid-season to late.

Cardinal. Perfect. Midseason. Berries red, in clusters.

Chesapeake. Perfect. Late. Round; attractive; good; firm.

Parsons Beauty. Perfect. Midseason. Large, well formed; fine quality; clusters.

Saunders. Perfect. Good grower; heavy bearer; large, conical; dark red; good.

Haverland. Imperfect. Large, long; light red; moderately firm; medium.

William Belt. Perfect. Nearly as late as Gandy.

President. Imperfect. Midseason. Large; productive; high quality. Berries irregular; deep; rich crimson.

Commonwealth. Perfect. Large; symmetrical; red. Good cropper and shipper; late.

Corsican. Perfect. Plant and berries large; fair quality; good market.

Bubach. Imperfect. Uniform, large; bright crimson; good quality. Medium early.

Gandy. Perfect. Large, uniform; crimson; showy, firm. Requires good soil and culture.

Glen Mary. Perfect. A great market berry; large and dark red. Plants large, vigorous and productive.

Marshall. Perfect. Large, early. Rich glossy crimson.

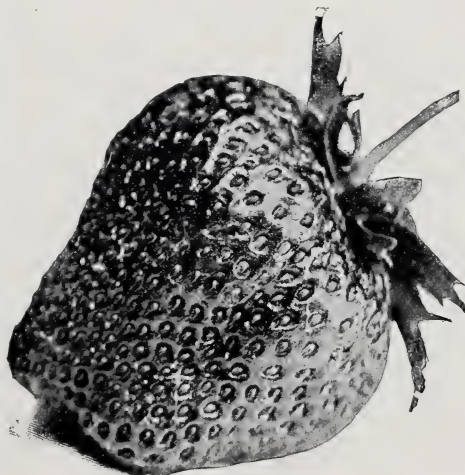
Mounts Early. Perfect. Very early. Medium; firm.

Michels Early. Perfect. One of the earliest; very productive. \$4 per 1,000.

New Home. Perfect. Vigorous grower; good shipper, immense cropper. Late, large, firm.

Nick Ohmer. Very large. Dark red; firm, excellent. Medium to late.

Sample. Imperfect. Vigorous, productive; berries well colored. Attractive, large size; fine quality, conical, regular; good market sort.



Joe Strawberry

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Senator Dunlap. Perfect. Early to mid-season. Vigorous, healthy, productive; almost rust-proof and drought-proof. Fruit fair size, regular, attractive; deep red all through; firm, excellent. \$4 per 1,000.

Sharpless. Perfect. Very large, irregular. Mid-season.

Stevens Late Champion. Perfect. Plants strong, vigorous, productive. Berry bright red; flesh firm. \$4 per 1,000.

Success. Perfect. Early, large, firm, bright crimson, prolific. The best early variety we have ever fruited. Plant vigorous.

Tennessee Prolific. Perfect. Large, bright crimson, firm. Season medium.

Warfield, No. 2. Imperfect. Dark red; one of the best for market. Mid-season.

RASPBERRIES

	Doz.	100	1000
Cumberland.....	\$0 50	\$1 50	
Black Diamond.....	50	2 00	
Columbian.....	75	2 50	
Kansas.....	35	1 25	\$10 00
Miller.....	35	1 25	10 00
Cuthbert.....	35	1 25	10 00
Welch.....	35	1 25	
King.....	35	1 25	10 00

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado.....	50	2 50	
Ward.....	50	2 00	16 00
Blowers.....	50	2 50	
Erie.....	50	2 00	
Lucretia Dewberry.....	50	1 25	

Rathbun. 50 cts. per doz.; \$2 per 100.

Wilson, Jr. 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100.

ASPARAGUS

Prices, 2-year., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 1-year, 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Early Argenteuil,
Conovers Colossal,
Barrs Mammoth,
Donalds Elmira,
Palmetto.

**RHUBARB, or
PIE PLANT**

Linnæus. Clumps, by freight or express, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; No. 1, divided roots, 10c. each, 75c. per doz., \$3 per 100.



Ward Blackberries



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Ornamental Department

Although the well-planted and well-kept orchard is a truly important thing, it is really little more than half of the ideal home planting; the other half is the shade trees, plants and vines that are set about the house and in the lawn. Too many times this part is neglected, the owner thinking his work finished when he has set out the fruit trees.

The truth is, that shade trees and shrubs add a lot to the real value of a property. They make it look better—give it a “tone” that makes a good impression. They make the home cooler and more pleasant in summer and are, if properly planted, a protection against winter winds; they add greatly to the value of the property—so they are really an investment, and not an expense. Oftentimes only a few trees, vines, or plants are needed, so that the expense is not great.

The following lists of varieties, and brief descriptions, will suggest the extent of the ornamental stock we grow here. Full particulars, with prices, are given in our General Catalogue, which will be sent free on request if not enclosed herewith.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Horse Chestnut White Flowering. Round dense head, dark green foliage; showy white flowers in early spring. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each.

Purple Beech, Rivers Grafted. Compact symmetrical growth and crimson foliage changing dark purple in summer. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50 each.

Weeping Beech. Trunk is straight, branches spreading, rich, luxuriant foliage; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$3 each.

Purple-Leaved Weeping Beech. Foliage deep purple. Very rare. 3 feet, \$1.25 each; 4 to 6 feet, \$2 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Norway Maple. Large, handsome with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Desirable for street, park, garden. 6 feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz.; 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 8 to 9 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50 each.

Sugar Maple. (Rock Maple). Stately growth, fine form and foliage; desirable as an avenue tree. 7 to 9 feet, 50 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

Schwedlers Maple. Young shoots and leaves bright purplish crimson. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Silver Maple. Produces quick shade; good for street planting. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. Tall, slender, graceful; drooping branches, silvery white bark, delicately cut foliage. 7 to 8 feet, \$1 each.



Kivers Purple Beech (see page 19)

with long, slender, willow branches drooping to the ground, budded on 5- to 7-foot stems. 2-year heads, \$1.25 each.

Purple Leaf Birch. Dark purple leaves and twigs; rare. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.

Sycamore Maple. Broad head and deep green foliage; free grower. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts. each; 10 feet, \$1 each.

Carolina Poplar. A handsomely formed rapid growing tree, with very large leaves. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Oriental Plane. A popular shade tree in Europe and America. Rapid grower. 8 to 9 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Teas Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head,

HARDY SHRUBS

Berberis Thunbergii. Small, oval leaves, turning crimson in autumn; bright red berries, hanging on until late in winter. 12 to 15 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. Blossoms in August and September. Named varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Deep green foliage; pure white flowers. Strong. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Althea, Variegated Leaf. Foliage marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each.

HARDY SHRUBS, continued

Tree Peony (*Paeonia arborea*). They have rare shades of color; gigantic; blooms two weeks before the herbaceous varieties. Extra strong, 3-year-old roots, at \$1.50 each.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. The flowers pure white, changing to pink and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal trusses nearly a foot long. Large plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Tree forms good heads. 18- to 24-inch stem, 50 cts. each, 2½-foot stem, very fine, 75 cts. each.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. The blooms are very large, pure snow-white. Blooms from June to August. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 15 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 12 to 15 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Japan Maple

Assorted Hardy Shrubs

3-year-old, extra fine transplanted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Azalea amoena | Philadelphus coronarius. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Azalea mollis | Philadelphus grandiflorus. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Azalea mollis Sinensis | Spiraea Anthony Waterer. | 18 to 24 in. |
| Bignonia grandiflora. | Spiraea Callosa Froebeli. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Calycanthus. | Spiraea prunifolia. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Deutzia crenata. | Spiraea Reevesii. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Deutzia gracilis. | Stephanandra flexuosa. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Deutzia rosea. | Tamarix Aestivalis. | 2 to 3 feet. |
| Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. | Weigela rosea. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Forsythia Fortunei. | Weigela, Eva Rathke. | 3 to 4 feet. |
| Forsythia viridissima. | Weigela candida. | 3 to 4 feet. |

JAPAN MAPLES

Prices, fine selected specimens with balls of dirt, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, one of each kind, \$6; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each; one of each kind, \$5

Atropurpureum. Bushy shrub; foliage dark purple, deeply cut; hardy.

Atropurpureum Dissectum. Striking and handsome; leaves beautiful rose, changing to deep maroon; deeply cut. Weeping habit.

Aureum. Golden leaf; dwarf habit.

Oshiu-Beni. Coloring similar to preceding; smaller and more deeply cut.

Sanguineum (Blood-Leaved). Dwarf and round; leaves five-lobed; crimson.

LILACS

Price, 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Villosa

Le Gaulois

Princess Alexandra

Prince of Wales

Josikæa

Lovaniensis

Ludwig Spæth

Virginalis

Rubella Plena

Rothomagensis Rubra

President Grey

Siberian White

Common White

Persian White

Persian Purple



Colorado Blue Spruce

EVERGREENS

Kosters Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage rich blue. Distinct and striking; perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, balled with dirt, \$2; 18 to 24 inches, balled with dirt, \$1.50; 12 to 18 inches, balled with dirt, \$1.

Retinospora plumosa aurea. Branches tipped with bright golden foliage, retained throughout the year. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 ea.

Retinospora plumosa. Fine, delicate green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Norway Spruce. Very hardy, pyramidal form; dark green foliage. Widely planted in the United States. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Biota aurea conspicua. Foliage intense gold. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each.

Biota aurea nana. Beautiful dwarf golden evergreen; good singly or in hedges. 2 ft, \$2.

American Arborvitæ. Desirable for screens, etc. 6 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Balled at 5 cts. per tree extra.

MAGNOLIAS

Prices, 3 to 4 feet, very fine, balled, \$2 each; 2 to 3 feet, fine stock, balled, \$1.25 each.

M. conspiciua (Chinese White). Covered in May with masses of snow-white flowers.

M. Soulangeana. Flowers white and purple. 3 to 5 inches across.

M. Lennei. Flowers dark purple, fine shape and form.

RHODODENDRONS

Dark green, glossy, persistent foliage; large, conical flowers. Select a peaty soil and supply partial shade; after the plants are set, cover ground with three inches of good manure. Water well in dry weather during spring and summer. Keep the ground mellow about the plants and see that the manure is replaced after each time of digging.

Prices for nice strong, grafted plants, well furnished with buds and packed with a good ball of earth, \$1 each. These plants run about 2 feet in height. Extra-fine stock, 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each

Comprises the best Parsons Hardy Hybrids of the following colors: Crimson, White, Rose, Pink, Purplish Rose, and Rosy Pink.

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

Wistaria Sinensis. Grows rapidly; has blue flowers in clusters. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Wistaria Sinensis alba. Pure white flowers, in clusters. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Wistaria frutescens. Pale blue flowers. 25 cts. each.

Wistaria magnifica. Flowers in clusters; a pale lilac. 25 cts. each.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japanese or Boston Ivy). Clings firmly to the smoothest surface. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Clematis paniculata. The flowers a pure white, in large clusters. 20 cts. each; extra strong, 25 cts. each.

Clematis, Hardy Hybrid Large Flowering. Brilliant colors; valuable for porch and trellis.

C. Jackmani. Intense violet. 50 cts. each.

C. Nelly Koster. Wine red; fine. 40 cts. each.

C. Henryi. The most popular of the White varieties. 40 cts. each.

Prices for fine, large roots, one of each of three kinds for \$1

ROSES]

The Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices, strong plants, field-grown, roots of every plant balled in moss, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Anna de Diesbach
Baron de Bonstetten
Captain Christy
Coquette des Alpes
Coquette des Blanches

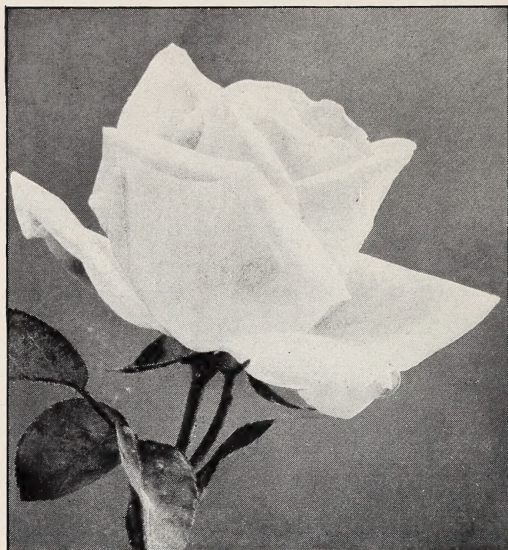
Frau Karl Druschki
General Jacqueminot
Jubilee
Magna Charta

Mrs. John Laing
Paul Neyron
Prince Camille de Rohan
Ulrich Brunner

Everblooming Hardy Roses

Prices, outdoor-grown dormant plants, roots of every plant balled in moss, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Fine plants that will bloom this year, 25 cts. each; extra heavy, 35 cts. each.



Killarney Rose

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Duchess de Brabant
Gruss an Teplitz
White La France
La France
Helen Canbier
Duchess of Albany
Killarney
American Beauty

Moss Roses

Price, strong, 25 cts. each
Henry Martin
Blanche Moreau

Rambler Roses

Fine field-grown plants,
2 feet and up

Philadelphia Rambler. 25 cts. each.

Crimson Rambler.

Extra strong 2 yr., 25c.

Pink Rambler.

Strong 2 year., 25 cts.

Yellow Rambler.

Strong 2 year, 25 cts.

Dorothy Perkins.
2 year. 25 cts. each.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (An Evergreen). 2-year plants, 15 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA, "GOLDEN GLOW." Strong plants, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GRASSES, Eulalia gracillima. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HEDGE PLANTS

American Arborvitæ. 6 feet, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$10 per 100.

Hemlock. 2 to 3 feet, \$30 per 100.

Berberis Thunbergii. 10 to 12 inches, \$10 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Vigorous and hardy; foliage deep green, bright and glossy. Will do nearly as well on poor soil as on good; is almost an evergreen, the leaves remaining on the branches nearly all winter.

	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
18 to 24 inches, the popular size.....	2 50	17 00
12 to 18 inches.....	2 00	12 50
3 to 4 feet, very heavy.....	5 00	

MAILING PRICES

WE CAN SHIP MAIL ORDERS ANY TIME DESIRED BETWEEN
OCTOBER 15 AND MAY 15

All Stock Will Be Carefully Selected, Well
Rooted, Carefully Packed, and Postage Paid

	Each	Doz.	100
Strawberries.....	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$1 00
Raspberries, new varieties.....	10	1 00	3 00
“ other varieties	10	75	2 00
Blackberries, new varieties.....	10	75	2 50
“ other varieties	05	60	2 00
Sage, Holt's Mammoth	05	50	
Currants, New Perfection.....	15	1 50	
“ other varieties	10	75	
Gooseberries, all varieties.....	15	1 50	
Grapes, general list.....	15	1 50	
“ new varieties	25	2 50	
Apples, all varieties (standard)	10	1 00	7 00
“ special varieties (dwarf).....	25	2 50	
Pears, all varieties	15	1 50	
Peaches, new varieties.....	15	1 50	
“ general list.....	10	1 00	5 00
Plums, Japan only.....	15	1 50	
Asparagus, all varieties.....	05	50	1 50
Quinces, all varieties	10	1 00	6 00
Mulberries, all varieties.....	20	1 50	
Chestnuts, all kinds.....	15	1 50	
Walnuts, all kinds.....	20	2 00	
Pecans, Louisiana Paper Shell.....	25	2 50	
Hardy Shrubs, all except Tree Peonies.....	25	2 50	
Tree Peonies, all colors	1 50		
Grasses, Gracillima.....	15	1 50	
Roses, Dwarf Crimson Rambler	20	2 00	
“ Hybrid Perpetual	25	2 50	
“ Everblooming Hardy.....	30	3 00	
“ Ramblers	25	2 50	
Climbing Vines, Wistaria (except Magnifica)	20	2 00	
Wistaria, Magnifica.....	25		
Clematis paniculata	20	2 00	
“ Large-flowering	40		
Ampelopsis, Veitchii.....	15	1 50	
Field Corn, Black's Early	30 cts. per qt...		
California Privet, 12 inches	05	30	2 00

Try some of these small plants and trees.

The Roses are particularly fine and are not measly little potted plants. They are all outdoor grown.

The Apple trees are such as we are planting in our own orchards.



VILLAGE
NURSERIES

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

HARVESTING STAYMAN'S WINESAP