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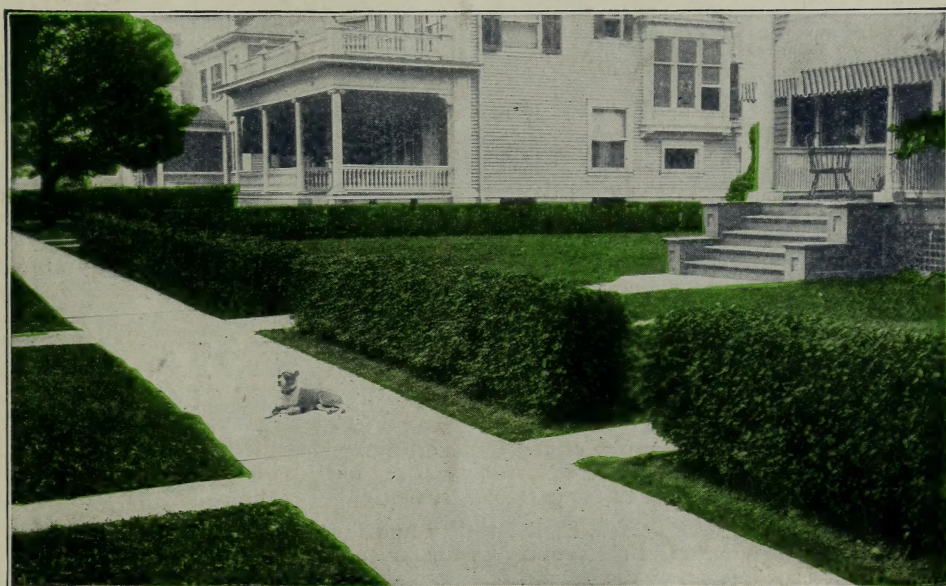
T. W. RICE

GENEVA, N. Y.

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WHOLESALE

NURSEYMAN



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE



To Our Patrons

We take pleasure in presenting herewith the latest edition of our General Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, describing and pricing the various fruit trees, vines, shrubs, roses, etc., grown and for sale in our Nurseries. We extend to our many patrons our sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and hope that we may continue to receive their valued orders.

Before You Order, Please Read Carefully

HOW TO ORDER—Make out your order on detachable order sheet in back of catalogue. Fill out order blank as carefully as possible, giving **Name, Address, Railroad and Express Co.** If Post Office address is different from Railroad station, be sure to give **Both**. If directions are omitted, we will forward according to our own judgment. Small orders go cheaper by express, large orders by freight. Always state size desired in each case. Mail to us in the enclosed self-addressed envelope, with remittance.

TERMS—Cash with order, except in large orders, when satisfactory reference is given, and then the order must be accompanied by one-fourth cash. We will ship stock C. O. D. providing one-fourth cash accompanies order.

REMITTANCE—Should be made by either Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Letter.

RATES—Less than ten of a variety always at single rates. Over ten and less than 40 of the same variety at 10 rates. 10 rate will not be given to a lot of ten or more, composed of several varieties. The ten must all be of the same variety. Over 40 and less than 300 of the same variety at 100 rates. 100 rate will not be given to a lot of 30 or more, composed of several varieties; the 40 must all be of the same variety. Over 300 of the same variety at 1,000 rates. 1,000 rate will not be given on a lot of 300 or more composed of several varieties. The 300 must all be of the same variety. Where no 1,000 rate is given, 100 rate always governs.

GUARANTEE—While we take the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we hereby guarantee, that if any part of stock delivered does not prove true to name as ordered, to replace it free of charge, or refund the money paid for it, that being the measure of damages for a breach of contract.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—Inquire of any Commercial Agency, First National Bank of Geneva or any merchant in Geneva. Our best advertisements are our pleased customers, and we cannot afford to give unsatisfactory service to our patrons. If we please you, tell your friends, if not, tell us.

OUR TREES—Are clean, healthy, hardy, thrifty and first class in every respect. Our trees are grown near Geneva, a section of the country widely famed for producing the finest trees. Growing and handling our own trees, we can guarantee them to be first class of the different sizes as specified. There has never been any San Jose Scale or any other tree disease found in our nurseries. Our trees are inspected by state authorities every year, and an official certificate of their freedom from disease accompanies each shipment.

SHIPPING SEASONS—Our Spring shipping season opens in March and continues along in May. In the Fall, we start shipping about October 1st and continue to about December 1st.

T. W. RICE, Geneva, N. Y.

Buying Choice Trees and Plants by Mail

A great portion of our business is transacted through the mails. The planter in California can purchase with as great an assurance of satisfaction as if he personally selected his trees and plants.

Trees and Plants ordered are personally selected. One from our office, who has spent a lifetime in the business, carefully selects the trees and plants and follows instructions closely.

Our method of packing enables us to ship to remote sections with great success. We believe that we give more attention to digging and packing than is customary.

Our Mail Order Trees and Plants are flourishing in localities where the smoke of the railroad engine is never seen, and at other distant points where railroad charges would deter you from ordering.

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DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 ft.
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10 ft.
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 ft.
Pears, Dwarf.....	10 ft.
Peaches	16 to 18 ft.
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18 ft.
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 ft.
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 ft.
Plums	16 to 20 ft.
Quinces	10 to 12 ft.
Grapes	8 by 10 ft.
Currants	3 by 5 ft.
Gooseberries	3 by 5 ft.
Raspberries, Red	3 by 6 ft.
Raspberries, Black	3 by 6 ft.
Blackberries	5 by 7 ft.
Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½ ft.
Strawberries, in beds	1½ by 1½ ft.
Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ ft.
Asparagus, in field.....	1 by 3 ft.

TREES AND PLANTS TO THE ACRE

2 feet each way	10,890
3 feet each way	4,840
4 feet each way	2,723
5 feet each way	1,742
6 feet each way	1,210
8 feet each way	680
10 feet each way	430
12 feet each way	302
15 feet each way	194
18 feet each way	135
20 feet each way	110
25 feet each way	70
30 feet each way	48
33 feet each way	40
40 feet each way	28

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

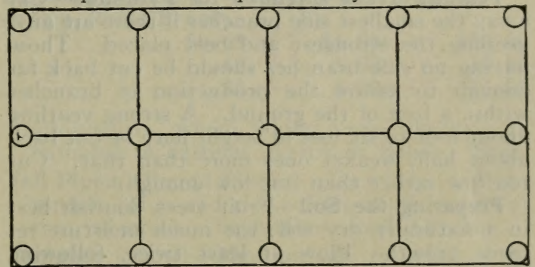
HOW TO SET OUT AN ORCHARD

There are two ways to lay out an orchard: First, the old method of planting in squares, which is the one so generally used in the past; and second, the new triangular method (recommended by Prof. J. E. Wickson and others), which is far better. By the old method trees were planted on the four corners of a square; by the triangular method the trees are planted on the three corners of an equal-sided triangle, and are so placed that the trees of any row are opposite the open spaces of the two rows adjoining it. By referring to the illustration at the bottom of this page it will be seen that in both

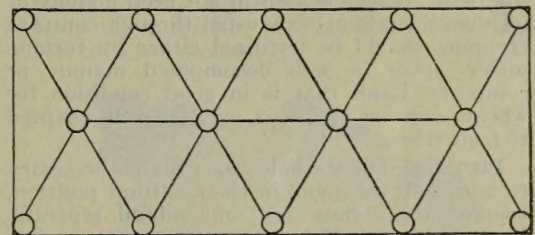
methods the trees are equally distant, but in the triangular method the trees in the center rows are opposite the open spaces in the top and bottom rows, and because of this fact the center row can be planted closer to the top and bottom rows, and at the same time all trees will be the required distance apart. This method also permits of the cultivation in three directions instead of two, as in the old way. Lastly, it accommodates a greater number of trees to the acre, which is explained in the following table.

	Old or Sq.	New or
	Method	Triangular
Trees to Acre		Method
	Trees to Acre	Trees to Acre

Trees planted 30 ft. apart ea. way	49	58
Trees planted 24 ft. apart ea. way	75	90
Trees planted 20 ft. apart ea. way	108	128



SQUARE METHOD



TRIANGULAR METHOD

AGE FOR BEARING

The age at which different trees come into bearing varies greatly with different varieties. However, the average time after planting is

Apples, Standard	4 to 5 yrs.
Apples, Crab	2 to 3 yrs.
Pears, Standard	3 to 4 yrs.
Pears, Dwarf.....	2 yrs.
Cherries	3 to 4 yrs.
Peaches	2 and 3 yrs.
Plums.....	3 to 4 yrs.
Currants	2 yrs.
Grapes	2 yrs.
Quinces	3 to 4 yrs.
Blackberries	2 yrs.
Gooseberries	2 yrs.
Raspberries	2 yrs.

Roses usually bloom season after planting.

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Preparing the Trees—In removing the tree in the nursery row, no matter how carefully the work is done a portion of the roots are broken and the balance that existed in the tree is destroyed. To make up for this, remove the broken or mutilated portions so as to leave the ends round and smooth. Never plant a tree exactly as it is received from the nursery until it has been thoroughly examined and the necessary pruning done. Proper pruning is determined by the size, form and condition of the tree.

Dwarf Trees—Trees of two or three years' growth and having a number of side branches should be pruned with an eye to the growth and the form desired. Cut the branches into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones about one-half, those in the middle still shorter and the uppermost ones to within three or four buds of their base. The leader should be cut back about one-half. Closer pruning is needed on trees that have been dried or injured by exposure.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids—Cut away the smallest side branches if there are any, keeping the strongest and best placed. Those having no side branches should be cut back far enough to assure the production of branches within a foot of the ground. A strong yearling about four to six feet in height may be cut back about half, weaker ones more than that. Cut too low rather than not low enough.

Preparing the Soil—Fruit trees flourish best in a naturally dry soil; too much moisture retards growth. Plow at least twice, following the common plow the second time with the subsoil plow. Fresh lands will not need manure or fertilizers, but lands exhausted through constant cropping should be fertilized either by turning under clover or well decomposed manure or compost. Land that is in good condition for wheat, corn or potatoes will be well adapted to fruit trees.

Planting—Dig the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Have the tree held in an upright position while the earth is shovelled in, the best soil being sifted in among the roots. Make sure that all the roots come in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, pour in water to wash the soil around the roots; then fill up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. It is only necessary to use water in dry weather.

Don't plant too deep; the trees should stand about the way they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should be planted so that all the stock is below the ground, only the graft appearing above the surface.

Staking—Extra tall trees or those much exposed to the wind should be supported by a stake. Take care that no chafing of the tender bark occurs.

Mulching—After the tree is set, cover the ground within a radius of two to three feet with five or six inches of manure or litter. This mulching is necessary in dry ground and is good practice in spring and fall planting.

Pruning—All fruit trees require more or less pruning from year to year. While the tree is young the head should be formed, and unnecessary branches taken out. The best time to prune is late in the winter or in early spring, when no more severe weather is anticipated.

Carrying Stock through the Winter—The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general. It is a more favorable time than spring, because the stock has just entered into dormant condition. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be procured in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring.

To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Care of Stock Injured by Frost or Long Exposure—Place the unopened packages in a cellar or any cool place that is free from frost. Leave them there until the stock is thawed out. It can then be unpacked and planted or "heeled in".

If dried out from long exposure, bury in the ground, or soak in water from 12 to 24 hours. Prune such stock more closely than ordinarily.

Spraying Treated on Pages 28 - 30.

BIG BARGAIN IN APPLES

Splendid 2 year, 4½ to 6 ft. trees, 12 for \$2.70.

2 Northern Spy, 2 York Imperial, 2 Winter Banana, 2 Wealthy, 2 Ben Davis, 1 Talman Sweet,
1 N. W. Greening

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE, \$2.70—(Regular Price, \$3.30).

APPLE TREES

THE APPLE IS "KING OF FRUITS"

NO OTHER fruit succeeds over so wide a range of territory and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a return to the grower in proportion to time and money expended upon its production. With proper selection of varieties, location of soil, and subsequent intelligent management, there can be but little risk in planting the apple, which is no longer a luxury but a staple article of food. The apple has few rivals among cultivated fruits. Its mild and pleasant acid is a panacea for many of the ills that the human race is heir to. What fruit can be more pleasant to the palate or more beautiful to the eye than the rich ripe apple when plucked fresh from the tree, or what more luscious and healthful when cooked? Who does not remember with extreme delight the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream or the apple dumpling or apple pie "that mother used to make"?

Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frost. In planting an apple or other orchard the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn; then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or staking sticks.

PRICES OF APPLE AND CRABS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Largest size, XXX, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.35 ⁰³⁰	\$3.25 ²⁷⁰	\$30.00 ²⁵⁰⁰
Medium size, XX, 4½ to 6 ft. ....	.30 ²⁵	2.75 ²²⁵	25.00 ²⁰⁰⁰
Smaller size, X, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.25 ²⁰	2.25 ¹⁷⁵	20.00 ¹⁶⁰⁰

PRICES OF RARE VARIETIES: McIntosh, Baldwin, Duchess, Wealthy, Winter Banana, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty.

Largest size, XXX, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.45 ⁰³⁵	\$4.00 ³²⁵	\$35.00 ³⁰⁰⁰
Medium size, XX, 4½ to 6 ft. ....	.40 ³⁰	3.50 ²⁷⁵	30.00 ²⁵⁰⁰
Smaller size, X, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.35 ²⁵	3.00 ²²⁵	25.00 ²⁰⁰⁰

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest—Medium size; pale yellow, with a mild fine flavor and popular as a dessert and cooking Apple. Ripens early and is long in season. Very productive. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry (Red Strawberry)—Good bearer, fruit medium size, mostly covered with deep red. Tender, mild flavor. Middle to end of August.

Red Astrachan—Tree hardy and regular bearer. Fruit large, roundish, crimson; first rate quality. Very early. July and August.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet; a desirable eating Apple; productive. August.

Yellow Transparent—Very early Russian Apple; good quality and decided merit. Color when ripe pale yellow. Earliest of all Apples, of a mild, pleasant yet sprightly flavor. It bears abundantly and at an extremely early age. Three year trees in the nursery rows frequently produce fine fruit. It should be in every home garden.

William's Favorite—Medium, roundish; flesh yellowish-white; flavor mild and pleasant. Abundant bearer. Popular in Massachusetts. August to September.

AUTUMN APPLES

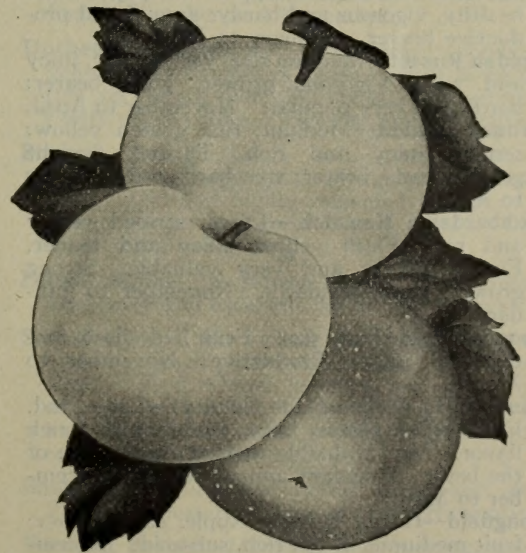
Alexander—A Russian Apple; very large, deep red or crimson; extremely hardy. Ripens September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A Russian Apple; medium to large size; skin yellow streaked with red; flesh white, juicy and slightly sub-acid, ripening in fall. Vigorous grower, bears

abundantly when young; very hardy. Is valuable in extreme North or South. Sept.

Fall Pippin (Pound Pippin)—Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich. Fine in all localities; tree vigorous. September and October.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy-white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Does well in the North. Valuable for market. November to January.



Yellow Transparent

Wealthy

Alexander

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; very productive. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow with beautiful red cheek. Tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Good market variety. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet—Large, round, russet Apple, sweet and crisp. Vigorous, rapid, upright grower. September to November.

Red Bietigheimer—German variety. Fruit large, pale green color. Flesh white, sub-acid. Abundant bearer. Early fall. September.

St. Lawrence—Large, yellowish, striped with red. Flesh is white and of good quality. Valuable in Canada and Northern States. October.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. Very popular in most of the Northern States and Canada. January to April.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin), (Kentucky Streak), etc.—Large, roundish, yellow. Striped and of good quality; late keeper. Highly esteemed in West and Southwest. December to March.

Bismarck—Originated in New Zealand; tree short, stocky; fruit large, handsome, yellow overspread with crimson. Good keeper. October to January.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Fruit good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive. Flesh pale yellow, fine grain; tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Excellent shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; annual and productive bearer. January to May.

Golden Russet—Medium size; very tender, juicy and rich. Vigorous grower, good bearer; hardy and very popular. November to April.

Grimes Golden—Medium; rich golden yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Thrifty, upright grower; early bearer; tree hardy. November to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow and red. Flesh yellow, juicy and tender. Finest quality and very valuable. Strong grower, bears regularly. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size. Fruit red; flesh tender and juicy. Productive. November to March.

King (King of Tompkins County)—Large, red. Flesh rather coarse, juicy, tender, with a rich flavor. Very valuable market Apple; one of the best. Abundant annual bearer. December to March.

Longfield—Hardy Russian Apple; early bearer; fruit medium. Flesh rich, sub-acid. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profit-

able and valuable varieties. Resembles Winesap, only a third larger. December to April.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow with brownish-red side. Flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to June.

McIntosh Red—Hardy Canadian Apple. Medium, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy. Good annual bearer. November to February.

North Western Greening—Originated in Wisconsin. Tree straight, thrifty grower, very hardy. Early and annual bearer. Fruit large, smooth, yellowish-green. Very attractive and desirable. November to May.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, ribbed, specked and covered with crimson. Flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree should be kept pruned. December to June.

Pewaukee—Medium, round, bright yellow, striped with red; juicy, sub-acid. Strong grower, hardy; valuable North and South. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, greenish yellow; tender, rich and juicy. Vigorous grower. November to March.

Peerless—Originated in Minnesota. Quality of the fruit is excellent. For a severe climate, where we require hardy, blight-proof and productive trees, the apple that most nearly meets the requirements is the Peerless.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; good bearer. December to May.

Roxbury Russet (Boston Russet)—Large, greenish yellow, covered with bright russet; moderately juicy, sub-acid. January to June.

Spitzenburg—Medium, deep red; flesh yellow, sub-acid. Poor grower. November to April.

Stark—Esteemed as a long keeper and valuable market variety. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow. Shaded from light to dark red. Flesh yellowish, juicy and mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Stayman Winesap—Medium, yellowish-green; flesh tinged with yellow; tender, juicy, sub-acid. December to May.

Sutton Beauty—Large, roundish; skin waxen-yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh tender, sub-acid. Good quality and remarkable keeper. Tree vigorous grower; very productive. Valuable market variety. December and January.

Talman Sweet—Medium, pale yellow, fine grained; very sweet. Hardy and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium, roundish; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive; bears very young. November to February.

Wealthy—Originated in Minnesota. Hardy, vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, yellow shaded with red. Flesh white stained with red; juicy and sub-acid. Does well in nearly all sections. Most desirable fall and early winter variety. Extremely hardy. October to February.

STANDARD PEARS

PEARs do best in a strong loam, but succeed well in a variety of soils and on almost any land that will produce good vegetables or grain. There is always a greater demand than supply of Pears of all varieties. Bartlett is, of course, the leading Pear and calls for the highest price in the market. By a careful selection of varieties the Pear season can be extended from July to February. Pear growing has been checked until lately by blight, which has affected this kind of tree, but this condition need not exist in the future. Dr. Waite, a practical Pear specialist, who has done much for the industry in the West, has shown that this blight can be controlled. Bulletins on this subject may be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Order of Ripening in Pears

Varieties of Pears we offer ripen in the [following order: Koonce, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Worden-Seckel, Anjou, Duchess, Kieffer and Lawrence. Following is a list of the best known varieties of Pears and prices of each:

PRICES OF STANDARD PEARS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Largest size, XXX, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.40 ⁰³ ₅	\$3.50 ³² ₅	\$30.00 ²⁵ ₀₀
Medium size, XX, 4½ to 6 ft. ....	.35 ³⁰ ₀	3.00 ²⁷ ₅	25.00 ²⁰ ₀₀
Smaller size, X, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.30 ²⁵ ₀	2.50 ²² ₅	20.00 ¹⁵ ₀₀

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—One of the popular Pears. Large, irregular in form; clear yellow with often a beautiful blush next the sun. Very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower; bears abundantly. Very popular. Middle to last of September.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; pale lemon-yellow, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery. Earlier than Bartlett. Very hardy. Good grower and very productive. In season during August and September. Fruit should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the trees.

Koonce—Fruit large, tender and sweet, fine flavor. Free from blight; good grower and hardy. July.

AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Clairgeau—Large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Very handsome and attractive. Flesh yellowish, melting. Keeps a long time after being gathered. Tree early, abundant bearer. Valuable market fruit. November to January.

Beurre de Anjou—Excellent market variety. Fruit large, light green, russet and red cheeked; rich, melting, excellent flavor. Fine grower; good keeper. Productive. One of the finest Pears. October and November.

Duchess de Angouleme—Good variety; greenish yellow with patches of russet. Best as dwarf tree, on Quince root. Strong vigorous grower. Fruits when young. October and November.

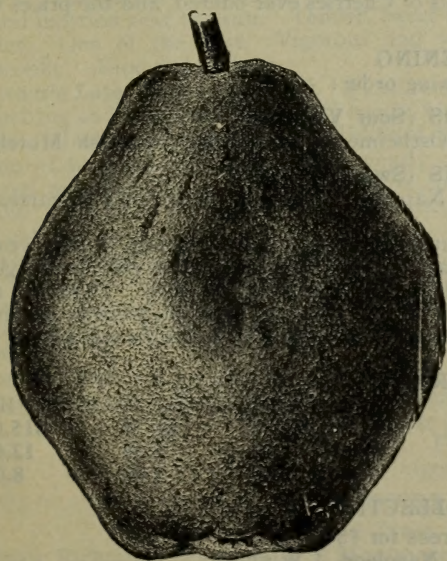
Flemish Beauty—Large size; greenish-yellow and brown; large spots of russet; rich and juicy. Old and highly esteemed variety. A strong grower and great bearer; hardy. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, pale green; very juicy and excellent flavor. Sept. to Oct.

Seckel—One of the richest and finest varieties known. Small yellowish-russet, with red cheek. Flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. A most prolific bearer. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium size; round; russet and red. Fine for dessert. October and November.

Vermont Beauty—Medium; flesh melting, good quality; hardy and very productive. October and November.



Duchess

Kieffer Hybrid—Large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russet. Very handsome. Flesh is white, buttery and juicy. Very valuable for canning purposes. Commands the highest price on the market. Tree is a vigorous grower, early and regular bearer, extremely hardy. Immensely productive; bears young. September to November.

WINTER PEARS

Dana's Hovey—Medium to small. Rich cinnamon russet. Melting, buttery, juicy. Hardy, vigorous, productive. Ripens in December, keeps till February.

Lincoln Coreless—Good grower, hardy and free from disease. Usually no core or seeds. Very large, highly colored and handsome; flesh yellow.

Mount Vernon—Medium, bright russet; flesh yellow and juicy. Early and abundant bearer. Midwinter.

DWARF PEARS

Profit—It is claimed that there is more money in Dwarf Pears at \$1.00 per barrel than in Apples at \$2.00.

PRICES OF DWARF PEARS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft., XXX,	25c	\$2.00	\$14.00
2 to 3 ft., XX,	20c	1.50	11.00

BEST DWARF VARIETIES

Bartlett—Summer.

Beurre de Anjou—Winter.

Clapp's Favorite—Very early.

Duchess—Late Fall, fine.

Howell—Early Fall.

Seckel—Late Fall.

STANDARD PEAR COLLECTION

2 Bartlett, 2 Seckel, 2 Clapp's Favorite

6 First-class, medium size Pear Trees.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE, 90c.—(Regular Price, \$1.35).

CHERRIES

THE CHERRY being a very hardy tree will thrive on nearly any good soil, but does best in a warm, dry, sandy, gravelly or clay loam. The most important thing is to have the soil dry; no other fruit is so greatly injured by excessive moisture as is the Cherry.

The Cherry is one of the most profitable, if not the most profitable of all the fruits that are grown. More and more the fruit growers of the country are taking up its culture and enormous profits are being realized from young orchards.

This variety of fruit trees requires so little care and cultivation that there is practically no cost or labor to keep up an orchard. Hence greater profits from the fruits.

Cherries are divided into two classes, sweet and sour; sweets being called Hearts and Bigarreaus, the sours Dukes and Morellos. The sweets attain a larger size than the sours but are not as hardy and are more likely to be injured by bursting of the bark.

We have for sale this Spring some of the finest blocks of Cherries ever offered, and the prices we are quoting ought to make this a record Cherry year.

ORDER OF RIPENING

The varieties of Cherries we offer ripen in the following order:

DUKES AND MORELLOS (Sour Varieties)

Dyehouse, May Duke, Early Richmond, Olivet, Ostheime, Montmorency, English Morello.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS (Sweet Varieties)

Gov. Wood, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon, Lambert, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Centennial, Bing, Windsor.

Having several large blocks of Cherry Trees, about 65,000 trees in all to dispose of this year, we are offering them at a very low price. This bargain will last only until lot is sold, no longer. We advise our customers to order early and take advantage of this opportunity. Trees are all two years old, carefully graded and first-class in their sizes. We take great pleasure in offering these trees and have prepared for a rush of orders from customers who will take advantage of this offer.

PRICES OF CHERRIES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Largest Size, XXX, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Medium Size, XX, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.30	2.50	20.00
Smaller Size, X, 2 to 4 ft. . . . .	.20	1.75	15.00

SWEET CHERRY COLLECTION

Six two-year-old, XXX trees for 75c.

2 Black Tartarian, 2 Gov. Wood, 1 Napoleon, 1 Windsor

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE, 75c.—(Regular Price, \$1.05).



Black Tartarian

SWEET

Black Eagle—Large; deep purple, tender, rich and highly flavored. Tree vigorous, hardy and moderately productive. Early in July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish-black. Tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree is remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower. Immense bearer. Ripens last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Coe's Transparent—Medium; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun. Tender, sweet and fine. One of the best. Vigorous and very prolific. Ripe end of June.

Downer's Late—Large; light red. Flesh tender, melting and excellent. Tree very hardy, vigorous and uniformly productive. Middle of July.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow nearly covered with light red. Flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent. Vigorous and productive. Last of June.

Governor Wood—One of the finest light colored Cherries. Fruit roundish and light yellow, nearly covered with red. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit hangs well on tree. Last of June.

Mercer—Tree a good grower. Very hardy and profuse bearer. Fruit dark red. Season early.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—Largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, excellent flavor. Tree vigorous

and very productive. Fine canner. Ripe early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large; pale amber, light red in sun. Flesh firm, sweet and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Ripe in June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Good size; rich deep black. Flesh dark, tender, juicy. Abundant bearer. Good table Cherry.

Windsor—Introduced from Canada. Tree hardy, very vigorous and prolific. Very valuable late variety for family or market use. Fruit large, liver color. Flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Trees grow rapidly and come into bearing at an early age. Ripe in July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun. Flesh firm, juicy, rich and highly flavored. Tree vigorous, excellent bearer. Very popular. July.

SOUR

Baldwin—Fruit very large, very dark yet almost transparent, flavor slightly sub-acid. Sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Early, vigorous, very productive.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit. Very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before Early Richmond. Better quality and quite as productive.

Early Richmond—One of the most popular of acid Cherries. Not surpassed for hardiness and cooking purposes. Fruit medium size, round, dark red. Flesh melting, juicy and acid. Tree slender; greatest bearer. Fruit ripens in June.

English Morello—Large; dark red, nearly black. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree dwarf and slender. Very valuable. July.

Louis Phillipe—Large; rich dark red. Flesh red, tender, juicy; mild, sub-acid flavor. Extra hardy. Vigorous grower and very productive.

May Duke—Large, heart shaped, deep red. Sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous, fruitful. Very productive. Ripens over a long period. June.

Montmorency—Good size, fine flavored, bright, clear, shining red. Tree very hardy and immense bearer; commences to fruit while very young. Very hardy; valuable in northern latitudes. Fruit ripens about a week later than Early Richmond. (See front cover.)

Olivet—One of the most popular varieties. Fruit large, shining, deep red; tender, rich, mild, sub-acid. Largest of the sour varieties. Table fruit as well as canner. We recommend this as one of the best of all Cherries.

Ostheim—Large, roundish. Flesh liver color; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Very hardy. Ripens middle of July.

Wragg—Large; bright red. Stalk very long. Rich. Most valuable late Cherry.

CHERRY COLLECTION

12 Trees, 5 to 7 ft. for \$1.50.

2 Early Richmond (Early Sour), 2 Montmorency (Medium early sour), 2 English Morello (Late sour), 2 Black Tartarian (Medium sweet), 2 Gov. Wood (Earliest sweet), 2 Napoleon Bigarreau (Late sweet).

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE, \$1.50—(Regular Price, \$2.09).

PLUMS

THE Plum does best on a strong, clay soil, dry and well drained. Here it grows the most thriftily and with cultivation suffers least from "Curculio" or "Black Knot". There is little trouble in keeping the trees free from insects and disease. After the blossoms have fallen spread a sheet on the ground under the tree. Then jar the tree so as to shake down the stung fruit and insects. These should be burned. This should be done every day for a week or more and it is important that it be done early in the morning.

Following is a list of the more common and market varieties of Plums and a description of each, together with prices:

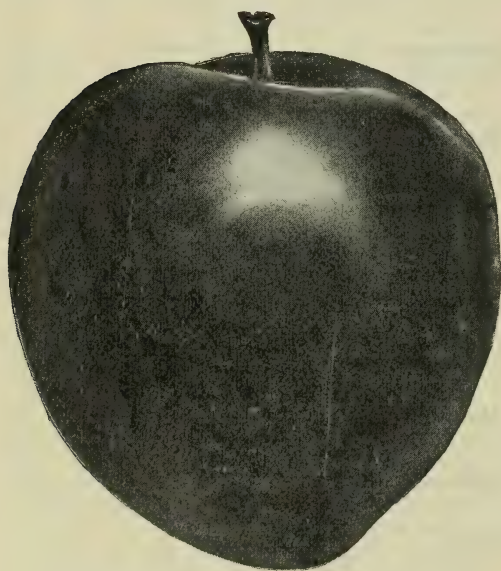
ORDER OF RIPENING

The varieties of plums we offer ripen in the following order: Red June, Abundance, Climax, Bradshaw, Moore's Arctic, Imperial Gage, Shiro, Burbank, Lombard, Shipper's Pride, Gueii, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Wickson, Grand Duke, Monarch, German Prune, Italian Prune, York State, Shropshire Damson.

PRICES OF PLUMS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Largest size, XXX, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.35-0.35	\$3.25-2.75	30.00-25.00
Medium size, XX, 4 to 6 ft.	.30-.25	2.75-2.25	25.00-20.00
Smaller size, X, 3 to 4 ft.	.25-.20	2.00-1.75	20.00-15.00

All trees carefully graded and first-class in fruit.



Red June

Gueii—Very large; deep bluish-purple. Flesh yellowish and sweet. A great early bearer. Hardy and rapid grower. September.

Imperial Gage—Medium size; yellow, juicy, rich. Productive and strong grower. Aug.

Lombard—One of the most popular of all Plums. Medium size; violet-red. Flesh yellow and juicy. Tree very vigorous; good bearer. September.

Monarch—Large, roundish-oval; purplish-blue. Freestone. Good quality for home or the market. October.

Moore's Arctic—Medium; purplish-black. Juicy and sweet. Very hardy. August.

Pond's Seedling—A magnificent Plum; light red changing to violet. Flesh rather coarse. Vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most popular in cultivation.

Reine Claude—Very large; fine flavor; roundish-oval. Greenish marked with red in the sun. Last of September.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety; fine for preserving. Larger and much more desirable than the common Damson. Very reliable and abundant bearer. Tree vigorous grower and very hardy. October.

Shippers Pride—Large, nearly round; dark purple; very showy. Quality fine; juicy and sweet. Unusually good shipper. Very hardy and productive. Ripens from first to middle of September.

Yellow Egg—Very large and beautiful. A little coarse; excellent for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Weaver—Large; purple. Very prolific, fine quality; good bearer. Extremely hardy. Sept.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance—Fruit large, showy and good; best of the Japan varieties. Amber colored, turning to bright cherry red. Flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, delicious. Freestone. Strong upright grower. Immensely productive. Aug.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red. Flesh juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Valuable for market. August.

De Soto—Medium; bright red. Sweet and rich. Hardy and productive. Popular in West and North.

Fellemburg—Medium; dark blue. Rich and juicy. Fine for drying. Last of September.

German Prune—Large, long, oval; dark purple. Flesh fine quality, rich and juicy. Very best Plum for drying. Tree upright grower and vigorous. The most productive variety. Ripe in September.

Burbank—Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening from ten to fourteen days later. Tree spreading, vigorous grower; very hardy, bears very young. One of the best market varieties. Late August.

Hale—Upright grower; fruit large, bright orange. Ripens in September.

Red June—Fruit medium to large; dark red.

Flesh light yellow, slightly sub-acid. Tree hardy, upright and productive. First of Aug.

October Purple—Fruit large; dark maroon; fine flavor. Tree good grower. Middle of Sept.

Satsuma—Large; purplish-red; flesh juicy, dark red. Hardy and vigorous. August.

Wickson—Large; carmine. Stone small; flesh sweet. September.

BARGAIN PLUM COLLECTION

2 Abundance, 3 Bradshaw, 2 Wickson, 2 Burbank, 3 Lombard
12 Plum trees, 2 year, 4 to 6 ft.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE, \$1.80—(Regular Price, \$2.40).

PEACHES

PEACH growing is to-day a great industry and there are a great many young orchards being planted throughout the country. The ease with which these trees may be cultivated, their freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, together with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes.

To keep the trees in good shape it is necessary that they should be pruned yearly, all the dead and useless wood cut out and light and air let in.

Following is a list of the more common and most profitable varieties of Peaches:

ORDER OF RIPENING

Carman, Early Rivers, Greensboro, Champion, Mt. Rose, Early Crawford, Niagara, Old Mixon, Crosby, Fitzgerald, Elberta, Hill's Chili, Crawford's Late, Chair's Choice and Beer's Smock.

PRICES OF PEACHES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Largest size, XXX, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0.25 <i>0.20</i>	\$2.00 <i>1.75</i>	\$15.00 <i>12.00</i>
Medium size, XX, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.20 <i>.16</i>	1.75 <i>1.40</i>	12.00 <i>9.00</i>
Smaller size, X, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.15 <i>.12</i>	1.25 <i>1.00</i>	9.00 <i>7.00</i>

Carman—New, hardy, rot-proof Peach. Large, oblong; pale yellow with deep blush. Skin tough. Juicy and fine flavor. Very hardy and productive. Clingstone. August.

Champion—Very large; some specimens over ten inches in circumference. Hardy and productive. Freestone. Ripens in August.

Crawford Early—Very large; yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious. Very vigorous and productive. One of the best early yellow Peaches. Early September. Freestone.

Crawford Late—Fruit large size; yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September. Freestone.

Chair's Choice—Deep yellow, red cheek. Flesh yellow. Ripens in October. Freestone.]

Crosby—Large; yellow, extremely delicious. Tree hardy and productive. Middle of Sept.

Early Rivers—Large; pale, straw yellow, delicate pink cheek. Middle of August. Freestone.

Elberta—Among Peaches Elberta takes the lead for beauty, size and quality. Larger than Crawford's Early. One of the finest freestone Peaches. Follows Early Crawford. Best market Peach known.



Stump

Fitzgerald—Native seedling; larger than Crawford. Freestone, best quality. Great bearer; fruits very young, nearly always second year after planting. Valuable in North. Ripens after Crawford Early.

Foster—Resembles the Early Crawford in general character and appearance. Freestone.

Globe—Rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit very large. Flesh firm, juicy, yellow crimson near pit. Fine quality, freestone. September.

Hill's Chili—Medium; deep yellow shaded with dark red. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Good market variety. First of September. Freestone.

Kalamazoo—Large; yellow; good quality. Very productive. Popular in Michigan.

Mountain Rose—Large; red. Flesh white, excellent; one of the best early Peaches. Should be in every collection. Freestone. First of August.

Niagara—Originated in Western New York; surpasses Elberta and Crawford in flavor, color, quality and vigor. Ripens between Crawford and Elberta.

Salway—Large; deep yellow, red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy. Freestone. October.

Smock—Large size; light orange yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and rich; freestone. October.

Stevens' Rareripe—Large, yellowish-white. Flesh white, juicy. Later than Late Crawford. Freestone. September and October.

Stump of the World—Very large, roundish; skin white with bright red cheek. Flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. End of September.

Wager—Medium; yellow with red cheek. Rich and sweet. Good keeper and shipper. Fine canner. Vigorous and sure cropper. Freestone. Early September.

Willett—Bright yellow, mostly covered with red. Flesh juicy and rich. Freestone. September.

Yellow St. John—Large; yellow with deep red cheek. Flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. Bears young. Ripens before Early Crawford.

QUINCES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft., XXX	35c	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., XX	30c	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft., X	25c	2.00	15.00

Bourgeat—Productive, healthy and thrifty; fruit large, smooth, golden yellow, best quality, tender; ripens after the Orange.

Champion—Very large size; rich, golden yellow when ripe; a great bearer; very late. Nov.

Orange—Very large; bright golden yellow, fine quality; flesh firm, cooks tender. October.

Rea's Mammoth—Very large, bright golden yellow, fine quality; ripens very early; very prolific. October.

APRICOTS

Apricots are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between Cherries and Peaches; very much like the Peach in outward appearance, but like the Plum in quality and texture. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there is no other large fruit. Prices, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Alexander—Large, oblong, orange yellow, spotted red; sweet, juicy, early; very good. Prolific. Russian.

Harris—Uniformly large and oval; golden yellow with red cheek; flesh rich and delicious. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens middle of July.

J. L. Budd—Tree a vigorous grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as an almond; the best variety. Aug.

Moorpark—Large, round, deep orange or brownish-red in sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy; tree vigorous, but forming a short, stout growth. Early August.

GRAPES

THESE require a warm, well drained soil, deeply worked and manured. Should be grown on a slope to the south or west, as they require lots of sun. Plant eight to sixteen feet apart, according to variety, in rows ten feet apart. Plants should be thoroughly pruned in November or December when the wood is ripe. Enormous profits have been realized from this fruit. Vines produce 40 to 50 pounds of fruit the fourth year from planting. An acre holds 680 vines. Following is a list of the more common, productive and hardy varieties:

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES

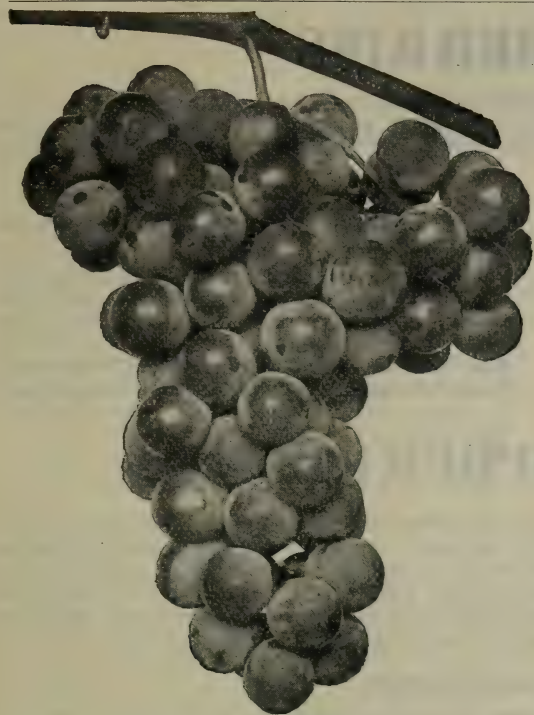
Each 12c; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100; \$60.00 per 1,000.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15) (Red)—Berries very large, thick skin; pulp soft, sweet; very vigorous, ripens early.

Brighton—The best flavored Red Grape in cultivation.

CONCORD—DECIDEDLY THE MOST POPULAR GRAPE in America. There are

more Concords planted by vineyardists than all other varieties combined. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety. Price, 3 for 25c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$6.00; 1,000, \$45.00.



Concord

BIG BARGAIN GRAPE VINE COLLECTION
 8 Vines for 75c.—2 Diamond, 2 Concord, 2 Worden, 2 Salem
 All two-year-old, first-class grape vines
SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE, 75c.

CURRENTS

CURRENTS are the most profitable of small fruits. An acre yields from 200 to 250 bushels of fruit, bringing a price of \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel. Plants should be set in rows four feet each way, allowing plenty of light and air. For protection against the currant worm dust a little white hellebore powder over the bushes when the leaves are damp. Do this as soon as worms appear.

Cherry—Strong grower, fruit very large. Each, 10c; 12 for 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Fay's Prolific—Extra large stems and berries uniform in size. Easy to pick; exceedingly productive. Bush vigorous, but not as strong grower as some varieties. Each, 10c; 12 for 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—One of the best black Currants; fruit large, produces abundantly. Each, 10c; 12 for 75c; 100, \$6.00.

Perfection—In color it is a beautiful bright red, a size larger than the Fay; clusters average longer and the size of berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants we have ever known; quality is superior to anything in the market, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. Each, 15c; 12 for \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.

Red Cross—Much superior to Fay's in every respect. It is the most vigorous grower of all Currants we have tested. Each, 10c; 12 for 75c; 100, \$6.00.

White Grape—The largest and most productive white Currant grown; flavor sweet; fine for table. Each, 10c; 12 for 75c; 100, \$6.00.

Campbell's Early (Black)—Strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; its keeping qualities are equaled by no other early Grape. Price, 20c each; dozen, \$2.00.

Catawba—Berries large, round, when fully ripe of a dark copper color.

Delaware—Red, finest flavor. Bunch and berry small; requires good soil.

Diamond—Leading early white Grape, ripening before Moore's Early.

Lindley—(Rogers' No. 9)—Berries large. Red.

McPike—Mammoth black Grape, fine flavor. Ripens with Worden. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch and berry large, round with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy.

Niagara—Occupies same position among white Grapes as Concord among black. Leading profitable market berry.

Pocklington, or "Golden Pocklington"—Largest and most showy white Grape of the Concord type.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53) (Red)—Bunch large, compact.

Worden (Black)—Larger than Concord, better quality and earlier.



Fay's Prolific

Wilder—It is one of the strongest growers and very productive. Bunches of berries very large, bright, attractive red color, and hang on bushes longer than any other variety. Each, 10c; 12 for 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Also Black Naples, London Market and Victoria

GOOSEBERRIES

THE interest in and demand for this fruit is constantly growing. The expense of cultivation is light and returns most satisfactory. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre third year after planting, and 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year. Gooseberries bring \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel.

Downing—Large, handsome, pale green, of splendid quality for both cooking and table use. Each, 15c; 12 for \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Houghton—A very productive hardy berry, of medium size, and for general purposes one of the best. Each, 15c; 12 for \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Red Jacket—An American Seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality.

A wonderful cropper. Each, 20c; 12 for \$2.00; 100, \$12.00.

Pearl—Best American variety; very hardy, free from mildew, superior in size and quality and more productive than Downing. Each, 15c; 12 for \$1.20; 100, \$12.00.

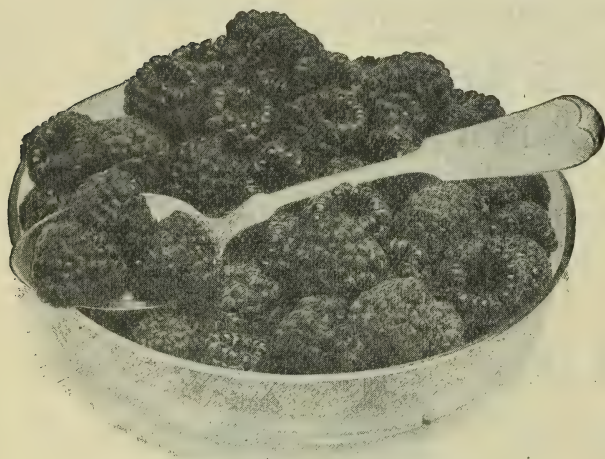
Also **Industry**, **Smith's Improved** and **Whitesmith**. Gooseberries sent by mail, add one cent per plant.

RED RASPBERRIES

RASPBERRIES succeed best in a rich, mellow soil. They should be planted four feet apart in rows five or six feet apart. They are easily cultivated, only requiring manuring and cutting out of dead wood and suckers. Old canes should be removed after bearing season is over. If the location is much exposed, plants may be protected from severe cold by raising the earth between the hills into a bank or mound. Then bend down the plants to meet, fasten them and cover them with earth or coarse litter. In the spring uncover and tie to stakes.

PRICES OF RASPBERRIES

50c per 12; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.



Herbert

Columbia—For canning purposes it is undoubtedly the very best Raspberry in cultivation, yielding as high as 8,000 quarts per acre. Perfectly hardy and grown largely for evaporating, retaining color, form and flavor remarkably.

Cuthbert—It is the leading market variety all over the country. Flavor sweet, rich, luscious.

Herbert (Iron-clad variety)—New, outclasses all in hardiness. Fruit is bright red, somewhat oblong in shape. Largest of all Red Raspberries; sweet, juicy. Very best for table use. Enormously productive, outbears the Cuthbert and is a week earlier. Holds its size well to the end of the season.

Marlboro—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm.

Ruby (New)—In the Ruby we have hardiness, vigor, earliness, large size and great productiveness. It has proven itself to be the most profitable early variety, wherever tried.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Black Diamond—A leading variety for market and home use. About size of Gregg; ripens early; fine flavor, few seeds; firm and good shipper. For drying and evaporating it excels all others.

Cumberland—Plants vigorous, hardy and productive in most places; fruit large. Mid-season.

Gregg—Plants vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit above medium to very large.

Kansas—Largest size, strong, vigorous grower, hardy, bearing immense crops. Size of Gregg. Brings highest price on the market.

Plum Farmer—Very large and productive; finest flavor; firm berry; best shipper. Brings highest prices. Very best of Black Raspberries.

BLACKBERRIES

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES

60c per 12; \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

Any moderately rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid too strong a growth and straggling habit, pinch the ends of the shoots during the season. This will give you more fruit and a better shaped bush.

Blowers—"The Giant of all Blackberries." An upright, mammoth grower; very hardy and enormously productive. A single plant produced over 2,600 berries. It commences to ripen about the middle of July and bears about two months. Prices, 4 for 25c; 12, 60c; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.00.

Eldorado—One of the hardiest; fruit medium to large, sweet, juicy, good color.

Rathbun—Fruit very large, with small seeds, no hard core. Sweet, luscious, high flavor; color jet black; firm. Plant strong, erect. Roots at the tips like the blackcap; hardy and prolific.

Snyder—Plants vigorous, healthy, canes large, upright, hardy. Fruit medium, roundish.

Taylor—It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30 degrees below zero unharmed. Berries large and of the highest quality. One of the best for garden.

Wilson's Early—Very large size, oblong oval, black, quite firm, rich, sweet and good. Ripens early and matures its fruit rapidly; retains its color well after picking.

Also Agawam, Erie and Wilson's Junior.



Blowers Blackberry

DEWBERRIES

Prices of Dewberries 85c per 12; \$4.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Austin—Very early, of good quality. Best for north and northwest.

Premo—Jet black, firm and good. One of the hardiest. Should be planted with Lucretia, as bloom is imperfect and needs a pollinizer.

Lucretia—The best and most dependable dewberry. Large, jet black, highly flavored and hardy. A profitable market sort.

STRAWBERRIES

FIRST of small fruits come the Strawberries. These should be planted in April, May or October, in good ground well worked and manured with muck, wood ashes, or bone dust. Set plants fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart for field culture and fifteen inches each way for garden culture. Mulch late in the Fall and uncover early in the Spring. Varieties which are imperfect must be planted together with perfect varieties. We have growing and offer for sale some of the finest plants that can be grown. Following is a list of some of the most popular varieties we handle. Strawberries may be sent by mail. At dozen rates we prepay postage; to prepay at hundred rates add 20c to price per hundred.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES

25c per 10; 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

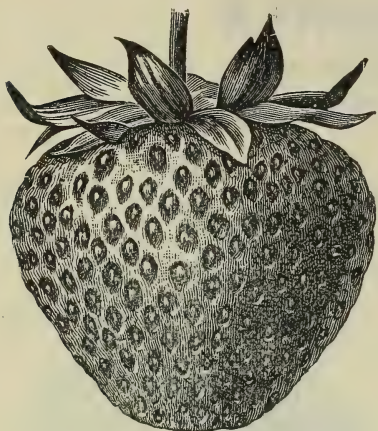
Bubach (P)—Large and handsome; conical, bright scarlet, fair quality. Season early to medium.

Climax—Enormously productive, of good size, finely flavored, perfectly formed berries, ripening extremely early.

Gandy—The popular, late market berry, always commanding fancy prices.

Glen Mary—A fine, large, late berry of excellent quality.

Haverland (P)—Large, long, bright red; a great yielder.



Stevens' Late Champion

Sample—In productiveness it is perhaps surpassed by none. The fruit is very large. Of fine quality but not the best.

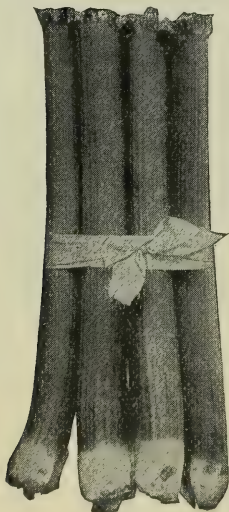
Senator Dunlap—Very productive. Large, bright, or slightly dark red. Quality the very best.

Stevens' Late Champion—Large, light red berries, pointed globular; regular and perfect in form; very firm and of extra high quality. An ideal plant to produce large berries and yield an enormous quantity of them. Season late.

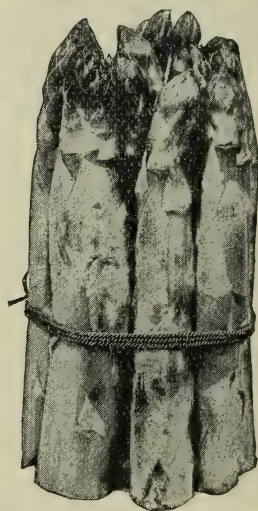
Wm. Belt—Very large, conical; color bright red; quality very good. Season medium to late.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb (or Pie Plant)—For family or market. Have you a bed of Rhubarb in your garden? If not, do not fail to start one this Spring. Set plants 12 to 18 inches apart in rows.



Myatt's Linneaus—Early, tender and very large, known as the sweetest pie plant. Each, 10c; 12 for 60c; 100, \$4.00. Extra large plants for forcing in green-houses: each, 15c; 12 for \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.



ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of Spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured. Prices, 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Barr's Mammoth—Robust and vigorous and throws large shoots, and they remain white above ground as long as they are fit for cutting.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—An early and great yielder and very even and regular in its growth. It has been tested both North and South and has proved entirely successful in every instance.

NUT TREES

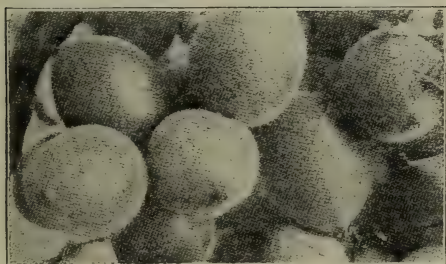
NUT culture in the United States is in its infancy. Great strides are being made both in the number of nut trees planted and the improvement in variety and quality.

Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut bearing trees than in anything else; the nuts, in many cases, paying better than farm crops or fruit, while the trees are growing into valuable timber.

Almond—Hard Shell—A fine, hardy variety with a large plump kernel. 2-3 ft., 50c.

Soft Shell—Not as hardy as above; kernels sweet and rich. 2-3 ft., 50c.

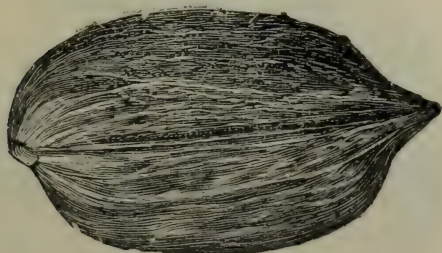
American Sweet Chestnut—It is a native of the Atlantic Coast States, but has come into favor so much that it is planted North and in some of the Western States with success. It succeeds best if transplanted when young. We have several rows that bore a good crop when five years old, and we have no hesitancy in stating that it would be one of our best paying crops had we enough in bearing to make marketing necessary. **Prices of trees,** 3 to 4 ft., 30c each; 10, \$2.50. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; 10, \$4.50.



Walnut, Japan

Hazelnut (Filbert)—This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores. Price, 30c each; 10, \$2.50.

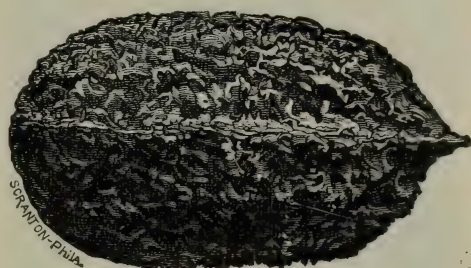
Hickory—Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this in quality. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. Each, 75c.



Pecan

Pecans—Are harder than English Walnuts, but will not succeed far north. This nut is very productive and delicious. **Price of Pecans,** 2 to 3 feet trees, 35c each; 1 to 2 feet, 25c each.

Black Walnut—The common well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is most beautiful and valuable. It is very productive in nuts, which are much liked by many. **Price of Black Walnut Trees,** 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.



Butternut

Butternut—A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 40c.

Walnut, Japan—Perfectly hardy, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles butternut in shape and quality; smaller with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50c each; 10, \$4.50.



English Walnut

Walnut, English—One of the largest, most delicious, meaty and desirable nuts. Not entirely hardy, but trees are bearing nuts in open ground at Geneva, N. Y. It is safe to plant it as far north as Philadelphia, Pa. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

MANY people, while they appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps growing them in unsuitable ground, with no attention given to pruning or cultivation. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

The growing demand for Ornaments in recent years clearly shows that they are of commercial value, as well as beautiful and ornamental. Grounds artistically planted and well kept will certainly demand almost double the price of bare, unkept grounds.

In this catalogue we have attempted to describe many of the rare or special kinds, confining ourselves rather to those things which are in more general demand. We shall, however, be very glad to furnish descriptions and quotations on any varieties not described or quoted herein.



Catalpa Bungei

Alder, Imperial Cut-leaved—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut foliage; hardy and of vigorous growth, forming an open and handsomely shaped head. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Price, \$1.00 each.

Beech, Fern-leaved—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut, fern-like foliage, and a graceful, wavy aspect. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Beech, Purple-leaved—A remarkable variety with very dark purplish foliage, changing to crimson, and again in the Fall to dark purplish-green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. Highly ornamental and desirable. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning; perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates; leaves large, glossy, heart shaped, deep green; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. Price of extra large, 2-year trees, \$1.00 each.

Catalpa Speciosa—A variety which has become very popular throughout the country on account of its hardy nature. The trunks are straight and smooth, hence particularly adapted to forest planting, as its wood has been found to be very valuable for fence posts, railroad ties, etc. It is the most popular of the Catalpas for street and park planting. Price, 6 to 8 feet, 35c; 8 to 10 feet, 50c.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms the most picturesque of weeping trees. The leaves are large dark green and glossy. Price, \$1.00 each.

Elm, American—A noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods; one of the grandest of park and street trees.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
10 to 12 feet .....	.75	6.50

Judas Tree or Red Bud—A very ornamental tree, medium size, with heart-shaped leaves of pure green color and glossy surface. Before the foliage appears it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers, from which it derives its name, Red Bud. Its flowers are the same as the Chinese Magnolia, and when planted with them produces a very beautiful effect. Price, 50c each.



Judas Tree or Red Bud

**Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab**

Horse Chestnut (White Flowering)—A well known variety. Its magnificent spikes of white flowers make it very attractive. Fine for street planting.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.40	3.50
6 to 8 feet .....	.50	4.50

Laburnum or Golden Chain—A native of Europe; with smooth, shining foliage. Bears long, pendent racemes of golden flowers in June. Showy, beautiful. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

Crab, Bechtel's (Double Flowering)—Medium-sized tree, covered in early Spring with beautiful double, pink, fragrant flowers, that look like roses at a distance. Price, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 10, \$4.50.

Linden, American or Basswood—A rapid growing, open head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$0.50	\$4.50
8 to 10 feet .....	.65	6.00

Linden, European—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Most valuable for street or lawn planting.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$0.55	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.70	6.50

Magnolia, Acuminata—A magnificent tree, growing very rapidly, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage, rapid growth and fine flowers. Price, 5 to 6 ft., 60c each; 10, \$5.00.

Magnolia, Soulangeana—A variety with showy white and purple flowers, cup-shaped and three to five inches in diameter; foliage large and glossy. One of the finest and hardiest. Price, \$1.50 each.

Maple, Norway—A distinct foreign variety, now very popular here on account of its clean, broad foliage of deep green. Stout, vigorous grower. Very desirable and universally planted.

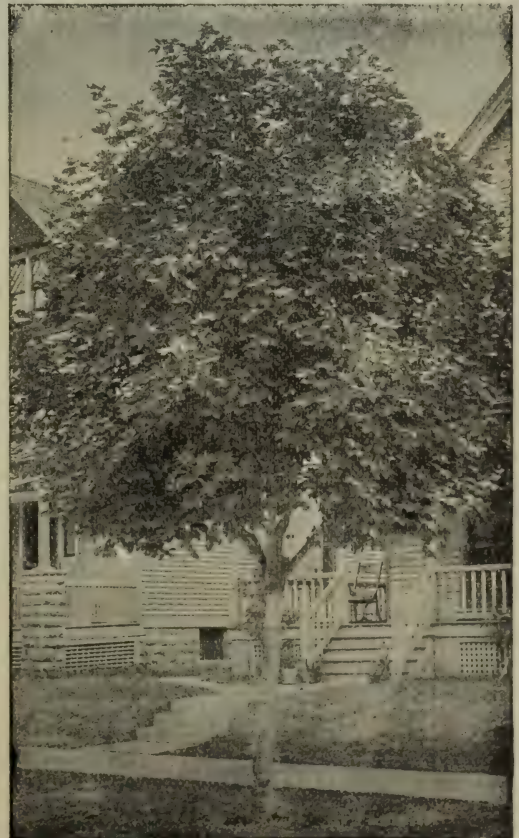
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
✓ 6 to 8 feet	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.75	6.50	55.00
10 to 12 feet	1.00	9.00	80.00

Maple, Silver-leaved or Soft Maple—A hardy, rapid growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery beneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00
10 to 12 feet .....	.65	6.00	55.00

Maple, Sugar or Rock—A well known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.60	5.50	50.00

**Norway Maple**

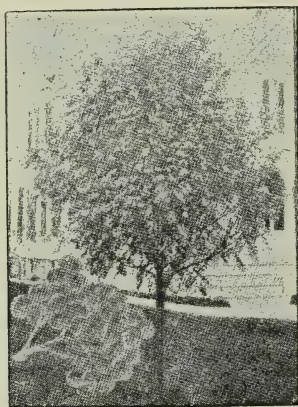
Maple, Ash Leaved or Box Elder—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy, desirable for street planting and succeeds in many places where other varieties do not thrive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
8 to 10 feet	.50	4.00	35.00

Maple, Schwedler's—A valuable tree, recently introduced; young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet	\$0.60	\$5.50
6 to 8 feet	.80	7.50

Maple, Weir's Cut Leaved—A maple with remarkable and beautifully dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns. Price, 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; 10, \$5.00.



Mountain Ash

Mountain Ash—A favorite, erect growing tree of medium size, producing white flowers, early in the Spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries which remain on the tree through the winter months.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$0.50	\$4.50
8 to 10 feet	.65	6.00

Mulberry, Russian—A hardy, rapid growing tree. Foliage abundant; valuable for wind-break. Fruit of little value.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	3.50

Mulberry, Downing—The beauty of this as a street or lawn tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—The most graceful and hardy tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It is certainly foremost among the weeping trees; has beautiful foliage and is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting large or small grounds and also for cemetery planting. Price, \$1.00 each.

Oriental Plane—This tree is fast becoming popular for street planting. It is a rapid, upright, clean grower and long lived; beautiful dense foliage; it is not affected by the air of cities or by insects.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$0.50	\$4.50
8 to 10 feet	.75	7.00

Poplar, Carolina—A remarkably rapid, luxuriant grower. Very large leaves, very glossy, deep green. It has the advantage over other shade trees because it will grow in any kind of soil and will thrive in places where others will fail to live. For a quickly growing shade tree there is none that equals the Carolina Poplar. Valuable for street use and useful for planting as a screen to hide unsightly buildings or as a windbreak for orchard or garden plot.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	\$0.10	\$.85	\$7.50
6 to 8 feet	.15	1.25	10.00
8 to 10 feet	.20	1.55	13.00
10 to 12 feet	.25	2.25	20.00

For Special Planting, well grown specimens, 14 ft. high. Price, 70c each; 10, \$6.50.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very desirable in large grounds or along roads, to break the average height and forms of other trees. When fully grown, 50 to 75 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
8 to 10 feet	.25	2.00	16.00
10 to 12 feet	.30	2.50	20.00

Purple Leaved Plum (Pissardi)—The smallest purple-leaved small shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple. The leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. Transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers white, small, single, covering the tree. Price, 5 to 7 ft., 50c each; 10, \$4.00.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. Strong trees. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 35c each.

Thorn, Double White—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a very striking contrast when planted with double scarlet. Strong trees. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 35c each.

Tulip Tree—One of the largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin, and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Very desirable for planting on lawns, or where trees are desired that will make a rapid growth. Price, 6 to 8 ft., 75c each.

Willow, Babylonica—Our common, well known weeping variety; forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree; requires plenty of room, and where space can be spared is very desirable. Price, 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 10, \$4.50.

Willow, Kilmarnock—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large glossy foliage; grafted

at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground and is well suited for planting in cemetery or other small enclosures. Hardy and of a vigorous growth. Price, 2-year, 75c each.

EVERGREENS

IN the following list we confine ourselves strictly to perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful for general planting. In transplanting Evergreens very much depends on the care of the planter in protecting roots from air and sun. We recommend Evergreens for Spring planting.

Arbor Vitae, American—A well known variety of great value; it forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for screens, being hardy and more easily transplanted. It grows rapidly, with little care, or rather, by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and very impervious to the sight.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 18 inches \$0.15 \$1.30 \$12.00

18 to 24 inches .20 1.75 15.00

2 to 3 feet .35 3.00 20.00

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal—Of upright, compact habit, resembling Irish Juniper; desirable. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Well known and deservedly popular on account of its hardiness, being able to endure the changes of our climate and retain its dark green color; makes an excellent lawn tree, and is of great value for ornamental screens and hedges. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Boxwood—This old-fashioned variety is a native of England, where it has been grown for centuries. Its neat, dense, waxy foliage has secured many admirers in this country. They are well adapted to small places and can be used with splendid effect as shrubs for the lawn. For decorative purposes, both Summer and Winter, they are used extensively both in tubs and jardinières. Special Price, extra fine stock, 1 ft. high, 75c each; 2 ft. high, \$1.25 each; 3 ft. high, \$2.00 each; 3½ to 4 ft. high, \$2.50 each.

Fir, Balsam—A well known and popular tree; very handsome while young, assuming the upright or conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retains its color throughout the severest winters; grows rapidly and every way desirable. Price, 18 to 24 in., 35c each.

Irish Juniper—A very pretty little tree or shrub, forming a neat tapering column of deep green foliage; very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in cemeteries where larger evergreens are not admissible. Price, 50c each.



Pine, Austrian—From central Europe. Remarkably robust, with long, stiff leaves and deep foliage; hardy everywhere and valuable as windbreaks, screens, etc. Price, 50c each.

Pine, Scotch—A rapid-growing, hardy variety, with short, light green leaves; valuable for screens and for planting in clumps. Price, 50c each.

Pine, White—Our common White Pine and the handsomest of our native species. Price, 50c each.

Spruce, Koster's Grafted Colorado Blue—A dense-growing, symmetrical, pyramidal tree, with stiff pointed foliage of a beautiful blue. Very valuable, should be in every collection. Price, 12 in. \$1.00 each; 18 in. \$1.25 each; 2 ft. \$2.00 each.

Spruce, Norway—Of very rapid growth and gracefully drooping habit when of some size; dense in structure; regular in outline and perfectly hardy; will bear shearing or cutting well, and hence is well adapted for planting in hedges or screens. Very popular and deservedly so, and is largely planted.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 18 inches \$0.15 \$1.30 \$12.00

18 to 24 inches20 1.75 15.00

2 to 3 feet35 3.00 20.00

HEDGE PLANTS

HEDGES, aside from their value as protection against animals, as windbreaks and screens, are rapidly supplanting the old-fashioned picket and iron fences, and the most beautiful effects are now possible. Ornamental hedges may be either deciduous or evergreen. Probably the most widely planted of the deciduous hedges is the California Privet. It is faultless in character and trims to any shape.

To secure a good hedge, it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots; stamp the ground firmly, so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one to two feet on either side, according to the size of the plant. This is especially necessary with Evergreens and all exposure of the roots to sun and air must be avoided.

California Privet—The best of all hardy hedge plants, and it is easily kept at any height desired. In many cases the hedge is not allowed to grow over two feet high; in other cases the hedge may grow as high as 4 to 6 feet. It has no thorns, does not sucker from the roots and is not objectionable in any way. A universal favorite.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches	\$0.60	\$4.50	\$30.00
18 to 24 inches	.75	5.00	35.00
2 to 3 feet	.80	6.00	45.00

Barberry, Thunbergii—Dwarf habit; small foliage, changing to red in the Fall; very pretty and for beauty and effectiveness heads the list.

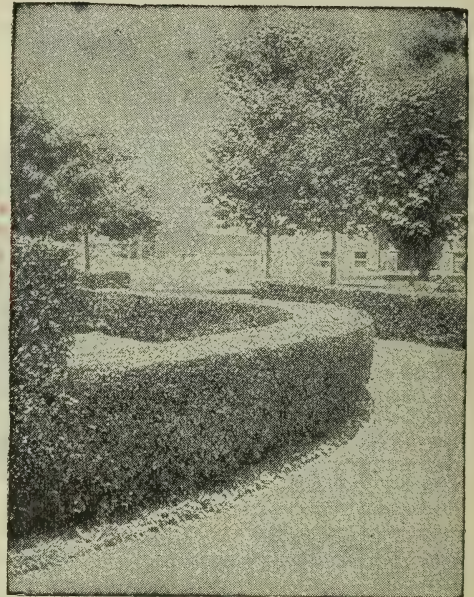
	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00

Arbor Vitae, American—Very hardy and bears shearing better than any other variety, very dense, fine for windbreaks.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50	12.50	110.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.50	200.00

Norway Spruce—Of rapid growth and graceful, drooping habit; one of the best for hedges and screens.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50	12.50	110.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50	22.50	200.00



California Privet Hedge

OTHER HEDGING PLANTS—Purple-leaved Barberry, Japan Quince, Spirea Van Houttei, Crimson Baby Rambler, Multiflora Roses.

SHRUBS

FLOWERING shrubs are most valuable among the ornamentals, whether planted in masses or as single specimens. They are indispensable in the parks, the city gardens or the country home. A judicious selection will give abundance of bloom the entire season.

Almond—One of the most beautiful early flowering shrubs, bearing lovely rosettes all over the bush. Two varieties, pink and dark red. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Showy flowering shrub, strong, erect-growing; large, bell-shaped flowers of striking colors in August and September when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Colors, pink, purple, red and white. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Althea, Tree—50c each.

Azalea, Ghent—This class is hardy and will thrive in any good rich garden soil, but will do best in a moist, light soil, in which a liberal

quantity of leaf mould is mixed. Price, 65c each; 10, \$5.00.

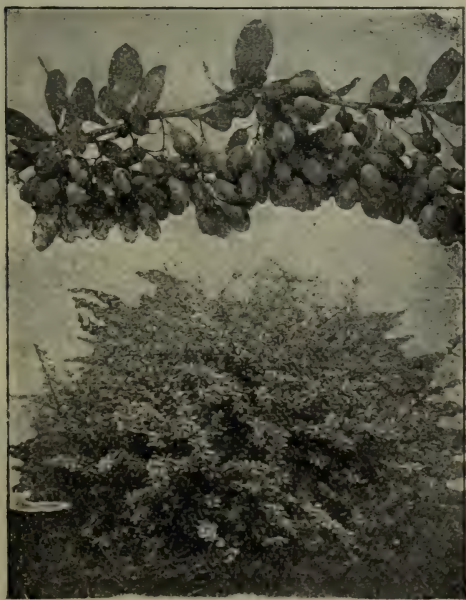
Azalea, Mollis—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy with large flowers and varied in color, running through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine. Price, 50c each; 10, \$4.50.

Barberry, Purple-leaved—A very handsome shrub with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge. Price, 20c each; 10, \$1.75.

Barberry, Thunbergii—Dwarf habit; small foliage, changing to red in the Fall; very pretty. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

**Calycanthus**

Calycanthus (Sweet-scented Shrub)—Very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of its wood. Its foliage is rich and flowers are of a rare chocolate color, with an agreeable odor. Blossoms in June and at intervals through the Summer. Very desirable. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

**Barberry Thunbergii****Hydrangea P. G., Bush**

Cornus Elegantissima—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Price, 25c each.

Cornus Mascula—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the Spring before the leaves. Price, 25c ea.

Deutzia, Gracilis—A dwarf variety covered with a profusion of white flowers in June. Fine for pot culture as it flowers freely in low temperature during the Winter. Price, 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

Deutzia, Crenata—A tall growing variety having very double pink flowers. Price, 25c each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Very large, double, white flowers. It excels in size of flower, profuse bloom and vigorous growth; nearly a week earlier than the Crenata. Price, 25c each.

Elder, Golden—(*Sambucus Aurea*). When the leaves first appear, they are bright green, but if planted where they will get good sun, they change to a golden green. Best effect is had when planted with other shrubs when the foliage will appear more conspicuous. Price, 25c.

Forsythia, Viridissima—This is a very pretty shrub of medium size. Native of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow and appear very early in the Spring, before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrub. Price, 25c each.

Golden Glow—A large, showy plant, attaining in good soil a height of six to eight feet, the same season planted. Flowers double, well-formed, and of a deep yellow color resembling yellow chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems, which render them suitable for cutting. Blooms profusely from July till September. One of the best novelties in hardy flowering shrubs. Price, 10c each; 10, 90c.

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora—Hardy, the flowers are immense, greenish-white when first open, changing to pure white and turning with age to pink. Commences to flower in July and remains until November. Price 25c each; 10, \$2.25.



Lilac

Hydrangea, Arborescens Grandiflora Alba (Hills of Snow)—This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow white color, and the foliage is finely finished, lacking entirely the coarseness found in the *Hydrangea P. G.* Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Kerria, Japonica—A handsome bush with smooth green bark and orange-yellow, double flowers; very pretty and desirable. Price, 25c each.

Lilacs—Well known and beautiful hardy shrubs flowering in May; very ornamental.

Lilac, Red—Purple-red flowers, standard variety. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Lilac, Purple—Bluish-purple flowers, standard variety; always good. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Lilac, White—Cream-colored flowers. Very fine. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Lilac, Charles X—Large, shining flowers; large, single, reddish-purple. Price, 45c each.

Lilac, Lemoine—A choice variety, bearing large clusters of double white flowers. Price, 45c. ea.

Lilac, Ludwig Spaeth—New and believed to be the finest of the class. Color purplish-red. Price, 50c each.

Lilac, Pres. Grevy—Very large blue flowers; largest of all. Price, 45c each.

Lilac, Villosa—Another new species from Japan, with rosy-pink blossoms that change to white. A distinctly new color in lilacs and valuable for late blooming. Price, 50c each.

Purple Fringe—A beautiful, distinct shrub, with large bunches of feathery flowers which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. Price, 35c each.

Paeonies—Fine, hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little extra care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors bluish, crimson, purple, pink, red, variegated, white and yellow. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25; 100, \$20.00.

Paeonia, Fringe-leaved—Beautiful foliage in thread-like filaments; flowers very double, of dark satin crimson color. Rare and exquisitely lovely. Price, 50c each; 10, \$4.50.

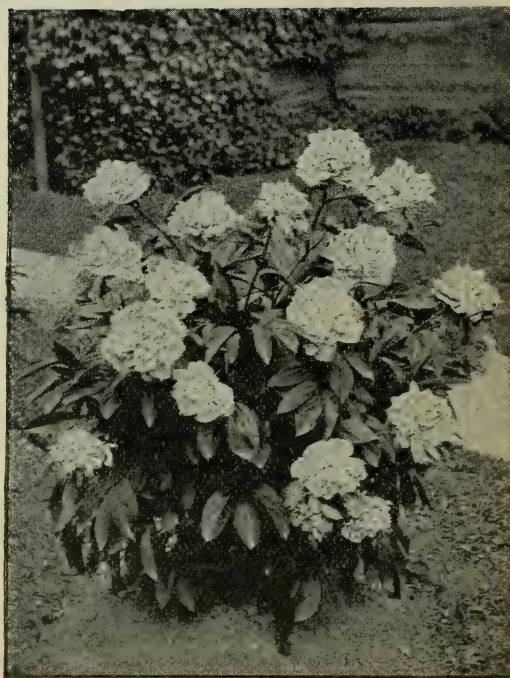
Paeonia, Tree—A handsome flowering shrub growing from six to eight feet; free bloomer; gorgeous flowers of immense size. Price, \$1.50 each.

Snowball (Guerder Rose)—The well-known sort and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Snowball, Japan—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the common in many respects, as its habits are much better, foliage handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. Very valuable. Price, 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

Spirea—Hardy and easily grown; of low growth, requiring but little room; long bloomers; in season about three months.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—New, dwarf Spirea; dark crimson flowers; one of the finest. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.



Paeony

Spirea, Aurea (Golden)—Foliage green, bordered with a rich golden yellow. In June the branches are covered with a double white flower. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Spirea, Billardi—Rose-colored flowers in spikes, blooms nearly all Summer. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Spirea, Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath)—Double, daisy-like, pure white flowers. Price, 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

Spirea, Van Houttei—Finest of the Spireas, giving a complete mass of drooping white bloom. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Syringa, Common—Large white flowers; very hardy. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Syringa, Golden—Large, deep yellow flowers; bush hardy. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Weigela—Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. As these shrubs grow older, they gradually spread and droop; flowers in June and July; in borders and groups of trees they are very effective; blooms after lilacs in June.

Weigela, Candida—This is the very best of all the white flowering Weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom throughout the entire summer. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Weigela, Eva Rathke—A charming new variety; flower brilliant crimson, a beautiful, distinct, clear shade; flowers twice in one season. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

Weigela, Rosea—A hardy and beautiful shrub bearing in May a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.



Spirea, Prunifolia

Weigela, Variegated—Fine, variegated foliage and lasts the entire season; contrasts finely with its rose-colored flowers. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

RHODODENDRONS

THERE is no more attractive feature of a fine country place than the rich bloom of Rhododendrons in the latter part of May and early June. The huge clusters of flowers in many shades of pink, violet, rose, purple and delicate creamy white give them the right to first rank among Evergreen Shrubs. The pride of every fine English home is a collection of these plants.

Price \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

VINES

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy)—For covering buildings of brick and stone. Clings tightly to the smoothest surface. Bright green leaves, changing to brilliant colorings in Fall. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

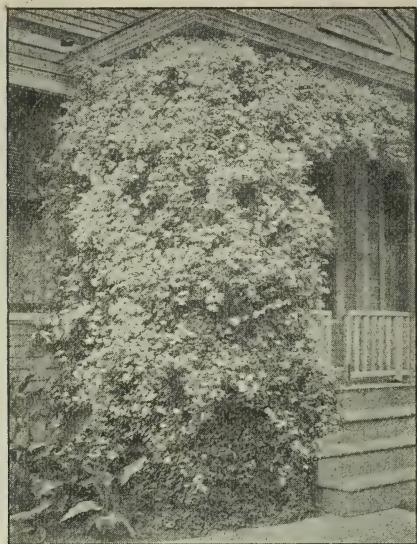
Birthingwort or Dutchman's Pipe—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage and curious, pipe-shaped, brown flowers. Price, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—Vigorous and hardy climber; flowers bright purple, succeeded by scarlet berries nearly one inch long. Excellent for trellises. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Clematis or Virgin's Bower—Nothing can be more satisfactory than vigorous plants of these showy climbers which are adapted to any situation, either on verandas, trellis, or as individual specimen pillar plants in the garden. Clematis needs the richest soil that can be given it and is benefited by heavy mulchings in Summer and Fall.



Birthingwort



Clematis, Paniculata

Clematis, Henryii—Single; the finest white Clematis; very large; fine flowers; grows rapidly; blooms freely during Summer and Autumn. Price, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Clematis, Jackmanni—Single. Very large, deep purple; forms a perfect mass of richest bloom. Price, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Clematis, Paniculata—Single white; of extremely rapid growth, with shining green foliage and a profusion of flowers which are small but borne in large panicles; very popular. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Clematis, Mme. Ed. Andre—Flowers medium size, deep crimson-red, velvety; very free flowering. Price, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Almost evergreen, with pure white flowers turning to yellow; very fragrant, vigorous, covered with flowers from July to December. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Ivy, American or Virginia Creeper—A native climber of vigorous growth; a fine green in Summer, changing to rich crimson in Fall. It affords shade quickly; desirable for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple—One must see this plant in bloom to appreciate its magnificence. Perfectly hardy; it flowers in Spring in long drooping racemes; very beautiful. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00.

PLANTS AND BULBS

Phlox—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. They come into flower in July and continue a long time. They can be made to bloom in the Autumn by pinching off the shoots about the first of June and again in July. They are of the easiest culture, blooming the same season as planted, and satisfy all who plant them.

Phlox—Very fine; perfectly hardy; beautiful plants. Colors purple, lilac, white and pink. Each 15c; 10, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00.

Iris (German)—Taken as a whole, this group of plants is unparalleled in beauty; nothing in creation can vie with them unless it be the orchid of the tropics. Every shade of color may be found among them, and as they thrive in almost any soil or situation without care, they should be considered indispensable in every garden. For the wild garden, shrubbery border, margin of water, rock-work, etc., they are admirably adapted; in fact, hardly any place can be found where these cannot be used to advantage. Price, 20c each; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$15.00.

Iris—Kaempferi (Japanese)—A new group of Iris totally distinct from all others, and without question producing the most gorgeous flowers known, not excepting the orchid. Many of the flowers are ten inches across, with an ag-

gregation of brilliant colors impossible to describe or illustrate. They form strong tufts of lovely bright green foliage from three to four feet in height, surmounted by their massive flowers, both single and double, of every conceivable shade of color, splashed, striped and veined in the most exquisite manner.



Phlox

They prefer sunny, moist situations, planted in heavy loam or clay. They cannot be kept too wet during Summer. Price, 25c each; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$17.50.

Lily of the Valley—The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase rapidly. Price, 15c each; 10, \$1.20.

ROSES

NO class of flowers is as well or as universally loved as are Roses. The pleasure derived from the smallest Rose garden offsets, a hundred times, the small sum which the plants cost. Roses do best in a warm, sunny spot, and must be shielded from strong winds; they thrive in most any soil that is well drained. Our Roses are strong, hardy, full grown plants. For an abundance of early blossoms prune the bush immediately Spring opens, and for late flowering the bush should be severely pruned after the June flowering.

PRICE, 25c each; \$2.25 per 10, except where otherwise noted.

If to be sent by mail add 5c per plant.



American Beauty

American Beauty—Hybrid Perpetual Tea Rose. Very large; deep rose color; very double. Has a delightful fragrance.

Baby Gladys—We are the exclusive growers of this new H. P. Rose. It is a deep velvety crimson, shaded almost to black. Blooms on long, stiff stems, with beautiful dark green foliage. Very hardy and fragrant. Possesses more points of merit than any other rose for cultivation, and will certainly gratify the most exacting of the many who give their preference to a dark red rose. 50c each; 10, \$4.00.

Clio—Hybrid Perpetual Tea. Flowers large, fine globular form, flesh color, shaded in center with rosy pink; growth vigorous, handsome foliage. One of the finest of the new Roses.

Earl of Dufferin—One of the finest Roses of recent years. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. A vigorous grower. One of the finest dark Roses; should be in every collection.

Fisher Holmes—Hybrid Tea Rose. Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full and of fine imbricated form.

Gruss an Teplitz—Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a full grower and most profuse bearer. One of the choicest of all Roses.

Madame Plantier—A pure white hybrid perpetual Rose. Large size, very thick on bush early in season.

LaFrance—Hybrid Tea Rose. Delicate silvery rose color, changing to silvery pink; very large and full, globular form. Sweetest Rose and most constant bloomer. One of the most useful of all Roses.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry-carmine color; has a fine form. The bush is very vigorous. This is undoubtedly the finest of its color.

Mrs. John Laing—Delicate pink color; large, fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant. A very beautiful Rose.

Frau Karl Druschki or Snow Queen—An exquisite new pure white Rose, sent out in 1900. Very large and fragrant. The most perfect of all white Roses. 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

Moss Rose, Perpetual Pink—A mossed Rose of a delicate shell pink color. A long bloomer. Leaves clear green, very handsome. We also have Perpetual Red and Perpetual White.

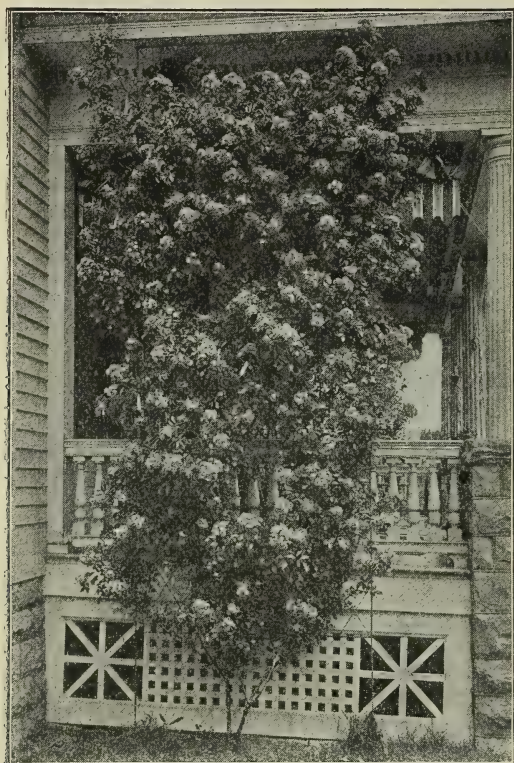
Prince Camille—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson. Large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit.

Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford—A variety introduced from Ireland. Color deep rosy pink. Flowers practically all Summer long; very vigorous. Awarded gold medal at National Rose Show of England.



Frau Karl Druschki

**Crimson Rambler**

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; tough foliage, wood smooth, very free bloomer, and desirable as a garden Rose. Valuable for forcing.

Persian Yellow—Bright yellow, nearly full. Hardy and vigorous.

Soleil d'Or or Golden Sun—Rich golden yellow shaded with deep red, very beautiful. A robust and vigorous grower, free bloomer. One of the best. 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

Margaret Dickson—A beautiful white Rose with a pale flesh pink center, petals very large; shell shaped and of great substance; fragrant, foliage very large, dark green.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, fine form. Plant vigorous, hardy and free from mildew.

TREE ROSES

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose canes four to five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn. They need Winter protection.

We can supply White, Red, Pink, Yellow and Crimson colors, very fine, strong trees that will bloom the first year. 50c each; doz., \$5.00.

The Tree Baby Rambler—50c each; doz., \$5.00.

The Tree Baby Gladys—75c each; doz., \$7.50.

CLIMBING ROSES

Price 25c each; 10 for \$2.25

Blue Rambler or Veilchenblau—Newest of the climbers. A real Blue Rose at last. Same habits as the Crimson Rambler. 50c each.

Pink Rambler, White Rambler and Yellow Rambler are similar in growth to the Crimson, but not quite as rampant growers, but very pretty, used in combination with it.

Queen of Prairie—Rosy red; flowers large and compact, very popular.

Dorothy Perkins—This Rose is of the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler; sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell-pink color. Absolutely hardy.

Flower of Fairfield—Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler; flowers are in greater profusion and brighter than in Rambler. Price, 50c each.

Baby Rambler—A dwarf (bush not climbing). Ever-blooming; will bloom continuously through the Summer. Has the same bright crimson color as the climbing Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time.

Baby Rambler Dorothy—Same as above only of shell-pink color. These baby varieties are ideal for budding Roses and make very effective groups. To obtain best results they should be planted in masses of 50 or 100 plants together. As hedge plants they are unsurpassed. One who has never seen a Baby Rambler Hedge cannot appreciate its beauty. 35c each.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties—Same growth as Ramblers; almost no thorns. Flowers pink changing to carmine red. Very double. 50c each.

Crimson Rambler—Most popular of all climbers. Large clusters of crimson flowers. Very hardy and vigorous.

**Baby Rambler**

VARIETIES OF TREES AND PLANTS

By Mail Postpaid at Prices Attached

10,000 Apple Trees by mail

Especially for this season's mailing we have grown an extra fine block of one-year-old trees, such trees as every buyer will be pleased with. The varieties are: Northern Spy, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Baldwin, York Imperial, Duchess, Wagener, King, Jonathan, Ben Davis. See descriptions of these on other pages.

Price of one-year Apple trees named above, mailing size, 10c each, 10 for 95c, 100 for \$8.00.

New and Special Varieties of Apples by mail : McIntosh—Beautiful red Winter apple of finest quality.

Banana—The apple which has sold at \$12.00 a box; hardy and a great bearer.

Bismarck—The most remarkable characteristic of this apple is that of early fruitage, one-year grafts and two-year trees perfecting.

Price of the three varieties named above, 1 year, mailing size, 12 cents each, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$10.00.

Cherry Trees by Mail

For this season we can dig some extra fine mailing size trees, very strong, well rooted, 18 to 20 inches high, of varieties as follows: Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello and Dyehouse.

Price of mailing size Cherry Trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.25.

Peach Trees by Mail

We offer varieties of mailing size Peach trees as follows: Niagara, Elberta, Early and Late Crawford.

Price of mailing size Peach Trees, 15c each, 10 for \$1.25, 100 for \$12.00.

Pear Trees by Mail

We have by a special method grown some mailing size trees of a few varieties as follows: Bartlett, Kieffer, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Flemish Beauty and Kieffer.

Price of all varieties of mailing size Pear Trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.25.

Plum Trees by Mail

Plum trees generally grow so heavy at 1-year old that it is impossible to get mailing size trees, but we have some nice trees, strong, heavy rooted, two feet high, as follows: Geuii, Abundance, Burbank, Climax, Red June, Wickson, Thanksgiving, Lombard, Bradshaw and Niagara.

Price of mailing size Plum Trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.25.

Sweet Cherry Trees of Mailing Size

We have but three varieties: Black Tartarian, Windsor and Napoleon.

Price of Sweet Cherry Trees, mailing size, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

Quince Trees by Mail

We offer three varieties of mailing size Quince trees: Orange, Bourgeat and Champion. Very strong, heavily rooted, 18 to 20 inches high.

Price of Quince Trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.25.

Currant Bushes by Mail

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted in Fall or Spring. We offer only the best varieties.

Fay's Prolific Currant—The leading market variety. Extra long stems and large berries.

Perfection Currant—In color it is a beautiful bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay.

Cherry Currant—Very large berries on short clusters; a robust, fruitful sort.

Red Cross Currant is an exception to the ordinary rule, being the sweetest currant ever produced.

Wilder Currant—Red, with large, fine-flavored fruit of a bright, attractive color. Few varieties equal it in productiveness and long-keeping.

Black Champion Currant—Produces large crops of excellent fruit.

White Grape Currant—The best white.

Price for all varieties of Currants named above, strong 2-year bushes, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Raspberries by Mail

We have only the best red varieties to offer for Spring as follows:

Loudon—The hardiest, most productive and best market red raspberry, superior quality.

Price of Loudon Raspberry, 6c each, 10 for 50c, 100 for \$2.25.

Cuthbert—The greatest market red raspberry, good grower with healthy foliage, fruit very firm.

Price of Cuthbert Raspberry, 5c each, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$1.25.

Blackberries by Mail

Snyder—Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive.

Minnewaska—Berries large, juicy, sweet. Remarkably productive and hardy.

Eldorado—The canes are very hardy and vigorous; the berries are large, jet-black, very sweet.

Price for all varieties of Blackberries named above, 10c each, 10 for 50c, 100 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Strawberry Plants by Mail

Strawberry Plants are especially adapted for mailing, for they bear transmission well, and our experience is something to be considered. Strawberry plants usually produce some fruit the first season planted. We offer the following selected varieties:

Corsican (Big Berry)—You can make no mistake in this variety.

Brandywine—A very late and firm berry, a good shipper.

Glen Mary—One of the best varieties, large and productive.

Senator Dunlap—Early, an all round, rough and ready producer.

Price for all varieties of Strawberries, 10 for 25c, 100 for \$1.25.

Grape Vines by Mail

Worden—A splendid black grape.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch and berry large, round with heavy blue bloom.

Concord—Bunch large, compact, berries large.

Brighton—The best red grape in cultivation.

Diamond—Leading early white grape.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among white varieties as Concord among black.

Price for all varieties of Grapes named above, strong 2-year vines, 15c each, 10 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Gooseberries by Mail

Chautauqua Gooseberry—Berries of the largest size, pale yellow, of finest flavor.

Red Jacket Gooseberry—Large, smooth, of good flavor; the bush very is hardy.

Downing Gooseberry—A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking.

Price of Gooseberries named above, strong 2-year bushes, 15c each, 10 for \$1.45.

Industry Gooseberry—Fruit large, oval, dark red, hairy; beautiful and of the best quality.

Price of Industry, strong 2-year bushes, 25c each, 10 for \$2.25, postpaid.

The largest share of our business is from customers whom we never see—customers who order by mail from our catalogue. A patron from California wrote a few days ago: "Your prices are 50 per cent less than local prices here. Your fairness and courtesy make it a pleasure to deal with you."

SPRAYING

Once a plant is attacked by disease it cannot be cured in the same sense that an animal can be. Spraying aims not to cure diseased plants but to protect them from two classes of enemies, insects and fungus (fungi, plural). The purpose of spraying is then to render plants immune against the insects or fungi to be feared. The spray mixture must be injurious to the enemies it is designed to forestall.

There are three main considerations in spraying: An effective spraying machine, one adapted to the character of the work; a mixture that will defeat the enemy; and a knowledge of the proper time to spray. The first can be secured through the manufacturers whose advertisements appear in fruit-growing magazines, the other two are explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

The principle underlying spraying is to cover the foliage or wood of plants with a medium in which the fungus will not grow, in the case of the plant parasite, or one which will poison the leaf-eating insect or kill the sucking insect by destroying its body. Both diseases and destructive insects work rapidly and a delay of a few days may make the remedy ineffective. Of all factors making for success in spraying promptness is the most important.

We advise careful attention to these five points: (1) Know the enemy you are attacking; (2) study the remedy, its principles—how it acts; (3) secure the proper appliance for using the remedy; (4) prepare the spray mixture carefully; (5) apply it thoroughly.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Copper Carbonate.....	5 ounces
Ammonia	2 quarts
Water	50 gallons
Prepare and keep in large bottles.	

Arsenite of Lead

Lead Arsenite	1 pound
Water	150 gallons

Arsenite of Lime

This is much cheaper than Paris Green and equally efficient. It will not burn the tenderest foliage.

Formula (for 800 gallons).

Arsenic, White.....	2 pounds
Sal Soda	8 pounds
Water.....	2 gallons

Boil all together for 15 minutes or as long as it takes the arsenic to dissolve. The result is a concentrated solution that can be diluted as needed. One pint together with 2 pounds of lime added to a barrel of water makes an insecticide as good as Paris Green.

Bordeaux Mixture (Standard formula)

Copper sulphate (Blue Vitriol).....	4 pounds
Lime (fresh).....	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Use about half of the water to dissolve the Copper sulphate. Do this by suspending the crystals near the surface in a bag of coarse material. Put the lime in another vessel, adding small amounts of water from time to time until the lime is thoroughly slaked. Then add the remainder of the fifty

gallons (about 25 will have been used for the Copper sulphate, 1 or 2 for slaking the lime; use the remainder—23 or 24 gallons—for diluting lime).

Have a large vessel capable of holding fifty gallons and into this pour at the same time, the lime solution and the copper sulphate solution. The spray tank or barrel may be used for this purpose. The best mixtrue is made by straining the solutions as they are poured. This can be done either with a coarse cloth or fine-meshed wire screen.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper sulphate	1 pound
Water.....	25 gallons

Since this is injurious to foliage, it should only be used before the foliage appears. It acts as a general germicide and disinfectant.

Hellebore

White Hellebore, fresh	1 ounce
Water.....	3 gallons

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard Soap	½ pound
Water, boiling	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

First dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene and stir or churn thoroughly until the mixture becomes white and creamy. Dilute this solution four times for San Jose; twenty times for Aphis.

Lime-Sulphur

The lime-sulphur solution seems destined to take the place of the Bordeaux mixture and many other copper sprays that have been in use a long time.

(For the best information about Lime-Sulphur send for Penn. Expt. Sta. Bulletin 92, July 1909; or their latest bulletin on this subject.)

Lime, fresh.....	15-20 pounds
Sulphur, flowers	15 pounds
Water.....	50 gallons

Place lime in an iron kettle over fire and slake with about 8-10 gallons of water. Add the sulphur and salt then thoroughly. Boil the mixture for from forty to sixty minutes and stir constantly. Do not add any more water than is needed to keep the mixture from sticking and burning. Strain the mixture and add enough hot water to make 50 gallons. Always apply hot. After the mixture has been allowed to cool, crystals form which can only be dissolved by heating.

Before using Lime-Sulphur we advise a thorough understanding of it. This can be obtained from the bulletins of numerous Experiment Stations and from fruit-growing magazines.

Paris Green Solution

Mix 1 pound of Paris Green in 200 gallons of water, stir well and keep well stirred while it is being applied.

Soluble Oils

These require only the addition of water before applying. Use only those recommended by good authority. They take the place of Lime-Sulphur and have not its disadvantages.

Tobacco Solutions

These can be prepared by boiling tobacco stems in water, two gallons to each pound of stems. Good for sucking insects.

Commercial solutions can be obtained. Use according to directions accompanying them.

Grafting Wax

A good grafting wax is made as follows: Resin, 4 parts; Bees' Wax, 2 parts; Tallow, 1 part. All by weight. This material should be carefully melted together, mixed, and when hot, poured into a pail of cold water. As soon as it is hard enough to handle, the lump should be pulled until it becomes light colored. In doing this the hands should be greased, care being taken not to use too much grease. When first taken from the water, the mixture will be a spongy mass. Unless the resin is thoroughly melted, the wax will be lumpy.

Government Publications

Write the "Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C." for a list of the publications issued by the Government. The prices and directions for securing any of the publications listed are given therein.

College and Experiment Station Literature

• Write the Mailing Clerk or Extension Department of any agricultural college for their bulletin on the subject desired and it will be sent, if still in print. The same holds true of Experiment Stations which are often in connection with the colleges.

SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	INSECTS OR DISEASES	REMEDY	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	REMARKS
APPLE	Blackspot Canker	Bordeaux, double strength	Immediately after leaves fall	Three weeks later		
	Bud Moth	Lime-Sulphur	Just as buds are swelling	Arsenate of Lead twice as buds open, once after petals fall		
	Codling Moth and Scab	Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water.	Within one week after blossoms fall	Week or ten days	Two weeks later	(A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made.
	Curculio. See Plum Flathead Borer	Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days	10 days later	
	Green Aphid	Lime-Sulphur	When the leaves are off the tree	During growing season whitewash base of trunk or apply Carbon Bisulphide.		
CHERRY	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur or soluble oils as recommended	Early in November	Kerosene emulsion is effective when insects appear. Repeat before the leaves curl if necessary. Cutting off twigs covered with eggs in winter usually suffices for young trees.		
	Twig Borer	Lime-Sulphur	When buds swell in spring	Arsenate of Lead in summer when the worms appear		
	Woolly Aphid. Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale	Soluble oils as recommended	Use when young first hatch in early spring	For summer treatment, use 10 per cent. kerosene or dilute Lime-Sulphur		
	Black Aphid	Kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap. Soluble oils as recommended.	When the insects appear and before they curl the leaves	Bordeaux when fruit has set	Just as fruit begins to ripen, with copper acetate, 8 oz to 50 gals water. Before first spraying, gather and burn mummified fruits.	(If Woolly Aphid is present on roots, dip stock in 1-15 solution of recommended prepared oil compound, applied May to August or remove the soil and treat with finely ground tobacco placed around base of tree; use 2 to 5 lbs. to a tree.
	Brown Rot	Bordeaux	Just before blossoms open	After the blossoms fall	Thin green fruit till they are separate. Prune trees so as to admit much sunlight.	
CURRANT	Slug	Arsenate of Lead. Paris Green or dust with lime, road dust or ashes. When the insects appear.		Repeat in ten days		
	Aphid	10 per cent. Kerosene emulsion	Early before leaves roll	Ten days later. Hellebore for worms; quassia and tobacco for Aphids. Repeat second time when necessary.		Watch the plants closely in spring and begin spraying as soon as worms are discovered. Other currant pests removed by cutting out and burning infested stems. Fourth application is needed. Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present. Best to add arsenate of lead for any biting insects.
	Mildew	Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 2 gals. water	Just as buds burst	Repeat at intervals of 10 days till fruit is picked		
	Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux or dilute Lime-Sulphur	When buds first swell	Repeat in ten days	Repeat in ten days	
	Leaf Curl and Rot	Lime-Sulphur	Just before the buds open	After blossoms fall	Repeat in two weeks	
	Mildew	Lime-Sulphur	Before buds burst			
PEACH	Peach Tree Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with a knife.	During growing season whitewash base of trunk			
	Blister Mite	Sulphur-Lime, 1 gallon to 10	When leaves are off tree	Add more soap than the formula calls for	Repeat 10 to 12 days later if necessary.	
	Cottony Scale	Kerosene emulsion	When insects become cottony (May)	While the last blossoms are falling.	Use a vermorel nozzle. Do not drench the trees.	
	Scab	Lime-Sulphur, or Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead	Just before the blossoms open	Repeat in ten days	10 days later recommended solution if Aphid is present	
	Blight and Curculio	Arsenate of Lead, 1½ lbs. to 50 gallons water	After blossoms fall			
PEAR	Fungous Diseases	Bordeaux or Lime-Sulphur or Soluble Oils recommended	When buds begin to swell	When leaves are opening. Cut out all rusted canes.	Two weeks later (when not in flower) repeat second	
PLUM	Raspberry Blackberry and Dewberry					
*Same treatment for Peach.		†Same treatment for Plum.	‡Same treatment for Pear.	°Same treatment for Cherry.		

If scale insects are present, use lime-sulphur or recommended compound.

Dilute the mixture to half the strength given in formula—100 gallons of water instead of 50.

PLEASE USE THIS SHEET IN ORDERING NURSERY STOCK

HOW TO ORDER—Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing Postal Money Order, or Bank Draft on New York, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, First National Bank of Geneva or any merchant in our city. We pack and ship all Winter to Southern States. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of Railroad Station and your Postoffice.

Name	P. O. Order, \$
Postoffice	Draft - - - \$
County	Cash - - - \$
State	Total, \$
Street or R. F. D. No.	

Be sure to give the name of Express Office if desired by Express; or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Postoffice address.

Express Office..... Freight Station.....
Express Co..... Railroad

[illegible]

OUR GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace on proper proof all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed, that our replacing it, or offer to replace it, shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

T. W. RICE

Wholesale and Retail Nurseryman

OFFICE: West Washington St.
PHONES: Bell 280-J; Home 595-A

GENEVA, N. Y.

NURSERIES AT Geneva, N. Y., Melvin Hill, N. Y., Stanley, N. Y.

Phone, Melvin Hill, Bell 26 F 3.

Packing Grounds, W. Washington St., Geneva, N. Y. Phone, 595 X

EXTRA BIG BARGAIN COLLECTIONS

No. 1 FRUIT TREE COLLECTION

30 Fruit Trees for \$5.50—(Sold elsewhere for \$8.00).

- 6 APPLES—1 Northern Spy, 1 Ben Davis, 1 Winter Banana, 1 Grimes Golden, 1 Maiden's Blush, 1 Yellow Transparent.
6 PEARS—(Standard)—1 Bartlett, 1 Clapp's Favorite, 1 Keiffer's Hybrid. (Dwarf)—1 Duchess de Ang., 1 Louise Bonne, 1 Buerre de Anjou.
6 PEACHES—2 Elberta, 2 Crawford's Early, 1 Niagara, 1 Mayflower.
6 PLUMS—(Japan)—1 Burbank, 1 Wickson, 1 October Purple. (European)—1 Lombard, 1 Reine Claude, 1 Shipper's Pride.
4 CHERRIES—(Sour)—1 Early Richmond, 1 Large Montmorency. (Sweet)—1 Black Tartarian, 1 Napoleon Bigarreau.
2 QUINCES—1 Orange, 1 Champion.

All first-class, medium-sized trees.

No. 2 SMALL FRUIT COLLECTION

61 Plants for \$4.25—(Sold elsewhere for \$6.00).

- 6 GRAPE VINES—1 Campbell's Early (Black), 1 Green Mountain (White), 1 Brighton (Red), 1 Concord (Black), 1 Diamond (White), 1 Worden (Black).
7 CURRANTS—1 Perfection (new), 3 Cherry, 3 Fay's Prolific.
6 GOOSEBERRIES—3 Downing, 3 Industry.
12 RED RASPBERRIES—6 Columbian, 6 Cuthbert.
12 BLACK RASPBERRIES—6 Cumberland, 6 Gregg.
12 BLACKBERRIES—6 Rathbun. 6 Snyder. 6 RHUBARB—Myatt's Linnaeus.

These should be in every garden.

No. 3 SHRUB AND ROSE COLLECTION

14 Plants for \$4.00—(Sold elsewhere for \$5.75).

- 5 ROSES—(Hybrid Perpetual)—1 Baby Gladys (new), 1 General Jacqueminot, 1 Margaret Dickson, 1 Clio, 1 Paul Neyron.
2 CLIMBING ROSES—1 Dorothy Perkins (Pink), 1 Crimson Rambler.
6 UPRIGHT SHRUBS—1 Althea, 1 Deutzia Pride of Rochester, 1 Purple Lilac, 1 Hydrangea Pan-
iculata, 1 Spirea Anthony Waterer, 1 Japan Snowball.
2 CLIMBING VINES—1 Clematis Paniculata, 1 Honeysuckle Hall's Japan.

Everyone should have this superb collection.

No. 1334. State of New York—Department of Agriculture.

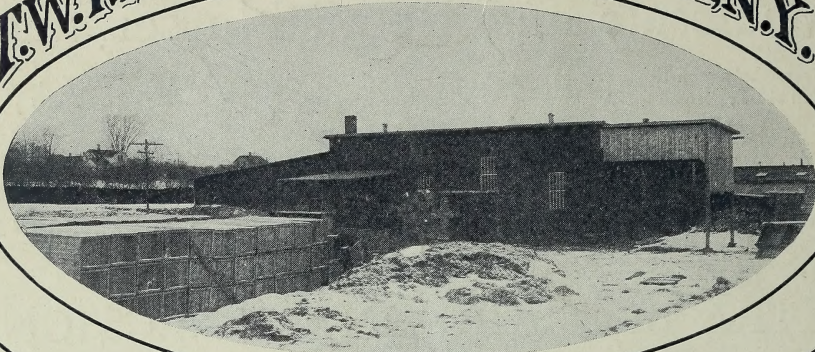
CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of T. W. Rice, of Geneva, County of Ontario, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1913

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1913 **CALVIN J. HUSON**

~~R. A. PEARSON~~ Commissioner of Agriculture.

T.W. RICE, NURSERYMAN, GENEVA, N.Y.



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