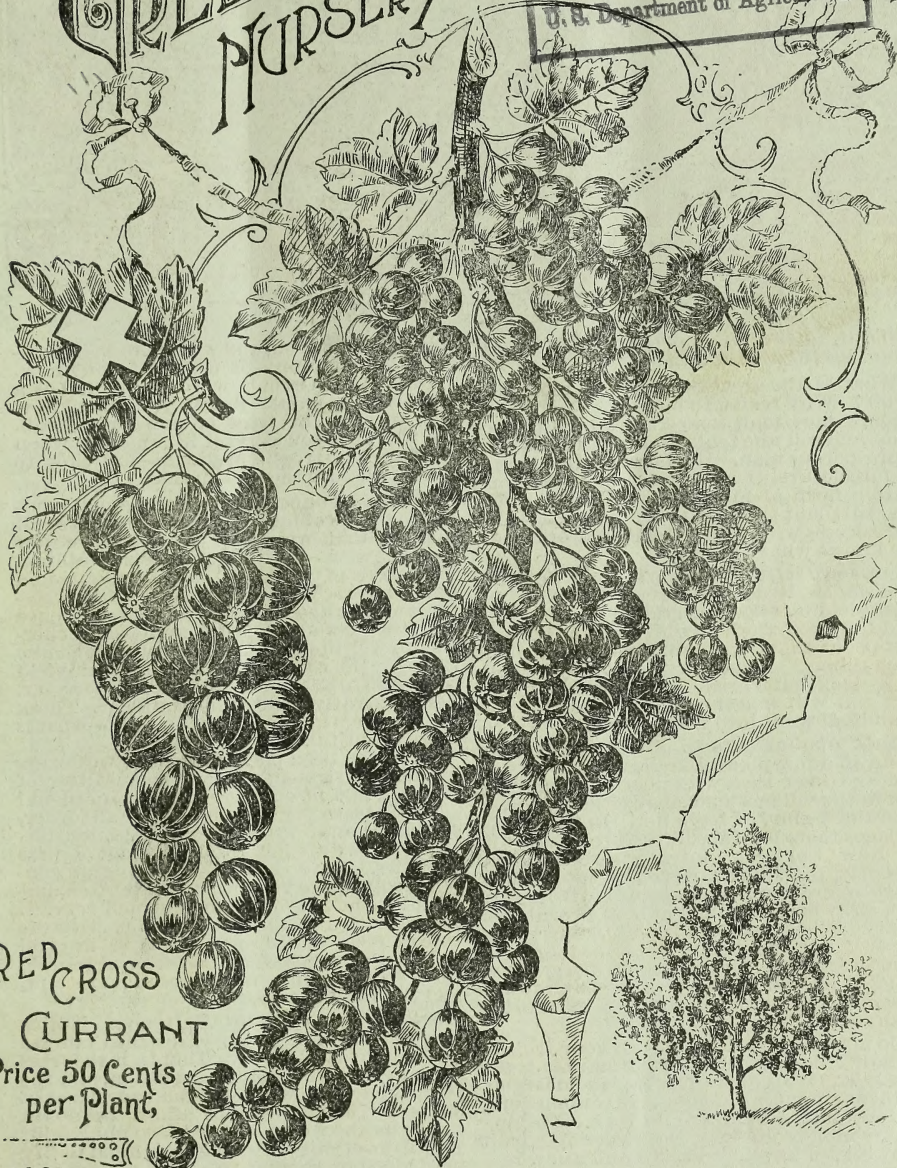


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GREEN'S NURSERY CO

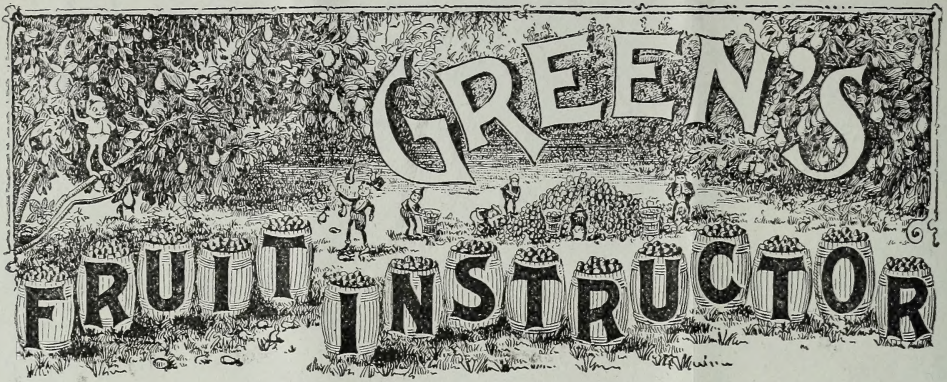
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RED CROSS
 CURRANT
 Price 50 Cents
 per Plant

POSTAGE FREE.

The Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station says:
 "Our notes for 1895 are as follows: Fruit of
 Red Cross large size; stem long between cane
 and bunch; fruit a shade darker than Fay, but lighter than Cherry, aver-
 aging larger than Fay, very mild sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer
 than Cherry. The pulp is very mild and sub-acid for a red currant, being
 less sprightly than either Fay or Cherry. Judging from what I have seen
 of it so far I think it is a valuable fruit." Price, 50c. each. We
 paid \$1,250.00 for this valuable new Currant.



What is the most valuable crop on American Farms?

What is the greatest and best mortgage lifter? Why fruits, to be sure.

Show me a man who knows how to produce and sell fine fruit and I will show you a prosperous man. His farm is in no danger of foreclosure. Our city foreman has gone onto a farm of his own, what will he do? He will plant the land to fruit. He has seen our success with berry fields and orchards. He knows what he is about.

Says my wife, when she sees a little patch of Loudon Red Raspberry 183 feet by 360 feet, yielding \$357 in berries in a few weeks, and fully \$50 more on the bushes, "Why do not poor people, struggling with debt, plant such things." True, why don't they? Well, they lack enterprise. They won't plant. But you will, and it will be better for you than if all went into fruit growing.

Talk about Gluts in Fruit. Gluts may occur in a few places like New York city or Chicago (even then with poor fruit mainly), but in the villages and small cities you ever heard of a glut? I have not. In the 100,000 villages there is an absolute scarcity of fruit. In New England States, where I visited recently, the villages were not supplied by near-by growers. Fruit came in from Boston, strawberries selling at 15 to 18 cents per quart. What chances to make money growing fruit for such markets. It is largely so wherever I go. Orchards and berry fields are few and far between. The small towns are not half supplied, and prices are too high in consequence.

Do not think you must ship your fruit to distant cities. No, the home market is the best. The fruit of our farms are sold largely in the surrounding villages. No commissions, no lost crates. Sales are for cash. Nothing makes money jingle in the pocket like fruit growing. I have been there and know it.

We want to sell our trees. Just now we have an immense supply. We know we cannot sell so many trees unless we make low prices. Notice our prices—lowest in the history of the trade. Now is the time to plant. You can save money by ordering *now*. Notice prices of Richmond Cherry, Bartlett Pear, Dwarf Duchess Pear, Loudon Raspberry, Red Cross Currant, etc. See our bargain page. Last spring our bargain offers were largely over-sold; It will not, cannot be so this fall, for the solid blocks of trees are yet unbroken.

When you buy anything, buy of some one who wants to sell. We want to sell. We

want to sell to you, and will make an inducement to you to buy of us, and to buy now.

Take C. A. Green's word for it, fall is a good time to plant. Surely you must know how to care for trees bought in the fall. We will give you careful instructions when we ship your trees and plants—just how to plant to assure the best success.

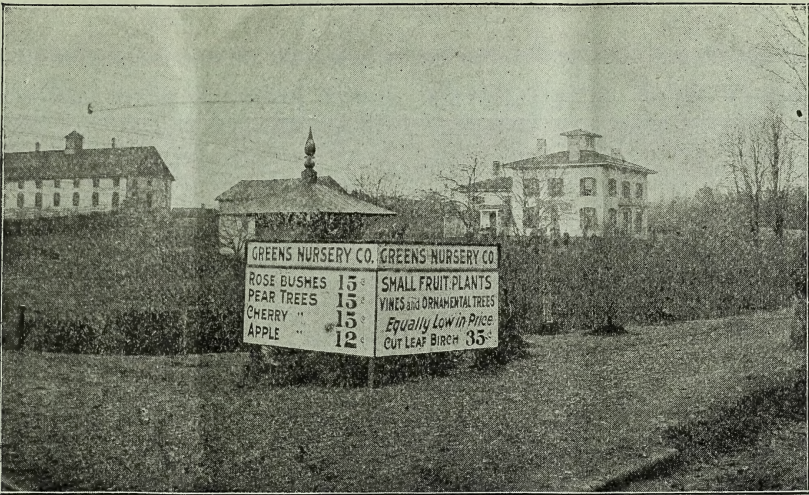
Trees in Fence Corners, and along roadsides, are profitable. Our farms are all planted that way, and the trees are now loaded with fruit that costs nothing. Thousands of trees can be thus planted on every farm. We bought 10 acres at Rochester, and planted 350 trees around the fence borders. Standard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

Have you been poorly served by ordering in such disastrous spring seasons as that of the past, 1896, no cool season to ship or plant?

Then please try us once on a fall order, sending it on to us as soon now as possible. In spring we are liable to be sold out of some varieties. Not so in fall. In spring we cannot always give you prompt attention, but in fall we have time to do you good service. Try us with a fall order, now, and if in the case of trees you do not get them in good order (we are sure you will) we will replace them free if you report at once on receipt, and the fault is ours.

Guarantee of Safe Delivery. Notice that if you order trees of us this fall we guarantee safe delivery. That is, if the trees do not get to you in good condition, and the fault is ours, we will refill the order free of charge. This we cannot afford to do in spring as the weather then is too uncertain. But if anything is wrong you must notify us at once on getting the trees, or we will not be responsible.

C. A. Green's favorite plan, where all the land of a field is not desired to be occupied by trees, is to plant closely in rows 4 to 8 rods apart, at intervals. Thus in a field 10 acres square there might be six rows of apple, pear or plum trees, 10 feet apart in the row, rows 4 rods apart. This will permit the land to be cultivated for farm crops, the distance between the rows being so great the land could be as readily worked as if no trees were there. Our fruit farm is largely planted in this way; also all along the fence lines, where thousands of trees are growing or bearing fruit.



HOME AND OFFICE OF CHAS. A. GREEN AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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

Six Reasons Why Trees Should be Planted in the Fall.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

growth of these dwarf pear trees, of 18 to 24 inches of branches, whereas, if the trees had been set out this spring not one-quarter of that growth could have been expected. It is usual for trees planted in the fall to make root growth before winter sets in. Surely a tree or plant set out in the fall has every opportunity to become established in its place, to receive the benefit of the long spring rains and to begin growth at the earliest possible moment.

There are some things which it seems absolutely necessary to plant in the fall, such as the currant, gooseberry, blackberry and red raspberry. Currants and gooseberries leaf out at the first indications of spring and if not planted at the earliest moment in spring they are liable to be a failure. Blackberries and raspberries always do far better when planted in the fall. It is seldom that strawberry plants are recommended to be planted after August or September, but a friend of large experience told me recently that he had often planted strawberry plants just before the ground froze up for winter, covering them with strawy litter to prevent freezing and he had remarkable success.

Surely there are some things that should not be planted in the fall; such as peach trees, for instance, or some other half-hardy tree or plant, and some ornamental shrubs that are not hardy enough to stand fall planting, such as roses. And yet roses may be planted in the fall if protected by covering with earth or straw or other material.



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



EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES.

From the painting by T. G. APPLETON.



Copyright 1896, by F. A. Muncy.

This the world over is a favorite cherry, both for home use and market. Hardy as an oak, beautiful as a rose, bearing often before dug from nursery. Salable everywhere, it has few rivals.

PRICES.—We have an immense stock of this cherry, and offer first-class trees as follows; 2 year old, 4 to 5 feet, 12 cents each; 12 for \$1.25; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.50.

PRICES.—Notice our cut prices on the following: Abundance (Japan) Plum, 4 to 5 feet, 15 cents each; 12 for \$1.50; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$11.00, also on Standard Bartlett and Dwarf Duchesse pear, etc., inside.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, best of all ornamental trees, 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents each. All these trees are superior in root, branch and body, such as agents often sell at from 50 cents to \$1 each. **Order Now.**

Fall 1896.

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

Size and Price of Cherry Trees.

PRICE, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12, \$12 per 100. Wind-or 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100. (except where otherwise priced.) Extra large trees 5c. per tree additional.

EARLY RICHMOND, 4 to 5 feet and up, two to three years old, 12c. each, \$1.25 per 12, \$5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per 100.

CHERRY TREES are divided into two classes, viz.: **BIGARREAU** and **MORELLO** (or sweet and sour.)

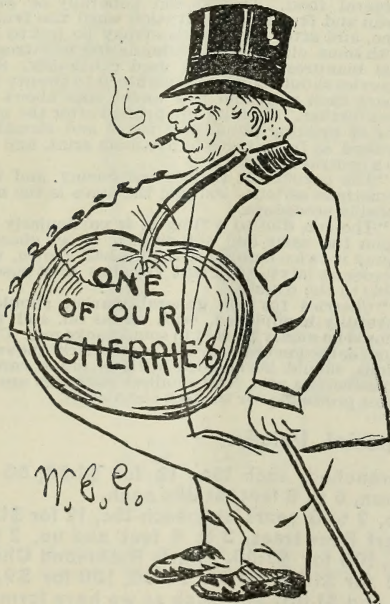
THE TREES as offered of the **BIGARREAU** class, are 5 to 6 feet and up, and those of the **MORELLO** class 4 to 5 feet.

NOTE OUR PRICE FOR EARLY RICHMOND.—This is one of the **Morello Class**, and the most profitable one too.

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

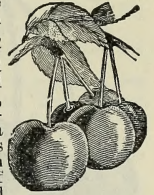
Windsor Cherry:

No new cherry of recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to its large size, beautiful dark color, almost black; its firmness, its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities. The variety has been recommended by John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry, S. D. Willard, and others of the most prominent fruit growers of this country who have given it a thorough trial, and have found it unexcelled by any variety for home use and for market. It originated in the cold, severe climate of Canada. While we cannot recommend it as being hardy enough for the northwest, where nothing but the **Early Richmond** type succeeds, it is a great success in Western New York and throughout the middle states. The tree combines attractiveness as a lawn tree, with beautiful shade and is exceedingly beautiful when in blossom, or laden with its delicious crop of fruit. It should be planted by all who have a garden, a door-yard, a lawn or an orchard. Price of **Windsor** 20c. each; extra large size, 25c. each.



CHERRIES FOR GARDEN AND MARKET.

There are few trees more attractive than the **Cherry** on account of its beautiful foliage, its attractive blossoms, and showy fruit. It is more often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn, than other fruit trees. It furnishes a delightful shade and is a clean tree. The cherry tree does better without cultivation than almost any other fruit tree, but if possible the first few years it should be cultivated or mulched on the surface of the soil with manure. I have heard of a cherry tree that was 6½ feet in circumference, with a spread of branches measuring 90 feet. Since it bore its first crop it has borne without one omission, 600 to 1,000 pounds, of superior cherries, selling for 7 cents per pound. We seldom hear of a cherry orchard. This may be a good reason why it is profitable to plant cherries. Surely it requires more labor to pick cherries than apples, but the profit is comparatively large. It is usual for people to avoid crops which require much labor, whereas those are the very crops wherein usually the most money can be made. Complaint is often made of birds feeding upon the cherries, but surely they are so productive a few would not be missed; and where the orchard is large the birds make but little impression upon the enormous yield, picking out mainly wormy specimens. The cherry tree bears almost every year and is an early fruiter.



The Early Richmond Cherry.

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

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

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

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

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

Price of trees 2 years old, 4 to 5 ft. and up, 12c. each; \$1.25 per 12; \$5 for 50; \$9 for 100.

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

Bigarreau or Sweet Cherries.



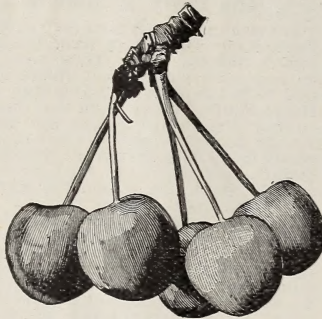
Black Tartarian--Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild; pleasant; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular

varieties in all parts of the country. The fruit of the heart and Bigarreau cherries, Windsor, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood and Napoleon is large. The flesh is tender and *sweet*. On this account this class of cherries are sometimes called sweet cherries. These varieties offered are best of the class for the garden and orchard, and are often planted on the lawns and in the door yards as they combine decidedly ornament with profit. *Price* 15c. each; extra large 20c. each.

Gov. Wood.--Large clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree. *Price* 15c. each; extra large 20c. each.

Cherry trees will grow and do well in the door yard, on the lawn, or in the orchard.

Napoleon.--A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.



NAPOLEON.

Price 15c. each; extra large 20c. each.

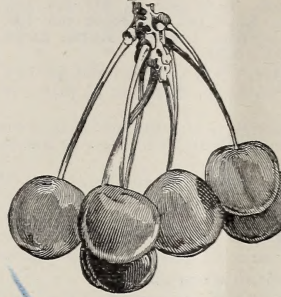
Yellow Spanish.

(Sweet). *Price*, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

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

Duke and Morello Cherries.

(Sometimes called Sour and Dwarf Cherries.)



The Duke and Morello are very distinct from the preceding trees, of smaller size and slower in growth, but are much hardier. The fruit is generally tart and desirable for pies, canning, etc.

Large English Morello Cherry.

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

Prices, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12 extra large trees, 5c. additional per tree.

Montmorency Cherry.

A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry, of great value. Tree, free grower. It is a noble and profitable variety, and grown extensively for market. This variety and English Morello are splendid for late marketing and demand high prices.

Prices, 20c. each; \$2.00 for 12; extra large trees, 5c. additional per tree.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the Cornell University Experiment Station:

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

"Cherries like a loamy soil which is rich in mineral food. They should generally be given clean and frequent cultivation until the fruit is ripe, and after that the land may be put to rest with some clover crop. Stimulating or nitrogenous manures should be used cautiously. Sour cherries should be planted eighteen to twenty feet apart each way, and the sweet ones about ten feet farther. Cherries are pruned after the manner of pruning plums and pears, and should be pruned at from three to five main arms, and not to a central leader.

"The curculio is their worst enemy, and it is sometimes serious. Jarring the trees is the most reliable procedure.

"The rot, due to a fungus, is particularly bad upon the early and soft-fleshed sweet cherries. Spray it twice before the fruit is half grown, with Bordeaux mixture. Plant varieties least susceptible to the disease.

"Cherries for the general market should be carefully handpicked, with stems on, and they should be neatly packed in small packages. Cherries for the general market, particularly the sweet kinds, should be handled with as much care as strawberries are. The smallest packages are the most profitable for the best cherries."

Specialties at Special Prices.

Abundance Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$11.00. Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 6 to 8 feet, at 35c each.

Bartlett Std. Pear trees, 5 to 6 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 15c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.50. Duchesse Dwarf Pear trees, 3 to 4 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 10c, 12 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$7.50. Early Richmond Cherry trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 12c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00. These trees are just such as agents sell at 75c and \$1.00, and such as we have formerly sold at 30c each. Bright, fresh dug, gilt edged stock. For Bargain List see page

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

PEAR CULTURE.

Standard Pear trees planted 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way, is considered a good distance for planting; but where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, and yet a rich, sandy soil will produce fine pears. The land should be kept cultivated, turning the soil early in the season, continuing the cultivation up to August. Deep cultivation should be avoided. Nothing but the gang plow and cultivator should be used in the pear, apple or plum orchard. Anything which disturbs the roots of the trees is injurious. It is not uncommon for the pear orchard of fifteen acres to yield from three to five thousand dollars. I have in mind an orchard of this size which has aggregated eight thousand dollars for five years, an average of two thousand dollars a year, and smaller orchards would yield large profits per acre. I have in mind a pear orchard of two thousand trees, the first crop of which sold for four thousand dollars, and the next for thirteen thousand, six hundred eighty-four dollars. Do not plant pear orchards expecting enormous profits, but plant them expecting that the pear trees will yield at least double the clear net profit of any ordinary farm crop. They will give much larger yield. The value of a dozen or more pear trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field, is ten-fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured. We grow nearly all kinds of fruits and find that pears are among the most profitable of our orchard fruits.

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



Pull it along or push it along. It is a good thing—"The Wilder Early Pear."

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

Sizes and Prices of Pear Trees.

THE STANDARD PEAR TREES offered are 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 6 feet, selected stock.

PRICES: 18c. each; \$2.00 per 12; \$6.00 per 50; \$12.00 per 100. Except where otherwise priced.

BARTLETT, 15c. each; \$1.25 per 12; \$5.00 per 50; \$9.50 per 100.

WILDER, IDAHO and VERMONT BEAUTY, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12. Extra large size trees of all varieties at 5c. per tree additional.

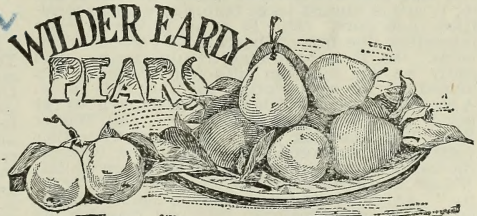
THE DWARF pear trees are 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet high. Prices, except where otherwise noted, 12c. each; \$1.25 per 12; \$9.00 per 100.

DUTCHESSE, 10c. each; \$1.00 per 12; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 100.

WILDER and IDAHO, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12. Extra large size of all varieties at 5 cents per tree additional.

Concerning Growing Dwarf Pears.

Nothing is prettier or more profitable with good treatment than a dwarf pear orchard. But it should not be left to grow in the grass. Dwarf pears should be cultivated to get the best results, and yet around the lawn at our Clifton home there are numerous pear trees which have borne in the sod heavy crops for many years. While dwarf trees are desirable for the farmer or commercial fruit grower, they are particularly suitable for the city or village man who has only a small piece of ground at his disposal, since a dwarf pear can be trained to occupy scarcely more room than a rose bush. Indeed, the severe cutting back induces the formation of fruit buds. Thus I have seen dwarf trees only four feet high which were loaded down with beautiful fruit almost as attractive as a rose bush. We never expect to sell dwarf pears again at the low prices at which we catalogue them at present. Indeed we offer all trees at prices unprecedented. There is no better way of testing new pears than by planting dwarf trees, as the trees often bear fruit the second year. Specimens of fruit of dwarf trees are apt to be finer than those on standard trees. All varieties, however, do not succeed in the dwarf. We mention in this catalogue only those that thrive on the dwarf pear root, which is a quince root. This quince root being very fibrous, and none being cut off in digging, makes the dwarf pear the most easily transplanted of all trees.



TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

Specialties at Special Prices.

Bartlett Std. Pear trees, 5 to 6 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 15c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.50. **Duchesse Dwarf Pear trees**, 3 to 4 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 10c, 12 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$7.50. **Early Richmond Cherry trees**, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 12c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$9.00.

Abundance Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$11.00. **Cut Leaf Weeping Birch**, 6 to 8 feet, at 35c each. These trees are just such as agents sell at 75c to \$1.00 each, and such as we have formerly sold at 30c each. Bright, fresh dug, gilt edged stock. For Bargain List see page



WILDER EARLY PEARS.

Greatly reduced in size. Size this year was larger than ever—large as B. Giffard.

The Wilder Early Pear.

The Wilder Early is a variety that is now claiming the attention of all intelligent pear growers. The Wilder Early Pear pleases all because; 1st. the tree looks well; it is a good grower. 2nd. It produces a crop early; two year grafts at the nursery and trees 4 years old produce a lot of fruit. 3rd. The quality of the fruit is the best. 4th. One does not have to wait until frost to get it; it ripens August 1st or before in warmer localities than ours. 5th. It is so productive—we remember one branch bearing 27 perfect specimens. 6th. It is handsome in appearance. And lastly we will mention (although we have not named by far all its good qualities), it is hardy. A patron in Vermont where the mercury goes far below zero, writes as follows: "I had Wilder Early Pear standing in the open fields with other varieties all supposed to be hardy, and, whereas the latter were badly injured by the severe winter, Wilder Early came through alive and bright to the tip." As for its size we have never claimed size as one of its qualifications. Its early ripening, its productiveness, high quality, vigorous and healthy growth are the principal claims we have claimed for it, in addition to its long keeping qualifications, but the last two seasons we are agreeably surprised at its size. In 1894 we sent specimens to a leading nursery firm in Ohio, who sent us word that they were "surprised to see the specimens of Wilder Early so large, as they had supposed that it was a small pear." Again, in the same year, a patron who procured a tree when it was first introduced sent us by mail two or three fine specimens, calling our attention that they were grown on trees procured of us and that the tree bore much larger fruit than he expected. The size of the pears sent us was about the same as any average Bartlett.

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

is large, deep green, retained late and turning to rich colors in autumn and for this reason alone is desirable for home planting. The prices of Wilder are now where all can buy one or more trees, too.

Price of trees, Std., 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; Dwarfs, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12; extra large trees 5c. per tree additional.

Clapp's Favorite.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Every tree on our grounds, whether in the fence corner or in the cultivated orchard bears profusely every year. The past season the limbs had to be propped up. Every limb was a veritable rope of pears. A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous, either as standard or dwarf. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it ripens upon the tree. This is a newish pear, very large, remarkably beautiful and a prolific bearer. No collection is complete without it. Larger than Bartlett and has a handsome, red side. Thomas Meehan, in writing of Clapp's Favorite, says: "It is an early pear and soon reaches full size and the gathering period, so soon, in fact, that it needs practice to know just when to pick it. I have a fine tree of it planted about twelve years ago, which has borne abundantly every year since the second year after planting. I had to learn just when to pick the fruit. If I leave it on the tree, it will hang till the close of August and rot at the core, but I pick it the first week in that month. The fruit is then set away in a cool place, in preference to a warm one, that it may perfect itself slowly. It takes about seven or ten days to do this. It is then delicious."



Prices, standard, each, 18c.; extra size, each, 25c. Dwarf, each, 12c.; extra size, 15c.

Vermont Beauty.

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

Standards and Dwarfs, 25c. each; \$3.50 per 12. Extra large, 5c. additional per tree.

Flemish Beauty.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Season Sept. and Oct. In reply to an enquiry, the Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society writes: "If I could plant but one pear in your section it would be the Flemish Beauty, as it will produce more bushels than any other kind." One Flemish Beauty tree, 20 years planted, yielded this year 25 bushels of first-class fruit. The baskets held a peck and a half each. The tree is owned by Mr. H. W. Anderson, Grimsby, says *The Canadian Horticulturist*.

Prices, standard, 20c. each; dwarf, 12c. each. Extra large, 5c. per tree additional.

Seckel.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of the highest flavor, and productive. Tree is stout, slow, erect grower. Season, Sept. and Oct. Gives *excellent results*, both as standard and dwarf, succeeds well throughout the Northern, Middle and Western states. A delicious little pear.

Prices, standard, 20c. each; dwarf, 12c. each. Extra large, 5c. per tree additional.

Bartlett—Seckel.

This fine pear originated with Jacob Moore, of this state, well known in the horticultural world as the originator of several very worthy fruits. The name will be better understood when we say that this was no chance seedling, but one gained by crossing the two old varieties, Bartlett and Seckel, and hence the name Bartlett-Seckel. It is larger than the Seckel, but not so large as the Bartlett. It is a combination of the Bartlett and Seckel, both in quality and appearance. It is a decided acquisition in the list of pears. Season, late summer.

Prices, standard, 20c. each; dwarf, 25c. each. Extra large, 5c. per tree additional.

Additional Varieties—Autumn.

Buffum, Howell, Beurre Bosc.

Prices of these varieties, 2 to 3 year trees, each, 30c.

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

Don't Overlook These Prices.

Abundance Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$11.00. Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 6 to 8 feet, at 35c each.

Bartlett Std. Pear trees, 5 to 6 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 15c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.50. Duchesse Dwarf Pear trees, 3 to 4 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 10c, 12 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$7.50. Early Richmond Cherry trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 12c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00.



Bartlett.

STANDARD AND DWARF.

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

As much as \$750 have been realized from one acre of these trees. It is also asserted that they can be made to bear in this manner year after year, without failure.

We prefer the Duchesse to Bartlett for a dwarf orchard, and Bartlett to Duchesse for a standard orchard, although Bartlett does well as a dwarf with us. While we offer Bartlett trees at a very low price, the quality is superior. We have a large stock of Bartlett, hence low prices.

Prices, standard, 5 to 6 feet, 2 to 3 years old, each 15c; extra size, 18c. each. Dwarf, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each; extra size, 20c. each.

✓ Duchesse Pear.

(DUCHESSÉ D' ANGOULEME.)

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

Prices of Duchesse Pear Trees, dwarfs, 2 to 3 years old, 3 to 4 ft. high, 12c. each; \$1.00 per 12; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.50 per 100; extra large trees, 5c. additional per tree. Standard trees, 30c. each; \$3.00 per 12.

✓ Lucy Duke.

This is a new pear from North Carolina—a variety we have been growing for several years. In size it is large, shape pyriform, skin inclined to russet, flesh melting, juicy, sweet and excellent. Season, Oct. It has been offered the past year by one or two leading nursery firms.

Price, strong 2 year trees, 35c. each. No dwarfs. For prices by dozen and hundred see page 7.

To know about size and age of the trees offered here, see page 7.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25, 1894.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.: We are particularly pleased with the six Duchesse pear trees which are as good as they sell in local nurseries here at 75 cents each. We shall recommend you to others, never fear. Square dealing ought to be rewarded.
H. S.



BLOCK OF HALF GROWN APPLE AND DWARF PEAR TREES.



DUCHESSÉ DWARF PEAR.

Note the low prices of Dwarf Trees of the Duchesse.

✓ Idaho.—The Great Fall Pear.

The Idaho fruited on our grounds this season. Prof. J. L. Budd says that Idaho is the hardiest of all pears—hardier than Flemish Beauty. There are but few pears of recent introduction that have attracted such universal attention as this. Originating in far Idaho, where we have not been thinking it possible that pears could be grown at all, in a severe climate, and on not over productive soil, it has yielded fruit that has delighted all who have had the pleasure of seeing or eating it. President P. J. Berckmans says of this pear: "It is a very large and handsome pear, pale yellowish green, flesh melting, juicy; quality best. Season, September to October. Indications are favorable for its becoming one of the most valuable pears." "The largest specimen, in flavor is very fine, and reminds me of the Bartlett, except the flesh of the former is firmer in quality. I think it will rank fully with this old standard variety, if not a little above it," says Prof. H. E. VanDeman, late Chief of Pomological Dept. E. S. Carman has fruited Idaho on the *Rural New Yorker* grounds, and he pronounced it a superior pear, sustaining its well earned reputation for size, quality and productiveness. The Idaho Pear when well known will be largely planted. Hardness, productiveness, and immense size of a good quality fruit are not overlooked by the American people.

Prices, standards, 25c. each; dwarfs, 20c. each; extra large, 5c. per tree additional.

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

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

Kieffer.

The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness, and selling well in market. For the home garden this variety will not be a favorite with all, although some like the fruit, and everybody admires the tree, which is as good an ornamental tree as ever graced a lawn or door yard. One fruit grower said: "Owing to the question of quality he thought it would not sell, but the past season buyers ran after him and sought the Kieffer." Its looks sell it. He has 1,600 trees. Those ten years from the bud were as large as Bartlett's 25 years old. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off, and is good to handle because it is hard when fit to pick. Nine hundred and forty trees, eight and nine years old, produced last year 791 barrels, which sold for \$1,028.30, averaging \$1.30 per barrel, clear of all expenses. One hundred trees produced 191 barrels, which sold for \$248.30.

The Kieffer succeeds well as a standard but is not recommended as a dwarf.

Prices, standards, each, 18c.; extra size, each, 25c.

Clairgeau.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—Very large pyriform shape; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and *early abundant bearer*; a magnificent and valuable market fruit.

Charles Downing recommended the *Clairgeau* as a profitable *market pear*.

Patrick Barry added his testimony to its value for marketing. Its points worthy of note are beauty, large size, keeping and shipping qualities. Season, pick early in October and store until last of November.

Prices, standards, each, 18c.; extra size, each, 25c.

For prices of Standard and Dwarf Pears by the dozen and hundred see page 7.

Sheldon.

STANDARD.—A pear of the *first quality*; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, bears well. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November. It is impossible to do justice to this noble variety, either in description or illustration. One grower says: "It is the finest table pear in the world. Good for canning also." Picked early in September and stored in a cool cellar, it will be in good condition for two months. It is large, handsome, and the tree is very productive. Even the smallest pears on the tree are delicious.

Prices, standards only, each, 18c.; extra size, each, 25c.

WINTER NELLIS.—(Top budded) 5 to 6 ft. Russet, winter, delicious, productive. Price 35 cents each.

LINCOLN (not Lincoln Coreless).—New. Nice trees, 35 cents each.

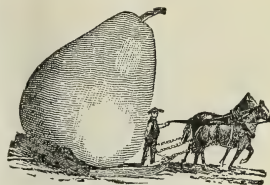
LINCOLN CORELESS.—A new winter pear much prized by all who have fruited it. Price 35 cents each.

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

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

Anjou—Beurre d' Anjou.

STANDARD AND DWARF.—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. *Gardening* says: "Anjou, the noblest Roman of them all. *The tree is perfect in form, and grows with rapidity; quality of the fruit is superb.* Anjou is smooth, large, light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, melting, juicy, refreshing. It should be picked in October and will keep until Christmas." This variety is considered by many to be the most valuable pear grown. It is found in every experienced planter's collection and is good everywhere. By all means plant this superb winter variety.



**ANJOU—BEST EARLY
WINTER PEAR.**

Prices, standard, each, 18c.; extra size, each, 25c.; and dwarfs each, 12c.; extra size, each, 15c.

Lawrence.—(Late Winter.)

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

Prices, standard, 20c. each; dwarf, 12c. each; extra large, 5c. per tree additional.

Nurserymen's Luck.

The dry hot spring of 1896 was a poor one for nurserymen to plant their young seedling stocks, upon which they bud apples, pears, plums, etc., for future sales. Not half of the stocks planted last spring are alive now. This great loss must make higher prices for fruit trees.

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



BLOCK OF STANDARD PEAR TREES.



AMERICAN BLUSH—THE BEST WINTER APPLE.

HOW TO GROW APPLES.

"He who plants a tree plants hope." "He who plants an orchard plants a home."

I have had the experience and know that hilly or rocky fields may often be profitably occupied by apple orchards, if the soil is fertile. Even if the soil cannot be plowed, a profitable apple orchard may be established by mulching the soil about each tree or stirring it with a spade or pick until the trees become firmly established. Apple trees require fertile soil such as is demanded for corn or wheat. Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frosts. In planting an apple or other orchard, the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker the same as for planting corn, then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes. After the trees are planted the ground is marked between the trees for planting corn or potatoes. Sometimes strawberries and other small fruits are planted between the trees. I know of many orchards in Western New York embracing only an acre that have yielded the largest portion of profits of the entire farm; these acre orchards would often yield two hundred barrels of apples; sometimes four hundred barrels. I have known these apples to net two dollars per barrel; thus in favored seasons this orchard would bring in more money than all the other crops united, on a one hundred acre farm. He who would make his farm attractive to family or home, be it in the city or country, must surround it with different kinds of fruits. Among these the apple is king. No fruit can be put to so many uses as the apple; it is in season almost the year round; the earliest coming at harvest, the latest keeping until harvest time. No fruit is more wholesome, no tree is more beautiful in blossom. An apple tree which may be purchased for fifteen cents you would not have taken out of your garden for fifteen dollars, after it had begun to bear its luscious and beautiful crops. The beautiful red apple, the sprightly yellow apple, the cunningly striped apple, the delicious tart apple, and the rich sweet apple—all give you life and health. For Bordeaux mixture see article on Quince Culture.

American Blush Apple.

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

could be propagated more easily, that would perhaps make a larger tree in a given time, but *none that will give our friends better returns for a winter fruit.* As a dessert fruit, cooking fruit, for a shipment to near-by markets, or for exportation to England it will be found an *excellent variety.*

Prices, 5 to 6 ft. trees, each 18c.; doz. \$1.75.

WEST TROY, N. Y.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The trees I ordered of you came to hand. They are in excellent order and as fine a lot of trees as I ever saw.

Yours very truly, E. M. S.

See prices by doz. and hundred of all apples in price list on next page of catalogue.

(See summer, fall and winter apples, over).

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



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Sizes and Prices of Apple Trees.

The apple trees offered are 2 to 3 years old and 5 to 6 feet high. Extra large trees 3c. each additional per tree. (Except when otherwise noted.) Prices are 12c. each; \$1.20 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100. *American Blush*, 18c. each; doz. \$1.75.

For prices of Gloria Mundi, Banana, Fanny and Lord Nelson, see bottom of each description.

Select List of Varieties of Apples.

We offer an excellent list of apples comprising the best varieties known, but we describe in full only those that have proven most valuable to the general planter. Planters of orchards would do well to confine themselves to three or four leading varieties that are known to be reliable, instead of planting a few of every variety catalogued.



Fanny Apple.—The handsomest of all summer apples and the finest in quality. Also beautiful in form and of good size. The Fanny was recommended to me by the lamented Charles Downing, who sent me specimens which delighted me beyond expression. He pronounced it the queen of summer apples. It ripens in August; dark, rich crimson; firm, juicy, agreeably sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania. Trees on our grounds have fruited several seasons. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. We predict for it a great future. J. S. Gaylord, Kan., writes: "My Fanny trees are healthy, thrifty, grow well in orchard, produce good crops of fine apples. Bore in '91, when we had no other good apples." Number of trees limited, but those we have are extra fine stock, 2 to 3 year old.

Prices, 25c. each; doz. \$2.50.

Additional Varieties—Summer.

Prices, 15c. each; doz. \$1.50.

Extra large, 18c. each; doz., \$1.75.

Sweet Bough.—Large, sweet; a favorite. August.

Yellow Transparent.

This is a splendid apple coming from Russia. Unlike most of the Russian apples, it is of superior quality. It is remarkably early, of largest size and very beautiful. But the feature that makes it particularly desirable is, it is excessively hardy and can be safely planted in the most severe climate. It is also exceedingly productive and bears at an early age. Taken all in all, it is one of the most desirable early apples in cultivation. It gains steadily in favor. Two year trees bore in the nursery rows on our grounds, and orchard trees bear abundantly every season. "One of the largest growers in writing of it says: "On account of earliness, size, beauty, quality, hardiness, productiveness and early bearing, it is one of the most desirable early apples." Dr. Hoskins says, "Not only for the north but southward it is becoming extremely popular as an early market apple. It ships well and will go safely a long distance." A. Hansell, of N. J., says: "I have fruited Yellow Transparent for the past two seasons, and so well satisfied am I, that last fall I planted 150 trees of this variety. It ripens ahead of every other apple." A. G. Tuttle, of Wis., says: "After 25 years' experience in fruit growing, I am convinced it is the earliest apple of this country, and the best early market apple. It is hardy, an early bearer and very profitable." A fruit grower of large experience says: "I know of no horticultural enterprise so promising as to plant a large orchard of Yellow Transparents in the South to supply Chicago and other northern markets." Mr. Gibb pronounced it "the best summer apple yet fruited in Minnesota. Price, 12c. each.

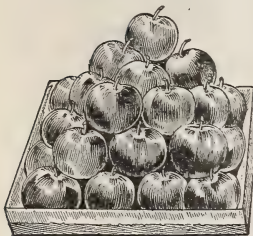
Red Astrachan.

This early variety is well known, and a lengthy description is not necessary. Its merits are conceded in nearly every State in this country. Always demands a ready sale at paying prices if grown for market, and is indispensable for home use. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; handsome, juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is hardy, a free grower, with large foliage and it is a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of fine appearance, earliness and hardiness. August. Price, 12c. each.

If You Desire 500 or 1,000 apple trees write for special prices.

AUTUMN VARIETIES OF APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg.



A large beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and an early and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. *The hardiest*

valuable fall apple. In Minnesota and Wisconsin horticultural reports recently published we find Duchess the most valuable commercial variety, free from blight, a sure cropper, hardy as an oak, having survived in some instances when all others died (except Wealthy), and all in all a wonderful variety for those States. It is termed a summer variety in some parts. It keeps long and is both a summer and fall variety.

Prices, 12c. each. Extra large, 15c. each.

Additional Varieties—Autumn.

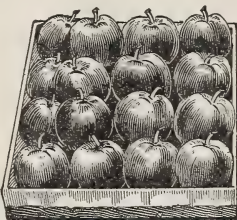
Fall Pippin.—Large yellow, each 15c.; doz. \$1.50. Extra large, 18c. each; doz., \$1.75.

Gravenstein.—Large, beautiful. September and October. Each 18c.; doz. \$1.75.

WINTER APPLES.

Wealthy Apple.

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



Prices, 12c. each. Extra large 15c. each.

Shiawassa Beauty.—A beautiful and desirable apple; white, striped with red; sub-acid. Season October to January.

Prices, 12c. each. Extra large 15c. each.

Pound Sweet.—Sweet apples are not planted so largely as they should be. There are many people who cannot eat sour apples on account of the acid affecting their teeth; hence there is a continuous demand in the market for sweet apples, which is not usually met. Sweet apples sell for larger prices than sour, owing to their scarcity. Pound Sweet has been a most profitable and productive apple with us. It is of large size, remarkably free from scab or insect depredations, has a pleasant quincy flavor, juicy and crisp. It is *enormously productive* and with us gives more barrels of fruit than very many other market apples. Its season is from November to January, although we have kept it until April. It is a slow grower in the nursery, hence always scarce.

Prices, 12c. each. Extra large 15c. each.



Lord Nelson Apple.

This superb apple known as Blenheim Pippin in Canada and Blenheim Orange in England, originated in England. We believe it to be the *best cooking apple known* in this country. In its native home it is considered excellent both for dessert and culinary purposes. It is planted by the hundred in Canada for exportation. It is large to very large, roundish, striped dull red, flesh yellow, quality good. Season with us, December. The gentleman from whom we procured our stock of grafts has several large trees in his orchard in New York State and wishes that half his bearing trees were of this variety. Prices realized for the fruit have always been *more than for any other variety*. We have fruited it for many years.

Price, 2 to 3 year trees, 20c.

Valuable Crab Apples.

Prices, 12c. each; \$1.20 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100—for 2 to 3 year 5 to 6 feet trees. Extra large 3c. each per tree additional.

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

Whitney.—This is large crab, and ripens latter part of August. Very hardy and very productive. In flavor very pleasant; not possessed of so much astringency as most varieties. Very desirable for western States.

PLANT CURRANTS, the most valuable of all small fruits.

Plant in the fall, which is the best season for that purpose, says S. D. Willard, the veteran Vice-President of the Western New York Horticultural Society.



Gloria Mundi, Largest Apple Known.

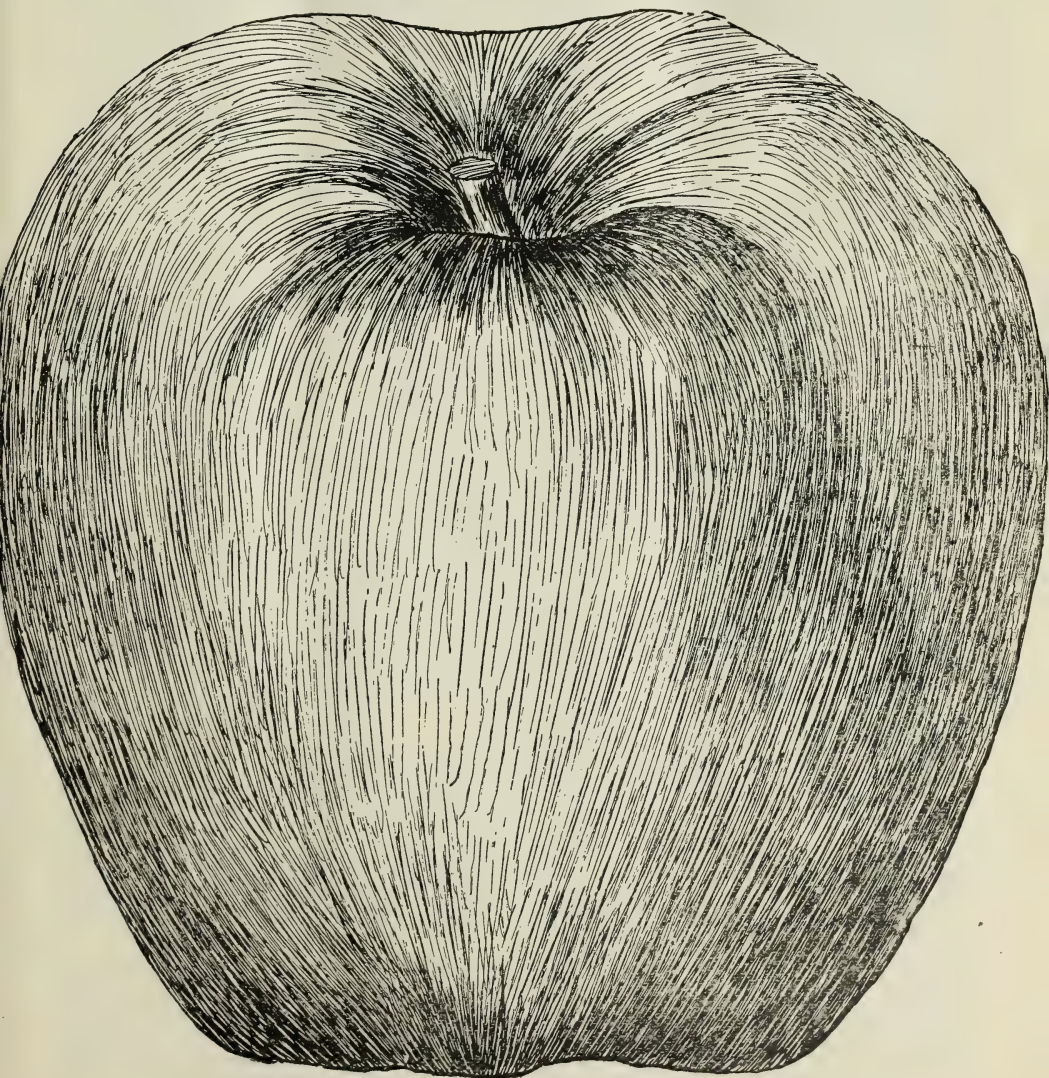
There is a bearing tree of Gloria Mundi apple at our fruit farm. It bears regularly nearly every season. The fruit is large and uniformly fair and free from defects or worms. It is a handsome apple, skin and flesh almost white. Most people would pronounce this apple to be of fine quality. It is crisp and juicy—mild sub-acid. At Rochester, N. Y., it is a late fall apple, keeping into early winter—about with Anjou Pear. It sells at high prices, owing to its fine appearance and large size. It is an abundant bearer here, and I have always regarded it as of peculiar value. I am pleased to learn that it succeeds over a wide range of country. I have budded Gloria Mundi apple into the nursery rows where it makes a fine upright growth. The foliage is large and healthy.

C. A. GREEN.

From Meehan's Monthly.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the question of the largest apple known since the illustration given of the one in our last volume. The following note from Prof. S. B. Heiges, Pomologist in the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, brings to light a still larger one.

"In a former issue was a description of a very large apple together with an illustration. There is in our collection of apples in the division of Pomology the model of Gloria Mundi which surpasses in both axial and transverse diameter the one outlined. The accompanying painting will enable you to form a proper idea of its immense size." Plant a tree this Fall. *Price* for large trees, 50 cents each.



Baldwin Apple.



Monument erected to memory of originator of Baldwin apple.—Cut from R. N. Yorker.

What the Bartlett pear is to pears, the Baldwin is to apples for the Eastern and Middle States. While sufficiently hardy for these sections, it will not endure the severe climate of the Northwest. In Western New York the advice used to be in planting a thousand trees plant nine hundred and ninety-nine Baldwins and plant the other tree a Baldwin also. While this may have been too large a planting of one variety, it shows the high esteem in which this apple is held as a market fruit; no variety yields larger crops or bears shipment better or is more attractive in color and size and shape than the Baldwin. While not of the highest quality, it is esteemed as an eating apple and for cooking. Thousands of barrels of this fruit are exported to England annually. For a commercial orchard it can be relied upon. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the *most popular and profitable sorts* for table or market. Season, December to March. *Prices, 12c. and 15c.*

Northern Spy.

This is a popular apple in Western New York and in many other parts of the country. A rapid, upright grower, coming into bearing later than the Baldwin. The branches are willowy, yielding to the wind, therefore the fruit is not easily blown off. It is an abundant bearer of large and beautiful specimens. The flesh is juicy, rich and enticing, and it is a long keeper; season from January to July; the skin is striped and covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, delicately coated with bloom. It will not endure shipment or harsh treatment as will the Baldwin or Ben Davis. Its blossoms and leaves expand a week later than other varieties.

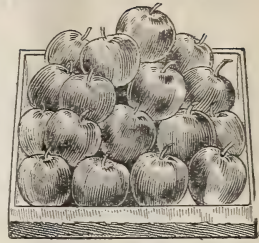
This is one of those varieties that with a little care will pay the orchardist double what it would if neglected. Trees should not be crowded as they need sun and air to perfect the fruit. An occasional thinning of the branches will also be beneficial. *Prices, 12c. and 15c.*

Flory or WINTER BANANA Apple.

New, excellent. The name is most appropriate as it has a delightful banana perfume. Charles A. Green pronounces it to be the *handsomest* apple that he ever saw. It is claimed to be very *productive* and as *hardy* as a Crab. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, stalk three-fourths of an inch long, cavity moderate, apex shallow. Originated in Indiana. Our stock came direct from the originator. Be sure that you get it true to name. Number of trees limited of this grand variety. *Price, strong, 2 yr. trees, 25c. each.*

The Banana apple produced abundantly on our grounds at Clifton Nursery this season. We are much pleased with it.

Ben Davis.



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

It is more hardy than Baldwin and yet not so hardy as the Duchess. More Ben Davis apples are grown in the United States than any other variety. It bears shipment well; it bears fruit at an early age; it is enormously productive. The apple is attractive in form and color. The tree is vigorous, hardy and healthy. It is a late keeper and sells well in the market on account of its great beauty and fine appearance. More trees are sold of the Ben Davis than any other apple throughout the United States. Large, handsome, striped with bright red. Season January to May. In Kansas, Missouri, and neighboring states this apple has been planted by the thousand and many orchardists have made a fortune out of this variety alone. *Prices, 12c. and 15c.*

Rhode Island Greening.

While red apples are usually sought after in the markets more generally than those of any other color, the Greening holds its own on account of its well known qualifications as a cooking apple. It has no superior in this regard. It is an enormous bearer, and bears more regularly every year than many other varieties. It succeeds on almost all soils and situations. Those who buy trees of the Greening must not expect straight trees, for they will not grow straight with the best treatment that the nurseryman can give. Here is a question that tree planters should understand. All varieties do not grow equally straight. While the Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin and Ben Davis may be as straight as the ramrod of a gun, the Greening, Fameuse and a few other varieties are naturally a little crooked in growth. However, such trees tend to become straight with age, therefore, while there may be quite a bend in the greening tree when planted, after ten years it will not be perceptible. *Prices, 12c. and 15c.*

King.

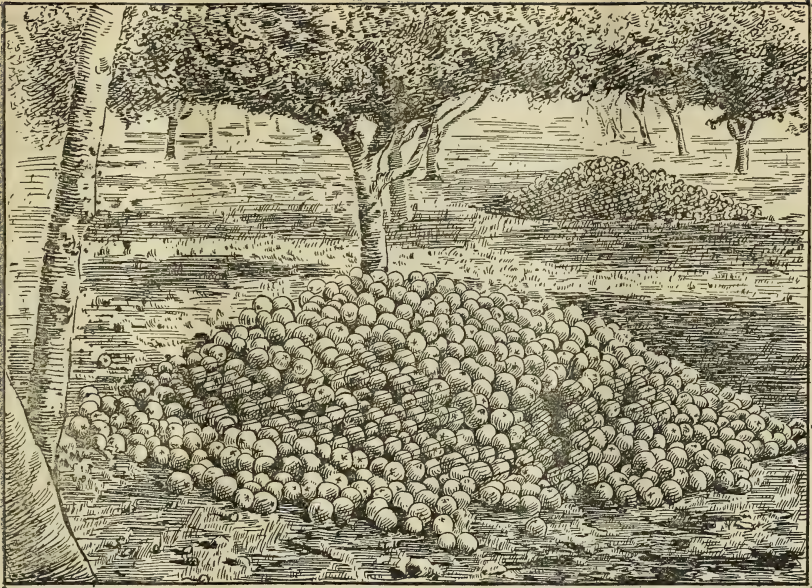
(KING OF TOMPKINS CO.)

A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower, good bearer and hardy. The King succeeds well in Western New York, and on account of its color and firmness is one of the most desirable for distant shipping. In nearly every orchard will be found the good old King much prized by the owners. *Prices, 12c. and 15c.*

For *Prices of Apples* by dozen and hundred see page 13 of catalogue.

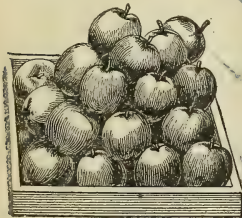
If You Desire 500 or 1,000 apple trees write for special prices.

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



Additional Varieties of Winter Apples.

Prices, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50. Extra large, 18c. each; doz., \$1.75.



Fameuse. (Snow.)—Well known; splendid. November to February.

Hubbardston Nonesuch.—Too well known to need description. A No. 1 market apple. November to May.

Jacob's Sweet.—Large, snowy, rich yellow; good quality, long keeper.

Rome Beauty.—Large, yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Scott's Winter.—Red, excellent; very hardy.

Seek no Further.—(Westfield).—One of the best; tender, rich and spicy. Nov. to Feb.

Babbitt.—New, deep red, winter.

Tallman Sweet.—A good sweet variety; most valuable as a baking and keeping variety.

Wolf River.—Very large; tree hardy; yellow, shaded with red. Jan. and Feb.

Green Sweet.—A splendid sweet variety; bears early; very productive.

Belleflower.—Late fall; fine;

Stark.—Winter. Large red; hardy.

Gano.—Bright red; winter; hardy.

Apple Seedlings.

These will be ready for shipment after Nov. 1st, for winter grafting or planting in spring.

Prices, per 100, 85c.; per 1000, \$7.00. All first class.

If desired by mail add 35c. to hundred prices.

If 5,000 to 10,000 apple seedlings are needed write for special prices.

Apples, Especially the Winter Varieties, are a Fruit of Convenience.

If one is busy at other matters, apple gathering can be delayed days and sometimes weeks, with little or no harm; and then one can hold them for months, if necessary, to seek better markets. They are eminently the standby fruit crop for the farmer. But "figs will not grow of thistles," nor good crops of apples from neglected trees. The latter require judicious care and feeding as well as

other crops. The insect pest is comparatively a new condition that confronts the apple grower. Modern science has demonstrated how this evil can be remedied successfully. The probability is that growers will have this to battle with permanently. This being the case the trees in new orchards should be planted at least 45 feet apart, so that when they are full grown, a team with spraying apparatus can be driven all around them. On account of proximity of trees it is a somewhat difficult matter now to spray most old orchards. Many prefer to set apple trees in fall instead of spring.—*Practical Farmer.*

Grafted Apple Roots.

The grafted apple roots offered are whole root grafts; that is the grafts are united to the crown of the seedling, the whole of the seedling root (that is desirable for planting) being left on.

PRICES of grafted roots of general varieties as offered in this Catalogue.

\$1.10 per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Prices of Fanny, American Blush, Banana and Lord Nelson \$1.50 per 100.

For prices by the dozen see mail pages.

The Grafted Apple roots will be ready for shipment after January 1st. Orders should be sent in before that date, the earlier the better, so that we can graft the varieties desired ready. We fruited 83 varieties of apples on our nursery grounds this season.

Grafted Apple Roots by Mail.—After January 1st we will send postpaid by mail, whole root apple grafts, put up specially for mailing varieties. Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, R. I. Greening, Transcendent Crab.

Prices, 25 cents per 12, 75 cents per 50.

American Blush, Banana, Fanny and Lord Nelson.

Prices, 35 cents per 12; \$1.00 per 50. All postpaid. For prices by the 100 and 1000 by express or freight see page

Fruit Crop in New York State.

Apples will be an immense yield here. No fungus this year, and spraying not necessary. A large fruit grower offered \$5 for every wormy apple found in his orchard. One man here has sold 10 acres of apples on the trees for \$700.—No picking—no hoeing. Plums are only bearing moderately. Peaches are a light crop. Small fruits have been very profitable. Apples over the whole United States are 65-100 of a crop.

Sizes and Prices of Plum Trees.

OUR PLUM TREES are on plum roots. They are 5 to 6 ft. high, not over 2 years old and first class.

PRICES, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100, (except where otherwise priced.)

EXTRA LARGE TREES 5c. additional per tree.

ABUNDANCE JAPAN PLUM, 4 to 5 ft., well branched, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100.

PRICES OF OTHER JAPAN PLUMS AND LARGER SIZED ABUNDANCE. See next page after description.

YORK STATE PRUNE: 4 ft. trees, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; 5 to 6 feet trees, 35c. each; \$3.50 per 12; extra large, 50c. each.

PLUM CULTURE.

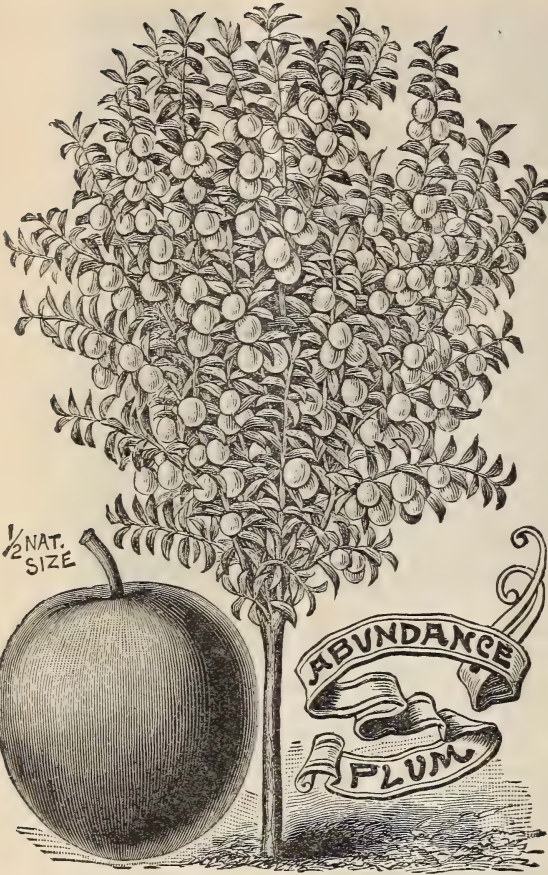
Perhaps no fruit needs more frequent manuring than the plum, owing to the great crop of fruit that it bears. It will also succeed on sandy soil. Plum trees require frequent cultivation. Plum trees can be planted much closer together than the apple or pear, and yet in field cultivation it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit trees, but in gardens, plums will fruit well when planted ten or twelve feet apart. Plums, like grapes and other attractive fruits, should be marketed in small packages. Light baskets holding five or ten pounds are most attractive. I have known farmers to knock plums off the trees with poles, throw them into bushel baskets and in this bruised condition offer them for sale, then complain that fruit growing does not pay. Had they packed in clean, small baskets they would have received twice as much for their fruit. The

plum is not excelled as a profitable market fruit. Single trees have been known to produce ten dollars' worth of plums. Plums can be grown profitably in the henry; hens destroy the curculio which hide under the trees. In large orchards the curculio has often proved a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. (See *Green's Book on the Plum*, price 25 cents, for further instructions.)

When I was a boy I liked to eat plums, and I have not reformed in this regard in later years. But they are more plentiful than in old times. The tendency of plums is to overbear, and they bear with regularity almost every year. This is a favorite fruit with the housewife, and sells readily in the market at good prices. It is attractive, put up by nature in beautifully tinted wrappers, and can hardly be passed without a temptation to buy or taste the delicacies within. Plum trees bear at an early age. The yield of plums from an acre is surprising.

I have noticed recently that some orchardists do not pretend to plow the ground close to the trees but allow a strip along the rows to be covered with grass, although the space between the rows is thoroughly cultivated; dwarf pears are grown in the same manner. The first three or four years however, it is easy to cultivate close to the rows with horse cultivator, and no grass is allowed to accumulate there. This I consider well, for if it is impossible to cultivate close to the tree, by all means keep the space between the rows cultivated.

NO SUBSTITUTION.—It is not often that we get oversold on varieties offered, but sometimes it happens, so our friends would confer a favor by naming a second choice, or by directing us to make a selection (this we would do with good care) in case we run short on any variety, or else say "No substitution."



Note special prices on the Abundance Japan Plum! See description over.

Interesting to Plum Growers.

"In the effort to improve our plums by cross-breeding we will doubtless achieve better results by resorting to the Japanese varieties, since they possess some desirable characteristics which the European plums do not, particularly vigor and productiveness. So far as tested, these Japanese varieties give satisfaction in the West. Some of them have withstood a temperature of thirty-seven degrees below zero at Geneva, Nebraska, without the slightest injury. By watching them side by side with our hardy natives the past four years and witnessing their splendid behavior, I have been forced to the conclusion that there is a close relation between our natives and these Japanese introductions. In their large size and fine qualities lie the condensed improvements brought about by, perhaps, thousands of years of selections, while our natives have been left to improve under the operation of the law of "the survival of the fittest."—From *Nebraska State Horticultural Report*.

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

Note our special prices for Abundance Japan Plum. See description over.

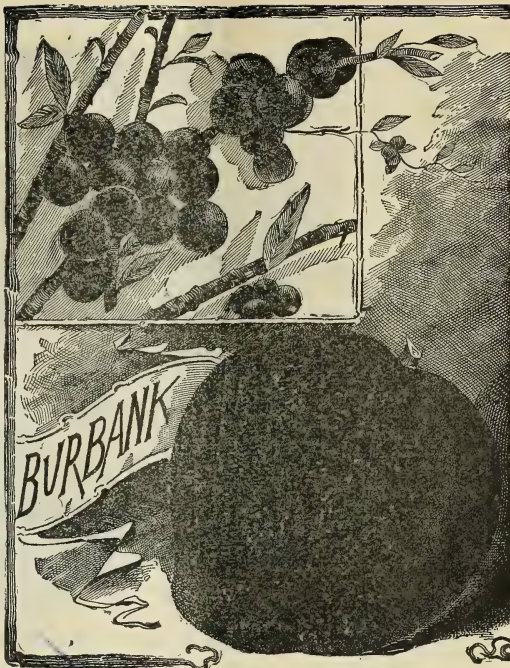
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Abundance.

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

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

Price of trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 15c.; \$1.50 per 12; \$11.00 per 100; larger trees 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.



Burbank Japan Plum.

This ripens later than the Early Abundance. There are few or none of the Japanese plums so far generally tested, that have proven of so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proved it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. Certainly it will endure the winters as far north as the central parts of New York and Iowa. The fruit is of medium size, rarely more than 1½ inches in diameter. In form roundish conical, tapering to a blunt point opposite the stem; stem stout, one-half inch long; suture, almost wanting; surface smooth, with but little bloom; scattering dots and streaks of russet sometimes apparent; dots numerous brown and very small; color, reddish purple over rich yellow, which often shows through in patches; skin of medium thickness, tender and peels from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh amber yellow, tender, juicy; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic; quality best; stone small, plump, adhering to flesh.—*H. E. VANDEMAN.*

Prices, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12; \$15 per 100; extra large at 5c. per tree additional.

Satsuma Japan Plum.

The fruit is rather large, sometimes 2 inches in diameter or more; form nearly round; cavity shallow; stem short and stout; suture distinct; surface a little rough with slight bloom; dots dark brown, distinct, numerous; color dark purplish black; skin almost tough; flesh firm, juicy, dark purple; medium; stone small, plump, adhering to flesh; flavor rather tart, peculiar; quality best.

Mr. J. H. Hale gives it as his opinion that the Japanese plum will in a few years revolutionize plum cultivation in Connecticut, and that this delicious fruit will become as abundant and cheap in the home and the market as apples or peaches.

The Willard Japan Plum.

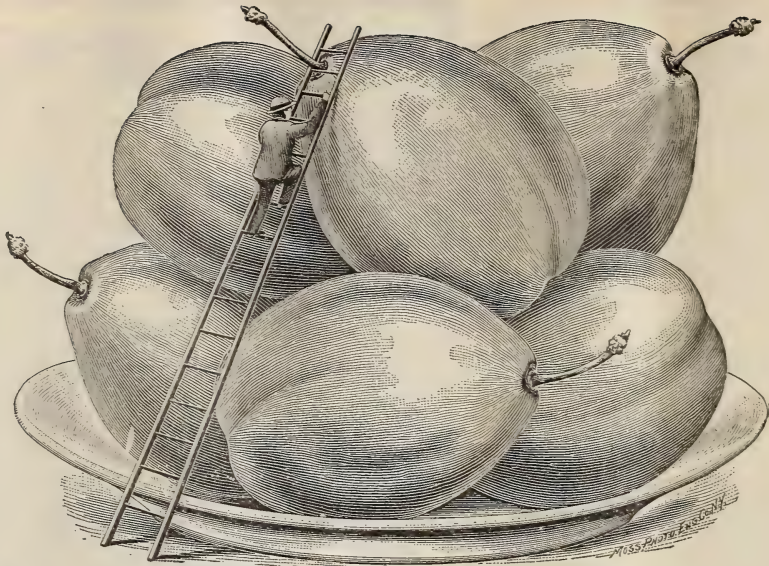
This new Japan Plum, *Extra Early*, being the first plum to ripen of all the plums yet introduced.

Prices, 35c. each; \$3.50 per 12.

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



PHOTOGRAPH OF A BLOCK OF JAPAN PLUM IN THE NURSERY.



YORK STATE PRUNE,

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

York State Prune.

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

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

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

A prominent New York State fruit grower writes as follows: "I have a large orchard in full bearing of York State Prunes, and in the same orchard 20 Fellenberg (Italian Prunes.) The Italian Prunes in shape and color are the same as York State but are much smaller than the York State. I am not sure that the Fellenberg has the shipping and keeping qualities of the York State. I much prefer the York State to the Fellenberg for market purposes. York State will average a third larger than German Prune. Fruit of York State is large, dark blue, covered with delicate bloom, very attractive in appearance, rich and juicy in quality, free stone. I have 185 trees in full bearing.

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

Prices, for large trees of York State Prune 50c. each; 2 year, medium size, 35c., and 2 year 4 ft. trees, 25c. each.

For doz. and 100 prices of all varieties see page 13.

German Prune.

Medium oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree moderately vigorous and very productive. One of the best. September.

Prices, 20c. and 25c. each.

Bradshaw.

A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive, valuable for market.

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

Prices, 20c. each; extra large 25c. each.

DON'T FAIL to submit a list of your Wants and get our Prices before placing a large order for any kind of Nursery Stock. Apples, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Grape, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Currant Cuttings, in surplus, on which surprisingly low prices will be given on application.

If a small order is needed don't send list for prices, see catalogue.

All patrons of 'his fall and previous seasons will receive our spring catalogue in January or February without applying for it.

MORE PLUM TREES.

Lombard.

The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: the tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not even grow; it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds 5 years of age being as large again as some other varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive. My experience has been that it *out-yields most other varieties*, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one-half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season, August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, as it is one of the most vigorous growers, and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety anyway.

Prices, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.



LOMBARD.
(Much reduced.)

Niagara Plum.

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

20c. each, \$2.00 per 12; extra large, 5c. each additional per tree.

Plums—Additional Varieties.

Prices of below varieties, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12; extra large trees, 5c. each additional per tree.

Geuil.—Very large, deep purple. Early September.

Imperial Gage.—Medium to large, oval, greenish; one of the best. August.

Moore's Arctic.—Dark blue, hardy, productive.

Pond's Seedling.—Large, light red, productive. September.

Prunus Pissardi.—An ornamental plum, producing fruit. The most striking ornamental fruit tree grown. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 35c. See description in ornamental pages.

Prunus Simoni.—(Apricot Plum).—Medium to large, brick red color. Bears very young.

Reine Claude.—(Bavay's Green Gage.)—Roundish, oval, greenish, marked with red in the sun; a great favorite.

Saratoga.—Much like the good old Lombard.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, oval, yellow; rich. September. Price, 30c. each, \$3.00 per 12.

PEACHES.

Each trees we do not advise you to plant in the fall, since they do not succeed so well as other trees when fall planted. Should you decide to plant a few, we will supply at the following prices: Prices for peach trees, of all the kinds named herein, 15c. each, for selected trees 3 to 4 feet and up, except when otherwise priced. No June budded peach trees for sale in the fall.

Crosbey Peach.

A fine, large, handsome yellow peach, with remarkably small pit, that bears regular crops north of the peach belt. Quality delicious. Season follows quickly after Early Crawford, which is an excellent time for putting on the markets. Crosbey is now so well known that it will be no experiment planting it. It has now been planted in nearly, if not all peach growing States, and is spoken of in the highest terms. Many large orchards of this variety have been planted the past two seasons. The *Rural New Yorker*, *Country Gentleman*, *American Cultivator*, *American Agriculturist*, and other leading horticultural and agricultural papers, have continually drawn attention to it by very favorable comments. The strongest claim for its superiority made over other varieties, is the frost-proof character of its fruit buds. For eleven successive years Crosbey has not failed to fruit abundantly, many times when all other varieties failed.

Prices, 3 to 4 feet or more, 18c. each; \$1.75 per 12.

Elberta Peach.

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

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Fruit of Elberta was quoted from one-third to one-half higher than any other variety of its season in New York and other leading markets the past season. J. H. Hale, the Peach King, knew what he was about when he planted 60,000 trees in an orchard of 130,000 five or six years ago. The tree is an excellent grower, strong and healthy and very productive. Our Chas. A. Green has seen it in the North and in the South and is convinced that this variety is an excellent one in every way.

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

More Good Peaches.

Price well branched tree 3 to 4 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

Alexander.—Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red, flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early.

Mountain Rose.—Large roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good, freestone. Tree *vigorous* and very productive.

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

Old Mazon Free.—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early. A noble peach.

Stump the World.—A New Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good size and fine quality. Very productive. End of September.

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

Hill's Chili.—Medium sized; oval; skin yellow shaded with dark red; flesh half melting; sweet; of medium quality. Very much esteemed in some localities because of its hardness and productiveness.

HOW TO GROW QUINCES.

This fruit is not generally grown as one might expect, considering the profit there is in the work. It is really a rare thing to see a quince orchard of any size. We find quince trees scattered here and there on the farms, but very rarely a whole orchard devoted entirely to these fruits.

The quince top is as hardy as most varieties of apples, and can be grown almost anywhere if the root is protected. After a dry fall it will pay to throw water on the ground over the roots of quince trees that are planted where the soil is dry. If this is done just before the ground freezes up, the coating of ice near the surface will prevent deep freezing of the roots. Quince trees are most often planted by farmers in the corners of fences where snow banks lie longest. There is reason for this because the roots are best protected. The tree also requires pretty rich soil, and especially rich in potash. We have known a number of failures from poverty of soil in a locality where the quince tree properly cared for yields large crops of fine fruit.—*From Am. Cult.*

Trim each year in March, cutting back two-thirds of last season's growth and thinning out branches that are too close. Cultivate freely and early, manure bountifully and spray during June and July with *Bordeaux Mixture*. Compound as follows: Copper Sulphate, 6 pounds; quick lime, 4 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Nothing could be more attractive than the quince in fruit or in blossom. The fruit remains on the tree a long time after coloring before ripe enough to gather, hence being desirable for that reason as an ornament. But it is for its excellence as a canning fruit, for marmalades and jellies, that the quince is especially esteemed.

The Alaska Quince.



This comparatively new quince introduced by us some years ago is still pleasing us well. Our special claims for this valuable new variety are its *early bearing productiveness, earliness and hardiness*. It is a beautiful quince in shape and color, and of a large size.

Its equal has never been seen for early bearing. We have frequently noticed trees from one-year buds last season that were borne to the ground with one or more perfect specimens, while three year trees were loaded. We marketed fruit picked from three-year-old trees in the nursery row. We offer this variety with confidence. Give good culture on rich soil and it will delight you. *Price* of trees well branched 3 feet and up, 35c. each, \$3.50 per 12.

Meech's Prolific Quince.

This variety is holding its good name and pleasing all who are fruiting it. It is rightly named Prolific, being prolific in growth, prolific in yield, and prolific in all good fruit points that go to make up a good fruit. As grown on our grounds with liberal culture it is of large size and of perfect form, 95 per cent, being first class specimens out of several bushels picked the past season. The fruit is *remarkably firm and bears shipment well*. It is indeed a valuable variety for every locality where quinces can be grown. The tree is hardy here. *Prices* of trees 3 to 4 feet, well branched, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12. Extra large trees 30c. each.

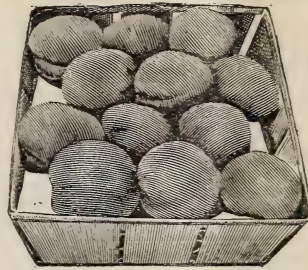
The Orange Quince.

This variety is well known and everywhere popular (called apple quince in some parts.) Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season as it rarely fails to produce a crop. *Price* of trees 3 to 4 feet, well branched, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12. Extra large size 25c. each.

Additional Varieties.

CHAMPION.—A favorite in some parts of the country. A good quince, rather late. *Price* of well grown trees 25c. each.

The Royal Apricot.



Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety and well deserving a place in every garden or orchard. My attention to this variety was first called especially at the World's Fair. Its size (as large as an average

peach) quality and beauty was a revelation to me. The flesh is yellow to the stone, parts freely from the pit; the stone is small, leaving a thick, meaty flesh. It bears transportation well. I was told by the exhibitor, who was a prominent horticulturist, that the Royal Apricot is one of the most valuable in existence on account of its large size, its shipping qualifications, great beauty and superior flavor.

Price of trees 2 years old and 4 feet up, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.—*Price*, large, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.50.

The Tree Cranberry.

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

Price of strong bushes 3 feet up, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.—Strong transplanted bushes, each, 10c; \$1.00 per 12.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit small and sweet. This variety is also much used as a lawn tree on account of its effective cut foliage. We are not surprised that it is a favorite.

Price of trees 2 to 3 years old and 5 feet or more, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

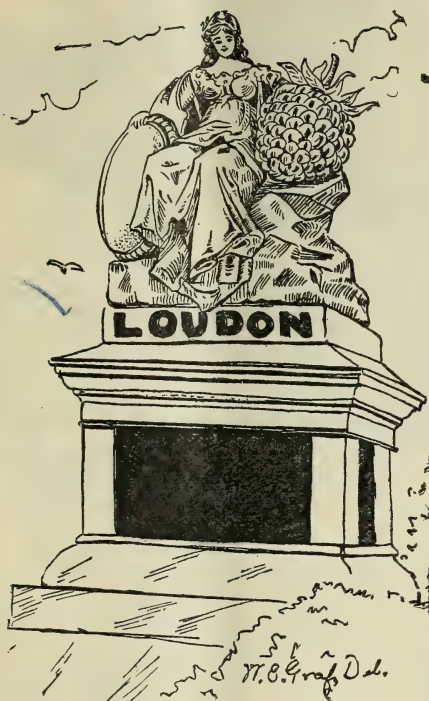
Frosted Trees.—Sometimes in early spring and late fall, boxes or bales may be slightly frozen en route to their destination. Patrons should never worry about this. Always put the boxes or bales in a cold cellar well covered with blankets, and thaw out in the natural way, or bury it entirely in earth, without disturbing the trees in the box or bale. In a week or less you will find the stock in perfect condition. In no case take the trees into a warm atmosphere.

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

If you know of any one who would like our catalogue, send us his address on a postal card.

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

RED RASPBERRIES.



BUILD A MONUMENT
MOUNTAIN HIGH . . .
FOR
F. W. LOUDON.
HE HAS THE GREATEST
BERRY ON EARTH.
FIRE THE CANNON!

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM!
SOUND THE GEU-GONG!
LOOK OUT FOR THE EARTHQUAKE!
THE AVALANCHE IS COMING!

Loudon new Red Raspberry has surpassed all previous records this year (1896.) It is Monarch of the Garden and Field.

From one and one half acres at Rochester, N. Y., this season of 1896, we have sold to date (July 20th) \$357.00 worth Loudon red raspberries, and there are fully \$50.00 worth now on the bushes. *The total sold was 4,721 quarts (over 147 bushels.)* The price for the fruit opened at 15c. and sold down to 8c. per quart, since Rochester is the poorest market in the county, owing to the great competition from so many fruit growers. Mr. Loudon seldom sells for less than 15c. This crop of fruit has been secured on plants grown from propagation, and not for fruit, and on poor soil. The young suckers are all allowed to grow, and the soil was cultivated only one way. They were not hoed at all.

With good soil and such high culture, in hills, as is usual, Loudon would have given a much larger yield. At our Clifton farm the Loudon has done even better than here. It bears best on strong, clayey loam, but succeeds well on sand. At our farm the size and yield was immense. Loudon beats the world. It is superior to Cuth-

bert on account of hardness, size, brighter color, firmness and quality. A large fruit grower here, who has been incredulous, says he is now convinced that Loudon is more profitable than Cuthbert, and he will plant all the Loudon he can afford to pay for. From various parts of the county we get word that Loudon is ahead of all competitors.

It is the *King Berry*. It defies competition. It is the coming fruit. *It is the Colossus* of the fruit stands.

Guarantee.—So confident am I of the value of Loudon, I will offer here to refund the money paid me after this date for plants should Loudon fail, after thorough trial on suitable soil and location to be what I claim for it—which is that it is the most valuable bright red raspberry known to date. It stood 20 degrees below zero at Rochester last winter uncovered.

When the thermometer marks lower than 20 degrees of frost, no red raspberry can be relied upon without protection, which is easily given.

CHAS. A. GREEN,
Rochester, N. Y.

**Chas. A. Green and all Horticulturists
Looking for a Good Thing Known
to be Good.**

If every fruit grower in the U. S. and Canada, could call now and see the Loudon in full bearing on our farms, they would exclaim as we do—"There is only one Red Raspberry and that is the Loudon." It is as near a perfect red as I ever expect to see.

M. A. THAYER, Wisconsin.

July 20, 1896.



Read What He Says.

The Loudon is truly a marvel. Up in the old orchard above the Abry House where the soil is *moist*, deep, (not rich) the berries on plants set one year ago are as large as average strawberries. The bushes are loaded from bottom to tip.

E. H. BURSON.

SCOTTSVILLE, July 24, 1896.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.,

DEAR SIRS:—I was very much pleased with the appearance of the Loudon Raspberry as grown on your grounds at Clifton. They are the largest, firmest and handsomest red raspberries I have ever seen; superior flavor, something like the old Antwerp. I would like to plant some another season if not too high in price.

Resp. yours,
JOSEPH A. MORGAN,
Fruit Grower,
Scottsville, N. Y.

Prices.—Notice that the price has been cut down one half. Buy now, for later, plants will be scarce and cannot be found for love or money. That will occur when all have learned its value.

Prices, \$1 per 12, postpaid; \$4 per 50; \$8 per 100; price per 1000 given on application.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

Raspberries succeed on all good soils, yet they should have one which is well drained, but moist and easily worked. A sandy or clay loam is excellent. The one thing which they will not abide is a wet, heavy soil, or standing water about the roots. When planting the black raspberry plant, the top of root where new shoots start should be the part most observed. Let the germ be covered two inches with light, moist soil and the soil about the roots trod firmly. Raspberries, both red and black, are among the most easily grown of any of the small fruits. The black raspberry requires more room between the rows than the red, owing to its spreading character, and yet, if properly pruned, it may be kept low growing and within limited space. The red raspberry sells for higher prices ordinarily than the black, but the black raspberry usually yields more bushels per acre than the red. Black raspberries should be planted three feet apart in the row and seven feet apart



RED RASPBERRY PLANT.

between the rows, for field culture. Red raspberries may be planted four to five feet apart each way, cultivated both ways. A few acres of raspberries, both black and red, may be profitably marketed in any rural community, and will be found exceedingly profitable. It does not require any special knowledge of fruit growing to succeed with the raspberry.

Mr. R., a gentleman living in Greece, N. Y., (near Rochester) fruited *three-quarters of an acre* of red raspberries last season and cleared *above all expenses* of picking and marketing, **\$145.00.**

Interesting to Raspberry Growers.—A piece of land about two hundred feet square is planted with 2,500 hills of raspberries. We prefer the hill system. The hills are four feet apart each way, with five to six canes left growing in each one every year. All of the rest are cut out in the fall. On this piece of ground we averaged three good quarts to the hill, and the season was not very favorable. Other years we have averaged four quarts to the hill. At ten cents a quart (and many times we received twelve and fourteen), the berries from that land of less than an acre in extent brought in \$750. The cost of picking, manuring and cultivating is no greater than for strawberries, leaving the margin of profit largely on the side of the raspberries.—*Rural American.*

The Miller Red Raspberry.

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

Price, 75c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

The Raspberry Blackberry.

A novelty, a cross between the two fruits after which it is named.

Plants, 30c. each.

The Royal Church Red Raspberry.

Productive, rich quality, large berries and continues in fruiting a month. A splendid berry for the home garden; not firm enough for marketing. N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. reports; "Royal Church, first ripe fruit, July 11; first good picking July 17; last good picking Aug. 3; last picking August 12. It is not only productive, but yields fruit of good size, good color and good flavor."

Price of plants, 50c. per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

P. S.—The Loudon is the finest flavored raspberry of five kinds I now have in fruit. W. O. L. July, 1896. Mass.

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



Cuthbert.

Cuthbert is to raspberries what the Bartlett is to pears—a thorough good variety. Until the Loudon was introduced there was probably no variety that compared with it as a home and market red raspberry. At the present day it is grown for market more extensively than any other red variety; canes strong, rampant in growth, with large, healthy foliage. Berries large, dark crimson, firm and of good flavor. An extensive grower in Wisconsin says: "My Cuthberts have been a sure crop of extra large fruit. The yield has been from 5,000 to 8,000 boxes per acre. I lay the bushes down in Winter."

Price, 35c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1000.

Thompson's Early Prolific.—Red.

Price, 35c. per 12; \$1.00 per 100.

Golden Queen.—Yellow. A great favorite for the home table.

Price, 50c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

Shaffer's Colossal.

This variety needs no recommendation of ours to bring it prominently before fruit growers, as it is well known and much liked both for home and market by every raspberry grower in the country. We are pleased to remind our patrons, however, that it is one of our own introductions and that it is one of the very best varieties yet introduced. For canning it leads, just as the Wilson strawberry leads in strawberries for canning. It is an extra strong growing variety and hardy. It is not exactly a red variety—as it propagates from tips like the black, and not from the roots. It is a purple raspberry, partaking of all the lusciousness and desirability of the red, but does not spread and trespass upon land. It is very productive and the fruit large. "One grower," the New York State Exp. Station states, "near Geneva, picked this season from 2,555 bushes, set 3 by 8 feet, (less than an acre and a half,) 6,839 quarts, selling at 5c. per quart.

Price, 35c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

C. A. GREEN'S

Special Collection

of Red Raspberries for
the Garden.



1st. **25 Loudon**, because, it is the best red raspberry—strong grower, very productive, fruit of the largest. 2nd. **5 Royal Church**, because it is the best quality berry grown, and is very productive of large fruit. 3rd. **5 Miller**, new, because other fruit growers recommend it so highly for earliness, etc.

Catalogue price of these plants is \$2.50. **Special Price this Fall \$2.25.**

BLACK RASPBERRIES.



Nemaha—The Best Late Variety.

The *Nemaha* is an excellent, large, black good quality, late variety. The very fact that it is considered to be *better than the Gregg* is enough to cause it to be planted by every grower of black raspberries desiring a late variety. In Wisconsin large fields of the *Nemaha* are seen. It originated in that State and therefore it is no wonder that *it is hardy*. One grower in Wisconsin, who has 10 acres of this famous raspberry, says: "*Nemaha* yields nearly 150 bushels to the acre." We saw its value some years ago and introduced it. Before this variety was known, Gregg was the only extra large leading black cap. *Nemaha* excels it in hardness of bush and in quality of fruit. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing *Nemaha* to be the best late, large black raspberry. The bushes are remarkably strong growing and healthy. We have never had enough plants to supply the demand. Some have sold Gregg for *Nemaha*. Do not be deceived; buy of the introducer. Our stock is pure.

Price of Nemaha, 40c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

KANSAS EARLY BLACK RASPBERRY.—Early, large and productive, a splendid variety.

Price, 40c. per 12, \$2.00 per 100.

PALMER (Black).—Very early, vigorous in growth and productive. Palmer is a great favorite.

Price, 35c. per 12, \$1.25 per 100.

Ohio—(Black).



OHIO—(REDUCED).

have been tested. It possesses great vigor, hardness, and productiveness.

Prices, 35c. per 12, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

If you want a good number of plants for a small sum of money buy the Gregg and Ohio. The varieties are well known and the prices all right.

Gregg—(Black).

GREGG (Black). We have spoken of the merits of the *Nemaha*. Next to *Nemaha*, Gregg is the favorite for general planting when a late variety is needed. It produces a heavy crop of large sized berries. This variety is perhaps more generally known and planted than any other. The fruit sells well for home canning or for drying purposes. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good culture very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating, as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety.



GREGG. (REDUCED.)

Prices, 35c. per 12, \$1.00 per 100, \$9.00 per 1,000.

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

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

There are several methods practised in planting. We advise for field culture to plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart (about 8,000 plants to the acre). For garden culture, rows may be 3 feet apart, or along the border of the paths, if room to cultivate or hoe. Some prefer the hill system, but generally the rows found most profitable are the rows where the young plants are allowed to form a thick row known as the matted system. The soil should be made rich. Strawberries planted in the fall should be kept hoed or cultivated until winter sets in. At the approach of winter each plant should be covered with a light covering of straw manure free from weed seed, and a light furrow or shovel plow mark made between the rows to draw off surplus water, which is very injurious to strawberries during the winter and early spring. While we do not recommend planting heavily in the fall, we do recommend "a start." You have time now and may not in spring. If you have no time make time. It is my favorite of all fruits. It is the marvel of the world. There is no class of fruit which is so generous and appreciative of work done upon it as is the strawberry. It will repay the planter for almost any amount of intelligent attention. Thus the strawberry may yield fifty bushels of strawberries per acre, or it may yield five hundred bushels; there is scarcely any limit to the amount of fruit which an acre of strawberries will produce, if the expenditure of time and attention is given it. The strawberry is the poor man's berry because it bears at once after planting. No fruit on earth is so tempting as freshly picked strawberries.

W. H. Haggerty, the well-known strawberry grower of Warren Co., N. J., has had a very successful year in the production of this favorite fruit. From two acres he was successful in gathering 225 bushels of strawberries, which he sold on an average of \$3 per bushel, his crop aggregating the handsome amount of \$675.

A woman at Sparta, Wisconsin, raised nearly 200 bushels of strawberries on an acre and a half. A strawberry grower near our nurseries at Clifton picked and sold from his 2 acre field of strawberries \$825 worth of berries in 1894 and sold the fruit of the same patch the next year (the buyer to harvest the crop) for \$750. Write for 1,000 prices later in fall.

Brandywine.

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

Price, doz. 35c.; 50 for 65c.; 100 for \$1.25.

Marshall.—This is the largest strawberry we know of, *both in plant and fruit*. Those who take pleasure in testing new varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured 1st prize at a Horticultural Show with the berry, 19 filled a quart. In plant it is the largest we ever saw. Fruited this season on our grounds, yielding a large crop of extra large berries. A splendid berry for the home.

Prices, doz. 40c.; 50 for 75c.; 100, \$1.50.

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

Price, doz. 25c.; 50 for 50c.; 100, \$1.00.

Jessie.—This is the best strawberry for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all Strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. *Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot.* It is a perfect flowering variety. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large. 5½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1.184 bushels per acre.

Prices, doz. 25c.; 50 for 50c.; 100, \$1.00.

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

Additional Varieties.

| | DOZ. | 50 | 100 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Bubach, P., medium to late..... | \$.25 | \$.50 | \$1.00 |
| Greenville, P., early to medium.. | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Haverland, P., early | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Ivanhoe, early | .30 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Jay Gould, medium..... | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Sharpless, medium..... | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Timbrell, late | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Van Deman, early | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Warfield, P., early | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Wilson, medium | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |
| Parker Earle, late..... | .35 | .65 | 1.25 |

Strawberry plants can be mailed by the dozen in early September; by dozens and hundreds in late September and early October. We prefer not to dig thousand lots before the latter part of October and even then the price must necessarily be at quite an advance on spring prices.

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

Important.

Unless advised before shipment (except in cases where we have received special instructions to ship the plants by freight and the party ordering assuming all risk) we will ship all large lots of strawberries by express and small lots by mail; when sent by mail we will deduct enough plants to cover the postage, and when sent by express the party ordering to pay express charges on arrival.

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

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

The Blackberry is a delicious fruit. The cultivated blackberry is far different from the wild variety found in the woods, much larger and more juicy. We find that the blackberry crop pays as well, or better than other small fruit crops. They are not grown for that reason have been much in demand. The blackberry should be planted in rows far apart for field culture, as they have a sprawling habit, occupying much land. Eight feet apart between rows may not be too much. The first year or two strawberries may be grown between the blackberries. The blackberry plantation, once established, will bear fruit for many years. I have known six hundred dollars to be received from blackberries on one acre. It can be planted in the early spring or in the fall with good results. One fruit grower, writing about blackberries, says: "Mr. Hamilton, two years ago, took me to a plantation and said: 'This is the twentieth crop that has grown on that patch of blackberries.'" Mr. Thayer says: "With good culture Snyder produces with me from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre." One hundred and twenty-five bushels, if sold at three dollars per bushel (which is a low price), \$375.00." "A Wisconsin fruit grower says: "In 1892 my blackberry crop averaged 200 bushels per acre, the sales averaging \$550, and the net profits \$400 per acre. From a single acre I sold 312 bushels. The average for a term of years has been 100 to 125 bushels per acre, giving an average net profit of about \$150 per acre." The varieties we offer are considered very hardy, but in states where no small fruit do well without winter protection it can be afforded by digging on one side of the row, and loosening the soil and bending the canes to the ground, covering lightly with earth, and holding there with stones or rails. Be careful that no roots are left exposed. In the early spring straighten them up, and commence cultivation as soon as soil is fit to work.

Snyder Blackberry.

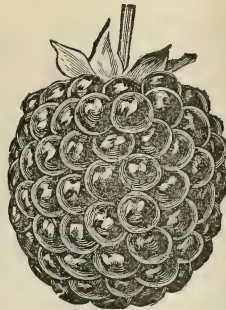


This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where other varieties have entirely failed it proves itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardness is not the prime and first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries but has not the means to buy the higher priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. We have grown it for fruit for 20 years and shall continue to plant it as it usually gives a good picking where many other varieties have failed. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify all. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good. There are some varieties that produce larger fruit, but of the old standard varieties none that will insure better returns for a small outlay.

Prices, doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$10.00.

Every fruit grower is interested in the *Lou-don*. Why? Because it is the best red raspberry—best for home and best for market. Because there is not a better grower as productive, large, firm, good color, variety in the world to-day. See page 40.

Minnewaska.



Minnewaska.—This variety was introduced by us a few years ago and is now beginning to be well known. The originator, Mr. Caywood of New York State still believes that there is no variety that can compare with it. He reported to us Feb. 13, 1895, as follows: "The Minnewaska, as compared with Lawton, Ohmer and Erie, on the grounds of the originator, is more hardy than either of them, never having failed to produce a good crop unprotected, while

all other varieties, except Snyder, have been killed more or less in different seasons. Fruit is larger and earlier than Ohmer or Lawton, is jet black and does not change color after picking like Lawton, and when ripe is entirely free from core, being tender, sweet and melting to the center. Entirely free from rust and other diseases and begins to ripen the first week in July and continues in full bearing until Sept. 10 to 15, producing more saleable fruit than any variety we know." The originator told our Chas. A. Green that on his three-quarter-acre patch he picked every other day for eight weeks. We went several hundred miles to see it, and found the bearing bushes tall and bushy, and the rows wide, and loaded with fruit in such a manner that even our imagination could not have done justice. We wrote the originator again concerning its productiveness. He says: "The secret of its great productiveness is that it is an enormous grower and consequently a strong feeder, and that it is not content, as other blackberries, to bear on tops of bushes, but loads from the ground to the top and we have our tops 5 to 6 feet high. Mr. Caywood makes his land very rich, and this will account, somewhat, for heavy growth and large crops. He says: "The best fertilizer for blackberries is well rotted stable manure (this doesn't mean straw) with occasional dressings of unleached wood ashes."

Prices of Minnewaska, 50c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

ELDORADO.—New. Valuable. Price, \$1.50 per 12.

Taylor's Prolific.



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

we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture and abundant returns and sure cropping makes it all the farmer needs.

Price, 40c. per 12; \$1.25 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

A DEMAND FOR FRESH PICKED FRUIT.—We have been growing nearly all kinds of fruit more or less the past twenty years, but never remember the demand so good as it has been this season. In addition to our wagon, or wagons, going out daily, there were inquiries nearly every day by those living from one to ten miles from our nursery.

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

Erie Blackberry.

A variety we have fruited several years and seen fruiting in different parts of the country. More than one fruit grower puts Erie at the head of all blackberries. We are well pleased with it on account of its hardness, productiveness and fine appearance and consider it a standard variety. In setting three varieties for main croppers Erie would be one of the three.



The fruit is of the largest size, exceeding Wilson, Kittatinny or Lawton, of excellent quality, handsome and firm. At a meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society the value of the different varieties of the blackberry was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Pierce spoke of the hardness of the Erie, which had failed but twice in fourteen years, perhaps not from winter killing. Mr. Tracy found the Erie as hardy as the Snyder, which was a high commendation of its endurance. Mr. Albaugh said it was excellent in quality, large in size and nearly at its hardest in cold winters. It was stated that the demand for it was extensive, and it was gaining rapidly in reputation among growers.

Price, 50c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

AGAWAM.—Hardy and productive. A favorite with many.

Price, 50c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

THE LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This is the only good dewberry we know of. The fruit is very large, glossy and good. It ripens very early and continues in fruiting a long time. It trails along the ground and for best results should be kept off the ground, by putting bushes or straw for vines to run on. It is vigorous in growth and is a superb fruit.

Price, 40c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

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

Price, 25c. each; \$1.50 per 12.

THE JAPAN WINEBERRY.—We have fruited and propagated the Japan Wineberry several years and like it. It may not pay to plant it for market purposes, but for home use it will please. Plant in good soil and it will grow luxuriantly and fruit abundantly. The fruit is formed and enclosed until ripe in burrs resembling Moss Rose buds, but when ripe the burrs open and expose the berries to view. The berries are of good size and attractive, light wine color, each one shining like a diamond. The flavor is sprightly and delicious.

Price, 10c. each; 75c. per 12.

Seventy-five Per Cent. of our farmers cultivating from 50 to 200 acres, have not one rod devoted to fruit. The wife, who is always anxious to provide an appetizing meal for the husband, the boys, and the hired man, must buy of the peddler, hunt the swamp over, or go without, if she desires the very best adjunct to the meal, which is namely, a luscious dish of fruit.

PLANT CURRANTS, the most valuable of all small fruits.

Plant in the fall, which is the best season for that purpose, says S. D. Willard, the veteran Vice-President of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

The American Sweet Chestnut and Other Nuts.

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

Price of trees, 3 to 4 feet, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12.

Japan Walnut.—(Seibold's.)

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

Price of trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25c. each.

Butternut.

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

Price of trees, 4 feet up, 25c. each.

Hazelnut.



HAZELNUT.

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

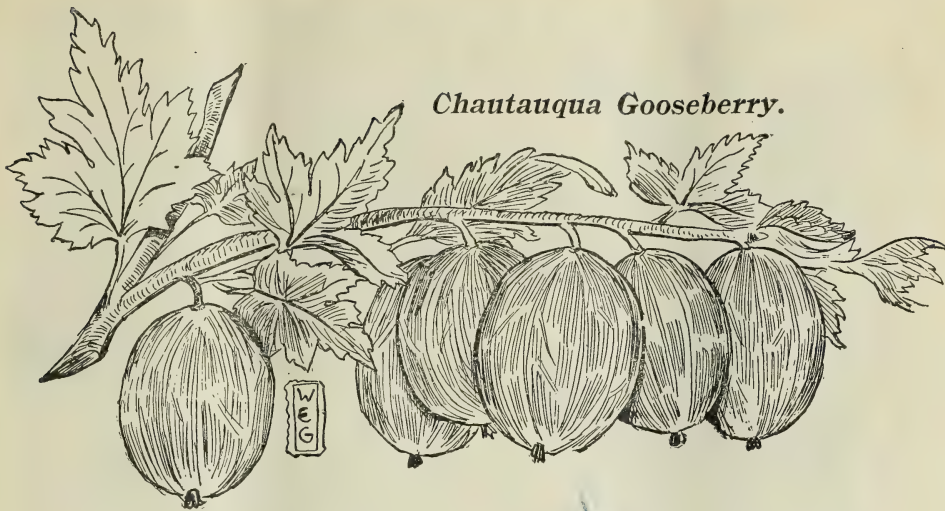
Price of strong bushes, 15c. each.

Black Walnut.

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

Price of trees, 4 to 5 feet up, 20c. each.

Chautauqua Gooseberry.



GOOSEBERRY CULTURE.

It will not be long ere the fruit of the gooseberry will be general in the market. It is a delicious fruit and a fruit that everyone is fond of, a fruit that everyone could have if they have a garden or field. We know of several planting recently for fruit of from one to ten acres, and we are adding to our plantations annually. The culture of the gooseberry is similar to currant culture—see pages devoted to currants. Plant early, cutting back tops severely. No fruit is more desirable for the home garden, for sauces, jams and pies. From four rows of gooseberries, perhaps 200 feet long, we picked eighteen bushels of fruit. We scraped the fruit off of the bushes with gloved hands, leaves and all, and run them through a fanning mill the same as beans. Being picked in a green state, they could be handled as easily and safely as potatoes. The gooseberry has been a neglected fruit. Fruit growers have not learned how readily they could be sold, how easily they could be shipped long distances, and how profitable they are. It has recently been discovered that the English gooseberries of large size can be successfully grown in the United States. **For Gooseberry Mildew.**—Liver of sulphur costs twenty cents per pound. Use one-half ounce to each gallon of water. Apply every ten days, from June 1st to August 1st. Give as much care as you give potatoes to keep off potato bugs, and your large English gooseberries will not mildew. Plant on the shady side of a hill, or fence, or building, or if in the open field, on a northern slope, which is much cooler than the southern slope.

✓ The Houghton Gooseberry.

The Houghton is well known. It is planted extensively for canning purposes. It is enormously productive. In bush it is very prolific in growth, and never mildews. If Houghton bushes are set too near together in the row, or the bushes allowed to grow very thick, they will still continue to be loaded annually with fruit, *but the fruit will be smaller than it should be.* To raise fruit of good size and quality, see that bushes do not touch each other and that the cultivator is run freely among them.

Prices of Houghton, 2 yr. bushes, 5c. each; 50c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100; and of well rooted layers, \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Gooseberries mailed postpaid at prices each as noted but if ordered by mail at dozen rates, add 15c. to the rates already quoted.

✓ The Chautauqua Gooseberry.

We cannot say enough for this valuable American variety. It is without doubt the best variety of Gooseberry ever originated in this country. The bush is a vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick-skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Our Chas. A. Green saw fruit of this variety first at the World's Fair. It made a wonderful show, surpassing all others. Since then we have seen it two seasons at the New York Experimental stations. The bushes were a marvel of productiveness and all the fruit large and a beautiful yellow color. It has also fruited on our own grounds at Clifton, N. Y., several years, producing an extra heavy yield the past season; surprising everyone there, for after being used to the other American varieties it was not expected that Chautauqua would so much eclipse them. It is truly a wonderful variety and should be planted by everyone, for home use or market.

Price of strong 2 year bushes, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

✓ The Industry Gooseberry.

An English variety which is being largely planted in this country. **The Industry** is marvelously productive, and bears second if not the first year planted. It is very popular in England. One grower there picked 6,300 pounds of this variety from half an acre, realizing \$187.50. Had this crop been offered on the market in this country the amount realized would have been double. **The fruit is of large size; color, dark red.** When making out your order for gooseberries, do not overlook the fact that **The Industry** is a variety of large size, also that there is no risk to run in planting it, as it has been thoroughly tested in nearly every state in the country and is much liked everywhere. It is delicious for dessert, some prefer **The Industry** to Apricots or Peaches.

Price, 2 yr. strong bushes, 25c. each; \$2.50 per 12.

✓ Lancashire Lad.

Another grand English variety. Large red fruit; very productive.

Price, strong 2 year bush, 30c. each.

We have thousands of the **Downing Gooseberry**; see next page.



THE DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.
Downing Gooseberries.

The Downing gooseberry is nearly as well known as the Baldwin apple. In size it is as large again as the Houghton, of pale green color and good quality. In bud it is extremely hardy and very productive. It is a splendid variety to grow for canning purposes, and tons of the Downing are canned every year. It is so productive and so easily harvested that a field of Downing usually pays well. If picked before ripe as it should be for canning, either at home or for shipment, it can be shipped from Maine to California without injury. There is a good profit to be made by growing gooseberries.

Prices of Downing, 2 yr. largest each, 8c.; doz., 60c.; \$5.00 per 100. Smaller bushes well rooted 6c. each; 50c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

DISTANCE APART FOR PLANTING TREES.

During the year we receive hundreds of letters from our friends asking for information concerning "distance apart to plant, etc." The following has been prepared especially as an answer to these inquiries. But please remember that below is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, "unchangeable." If your soil is especially deep and strong, a greater distance between each tree (especially apples) or plants may be considered best. It is better to plant the trees in a permanent apple orchard, farther apart than would seem necessary, and grow dwarf pears, plums, or other fruits between them for 10 or 20 years, or until the apple trees need all the soil.

| | |
|--|---|
| Standard Apples..... | 30 feet apart each way. |
| Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries..... | 20 " " " " |
| Duke and Morello Cherries..... | 18 " " " " |
| Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines..... | 16 to 18 " " " " |
| Dwarf Pears..... | 10 to 12 " " " " |
| Dwarf Apples..... | 10 to 12 " " " " |
| Grapes..... | rows 10 to 16 feet apart 7 to 16 " in rows. |
| Currants and Gooseberries..... | 3 to 4 " apart. |
| Raspberries and Blackberries..... | 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart. |
| Strawberries, for field culture..... | 1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart. |
| Strawberries, for garden culture..... | 1 to 2 feet apart. |

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches or dwarf pears in between. By the time the apples require the ground, the peaches or pears can be removed.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| 30 feet apart each way..... | 50 | 10 feet apart each way..... | 435 |
| 25 " " " "..... | 70 | 8 " " " "..... | 680 |
| 20 " " " "..... | 110 | 6 " " " "..... | 1210 |
| 18 " " " "..... | 135 | 5 " " " "..... | 1745 |
| 15 " " " "..... | 205 | 4 " " " "..... | 2725 |
| 12 " " " "..... | 300 | 3 " " " "..... | 4840 |

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Golden Prolific.—Comparatively new. Fruit a bright Golden Yellow. Strong bushes 15c. each.
HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY LAYERS or (as many term them) one year bushes well rooted, desirable for Planting this fall. Price, \$1.20 per 100; \$5.00 per 500; \$10 per 1000. Ready for shipment Nov. 1st. Nothing transplants with success more than the Houghton layer plants.

AUTUMN, OR SPRING PLANTING.

The experience of the last few summers has made much change in the popular idea of the best time for planting trees and shrubs. The teaching of this Magazine has always been that the chances of success are about equal at either season. If a favorable winter follows the fall, or a favorable summer follows the spring, either season is pronounced the best; when an unfavorable season follows, people say that they will never plant at that time again. It is the cold drying winds of winter, or the hot drying winds of summer, and not the season of planting which decides. The last two summers have been dreadfully trying to spring planted trees, while the very best success has been with those of fall planting. It is remarkable that all the old theories of the best time for pruning were at length reversed into "Prune when you are ready," and it will have to be that the best time for planting is when you are ready to plant. Get trees with good roots, those which have been several times transplanted, if you can; get thrifty and not half starved trees from poor soil; do not let the roots dry before planting; prune the tops of the trees a little, and hammer the earth well in when planting, and we can afford to let the "best season" or planting rest with the village debating societies.—*Meehan's Monthly*

This "Catalogue and Price List" is our only salesman. There are no "middlemen"—jobbers, drummers, agents or retailers—to add to the cost. The goods go direct from the producer to the consumer, and our terms are strictly cash with order. On these lines we claim that we can, and do, give better trees, etc. for the same money than others in the trade. The description of the goods is clear and without exaggeration, and can be relied on in every case. We refer to Flour City National Bank, Rochester, N. Y. (by permission) or to any Mercantile Agency.

Queen Victoria, of England, gets her apples near Rochester, N. Y. She thinks no other apples have the peculiar flavor of those grown in Western New York.

CURRENT CULTURE.

What is more beautiful or easily cared for than the currant bush? The demand for this fruit is increasing. Currants have ever been, and always will be, a favorite with the housewife. It is not only one of the most attractive fruits, which could be grown as an ornament in the garden, whether useful in the kitchen or not, but at the same time one of the most healthful and desirable of all garden fruits. There is no fruit which is more healthful and easily grown. It will succeed with neglect, but responds generously to high culture, giving double the size of fruit under good treatment. The currant worm is destroyed easily with slight early application of powdered hellebore when the leaves are damp with dew and when the leaves first appear. The trouble with most planters is, that they plant the bushes too close together. We would prefer rows six feet apart, and the bushes at least three feet apart, if grown in rows. If in blocks, at least four feet apart each way. Planted thus, and the ground made rich, the profit in currants is large. Growers should also see that the bushes are pruned annually. Surplus weak branches should be cut away entirely, and the new growth shortened. Pinch off the tops of young canes in June to form fruit buds. This will allow a free circulation of air, and the currant worm will be seen as soon as it commences its ravages, whereas, were the bushes thick, they might pursue their depredations until most of the foliage would be consumed before notice.



The Red Cross Currant comes to us from the originator of some of the very best varieties of fruits now grown in America. Don't overlook the Red Cross.

MR. C. A. GREEN:

DEAR SIR: The Raspberry and Currant plants that you sent, received in good condition; are much better than any that I have ever got through an agent.

Yours truly,

C. H. H.

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

MASON, IND.

Red Cross Currant.

We have long looked for a new currant, an improvement on old varieties. We found at Jacob Moore's place some twenty or more seedling currants in full bearing, produced by scientific crossing with selected varieties. All were productive, but some were larger, of better quality than others—longer clusters, longer fruit stems, brighter color, etc. One variety was larger than the others and of superior quality, exceedingly vigorous in growth and productive, with long fruit stem. This variety we have purchased, paying \$1,250 cash and have named it the Red Cross. The above cut was drawn from a photograph made at the Geneva Experiment Station. The berry is peculiar in shape, and the blossom end is almost imperceptible. Red Cross is a marked and distinct variation from other currants.

At the World's Fair.—Jacob Moore's exhibit consists of a number of new and valuable varieties of currants. The display is interesting, showing results of cross breeding in many valuable sorts, having desirable and distinguishing characteristics. The exhibit demonstrates the value of expert labor in this field.—CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Individual Judge.

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

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

Jacob Moore, the originator, says: Red cross clusters are long and well necked berries, double the size of the Victoria and far superior in quality over Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first fruited 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry currant. Red Cross yields two or three times as much fruit as Cherry. I recommend it with confidence. G. N. Co. pay me \$1250.00 cash for Red Cross currant. I consider Red Cross one of the best of my new currants.

Temptation.



'Twould be a pity to 'low setch fine Crosby Peaches to spile on de trees.

Price of plants.—Postage paid, 50c. each, \$5.00 per 12.

CURRENTS WILL LIFT MORTGAGES.



A FIELD OF CURRENTS WOULD BE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR YOU, READER. GREEN'S NURSERY CO. THE PAST YEAR SOLD ENOUGH FRUIT FROM THEIR BUSHES TO PAY FOR THE LAND THEY OCCUPIED.

Fay's Prolific.

On our grounds Fay's Prolific produces an abundance of exceedingly large fruit. We have frequently seen the berries as large as cherries. The bushes not only produce large berries and long clusters but lots of them. W. Slayton, of Minn., says: "Fay's Prolific Currant far excels my Red Dutch, White Dutch and White Grape in health and productiveness. The last three varieties, formerly so good, seem to be dying out." J. H. Hoskins says: "Fay's Currant is the first large variety that I have found sufficiently productive on a light soil, to grow for market. It is somewhat later than Red Dutch (which is no fault), and quite as productive. On soil where Cherry and Versailles (a single variety with two names) will not average a quart to the bush, the Fay plants of like size average ten quarts." Acres of this grand, comparatively new currant are now fruiting in every part of the country. It has come to stay.

Price, 2 year bushes, large, 8c. each; 85c. per 12; \$6.00 per 100. Medium size, 6c. each; 60c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

C. A. Green's Currant Collection.



A collection that all will want. Red, black and white, some of each. Also the New Red Cross. 1 New Red Cross; 2 North Stars, 2 yrs., strong; 4 Fays, 2 yrs.; 2 White grape, 2 yrs.; 3 Champion, 2 yrs.; 6 Victoria, 2 yrs. *Special price, packing free, \$1.50. This collection cannot be mailed.*

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

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

The North Star Currant.

We have grown and fruited the North Star Currant for several years. It is certainly the most prolific variety in growth we have ever seen. For this reason it is adapted to localities where currants have not so far seemed to do well. The introducers make great claims for it and write as follows: "The North Star currant is the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the *sweetest* and *best* currant grown. The fruit does not drop off like the other sorts when they commence to color, but the berries adhere to the branch long after they are dead ripe. One grower in Ohio raised an average of six quarts to a bush, or 320 bushels per acre, and sold them at \$2.50 per bushel." The North Star, as grown on our grounds, is of marvelously prolific growth. We have grown it three years. Whilst Cherry and Victoria only averaged 9 inches in growth the past season from cuttings, the North Star all made extra tall, heavy plants, principally too large for distant express orders. We are delighted with it. It seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soils. The fruit is not as large as the Fay's Prolific, but is larger than the old Dutch type.

Price of *North Star*, 2 year bushes, large, 10c. each; \$1.00 per 12. Medium size, 8c. each; 75c. per 12.

Currents for Profit.

An acre of currents will yield from \$100 to \$500, according to attention given. In addition to the fruit the cuttings are of equal value. These cuttings must be cut off, since no currant grower would permit all the new wood to remain on. He leaves only 3 to 6 inches of new growth each season. The new currant wood removed is marketable, or can be planted for securing new plants. I know of no quicker way to make money than to grow currants for market and sell cuttings or grow currant bushes for sale. We offer hundreds of thousands of currant cuttings at low prices. They must be planted in the fall. In planting these cuttings 85 out of 100 live and make good plants.

See *Currant Cuttings*, next page.

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

CURRANTS CONTINUED.

We devote considerable space to this fruit at this time, because it is a fruit that does best when transplanted in the fall; and because we find that our currant crop has been a good paying one the past season. Currant bushes may be removed, successfully, planted at any time from Sept. 1st until winter sets in. Three-fourths of the currant bushes that are planted, are set in spring, whereas all should be set in fall if possible. It is generally known that the currant bush is easily transplanted, but many do not know how much greater is the growth of bushes set in fall, over the late spring planted ones. Two-year bushes planted this fall will produce a fair crop of currants next summer.

Prices of Below Five Varieties.

Cherry Red, Champion Black, Lee's Black, Victoria and Versailles Red and White Grape, 2 year plants, large, 6c. each; 65c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100. Medium size, 5c. each; 50c. per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Champion Black Currant.—This is comparatively new, of English origin, but in great demand now by all lovers of the fruit. The quality is excellent, and when converted into jam, etc., is more than a feast.

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

Victoria.—The latest red variety. Very productive; bunches long; of excellent quality.

Cherry and Versailles resemble each other yet are distinct varieties. These are popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable.

White Grape.—The largest and best white variety. Garden not complete without it.

Don't overlook the Victoria. It is a splendid variety. Fruited upon rich land it produces fruit as large as Cherry, but on poor land it runs smaller. Feed the currant bush well; it pays.

For interesting matter concerning the new currant, Red Cross, see 1st outside page of cover and page 31.

For the benefit of some who have been told that we do not grow trees, etc., that we have no nursery, we call attention to below affidavit.

I, EDWIN EMENS, of Riga, Monroe County, N. Y., make affidavit to the effect that my wife sold to Green's Nursery Co., last spring the farm of 70 acres in Riga, N. Y., for \$7,000 on which farm Green's Nursery Co. have been planting nursery stock this season. Green's Nursery Co. have, for nearly twenty years, been owners of the farm of 134 acres adjoining the above farm on the east, on which they have been growing trees, vines and plants for many years.

EDWIN EMENS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF MONROE, } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 5th day of December, 1895. }

ELMER R. HARMON,
Justice of the Peace.

PLANT CURRANTS, the most valuable of all small fruits.

Plant in the fall, which is the best season for that purpose, says S. D. Willard, the veteran Vice-President of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

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



No, sir! I will not buy of Agents. See this box direct from Green's Nursery Co. I have dealt with them for ten years.

CURRANT CUTTINGS.

Hundreds of thousands of Currant Cuttings are grown by us annually for our own planting and for sale. Our cuttings are prepared for shipment in August. They are tied in bunches of 100. Length of cutting 8 inches. We ship by mail, express or freight. We ship by the dozen or by the hundred thousand.

Currant Cuttings should be planted from September 1st until November 1st for best results. Ninety-five per cent. will grow and make strong currant bushes by the following Autumn if properly planted, and the most careless planter generally succeeds far beyond his expectation. To plant, dig a trench deep enough to take the length of the cutting except one inch; let the cutting be set at an angle—if put straight up it will not do as well. Tread the bottom firmly. Take care that frost does not heave them out in winter, by covering the rows with manure or other covering, removing the covering in spring.

Prices of Currant Cuttings.

Packed and put on cars at prices below or mailed postpaid at dozen rates, or by the 100 if 25c. additional be added to 100 prices.

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

The trade and large planters will do well to write for special prices.

Order early to insure getting what you need.

We grow thousands, and tens of thousands, of trees and plants, but we make a specialty of Red Cross currants, Loudon Red Raspberry, Wilder Early Pear. See index to fruit pages concerning these fruits. *Special low Price on Bartlett Pear, Standard, Duchesse Pear, Dwarf and Early Richmond Cherry Trees.*



GRAPE CULTURE.

How well I remember the ancient vines that twined their tendrils about the home of my childhood. No ornamental vine is more attractive. It is worth its cost for ornament alone. Grape vines will bear fruit the third year from planting, and will continue to bear for a hundred or more years; hence a grape vine which may cost fifteen or twenty-five cents must be a good investment, planted where it can run over the piazza, over the side of the barn or shed, over the garden fence, or may be to cover some objectionable object, such as a stump, or pile of stones. When established it will succeed without any cultivation, but should be pruned annually. No home is complete without a dozen or more grape vines. How pleasant to clip off a cluster of fresh, bloom dusted grapes as you walk out in the morning, or the evening hour. Grapes are now grown by the hundred acres in many parts of this country. Where large vineyardists sell their crops at moderate prices, the fruit grower who has an acre or less may sell them to his regular patrons at prices very much higher than those secured by owners of large vineyards. This is the case at our Clifton, New York, fruit farm. Such as we have bring more than double the price secured by large growers. With us they are a very profitable crop. Four-fifths of the grapes grown in the eastern division of New York State are used for table purposes, the crop of 1890 amounting in round numbers to 98,000,000 pounds, or 49,000 tons, and requiring nearly 5,000 cars for its transportation to market. Amongst the varieties most largely grown, and generally in favor, are the Concord, Diamond, Delaware, Niagara, Worden and Brighton.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES.

Our grape vines are strong and two years old. Prices below are for early fall shipment. In late fall we can quote lower prices on hundred and thousand lots.

Concord—(black), 6c. each; 60c. per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

Brighton—(red), 10c. each; \$1.00 per 12; \$5.50 per 100.

Niagara—(white), 8c. each; 75c. per 12; \$5.00 per 100.

Worden—(black), 8c. each; 75c. per 12; \$5.00 per 100.


Diamond—(new, white), 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Other Varieties Offered—(see next page), 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12.

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

The Diamond White Grape.

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

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

Prices, 2 yrs., 15c.; doz., \$1.50; 100 for \$11.



Worden.

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

Prices, 2 yrs., 8c.; doz., 75c.; 100, \$5.00.

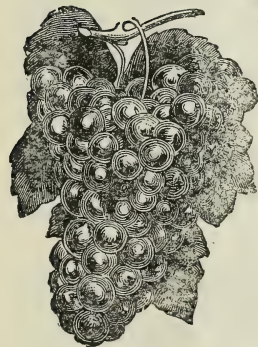
Concord Grapes.



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

Prices, 2 year, 6c.; doz. for 50c.; 100 for \$4.

Niagara.



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

Price, 2 years, 8c. each; doz., 75c.; 100 for \$5.

Additional Varieties.

Price, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50.

Agawam.—Red, late, long keeper.

Brighton.—Red, medium, good.

Delaware.—Red, early, delicious.

Pocklington.—White, late, large.

A well trained grape vine is a thing of beauty and joy.

PLANT CURRANTS, the most valuable of all small fruits.

Plant in the fall, which is the best season for that purpose, says S. D. Willard, the veteran Vice-President of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Making Land Valuable.

There is no surer or quicker way to make land valuable than to plant a variety of fruit on it and properly care for it. This will in most cases be a profitable investment in itself. There is no kind of fruit tree in bearing which does not produce annually many times the interest of the land which it occupies. More often than otherwise when the orchard begins to bear it will pay in a single crop all the labor that has been spent in growing it, and the original value of the land besides. But there is something attractive in a well-fruited farm, even beyond the money that can be realized from it. If there were more fruit farms, more wealthy city men would be drawn to the country as a much more desirable place for summer residence than is the city.—*From American Cultivator*.

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

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

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

GARDEN ROOTS.

Asparagus.



ASPARAGUS GROWING.

community at large. In country gardens it is more rarely to be found than any other vegetable, although so healthful and nutritious; yet every one who knows anything about gardening, having a plat of ground, should have an asparagus bed.

ITS CULTURE: While it is well known that asparagus will grow almost anywhere if covered with soil, yet the better you prepare the bed on the start the more likely you will be to have a bed that will last for years from which you can cut an abundance in the early spring. In planting, let trenches be opened about two and one-half feet or more apart, about one foot in width and 6 or 8 inches in depth. At the bottom of the trench some two or three inches of well decayed manure should be placed and well mixed with the soil. On this the plants are set about twelve or eighteen inches apart, spreading the roots out in a natural position and covering with two or three inches of soil, thus leaving the crown of the plant two inches or more below the level of the soil. These young plants must be well cultivated, and at each hoeing let a little earth be drawn into the trenches, so as to gradually fill them. About the end of October the stems should be cut off, and if the trenches are not already filled, fill them with well decayed manure, or good rich compost. The second season cultivate and hoe frequently. We do not suppose the person is living that could tell how long a bed will last, as we never heard of one tying out. Even when sod has been allowed to grow over a row for ten years, every spring the attractive shoots would be seen popping up. But we advise clean culture. One hundred plants would supply a good sized family for several weeks. Asparagus fresh from the garden is much more crisp and better than when procured at the store. Hundreds of truck gardens in the vicinity of our cities realize large profits by growing acres of this vegetable.

WE MAIL POSTPAID. Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Horseradish, add 5c. to doz. prices of Asparagus and 25c. to hundred prices. Rhubarb mailed at single prices and at doz. prices when 10c. is added.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS. This variety is considered by some to be the best. For this reason it is being largely planted now, both for home and market. It is a mammoth variety, of recent introduction, noted for its earliness, large size and productiveness. Mr. T. T. Lyon, of the South Haven Sub-station of the Michigan Agricultural College, finds that the variety of Asparagus known as the Palmetto, steadily maintains its superior size and productiveness. It seems to have acquired a fixity of character through a process of selection. Prof. Van Deman, late United States Pomologist, says: "Palmetto is an excellent variety, delicious and of superior size." **Price:** strong, 2 yr. plants, 30c. per doz., \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS. The good old variety, well known everywhere; it is of good size, rapid in growth and of good quality. Grown on black muck land on our grounds at Clifton it is mammoth in size and continues to give good cutting for a long season. **Price,** large 2 yr. plants, 25c. per 12, 75 per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of early asparagus, and no vegetable more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits, and it is difficult to account for its cultivation being so much neglected by the country gardens.

Sage.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH.—Housewives and sausage makers know the value of this garden plant. No garden is complete without it. It is easy to grow. A few plants once started will last forever. A ready market is found in the cities for Sage when properly picked and dried. 40c. to 75c per pound is generally paid. A neighbor of ours realized \$4.00 off two or three hills. **Price,** large bushy plants that have been grown in the nursery row, each 5c., 50c. per 12, \$3.00 per 100.

Horse Radish.

Many know what a nice relish this is to eat with cold meats, but few have it growing when they can get it at any time. It will grow without culture but will give best results if planted where it can be hoed, etc. Some dig roots in the field but these do not realize how much larger and nicer home grown roots are. **Price,** strong sets, 20c. per 12, 100, 60c. By mail, postpaid, at doz. rates.

Rhubarb—(Pie Plant.)

Set the plants about 3 ft. apart with the crowns one inch below the surface.

MYATTS' LINNAEUS. This is an extra good, early variety, large, tender, and delicately flavored. **Price,** extra strong roots, 8c. each, 65c. per 12, \$4.00 per 100.

MYATTS' LINNAEUS proves to be equally early, and of quite as good quality, with greatly increased size as well as superior productiveness. It has long stood at the head of the list and is yet without a superior.—*Mich. Hort. Report, 1895.*

Of the six or seven varieties of Asparagus on trial here Palmetto has shown a constant superiority in both size and productiveness, with Conover a close second.—*Mich. Hort. Report, 1895.*

Asparagus planted in the fall in rows and covered with manure will do well.

Lies Refuted About our Nursery Farms.

Referring to our nursery farms, surely those who know us will need no evidence of the fact that we have large farms on which we grow trees and plants sold to our patrons, but since there are unscrupulous agents who attempt to influence people to purchase of them rather than of Green's Nursery Co. by untruthfully stating that we have no nursery land, we offer the affidavits given below:

I, Charles A. Green, being duly sworn, state that Green's Nursery Co. own two farms adjoining each other in the towns of Riga and Chili, one of them 134 acres, the other 70 acres.

CHARLES A. GREEN.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
MONROE COUNTY.

Charles A. Green has appeared before me }
this November 22d, 1895, and makes affi- }
davit to the above statement.

GEO. W. THOMAS,
Notary Public.

Affidavit Regarding Our Nurseries.

I, EDWIN EMENS, of Riga, N. Y., make affidavit to the effect that my wife sold to Green's Nursery Co. 70 acres in Riga, N. Y., for \$7,000, on which farm Green's Nursery Co. have been planting nursery stock this season. Green's Nursery Co. have, for nearly twenty years, been owners of the farm of 134 acres adjoining the above farm on the east, on which they have been growing trees, vines and plants for many years.

EDWIN EMENS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONROE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 5th day of December, 1895. }

ELMER R. HARMON,
Justice of the Peace.

Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus and Crocus Bulbs for Spring Blossoming.

For outdoor blossoming, bulbs are planted in September, October or November. Set Crocus three inches deep, Hyacinths and Tulips five inches deep, Narcissus, five to six inches deep, in average soil, not low lying, wet land. Plant as near together as you prefer; from three to seven inches apart does well for general bulbs. Cover bed with leaves or light covering as that will help them to attain perfect roots and insure their blossoming. Early in spring remove the covering. The bulbs may be left in the ground all summer but is best to take them up in July and reset in fall. Nothing in the line of flowers will prove more satisfying than a bed or a row each of Crocus, Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus. There is less labor in producing a bright show of blossoms of these than of any garden flower. Bulbs may be taken up during the summer, dried and replanted in the fall and will last for an indefinite number of years. If preferred the bulbs may be left undug where they blossomed and will appear year after year.

The bulbs we offer are large size, and of best mixed colors. (*We do not offer assorted colors*). Visitors to our grounds last season pronounced our mixture a splendid one; no one color predominating but a good mixture of all. And they are specially adapted for outdoor planting.



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

Price, single or double as you please.

Price,
post paid,
3 for 10 cts.
6 for 18 cts.

12 for 30 cts.; 100 or more by express at \$1.00 per 100.

CROCUS.—Most desirable for early flowering in the spring. Grown in beds or dotted here and there on the lawn, they have a most pleasing effect. The bulbs will apparently last a century and will appear every season with the spring.

Price, best mixed colors, 6 for 10 cts.; 12 for 15 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.; postpaid. 500 or more by express at 50 cts. per 100.



NARCISSUS or Daffodils. A beautiful flower for the border or bed. Winter has scarcely left us before they enliven our garden with their delightful coloring and fragrance. We offer two varieties.

Paper White.—(White)—Snow white blossoms borne in clusters, deliciously perfumed.

Price, 3 for 12 cts.; 6 for 20 cts.; 12 for 35 cts.; postpaid. 100 by express for \$2.00.

Trumpet Major.—(Yellow)—Deep golden yellow flowers, large.

Price, 3 for 12 cts.; 6 for 20 cts.; 12 for 40 cts.; postpaid. 100 by express for \$2.50.

E. P. S., CARLTON, MONTANA, May 25th, writes: "Nursery stock arrived in good condition. Raspberries are good. The Japan plums, at 15 cents each, are as good, if not better, than those delivered here by _____ of your place for which they charged \$1.50 each, and \$15.00 per dozen."



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

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

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

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

If you receive two catalogues let us know. Meantime hand one to a friend and you will do him or her good.



HYACINTHS GROWN
IN HOUSE.

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

Cut Price for Weeping Birch, 35 Cents.



BIRCH, The Cut-Leaved Weeping.—This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It thrives in any soil, and is very hardy, needing no protection. As single specimens on the lawn or employed as avenue trees, they are very imposing and handsome. If one ornamental tree only, plant the Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. **Special cut Price for 6 to 8 feet trees 35 cents each.** Agents sell for \$1.50 each.

The Prunus Pissardi.

(Red or Purple-Leaved Plum.)

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

The R. N. Y. says: "We were, we believe, among the very first to plant Pissardi's plum, and to be able to say from experience that it retains its purple color during the entire summer better than any other purple-foliaged tree. The fruit is good enough for preserves." **Prices**, large trees, 35c.; medium size, 20c.

Honey Locust.

We offer a special nice lot of this favorite ornamental hedge plant. These are three years old, transplanted, and bushy, 3 to 4 feet. If planted and cut back these would make a thick hedge the first year.

A hedge has a rural and soothing effect in the field that a wire or board fence has not. Hedge plants cost but little, and with care in planting and cultivation for a few years, are a most paying investment. What is nicer than a thick hedge, where before an old broken-down, unsightly fence offended the sight. Do not plant too near together in the row. One foot apart would be suitable for the size for a single row, but if a double row is desired set the bushes 18 inches apart and the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart.

Price of these strong bushes, \$2.00 per 100. Extra large 4 to 6 feet, tree shaped, 10c. each.

The Norway Maple.

This is a noble variety both in growth and form. It is very popular for shade and ornament; leaves large, deep green, and glossy. It is general for nurserymen to offer large size trees 10 to 12 feet or more; this we have come to the conclusion is a mistake. The inexperienced planter invariably fails in making a tree of this size live. Even if it does not die right out, it never grows luxuriantly and is a sorry sight. Again, the railroad charges are necessarily much heavier on such trees. **Now we offer this season a splendid lot of trees well grown and 4 1-2 to 6 feet at a price that has never been equalled in the retail trade, viz: 25 CENTS EACH; \$3.00 per 12.** We offer also to those who need the large size, **first class trees 3 to 10 feet at 60 cents each.**

The Carolina Poplar.

The Carolina Poplar takes front rank among the best of poplars. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees, frequently growing 8 ft. during one season and thus making fine avenues in a few years. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical, commanding form of elegant appearance. It is very desirable at the roadside, in parks, along rivers and streams for the protection of the banks. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy, or muck, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil, it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Don't forget the Carolina Poplar.

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

Special Prices on Carolina Poplar 4½ to 6 ft. trees, well branched, 25 cents each. Extra large, 35 cents each.

Additional Desirable Shade and Ornamental Trees.

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

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

The Hardy Hydrangea.

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

Price of strong flowering bushes, 20 cents each.

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

Flowering Shrubs, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. A. GREEN.

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



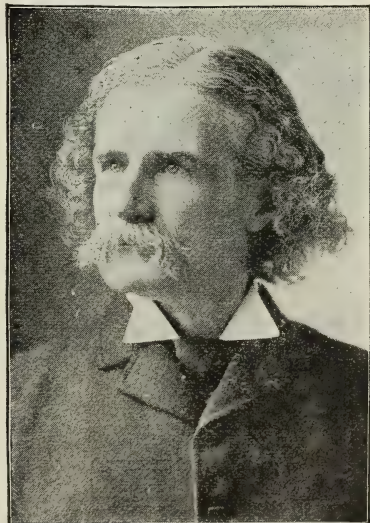
It may also be used as an outside border for flower beds. It is most attractive of all planted in a row bordering the drive, or to separate one part of the yard from another, or among flowers and shrubs, in which location it forms the prettiest hedge imaginable, as seen in cut attached. This Eulalia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

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



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

General Jacqueminot.—Deep Crimson, *Coquette des Alps*, White, *Paul Neyron*, Bright Rose Color, Baltimore Belle (climber) Pale Blush, *Prairie Queen* (climber) are the best for general planting. Price 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12. Our choice of varieties, price \$1.50 per 12.



E. S. CARMAN, Editor Rural New Yorker, who first announced the great value of the Loudon Raspberry.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

The Leading, the Best Evergreen.

Norway Spruce.—This is the most desirable evergreen for all purposes, and it is the most popular. It is extremely hardy. It is desirable for specimens on the lawn, in the front yard, the back yard, or anywhere where an evergreen is desired. It is of rapid growth and pyramidal form. When the tree reaches a height of 15 or 20 feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, which is particularly pleasing. This splendid evergreen is not injured by heavy falls of snow, as the branches bend with the weight and present a beautiful sight. It is also the best evergreen for hedging, more satisfactory in every way than any other hedge plant. An orchard or fruit garden enclosed with an evergreen hedge made of Norway Spruce will in cold States yield double the crop of sound fruit than if left to the bleak and cutting blasts of winter. Norway Spruce can be allowed to grow to any desired height, or can be kept trimmed down low. There are evidently many who do not realize the value of this grand evergreen for ornamental and practical purposes. Were its value known as its merits, there would not be enough in stock in all the nurseries in the United States to supply the demand. In all bleak places, where nothing else will grow, or in other situations where needed, plant the Norway Spruce. It will add beauty and value to your home and grounds. We make a specialty of Norway Spruce, from 2 to 3 feet high, well shaped for immediate effect and heavily rooted from being transplanted several times and well cared for.

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

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

Price, 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

White Pine.—The most ornamental of all our native pines, foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Price, 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

Kentucky Hardy Persimmon.



This hardy variety is bearing in great profusion. The fruit hangs on until picked or clubbed off. In October it begins to sweeten and soften, and is only at its best when thoroughly ripe and soft. The fruit is a cross between a raisin and a fig, is particularly toothsome and of high flavor. The *Rural New Yorker* and other leading journals have recently called attention to the peculiar value of the persimmon. The variety of persimmon we offer comes from northern Kentucky, and has proved perfectly hardy for New York. Do not fail to plant at least one persimmon tree and be ahead of all your neighbors in being the first to plant this luscious fruit. **Price**, 12 inches high by mail or express, 25 cents each. Larger trees 50 cents each.

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“Planting is nearly always better done in the settled weather and workable soil of fall than in the capricious days and in the hurry of spring time; and the orchardist is free to begin cultivation at a time when he would otherwise be planting his trees.” Professor L. H. Bailey, Cornell University.

Don't Overlook These Prices.

Abundance Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 50 for \$6.00, 100 for \$11.00. Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, 6 to 8 feet at 35c each.

Bartlett Std. Pear trees, 5 to 6 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 15c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.50. Duchesse Dwarf Pear trees, 3 to 4 feet and up, 2 to 3 years old, each 10c, 12 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$7.50. Early Richmond Cherry trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, each 12c, 12 for \$1.25, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00.

PLANTS BY MAIL, POST-PAID.

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

Would-be patrons living in distant states and oftentimes many miles from a railroad have no fruit because of the expense incurred by having stock come by express or freight, or trouble in getting same from railroad to them. Again some of our patrons know that, although receiving stock in excellent condition by express or freight, their experience with railroad charges would defer them from ordering in this way again. The mail business steps in here and removes the difficulty. Every village or settlement has its post office, no matter how far from a railroad it may be, and everyone who has a garden can have the plants they need. *Asparagus, Rhubarb, Sage, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants and other fruits* mailed to any address in perfect condition with no expense to them, otherwise than as noted in this catalogue.

Again perhaps, everyone does not know that we accept mail orders of 10c. or more. A ten cent order by mail is just as acceptable as a larger one, and has just as much attention. Some have no idea as to what orders we send by mail either. It is not unusual for us to mail an order that takes several full sized U.S. mail bags to hold it—orders from \$10 to \$25 to go by mail are common, and small orders of 10c. up by the thousand.

Please remember that we do not recommend those who live in nearby states to order by mail, the railroad will serve you better, as you would get larger stock for the same amount of money. The stock we send by mail in every case will be nice, well rooted and first class of its size.

These plants will be mailed postpaid at prices attached.

MAKE ALL PLAIN. When you order by mail give your name, post office, county and state, and say *send by mail.* Use mail order sheet in this catalogue.

NOTE.—We have no trees of mailing size for shipment this fall except the Japan Plum, Burbank, and a few varieties of peach trees, and these trees named cannot be mailed before November. Plants can be mailed at any time after Oct. 1st.

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

These plants all postpaid at prices attached.

Currant Cuttings.

Now is the time to plant Currant Cuttings. See page 33 for full list of varieties, directions how to plant and prices per doz., 100, and 1,000. Remember that the cuttings will all grow if planted the right way. See page 33 for instructions.



PUTTING UP MAIL ORDERS.



RED RASPBERRIES.—*Loudon*, (the best new red) price, 20c. each; doz., \$1.00. *Royal Church*, price, each, 5c.; doz., 50c. *Miller*, 10c. each; 75c. per doz. *Cuthbert*, 45c. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.—*Nemaha*, 50c. per doz. *Gregg and Ohio*, 45c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Add 10c. to doz. and 50c. to 100 prices to pay postage on varieties not named here.

BLACKBERRIES.—*El-dorado*, (new), doz., \$1.50; *Minnewaska*, price, doz., 60c.; 100, \$3.50; *Erie*, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$3.50; *Snyder*, price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.75; Other varieties as per catalogue.

STRAWBERRIES.—*Brandywine*, doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.20. *Jessie*, doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.20. *Marshall*, (new) doz., 40c., 50 for 85c.; 100, \$1.70, all postpaid. There are several more good varieties that can be sent by mail. See page 26. All the varieties offered not named here will be sent by mail, postpaid, at doz. rates, or by the hundred if 20c. is added to hundred price.

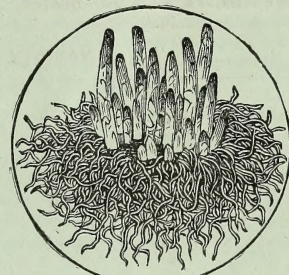


ASPARAGUS. *Palmetto*, 30c. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100. *Conover's Colossal*, 25c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

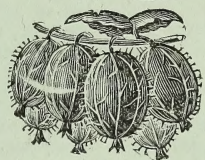
HORSE RADISH, 20c. per doz.

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

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



GOOSEBERRIES. *Chautauqua*, price, each 25c.; doz., \$3.00; *Downing*, price, each, 8c.; doz., 75c. *Houghton*, each, 6c.; doz., 60c. Rooted layers, or what is known as one year by one year, 35c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; *Industry*, 2 year bushes, 30c. each.



CURRANTS.—*Fay's Profitic*, well-rooted plants, price, doz. 70c.; *North Star*, well rooted plants, price, each, 8c.; doz., \$1.00. *Red Cross*. For particulars about this new currant see page 32. Price, 50c. each. *Cherry* (red), *Champion* (black), *Lees* (black), *Victoria* (red) and *White Grape*, strong, well-rooted bushes, 6c. each; 30c. for 6; 60c. per doz.

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

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



BARGAIN OFFER OF TREES.

The trees offered on this page at unheard of prices are thrifty, vigorous, healthy, straight and well rooted. They are not the large size offered in body of catalogue. They are 2 to 3 years old, except Japan plums, which are like the peach in respect to being large enough to transplant at one year old -- better than when 2 years old. The size of each is specified below. Notice this, however: WE RESERVE THE RIGHT AT THESE LOW PRICES TO SUBSTITUTE OTHER VARIETIES in case those you call for are sold when your order comes. Also we cannot ship stock offered on this page before last of October. Add for boxing 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100; \$2.50 for 500 trees.

ABUNDANCE AND OTHER PLUM TREES.

Abundance (Japan) plum trees, 40,000 one year old, 3 to 4 feet at 10c. each; \$1 per 12; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8. We advise planting these Japan plums when 1 year old. Other plum trees, 4 feet high and up: 5000 Lombard, 3000 German Prune, 2000 Saratoga, 1000 Shipper's Pride, 2000 Felleberg, 4000 Niagara, 3000 Bradshaw, 500 Genii, 250 Imp. Gage.

Prices, 10c. each; \$1.00 per 12; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.00. All 2 years old.

Apples 2 years, 5 feet and up. Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, R. I. Greening, King, Wolf River, Northern Spy, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.

Prices for apple trees, each 10c.; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.25; 100 for \$6.00.

Varieties of Cherry Trees:

5000 Early Richmond, 1000 May Duke, 2000 Dyehouse, 200 English Morello, 300 Ostheim, 300 Louis Phillip, 500 Montmorency.

Price 4 feet high, 2 years old, selected trees 3c. each; 80c. per 12; 50 for \$3.75; 100 for \$7.

Sweet Cherries; 500 Napoleon, 500 Black Tartarian, 500 Windsor.
Prices 5 feet, 2 years old selected 10c. each; \$1 per 12; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$9.

Standard Pear Trees.

6,000 Bartlett, 1000 Clapp's Favorite, 1500 Idaho, 500 Seckel, 700 Flemish Beauty, 1000 Anjou, (500 Wilder Early, at 3c. extra each.)

Prices for 2 to 3 year old trees, 4 to 5 feet high, selected, each 10c.; 12 for \$1; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.00.

Also 1000 Kieffer Pear trees, LARGE SIZE, first class, transplanted, heads cut back last spring (new heads now fine), at above prices.

Dwarf Pear Trees.

60 Kieffer, 4000 Bartlett, 600 Idaho, 440 Anjou, 3000 Duchesse, 1000 Clapp's Favorite, 600 Flemish Beauty, (300 Wilder Early at 3c. extra each.)

Prices, 3 to 4 feet, branched, each 8c. 12 for 80c. 50 for \$3.25, 100 for \$6.00. Remit for boxing on above trees 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100; \$2.50 for 500 trees.

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

NOTICE:—We will not sell less than 4 of a kind at 12 prices, and no less than 10 of a kind at 50 or 100 prices. No order booked for less than \$1. Also notice that orders for the trees offered on this page cannot be filled early—not until the leaves fall, about last of October.

When ordering from this Bargain List cut out this page and mark below what you want. Do not order this stock on usual order sheet, as it will confuse our clerks.

ORDER SHEET FOR BARGAIN TREES.

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

| NUMBER. | VARIETY. | SIZE. | PRICE. |
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. HOW TO ORDER . .

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO THOSE EXPECTING TO ORDER OF US.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On an order of 50 to 75 trees add 1c. per tree; on 75 to 100 trees add 75c.; on 250 trees add \$1.25; on 500 trees add \$2.50, and on 1000 trees add \$5.00, and for less or greater number in proportion. No charge for packing plants or delivering any stock to the Railroad.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Rochester, N. Y.



THE LOUDON
"RASPBERRY."

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1894 BY
CHAS. A. GREEN

OUR GUARANTEE.—See on inside Loudon raspberry page our guarantee that Loudon is the most valuable red raspberry. This guarantee of ours may seem rash to many people, but having tested it by the acre at Rochester, N. Y., and at our fruit farm at Clifton, N. Y., also at Sparta and Janesville, Wis., at Toronto, Can., New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and many other localities, we know whereof we speak. This season of 1896 the Loudon has done better than ever before. It endured the severe winter of 95-96, when the thermometer went to 20 degrees below zero without the slightest injury; the plants being entirely unprotected.

Who has recommended the Loudon raspberry? The Rural New Yorker, of course. You may safely rely upon anything that the Rural New Yorker recommends. Mr. E. S. Carman, the editor, is a careful, pains-taking experimenter, and seldom recommends anything unless it has a peculiar value.

Mr. M. A. Thayer, an eminent fruit grower of Wisconsin has been testing the Loudon every year since it was introduced. Read on the inside of raspberry pages his enthusiastic recommendation of this va-

riety as an ideal market berry. Mr. R. Merrill, President of the Michigan State Society, has also planted the Loudon largely for market, and will not stop until he has twenty acres in bearing. Mr. Vaughn, the eminent seedsman, of Chicago, visited the Loudon at Janesville, Wis., and has since been active in its dissemination.

Read all that we say about the Loudon on the page devoted to it among the raspberries on the inside of this catalogue. Notice that the prices have been reduced one-half. The price now being \$1.00 per 12; \$3.00 per 100; price per 1000 on application; 6 at dozen prices; 50 at 100 prices; 500 at 1000 prices. Plants will be post-paid at dozen prices.

Fall is by far the best time to plant Loudon. Do not wait for lower prices, since it is doubtful that the supply of plants will hold out at the prices named above.

AUTUMN TRANSPLANTING.—The *American Cultivator*, says: "Autumn is, so far as my experience teaches me, a better season for transplanting trees and shrubs than Spring. Any trees, even the most delicate, may be successfully transplanted in Autumn, if a little protection is afforded them by covering the roots during the first and most trying winter. Where complete success is hoped, it is best to shift their locality in the fall if possible. The protection of most trees, shrubs and woody plants may consist in spreading a few inches of litter from the stable around the trunk and over the roots. Roses and other delicate plants are sometimes supposed to be destroyed by too much protection after being transplanted, when, in fact, they perish for want of it, being killed by the alternate freezing and thawing of the earth and its surface. This difficulty might have been easily obviated by covering them with evergreen boughs or meadow moss."

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