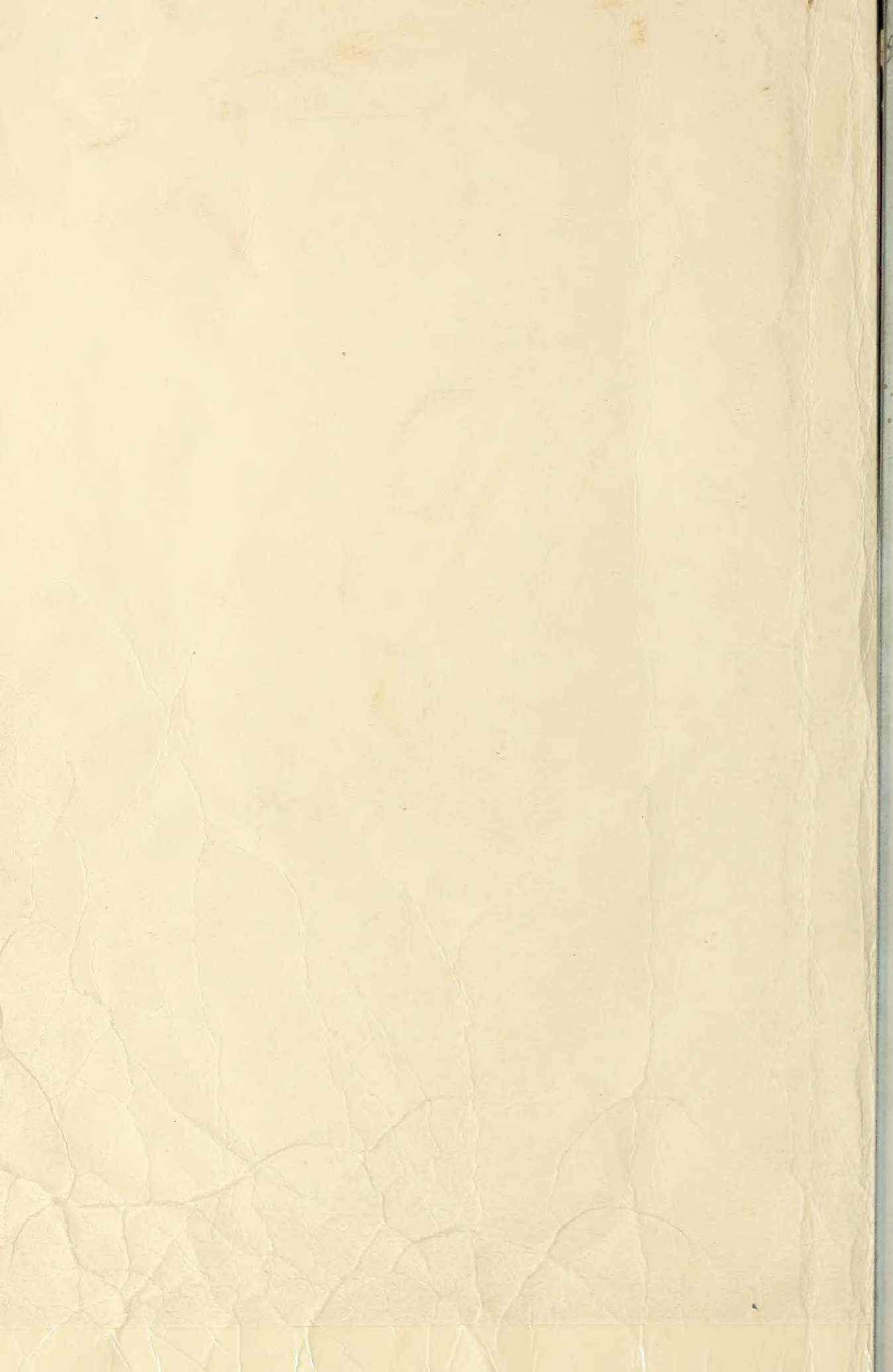


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Agriculture

# Greening Bros.

## CATALOGUE



# RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1857.

**500 ACRES.**

OUR OWN RAILROAD SIDE TRACK.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

# MONROE, MICH.

ROCHESTER 1110 25



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GREENING RES.

RIVER RAISING  
VALLEY and  
NURSERIES,  
MONROE,  
MICH.

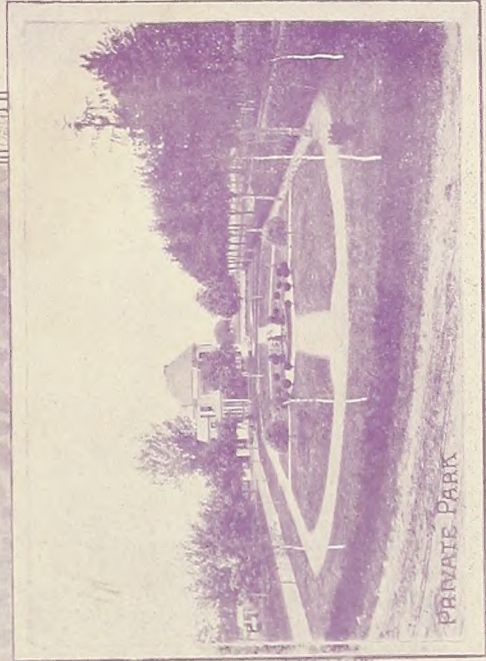
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PRIVATE PARK



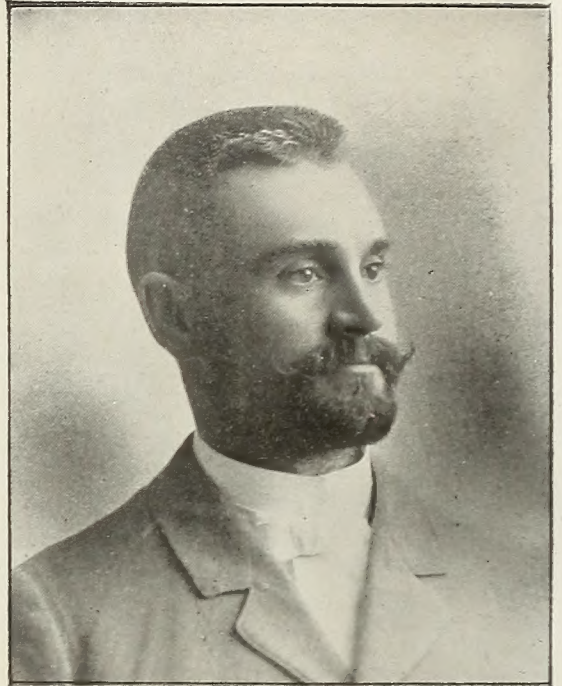
# GREENING BROS.

THE FARMERS' FRIENDS.

Our Motto is: "FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING."



GEO. A. GREENING.



CHAS. E. GREENING

## Practical Nurserymen and Fruit Growers.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED NURSERY SUPPLY COMPANY OF  
THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

A Sketch which appeared in the Monroe Commercial November 29th, 1892.

A visit made by the editor to this nursery in August was a revelation of careful culture, splendid crops, commodious buildings and skillful planning in every direction. After crossing the M. C. track one enters an avenue of silver maples. Through their pleasant shade glimpses are caught of the sparkling waters of Plum Creek bay, an inlet of Lake Erie. At your left is a garden of plants and shrubs, with foliage of green and crimson, making a most effective combination of color. On a knoll facing the bay is a vineyard of the choicest varieties of grapes, such as Niagaras, Brightons, Wordens, Pocklingtons, Concords, etc. Next beyond are long rows of strawberry plants, showing unusual luxuriance of verdure, owing to their favorable location, the ground being always moist, loose and loamy. These qualities of the soil combine to produce large plants, even in dry seasons. Further on eastward appears a thrifty peach and dwarf pear orchard of several acres, just set out. Crossing another strawberry field, the shore of the bay is reached. Here are the rich pastures for the horses and cattle. Crossing now Greening avenue, we enter the experimental peach orchard, comprising three acres devoted to the trial of new sorts. Near by stands a big

**Our introduction is our bow to you. Read it.**



French pear tree, supposed to be at least 60 years old, towering up half a hundred feet into the air, and covered with fine yellow fruit. We were told that this old veteran never bears less than 15 bushels at a crop, and as high as fifty bushels have been picked from it, which were sold at an average of \$1.00 per bushel. Beyond stands the plum orchard, and we were astonished to see eight and ten props required to hold up the heavily burdened branches of a single tree. All colors of plums are to be seen—Lombard, Bradshaw and Imperial Gage. Prominent among the newer sorts are the Shipper's Pride, **Saratoga**, Geuii and Moore's Arctic. The unblemished fruit seen on both peach and plum trees is accounted for by the fact that the trees are sprayed in blossom time, and again right after blossoming. This infallibly destroys the curculio fly, and thus prevents wormy and prematurely dropping fruit. Even the apple and crab apple trees are sprayed.

Away to the south stretch long rows of trees. This is the experimental orchard. Here all new varieties are carefully tested to determine their real value and suitability to our climate. Over three hundred varieties are in bearing.

**The advantage of such a trial of varieties can hardly be over-estimated, as thus indifferent or tender kinds are found out and their customers advised accordingly.**

The plan of experimenting with trees, vines and plants is of great benefit to purchasers, as thus they get unbiased information as to the best kinds for market, climate, etc.

The skill and success of Greening Bros. in fruit raising is shown by the fact that although that is comparatively a secondary part of their business, they yet raised this year thousands of bushels of pears, plums, peaches and apples—to say nothing of grapes and berries—all choice, unblemished fruit.

Pleasing to the eye is the total absence of weeds, and the thorough and intelligent treatment of the soil. Here are hundreds of long straight rows of handsome, thrifty vines and fruit and ornamental trees. A block of three-year-old apple trees presents an especially striking appearance, their bodies smooth and straight as arrows, their crowns stretching up to a height of at least seven feet, and all so even and perfect in growth that one cannot discover a small or crooked tree among them. All of them are warranted to stand the climate as far north as the 45th degree of latitude, where many of them will be sent. A specialty is made of seeking out new varieties suitable for the severe northern climate, and over sixty kinds of iron clad, hardy apples that are beautiful in color and of fine flavor have been thus introduced. Just beyond is a block of one-year old plum trees, some of which are over six feet tall. A three-year-old block of pear trees near by is a sight to see—all of the same height and straightness, with yellow, smooth bark, not a speck of blight or mildew apparent upon them. Some of them are over an inch in diameter and stand seven to eight feet high. Everything about these blocks show the greatest care and attention to scientific cultivation. The soil is prepared by a special method which is the result of the experiments of many years, and with tools specially manufactured for the purpose—for subsoiling, pulverizing and cultivating.

Passing along blocks of trees that seem to be endless, we stop a moment near one of year-old peach seedlings, many of which are over three feet high, just ready to be budded. Adjacent is a year-old block of budded peaches from four to six feet high, containing at least 500,000 trees. At this point, standing on a small rise and facing north, we see in the distance the buildings of the River Raisin Valley Nursery, so numerous that they resemble a small village. At the left are the great packing houses, very showy in appearance, with their iron roofs painted red. We count no less than thirty-two buildings of all descriptions and sizes. Approaching them we pass plantings of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and evergreens, with variegated foliage, the vivid contrasts of which please and impress the beholder.

The central point around which all the interests and operations of the business revolve is the new and extensive packing house and cellar just completed, in which are elaborate arrangements for the transaction of business rapidly and comfortably by proprietors, salesmen and other employees. The private office is finished in natural colors, with selected

**This is our Thirty-eighth Anniversary.**



Georgia pine wainscoting and ceiling, and walls handsomely papered with latest designs in light, dainty colors, the whole being a model of beauty and convenience. There is an office, too, for salesmen, with tables for writing, closets, etc. So completely has everything been looked after in the planning of this splendid building that even a special room is provided, which is warmed in winter, for the use of the employees in storing and eating their dinners. This house was designed and its building in every detail superintended by both brothers, and is so complete that one can think of no point that was overlooked, either of convenience or beauty. An Edison's long distance telephone line runs from the office to the city.

Here is a busy scene in packing time. Great care is taken in this operation. The trees are trenched in sand beds, and intelligent and experienced men sort out, bill, label and tally each order by itself in packing sheds. They are then snugly tied and brought to the central building, where skillful hands take them in charge and pack the roots in wet moss, after which they are either packed in bales and burlaps, or placed in boxes for being started for their destination by the shipping clerk.

The characteristic of the firm, and the secret of their success in building up in a few years so extensive a wholesale and retail trade, is **their fair and honorable dealing**, and their energy and shrewdness in management. They make a specialty of equipping orchards, vineyards, parks, cemeteries, English gardens, etc., and they plan and draw artistic maps of all such, specifying the varieties of trees and shrubbery, and laying out driveways, walks, flower beds, hedges, etc. They also make plans of systems for perfect drainage. All such plans and maps are furnished free to their customers, and they also cheerfully give their advice, based upon long study and experience, as to the trimming of orchards and vineyards, best method of handling, packing and shipping fruits, etc. As they are themselves extensive fruit shippers, they receive daily market reports from New York, Detroit and Chicago, and can thus give their customers at all times good advice as to where to secure highest market prices for their fruit.

### REFERENCES.

R. G. DUN'S COMMERCIAL REFERENCE BOOK.  
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Monroe, Mich.  
 B. DANSARD & SON, Bankers, Monroe, Mich.  
 ANY OF OUR PATRONS.  
 Ask your Banker whether we are responsible.

### To Whom it may Concern :

This is to certify that Greening Bros., proprietors of the River Raisin Valley Nurseries of this place, are men of the highest character for integrity and fair dealing, that they are giving their attention to the propagation of the newer and hardier trees, etc., and are entirely responsible for their engagements. Persons dealing with them can depend upon being fairly treated, and the undersigned cheerfully recommend them to all who may want Nursery Stock.

REV. C. FRANCKE, Pastor of Trinity Church,	Monroe, Mich.
GEN. GEO. SPALDING, Cashier First Nat. Bank,	" "
WILLIAM STEINER, Hardware Merchant,	" "
M. PAULDING, Vineyardist,	" "
AUG. NEIDERMEIER, ex-County Treasurer,	" "
C. A. GOLDEN, ex-Prosecuting Attorney,	" "
P. H. MATHEWS, ex-County Clerk,	" "
GEO. CRON, Register of Deeds,	" "
A. E. DUNBAR, Judge of Probate,	" "
JOHN P. JAMINET, Justice of the Peace,	" "
E. ENTEMANN, Vineyardist and Wine Wholesaler,	" "
D. A. HAGANS, Agent American Express Co.	" "

WE ARE THE ONLY RECOGNIZED AND AUTHORIZED NURSERY SUPPLY  
 COMPANY FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE OF  
 THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

**Responsibility educates the boy.**



# Introduction.



In offering a new edition of our Catalogue to the public, we desire to thank those whose patronage has made it necessary and possible. At the same time the occasion presents itself to call attention to our increased facilities for attending to all business intrusted to our care. Within the last few months we have added another hundred acres to our grounds, giving us a total area of 500 acres of the finest soil in the world for the healthy and thrifty growth of nursery stock.

As usual, we have been on the alert for good things. The new fruits introduced by us in the past—the **New Prolific Peach** and **Winter Banana Apple** have given such universal satisfaction and won us such extended good will and patronage that in simple justice to the public we introduce this year the **Conrath Raspberry**, for a full description of which we refer the reader to the chapter on Raspberries. It has abundant merits and will recommend itself to all who appreciate a good article. It stands among Raspberries as Edison does among inventors: it is incomparably superior to all others in cultivation. These new features are the outgrowth of the general plan inaugurated some years ago, to conduct a thoroughly progressive nursery; **to try all things and hold fast that which is good.**

And here, for the benefit of our new readers, we will give a sketch of the policy adopted since 1882, when the present management assumed control, and state briefly what we have accomplished since that time.

## Experimental Orchards and Vineyards.

We believe in progress. We believe there is a tendency in nature to improvement, and under this belief we have established Experimental Orchards and Vineyards, where are tested all the leading new varieties, so that those of real value are discovered and encouraged, while the poor varieties are likewise discovered and condemned. As evidence of the great care we exercise in this department, we might instance the fact that of all the new varieties tested in the past few years, only a few have been added to our list for propagation. Among these are the "**Winter Banana Apple**," the "**New Prolific Peach**," the "**Clairgeau de Nantes Pear**," the "**Saratoga Plum**" and the "**Conrath Raspberry**," now so well and favorably known, and which are fully described in their proper places in this Catalogue, where we refer the reader for a full history of these very valuable sorts. Many new sorts are annually disseminated, which have to be experimented with and thoroughly tried in the very soils for which they are intended before they can be recommended, and we always make it a point, when so desired by our patrons, **to convey to them the best knowledge we have or can obtain** through these observations and experiments made on our own grounds, as well as on the grounds of many of our large planters, who give us in a general way the supervision of their plantations.

## Our Very Extensive Buildings.

The yearly growth of our business requires the almost yearly erection of suitable buildings for the prompt and careful handling of our very large output of trees and plants. Having been burned out in 1892, which compelled immediate reconstruction, our present system is entirely new and has every convenience known to the trade, and which a life-long experience could suggest. All are located in the midst of our nurseries, so that the trees and plants, after being dug, are not allowed to dry in the wind or sun before being cellared or mossed. The system includes in the group our residences and offices, which greatly add to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business. See illustration on back cover.

## We have Our Own Railroad Sidetrack.

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and our increasing trade, and also to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have at a great expense put in a sidetrack from the Michigan Central Railroad. Cars are placed at our doors, so to speak, exclusively for our use and for the benefit of our patrons. This convenience places us in a position to handle from fifteen to twenty cars a day.

**Start him with a fruit plantation.**



## Prompt Shipment and Rapid Transit.

ferred from our grounds to them.

Added to this is our perfect method of prompt shipment. In order to avoid all possible delay in transportation, we employ a trained railroad clerk, whose especial business it is to trace consignments by telegraph, until they reach their destination. In this way our goods are not allowed to lay over, but on the contrary are transferred to those of our patrons as fast as a locomotive can carry them.

## Fruit Grown by Patrons Advertised Free.

who purchase their stock from us direct, and these statistics are afterwards published in book form. This book, which we entitle "**The Fruit Growers' Directory**," is a perfect guide to the fruit buyers, and we mail it to over 500 of the largest fruit dealers in all the great cities within shipping distance. This system is very thorough and required years of study to mature. Rome was not built in a day. Great things do not grow in a night. It took years of persevering industry to devise the means whereby the great end is reached, and this point alone is worth a fortune to a large planter. Our patrons appreciate this fact, as you will see by our testimonials.

We now come to a very valuable feature of our business and one which is peculiar to ourselves alone; we refer to our system of advertising the fruit raised by our patrons, and bringing it before the markets of the world, without the least expense to them. Each year we collect statistics of the estimated crop of each one of our large planters,

## We Grow Hardy Trees in Our Northern Location.

account for the uncommon planted.

Our location is worthy of special mention. Our nurseries are in Michigan, which is practically as far north as nature permits the growth of fruit. Our winters are severe and long, and trees grown under such conditions are hardier and more vigorous than those grown in a milder climate. Another advantage is that our grounds border on Lake Erie, and have every benefit of the healthful water breezes. These facts will, to a great extent, vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards trans-

## 500 Acres Devoted to Propagation.

the additional advantage of obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

We have now over 500 acres devoted to the propagation of fruits and ornamental trees and plants and here is where we feel most favored by nature. We have the widest range of soils, from a heavy clay loam to a rich sandy loam, thus enabling us to grow trees and plants on the very soils for which they are best adapted. We have

## Skillful Packing.

factory of tree boxes, and many carloads of lumber are yearly converted into cases of suitable dimensions for the safe and proper packing of trees and plants. We also have an abundance of moss at our command; **so that our goods traverse the continent and arrive in perfect condition.** We frequently ship trees and plants as far as Texas and the West—even to the Pacific coast.

We employ only the best and most faithful help to do our packing, and this is always done in the most skillful manner. Our box factory is a large industry of itself. It is a roomy building exclusively devoted to the manu-

## We Bud and Graft Only on Whole Roots.

nine per cent. will grow and succeed if they are properly planted and cultivated. A large number of nurserymen graft on piece roots, which will not produce a vigorous tree. In this way they increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter.

In propagating trees we select only such kinds of the various roots as are the hardiest and most vigorous. Cull roots are never planted. We bud and graft entirely on whole roots of a selected grade, and parties ordering trees from us can always depend upon getting young, vigorous, well-rooted trees, that will thrive, and ninety-



## Valuable Instruction Free to Planters.

We are fruit growers ourselves, and have perhaps the largest pear orchard in this state. We have confidence in this industry of fruit culture, and we have proven our faith by our works. It is the study and labor of our lives, and we publish in this catalogue all necessary information for any person of ordinary intelligence and industry to successfully manage a fruit garden or a fruit farm. These treatises were formerly separate publications, but realizing that the public is in want of such information in handy form, we have concluded to embody them in this book making it at once a dictionary of fruits and an instructor in their cultivation. In the preparation of these treatises we have been guided solely by our personal knowledge and experience. Theories may be good enough in talking about stars and comets, but they are no good to grow fruit. What we want is facts; and to the extent that we know them, dear reader, we give them to you as freely as a picture gives its beauty to the eye. And, being founded on the bedrock of experience they are strictly reliable; so that the veriest novice at the business can soon become an adept at fruit culture by simply following our plain, concise and candid instructions. Some publications of doubtful value are offered by nursery firms at prices ranging from 25 to 50 cents, the object being not so much to give instructions as to advertise their goods and make the confiding planter pay for the advertisement. Such a course is not honest, nor is it promotive of the good feeling that should exist between a nursery firm and its patrons. We believe that the present volume is the handsomest nursery catalogue and the most accurate fruit instructor in circulation, and yet, such as it is, it is freely given without money and without price. We have confidence enough in the American public to believe that it knows a good thing when it sees it, and that it has gratitude enough to appreciate it when given.

## Our Stock is Young and Vigorous.

Our stock is all young and very vigorous in growth. We consider a tree four or five years old at the time it is placed upon the market—which in reality ought to have been grown in two or three years—we consider such a tree worthless to plant. Such trees are never offered or sent out by us.

**We are the Only Recognized and  
Authorized Nursery Supply Company  
for the Michigan State Grange  
of the Patrons of Husbandry.**

## Cheap Transportation.

Through the persistent efforts of the American Nurserymen's Association, of which we are members and in which we take an active part, we have secured extremely reduced rates on trees and plants. The rate is third-class, and this may be pleasant news to those who live at distant points, as it brings transportation charges, either by freight or express, to almost a mere nothing.

## Good Locations for Fruit Growing.

There are many valuable parcels of land which could be utilized to the very best advantage for fruit growing for market if the owners only took a livelier interest in this most promising industry, instead of trying to accumulate wealth, or even make narrow profits by raising grain and live stock. Many such desirable locations are in the vicinity of places where the consumption of fruit is large and the supply is small. We frequently hear of small cities and towns where a good local fruit trade was established, and where certain fruit growers accumulated wealth in a very short time selling their fruit on their home markets alone.

## Many Farmers Buy Fruit to Eat.

And now we have to record a very sad fact: **it is that many farmers are fruit buyers themselves.** Why do they deny themselves and their families the delights of a fruit garden, when for a small sum they can procure from us good healthy plants that will thrive and succeed. **There is no disappointment with our stock**

**Orchard surgery should be mild.**



## Our Stock is Healthy. No Disease or Insects.

We also call your attention to the healthiness of our trees. There is no taint or touch of disease in them. In this respect they are above comparison with southern or western trees. They are also free from insect pests, and we pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any), as it is more than made up by the difference in the quality of stock. It is universally known that trees grown in the Ohio valleys and the South generally are infested with canker, aphid and blight. Such stock is unfit to plant, as, besides being a waste of money, it often introduces these diseases and insects into an otherwise healthy orchard, destroying the entire plantation.

## Read Our Testimonials.

Our patrons appreciate our efforts to please them and they are very successful with our stock. We have thousands of letters of approbation and endorsement received from them, and we publish a few in this Catalogue. We ask the kind reader not only to read them carefully, but also, if he desires, to correspond with the writers.

## Preserve this Book.

This little book was prepared with great care, and it will be found a very valuable handbook. The information it contains is perfectly reliable, as it is the result of our observation and experience, and, aside from its rare beauty, it is worthy of being treasured with care and referred to with the utmost confidence.

## Conclusion.

And now, in conclusion, we would urge upon the reader to consider our many advantages. Our location and natural facilities, our railroad center, our very extensive packing houses, our complete system of water-works to sprinkle the trees and keep them thoroughly moist, the advantage we have over other nurseries of having our packing houses, offices, residences, and everything pertaining to the business, in the midst of our nursery grounds, which enables prompt and quick handling of stock, our perfect system of careful packing, prompt shipment and rapid transportation, our efficient force of men, our experimental orchards and vineyards, which protects the planter against unworthy novelties, our advertising department, which introduces our patrons to the fruit dealers of the world, and last, but not least, our very superior stock, which is complete in every respect—all these are matters worthy of your consideration, **and on their strength we respectfully solicit your esteemed patronage.** Come and see us. With best wishes for your success, we are,

Faithfully yours,

OFFICE AND NURSERIES

ONE MILE SOUTH OF DEPOT.

# GREENING BROS.,

MONROE, MICH.

### There is Money in the Conrath.

I saw the Conrath in the Spring of 1893—best I ever saw—strong, healthy canes—literally bent with fruit—there's money in it—I shall plant largely of Conrath in the Spring.

CAPT. C. H. MANLY,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ruth, Mich., July 22, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich. :

Gentlemen—I received of you three years ago seven plum trees, one of which showed a growth three feet five inches the first season. It also takes ten inches of the tape line to measure around the trunk of it to-day and any one doubting this statement can be convinced by calling at my residence. If he does not find it as I have mentioned here, I will pay his time and fare. I think this will do for Greening Bros.' nursery stock.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM MENSING.

### The Conrath Sure to Lead.

The Conrath is worth going miles to see—first rank—sure to take the lead in its class.

A. F. SMITH, Ann Arbor, Mich.

### The New Prolific a Great Market Peach.

Greening Bros. :

Gentlemen—I saw some trees of New Prolific peaches at your father's home a few days ago, and to say the least, it was the grandest sight I ever beheld for such young trees. The large size, beautiful golden color, with a rich red cheek, also its time of ripening, and above all its great productiveness, and most delicious flavor, makes it, in my estimation, the most valuable market variety I know of. The flesh is also very firm, which enhances its value as a good shipper: it has also the smallest pit of any peach I have ever seen, which ought to place it at the front as a canning peach.

E. R. GILDAY.  
Monroe, Mich., Sept. 14, 1894.

Why was the Apostle Paul like a horse?



# SPRAYING.

It is conceded by all who have made a study of the subject that spraying, if done at the right time and in the right way, is exceedingly profitable. Experiments have been made at the various State Experiment Stations and at the National Station at Washington, D. C., which prove that fruit crops are not only improved, but in some cases entirely saved from loss or damage, by intelligent and systematic spraying. Indeed, the necessity for spraying is recognized by all, and we presume that is the reason so much has been written on the subject. Nearly every state bulletin has some reference, direct or indirect, to spraying, but the information is so scattered that it cannot be found at the proper time, and the well meaning fruit grower loses his fruit, not for lack of information, but because it is not within his reach. He might have his house full of knowledge on the subject, but he has no way to get it into his head. We accordingly publish a spraying calendar which contains all that is necessary to know to successfully combat the insect pests and fungus diseases which infest orchards, vineyards and gardens, and damage or destroy fruit crops.

**APPLE TREES.**—For prevention of leaf blight, spray as soon as the leaves are full grown, with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper. To destroy the aphid or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound in 40 or 50 gallons of water, soon after the blossoms fall, and again in two weeks later. To destroy the web worm, spray with London purple or kerosene emulsion about August 1st to 10th, or as soon as they appear. This application should be made during the middle of the day, when the worms are out of their webs and feeding on the leaves.

**CHERRIES.**—Treatment same as recommended for the apple.

**PEARS.**—The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with Paris green, four ounces to 50 gallons of water, or kerosene emulsion, as soon as it begins operations. Pear and quince blight can be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

**PLUMS.**—Destroy the aphid with kerosene emulsion applied with a fine spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. Other enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison and water constantly stirred.

**PEACHES.**—If attacked by the black peach aphid, spray with kerosene emulsion. The plum curculio frequently attack the peach, in which case spray with Paris green, two ounces to 50 gallons of water; be sure to keep it well stirred and use with caution. Never use London Purple on peach trees.

Grape Rot and Mildew use the Bordeaux Mixture.

**CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES.**—To destroy the worms, spray with powdered white hellebore, one ounce in three gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. To destroy the yellow aphid, spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew, use one-half ounce potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.

## FORMULAS.

**KEROSENE EMULSION.**—In making the kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure to follow the correct method: Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about 14 times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.**—Six pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slacked in six gallons of water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add ten gal-

**Because he liked Timothy.**



lons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the white-wash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

### TREATMENT OF BLACK ROT AND MILDEW OF THE GRAPE, PEAR SCAB AND LEAF BLIGHT.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.**—(A) Dissolve 16 pounds of sulphate of copper in 22 gallons of water; in another vessel slack 30 pounds of lime in 6 gallons of water. When the last mixture has cooled, pour it slowly into the copper solution, taking care to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. It is well to have this compound prepared some days before it is required for use. It should be well stirred before applying.

A solution containing the ingredients in the following proportions has been recommended for general use:

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.**—(B) Dissolve six pounds of copper in 16 gallons of water, and slack four pounds of fresh lime in six gallons of water. When cool, mix the solution as described above.

**SOLUTION OF AMMONIACAL CARBONATE OF COPPER.**—Into a vessel having a capacity of about one gallon, pour one quart of ammonia (strength 20 degrees Baume); add three ounces of carbonate of copper; stir rapidly for a moment and the carbonate of copper will dissolve in the ammonia, forming a very clear liquid. For use, dilute to 25 gallons.

**EAU CELESTE, MODIFIED FORMULA.**—Dissolve four pounds of copper sulphate in ten or twelve gallons of water. Add three pints of strong ammonia, dilute to 50 gallons, and add five pounds of common washing soda. Stir thoroughly and the solution is ready for use. This may be used in place of the mixture mentioned above, but no special advantage is claimed for it over the other.

The Cornell University, College of Agriculture, Ithica, N. Y., recommends carbonate of copper for grape diseases instead of Bordeaux mixture, because it is much more easy to prepare and handle, and it is also cheaper. There are two or three good formulas: Dissolve three ounces of carbonate in a quart of ammonia and dilute to 25 gallons. Another good formula is five ounces of carbonate in three pints of strongest ammonia, and dilute to 50 gallons.

[From the Journal of Mycology, Washington, D. C., 1891.]

\* \* \* The cheapest and most effectual remedy for black rot and downy mildew, taking everything into consideration, is the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper. Next to this, a mixed treatment consisting of two or three early sprayings of Bordeaux mixture and the same number of late treatments with ammoniacal solution.

[New York Weekly Tribune, Nov. 4, 1891, by Professor A. J. Cook.]

**LIME WITH THE ARSENITES.**—Use of the arsenites, London Purple and Paris Green, to protect apples, is becoming very common. We should never use these poisons stronger than one pound to 200 gallons of water; that strength is always sufficient to accomplish the purpose. If weaker than this, we do not always reap full benefit. Last year, Professor Gillette found that by the use of lime with these substances the soluble arsenic was changed into an invaluable compound, and then the foliage was not injured. The same has been proved true at the Michigan station. We experimented on all our fruit trees, even the tender peach, and the lime in every case prevented all injury. We tried several applications at intervals of ten days on some plants, and no harm resulted. We see then, that by use of Bordeaux mixture or limewater instead of pure water, we can entirely prevent injury to foliage by the arsenites. The limewater should be formed by putting from 1 to 4 pounds of thoroughly slacked lime into 100 gallons of water. If we wish to use an insecticide and a fungicide at the same time, then we may add 1 pound of London Purple to 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. In every case the lime must be carefully and thoroughly soaked, or it will kill the foliage

#### Purchased Over \$600 00.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 15, 1892.

I have dealt with Greening Bros. for the past three years and have bought over six hundred dollars (\$600.00) worth of stock from them. I always found everything to my entire satisfaction, and I can cheerfully recommend them as good, straightforward, honest business men. If any person desires to see my fruit plantation, I will gladly show him around.

JOHN SCHNEIDER.

Size of order, 3,818 trees and plants.

#### A \$500 Customer—Kind Words.

Dundee, Mich., Sept. 1, 1892.

I have bought largely of nursery stock from Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., and they have fulfilled every promise they ever made to me. I cannot speak too highly of their business integrity and regard them as gentlemen of the highest type. The instructions in planting and pruning trees and in grading and selling fruit is of great value and cannot be overestimated by fruit growers. I gladly recommend Greening Bros. to all who may want nursery stock.

G. W. GRIFFIN.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge.



## Notice to Correspondents.



1.—All orders intrusted to us by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention, and will be filled exactly according to order.

2.—Patrons ordering by letter should write out their order plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.

3.—Orders should, in all cases, be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, which are to be shipped long distances.

4.—Our packing is done in the most systematic manner, and our trees always arrive in good condition.

5.—Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory references given. Remittances should be made either by Draft, Money Order, Express Order, or Registered Letter.

6.—To those unacquainted with the character, growth and value of the different varieties, we will cheerfully offer our experience in selecting the most desirable varieties, best adapted to their climate, as a wide range of knowledge enables us to make the very best selection of sorts. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice so far as we can. Should it occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then, **only with permission of the purchaser, however**, substitute such varieties as are in every respect equally desirable in quality, grade and time of ripening.

### Our Guarantee.

7.—We guarantee all stock to be true to name. We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. Should it occur, however, by accident or mistake, that some trees or plants prove untrue, we will cheerfully replace all such stock, or refund the money paid, after receiving proper proof thereof. It is mutually agreed, however, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not be held liable for damages in such case further than the replacing of said stock, or refunding the money paid.

8.—Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling an order as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate the matter and rectify the mistake.

9.—Packages will be delivered to the forwarders, without extra charge, well packed in moss and moist straw, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

10.—We warn dealers against using this Catalogue to effect their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc. We cannot allow salesmen to represent their trees as coming from our nurseries, unless there is a contract existing between us.

## Greening Bros.' Instructions for Transplanting.

### A FEW VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

1.—As soon as you receive your trees or plants, do not delay, but proceed at once to plant according to instructions given below; do not expose them to the sun while you are doing some trading or other business.

2.—The ground should be made mellow by deep plowing or digging. If in a yard where the plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep and thorough, for a space of at least four feet around the tree, and if a rose or shrub at least three feet in diameter, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotten fine manure.

**Please Remember** that no kind of young Nursery Stock can succeed if the ground is sod, or hard and dry around the tree or shrub.

3.—**Mulching.**—Mulching means a covering on the surface around the tree to hold moisture and fertilize. For this use straw, decayed leaves or coarse manure. For Cherries and Peaches, use straw, muck or leached ashes. For Roses and Shrubs, use decayed leaves, chaff or short manure.

4.—In very dry seasons, newly planted trees and plants may require watering in certain kinds of soil; if so, it should be done thoroughly. A poor wetting is worse than none.

5.—Plenty of good, rich mulch, properly applied, good, thorough cultivation, plenty of sprinkling and watering, always lead to success.

Do you love truth? Eh? Do you?



## PRUNING.

The object in pruning is: 1st—To regulate the shape and growth of the tree. 2d—To relieve the roots from supplying an overtax of sap nutriment to a full crown, and 3rd—To thereby assist the roots in throwing out strong, vigorous tubers, which eventually make a healthy, hardy and lasting tree.

**Root Pruning.**—The roots of all kinds of Trees, Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, should be pruned before planting, by cutting off all the ends, and also broken and bruised roots, smoothly from the under side with a sharp knife.

**Apples, Stand. Pears and Plums** should have all the branches cut off except the upper three or four limbs, and these cut back to spurs eight inches long.

**Cherries and Dwarf Pears** should have the upper four or five limbs left on whole, and these should not be cut back; the balance should be cut off.

**Peach Trees**, large sized, should have the whole top cut back to within three feet from the ground after being planted, then prune off all limbs, leaving spurs two inches long on the upper four or five limbs, thus pruning the tree to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top. Smaller sized should be topped six inches lower.

## PLANTING THE TREES.

When the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill up the hole with loose earth enough to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, then fill in fine, mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position, and packing the soil carefully around them. When the roots are barely covered, sprinkle on about half a bucket of water to moisten the soil and settle it among the roots. Then fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucketful of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. **Then apply a good mulch four or five inches thick.** Trees set out in this way will grow, and stand almost any amount of drought. Dwarf Pears should be planted 4 or 5 inches deeper than they stood in the Nursery.

## GRAPE VINES.

The soil should be well fertilized, and if possible, plowed in the fall previous as deep as possible. A good way is to sub-soil by plowing twice in the same furrow. The vines can be set 8x8 or 6x8 feet apart each way. The former is preferable, as it gives you ample room to drive between the rows with team and wagon. The hole should be made two feet square and twenty inches deep. Fill into the hole enough loose soil so that when the vine is placed in the hole the two upper buds will stand on a level with the surface; then place the vine in the hole and spread the roots to their natural position (be careful not to have the roots stand straight downward; but apart); fill in the earth to about four inches from the top, stamp gently and fill up the hole to the surface. After planting, trim the vine back to two buds, allowing but one bud to grow the first season. It is a good plan to drive a stake to each vine, from two to four feet in length, to support the canes the first season.

## SMALL FRUITS.

The soil for berries should be made very rich. Blackberries, Dewberries and Black Raspberries should be planted 3x7 feet, except Conrath Raspberries, which, on account of their vigorous growth, should be planted 3x8 feet, Red Raspberries 2x7 feet, and Currants and Gooseberries 4x6 feet apart. They should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the Nursery, and all the tops cut back to within three inches from the ground after being planted. **Strawberries** should be planted 1x4 feet apart and just a trifle deeper than they have stood in the Nursery, with the roots placed in their natural position, and the ground pressed firmly around them.

## ORNAMENTAL AND WEEPING TREES.

These should be planted the same as fruit trees, and two-thirds of the top cut back at time of planting.

## EVERGREENS.

These should be planted the same as fruit trees, but no pruning to be done. An extra heavy mulch should be applied on the surface around the trees to retain the moisture. It is also a good plan to shade for a while after planting, to keep the hot sun from striking them. For hedges, plant one foot, and for windbreaks eight feet apart.

## FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Make the ground very rich, plant one inch deeper than they stood in the Nursery, and cut back the tops to within four inches from the ground. After the first year cut back one-third of the previous year's growth each year.

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The ant is the best preacher;



**HARDY ROSES.**

The soil for Roses should be made very rich with barnyard manure, and worked up one foot deep before planting. Cut off all the ends of roots smoothly, and plant three inches deeper than they stood in the Nursery, pressing the ground firmly around the roots, then cut all the tops back to within four inches from the ground. In light, sandy soil, mix a little clay soil with plenty of well rotted barnyard manure; a mulch of leaves, short straw or grass, placed on the surface around the plant, is of the greatest importance, and should not be neglected. Plenty of sprinkling with tepid water after sundown, and an occasional soaking with manure water, made by soaking one-half chicken and one-half cow manure in a barrel for a few days previous to using it, will produce luxuriant and very large flowers with rich colors. Any one employing this method will be amply repaid for his trouble with a magnificent lot of fine flowers. All sprouts growing out of the roots should be removed as soon as noticed and cut off close to the stalk. Cover during the winter with leaves or straw.

**NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE AT EQUAL DISTANCES.**

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2723	At 16 feet apart each way.....	170
“ 5 “ “ “ “ .....	1742	“ 18 “ “ “ “ .....	134
“ 6 “ “ “ “ .....	1210	“ 20 “ “ “ “ .....	109
“ 8 “ “ “ “ .....	681	“ 25 “ “ “ “ .....	70
“ 10 “ “ “ “ .....	435	“ 30 “ “ “ “ .....	50
“ 12 “ “ “ “ .....	302	“ 33 “ “ “ “ .....	40

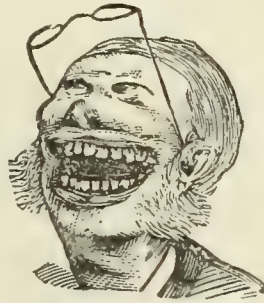
**DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.**

Standard Apples, 30 feet apart each way.  
 Standard Pears and Cherries, 16 to 20 feet apart.  
 Plums and Apricots, 12 to 16 feet apart.  
 Peaches, 16 to 20 feet apart.  
 Dwarf Pears, 12 feet apart.  
 Dwarf Apples, 12 feet apart.  
 Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart.  
 Grapes, 8 feet apart.

Gooseberries and Currants, 4 by 6 feet apart.  
 Red Raspberries, 2 by 7 feet apart.  
 Black Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 by 7 feet apart.  
 Conrath Raspberries, 3 by 8 feet apart.  
 Strawberries for field culture, 1 by 4 feet apart.  
 Strawberries for garden culture, 15 inches apart each way.



I did not buy my trees from Greening Bros



I bought my trees from Greening Bros.

**A \$1200.00 Customer—Right Royal Treatment.**

Erie, Mich., Sept. 4, 1892.

Having dealt with the firm of Greening Bros. for the past three years, I can pronounce them “hale fellows, well met.” The bold and enterprising manner in which they conduct their immense business is only rivalled by their prompt and faithful dealings and right royal treatment of all their patrons.

GEORGE R. AGNEW,  
 Proprietor Lookout Fruit Farm.

**Later—Ye Gods! Read This.**

Erie, Mich., July 31, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich. :

Dear Sirs—I consider that I have one of the largest fruit plantations in Southern Michigan, and every tree, vine and bush came from your nurseries. My Worden grapes are a sight to behold and prettier than any pic-

ture you ever saw! I shall have the vineyard photographed, and will send you one of the photos. The vines are strong and heavy and the bunches large and numerous. You ought to come down and see them. My apple orchard is also very nice, and I expect the best of results from the Winter Banana apple. Your trees outstrip eastern stock altogether.

Yours truly,  
 GEORGE R. AGNEW,  
 Proprietor Lookout Fruit Farm.

**Eleven Large Peaches on a Small Limb 18 Inches Long.**

I notice your New Prolific peach is an immense bearer, and in quality fully as good as you recommend. I counted eleven large peaches on one small limb 18 inches long.

WM. STEINER, Hardware Merchant.  
 Monroe, Mich., Sept. 20, 1894.

**It does not speak, but simply works right on.**



. . . . GREENING BROTHERS' . . . .

# Treatise on Fruit Growing

"Where neither shade nor fruit of tree is found,  
The doctor's pills and powders doth abound."

- 1.—Fruit plantations of all kinds should be kept under constant cultivation.
- 2.—Keep free from weeds and animals.
- 3.—Do not grow farm crops among orchards after the trees begin to bear.
- 4.—All fruit trees except Cherries and Dwarf Pears should be headed in every year.  
**Please remember this.**
- 5.—Plow on in the Fall and off in the Spring, and then harrow and cultivate crosswise and lengthwise during the summer. This refers to all kinds of orchards.
- 6.—**MULCHING.**—The barn yard is the fruit grower's gold mine. Use plenty of manure on your bearing trees. It should be applied in the Fall before plowing. **Greening Bros. tell you this. Don't forget it.**
- 7.—Wash the bodies of your fruit trees every Spring with weak lye or soap suds.
- 8.—Spray your orchards when there is danger of the fruit being stung. (See Spraying on page 9.)
- 9.—Plant such fruits as seem to succeed best in your locality. If you do not know what sorts and kinds of fruit to plant, ask Greening Bros.; they will cheerfully give you the desired information.
- 10.—If you are interested in the progress of horticulture, we ask you to read the high endorsements given the **New Prolific Peach**, the **Conrath Raspberry** and the **Winter Banana Apple**. We can heartily recommend these fine fruits to our patrons.
- 11.—Never sow grain crops or allow sod to grow in an orchard.
- 12.—**FOR HEALING BRUISED TREES.**—Take clay soil three parts and one part of fresh cow dung, mix thoroughly to a paste. Then carve the edges of the wound with a sharp knife, so as to leave a smooth edge all around the wound. Apply the mixture about one inch thick over the wound, and bandage with cloth torn in narrow strips wound around the tree.
- 13.—**IRRIGATION.**—During dry seasons irrigating may prove very profitable, especially for all shallow-rooted trees and plants, such as Peaches and all kinds of berries. Prof. Taft says it will pay to haul water if it must be drawn a mile. To apply properly on Trees, make a ring-like hollow about the size of the branches, giving a barrel of water to each tree at a time. A tank holding ten or fifteen barrels mounted on a wide tired wagon with one or two two-inch hose attached to supply the water, can irrigate a large number of trees and plants in a day. For Raspberries and Blackberries a shallow furrow should be made with a one-horse plow before watering, which should be closed after the water has all soaked in. A windmill with pipes running underground and plenty of rubber hose can be used to good advantage in irrigating where a good supply of water is to be had.

## THE APPLE ORCHARD.

Trim every year during March. Keep suckers from the bodies and main limbs. Trim to uniform shape, and head in when trees produce only a small crop on account of too much growth, or when growing straggly. Mulch bearing orchards every two years with barnyard manure. If large limbs are cut off, paint the wound with white lead. Follow our instructions on spraying Apple Trees and you will harvest sound fruit, which will bring you large returns. The **Winter Banana** is the kind to plant for market.

## PLUMS.

Plum Trees should be headed in every year, especially after they begin to bear. All the leading young shoots should be headed back about one-third of the previous year's growth. Apart from this, but little pruning is necessary, except cutting out all branches which become dry, and those which overhang or crowd, preventing free circulation of air and sunshine. Destroy the curculio by spraying (see page 9). Apply barnyard manure every second year. High cultivation is absolutely necessary. Close planting is the best; 12x16 feet apart seems to be about the right distance. Cultivate the soil until fruit begins to ripen, then stop. Plow shallow towards the trees every fall with a one-horse plow. Plums are

**The best crop our nation can raise**



among the most profitable fruits to grow, and should receive special care. All branches effected with black knot should be cut out and burned. The **Saratoga Plum** is a sure bearer, and you can not miss it if you plant this sort for market.

### STANDARD PEARS.

The black scalley bark should be removed every Spring with a sharp knife. Cut out this black bark on the bodies and limbs as far as the fresh green bark underneath; don't cut way through to the body, however. This black bark begins in spots on the bodies of the trees, usually on the West side, and gradually eats its way around the trunk, hemming thereby the free circulation of sap, and eventually killing the tree by degrees. The pruning consists of heading in, and removing such lower branches as overhang in such a way as to prevent free circulation of air. If you want something fine, plant our **C. de Nantes Pear**.

### DWARF PEARS.

Give good cultivation, plenty of mulch, prune very lightly, only enough to make a uniform top. Heading in should be done only while the trees are young. The **Duchess d'Angouleme** is the leading Dwarf Pear.

### CHERRIES.

Cherries will thrive in nearly all kinds of soil, and after once well started will grow in fence corners and along road sides without much special care. The pruning consists chiefly in cutting the suckers from the trunks and large branches, and heading in, during the first four or five years. For spraying see page 9. The **Dukes** and **Morellos** are best adapted for our northern climate.

### PEACH ORCHARDS.

Since the culture of Peaches is becoming one of the foremost industries in horticultural pursuits, our patrons will no doubt appreciate the following reliable information regarding Peach culture. For a Peach orchard select an elevated location with natural drainage. Clay loam is the best, black loam with clay subsoil is next, then sandy or gravelly loam, then sand. Plant hardy sorts and good bearers. The best distance is from 16 to 20 feet apart. Head in by cutting the young wood back during March at least one-half, and if very full of fruit buds, two-thirds, each year. This is the latest and most approved thinning out method; larger and more fruit, also longer-lived trees, is the result of such pruning. Good cultivation is essential to a good crop and large well-colored fruit. Hoed crops can be grown among the trees the first three years. After the trees begin to bear, work late varieties up to September and early varieties up to August. Don't grow farm crops among a bearing Peach orchard. Rye can be sown occasionally at the time of the last cultivating, which should be turned under the following May; this is to supply the soil with "**humus**," which aids greatly in retaining the moisture and making the soil loose and fertile. Spraying is often necessary to secure sound fruit (see page 9). Barnyard manure should be applied in the fall every few years, and should be spread over the entire surface. For market select those varieties of firm flesh, large size, good flavor, bearing habits and hardiness. And right here is where we can recommend the **New Prolific Peach**. All things taken into consideration, this great Peach leads them all. Being so hardy in tree and bud, of firm flesh, making it such a splendid shipping sort, golden yellow flesh, very small pit, highest flavor, fine appearance and color, and above all such a large Peach and great bearer, bearing its fruit in great large clusters, beginning the second year. Read our testimonials.

### THE QUINCE.

Remove all dead branches and all suckers. Thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Give good cultivation. A sandy or black loam is the best.

### GRAPES.

For a vineyard select good, healthy, strong soil, well drained, and, if possible, an elevated location; if sloping towards the South, so much the better. Run the rows North and South. Plant eight feet apart each way. Plow deep, or subsoil the ground before planting. Keep the soil well worked and use barnyard manure and ashes as fertilizer. Remove all sprouts coming out of the ground on bearing vines. Train your vines on wire trellises. Tie up the vines at least three times during the season. Heading in the overhanging branches on bearing vines to ripen the wood and fruit, should be done with a sickle or sharp corncutter about August 15th. Place the posts for wire trellises 24 feet apart. Brace the end post securely. Fasten the wire with staples driven three-fourths way in. Posts should be at least 8 feet long and set 2½ feet into the ground. Fasten the first wire 24 inches, the second 44 inches and the third 64 inches from the ground. Use No. 11 wire. Plow shallow up to the vines in the fall and from them in the Spring, and cultivate thoroughly during the summer.



## PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

**First Season After Planting.**—Cut back all young wood except two buds, allowing one of these to grow up.

**Second Season.**—If the cane has made a growth of 4 feet or over the first season, then cut down to within 2 feet of the ground, allowing no more than four of the upper buds to grow; all lower ones should be rubbed off during May. In case the vine has made but a feeble growth, it should be cut down again to two buds and treated same as the first season.

**Third Season.**—If the vine has made a strong and healthy growth the two previous years, two or three of the strongest cane should be left to produce fruit. These canes should be left about 2 feet long, starting at the first wire or a little below. In case the growth from the previous year is light, leave only two canes near the first wire about 12 inches long, all other suckers to be cut off.

After the third year good judgment should be used not to overtax the vine. Usually from 8 to 10 feet of young bearing wood evenly proportioned all over the vine either as **canes or spurs** is about the right quantity of bearing wood to be left on a good healthy vine. One or two spurs three buds long should always be left near the first wire to produce new canes for the coming season. If trained for an arbor, all young shoots should be cut back to three buds after the fourth year, which produces a dense mass of wood and foliage and often an abundance of fruit of fair quality.

## CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Should be planted 4x6 feet apart. One-third to one-half of the young wood should be cut off each year. Old stems which produce but little fruit should be cut out. On bearing plants remove all branches which hang over and touch the ground. Cultivate shallow and often. Apply rotten manure as fertilizer. For destroying insects see Spraying, page 9.

## RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Plant the rows 7 feet apart and set plants 3 feet apart in the row, except the **Conrath Raspberry**, which on account of its vigorous growth should be planted 8x3 feet apart. After the young leading shoots have grown about 15 inches the first season, pinch back to 12 inches. After the first season, all young shoots should be pinched back according to their strength, to within 18 to 30 inches from the ground. This should be done as soon as the shoots are high enough, beginning about the middle of May. Each leading cane should be pinched only once during the summer. All old canes should be cut out in the fall. Three or four of the best young canes should be left in a hill to bear fruit the coming season. All others should be cut out close to the ground. The pruning should be done during March; this is done by cutting back all branches on the young canes to about 6 to 8 inches long. Red varieties of Raspberries are not as long lived as black sorts and usually require replanting on new ground after three or four crops have been taken off. A sandy, black or gravelly loam is the best. On heavy soils top mulching to retain the moisture may become necessary, which should consist of chaff, straw or coarse manure; this should be spread about 6 inches thick all around the vines, extending 2 feet out into the row. See also Irrigation on page 14. For rust on Blackberries use the Bordeaux mixture (see Spraying). For profits the **Conrath Raspberry** leads them all; it is early, very large, hardy, etc. See colored illustration.

## STRAWBERRIES.

The soil for Strawberries should be made very rich. A sandy or gravelly loam is the best, a black loam next, then clay. For heavy soils only the most vigorous growers should be selected. Strawberries are of two classes: the Pistilate and the Staminate. The Pistilate sorts are destitute of stamens and require a row of the Staminate (or perfect flowering) sorts to be planted among them at intervals not exceeding a rod. These, if properly fertilized with good, perfect flowering sorts, are, as a rule, more prolific than those with perfect flowers, or the sorts known as Staminate. For field culture, set in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, 12 inches in row; for garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce extra fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching off all runners as soon as they appear. Vegetable manure, such as muck, rotten turf, wood soil, clover or other green crops turned under, also some ashes, is the best. In the fall, after the ground is frozen, spread a good covering of straw or leaves over the plants for protection during the winter, and remove the covering before growth starts in Spring. We advise early Spring planting. The first season all blossoms should be removed, so as to throw the entire vigor towards producing plants for the next season's crop. Usually one good crop of berries should be taken, when they should be plowed up after the crop is removed. Old patches of Strawberries do not pay.

### Best Black-Cap Crown.

I know the Conrath berries and they are the best black-cap grown—the plants are immensely productive—the fruit large and firm.

ROBERT KENDALL, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The next best is one of New Prolific Peaches.



GREENING BROS.'

## TREATISE ON Gathering, Packing and Marketing Fruit.

**First**—Ship only to responsible and reliable fruit merchants. Your banker can advise you.

**Second**—Ascertain what kind of package to use, as nearly every market has its special package.

**Third**—**GRADING**—Grade closely, pick carefully and pack honestly should be the motto of every fruit grower. Establish your reputation as a careful packer and your stencil will sell your fruit wherever it is known. **Give good, full measure.** Handle carefully; bruised fruit will not sell as No. 1. Our Peach Grader, illustrated on another page, is invaluable to peach growers. One man or a good boy can grade and pack all the fruit which ten or twelve good pickers can gather. One man has graded 120 bushels of peaches in one hour, doing perfect work. This grader will pay for itself to large fruit growers in less than three days. It makes four grades differing in size, and each is uniform in every package. **Honest as a judge.** Fruit graded with this grader will sell quicker and for better prices than hand graded. It is also a great labor saver. If you grow peaches for market it will pay you to secure our grader.

**Fourth**—All fruit should be picked by hand and carefully handled to avoid bruising. Windfalls should be marked on the outside of the package as such; only the best, of course, should be shipped.

**Fifth**—Berries should be sold and handled carefully and sold soon after picking.

**Sixth**—Sell all the fruit at home that you can, and ship the balance. If you grow fruit very extensively for market, it often pays to have a bright, hustling man in one of the larger cities to look after the selling and delivering of your fruit.

**Seventh**—When packing in barrels or kegs, always shake when one-half filled and again when nearly full. Fill so that the fruit will lie just a trifle above the edge of the barrel when filled. Then press down gently with an apple press and securely nail the top hoop to the head.

**Eighth**—If you are shipping apples, pears or other fruits in very warm weather see that holes are put into the package to allow the air to circulate freely; if this is not done fruit will spoil very quickly.

### APPLES.

Gather when ripe, before they drop or are blown off by the wind. Use good judgment as to the right time to gather. If picked too soon, poor flavor and wilting of the fruit will be the result; if left on the tree too long they will drop off and cause loss. Usually, the best time to pick Winter Apples is from September 25th to October 10th.

Place the fruit in barrels, put them in a cool, dry place, and let them remain open, standing on end, until ready for shipment; then empty them carefully on straw, hay or blankets, then re-sort and pack all sound fruit in barrels. Always begin to pack, also mark the varieties and the grade on the end intended for the head. **The Winter Banana Apple will bring \$5.00 per barrel if properly packed.**

### PEARS.

To understand fully just when and how to ship pears requires, like with all other fine fruits, some experience.

Do not let them get too ripe before you pick. They should be gathered while in a firm condition, at about the time when the first eatable pears begin to fall. Early sorts soften quicker than late, and, therefore, require quicker handling. Ship only such as are firm and hard. If you pack in kegs or barrels when the weather is warm, always ventilate by cutting or boring holes into the sides of the barrel, as they will otherwise smother and spoil. Crates with solid ends, either one-half or one bushel, are very appropriate for shipping early sorts. **Our Clairgeau de Nantes Pears sold for \$3.00 per bushel last season packed in one bushel crates,**

### PLUMS.

Plums should be picked and shipped at once, before they get soft; never let them get too ripe before picking, as they are classed with soft fruits and require quick handling. The best package for plums is a shallow, stiff basket or box, holding about one-fourth of a bushel or less. Plums shipped in large packages, such as one or one-half bushel, will never reach their destination in good order. Some extensive shippers are even using one and two

**What sort of a father has your son got?**



quart boxes, put up in bushel crates. To ship long distances, ship by express, unless when a direct and through freight line enables quick transportation. **For a good shipper plant the Saratoga Plum.**

## PEACHES.

For market, pick as soon as colored, before getting soft. **Gather, pack and ship on the same day.** The one-fourth bushel, full measure, Climax or splint basket is the best package to use. When hauled on a wagon, cover with a cloth to keep dust out of packages. Don't pick clean the first time. Successful peach growers usually go over three to four times, picking the best colored and ripest fruit each time. Make at least three grades and mark the grades on the handle of the package. Grade evenly, whatever you do. And here is where our **Peach Grader** does the work to perfection. The peaches go through the grader directly into the baskets, which can be covered as soon as filled. Hundreds of dollars can be saved by large peach growers each year with this most complete grading device. No bruising of the fruit; no complaint from merchants and patrons. The time is not far distant when every large peach grower must use a grader in order to sell his fruit at a profit. **See full description on another page.**

## CHERRIES.

Should be carefully picked with the stems on, and shipped either in ten pound Climax Grape baskets, with net or slat covering, or shallow crates that will hold about a half bushel each. Pick before too ripe.

## QUINCES.

Quinces are generally shipped in barrels. Make two grades. Pick them when golden yellow, except **Champion**, which colors after being picked, and should be picked later than **Orange**.

## GRAPES.

These should be gathered when fully colored and sweet. Many grapes are picked too green, and when they reach the market are almost worthless. The clusters should be handled carefully while picking them and laid (not thrown) into the baskets. The basket should be strong and stiff, one that will not sag and squash; a soft, thin-splinted basket should never be used. The eight or ten pound Climax or splint basket is the best to use. To keep grapes some time after picking, a thoroughly dry, cool place with good ventilation should be selected. For hauling grapes, always use a spring wagon, as severe jarring will crack and squash the berries. Two pickings should be made, as those most exposed to the sun will ripen first.

## STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate, even if given to you. In selling, everything depends on having fine, large fruit put up in attractive packages.

Give each picker a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they do eggs. Have them put the small and imperfect ones in one basket, and the large, fine ones in the other three. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stem ends of the top ones down. This gives a showy appearance, and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart, and just as good berries at the bottom as at the top of the basket. For a market five hundred miles or more distant, berries **must** be picked in a very firm and partially green condition. This condition can only be learned by experience.

If possible, engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade, and a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands. Price paid pickers is two cents for red, one and a half cents for black-caps, and fifty cents per bushel for picking **Conrath Raspberries**. This variety, on account of its large size and large clusters of fruit, will fill a quart basket quicker than any other sort. One girl last season **actually earned \$2.50 in one day in Conrath Bros.' patch** at fifty cents a bushel. It is not to be wondered at that the different Agricultural Experiment Stations where it has been tested give it such high praise. Women are preferred as pickers, then girls, then boys. To have picking well done requires close supervision. To be successful, your picking must be well done at any cost.

Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot. Have commission men report condition on arrival, and bring every influence to bear on railway and steamboat men to have them handle the crates carefully.

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**The early sower never borrows of the late.**





### WINTER BANANA APPLE.

Begins bearing at three years old. Elegant grower, hardy as an oak. Highest quality, good keeper, large size. Finest flavored eating apple in existence. A ready sale at \$10.00 per barrel.







## CURRENTS.

Currents are to be picked when fully ripe, and shipped either in one quart boxes, the same as berries, or one-half bushel shallow crates or boxes, or Climax grape baskets.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Usually, the proper time to pick gooseberries is just before they begin to ripen, while yet green. On account of their strong and tart taste they are very desirable for canning, pies and jelly. They also make one of the finest and most palatable catsups of any fruit grown; if this is new to you, "try it," and you will be surprised. When the fruit is left to ripen on the bushes the berries are very sweet and delicious, and there is occasionally a good demand for ripe berries; it is always well to find out from the merchant who handles your gooseberries whether he wishes them green or ripe. One of the best packages to use in shipping gooseberries is the Climax 12 to 15 pound grape basket; one-half bushel crates or boxes are also very desirable. A good way to clean gooseberries, after being gathered, is to run them through a fanning mill, with cloth over the sieves; some judgment must be used in applying this method, so as not to bruise the berries. Gooseberries are classed with hard fruits, and can be shipped long distances.

OUR



# Fruit Growers' Directory

Is a book which we publish every year and mail to over five hundred fruit merchants in all the large cities within shipping distance. The book is sent to all large dealers in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York, so that all accessible markets are reached.

### WHAT DOES THE BOOK CONTAIN?

It contains the names of all our customers who grow fruit for market, giving a statement of what they have to offer that year.

### HOW DO WE FIND THAT OUT?

During June of each year we mail our customers a report sheet to fill out as nearly as they can, and we publish every man's report in full; so that when a fruit merchant reads the book he knows who has fruit to offer, the kind, and how much.

### THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO ADVERTISE FRUIT CROPS.

And yet it is done **without the cost of a single cent to our customers** who grow fruit for market. In many cases this feature alone is worth more than the amount paid us for the stock we furnish.

### BECOME OUR CUSTOMER AND LET US ENROLL YOUR NAME.

 THIS YEAR WE PUBLISH OUR FIFTH ANNUAL DIRECTORY. 

**The Ellithorpe Fruit Grader is a machine with brains.**





## Fruit Department.

### APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average prices paid for the fruit are steadily on the increase, and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us they will continue to increase.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We pride ourselves on growing the healthiest and thriftiest apple trees that can be found. Our trees are free from **Aphis**, **Canker**, and other insects and diseases. Parties ordering trees should consider this well, as apple trees affected with **Aphis** or **Canker** are not worth the freight charges paid on them, and as the trees are in a dormant state at the time of shipment this defect can be detected only by experienced nurserymen.

#### SUMMER APPLES.

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

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

**Carolina Red June**—(Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

**Early Harvest**—(Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both

orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

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

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

**Tetofsky**—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit small size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.

#### I am Well Pleased—A \$150 Customer.

Unionville, Mich., June 17, 1893.  
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:  
Dear Sirs—I am well satisfied with all the trees and vines you have shipped me so far. My vines are bearing now, and I am having good success in fruit growing.

JOHN GRAFF.

#### Ten Years' Dealing Satisfactory.

Sebewaing, Mich., June 10, 1893.  
Gentlemen—I have dealt with your firm about ten years, and have found your dealings entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,  
FRED SCHMIDT.

Amount of purchase, \$200.00.

With honest money and the Winter Banana Apple,



**Yellow Transparent**—A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size;



**YELLOW TRANSPARENT, Reduced Size.**

skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. (See cut.)

### AUTUMN APPLES.

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

**Autumn Strawberry**—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid; vigorous and productive. September and October.

**Colvert**—Of large size; striped; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

**Duchess of Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

**Fall Pippin**—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

**Fameuse**—(Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and

pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

**Flory's Bellflower**—(Flory, Sheep Shire)—Origin, Montgomery County, Ohio; tree upright grower; fruit, medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September and October.

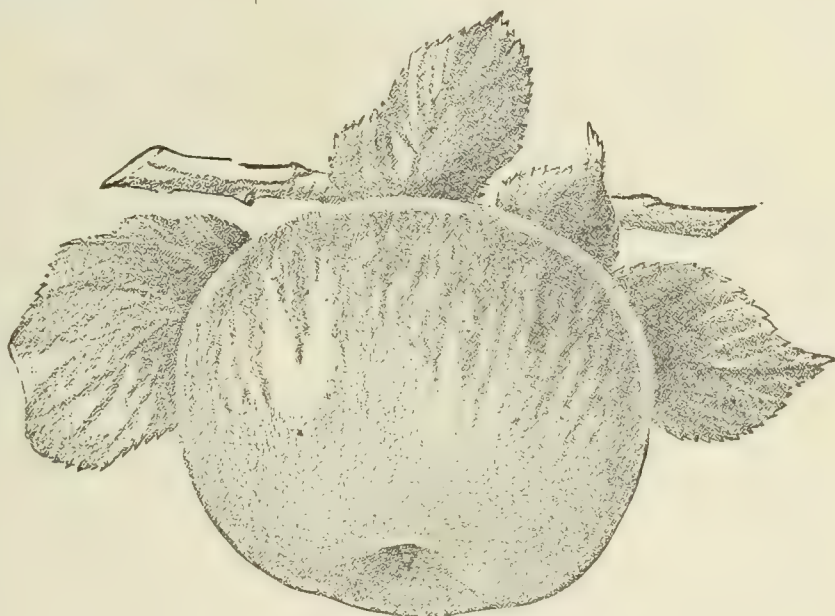
**Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

**Haas**—(Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

**Jersey Sweet**—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

**Lady Henniker**—Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as desert apple. Tree healthy and a great bearer. October and November.

**Maiden's Blush**—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.



**RED BEITIGHEIMER, Reduced Size.**

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



**Porter**—Large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower but productive. September.

**Rambo**—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable at the West. October to December.

**Red Beitigheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a moderate grower, an abundant bearer and as hardy as a crab. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October. (See cut on preceding page.)

**Twenty Ounce**—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. November to December.

**Sherwood's Favorite or Chenango Strawberry**—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. September.

### WINTER APPLES.

**Bailey Sweet**—Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

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

**Belle do Boskoop**—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

**Bellefleur, Yellow**—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

**Ben Davis**—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak)—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

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

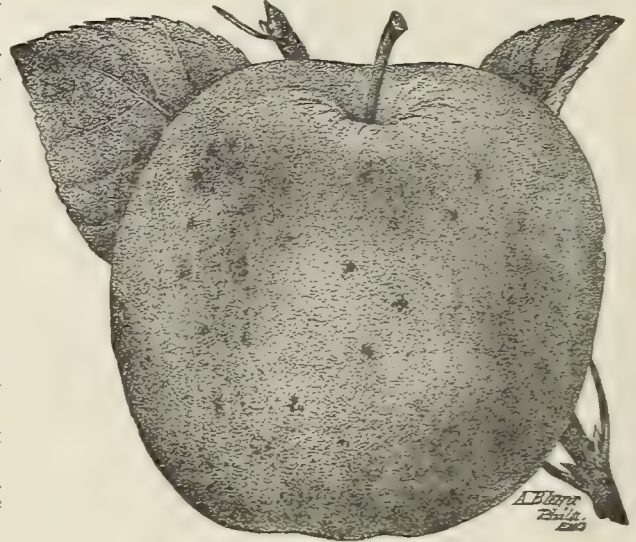
**Cooper's Market**—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

**Dominie**—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy; good grower, very productive; finest in the West. November to April.

**Fallwater**—(Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

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

**Gideon**—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good. December to March.



GRIMES' GOLDEN—Reduced Size.

**Grimes' Golden**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

**Hubbardston Nonesuch**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

**Hurlbut**—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during midwinter.

**Jonathan**—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

**King (Tompkins County)**—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.



**Large Striped Pearmain**—(McAfee's Nonesuch, Missouri Keeper, Parks' Keeper, etc.)—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, scarcely sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to February.

**Lawver**—This beautiful apple promises to become one of the most profitable sorts for market. Its large size and great beauty at once attracts attention. Tree vigorous and hardy; color brilliant red; flavor moderate; keeps well till April.

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

**Mann**—Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

**McIntosh Red**—An exceedingly valuable hardy Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. Tree a poor grower. November to February.

**Newtown Pippin**—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

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

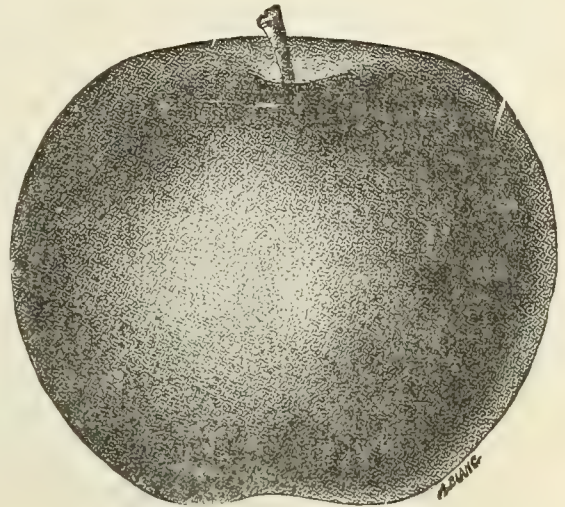
**Northwestern Greening**—Large; yellow and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to be an extra long keeper. New.

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

**Paradise Winter Sweet**—Large; yellowish white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. November to March.

**Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow; very rich, with a Newtown flavor. Tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

**Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy, flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. January to June. New.



OX NOBLE—Reduced Size.

**Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)**—Medium, roundish ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

**Red Canada (Old Nonesuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)**—Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; tree thrifty, but a slender, poor grower, hardly saleable at three or four years old. A new method of ours is to top work this sort into a thrifty, hardy sort, usually the **Wealthy**, making a very desirable tree to plant. Productive. January to May.

**Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; a spreading, irregular grower, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

**Rolfe**—New, originated in Maine. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. One of the very best. November to January.

Don't Fail to read all about  
The Winter Banana Apple  
on page 25. It is the best.

Tree by tree the orchard's planted.



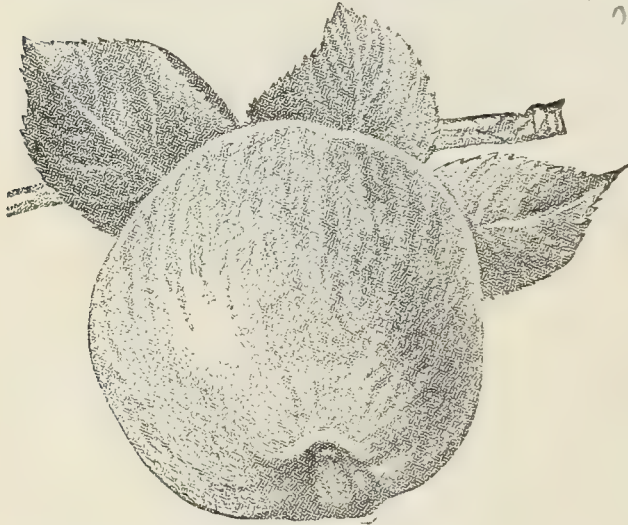
**Rubicon**—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a moderate grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. December to June.

**Russet, Roxbury or Boston**—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; long keeper. June.

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

**Seek-no-further** (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

**Spitzenberg, Esopus**—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. November to April.



**STARK—Reduced Size.**

**Stark**—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

**Salome**—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good January to May; its hardiness, long-keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as any of the Siberian Crabs.

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

**Tolman's Sweeting**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking

apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

**Wagener**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to February.

**Walbridge**—Medium size; striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

**Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

**Wine Sap**—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

**Wolf River**—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.

**Winter Banana**—Large, fine grained, smooth; golden yellow, shaded with red; delicious sub-acid, banana flavored, juicy, rich, and a good keeper. Tree very hardy and a beautiful, erect grower; foliage large and glossy; begins to bear the second or third year. Fruit brings from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a barrel. A fine apple for table. Originated at Adamsborough, Ind.; introduced by us in 1890. **Trees sold with our Trade Mark Tag attached.** (See colored illustration.)

#### They Come to Bearing.

Pigeon, Mich., Sept. 5, 1890.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: We have had the pleasure of seeing quite a number of the varieties of our fruit come to bearing, and we have found them everything you recommended them to be; they were even better than we dared to believe. The Duchess of Oldenburg is a rare beauty. We have had five years of dealing with you, and have always found you honest, upright and trustworthy.

Very respectfully yours,

NOAH GEIGER.

Size of order, many hundred dollars.

#### A Word from Graytown, Ohio.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am entirely satisfied with the stock you furnished me. It is strictly up to contract, and I feel that I got my money's worth. I have got quite a stretch of young orchard, as you may suppose, and it all looks nice. I have about 7,000 trees, all furnished by you.

Yours truly,

EMIL DRESSLER.

Size of order, \$1,301.15.

#### Drive Opposition from the Field.

Mancelona, Mich., Nov. 2, 1892.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: Your trees came to hand in good shape and I am well pleased with them. If you will furnish me the necessary papers and permit me to do some business for you, I think we can drive every opposing agent and nursery from this field. We certainly can with such stock as you furnish.

Yours truly,

THEO. MEAD.

**READ ABOUT } The Winter Banana Apple.  
The New Prolific Peach.**

**He who does not look well before lags behind.**



# THE WINTER BANANA APPLE.

A DELICIOUS TABLE APPLE.—AN ACCIDENTAL SEEDLING.



SEE COLORED ILLUSTRATION.

This new and valuable apple was introduced by us in 1890. It originated on David Flory's farm near Adamsborough, Ind. The fruit is very large and handsome, fine grained, smooth, golden yellow, slightly shaded with red, by far the finest flavored and perfumed apple yet discovered. **It has a decided Banana flavor, and is a splendid keeper.** A prominent fruit grower (Mr. Geo. R. Agnew, of Erie, Mich.), who planted an orchard of this variety, says he can sell the apple at \$5.00 per barrel. As a table apple it has no equal—an apple of this variety placed on a table in a room will fill the whole room with sweet aroma. **Every tree we send out of this choice variety has our Winter Banana Trade Mark Tag attached.** Every tree is registered. No agent is authorized to sell this apple except those who carry the Winter Banana Certificate of Authority.

Please read the following testimonials, and be convinced of its superb qualities.



**DAVID FLORY,**  
Originator of the Winter  
Banana Apple, 75  
years old.

ADAMSBOROUGH, Ind., March 6, 1891.

GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—About 15 years ago I planted 50 seedling apple trees, expecting to raise trees that would withstand the coldest winters; I let them grow until they came in bearing, in order to know what kind of fruit they would bear. The Banana was the first to bear and the rest were worthless, I then top grafted seven of those seedlings from the Banana. They all came into bearing the second and third year. In the cold winter of 1885, when nearly all of our fruit trees were winter killed, came the real test. The original tree was unhurt. Five out of the seven of the grafted trees were killed up to the grafts, but the Winter Banana grafts were unhurt. We cut scions from the latter and they grew.

I will now describe its good qualities: First and foremost, it has no bad ones. 2d. It is nearly as hardy as the native crab. 3d. It is unsurpassed for beauty. 4th. It is the best eating, cooking and pie apple. 5th. It is the most handsome apple I ever saw. 6th. It is an early bearer, a vigorous grower, makes a beautiful head and is straight in body. I have kept them until April. It has a pronounced Banana flavor, very delicious. Yours respectfully, **DAVID FLORY.**

## TESTIMONIALS.

Read what prominent people say. It will convince you that the Winter Banana has no equal.

Mexico, Ind.

Having tasted the Flory Banana, I can truly say that its flavor is delicious, much resembling a banana.

REV. FRANK FISHER,  
Mexico, Miami Co., Ind.

Perrysburg, Miami Co., Ind., March 5, 1891.

Mr. Flory sent me two of his Banana apples a year or so ago, and I do think they were the best apples that I ever ate. They have the peculiar flavor of the Banana, and they are very handsome.

REV. NOAH FISHER.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have eaten the Banana apple. I do think it is the best apple I ever ate. Everyone ought to have them in his orchard. It is very beautiful and has a delicious flavor.

LEVI MILLER,  
Founder of the Orphans' Home of Mexico.

### From a Prominent Fruit Grower.

I planted 100 Banana apple trees three years ago, which began bearing last season. Quality unsurpassed, large, smooth, exceedingly hardy tree, and a splendid grower.

GEO. R. AGNEW,  
Erie, Mich.

Linden, Idaho, March 9, 1891.

Mr. Flory—Dear Sir—You ask my opinion of the Winter Banana apple. I will say in reply that I consider it a very valuable addition to the newer varieties. It is a sub-acid of most excellent flavor, very suggestive of the name. It is of fine appearance, resembling very much the Maiden's Blush. Its keeping qualities I think will compare favorably with the majority of our winter sorts. It may be classed among the hardiest varieties. I cannot speak of it in too high terms. Yours, etc.

DR. J. C. WAITE

Adamsborough, Cass Co., Ind.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs—I have eaten the chance seedling that originated on the Flory farm. I find it to be a splendid eating apple, with an excellent flavor—that of a Banana. I have been a close observer of the original tree, and can say that it is perfectly hardy in every respect, it seldom failing to be loaded with beautiful fruit. It is the apple for the fruit stand, and will sell equally as well as most pears.

BENJAMIN GREIDER,  
Truck Gardener and Fruit Grower.

Perrysburg, Ind., March 7, 1891.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—As the apple called the Banana, originated by David Flory, of Cass county, Ind., has been introduced into your nursery, I can assure you from my knowledge and experience with it, that you have certainly a long-sought prize. Some four years ago I obtained a few grafts of friend Flory, and placed them on a seedling tree of thrifty growth. They all grew. The second year they bore about ½ bu. fruit; the third year about three or more bu., and would have borne last year, but nearly all apple fruit was killed by the heavy frosts of last winter, showing that it is a perpetual bearer. The apple in size, shape and color is all that can be desired, when all conditions are favorable. Its color is yellow golden, with slight blush or tint of red on sun side; fine grained, and as finely slightly Banana flavored as can be, and the best for eating and general purposes, in my judgment, of any apple in use, keeping well from December to March and later. I have set out quite a number of the trees myself, and can conscientiously recommend the fruit as first-class.

Respectfully yours, **S. MEYERS.**

**A wise man does at first what a fool must do at last.**



## DWARF APPLES.

In the West much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to every planter in the western sections where standard sorts do not succeed.

They should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any that can be bought on the markets.

## CRAB APPLES.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price.

### Crab Apple Wine.—A Most Delicious Drink.

A Crab Apple wind-brake, consisting of fifty trees, planted along the border of our Centennial Orchard, produces enough fruit annually to make from 500 to 800 gallons of Crab Apple Wine, which, when prepared, resembles the finest of Maderia Wine. It is a most delicious and invigorating tonic and appetizer. The wine sells at \$2.00 per gallon, and is as easily and inexpensively made as common wine. We have discovered the secret of preparing this fine drink, and will send receipt "How to Make Crab Apple Wine," free of charge, to any of our patrons who will plant a crab orchard for wine purposes.

**General Grant.**—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

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

**Martha Crab**—Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Striped. October. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year, and in five years here in the nursery not a trace of blight. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce surpasses any apple we ever grew;" a most glorious tree, and great acquisition.

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

**Quaker Beauty**—A new hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

**Transcendent**—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. September and October.

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

**Whitney's Seedling**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter: skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and VERY hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior. Splendid for wine.

### Satisfactory in Every Way.

Wyandotte, Mich., Oct. 28, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have received my trees and berry bushes in good shape and they are satisfactory in every way. I thank you for serving me so well and I send you herewith some of the names of my friends whom I would like you to serve as well as you served me

Yours truly,

JACOB SHETRUM.

Size of order, 1,200 trees and plants.

### 1,000 Peach Trees.

Mauchester, Mich., Nov. 2, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—You wrote me some time ago about my plantation, but I was too busy to answer sooner. I must say this much, that the trees I bought of you last spring have done lovely, and I am well satisfied with them. In two years from now I shall have the finest peach farm around here.

Yours truly,

GEORGE HUBER.

We furnished Mr. Huber 1,000 peach trees.

**Industry is the mother of good luck.**





## CLAIRGEAU DE NANTES.

(THE MOST PROFITABLE PEAR GROWN.)

This wonderful late keeping Pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit is very large, with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored Pears and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to January. Every bushel of fruit raised of this variety thus far has been sold for \$3.00 and upwards. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. We have six large bearing trees of this variety, which have borne seven heavy annual crops without intermission. Our young Clairgeau de Nantes orchard, consisting of 24 acres, planted three years ago, are loaded with fine fruit this year. We have planted these for market, showing our great confidence in this wonderful Pear. Fruit sells at \$3.00 per bushel.







## PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits, except the Grape. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results. Ripen the fruit in the house.

Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

Special attention is called to our **C. de Nantes** Pear, the colored illustration of which may be seen on another page. The past year has again demonstrated more than ever before its great superiority over all other sorts of Pear we have grown. Immense heavy crops were harvested, even on orchards planted two and three years ago, all sound unblemished fruit. It is hardy as a Crab and bears its fruit in large clusters. The average price at which the fruit sold the past season was \$3.00 per bushel, while other sorts brought less than one-half as much. Our **C. de Nantes** orchard now covers 24 acres and we believe it will prove to be the best paying piece of ground we have on the place.

### SUMMER PEARS.

**Bartlett**—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

**Beurre Giffard**—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. August.

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

**Clapp's Favorite**—A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

**Dearnborn's Seedling**—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. August.

**Doyenne D'Ete**—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

**Early Harvest**—This variety originated on the Ohio river about 100 miles west of Cincinnati, where it is planted as a valuable

market variety. The tree is very vigorous and long lived and more nearly free from blight than any other sort in cultivation. The fruit is large golden yellow with a fine red cheek, flavor poor, but it sells well in the market because of its size and color and earliness in ripening; ripens one month before the Bartlett.

**Lawson**—Tree healthy, a strong grower; early bearer and a profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear; it colors beautifully. Red cheek with yellow shading.

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

**Osband's Summer**—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; a fair grower and productive. August.

**Souvenir du Congres**—Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September.

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

**Wilder**—Very early, resembling Doyenne d'Ete; claimed to be a good shipper.

### Like Men and Gentlemen.

IRONVILLE, O., Aug. 27, 1892.

It is with pleasure we write this acknowledgment of Greening Bros.' promptness, carefulness and square dealing in filling our orders last spring. We can candidly aver that in our dealings with them they did their best to furnish us promptly with carefully selected stock, and in every particular treated us like men and gentlemen.

FREDERICK BROS.  
Size of order, 15,850 trees and plants.

### Prompt, Square and Upright.

PETERSBURG, MICH., Aug. 25, 1892.

Greening Bros. are always prompt, square and upright, and any one in need of nursery stock would do well to buy of them. My dealings with them have been extensive, and they have always treated me right and done as they agreed. Their stock was always fine and met all my expectations and more too.

CLAUDE VANDUSEN.  
Amount of purchase, 2,746 trees and plants.

**A Tree requires care, but it repays it a hundred fold.**

**AUTUMN PEARS.**

**Belle Lucrative** (Fondante d'Automne)—A fine, large pear; yellowish green, slightly russetted; melting and delicious; good grower and very productive. One of the best Autumn pears. September and October.

**Beurre Bosc**—Large; yellow russetted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. A poor grower.

**Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. October and November.

**Beurre Diel**—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. October to December.

**Beurre d'Anjou**—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

**Buffam**—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

**Duchesse d'Angouleme**—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russetted; makes a beautiful tree. One of the best. October and November. **Succeeds best as Dwarf.**

**Doyenne Boussock**—Large; lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October.

**Edmonds**—Large; bright yellow, often marbled, with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Middle of September to middle of October.

**Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. September and October.

**Frederick Clapp** (Clapp's No. 22)—A new American pear, of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder speaks as follows: "Medium size; smooth, clear skin, of a clear lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic." Season, October and November. Tree a vigorous grower.

**Howell**—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

**Idaho**—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light rich yellow, surface covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed; stem small, calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September and October.



**BRANCH OF C. DE NANTES PEAR,  
30 Inches Long.**

**Good Words for Greening Bros.**

Monroe, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Two years ago I bought a large bill of vines from Greening Bros., and they all did remarkably well. I would say to my neighbor farmers, and all who are interested in raising fruit, do not be afraid to buy of them. You may rest assured that should there be a mistake they will more than make it right.

**AMOS BOYER.**

Size of order, \$323.21.

**A Thankful Patron.**

REA, MICH., July 16, 1893.

Messrs Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees and plants received from you the past two years have proved very satisfactory. My success in fruit growing, thanks to your instructions, has been very gratifying.

Yours respectfully, **WM. H. ANSTEAD.**

Size of purchase, \$159.00.

**A \$210.00 Customer.**

YORK, MICH., June 19, 1893.

Messrs Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: My dealings with your firm have been very agreeable so far.

**A. D. CONDE.**

**A Conrath Raspberry patch is the nest egg on**



**Kieffer** (Kieffer's Hybrid)—Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder. Profitable in the South and West. Fruit grows small and will not ripen north of 42nd degree. October and November.

**Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

**Onondaga** (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. Oct. and Nov.

**President**—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff, of Mas-

sachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in November.

**Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

**Sheldon**—Fruit rather large; roundish, yellowish, nearly covered with light russet; slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. October.

**Vermont Beauty**—A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality; tree healthy, hardy and productive. October.



**OUR FRENCH PEAR TREE,**  
60 Years Old, 50 Feet High.

but they are reputed to be about 60 years old. A few years ago there were trees in the heart of the city of Monroe that towered a full 100 feet into the air, and that bore at least 100 bushels of fruit every year. It was frequently remarked that they bore a bushel of pears to every foot of height.

### ANNUAL YIELD FROM 20 TO 60 BUSHELS.

The trees are apparently as hardy and vigorous as any of our forest trees. It is a great bearer. Our trees have never failed to bear a good crop of sound fruit each year, the average yield being from 20 to 60 bushels. Flavor rich, sweet and juicy. It retains its flavor after being cooked. Fruit medium size. For canning it stands at the head of all pears grown. Fruit sells readily without solicitation here at home at \$1.00 per bushel. It is a desirable tree for roadside planting, resembling the Maple in shape and vigor of growth. Trees should be planted six inches lower than the junction of the bud; this method is recommended in order to get roots to start from the original stock over the bud. All our buds are taken from our largest tree. Several parties from Canada have been buying our complete stock of French Pear trees for several years back, but we are enabled to grow them now in larger quantities, and will have a limited supply to offer to our patrons at 75 cents each.

## THE FRENCH PEAR.

**100 Bushels from One Tree.**

**Grows 100 Feet High.**

**Fine Fruit, Hardy Tree.**

This pear is distinct from all other varieties grown. It is so unlike the ordinary varieties and so little known outside of the early French settlements, that we have secured outline cuts of the tree and its fruit, which we reproduce herewith. The peculiarities of this variety are as follows.

It grows to a very great size. We have three trees on our place that are not less than 50 feet high—one of them is considerably higher. The girth of the trees three feet from the ground is 80 inches, being a diameter of 2 feet 1½ inches. They have fine half-spreading branches and a rich, dark foliage, giving, at a distance, the resemblance of an oak. We have no personal knowledge of the age of these trees,



**FRENCH PEAR,**  
REDUCED SIZE.

**Which the Hen of Success lays the Egg of Fortune.**

## WINTER PEARS.

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

**C. de Nantes**—The most profitable pear grown—This wonderful late keeping pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit is very large, with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears, and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Keeps from October to December. The tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Our young **C. de Nantes** orchard consists of 24 acres, all planted for market, showing our great confidence in this wonderful pear. Fruit sold last season, when prices were very low, at \$3 00 per bushel, while other

sorts brought less than one-half as much. Immense heavy bearer, even on two and three-year-old trees. Trees usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Can send samples of fruit to anyone desiring to see and taste it. See colored illustration.

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

**Lawrence**—About medium; yellow; thickly dotted; with a very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

**Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)**—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

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

## DWARF PEARS.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince 3 or 4 inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-third the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of Pears do not succeed well as Dwarfs. Those most desirable are **Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, and Vicar of Winkfield.** Among these we find the **Duchesse d'Angouleme** the most profitable.

### A \$1,000 Customer.

Gentlemen—I have thus far patronized your firm to the extent of \$1,090, and can say that your dealings with me have been entirely satisfactory. My great success has, in a measure, been due to the valuable instructions received from you.

Wishing you success, I remain,  
Order, \$1,090.

A. DRESSELHOUSE,  
Manchester, Mich.



DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME,  
Dwarf Pear Tree in  
Bearing.

### All They Were Represented.

PORT AUSTIN, MICH., Sept. 26, 1892.

The fruit trees we received from your Nurseries were all they were represented to be. The summer of 1891 was very dry in our county but they did fine, and are looking splendid. We would recommend any one wishing trees to secure them from Greening Bros

[Signed]

Size of order, \$356.00.

THOMAS SULLIVAN.  
FRANK SULLIVAN.

### Honorable Dealings.

DUNDEE, MICH., July 7, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: So far as I have dealt with you I have been entirely satisfied with your honorable dealings. You can depend upon my trade in the future.

ELMER WHITE.

### The City of Detroit our Customer.

Office of the Commissioner of Parks and  
Boulevards, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7, 1893

Greening Bros, Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: Yours of the 6th, enclosing receipt is received. With reference to condition and quality of goods received (100 catalpas) would state that they were very satisfactory indeed.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CHRISTIAN.

### Michigan's Greatest Poultry Man a Customer.

Saline, Mich., July 11, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the stock I got of you this season.

Respectfully,

GEO. J. NISSLY.

Prop'r Michigan Poultry Farm.

Our Pear Orchard is the largest in Michigan.



## PLUMS.

This fruit is always scarce in the market, as the demand is simply enormous. Plums usually sell at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bushel, and are extremely profitable, often bringing \$500 and over per acre, and owing to the improved method of spraying and jarring the trees, they are as sure to bear as any other fruit. We offer the **Saratoga** as a specialty this year, it having proved itself worthy to stand at the head of the Plum list. We heartily recommend it as a market sort. (See colored illustration.)

### DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

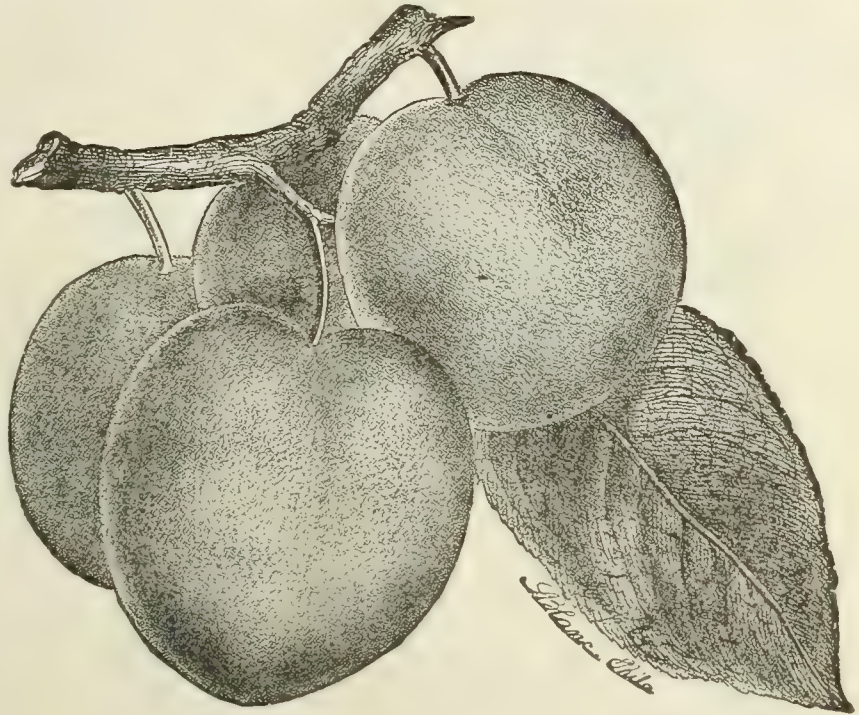
The prevalence of the disease of the Plum commonly known as the "Black Knot," which has so much discouraged people in the Eastern states from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention, has as yet done but little damage west of the Mississippi River, but its appearance should be guarded against, and its ravages prevented by keeping the trees in a healthy condition, which is done by good cultivation, and removing the Knot by amputation on its first appearance. Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than neglect. But the great enemy of the plum is the insect known as the *Curculio*, a small dark brown beetle which punctures the fruit in depositing its egg, from which is hatched the destructive grub, and causing the fruit to drop prematurely and rot. Two ways of destroying this *Curculio* and saving the crop of fruit is recommended, viz:

**First:** Spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose under the tree, and then jar the tree so as to shake down all the fruits that have been stung, as well as all the *Curculios*. Both insect and stung fruit are destroyed. Begin to do this as soon as the

blossom falls, and keep it up daily, or at least tri-weekly until the fruit is half grown. The morning is the best time to do this, when the insect is chilled and stupid.

**Second:** The best remedy, and the one generally adopted now, doubtless, is the spraying of the trees, directions for which are given on pages 9 and 10. If those who really desire to grow fine crops of this most delicious fruit will try either of these systems and follow it up rigidly, they will be successful.

Plums bear best when planted close together, not over 12 to 16 feet apart, as in this way the blossoms will fertilize better. There are sorts among Plums that are rather deficient in pollen (this is the fruit producing dust of the blossom), and which seldom bear unless planted close to some other strong blooming variety. For Pruning, Care, Handling of Fruit, etc., see our treatises on pages 14 and 17.



BEAUTY OF NAPLES.

### SPRAYING PUMPS.

We are pleased to announce that we have secured the general agency for a full line of Pumps, which are highly endorsed in all government agricultural reports. We can furnish all kinds of good substantial pumps at very low prices. Write for prices and Catalogue. For spraying see pages 9 and 10.

#### The Conductor Likes Our Trees.

West Bay City, Mich., May 27, 1893.  
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I have quite a number of visitors to see my berries and they are pleased with my stock. There was a Michigan Central conductor here yesterday and he likes your trees so well that he is determined to plant some of them.

Yours truly,

A. J. KAYNOR.

#### Well Satisfied.

Dundee, Mich., August 25, 1892.

My dealings with Greening Bros. were always of the most satisfactory character, and I would not advise any one to go anywhere else to buy fruit trees, as they could not be better suited in stock and price of same. I am well satisfied.

F. P. PEARCE.

Size of order, 6,150 trees and plants.

Geography and Chronology are the two eyes of history.—BUFFON.



**Archduke**—A large, black and very prolific variety; valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early October.

**Beauty of Naples**—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree fairly hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

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



CLUSTER OF SARATOGA PLUMS.

**Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Last of September.

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

**Duane's Purple**—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well.

**Green Gage**—Small; green; good bearer; poor shipper; slow grower. Middle of August.

**General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good; shy bearer. First of September.

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



GEVII PLUM—Reduced Size.

**Gevii**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid; free-stone. Season, last of August and first of September.

**Grand Duke**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. October.

**Imperial Gage**—(Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

**Jefferson**—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

**An \$846 Customer Lost One Tree out of 1,400.**

Gentlemen: Out of the 473 pear trees, 440 plums, 28 apples, 2 peach and 475 quince trees received from your Nursery last spring, I have lost only one tree. With the exception of a few gooseberries and blackberries, everything else is doing splendid. I am well pleased with my success thus far.

Yours truly, SEXTUS FLINT,  
Newport, Mich.

**Later—This is an Unsolicited Testimonial, which speaks very Encouragingly of our Dealings, our Fruit Growers' Directory, and of our Splendid Stock.**

NEWPORT, MICH., August 17, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am pleased to say that the stock of trees and bushes I purchased of you last spring was all A No. 1, and as fine a lot as I ever saw in my life. I must say that my purchase of \$864.12 is entirely satisfactory, and your dealings with me were honest, fair and square. I also appreciate your in-

structions for planting, pruning and shipping, but above all I value your Fruit Growers' Directory. I have already received nine applications for my fruit. I was over and through your nurseries and orchards the other day, and was so well pleased with what I saw, that I am more than ever encouraged, and sure of success as a fruit grower. If interested planters desire to write me, I will answer the correspondence promptly and to the best of my knowledge.

Yours truly, SEXTUS FLINT.

**Lost Only One Tree.**

GRAND RAPIDS, O., August 7, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: Of the 1,000 one-year-old plum trees bought of you I have lost but one, so that my loss is one-tenth of one per cent. I am more firmly convinced than ever that my stock is the right thing, and I am entirely pleased with it. The marvelous growth you speak of in your nursery rows are no larger than mine have made. Please give a list of what you have this fall, as I shall want some more.

Yours truly, C. C. STERLING,  
Trav. Agt., for E. C. Shaw & Co., Toledo, O.

**The New Prolific Peach and the Winter Banana Apple are the two eyes of the fruit grower.**

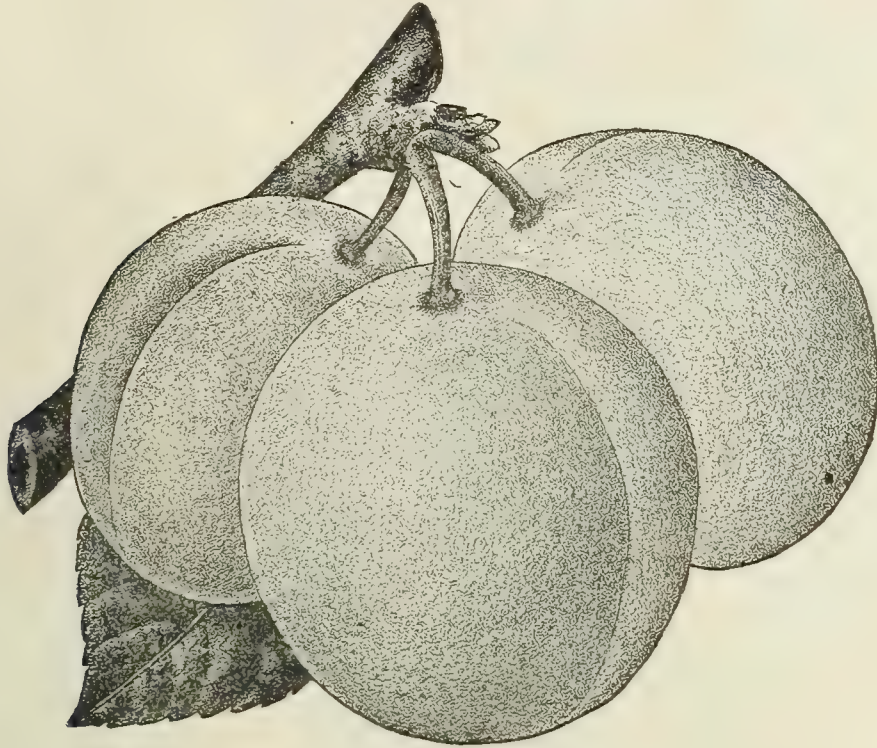


**Lombard** (Becker's Scarlet) — Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

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

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

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



LOMBARD PLUM.

**Moer's Arctic**—Size medium or below; skin purplish black with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy but slow grower. An early and abundant bearer." Last of September.

**Monroe**—Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

**Niagara**—A large, reddish-purple plum, resembling Bradshaw in tree and fruit; vigorous and productive. August.

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

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

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

**The Saratoga Plum is strictly first-class.**  
Read description on next page.

**A \$600 Customer.**

NEWPORT, MICH., August 30, 1893.

We are the happy owners of a fine plantation of trees and vines. This plantation was secured of Greening Bros., and set out according to their directions. The choice of varieties was wholly theirs, as was also the selection of soil for the different sorts, and as a result we have the best possible success. Some of our young plum trees have made a growth of 5 feet in one year. We give Greening Bros. our thanks. We also give them the right to use our name.

MELOCHE BROS.

**Your Dealings are Honorable.**

GRAYTOWN, O., Oct. 5, 1892.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The plum trees I bought of you last spring, amounting to about twenty hundred, are just what you represented them to be, and in fact better than I expected. Your dealings with me have been honorable and square, and I have recommended you to all that speak of setting out trees, and trust you will be rewarded for your square dealing.

I am yours very truly,

A. F. FRIESE.

**And the Conrath Raspberry is his radiant face, beaming with the joy of success.**



**Shipper's Pride**—Fruit large; dark purple; nearly round; flesh firm and excellent; an unusually good shipper. Tree hardy and productive. Excellent for canning. Sept.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

**Saratoga**—This new plum has all the desired qualities to make it a strictly first-class market variety. Originated with J. Humphrey, near Saratoga Sp'gs., N. Y. The original tree has borne at least 15 heavy crops of excellent, large and fine fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit is of violet red, juicy and pleasant; first-class shipper, a very early bearer. One tree in Geo.

**Good Words from a Pleased Customer.**

IRONVILLE, O., June 26, 1893.  
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am more than pleased with the trees and berry plants I received from your Nursery last spring. They are making such a large growth at present that I shall surely have a large crop next year. I intend to plant out 500 peaches, 1,000 grapes and 10,000 berry plants the coming spring, and no other firm but yours will furnish the stock. I am entirely satisfied with your dealings. Many thanks for your square dealings.

Yours truly,  
VINCENT HEINTSCHEL.

Purchase, 1,600 trees and plants.

**Finzel's yard, in Monroe, Mich., bore over 30 fine large plums the second year.**  
(See colored illustration.)

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

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

**Washington**—Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; slow grower. Last of August.

**Yellow Egg**—(Magnum Bonum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

**The Conrath is First Class in Every Respect.**

I saw Conrath patch during fruit season—first class in every respect—especially in earliness—fruit very large—bushes prolific.

J. H. STEVENSON,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

**A \$1215.00 CUSTOMER.**

**Go to Mr. Paul, Thou Farmer, Consider His Ways, and be Wise.**

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Aug. 12, 1895.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:  
Gentlemen: I have been doing a deal of thinking lately. My granary is full of wheat that I have stored there for the last two years in the hope of getting a fair price for it, but the market has dropped down to 48c this week. It looks as though I shall not be able to realize what it cost me to raise it. I tell you that I am thankful that I set out a good orchard, and have a good notion to set out a large vineyard. If you will kindly look over my land and recommend me the best sorts to plant I think I shall go into it.

Yours truly,  
GODFREY S. PAUL.  
Mr. Paul gave us an order of \$100.00 in the spring of 1892, of \$300.00 in the spring of 1893, and in 1894 for \$815.00.

**Trees Satisfactory and Doing Well.**

SOUTH FRANKFORT, MICH., June 24, 1893.  
Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees I received from your Nursery last spring are doing exceedingly well. I shall want some apple trees next spring, and you will receive my order. Your dealings with me have been very satisfactory, indeed. Yours truly,

SETH BAILEY.

Amount of purchase, 130 trees.

**The other good things we offer are the rest of his anatomy.**





SARATOGA PLUM.

It has the bearing qualities of the Lombard. Large, good shipper, firm fleshed, highest quality. Tree hardy, vigorous grower, and early bearer.







PRIVATE OFFICE



RECEPTION ROOM

GREENING BROS.



A CORNER IN THE CORRESPONDENT OFFICE



MILLING ROOM

MONROE,  
MICH.

## JAPAN, OR ORIENTAL PLUMS.

This class of plums is introduced from Japan. They are very vigorous growers, and their foliage is very ornamental. From our experience, however, they are adapted only to the western climate, except the Abundance, which seems to succeed in nearly all climates. In sections where they succeed they are very productive and profitable.

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

**Burbank**—Nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late, and consequently is more likely to escape the late spring frosts.

**Ogon**—Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

**Kelsey**—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach.

**Prunus Simoni**—(Apricot Plum)—Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. Hardy, and will undoubtedly prove valuable for both ornament and fruit.

**Prunus Pissardii**—From Persia; this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage;

fruit is medium in size, roundish, oval, dark crimson color, juicy, and fairly good; desirable for cooking; hardy and productive.

**Satsuma**—Claimed to be the largest and most profitable variety of Japan plums. Fruit purplish red and very large.

## IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

This class is especially adapted to the Southern and Western sections. They thrive well budded on peach stock.

**De Soto**—A very hardy, native variety, extremely productive and very profitable. Originated in Wisconsin.

**Marianna**—Fruit as large or larger than Wild Goose, nearly round, of a bright cardinal red when ripe, and so beautiful that it attracts general attention in the market. Skin rather thick, stone small, quality excellent.

**Miner**—An improved variety of the Chickasaw. Medium size, oblong, pointed apex, skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous, adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the west. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Early in October.

**Pottawattamie**—A strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow ground, overspread with pink and white dots. Better quality than the Wild Goose, no astringency in skin or pulp. So far has given large crops of fruit every year, and is claimed to be curculio proof.

**Wolf**—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone. As to quality, we find them superb for cooking, and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums.

**Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, a constant and regular bearer, and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

**Wild Goose**—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet. July.

### An Old Customer Speaks.

Gagetown, Mich., June 18, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I have never dealt with a firm with as much satisfaction as with your firm. Your splendid stock always arrives in good condition. I have found you straight in every deal. When in need of more stock you shall have my order, and no one else under the sun. I have had very good success in fruit growing under your advice.

Yours, with best wishes,

JOHN R. BODY.

Amount of purchase, \$85.00.

### Eastern Trees Are Nowhere with Yours.

Lawton, Mich., May 19, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in very fine condition. I saw some to-day from the east which are fair trees, but are nowhere near yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock, and I was not disappointed. I send you check for the amount.

Yours truly,

D. L. THORNTON.

### Ninety-Nine per cent. Growing out of 2,000 Trees.

CHELSEA, MICH., Aug. 30, 1892.

The trees which we bought of you last spring are doing well, and we have the finest young orchard in Washtenaw county, if not in the State. **Over 99 per cent. of the trees grew**, and we would like to have you see them before the leaves fall; you will be surprised at the growth they have made. Many people suppose they have been planted two years.

SHANAHAN BROS.

### Exceeded Our Most Sanguine Expectations.

KILLMASTER, MICH., Aug. 3, 1893.

The trees shipped this spring were without exception a very fine lot, and exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The general expression of farmers in this section of the country was: "Well, if these trees do not do well it will be no use of our trying."

We unhesitatingly thank you for the straightforward and business manner in which our order was filled and handled, and we hope and expect to give you good reports of Clairgeau de Nantes and Beauty of Naples.

KILLMASTER BROS.

**His Soul? Well, that's his confidence in us and in our dealings.**



## CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line up avenues, as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

The cherry may be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and the fruit commands a good price in the market. For spraying see pages 9 and 10.

### HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

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

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

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

**Governor Wood**—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, one of the best. Last of June.

**Ida**—Fruit medium to large, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red, some mottled; flesh tender; juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright, abundant and regular bearer. Middle of June.

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

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

**Windsor**—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; ripens three or four days after the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

**Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

### DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

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

**Dyehouse**—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. (See cut.)



DYEHOUSE.

**Early Richmond**—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June. (See cut.)

**Empress Eugenie**—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

**English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive.

Without that he can not go to Heaven.



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

**Leib**—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.

**Louis Phillipe**—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France.

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

**Montmorency, Large**—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

We are the only recognized and AUTHORIZED Nursery Supply House for Michigan State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

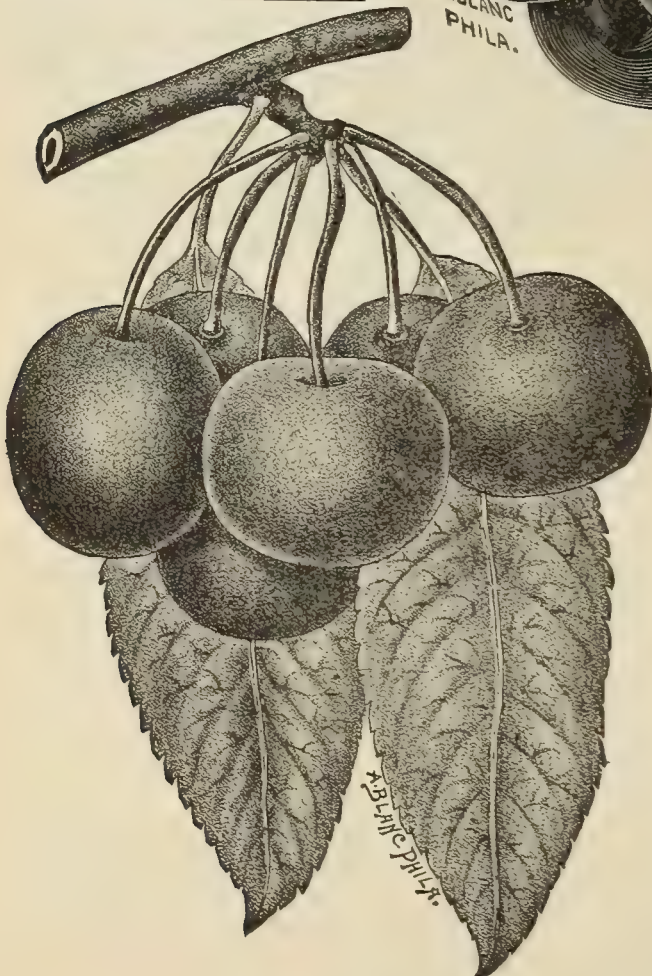


OSTHEIM.

**Olivet**—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early, and to ripen, over a long period. Fruit large globular, and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet sub-acidulous flavor. Tree rather a slow grower.

**Ostheim**—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Valuable for market on account of its late ripening and great productiveness. Trees usually begin to bear the second year. (See cut.)

**Wragg**—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large, with a sweet sub-acid flavor.



EARLY RICHMOND.

**Miracle of Vigor and Productiveness.**

Watched the Conrath four years; compared it with other varieties—vastly in the lead—miracle of vigor and productiveness—stands winter like an oak—other varieties frozen—not one cane of Conrath lost—it has a great future. J. H. HAND, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Winter Banana Apples keep as well as honey.



# PEACHES.

Those interested in **Peach culture** will do well to read the paragraph on page 12, treating exclusively and exhaustively on the best way to care for the trees and soil, and written especially for our patrons. Of late this industry has grown into such prominence that it has become one of the leading subjects for discussion at the meetings of horticultural societies, and by that great body of workers who go by the more modest name of fruit growers. With but an occasional exception the peach orchards throughout the great Lake Regions have produced an abundance of excellent fruit. Many farmers have gone into peach culture body and soul, and are reaping handsome profits. The demand increases from year to year, and as a heavy crop can be raised at small expense, the business will be increasingly profitable. Nearly all the popular varieties will give a large yield of fruit the third year. We give herewith a fine collection of sorts which will afford a nice selection for any section of country where peaches can be grown. Special attention is called to that **GRAND SORT,**

## THE NEW PROLIFIC

which **LIKE A KING**  
reigns over all in

**QUALITY,  
SIZE,  
HARDINESS,  
PRODUCTIVENESS**

and other noteworthy  
features, now so well  
and favorably known.

On the pages of this Catalogue may be seen illustrations showing beautiful color, large size and fine clusters of this excellent market peach. Hundreds of testimonials and letters of endorsement, according it the highest praise, have been mailed to our office, a few of which we publish in this book. Our sales of this grand peach for Spring, 1895, exceeded 60,000 trees, our entire supply of all grades being bought up four months before shipping time. Orders for thousands of trees had to be refused. We claim to have the exclusive stock of this peach, having never sold any of the buds to any other nurserymen.

**ALL TREES HAVE OUR  
NEW PROLIFIC TRADE MARK TAG  
ATTACHED.**

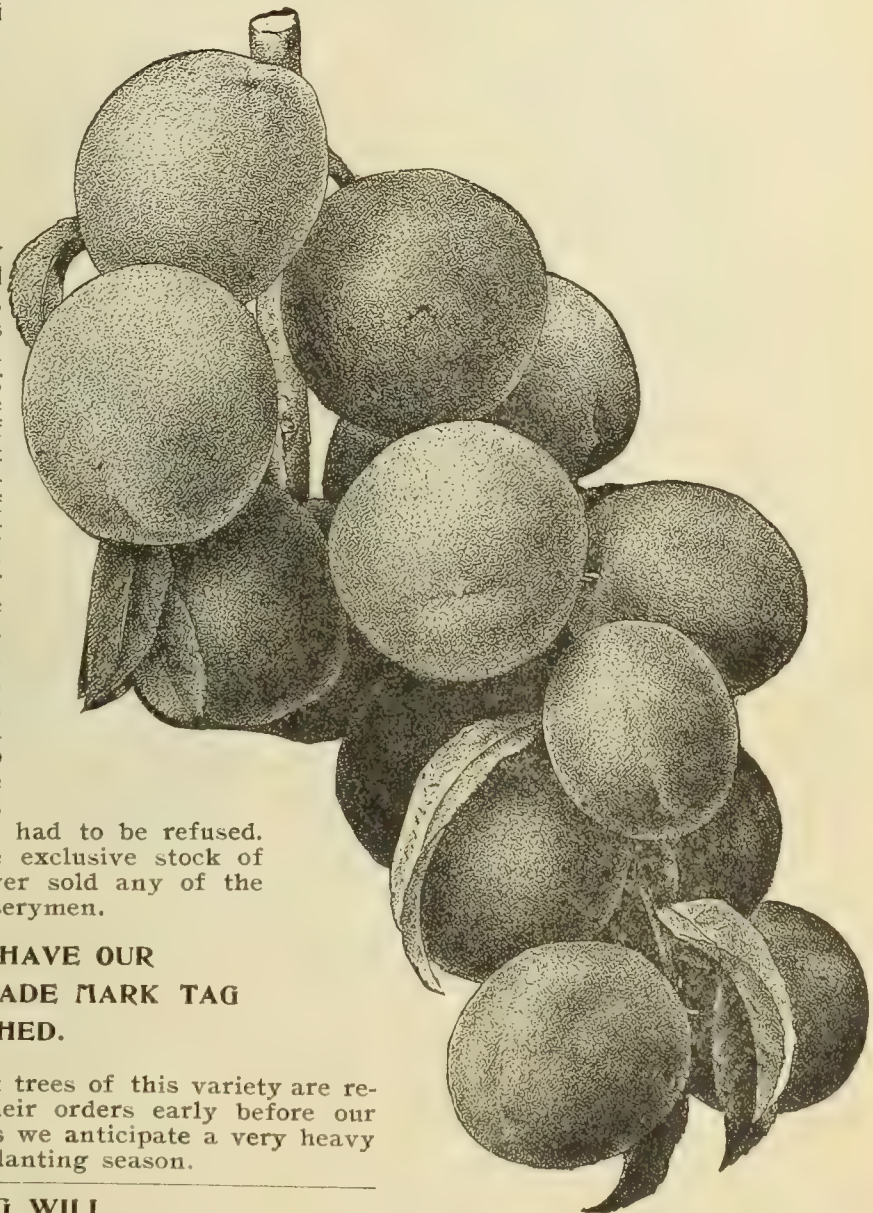
Those wishing to plant trees of this variety are requested to send in their orders early before our supply is exhausted, as we anticipate a very heavy demand for the next planting season.

**TWO DAYS GRADING WILL**

**MORE THAN PAY FOR THE  
ELLITHORPE FRUIT GRADER.**

**BRANCH OF NEW PROLIFIC.**

15 peaches on 16 inches of  
bearing wood.



**No man is good unless others are made better by him.**



# Your Attention

Is directed to another page of this Catalogue, illustrating the very ingenious and almost human machine,

## — THE — ELLITHORPE FRUIT GRADER.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the patentee for the exclusive proprietary rights in the manufacture and sale of this wonderful grading machine. One man has graded 120 bushels of peaches inside of one hour. It makes four grades, and each grade is uniform in size. There is not the least danger of bruising. One man can grade and pack all that fifteen good pickers can gather. It will pay for itself in two days, besides establishing a standard grade and a better sale for the fruit on any market where it is offered. Owing to better facilities for manufacturing this grader, we have reduced the price from \$75.00 to **\$50.00**; placing the price now within reach of the small as well as the large grower. See last pages of Catalogue.

**Alexander's Early**—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Crawford Early. Cling.

**Amsden's June**—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with Alexander and closely resembles that variety. Cling.

**Bilyeu's Late October**—Large, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper. An excellent very late peach.

**Beers' Smock**—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. A good shipper. Last of September.

**Barnard's Early**—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of September. One of the hardiest.

**Bronson**—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich; fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Last of September.

**Champion**—A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill., claimed to be hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. August 15th.

**Coolidge's Favorite**—Large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

**Crawford's Early**—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted.

**Crawford's Late**—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.



**CROSBY, Reduced Size.** low, mild and pleasant. Middle of September.

**Crosby**—Originated near Billerica, Mass., in 1875, and noted on account of its hardness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Middle of September.

### Has 500 New Prolific in Bearing.

#### Considers it the Leading Market Peach.

I have 500 NEW PROLIFIC trees now in bearing. They began bearing the second year; it is the thriftiest grower and greatest bearer I have ever seen. Fruit large, quality the best, rich, spicy, sweet, flesh very thick and golden yellow, small pit. I consider it the leading market peach. It has the smallest pit of any free stone I have ever seen.

GODFREY PAUL,

Fruit Grower,

Sept. 12th, 1894.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

### A Worthy Variety for Market and Family Use.

Masters' Office Michigan State Grange.

The NEW PROLIFIC PEACH was thoroughly tested by myself and all of my family and the unanimous verdict was that they are of excellent flavor, exceedingly thick fleshed, free stone and very small pit. I consider it a very worthy variety for market and family use.

GEO. B. HORTON,

Master State Grange,

Sept. 30th, 1894.

Fruit Ridge, Mich.

They never taste who always drink;



**Chair's Choice**—Large size; yellow; free-stone; ripens five days earlier than Smock. Very promising.

**Early Davidson**—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek, very delicious. The hardiest peach tree grown. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. We can most heartily recommend this variety where all other sorts have failed.

**Early Michigan**—Medium size, white with red cheek; handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of August.

**Early Rivers**—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.



MOUNTAIN ROSE.

**Early Canada**—As early as the earliest. Of good size, firm quality and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

**Elberta**—A very large yellow, richly shaded with red, free-stone peach. A very productive and profitable market variety.

**Early Lewis**—Medium size, melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Last of August.

**Foster**—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

**George IV.**—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

### Has 100 Trees in Bearing.

The 100 NEW PROLIFIC third size peach trees received from your Nursery two years ago last Spring were heavily loaded this year with beautiful, large, golden yellow fruit. The fruit is very rich in flavor, yellow peach, small pit and the best flavored canning peach I have ever tasted. It is also a wonderful grower. I bought very small trees on account of the price, but they soon outstripped larger trees in growth, which I set out at the same time. The NEW PROLIFIC is certainly all you claim.

ED. DENMAN,  
Ironville, Ohio.

Dec. 1894.

### Highest Flavor—Surpassing the Barnard.

I have just received sample of NEW PROLIFIC PEACH, and can truthfully say that I am very much pleased with it. I find the peach to be a free stone of large size, small pit, flesh golden yellow, juicy and very rich, flavor equal to, if not surpassing the Barnard, very attractive, and being hardy and ripening between the Crawford, I consider it the most desirable peach to plant for market.

D. L. THORTON,  
Fruit Grower,  
Lawton, Mich.

Sept. 11th, 1894.

They always talk who never think.



**Globe**—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.



**NEW PROLIFIC PEACH TREE.**  
Bears a Full Crop the Third Year.

**Honest John**—Medium to large, yellow, flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

**Hale's Early**—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Fair quality; fruit subject to rot on the trees.

**Hill's Chili**—Large, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree hardy and productive. Bears large crops when most other sorts fail. Late September.

**Jacques' Rareri**pe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Middle of September.

**Kalamazoo**—Medium size; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Last of September.

**Large Early York**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

**Lemon Free**—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality. Ripens after the Late Crawford.

**Morris White**—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious, productive. Middle of September.

**Mountain Rose**—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. We have fruited it and can recommend it highly. (See cut.)

**New Prolific**—Rightfully claimed to be the king of the peach orchard. Fruit large size; golden yellow with rich red cheek; flavor unsurpassed; tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters. Middle of September.

**Old Mixon Cling-stone**—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best cling-stone peaches. Last of September.

A DECIDED NOVELTY IN THE PEACH LINE.

# Oscar's Black Prince AN ACCIDENTAL SEEDLING

ORIGINATED WITH F. C. WAGNER, THE WELL KNOWN FANCY  
POULTRY BREEDER, MONROE, MICH.

Its distinct color makes it a pronounced novelty in the peach line. The color of this peach is so distinct, indeed, as to make it a genuine curiosity. Aside from a deep orange tinge on the shady side, it is entirely covered with a brownish red, with a most beautiful blackish bloom. Fruit large, fine form, juicy and rich. Adheres to the stone. Tree remarkably hardy and productive. Any one who has not seen this most beautiful peach cannot form the least kind of an idea of its beauty. Ripens first part of September:

**T. T. LYON** describes it as the most beautiful peach he has ever seen.

**PROF. TROOP**: It is very attractive, both in size and color.

**PROF. G. W. McCLEUR**: Beautiful color, high quality, small seed.

**DIRECTOR C. S. PLUMB**: It is very beautiful to look at; quality equal to California peaches.

Arrangements have been made with the originator for the exclusive right of propagation and introduction. The trees are offered for sale for the first time Fall, '95, and Spring, '96. Price of trees, \$2.00 for first size; \$1.50 for medium, and \$1.00 for small size, each.

**It is sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child.**



**Old Mixon Free-stone**—Large; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

**Pearce's Yellow**—A highly esteemed market variety; found with P. S. Pearce, Catawba Island, O. Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its very heavy bearing, hardness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit, and good shipping qualities, prompted Mr. Pearce to have this peach budded by us the past season on a large scale, for his own planting. The strong confidence shown by such a prominent fruit grower, ought to recommend this peach as an excellent market variety. We have seen the trees in full bearing and can heartily recommend it. First to middle of September.

**Red Cheek Melocoton**—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting. An excellent peach. Ripens late in September.

**Reeves' Favorite**—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive; one of the best and most reliable yellow market peaches. Middle of September.

**Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary; promises highly as a late, showy market sort.

**Steadley**—Fruit very large, of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone and of a delicious flavor. Early in October.

**Stump the World**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

**Smock Free**—Large; orange red or yellow; flesh red at the stone; moderately juicy and rich. Very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of October.

**Steven's Rareripe**—A very productive variety, resembling the Old Mixon Free-stone, except being larger and more highly colored. Ripens after the Late Crawford.

**Susquehanna**—Fruit large and handsome; skin rich yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Highly esteemed by some. Middle of September.

**Schumaker**—A very early peach, quite similar to the Alexander in every respect. The skin, however, seems to be more highly colored, and hence the fruit more showy. Middle of July.

**Snow's Orange**—Medium size; orange yellow with a deep dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. Fore part of September.

**Wager**—Large; yellow and red, flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of August.

**Wheatland**—Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford. Poor bearer.

**Wonderful**—A free-stone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree wonderfully prolific.

**Waterloo**—Medium; skin greenish white, dark purplish red in the sun, pale red in the shade; flesh greenish white, juicy, melting, sweet, good; adheres partially to the pit. Last of July.

**Yellow Rareripe**—Large; deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

**Our Trees are absolutely Free**  
from **Yellows, Canker, Aphis,**  
**Black Knot and all other diseases.**

**An Early Bearer and Valuable Market Peach.**

I planted some **NEW PROLIFIC PEACH** trees in the Spring of 1892 and they bore fine specimens of fruit this season. I will plant no other variety hereafter, as I consider it the best market peach grown.

**FRANK BENDERITTER**

Oct. 18th, 1892. Monroe, Mich.

**A Good Shipper.**

The Cornell University,  
College of Agriculture.

The **NEW PROLIFIC** looks to me like a very good peach. It is of good size, very firm in flesh, and should judge a very good shipper; the color and appearance are very good. I find the quality good, although the specimens which you sent me were picked a trifle too soon. If the peach proves hardy and productive, it is well worth introducing.

**PROF. J. H. BAILEY,**

Sept. 8th, 1894. Ithaca, N. Y.

**A Good Shipper—Fine Quality.**

University of Minnesota,  
Experiment Station.

Basket of **NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES** received on the 10th instant. The fruit arrived in good order, and I should judge it is a good shipping kind. The fruit is large, roundish, skin yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow and firm, juicy, melting, very good; pit small and free.

**SAMUEL B. GREEN,**

Horticulturist,

Sept. 17th, 1894. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

**Considers it the Best Peach.**

Purdue University of Indiana.

The **NEW PROLIFIC** I like very much. I note that the pit is very small, flesh tender, juicy, rich and fine grained. I consider it a better peach than the general run of peaches which we receive from Michigan.

**C. S. PLUMB,**

Director,

Sept. 11th, 1894.

La Fayette, Ind.

**It is sharper still to have no Winter Banana Apples to eat.**

⇒ THE ⇐

# NEW PROLIFIC PEACH.

*Beautiful and fair to look upon,  
With cheeks of rich and healthy hue,  
And flush of red like blush of maid  
When lovers woo with eyes of dew.*

## WONDERS.

Great things have come to pass  
In all the realms of thought;  
Magic light is focused in a glass  
And stars and starlets dim are caught  
From distant depths,—and mapped  
Like the ambushed prey that's trapped.

This is a wonder great,  
The marvel of human skill  
Of all within man's reach;  
But a greater wonder still  
Is the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH.

## It is the Leading Market Sort

## Why?

## Because:

It has the **SIZE** of the largest Crawford,  
The **HARDINESS** of the Hill's Chili,  
The **FLAVOR** of the choicest Barnard,  
The **PRODUCTIVENESS** of the Hale's Early,  
And the **SMALLEST PIT** of any peach grown.

*This grand variety is placed before the horticultural world this year accompanied with such high endorsements and such overwhelming evidence of its superiority over all other good market sorts that it cannot fail to merit the confidence of all those interested in the culture of this fine fruit. Leading fruit authorities who have seen and sampled the **New Prolific** have only words of the highest praise for this remarkable variety.*

*Prof. Taft, in a recent address at the Ohio meeting, among other things, said: "The development of hardy varieties of the peach that will have the size and color of the Crawford, and the hardiness and quality of Hill's Chili and Barnard, is awaited with eagerness by peach growers." The **New Prolific** embodies all these characteristics; in fact it surpasses the Professor's anticipations in some respects. Among the special features of noteworthy importance is its very early bearing; trees often produce fine fruit the second year, whilst in the third year large clusters and a full crop is assured. The great vigor of growth is decidedly in its favor, as without it it could not withstand such bearing without fatal results.*

*We discovered its good qualities, foresaw what it is yet to be, and budded every available scion of undoubted genuineness that we could get. As we have never sold any of the buds to any other nurserymen, we have the entire stock of reliable **New Prolific** trees on the market; and to prevent infringement of our rights and imposition on the public, we will continue to attach our trade mark tag to every tree of this variety that we send out. Our sales of this grand peach exceeded 60,000 trees for delivery in the Spring of 1895; our entire supply of all grades being bought up four months before shipping time. Orders for thousands of trees had to be refused.*

*If expert testimony is convincing there can be no doubt that the **New Prolific** is the best peach grown. The testimonials printed in this book are only a few of the many we have on file in our office. Please read them.*

**Fruit is Nature's medicine; it will cure all ills except laziness.**





### NEW PROLIFIC PEACH.

The King of the peach orchard. It has the size, quality and color. It has the hardiness, vigor and productiveness. A market peach that meets all requirements.

(See testimonials.)





# What They Say About It!

## Has 300 Trees in Bearing.

The 300 NEW PROLIFIC PEACH trees, planted in 1892, were loaded with fine fruit this year. I consider it an excellent market variety on account of its fine flavor, small pit, beautiful color, excellent shipping qualities and productiveness. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and has large, glossy foliage. I recommend it.

GEO. R. AGNEW,  
Erie, Mich.  
Jan. 8th, 1895.

## An Excellent Shipping Sort.

Michigan Agricultural College.

On my return from the State Fair, I found your basket of peaches waiting examination. Although the peaches have been standing several days, I found them in good condition, and it certainly must have been an excellent shipping sort. The fruit is of large size and very handsome and of such high quality that if they are sufficiently productive and hardy I should consider it well worthy of introduction. They were fine grained, melting and of very fine flavor.

PROF. L. R. TAFT,  
Horticulturist,  
Sept. 17th, 1894. Agricultural College, Mich.

## A Strictly First-Class Market Peach. Wants 500 Trees.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: You have my order for 1,000 peach trees to be delivered in Spring, 1895, of the ordinary leading variety of peaches. Will you please change 500 of this lot to NEW PROLIFIC? While at your place during September, I had occasion to see the NEW PROLIFIC trees in bearing and to sample the fruit. I consider the NEW PROLIFIC a strictly first-class market variety in every sense of the word, and believe it to be the most profitable market sort to grow. It is excellent in color, size, flavor, quality and has such a small pit.

EDWARD BUCK,  
Peachton, Ohio.  
Dec. 26th, 1894.

## Ranks First Size, Color, Etc.

Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana.

The NEW PROLIFIC PEACH ranks first in size and color. It is a very valuable addition to our list of peaches. The pit is exceedingly small for so large a peach, quality good.

JAMES THORP,  
Horticulturist,  
Sept. 11th, 1894. La Fayette, Ind.

## Best Flavored and Largest Peach.

I have seen the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH trees planted on John Schneider's farm two years ago. They are in bearing this season and in my estimation it is the best flavored and largest peach grown, and has a very small pit. Book my order for twenty-five trees for Spring, 1895.

JOHN LEPPEL,  
Fruit Grower,  
Oct. 10th, 1894. Monroe, Mich.

## A word from the Greatest Horticulturist of the Age.

Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following is a copy of the record I make of the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH. Ripe beginning to middle of September, fair size, round, suture distinct half round, color light cream, dark red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, rich; freestone, pit small. A beautiful, good market peach.

HON. T. T. LYON,  
Horticulturist,  
Sept. 18th, 1894. South Haven, Mich.

## A Valuable Market Fruit.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Am greatly pleased with both the appearance and quality of the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH. The clear lemon yellow color gives the peach a very handsome appearance and makes it valuable as a market fruit. The quality is strictly first-class. It keeps well after being picked, which makes it a good shipper.

W. J. GREEN,  
Horticulturist,  
Sept. 8th, 1894. Wooster, Ohio.

## From a Prominent Fruit Grower.

I have watched the NEW PROLIFIC since its introduction, have seen the trees bearing, and it surpasses in productiveness and excellence of fruit anything I have ever seen. The fruit is large, firm and deep fleshed, juicy, golden yellow with red cheek, and has a very small pit. I also judge it to be a very good shipper.

M. PAULDING,  
Fruit Grower,  
Sept. 14th, 1894. Monroe, Mich.

## Highly Esteemed as a Market Variety.

Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois.

I find the NEW PROLIFIC to be of very high quality, small pit, thick yellow flesh and a valuable market variety.

G. W. McCLUER,  
Horticulturist,  
Sept. 11th, 1894. Champlain, Ill.

## From Morey & Son.

We are greatly pleased with sample of NEW PROLIFIC PEACH—arrived in good condition—has excellent shipping qualities, large size, fine color, quality unsurpassed. It is a valuable addition to the peach list.

MOREY & SON,  
Nurserymen,  
Sept. 13th, 1894. Dansville, N. Y.

## The Franklin Davis Nursery.

Specimens of the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH arrived safely in excellent condition; fruit good size, fine flavor and from all appearances an excellent good shipper.

THE FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,  
Sept. 18th, 1894. Baltimore, Md.

Strong men have wills, others have only wishes.

## RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Said to be the hardiest of all Apricots, and to have stood the test of 30 degrees below zero without injury. In Kansas and Nebraska they have been planted quite largely, and are reported as being remarkably healthy and free from diseases and insects.

A reliable method to employ in growing Apricots is to plant them on the east side of walls and buildings, and train the trees in grape vine shape, by fastening the limbs against the building.

We have seen some very fine crops of Russian Apricots grown in Huron County, Mich. If budded on Plum roots, we see no reason why they should not succeed equally as well as Plums.

**Alexander**—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

**Alexis**—Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

**Catharine**—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium-sized; yellow; mild; sub-acid; good.

**Gibb**—Tree hardy; grows symmetrical; productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-

acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

**J. L. Budd**—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine-flavored as an almond; the best late variety, and a decided acquisition. August,

**Nicholas**—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

## NATIVE VARIETIES.

These are for Southern and Western sections, and are very productive and delicious in flavor.

**Breda**—Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

**Early Golden (Dubois)**—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

**Moorpark**—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

**Peach**—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

## NECTARINES.

These are, in appearance, the most wax-like and exquisite of all fruits for dessert. Should be planted only in the South and Southwest.

**Boston**—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, pleasant.

**Pittmaston's Orange**—Large, orange and yellow, rich, excellent, free-stone.

### Heavy and Early Bearer.

I planted some NEW PROLIFIC PEACH trees in 1892, and this year the trees were so loaded that I had to prop up the limbs all around. The fruit was very large and rich, and I noticed that it has a very small pit and thick yellow flesh. HENRY J. MANN,  
Sept. 12th, 1894. Monroe, Mich.

### Leads Them All.

I am glad that I planted the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH. Began bearing second year, trees vigorous grower and hardy; fruit excellent and large; flavor very rich. It leads them all. GEORGE LAPRAD,  
Farmer and Fruit Grower,  
Sept. 20th, 1894. Monroe, Mich.

### The Owner of a New Prolific Orchard Well Pleased.

I am well pleased with the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH for their delicious flavor and heavy bearing. MONROD LAPRAD,  
Farmer and Fruit Grower,  
Sept. 20th, 1894. Monroe, Mich.

### Sweet and Delicious.

Sample NEW PROLIFIC received in good condition. Flavor is sweet and delicious, color yellow tinged with red on sunny side. It is excellent. A valuable acquisition. H. J. WEBER & SON,  
Nurserymen,  
Sept. 15th, 1894. St. Louis, Mo.

The lazy man is a mud bullet in the battle of life.

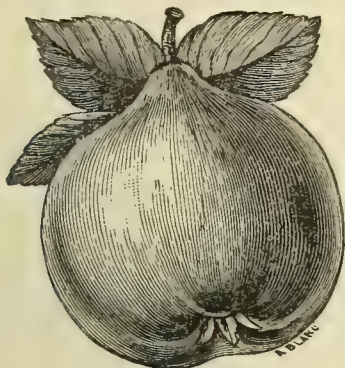


## QUINCES.

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

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched.

Quinces are always in good demand and seldom bring less than \$3.00 per bushel. They bear heavy annual crops and are among the most profitable fruits which can be grown, as they begin bearing the second or third year after setting. This fruit ought to be more extensively grown for the market.



ORANGE QUINCE—Reduced Size.

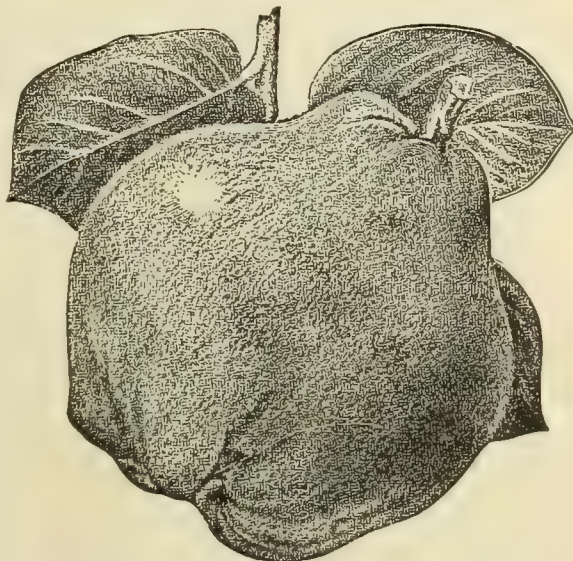
**Apple, or Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

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

**Champion**—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

**Meech's Prolific**—Ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality fine, and size large; tender in some localities.

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



CHAMPION QUINCE.—Reduced Size.

The Ellithorpe Fruit Grader will grade 1200 bu. of Peaches per day and do it well.

**A \$450 Customer—Dr. G. W. Jackson Indulges in Rhythmic Praise.**

DUNDEE MICH., July 23, 1893.

We have found in Monroetown an honest nursery firm, whose bushes, vines and trees of every sort and kind, are always true to name. The price is also right and the quality always good. These men are just as square as all their trees are round, and the kind advice they give is always right and sound. Masonic law itself no truer than their word, which never deviates from the polar star of truth; and so I say to all the world, to Greening Bros. go and buy your trees, all true to kind and prices always low.

**Likes to Deal with Men who Do the Fair Thing.**

PETERSBURG, MICH., June 12 1893

Gentlemen: In regard to your dealing with me, I have no reason to find a word of fault. I like to deal with men who are ready any time to do the fair thing, as you have with me. Yours truly,

REV. D. A. CURTIS.

Amount of purchase, \$130 00.

**Over Five Feet of Growth the First Season.**

I was somewhat surprised at the growth made the first season by the NEW PROLIFIC PEACH trees; some of them made a growth of over five feet. Should they produce fruit in same proportion as they do wood, this peach will certainly be most valuable.

A. M. PEARSALL,

Fruit Grower,

Monroe, Mich.

July 25th, 1893.

**They Bear Young.**

The NEW PROLIFIC planted two years ago are loaded heavy with large, fine fruit this season.

C. HEINEMAN,

Fruit Grower,

Saginaw, Mich.

Sept. 1st, 1893.

**He cannot strike anything and he would fall to pieces if he did.**



# GRAPES.



There is a pressing need of more light on grape culture, for the reason that such knowledge can be turned to good account by nearly all classes. We cannot all have an orchard or even a single fruit tree. Some have not room for a single row of currant bushes or a strawberry bed; but who has not room for a grape-vine? Its branches may be trained on a building or a fence. Its roots will run under the sidewalk, along the foundation, beneath the buildings—anywhere and everywhere—in search of plant food, which, dissolved in water, is carried to the leaves, and boiled down, as it were, and converted into grapes. What an opportunity this is for every man and woman to add to the comfort, health and happiness of those depending on them. Fruit culture gives to workingmen almost the only opportunity of adding to their income outside of working hours, and this branch of it is especially inviting.

Raising grapes is unquestionably the most profitable industry for which the soil can be utilized; they come into bearing often the second year after planting, and are sure to produce a good crop of fine fruit every year. Grape vines require less labor and are easier worked than almost any other farm crop we know of. No machinery is required further than a plow, cultivator, hoe and spade. There is an increasing demand for the fruit, especially for the new sorts that have come into prominence recently, which are so superior to the old varieties, on account of their more important qualifications in flavor, color and season of ripening. Our favorite varieties of grapes which we recommend our patrons to plant for profit, are **Moore's Early**, as a very early grape (ripening three weeks before the Concord); **Worden**, ripening next, sweet, delicious; **Brighton**, ripening next, sweetest red grape known, large clusters; and **Niagara**, the best white grape on earth. This grape keeps from 30 to 60 days after being picked, if picked carefully and placed in a cool dry place, and generally sells at from 8 to 15 cents per pound; clusters very large, heavy bearer, hardy, thrifty grower, sweet and attractive. The **Concord** is an old reliable and well known grape.

**Reader:** Please stop to figure the enormous profits from a vineyard, at only ten pounds of grapes to the vine.

Patrons desirous of obtaining explicit pruning instructions will please read our "Treatise on Fruit Culture," on page 14 of this catalogue. We have a life-long experience in grape culture, and ten acres of experimental vineyard devoted expressly for experimenting and testing the merits of the different varieties and their habits. We will cheerfully answer all inquiries concerning locations, culture, treatment, marketing, etc.

Our vines are very strong and vigorous in growth. Two-year-old vines are the most desirable to plant and will produce a fine crop the third season after transplanting.

## CLASS I—BLACK GRAPES.

**Champion**—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape.

**Concord**—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes grown.

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

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



CONCORD—Reduced Size.

The Pen is mightier than the Sword, but the



**Hartford Prolific**—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

**Ives' Seedling**—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable in the south.

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

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

**Moore's Early**—A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without

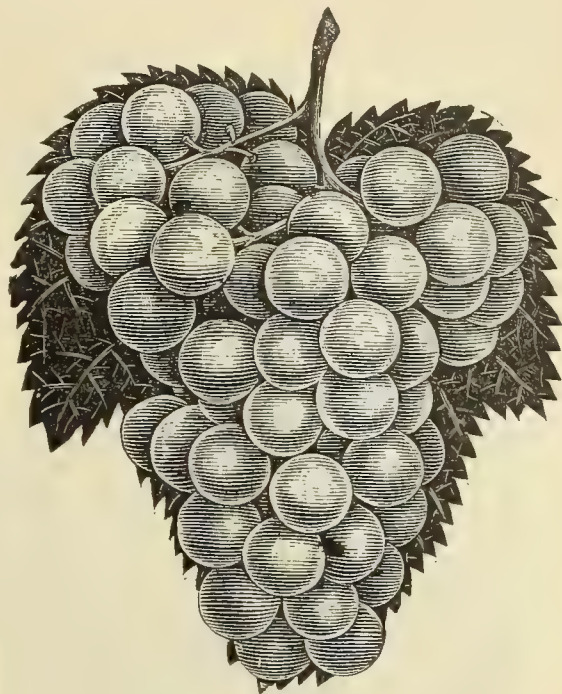


**MOORE'S EARLY**—Reduced Size.

injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.

**Norton's Virginia**—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety, only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, dark red.

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



**WORDEN**—Reduced Size.

**Worden**—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equalled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. We consider this variety the most profitable for market. See cut.

## CLASS II—RED OR PURPLISH GRAPES.

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

**Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be WITHOUT AN EQUAL among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

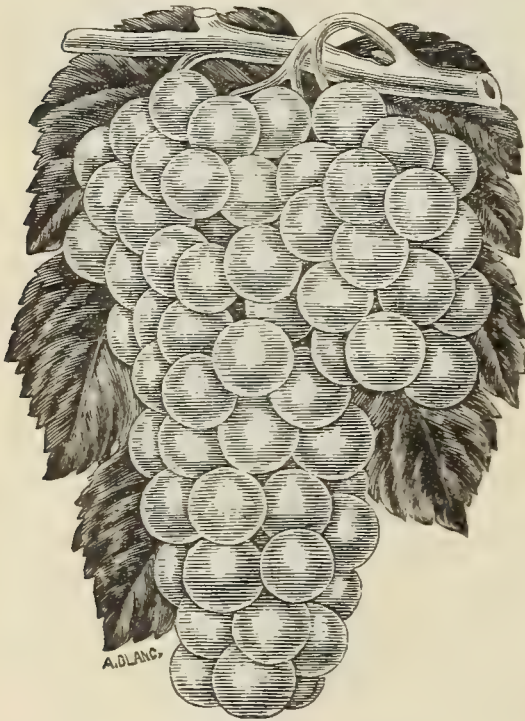
Two men with the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader can grade and pack all that 25 good pickers can gather.

**NEW PROLIFIC PEACH** is mightier than either.



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

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



**BRIGHTON**—Reduced Size.

**Diana**—A seedling of the *Catawba*, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; one of the longest keepers we have. The *Diana* is a rampant grower, sometimes producing a great growth of wood at the expense of the fruit, unless root-pruned or planted in very ordinary soil.

**Iona**—A seedling of the *Diana*, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, several years since. Bunches large, sufficiently compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender from the circumference to the center, with a very rich, sprightly flavor. Should find a place in every garden where the season is long enough to ripen it.

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

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

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

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

**Salem**—(No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

**Vergennes**—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as *Hartford Prolific*. Its keeping qualities are superior.

**Woodruff's Red**—A large, handsome grape from Michigan, said to be a seedling of *Concord*, but of much stronger native aroma. Its large size of bunch and berry makes it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early.

**\$25.00 per day saved with the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader.**

**The People have Confidence in You.**

FLINT, MICH., June 17, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros. Monroe, Mich.:

Gents: I was at Frankfort about the time the trees were received, and saw part of them unboxed, and was very much pleased with those I saw, and have no doubt, from dealings in the past, that the remainder are just as good. They are certainly a very fine lot of trees. I heard many good words said of Greening Bros. while there. The people seem to have confidence in you; they say that they believe they can rely upon you, and I trust you will never disappoint them.

Very truly yours,

J. W. STOCKWELL.

Stenographer Seventh Judicial Court.

Size of order, 1,500 trees.

**Saw the New Prolific Bearing.**

I recently had the pleasure of seeing several **NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES** in bearing. Hearing so much about its heavy bearing, I was nevertheless agreeably surprised to see the tree literally loaded down to break with fine fruit, all uniformly large, beautiful, golden color, with red cheek, excellent flavor and small pit. The time of ripening is also a valuable feature. **DANIEL H. HAGAN,**

Agt. Am. Ex. Co.,

Sept. 15th, 1894.

Monroe, Mich.

**Strong men have wills; others have only wishes.**



**CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES.**

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

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

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

**Lady Washington**—"Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; short jointed; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft tender, juicy, sweet and good; it ripens with the Concord.

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

**Moore's Diamond**—A vigorous grower; with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe.



**POCKLINGTON**—Reduced Size.

Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chaselas. Ripens a few days before Concord.

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



**NIAGARA**—Reduced Size.

**Pocklington**—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with the Concord.

**A Great Peach.—A Monroe Man Produces a Winner.**

Monroe is prolific of great men and great things. It's the place where both are born. And they are born so numerously that the rhythmic rocking of the cradle is as constant as the "music of the spheres," whatever that is. To-day the city is rejoicing over the demonstrated worth of the **New Prolific Peach**, which has been extensively advertised by its introducers, Greening Bros., Nurserymen, of this place. Monroe is a great fruit producing centre and its leading citizens are naturally interested in that industry, so that a large number responded to an invitation to see trees of the **New Prolific** in full bearing. The veterans of the

business were there and the peaches stood the most crucial test of examination and criticism. Skilled fruit growers pronounced the peach the greatest horticultural triumph of our time. As compared with other sorts the **New Prolific** is hardy and immensely productive, whilst the fruit has every advantage of size, color, flavor, firm texture and smallness of pit.—Correspondence to Detroit Journal, Sept. 8, 1894.

**Price of the Ellithorpe  
Fruit Grader reduced  
from \$75 to \$50.**

**Know everything of something and something of everything.**



# SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, and continue in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4x6 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. To destroy the currant worm, see page 9. For general culture see page 16.

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

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

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

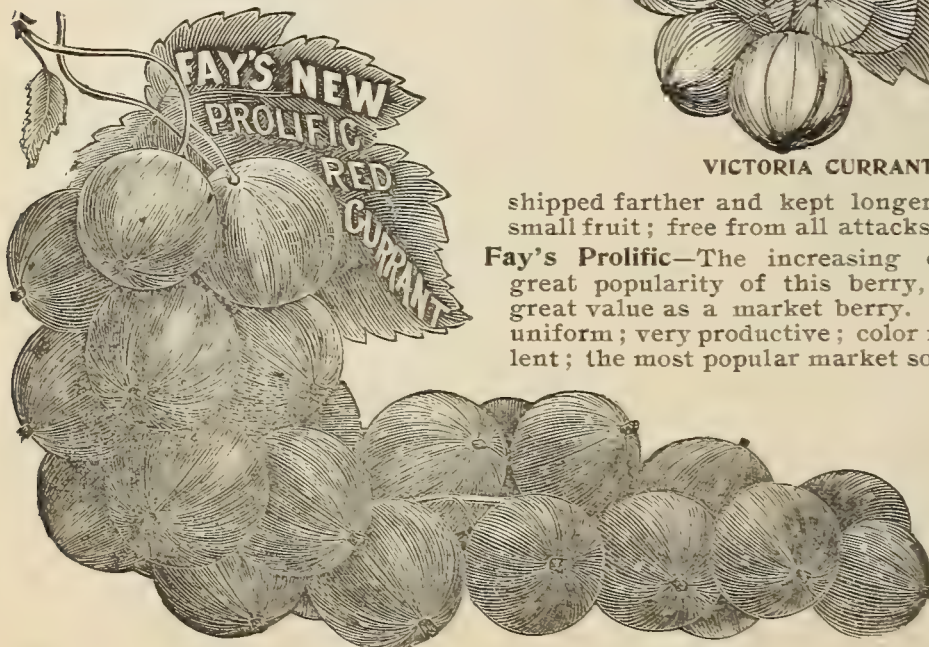
**Crandall**—A native black seedling of the western wild currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet introduced; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor; wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter; easily picked; can be



VICTORIA CURRANT.

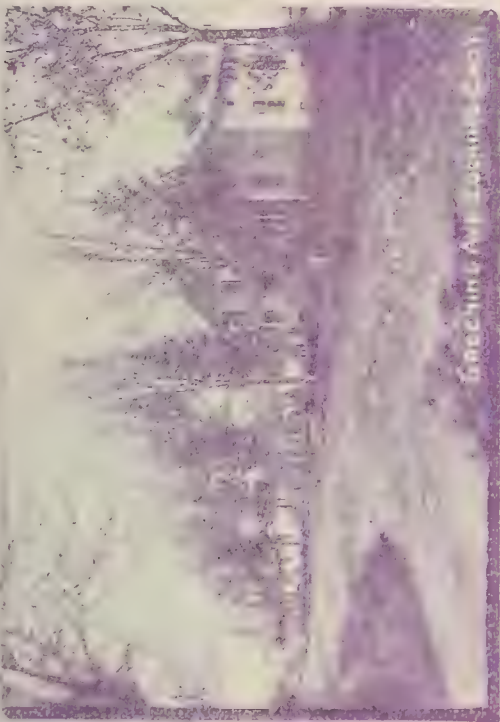
shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

**Fay's Prolific**—The increasing demand, and the great popularity of this berry, plainly shows its great value as a market berry. Berries large and uniform; very productive; color red; quality excellent; the most popular market sort.



There is no such thing as a Black Rose.





GREENHILL AND LUSHING CO.



EARLY DAVIDSON PEACH ORCHARD.



BLOCK OF 2 YEARS STANDARD PEARS.

GREENHILL AND LUSHING CO.  
 1914 OLD BLOCK OF HIGH  
 STANDARD PEARS  
 1914



(NEW) BLOCK OF 2 YEARS STANDARD PEARS.

**La Versaillaise**—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

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

**Long Bunched Holland**—Very large berry and remarkably long cluster; red and much esteemed as a market berry.

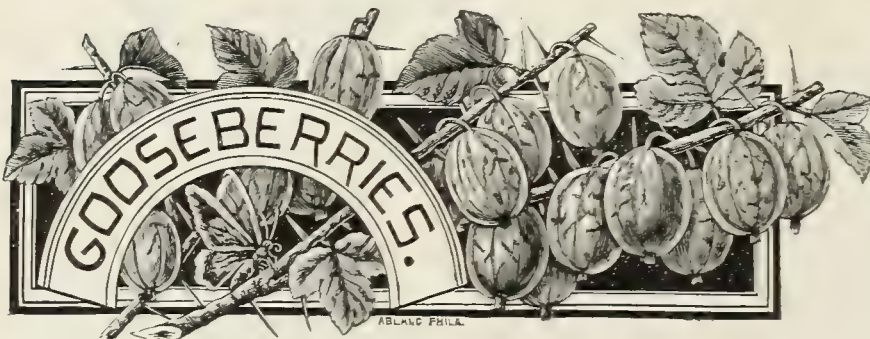
**North Star**—A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent; valuable for market.

**Prince Albert**—Berry large, light red; erect grower; immense bearer; ripens late.

**Raby Castle**—An English variety, highly esteemed as a late market variety. Very productive; bunch long and large; bright red; quality good.

**Victoria**—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. The greatest bearer of all currants.

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



pages 9 and 16. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

**Chautauqua**—A new white Gooseberry. Size very large; fruit a beautiful light yellow color; free from spines and hair; veined and translucent; quality good. An American seedling.

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



DOWNING.

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

**Houghton's Seedling**—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup. See cut.

**Industry**—Very large, red; of fine quality



INDUSTRY.

and excellent flavor. New and very desirable, as it is the largest grown. Size  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. (See cut.)

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. See

**But we have a black Peach—the OSCAR. See description page 42.**



**Red Jacket**—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts,



RED JACKET.

and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.

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

**Triumph**—An American seedling, free from mildew, approaching the best English sorts in size and productiveness. Color

light green to yellow, of good quality; berries of remarkable size, often seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Has produced sixty-five berries on a twig twelve inches long. Has been fruiting in Pennsylvania on originator's ground since 1869 with no trace of mildew. Annual bearer.



HOUGHTON.

**ENERGY, HONORABLE DEALING, GOOD MANAGEMENT, HONESTY, EXCELLENT SOIL, STRICT ATTENTION to BUSINESS,** has done the greatest part in placing the reputation of our Nurseries, in the Front Rank, with the best in the land.



**BLACKBERRIES.**

**Ancient Briton**—One of the best of hardy varieties; in Wisconsin and other northern states is superseding all other kinds; without booming, has worked its way on its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable market sort. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, that carry well to and fetch the highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in

A well-known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

For culture see page 16.

all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.

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

**Erie**—Very large and very early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.



**Eldorado**—Introduced Spring, 1894; said to be as hardy as the Snyder; berry much larger and of best quality. H. E. Van Deman says: "Never have tasted anything to equal Eldorado."

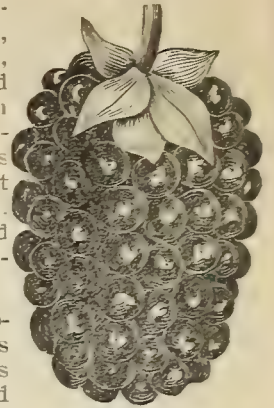


KITTATINNY.

**Kittatinny**—Large, black, sweet; highly flavored; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest fruit producer, the most vigorous grower and the deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Although not quite so hardy as the Snyder, yet it seldom fails, and will withstand the drouth without injury to the berries better than any other sort.

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

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



LAWTON.

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



SNYDER.

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

**Taylor**—One of the largest, fruit of the best quality, melting and without core. Nearly as hardy as Snyder, berries much larger; one of the most productive; ripens

late. In all sections subject to severe winters it is one of the very best.

**Wilson's Early**—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.

## DEWBERRY.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

**Lucretia**—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable both for home use and market. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout with no hard core. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry family.

### All that can be Expected.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader for the past six years, and I can say that it does its work to perfection. It does not bruise nor injure marketable fruit, and it does all that can be expected of a Fruit Grader. I think it is the best on the market. Yours very respectfully,

HENRY LANDY

Only live fish swim up stream.





Few people, even tillers of the soil, know to what extent the raspberry has been grown of late years. This is more especially the case with black caps. Some who raised from one to five acres now raise from ten to fifty. The price has not come down, nor is it likely to. Black caps are so easily

dried that the grower will not have to pay express charges and commission unless he is pretty sure of a fair price. Red varieties are seldom or never dried. Any good variety—either black or red—will yield more bushels to the acre than corn, and from three to six crops may be obtained from a single planting. One should have some knowledge of fruit culture before he can expect great success. If really anxious to learn, he can get this knowledge from the experience of others. The directions of this little book, if faithfully carried out, would insure success. Raspberries are worth from three to eight dollars a bushel; they meet with a ready sale, they are nice to handle, they do not exhaust the soil, and they come into market at a time when every one is earning money and is willing to spend it, and in school holidays, when cheaply gathered.

For hints on berry culture, see page 18.



CUTHBERT.

**CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.**

**Brandywine**--(Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

**Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market.**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. (See cut.)

**Golden Queen**—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. In size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered.

The desire for a yellow raspberry of a high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. (See cut.)

**Hanzel**—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Cane vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early (so early that it has thus far wholesaled in New York at twenty-five cents per pint), and we have a variety of the greatest merit.



HANZEL.

**Herstine**—Large; oblong; crimson; moderately firm; flavor sub-acid and very good, half hardy. An abundant and early bearer.

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

**It is the same way with People.**



**Japanese Raspberry or Wineberry**—Berry medium size, round, bright red, sparkling and attractive. Borne in clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx forming sort of a burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs; these gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs; the leaves are large, thick, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. A novelty particularly of ornamental value; some regard the fruit as good.



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

**Philadelphia**—An old market sort of moderate size and fair quality; very hardy and productive. Still grown largely in some places.

**Rancocas**—A very early raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Brandywine. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; a good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A valuable market berry.



SHAFFERS' COLOSSAL.

**Shaffers' Colossal**—Fruit large; purple, soft, with sprightly sub-acid flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season medium to late.

## CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

**CONRATH**—The largest of all black raspberries. Fourteen days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in market. All experimental stations give it the highest praise. During 1894, this variety produced fruit at the rate of \$420 per acre. The drouth does not effect this sort in the least, on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. See colored illustration and read testimonials. Every package of plants sold of this variety has the CONRATH trade mark label attached.

### Beat That if You Can.

MANCHESTER, Mich.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees which I received from you last spring and a year ago last spring have given me entire satisfaction. They have all done splendid. This year out of 500 pear trees I haven't lost a tree, (beat that if you can) and they have all made a nice growth. I am well pleased with all the trees and vines I have received from you.

Yours truly,  
J. W. RAUSBENBERG.

### More Than Pleased.

WHITE ROCK, Mich., June 23, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: The trees received from you thus far have always been very satisfactory. I am more than pleased with your dealings.

Yours truly,  
ALFRED COOPER.

### Beats Anything Ever Sent Here.

MONTROSE, Mich., June 19, 1894.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The trees that came from your nurseries this spring beat anything ever sent to this neighborhood. Mine are doing nicely, and you may look for a larger order next spring.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE C. MAIN.

### Later—Simply Immense.

MANCHESTER, Mich., Oct. 3, 1893.

I am pleased to inform you that the trees I received from you last spring are doing remarkably well and I am delighted over the growth they have made. In my judgment, a man cannot help making a success of fruit growing by following your directions, and I think your way of doing business is simply immense.

Yours truly,  
LAMBERT DRESSELHOUSE.  
Size of Order, 11,927 trees and plants.

### A \$250 Customer.

I am perfectly satisfied with your dealing.  
DR. J. D. BAER, Detroit, Mich.

### A Pleasing Word from a \$751 Customer.

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 17, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I joyfully give you the right to use my name, and I shall be glad to have the chance, in case of inquiries made, to give you the best reference I can, and which you so richly deserve, as you use all your talents and powers to benefit the fruit growers, and you ought to have ample merit for it. Your directory is excellent in the way of advertising our fruit, and intending planters should place their orders with you. The book has just come out, and I received half a dozen letters from fruit merchants already.

Yours respectfully,  
JOS. FREEMAN.

The Ellithorpe Fruit Grader is a machine with brains,



**Earhart**—Strong, stocky grower, with an abundance of stout heavy spines; very hardy; fruit of large size, jet black and of good quality, commencing to ripen early and continues until stopped by freezing in the autumn.

**Hilborn**—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time.

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



GREGG.

**Johnston's Sweet**—Berry nearly as large as Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping, in quality sweet and delicious; in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree.

**Kansas**—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, claimed to be larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder, and hardy.

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



OHIO.

**Ohio**—Enormously productive, strong grower and hardy; fruit not quite as large as the Gregg, but of finer quality. Valuable for market and drying.

**Older**—A new variety. Jet black and sweet. Ripens a trifle in advance of Gregg; adheres well to the bush; plant hardy in the north.

Distinct from all other black caps.

**Palmer**—A new early black cap of extreme hardiness. Fruit of large size and good quality.

**Souhegan or Tyler**—A leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet pleasant flavor.

The Ellithorpe Fruit Grader is complete. No bruising, no complaint from merchants.

**READ THIS!**

And Then Decide Whether We Are Worthy of Your Patronage.

IDA, Mich., June 9, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: Two years ago I bought quite an order of plums and pears from your firm. To-day I can rejoice in having the finest orchard I have ever seen. Everyone that sees the trees says the same thing. I have never heard of a firm that looks after the interest of their customers as you do. I can only offer thanks and praise.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH DIROFF.

Amount of patronage, \$40.00.

**Good Results from Stock Planted Eight Years Ago.**

SEBEWAING, Mich., July 2, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have had very good results with your nursery stock bought eight years ago, and have been very successful as a fruit grower. Your dealings have been entirely satisfactory. I shall patronize you when in need of nursery stock.

JACOB F. GREMEL.

Size of Order, \$200.00.

**You Can Figure on My Future Trade.**

HOWELL, Mich., June 12, 1893.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the peach trees, gooseberries and currants I received from your nursery last spring. You can figure on my future trade.

Yours truly,

P. B. WINES.

Size of Order, \$130.00.

**A \$530 Customer.**

DUNDEE, Mich., Sept. 27, 1892.

We thank you for returning our note so promptly and we thank you also for the honest and courteous way that you deal with us.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. PETER DESHETLER,  
MR. PETER DESHETLER.

Size of Order, \$530.00.

**Later.**

DUNDEE, Mich., June 25, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs: I shall want some peach trees for filling out next spring, and when the time comes will favor your firm with my order again. Everything is doing well.

Yours truly,

PETER DESHETLER.

**A \$500 Customer.**

IRONVILLE, O., Aug. 27, 1892.

In regard to my dealings with Greening Bros., I am glad to state that they have always been satisfactory, and I look upon them as perfectly upright business men. I advise the interested planter who wants first-class nursery stock, true to name, to buy of Greening Bros., and be treated right.

E. DENMAN.

**Help Their Patrons in Getting Profits.**

PETERSBURGH, Mich., Sept 1 1892.

The nursery stock purchased from you gives me full satisfaction. I can gladly recommend Greening Bros. as honest, upright, business men. They help their patrons in getting every possible profit from their plantations.

HERMAN GAERTNER.

Size of Order, 5,484 trees and plants.

**Better brains, too, than lots of voters have.**

THE

# Conrath Black Raspberry



The largest Black Raspberry grown.

Ten to Fifteen Days Earlier than Gregg.

Experiment Stations give it the Highest Rating.

Will yield 200 bushels per acre on good land

Its roots penetrate the soil like those of a tree.

The drought does not affect it in the least.

Always ripens its fruit perfectly to the last picking.

23,000 plants sold to one party who knows all about it.

He lives near Conrath Bros.' place and watched it for years.

\$105.00 realized from one-quarter of an acre in Conrath Berries.

Over 150,000 plants sold in the Spring of 1895.

100,000 plants sold in advance for Spring of 1896.

Not a single failure of Conrath crop for eight years.

The **Conrath Raspberry** originated near Ann Arbor, Mich., and the plants were offered for sale for the first time in the Spring of 1895. During this interval of nine years it has been thoroughly tested on the grounds of the propagators and by a large number of berry growers throughout the State. Sample plants were also sent to several Experiment Stations in various States with the object of determining its value in different soils, under all conditions, and by comparing it with other sorts; and these tests and comparisons, made by College Professors, Scientific Horticulturists and Practical Fruit Growers, have in all cases resulted to the advantage of the **Conrath** and in its recognition as a superior raspberry. It excels all other varieties in cultivation, in **Vigor, Hardiness** and **Productiveness**, as well as in the **Large Size, Firmness** and **Fine Flavor** of its fruit. Besides that, as it ripens from 10 to 15 days in advance of the Gregg, it comes on the market at the right time to sell at a high price. It is the only variety that combines all these essential points, and at least

## \$300.00 PER ACRE

can be made from its cultivation. Read testimonials on the next page.

**BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS**—We have the exclusive proprietary rights in the sale of the **Conrath Raspberry**, and no plants are guaranteed genuine but those that bear our Trade Mark Tag attached to every package of plants. Look out for the jobber or "paper nursery" that claims to have the "same thing" or "something like it." **'TIS FALSE! THEY HAVE NOT!**

**A foolish man plans for to-morrow's bread,  
But a wise man looks many years ahead.**



# TESTIMONIALS.

## I Recommend it to Those Who Want the Best.

I have often visited Mr. Woodruff's fruit farm, and have seen your CONRATH Raspberry. It is a valuable kind. Fruit very early, large, and a heavy cropper. The canes are strong, hardy and free from disease. I recommend it to those who want the best.

C. T. PEARSALL,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

## Largest I Know Of.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 15, 1894.

I have seen the CONRATH Raspberry and have observed its success in the hands of its present owners and am highly pleased with it. It is the largest and finest early black-cap that I know of.

A. A. CROZIER,  
Ex-Secretary American Pomological Society.

## Minnesota Experimental Station.

St. Anthony Park, Minn., Dec. 4, 1893.

Replying to yours of November 27th, the CONRATH Raspberry has done exceedingly well with us, and I regard it as one of the best early raspberries.

Yours truly, SAMUEL B. GREEN,  
Horticulturist.

## Illinois Experimental Station.

State University,  
Champaign, Ill., Dec. 11, 1893. }

Gentlemen—In answer to your letter of Nov. 27th, Mr. McCluer, our Assistant Horticulturist, gives me the following: "Your CONRATH Raspberry the past season was ripe at about the same time as the Early Ohio. It seems to be prolific, and is larger than the average size for black-caps."

Very truly yours,  
W. L. PILLSBURY,  
Horticulturist.

## Michigan Experimental Station.

Agricultural College P. O. }  
Mich., Dec. 23, 1893. }

Gentlemen—Your letter asking for a report upon your seedling black-cap was duly received, but I have been absent upon an Institute trip and it has been waiting my return. The plants have again made a satisfactory growth and as usual were free from disease. They did not ripen in advance of Gregg as much as the first year of fruiting, owing to the hot, dry weather of July, but they were about midway between the Palmer and Gregg. As compared with Gregg I should say they are two weeks earlier, hardier, less subject to disease and fully equal to that variety when at its best, in productiveness and quality of fruit. Yours truly,

L. R. TAFT,  
Horticulturist.

## Best Black-Cap Crown.

I know the CONRATH berries, and they are the best black-cap grown—the plants are immensely productive—the fruit large and firm.

ROBERT KENDALL,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

## \$105.00 from One-Quarter of an Acre.

I gathered the fruit in 1892 from the original patch of the CONRATH raspberries, and from a quarter of an acre sold \$105.00 worth of fruit. It is the best early kind grown.

L. D. GROSE,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

## South Haven Experimental Sub-Station.

South Haven, Mich., Jan. 24, 1894.

I think the CONRATH Raspberry will fill a prominent place among the early varieties.

Yours truly, T. T. LYON,  
Pres. Mich. Pomological Society.

This beats anything I ever saw. Each row seems to be better than the other.

ROBERT HUNTER,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

This is the finest patch we have seen this year. They are grand. We can get you a splendid price for them in the Detroit market. Would like to have you send as many as you can.

D. D. WILEY & CO.,  
Fruit Merchants,  
Detroit, Mich.

## Wisconsin Experimental Station.

I have made the following notes of the CONRATH Raspberry: Ripe July 11; vigorous, early, productive; fruit of very good quality.

E. S. GOFF,  
Horticulturist.

The CONRATH is the most vigorous raspberry we know of, some plants making a lateral growth of 8 to 10 feet. It is much hardier than the Gregg, and a great deal more productive. The fruit is large and of the best quality.

CONRATH BROS.

## Indiana Experimental Station.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 11, 1893.

Gentlemen:—Yours of November 27th at hand. The CONRATH Raspberry has given good satisfaction during the past season. I place it among the best black-caps in our list. The bulletin on small fruits will soon be issued from this station, and I will send you a copy. Very truly yours,

J. TROOP,  
Horticulturist.

**Avoid remorse in your old age by planting an orchard now.**

# STRAWBERRIES.



One Bearing Plant of BUBACH No. 5 Strawberries.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season.



The right way to plant Strawberries.

The blossoms of those marked with a "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.

The strawberry is one of the easiest to transplant if properly planted. A very common error is to plant too deep. The fact that plants of cabbage, tomatoes, and many garden vegetables live and thrive better if planted deeply, perhaps leads to this mistake; at any rate, if the crowns of strawberry plants are placed below the surface they will decompose and die. In planting set the plants no deeper in the soil than when growing, or with the leaves even with the surface. The roots should be straightened out and placed their full length in the soil pressing it firmly on every side to prevent drying.

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

**Beverly**—A new berry of great promise. Season medium late; bears a long time; large size, regular form and good; glossy red.

**Bidwell**—A very promising variety of strong growth, producing a heavy yield of large, conical, bright crimson, smooth, firm, very attractive berries of excellent quality.

**Bubach's No. 5 (P)**—Combines many excellent qualities such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. "Exceeds all others in size, quality and productiveness."

**Captain Jack**—A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive; berries large, handsome and solid. A good fertilizer.

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

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

**Dayton**—A fine large berry; early, hardy, very productive; very vigorous grower, with large, clean foliage. Recommended as one of the best market sorts.

You must earn a dollar to know how to use it,



THE CONRATH



DETROIT

WINN-HAMMOND

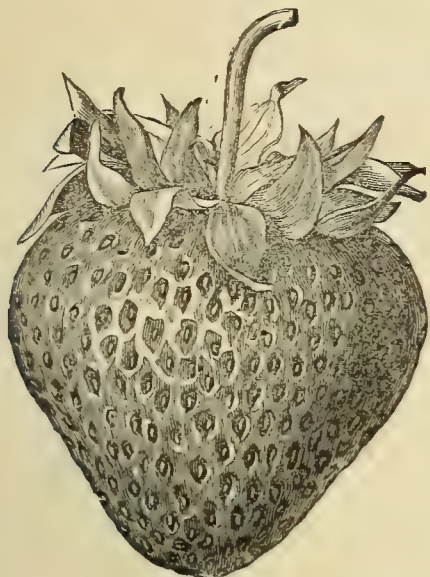
FOURTEEN DAYS EARLIER THAN GREGG.  
LARGER, HARDIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE. PRACTICALLY DROUGHT-PROOF.





**Enhance**—Similar to Sharpless, but firmer; plants strong, season late; berry large size, fine color. A good fertilizer.

**Eureka (P)**—(New)—Plant vigorous; medium sized; free runner; very prolific; profitable for market.



**GANDY.**

**Gandy**—Claimed to be the ideal late strawberry. A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining the good qualities of both. Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. (See cut.)



**GREENVILLE.**

**Greenville (P)**—One of the best of the many new introductions; has been tested for nine years on the introducer's grounds and four years by the leading experiment stations, who all give it a place at or near the head of the list. Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and

one of the most productive. Is rapidly taking front rank as a first-class berry for either garden or field; promises to become the most popular of recent introductions. (See cut.)

**Haverland (P)**—Originated in Hamilton county, Ohio, from seed of the Crescent, fertilized by the Sharpless. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red. (See cut.)

**James Vick**—Succeeds best on heavy soil; a very rank grower, hardy and productive; fruit good quality.

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



**HAVERLAND.**

**Leader**—Large size, firm; beautiful form; colors all at once; early; a good fertilizer. Awarded three prizes by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

**Lovett's**—An immense bearer; berry large and firm; a good runner; splendid fertilizer for Crescent, Warfield and Bubach.

**Mrs. Cleveland**—Claimed to be a seedling of the Cumberland; berry very large; plant a vigorous grower; pistillate blossom; highly recommended.

**Michell's Early**—This is one of the earliest market berries grown, and continues for a very long period of time. Ripening earlier than the Wilson, it continues until very late. Berries medium size; it is one of the best shippers; flavor very rich. Plants very vigorous; it is one of the best runners among strawberries.

**Manchester (P)**—Of good, uniform size and brilliant scarlet color; firm, but melting, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; plant vigorous and productive. A very valuable variety; commences to ripen about mid-season and continues until very late.

**But help me to money, and I will help myself to friends.**



**Parker Earle**—This berry takes the lead for productiveness. Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climate; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season late. Succeeds well on light, also on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.



Dish of Princeton Chief Strawberries.

**Princeton Chief**—A new, very promising sort. Will succeed on any kind of soil. Fruit large and well shaped; color dark glossy red; flesh dark red and firm; quality excellent, delicious and sweet. Bears its fruit in large clusters on strong stems. Claimed to be the best shipper of all strawberries grown; will reach its destination per express 1,000 miles away. A great plant producer.

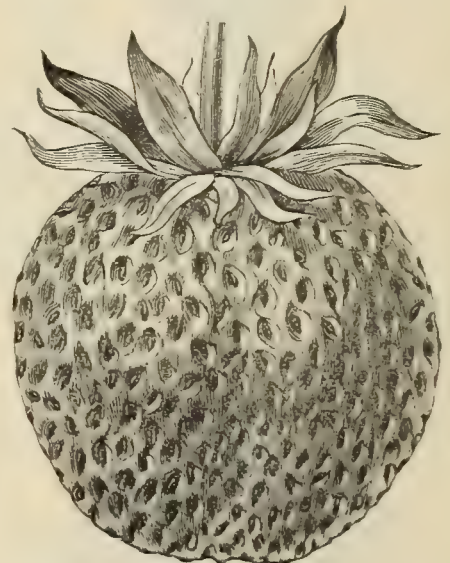
**Sharpless**—Very large; average specimen, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive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

**Timbrell (P)**—A thrifty grower with rank, dark foliage; berry is large, symmetrical, dark crimson color, which runs through

the flesh. In quality it surpasses anything that was ever placed on the market. It is a good yielder of large, handsome berries, so firm they will stand long shipments in good condition. The latest to bloom and ripen. Combines in a wonderful manner quality, productiveness, hardness, healthiness and firmness. In nearly all sections the past season the Timbrell confirmed all claims made for it; not only the best late variety, but one of the best of all varieties in quality, productiveness, size and appearance. Our plants this season were loaded with extra fine berries, after all other varieties were gone.

**Wilson's Albany**—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry.

**Warfield (P)**—A seedling from Illinois, where it has been fruited for several years and is rapidly taking the lead for a market variety. Vigorous grower; tall; blossoms and ripens with the Crescent; claimed to be superior to that variety in every respect, and to equal the Wilson as a shipper.



BUBACH No. 5.

### Mount Hope Nursery.

The **NEW PROLIFIC PEACH** is of good quality, melting, juicy and rich, and carries well. **ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Sept. 8th, 1894. Rochester, N. Y.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station.  
Your specimens of the **NEW PROLIFIC** received. It is good, handsome and has good flavor. **PETER COLIER,**  
Director,  
Sept. 8th, 1894. Geneva, N. Y.

### It is Beautiful.

We judge the **NEW PROLIFIC** from sample received to be of good quality, beautiful appearance, free stone and has a very small pit. **SAMUEL KINSEY & CO.,**  
Fruit Growers,  
Sept. 11th, 1894. Kinsey, Ohio.

### Out of 2,048 Gooseberries, Only One Dead.

FLAT ROCK, MICH. June 17, 1893.  
Dear Sirs: The stock I received from your Nursery last spring done splendid. Out of 2,048 plants there is only one dead. They are as pretty as a picture. I have splendid success in growing fruit thus far, and you can bet your life I will enlarge my plantation. I want some more of your currants, blackberries and plums; the best you got.  
Yours truly, F. R. LABLANC.

### Our Trees Are Better Than New York Trees.

KILMANACH, Mich., Sept. 1, 1892.  
I have known Greening Bros. for the last twelve years and have had dealings with them every year since that time. It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the fact that these dealings were always satisfactory. They are good, square, honest men and they do just what they agree. Three years ago I set out 108 fine apple trees and 107 of them grew. They are all large and thrifty and some of them are bearing. They are larger than some of my neighbor's New York trees which were set out six or eight years ago.  
SAMUEL GEIGER.

Amount of purchase, \$163.00.

As the twig is bent the tree is inclined.



## Asparagus.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

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

**Conover's Colossal**—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

It is a well-known fact that Michigan trees and plants are far better in  
quality hardiness of wood, also freedom from disease, than  
Southern or Eastern grown.

## Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest materials for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

**Early Scarlet**—Rather small, but early and good.

**Linnaeus**—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

We have never seen rust on any of our berry plants in all the years of  
our experience. We have the climate to grow good  
healthy nursery stock.

## Figs.

**Brown Turkey**—A brownish purple, large, rich and excellent variety.

**Celestial or Sugar**—Fruit small, but very sweet.

It is an established fact that Yellows on Peaches are being imported from  
the Eastern states. Are our trees not better?  
Why not plant them?

## Mulberries.

**Downing's Everbearing**—The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but, in addition, it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months; rather tender for northern climates. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."—Henry Ward Beecher.

**New American**—A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing.

**Russian**—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, especially in the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of fair size and produced in great abundance.

If you are a large peach grower you cannot afford to be without the  
Ellithorpe Fruit Grader.

## Persimmon, American.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes very sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts. Tender in the North.

As a thought is bred the man's inclined.

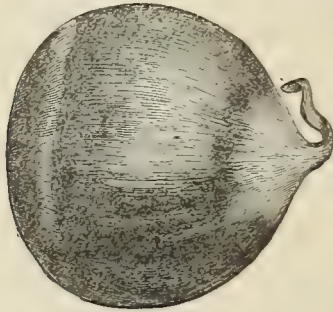
## Nut Bearing Trees.

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

**Almond, Soft or Papershell**—This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

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

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



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

**Chestnut, American Sweet**—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

**Chestnut, Spanish**—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very

large nuts that find a ready market at good prices; \$25 has been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

**English Walnut, or Madeira Nut**—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

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

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

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

**Pecan**—This is a native not belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

### Capable of Doing Great Good.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 6, 1894.  
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:  
Gentlemen: Your Fruit Growers' Directory is capable of doing great good to both the producer and the buyer. Please mail us a copy, and if there is any charge we will gladly remit.

GEO. H. HOLDEN & CO.,  
General Commission Merchants.

### The Par of Excellence.

FLAT ROCK, Mich., Sept. 25, 1892.  
For fair and honorable dealing, meritorious treatment and goods the par of excellence, we cheerfully recommend Greening Bros. to all parties wanting nursery stock.

Yours truly,  
B. PARISH & SONS.  
Size of Order, 11,325 trees and plants.

### A Word from a \$600 Customer.

MANCHESTER, Mich., June 16, 1893.  
Dear Sirs: I can heartily recommend Greening Bros. for fair and honest dealing. They always do as they agree.

Yours truly,  
LAMBERT DRESSERHOUSE

### Fine Fruit—Small Pit.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 19, 1894.  
The NEW PROLIFIC samples are fine specimens of fruit, excellent flavor, very small pit, golden flesh, very thick and rich, and think they will prove a good acquisition for peach growers.  
L. GRUNER.

### A \$300 Customer well Pleased.

SOUTH ROCKWOOD, Oct. 3, 1893.  
I am very well pleased with the trees I bought from you as they have made a nice growth and are doing well. I am well satisfied with the way you filled my order and I will call on you in a short time to place my order for another bill of stock.

Yours truly,  
DANIEL PLUFF.

### I Feel Proud of My Orchard.

Strasburg, Mich., July 31, 1893.  
Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:  
Dear Sirs: I am glad to say that I am satisfied with your dealings, and I feel proud of my pear and peach orchard. I have as nice an orchard as I have yet seen.

Yours truly,  
JOHN WEIPERT.

The Conrath is the most profitable Raspberry grown.



# Beautify Your Homes.



BEAUTIFUL TREES AND SHRUBS.

WE ARE THE ONLY RECOGNIZED AND AUTHORIZED NURSERY  
SUPPLY COMPANY FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE OF THE  
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. . . . .

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Woodman, spare that tree!  
Touch not a single bough!  
In youth it sheltered me,  
And I'll protect it now.  
'Twas my forefather's hand  
That placed it near his cot;  
There, Woodman, let it stand,  
Thy axe shall harm it not!

That old familiar tree,  
Whose glory and renown  
Are spread o'er land and sea—  
And wouldst thou hew it down?  
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!  
Cut not its earth-bound ties;  
Oh, spare that aged oak,  
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,  
I sought its grateful shade;  
In all their gushing joy  
Here, too, my sisters played.  
My mother kissed me here;  
My father pressed my hand—  
Forgive this foolish tear,  
But let that old oak stand.

My heart-strings 'round thee cling,  
Close as thy bark, old friend!  
Here shall the wild-bird sing,  
And still thy branches bend.  
Old tree! the storm still brave!  
And, Woodman, leave the spot;  
While I've a hand to save,  
Thy axe shall harm it not.

—GEORGE P. MORRIS

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.—Lord Sydenham.



# ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

## GENERAL REMARKS.



**KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.**

What and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well-tested sorts, and although we entitle this department "Ornamental," we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure. Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to the inmates and diminish to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day: not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food. They also protect fall wheat, etc.

We are just beginning to appreciate the value and importance of planting Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens and Evergreen hedges for lawns and yards and screens for the protection of our orchards and gardens, and yet we have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an invest-

ment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of the large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it up into liberal sized lots, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that the increasing value of the property will pay him good interest on the investment. When a purchaser goes to look at the property he finds that when his house is built he has, instead of a naked house on a bare lot, a neat and beautiful home with its growing trees and plants, which it would have taken years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in this matter.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make your lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees: if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in ovals or circles.

Keep the shrubs and trees mulched for the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

**"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The saddest are these: It might have been."—WHITTIER.**



## Erect Growing Deciduous Trees.

### AILANTHUS (Celestial Tree.)

A lofty, very rapid growing tree from Japan, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, free from all diseases and perfectly hardy. Distinct from all other ornamental trees. They can be trained as a shrub by cutting back.

### ALDER (Alnus.)

**Imperial Cut-Leaf**—(Laciniata Imperialis)—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees.

**Purple-Leaved Beech** (Purpurea)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

**Fern-Leaved Beech** (Heterophyllia.)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

**European Beech** (Sylvatica)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

### BIRCH.

**White Birch** (Alba)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

**Poplar Leaved Birch**—An elegant lawn and park tree, very rapid grower and hardy. New.

**Yellow**—Very showy, glossy leaved, rapid grower, bark yellow.

**Black Birch**—Similar to White Birch except darker foliage and bark; a lofty, fast-growing tree. New.

### CATALPA.

**Speciosa**—The hardiest variety; originated in the west. One of the most rapid growers. Very desirable for shade. Flowers grow in large clusters. Very large leaf.

### DOGWOOD (Cornus.)

**American White** (Florida)—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter early in the spring before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree.

### ELM.

**American White Elm** (Americana)—A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and elegant drooping branches.

**English Elm** (Campestris)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth. Leaves smaller and more regularly cut than the American.

**Purple-Leaved Elm** (Purpurea)—A very beautiful variety; leaves of a rich purple when young.

**Scotch or Wych Elm** (Montana)—A rapid growing variety, with large, spreading branches.

### FRINGE TREE.

**Purple Fringe**—A much admired small tree or shrub, for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.



CATALPA IN BLOOM.

### ASH.

**American**—(White)—A fine, rapid native-growing tree.

### BOHEMIAN OLIVE.

A novelty in the ornamental tree line. The fruit it bears resembles olives in appearance; tree perfectly hardy; leaves glossy and large; a fine tree for lawn planting. Grows to a height of thirty to forty feet.

### BEECH.

**Gold-Barked Beech** (Aurea)—A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

To be a good woman is better than to be a fine lady.



**White Fringe** (*Virginica*)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves; and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

#### HORSE CHESTNUT.

**Common or White-Flowering Horse Chestnut** (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

**Double White Flowering Horse Chestnut** (*Flora alba plena*)—A very fine variety, with large, handsome, double flowers.

**Red Flowering Horse Chestnut** (*Rubrum*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deeper green and blooms later; a very showy tree.

#### JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (*Cercis*.)

**American** (*Canadensis*)—A small-growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

#### LABURNUM (*Cytisus*.)

**Golden Chain**—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.



EUROPEAN LARCH.

#### LARCH (*Larix*.)

**European** (*Europæa*)—An excellent, rapid-growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

#### LINDEN (*Tilia*.)

**American Linden** (*Americana*)—A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

**European Linden** (*Europæa*)—A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

#### MAGNOLIA.

One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

**Accumata Magnolia** (*Cucumber Tree*)—A beautiful pyramidal growing native species, growing to a height of 60 or 70 feet, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with blush purple.



EUROPEAN LINDEN.

**Soulangiana Magnolia** (*Soulangé's Magnolia*)—A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

#### MAPLE.

**Ash-Leaved Maple** (*Box Elder*)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy. Very desirable for parks and avenues.

**Norway Maple** (*Plantianiodes*)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

**Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple** (*Purpurea*)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

**Scarlet Maple** (*Rubrum*)—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.



**Schwedlerii** (Schwedler's Maple)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves.



NORWAY MAPLE.

**Sugar or Rock Maple** (*Saccharinum*)—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.

**Silver-Leaved Maple** (*Dasycarpum*)—Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways.

**Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple** (*Weirii Laciniatum*)—A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage.

**MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Sorbus*.)

**European** (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

**Oak-Leaved** (*Quercifolia*)—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

**PEACH** (*Persica*.)

**Double Rose-Flowering** (*Flore Rosea Pleno*)—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome

**Double White-Flowering** (*Flore Alba Pleno*)—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

**POPLAR** (*Populus*.)

**Carolina Poplar**—One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will withstand more hardship than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large deep green, glossy and handsome.

**Lombardy** (*Festigiata*)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

**Black Italian**—Very large, glossy leaves; immense, rapid and large grower. Noted for shade.



CAROLINA POPLAR.

**SALISBUREA.**

**Maiden Hair Tree** (*Adiantifolia*)—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Brooklyn, Mich., March 1st, 1895.  
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The 1,200 vines you furnished me last spring made a splendid growth. In spite of the extremely dry summer, nearly all have done well. My loss is so small as to be insignificant. Please give me prices on the enclosed list.

Yours truly,  
W. F. RAVEN.

Read What a Fruit Dealer Says About Our  
Fruit Growers' Directory.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 10, 1894.  
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:  
Gentlemen: I received the Fruit Growers' Directory and thank you for the same. I wrote a letter like the enclosed to each one of the parties and I hope to get my share of their fruit. You have the right idea for the grower to market his product.

Yours truly,  
JOHN C. BURNS.



**THORN** (*Cratægus*.)

**Double Scarlet** (*Coccinea Flore Pleno*)—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

**Double White** (*Alba Flore Pleno*)—Has small, double white flowers.

**Paul's Double Scarlet** (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*)—Flowers large, deep carmine, (scarlet). Superior to any other variety.

**TULIP TREE** (*Liriodendron*).

**Tulipifera**—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

**WILLOW** (*Salix*).

**Rosemary-Leaved** (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

## Weeping Deciduous Trees.

**APPLE.**

**Weeping** (New)—A hardy, very ornamental fruit tree, with elegant foliage; similar to Weeping Elm in shape. A novelty.

**ASH** (*Fraxinus*.)

**European Weeping** (*Excelsior Pendula*)—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

**Gold-Barked Weeping** (*Aurea Pendula*)—An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

**BEECH** (*Fagus*).

**Weeping** (*Pendula*)—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

**BIRCH** (*Betula*).

**Cut-Leaved Weeping** (*Pendula Laciniata*)—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." (See cut.)

**Young's Weeping** (*Youngii*)—Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pen-



**CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.**  
An Elegant Tree.

dulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

**CHERRY** (*Cerasus*).

**Ever-Flowering Weeping** (*Semperflorens*)—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

**A Fine Peach.—Great Clusters of Fine Fruit.**

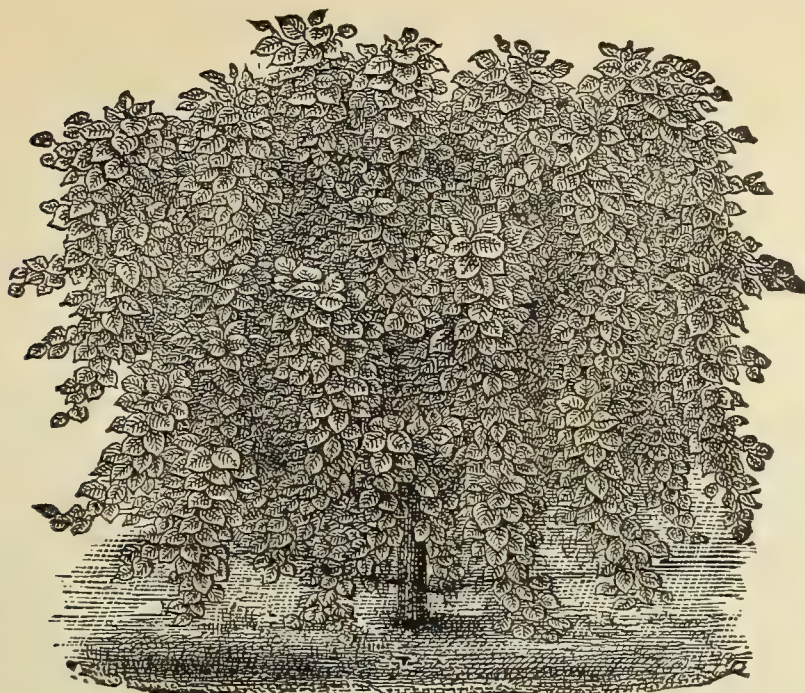
A party of gentlemen were invited Tuesday by the senior member of the firm of Greening Bros. to the residence of John C. W. Greening, on Humphrey street, to see a couple of **New Prolific** trees which had just come into bearing. They were truly a beautiful sight. The fruit has the unique feature of gathering in clusters, so thick that on some branches there seemed to be more peaches than leaves. On one there were 11 big peaches in a length of 14 inches. Another striking thing was the unusually high average of size. An inferior peach was not to be seen among them. All were big, round and fair to the eye. On cutting them open, it was found that the flesh was richly colored and of a delicate spicy flavor. Another peculiarity of the **New Prolific** is that it has the smallest pit of

any of the cultivated varieties. The trees are fine growers and the peach comes to maturity at a point just between the early and late Crawfords, thus bridging over the chasm between those two old stand-bys, and with them makes a trinity of both beauty and excellence.—Editorial in Monroe Commercial, Sept. 7, 1894.

**We have the exclusive proprietary right for the manufacture and sale of the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader.**

The great American public is waiting with outstretched tongue





CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

**ELM** (*Ulmus*.)

**Camperdown Weeping**—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

**Scotch Weeping** (*Montana Pendula*)—A vigorous growing tree, with graceful, drooping branches; very distinct.

**LINDEN or LIME TREE** (*Tilia*.)

**White-Leaved Weeping** (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

**MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Sorbus*.)

**Weeping** (*Aucupria Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

**MULBERRY.**

**Teas' Weeping Russian**—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian

Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

**POPLAR** (*Populus*.)

**Large-Leaved Weeping** (*Grandidenta Pendula*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

**WILLOW** (*Salix*.)

**Kilmarnock Weeping** (*Caprea Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

**Weeping** (*Babylonica*)—The well-known common weeping willow.

**The crop of Conrath Raspberries has not been a failure for eight years.**

**Large to the Last Picking.**

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 15, 1893.

To the Fruit Growers:

The **CONRATH** Raspberry originated with me in 1886, and I have watched its merits from that time. I feel safe in recommending it to the public as the best raspberry grown. Its earliness, the size of the berries, which are very large to the last picking, the strong, upright growth of the canes, and its great productiveness, are qualities which lead me to make these statements. I believe when it becomes thoroughly known it will be more extensively grown than any other variety.

C. H. WOODRUFF.

To Whom it May Concern :

We have handled the **CONRATH** Raspberry, and consider it the best early berry that comes to this market. It is very large and firm and a splendid seller.

BROWN & CODY,  
F. G. SCHLEICHER & CO.,  
S. BAUMGARTNER,  
WM. SOLYER,  
H. C. CLARK,  
C. A. MAYNARD,  
STOEBLER & CO.,  
RINSEY & SEABOLT,  
WM. F. STIMSON.

The above nine firms are the leading wholesale grocers of Ann Arbor, Mich.

**For every berry of the Conrath that can be grown.**



## Ornamental Shrubs.

### ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus.)

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.

#### Double Red Althea (Rubra flore pleno.)



PURPLE ALTHEA.

**Double Purple Althea** (Purpurea flore pleno.)

**Double White Althea** (Alba flore pleno.)

**Single Red Althea** (Rubrum.)

**Single Purple Althea** (Purpurea.)

**Single White Althea** (Alba.)

**Variegated = Leaved Double = Flowering** (flore pleno fol. variegata)—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

### ALMOND (Prunus.)

**Double Rose-Flowering** (Japonica rubra, fl. pl.)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

**Double White Flowering** (Japonica alba fl. pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

### AZALEA.

**Mollis**—A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

### BERBERRY (Berberis.)

**Purple-Leaved** (Purpurea)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

**European** (Vulgaris)—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

### CALYCANTHUS or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (Calycanthe.)

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

### CLETHRA.

**Alnifolia** (Alder-Leaved)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

### CURRANT (Ribes.)

**Crimson-Flowering**—Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

**Yellow-Flowering**—A native species with yellow flowers.

### DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

**Double-Flowering** (Crenata flore pleno)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

**Pride of Washington**—A new variety raised from Deutzia Crenata and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias.

**Slender-Branched** (Gracilis)—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

**Rough-Leaved** (Scabra)—An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

### DOGWOOD (Cornus.)

**Red-Branched** (Sanguinea)—A native species very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red.

**Variegated Cornelian Cherry** (Cornus mascula variegata)—A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.



**FILBERT** (Coylus.)

**Purple-Leaved**—A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves.

**FORSYTHIA** (Golden Bell.)

**Fortunii**—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

**Viridissima**—A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

**GLOBE FLOWER** (Japan Kerria.)

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

**HALESIA** (Snow Drop Tree.)

**Silver Bell**—A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce the largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched.

**Thomas Hogg**—A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

**LILAC** (Syringa.)

**Charles the Tenth**—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

**Chionanthus Leaved** (Josikea)—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

**Common Purple** (Vulgaris Purpurea.)

**Double Lilac** (Lemoinei flore pleno)—A



**HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**

**HONEYSUCKLE** (Loniceria—Upright.)

**Red Tartarian**—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

**White Tartarian**—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

**HYDRANGEA.**

**Otaksa**—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

**Paniculata Grandiflora**—A fine shrub of recent introduction, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on

new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

**Persian** (Persica)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

**White Persian Lilac** (Alba)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

**Large Flowering White** (Alba Grandiflora)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

**Rubra de Marly**—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.

**It does not put small fruit at the bottom of the baskets.**



**LILAC**—Continued.

**Japonica**—A new species from Japan differing from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a tree, twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.



HYDRANGEA THOMAS HOGG.

**PLUM** (*Prunus*.)

**Double-Flowering** (*P. Triloba*)—A very desirable shrub introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

**PRIVET** (*Ligustrum*.)

**Scotch**—A fine growing, branchy shrub, with deep green foliage and white flowers, followed in the Autumn by dark purple berries. Valuable for ornamental hedges.

**Golden Variegated** (*Aurea Variegata*)—Leaves of a striped golden color with yellowish wood; a fine grower and of regular shade.

**FRINGE TREES.**

**Purple Fringe** (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A curious and ornamental shrub of spreading growth; brownish fringe-like flowers, giving it a very light and airy appearance.

**White Fringe**—Same as purple fringe, but having pure white flowers.

**QUINCE, JAPAN** (*Cydonia*.)

**Scarlet**—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

**Blush**—A beautiful variety, with white and bluish flowers.

**SNOWBALL** (*Viburnum*.)

**Common** (*V. Opulus*)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

**Japanese** (*Viburnum plicatum*)—From North China; has a very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

**SNOWBERRY.**

**Racemosus**—A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

**STRAWBERRY TREE or BURNING BUSH** (*Euonymus*.)

A highly ornamental class of shrubs in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy fruit.

**Red or Broad-Leaved**—A large shrub, with fine, broad shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.

**White**—A variety with white fruit.

**SPIRÆA.**

An indispensable class of medium sized shrub, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming,

**Billardi**—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.



SPIRÆA BUMALDI.

**Bumaldi**—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free.

**Callosa** (*Fortune's Spirea*)—A fine variety with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

**Callosa Alba**—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

**Callosa Atrosanguinea**—In growth and habit similar to *Callosa*; flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

**Douglasi** (*Douglas' Spirea*)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.



**SPIRÆA**—Continued.

**Opulifolia Aurea** (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

**Reevesii Fl. Pl.** (Reeves' Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

**Prunifolia Flore Pleno** (Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTI.

**Van Houtti**—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

**SUMACH** (Rhus.)

**Cut-Leaved**—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns a rich crimson in Autumn.



WIEGELIA ROSEA.

**SYRINGA** or **MOCK ORANGE** (Philadelphus.)

**Double-Flowering Syringa** (Flore pleno)—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

**Garland Syringa** (Coronarius)—A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented leaves.

**Golden-Leaved** (Aurea)—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

**Variegated-Leaved**—A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms deliciously fragrant.

**TAMARIX** (Tamarix.)

**African** (Africana)—A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flower, in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside.

**WIEGELIA** (Diervilla.)

**Amabilis or Splendens**—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

**Candida**—This is the very best of all white flowering Wiegelias. It produces a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

**Desboisii**—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.



VARIEGATED WIEGELIA,

**Hortensis Nivea**—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

**Rosea**—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

**Variegated-Leaved** (Fol. Variegata)—Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

**Used It Five Years.**

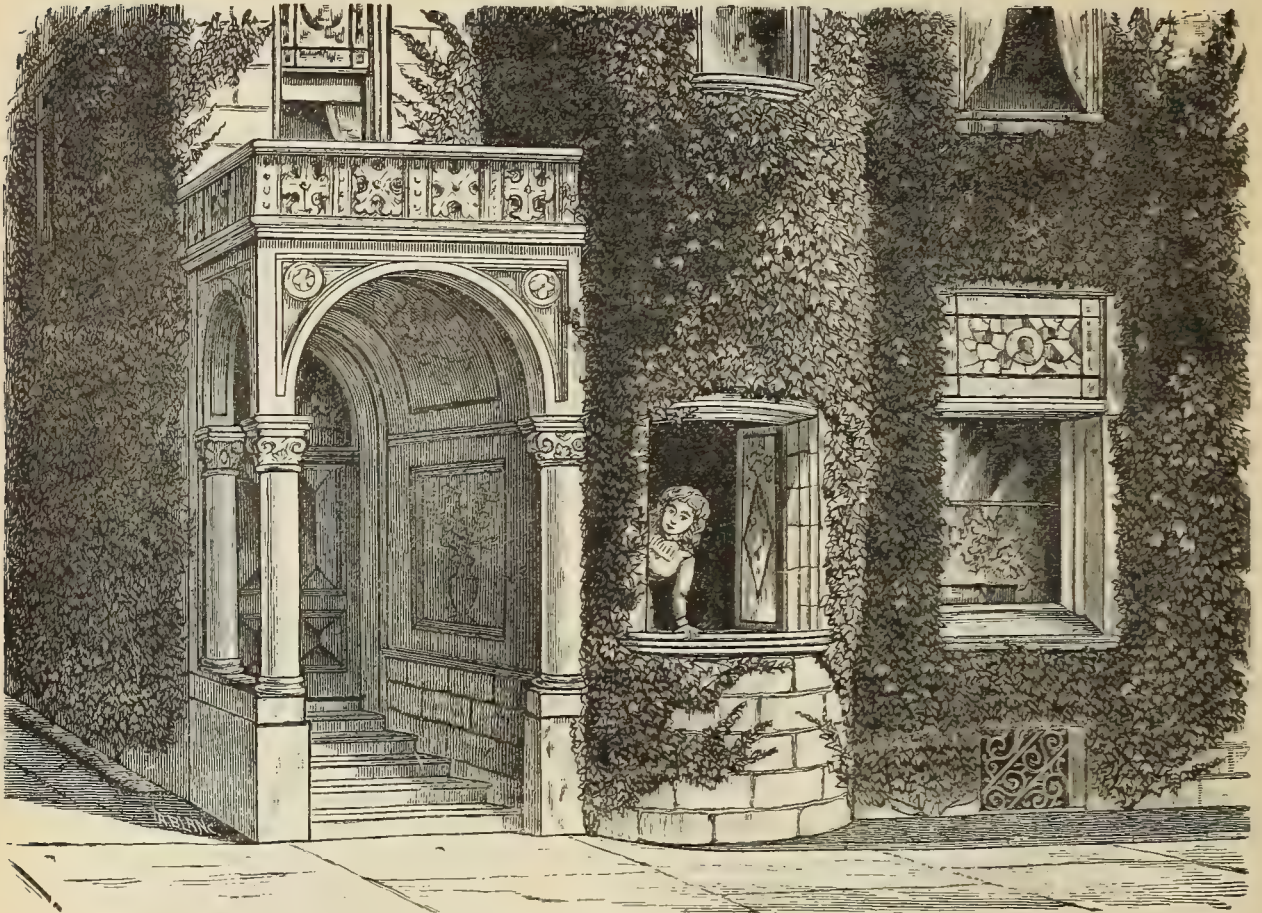
Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I am perfectly satisfied with the Ellithorpe fruit grader. I have used it five years and it did good work for me. I could not get along without it. It does not injure the fruit and I consider it superior to all other graders. Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS DOLAISHE.



## Hardy Climbing Plants.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII CREEPER.

OUR STOCK OF ORNAMENTALS IS VERY COMPLETE.

### AKEBIA.

**Quinati**—A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub; with fine foliage, purple flowers, and ornamental fruit.

### AMPELOPSIS.

**American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper** (*Quinquefolia*)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

**Veitchii**—(*Veich's Ampelopsis*)—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity.

The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet-crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

The following are new varieties of *Ampelopsis*, all of which are very rapid growers and good clingers: **Sepupervereus**, **Specist Nova**, **Pubescount**, **Hederacea**,

**Muralis**—Resembles the American, but is more tender in growth and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves.

### ARISTOLOCHIA or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

**Sypho**—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

### HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

**Chinese Twining**—(*Japonica*)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made,



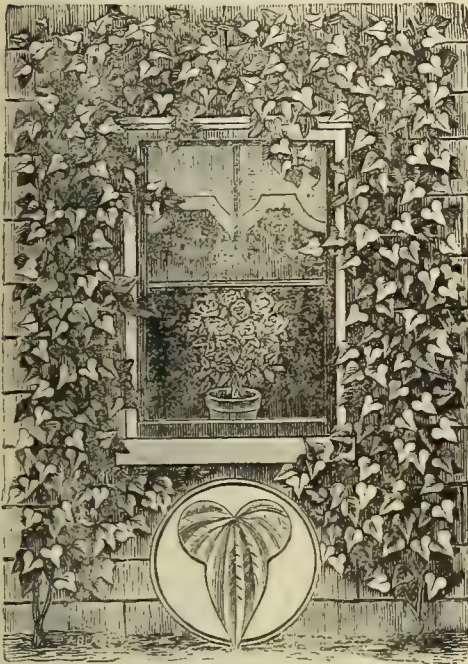
**Common Woodbine** (*Periclymenum*)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

**Hall's Japan** (*Halliana*)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

**Japan Gold-Leaved** (*Aurea reticulata*)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

**Monthly Fragrant** (*Belgica*)—Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

**Scarlet Trumpet** (*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.



CINNAMON VINE.

#### CINNAMON VINE.

The beautiful **Cinnamon Vine** is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda, with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is perfectly hardy and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing will give a home a more home-like and cosy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

**Directions for Planting**—Plant the roots in the spring same time you would potatoes—or any time up to June—in rich,

deep, well-pulverized soil. Plant the large end down and have the small end about two inches below the surface. They will produce vines that will run up a pole or cord 10 to 20 feet the first season, and grow stronger from year to year. Two or three roots planted on each side of a door or window will quickly cover it with a mass of vines, making a gorgeous display, and while in bloom will perfume the air with a delicious fragrance. For an arbor plant the roots one foot apart. Do not take up the roots in the fall, but in cold climates it is well to cover the ground with straw or leaves to prevent hard freezing. If desired for house plants, the roots should be dug **early** in the fall and exposed in a warm, sunny place several weeks before potting. The vines may not bloom until the second year. Keep the roots from frost until planted.

#### TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia Radicans*.)

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

#### WISTARIA.

**Chinese Purple** (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.



PURPLE WISTARIA—Vine and Flower.

**Chinese White** (*Sinensis Alba*)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; rather tender.

**Magnifica**—A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese.

**White American** (*Frutescens Alba*)—Flowers clear white. Bunches short; a free bloomer.

FOR MARKET PLANT ONLY THE NEW PROLIFIC PEACH;  
IT HAS NO RIVAL; IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.

And forgot to put a soul into.—BEECHER.



# .....CLEMATIS.....

Clematis plants of the improved sorts are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched, climbing shrubs, of marvelously rapid growth and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers of various colors, in great abundance and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the Clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adap-



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

tation to many uses and locations. As the English "Garden," referring to Jackman's Clematises, well says: "They are magnificent, and more than this, they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the floricultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments, either for walls, verandas, rustic poles or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rock-work, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments. In fact, to use the expression of the English "Florist and Pomologist," "the Clematis is never ill at ease, and always most vigorously puts on its happiest looks."

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well manured and sufficiently matured to insure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce a succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October or November.

From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty of their flowers, the vigor of the vines, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

## READER :

Do you know that **Monroe** is one of the most delightful towns in **Michigan** to live in? Her beautiful location and healthy climate are what have made her famous.

Not failure but low aim is crime.



**Alexandra**—Flowers large, color pale reddish violet. A free grower and a continuous bloomer. June to October.

**Fair Rosamond**—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across and consists of eight sepals. The color is white, with a bluish cast, having a light wind bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant and are abundant through June and early July.

**Flammula** (European Sweet)—Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are very abundant in the late summer and autumn months. They are highly prized for their perfume, which resembles that of the Hawthorn, but is much sweeter.

**Gem**—Flowers large, about seven inches in diameter, consisting usually of six sepals of a deep lavender or grayish blue, acquiring a mauve tint in some stages of development. June to October.

**Gloire de St. Julien**—Flowers abundant, very large, over nine inches in diameter. White when full blown, pale green when partially opened. June to October.

**Henryi**—Of robust habits and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Especially desirable. June to October.

**Jackmanni**—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense purple-violet flowers from June to October.

**Jackmanni Alba**—Pure white, identical with Jackmanni in every respect except color.

**Jackmanni Superba**—Very dark violet-purple. A large and attractive flower.

**Lady Caroline Neville**—Fine flowers, six inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal.

**Mad. Van Houtte**—Pure white; extra fine.

**Prince of Wales**—Deep purple flower, resembling Jackmanni.

**Paniculata** (New Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. These flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of its growth, the showy foliage, beautiful and fragrant flowers borne so very freely, and its late blooming nature, united with entire hardiness, serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions.

**Star of India**—Reddish violet purple, with red bars in center of petals.

**Clematis Coccinea** (The Scarlet Clematis)—The vines attain the height of from 10 to 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from twenty to thirty flowers and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut.

## Double-Flowering Clematises.

**Duchess of Edinburgh**—This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

**Enchantress**—A very large and distinct variety. Good habits, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed with rose in the center.

**Excelsior**—A distinct double-flowering sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower

leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

**Fortunei**—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

**John Gould Veitch**—Sent from Japan in 1892. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like *Fortunei*, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

### Will Grade Two Bushels a Minute.

Messrs Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—The first season we used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader was the season of 1888, and the same machine has been in use every season since. We have run through this machine in the neighborhood of 60,000 bushels of peaches in that length of time, and the machine has never failed to do its work to perfection. Last season we graded 11,348 bushels of peaches. We do a billing out business, sending our peaches all over Ohio, Indiana, a part of Michigan, New York and

Pennsylvania to the grocery trade, and the manner in which the grader does its work is highly spoken of by our customers. In the busiest part of our season, we assort and grade from 600 to 800 bushels per day, but the machine is capable of doing double that amount of work when pushed to its full capacity. We have graded as high as 120 bushels of peaches per hour, or at the rate of two bushels per minute. Before we commenced using one of these machines we employed from 20 to 25 hands in our packing house. This machine is certainly the peach growers' friend. Very truly yours,

GEO. ELLITHORPE & SON.

The Conrath is a "Horn of Plenty."

## Evergreen Trees and Plants.

The importance of wind-breaks and shelter belts of evergreens around our farms must at once become apparent to every one who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a cold winter's day on one of them. How much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable if enclosed by a belt of Arbor Vitæ, sturdy Pines, or stalwart Norway Spruce, to which wires may be stapled for fences. Trees adapted for that purpose may always be purchased at very low rates from us, and if planted from three to ten feet apart around your homestead, cattle yard or orchard, would make a screen in a few years worth hundreds of dollars, increasing the value of a farm, garden or yard in every case. There is nothing that adds to the value and beauty of a farm more than long rows of evergreens planted along the borders. Those ordering evergreens should, on receipt of the trees, place them in a cool cellar and plant at once, using plenty of water after they are set, and then cover with a mulch of straw manure, sawdust or leaves.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

### ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja.)

**American (Occidentalis)**—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

**Compacta**—A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

**Compact Chinese**—From Japan. A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy.

**Golden**—A very compact-growing tree, with golden yellow branches. Something new and fine.

**Geo. Peabody** Of dwarf compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety.

**Heath-Leaved American (Occidentalis Ericoides)**—A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact. A great acquisition and very desirable.

**Hovey's Golden**—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Very fine and hardy.

**Pyramidalis**—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy; should have a place in every collection.

**Siberean (Siberica)**—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

**Tom Thumb**—Similar to the heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

### BOX (Buxus.)

**Box Tree**—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desirable form by shearing.

**Box Dwarf**—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

**Box Golden-Leaved Dwarf**—The most beautiful of all border plants. Grows to a height of 15 inches; leaves golden yellow during summer, turning dark green in the winter. Very desirable for bordering cemetery lots; also flower beds.

### FIR.

**Balsam or American Silver**—(Balsamea)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath.

**Nordmaniana**—A symmetrical tree, with dark green, massive foliage. From the Crimean Mountains. Perfectly hardy, and the most desirable of all the silver firs.

### JUNIPER (Juniperus.)

**Irish (Hibernica)**—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall,



**JUNIPER**—Continued.

**Swedish** (Suecica)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of a somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

**Savin** (Sabina)—Spreading lawn tree, with very handsome dark green foliage; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desirable shape, and made highly ornamental.

**Virginia** (Virginiana)—The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.



IRISH JUNIPER.

**PINE** (Pinus.)

**Austrian or Black** (Austriaca)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

**Scotch** (Sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silver green foliage.

**White** (Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soil.

**RETINOSPORA.**

**Plum-Like**—Dwarf shrub, with dense, slender feathery branchlets; very ornamental.

**Golden Plum-Like**—Beautiful, golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year. Said to be as hardy as the American Arbor Vitæ.

**SPRUCE.**

**Hemlock** (Abies)—An elegant pyramidal

tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.



WHITE PINE.

**Norway**—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

**A mother's secret hope outlives them all.**

## Evergreen Shrubs.

### ASHBERRY (*Mahonia*.)

**Holly-Leaved** (*Aquafolia*)—A most beautiful shrub with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter. It has clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy and makes a good hedge.

**BOX**—See Evergreen Trees.

### EUONYMUS.

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

### RHODODENDRON.

**In Variety**—These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the sea shore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.



**RHODODENDRON BLOOM.**—Reduced Size.

### THORN.

**Evergreen** (*Cratægus Pyracantha*)—The Evergreen Thorn is a low, bushy shrub, compact, dwarf habit, retaining its foliage well. Bears orange-scarlet berries; makes a pretty hedge.

## Hedge Plants.

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as wind-breaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or hide some unsightly object.

### HEDGES FOR DEFENSE.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge **Honey Locust** is much the best in the northern states. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the south and southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing it is a very efficient hedge.

### HEDGES FOR WIND-BREAKS.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitæ** comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

### ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS.

**American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, **Norway Spruce**, **Hemlock**, and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry**, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **Privet**, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

## Pæonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

### TREE PÆONIES.

**Banksii**—Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

**He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,**



# . . . ROSES. . . .



**PLANTING.**—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the rose. The tea-scented and others that are pot grown should not be planted until all danger of spring frosts are past. There need be no hurry for these, since roses that have been grown in pots are sent out with the balls of earth, and the roots not being disturbed, or only to a slight extent, the plants go right on growing. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil and firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot-grown plants) with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

All budded Roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen.

**PRUNING.**—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if

moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

**PROTECTION.**—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes, need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates: indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

## Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size (frequently from five to six inches in diameter), delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our special, the Sir Rowland Hill (see colored plate), are most deliciously perfumed.

We are very successful with rose growing, and can furnish extra large and well-rooted plants, as our soil is just right. Our list of sorts comprises over one hundred and fifty varieties. For lack of space we enumerate herewith only some of the leading sorts. These will all bloom the first season.

**And all are slaves besides.—COWPER.**

**Abel Carriere**—Purplish crimson; fiery red center; very double; fine bloomer.

**Alfred Colomb**—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

**Anna de Diesbach**—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

**Annie Wood**—Vermillion; very fragrant; fine in autumn. A splendid rose.

**Baronne Prevost**, (Deprez; sent out by Cochet in 1842.)—Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant; very hardy.

**Boule de Neige**—Snow-white. The best bloomer among hybrid perpetual roses.

**Baron de Bonstettin**—Rich, velvety maroon; large and full.

**Baron Maynard**—Pure white; very free flowering.

**Baroness Rothschild**—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink; delightfully perfumed; an ideal rose in every way. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high priced.



ECLAIR.

**Coquette des Blanches**—A finely formed pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

**Coquette des Alps**—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

**Climbing Victor Verdier**—Bright carmine rose; strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

**Climbing Jules Margottin**—A sport from Jules Margottin; carmine rose; fine in the open flower and in bud; a vigorous grower.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

**Charles Lefebvre**—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

**Countess of Oxford**—A very large, dark red, rich colored rose.

**Duke of Edinburg**—Brilliant, scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

**Dupuy Jamain**—Bright cherry red, shaded; large.

**Duke de Cazes**—Blackish, velvety crimson; very fine.

**Duke of Teck**—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

**Duke of Wellington**—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

**Eclair**—Brilliant carmine; an extra fine bloomer. Distinct.

**Etienne Levat**—Carmine; large, splendid form. Too much cannot be said of this wonderful rose.

**Eugene Furst**—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large full flower; a first-class rose. One of the best.

**Francois Levat**—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

If you put Nothing in your purse you can take Nothing out.



**Fisher Holmes**—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty, always gives satisfaction.

**Francois Michelin**—Deep carmine rose, very large, full; fragrant and a fine bloomer. A very choice variety.

**Gloire Lyonnaise**—Very fine, delicate cream color; prolific bloomer.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

**Gloire de l' Exposition de Bruxelles**—Purple, velvety crimson; large, well-formed, double flowers. Extra fine.

**Giant des Batailles**—Brilliant scarlet; one of the most perpetual bloomers.

**General Jacqueminot**—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.

**General Washington**—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

**Glory of Waltham**—Silvery appearance; large, beautiful and waxy.

**Gustav Piganeau**—Very large, full and cupped; brilliant carmine.

**Jean Cherpin**—Violet plum; cupped; fine; one of the best varieties we grow.

**Jean Soupert**—Dark plum; large, full and fine.

**John Hopper** (Ward, 1862)—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort. Free grower.

**Jules Margottin**—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

**Louis Van Houtte**—Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

**La France**—Silvery rose color; large and full; a constant bloomer; fine scented. One of the best.

**Mabel Morrison**—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white hybrid perpetual raised.

**Merveille de Lyon** (Pernet, 1882)—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from Baroness Rothschild, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Moderate grower.

**Madame La Charme**—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

**Madame Victor Verdier**—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.

**Marshall P. Wilder**—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

**Marie Bauman**—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

**Madame Plantier**—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.

**Madame Charles Wood**—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer. One of the finest roses ever introduced.



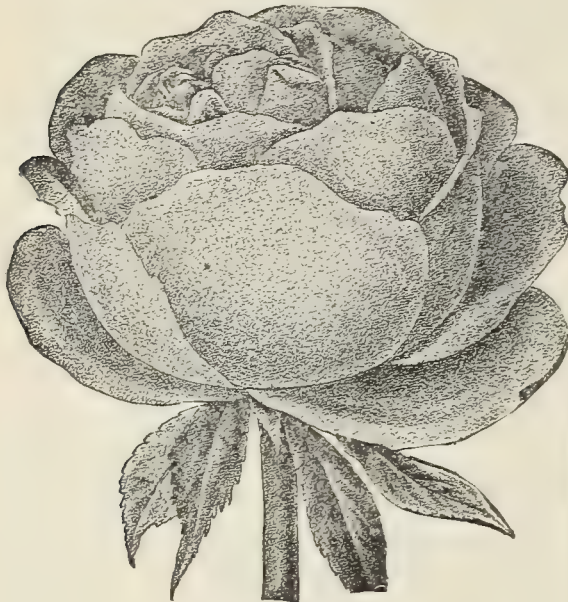
MRS. JOHN H. LAING.

**Mrs. John H. Laing**—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.



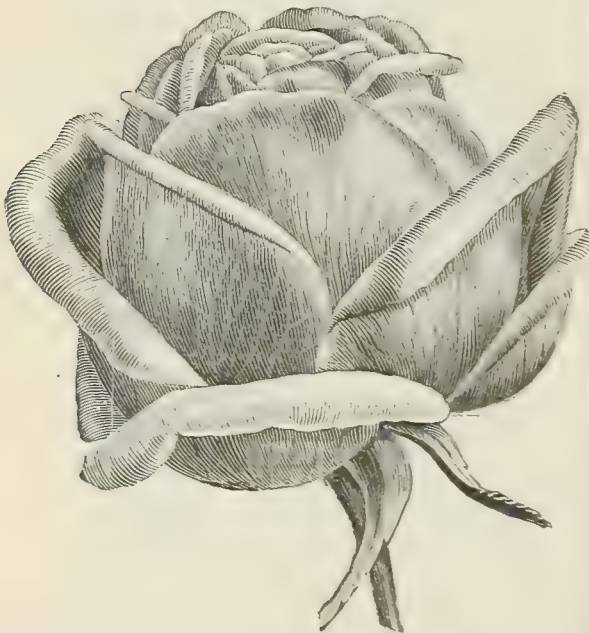
**Magna Charta**—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.

**Paul Jamain**—Crimson, slightly tinged with violet red.



PAUL NEYRON.

**Paul Neyron** (Levet, 1869)—A seedling from Victor Verdier, fertilized by Anna de Diesbach. Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

**Perle des Blanches**—Pure white; medium size, good form; fragrant.

**Pierre Notting**—Blackish-red; shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

**Persian Yellow**—A fine yellow sweet-scented rose; vigorous grower, fine foliage.

**Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep, velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

**Prince Arthur**—A fine crimson rose; very large.

**Queen of Bedders**—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

**Sir Rowland Hill**—New. A grand purple flower, distinct from all other varieties; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. The best bloomer we propagate. (See colored illustration.)

**Ulrich Brunner**—Flower very large and full; color cherry red; beautiful, large shell-shaped petals. Extra.



ULRICH BRUNNER.

**Victor Verdier**—A splendid sort; bright rose color, with bright carmine center; large, very double, full and fragrant. A free bloomer.

**Victor Hugo**—Large, crimson; free bloomer; fine.

**White Baroness**—Pure white; hardy; late bloomer; beautiful.

### The Peer of Them All.

Toledo, O., July 15, 1895.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The roses which I got of you this spring have done finely. Out of nearly one hundred roses, I point with pride to those that came from Greening's. While I have several fine roses, Sir Rowland Hill is considered by every one who sees it to be the peer of them all, both on account of its color and fragrance. I shall likely want more roses this fall, and shall certainly favor you with my order, as I consider your roses the best I have ever planted. Yours truly,

FRANK C. YOUNG.

The Ellithorpe Fruit Grader is a money saver.

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.—BYRON.



## HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves during the winter.

**La France** (Guilot, fils, 1867)—Raised from seed of a tea rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.



**GLOIRE DE DIJON.**

**Gloire de Dijon**—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form. Hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out at once, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower within a few weeks. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.

**Hermosa**—Light rose; large full and double, blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

**Mad. Andre Dioron**—Flowers large and of good substance, wonderfully fragrant. Color clear vermilion red, reverse of petals rose; a constant bloomer.

**Madame Schwaller**—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petal, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

**Meteor**—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double, and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

**Pierre Guillot**—Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

The Winter Banana Apple sells at Ten Dollars a Barrel.

**Would Not be Without it for Five Times the Cost.**

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—It has now been five years since I first began using the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader and I would not be without one for five times its cost. I have witnessed other graders work and none of them do their work so perfectly as this grader. I do not think that a small grower can find as economical a machine as this, for when the picking is light one person can do all the grading, thus reducing the bill of expense attached to the packing house; it is equally as advantageous to the large grower as he can grade such an extra amount of fruit and do it in the best possible manner. I think this is the best fruit grader ever invented.

Yours respectfully,  
CLARK NEAL.

**Has No Aches Nor Pains.**

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have used the Ellithorpe fruit grader for the past four years and it does its work with great rapidity and to perfection. I would not be without one in my packing house for many times the cost of it. It does not injure the very tenderest of fruit, **HAS NO ACHES NOR PAINS, STAYS IN AT NIGHT** and it is always ready for business. You can at all times depend upon it.

Yours very respectfully,  
CYRUS ELLITHORPE.

**The Conrath is Fine!**

It is fine, FINE. This is the kind to raise. Our Greggs are poor, weakly things when compared to these.

REV. J. SCHWEINFURTH,  
Ann Arbor, Mich

Education is the chief defense of nations.—BURKE.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Prairie Roses rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. The pruning consists of cutting back one-third of the previous year's growth.

**Baltimore Belle**—Pale blush, nearly white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

**Gem of the Prairies**—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red blotched with white; large, very double and fragrant.

**Greville, or Seven Sisters**—Vary in color

from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters; not hardy.

**Queen of the Prairies**—Bright, rosy red, striped with white: large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

**Russell's Cottage**—Rich crimson, medium size; very double and full: blooms abundantly.

### NEW HARDY CLIMBING ROSE.

**Crimson Rambler**—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

### CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

**The Empress of China**—A new perpetual blooming climber. This is a very vigorous grower and a very profuse bloomer. It begins to flower early in May and continues to bloom all summer till late in the fall. Color red, flower small with good form, fine for button-hole bouquet. Very hardy. This is the only hardy Perpetual Climbing Rose in existence.

IT COSTS LESS THAN ONE-HALF CENT A BUSHEL TO GRADE PEACHES WITH OUR ELLITHORPE FRUIT GRADER. IT DOES THE WORK COMPLETE AND PERFECT.

## MOSS ROSES.

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. It is benefited by an application of well-rotted manure and a moderate pruning.

**Comtesse de Murinais**—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

**Crested**—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.

**Glory of Mosses**—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

**Luxembourg**—Deep crimson; fine grower.

**Madame Alboni**—Blush; pink center.

**Princess Adelaide**—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

### PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

**Blanche Robert**—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful: a rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

**Daniel De Paul**—Very dark, blackish carmine, full, with good form: one of the best bloomers of this class.

**Madame Edouard Ory**—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

**Salet**—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

**Perpetual White**—Pure white: produces very few flowers.

Every patriotic American should stand by the three C's—



## TEA ROSES.

The Tea Rose may well be taken as a synonym for all that is delicately beautiful. What refinement of color, what subdued yet powerful fragrance do they possess! They may justly be called the sweetest of all roses. The flowers, many of them, are large and very delicate in their shades of colors. While, as a rule, they are inferior to Hybrid Perpetuals in brilliancy of color and fullness of flower, the distinction between varieties is equally marked, and for bouquets and cut flowers they greatly excel all other classes. Like other tender roses their flowers improve in quality as the season advances, and reach perfection in autumn. In judging the merits of a Tea Rose we do not always consider fullness of flowers a requisite. The Teas are more tender than any of the other classes, and need a little more care in their protection.

**Bon Silene**—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich, dark color and beauty of form.

**Comtesse Frigneuse**—Light yellow, very free flowering.

**Catharine Mermet**—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

**Duchesse d'Auerstadt**—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow, shaded nankin yellow in the center.

**Duchess of Edinburgh**—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

**Jean Pernet**—Cream yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

**La Pactole**—Cream, yellow center; very free flowering; a beautiful rose.

**La Princesse Vera**—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

**Luciole**—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being of coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

**Marie Van Houtte**—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

**Mad. Scipion Cochet**—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

**Madame Etienne**—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It

is one of the finest clear pink Tea Roses we have. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excellent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

**M'lle Caroline Custer**—Beautiful light yellow, full and sweet.

**Niphotos**—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

**Perle des Jardins**—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer, that we grow. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy free grower; with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

**Papa Gontier**—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

**Sunset**—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

**Safrano**—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

**Sov. Gabrielle Drevet**—Salmon pink, with center of coppery rose; of good size and fine form.

**Souv. Victor Hugo**—Bright China rose, with copper-yellow center; outer petals suffused with carmine.

Fourteen Years' Dealing Satisfactory.  
Amount of Purchase, \$500.00.

Sebawaing, Mich., June 30, 1893.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have dealt with your nursery for many years, and my dealings have been entirely satisfactory. I have been very successful in growing fruit for market.

Respectfully,

JACOB BECK.

## TREE ROSES.

These are grown in tree form, with bodies three or four feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting, the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.

### Best in the Market.

Peachton, O., Feb. 4th, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader for the past seasons and can say that it does its work perfectly. It does not bruise or injure marketable fruit, and does all that can be expected of a fruit grader. I think it is one of the best in the market.

Yours very respectfully,  
HENRY LAUDY.



TREE ROSE IN BLOOM.

### Front Rank Among Nurserymen.

CHELSEA, Mich., Sept., 1892.

I have bought fruit trees quite extensively of Greening Bros., and for fair, honorable and upright dealing they take front rank among nurserymen. They are worthy the patronage of planters, and parties wishing first-class, prime nursery stock would do well to confer with them.

JOHN CLARK.

Size of Order, 1,521 fruit trees.

### "Fruit Growers' Directory" a Treasure

FLAT ROCK, MICH., June 28, 1893.

Dear Sirs: Your dealings with us have been decidedly satisfactory. We have tried to be gentlemen, and you have been gentlemen. Your "Fruit Growers' Directory" is a treasure to fruit growers. It secures for them the best markets without trouble or expense. Wishing you success in your good work, we remain,

PARISH & SONS.

Amount of purchase, \$300.00.

# An Everyday Occurrence:



"See here, you old skunk of a tree peddler; you beat me again, did you?"

"You think you're smart, hey?"

"I'll just pound your old nose to a jell, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT, you old sonofaseacock!"

"Why, that Bartlett pear you sold me turns out to be a miserable, puny Crabapple, and that Crawford peach a good-for-nothing clingstone.

"Why, I'll chew off your ear in a minit! Get out of here you old skinner!"

"What did you say? It was a mistake made at the nursery?"

"Now, see here; talk is cheap! Why, you sold my neighbor some nice red roses, and what do you suppose they turned out to be? RASPBERRIES!"

"If you really value your life, GET! Seek 'em, Rover! Tear his pants; he deserves it!"

"Say, Wife, did you see how I scared that old tree shark?"

"Yes, Joe; but if you had minded me, and bought your trees from GREENING BROS. you would not have been disappointed."

"Well, I believe you got the drop on me for once, Maria. I'll give in! You're right!"

The world was sad, the garden was a wild,



# BULBS AND PLANTS.

## Cannas.

Stately and highly ornamental plants, growing from five to ten feet high and forming one of the most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted early in spring in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured. The roots should be preserved in dry sand during the winter.

**Brenningsi**—Broad green leaves, ornamented with broad bands of yellow.

**Dr. Gromier**—Dark green foliage; large, deep crimson flowers.

**Ehemanni**—The most distinct of all Cannas, on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large, drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as gladiolus, and are used to advantage in bouquet making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

**Flaccida**—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other southern states, is one of the most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are three or four inches long, and are a delicate lemon yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.

**Gigantic**—Perhaps the best of the tall-growing Cannas. Leaves very large and of a reddish color; flowers crimson red. One of the most rapid growers. They have a decidedly striking appearance.



CANNA "GIGANTIC"—Six Feet High.

**Nouttoni**—Is quite distinct from Ehemanni in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a beautiful blueish-green, growing very compact, and remarkably free-flowing, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed six feet in height.

### LARGE FLOWERED DWARF CANNAS.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a very short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. At the low price that these showy plants are now offered, no one who has a lawn or yard should be without a bed of these beautiful free-blooming Cannas.

**Duchess de Mortemart**—Broad, deep green foliage, large, well rounded flowers; deep canary yellow, heavily spotted and flaked crimson.

**Egandale**—One of the finest dark-leaved varieties. Foliage dark maroon and green; of erect habit; very compact; throwing up numerous heads of bloom; color bright cherry red.

**Francois Crozy**—This variety is identical with Mad Crozy in habit and general style of growth; flowers bright orange, bordered with a narrow edge of gold, one of the most desirable shades.

**Felix Crouse**—Plant strong grower, 4 to 5 feet high, foliage deep green; flower spikes very numerous; deep scarlet.

**Geoffrey St. Hillaire**—Rich bronzy purple foliage, and large well shaped flowers of a rich glowing scarlet overlaid with orange. 4 to 5 feet high.

**Henry A. Dreer**—Flowers large, of a very rich crimson; foliage bronzy-purple, entirely distinct. 4 feet.

**L. Guill**—Flowers very large, of a beautiful rich salmon color; foliage green. 5 feet.

And man, the hermit, sighed until woman smiled.—CAMPBELL.

**Lutea Splendens**—Large, dark green leaves; flowers large, on strong spikes; canary yellow, spotted light maroon. 4 to 5 feet high.

**Miss Sarah Hill**—Showy deep carmine flowers; large full spike; foliage green.

**Maurice Rivoire**—Large flowers, vermilion scarlet; foliage bronzy-purple. 5 feet.

**M. Ferrand**—Deep bronzy foliage, crimson scarlet flowers.

**Paul Marquant**—One of the most pleasing and beautiful on account of its large size and distinct and novel color. The flowers stand out from the spike in such a manner as to attract special attention. Color a beautiful shade of bright salmon with a carmine tint.

**Star of '91**—A grand variety for pot culture.

It is a dwarf, compact grower, rarely exceeding 2½ feet in height, and is a perpetual bloomer summer and winter, if kept growing; flowers very large, in large compact panicles; colors rich, glowing orange scarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow.

**Souv. de Asa Gray**—Dense metallic green foliage; fine, large orange crimson flowers.

**Statuaire Fulconis**—Rich dazzling scarlet, shaded amaranth; foliage deep green. 4 feet.

**Tete d'Or**—A vigorous grower, 3½ to 4 feet high; foliage green; very free flowering; flowers large and showy; golden yellow, distinctly spotted with carmine.

**Victor Hugo**—Dark bronzy green foliage; flowers large, bright, dazzling scarlet. 3 to 4 feet.

## Caladium.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

## Chrysanthemums.

This class of plants embraces nearly every shade of color. The improvement made in this favorite autumnal flower during the past few years has been so great that for late fall and early winter blooming no other plant can compare with it. It thrives well in any good, rich garden soil. Its only requirements are plenty of water and sunlight. In planting, give each plant a space of at least two feet square, as, if well grown, they will touch each other by October 1st at this distance apart. As the Chrysanthemum flowers only on terminal branches, the tops of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high. Allow four shoots to grow from this main trunk; when these four shoots are four inches high, pinch out the terminal bud, and save three or four of the branches that will spring from each of these limbs. Allow these last branches to attain a height of six inches; then pinch out the tops for the last time. This should not be later than August 1st; after this they should be allowed to grow undisturbed. If wanted for indoor blooming, they should be lifted about October 1st and potted. Give a thorough watering and set in a shady place for a few days. Afterwards expose them to the full light, but do not keep them warmer than 45 to 50 degrees.

### Impossible to Make any Improvement On It.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen—I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader, and cannot recommend its work too highly. It is a most valuable invention and a great labor saver. One man and two girls or boys will assort and grade more peaches in a day with one of these machines than 15 or 20 pickers can pick, and do the work much better than can be done by hand. I would not be without one for three times the cost.

In fact, your machine to a large fruit grower will pay for itself many times in one season. The machine is so perfect and does its work so complete in every respect, that it seems impossible to make any improvement on it. It is just filling the bill of the peach grower's wants, and those who are in need of a first-class peach grader will not miss it by making this the machine of their choice.

Very respectfully,

H. H. WOODFORD.

### Large Amount of Work.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen—I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader for the past five years, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are in need of a first-class fruit grader. I grade a good share of my peaches alone to very good advantage, and seldom use more than two at the machine, when sending away from two to three big two-horse loads per day.

I have seen other graders work, but do not think there is a grader in existence that can be worked with so few men and do such a large amount of work. I cannot speak of it too highly. Yours respectfully,

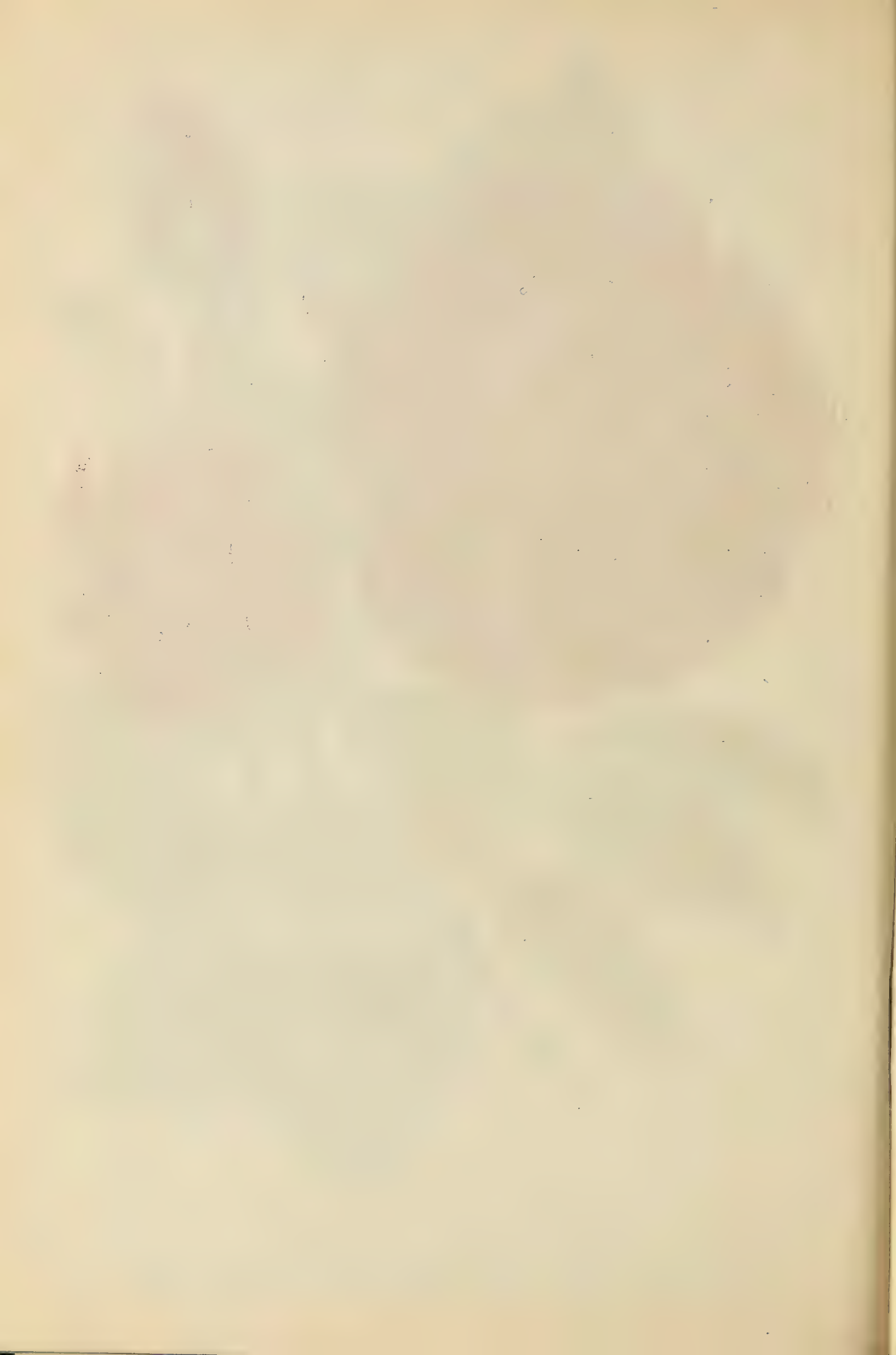
MILES NEWTON.





SIR ROWLAND HILL.

A beautiful, hardy, ever-blooming Rose. Brilliant crimson, distinct in color, an all-summer bloomer. A feast of joy to every grower.





## Dahlias.

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep, rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down.

## Hyacinths.

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spine-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however, highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted as early as possible, while they are yet fresh and vigorous.

**POT CULTURE.**—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in a light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should show above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of door swell covered up with ashes, sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it becomes necessary to keep them erect.

**GLASS CULTURE.**—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also afford nourishment to the plants.

**OUT-DOOR CULTURE.**—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

## Tulips.

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and separated. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decoration during winter.

## Herbaceous Pæonies.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivalling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the pæony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive, a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

## Gladioli.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring. Our unnamed seedlings are unusually fine. In fact, they are fully equal to the choicest named kinds, and comprise every shade of color known in the line of Gladioli.

## Tuberoses.

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure, waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets. We can supply the best varieties.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

## Citrus Sinensis.

A well-formed tree for house culture, growing about two feet in height, and bearing small oranges, the largest being about one and one-half inches in diameter. Very ornamental, especially for shelves in dining rooms or bay windows. Price, 15 inch plants, \$2.00.

## Yucca.

(Adam's Needle.)

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



## Narcissus.

**Garden Varieties**—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall.

## Jonquils.

A species of narcissus with fragrant bright yellow flowers suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.

## Azaleas.

**Mollis**—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than *Azalea Ponticum*. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

**Pontica**—A native of Asia Minor, growing three to four feet high, with small, hairy leaves; flowers yellow.

**Ghent**—The Ghent Hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefitted by slight protection.



AZALEA—A Beautiful Flowering Plant.

## Lilies.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely sent in the spring.

**Auratum** (Gold-Banded Japan Lily) — This superb lily has flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

**Batemannia** — A Japanese lily, growing three to four feet high, producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July.

**Pardalinum** — Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

**Speciosum Rubrum** — White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

**Tigrinum fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily) — Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

**Umbellatum Grandiflorum** — Orange, with brown spots; showy; free-flowering.

**Wallacei** — Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

### Fully Satisfied the Ellithorpe is the Best.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Dear Sirs—The most of my fruit trees came into bearing the past season, and knowing that I would soon have to purchase a grader I watched very closely the work done by the different machines, and I am fully satisfied

that the Ellithorpe fruit grader will do more work and do it in better shape than any other machine on the market. A small grower can do all his own grading without the assistance of anyone with this machine. Any one wanting a first-class peach grader will find that this one will fill the bill.

Respectfully,

F. G. NEAL.

The Sir Rowland Hill Rose is very brilliant.

## Aquatics.

Water plants have heretofore been regarded as accessible only to people living near streams and ponds or other bodies of water—by marshy margins and sedgy brooks—and the idea has been so general that this announcement will surprise people living in the interior who have never heard of the Water Lily and Sacred Lotus except as emblematic of beauty, purity and perfume. As will be seen by the view of our nurseries shown on the back cover of this Catalogue, our lands border on Plum Creek Bay, one of the loveliest inlets of Lake Erie. This bay is sheltered from storms by islands, so that it is at all times placid, and the water plants grow to great luxuriance without any disturbing causes; hence they surpass in beauty even the pink nymphæa of Cape Cod. Among those who appreciate this bower of beauty is Mr. Franklin Brandreth, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who has attained national fame as manufacturer of the celebrated "Brandreth Pills," and he comes every year to his cozy little island in the bay, diverting the summer months with fishing, shooting and gathering water lilies. Mr. Brandreth added to the beauty of the place by setting \$500.00 worth of nursery stock, which we supplied and laid out for him—an incident, by the way, which shows what we are thought of at home.

But to return to water plants: we have discovered a way and invented tools to dig up these plants by the roots from the peaty bottom of the bay, and to transplant them successfully, so that persons living away from the water can have in a tub or barrel a miniature lily pond. The plants will be delivered by the end of May or the beginning of June, and they must in all cases be sent by express. The following planting directions will always insure success: If the planter has a pond, natural or artificial, with a soft, muddy bottom, it will be easy to push them in the soil either with the hands or feet. If the bottom is hard it is better to dig a small hole for the root and cover it lightly. Do not tie a stone to it and toss it into the water, as some recommend. If there are fish in the pond lay small flat stones around the plant until it is well rooted. The proper depth of water is from one to three feet. If tubs are used, take any strong barrel, free from oil, tar or salt, saw it in two, put in six or eight inches of fine loam or pond mud, if handy; lay in the roots and cover two inches deep; fill the tub gently with water and keep full. These tubs should be put away in the cellar in the winter to keep from freezing; fill with water when put away and they will come out all right. If set out in ponds they need no protection, as they will not freeze under water.

**Nymphæa Alba Odorata** (White Water Lily)  
—Has lovely livid green lily pads; strong stalks, surmounted with large lily cups; color, pure white with a golden center; sweet scented, and will keep its perfume and color a long time when cut for vases; blooms in June and continues through the summer. Price, each \$1.00; three for \$2.50.

**Nymphæa Flava**—(Yellow Water Lily)—  
Same habits of growth as the above; flowers a little earlier; cups like perfect golden balls; sepals very deep green; perfume distinct. Price, each \$1.00; three for \$2.50.

**Nelumbium Speciosum** (The Sacred Lotus)  
—It is a native of both the East and West Indies, and aside from these places, so far as known, it grows only on the Nile, in some ponds of Florida and Plum Creek Bay. Although coming from a tropical country, it has demonstrated its hardiness by producing in this region an abundance of bloom every year. Its superb flowers and bold, massive foliage produce an unequalled sub-tropical effect. It is the center of attraction and the admiration of all. The leaves, which are very large, are a soft, glaucous green, and the flowers are delightfully fragrant. Price, each \$2.00; three for \$5.00.

### Not One Lost.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

I am delighted to inform you that the Lotuses are all growing and I am greatly pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. G. W. ALLMENDINGER.

### Later.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 16, 1894.

Friends Greening: This morning my wife discovered two Lotus buds; one was 1½ inches out of water and the other was under water. There are now four leaves that stand out of water and we should like to know how they compare with yours in the marsh. It gives us lots of pleasure to see them grow.

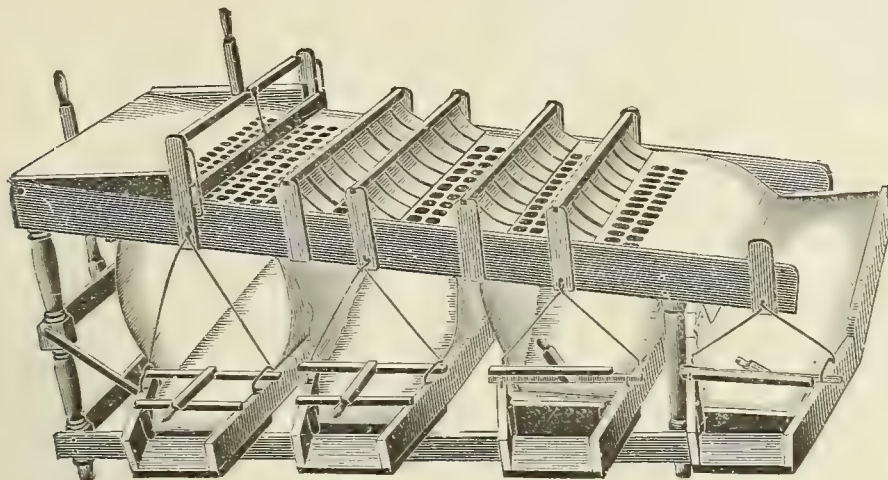
D. F. ALLMENDINGER.

The home where virtue dwells with love is like a lily with a heart of fire—the fairest flower in all the world.



— THE —

# Ellithorpe · Fruit · Grader.



**Makes Four Uniform Grades. No Bruised Fruit.**  
**No Small Nubbins at the Bottom of Baskets.**  
**Capacity 1,200 Bushels a Day.**  
**Will Grade for Twenty-Five Pickers.**  
**As True as the Attraction of Gravitation.**  
**As Honest as a Judge. (More Honest than Some.)**  
**Price Reduced from \$75.00 to \$50.00.**

## ITS HISTORY IN SIX CHAPTERS:

### CHAPTER I.

The Ellithorpe Fruit Grader is an ingenious device for assorting fruit, invented by Mr. F. N. ELLITHORPE, of Ohio, who, in company with his father, grows and ships more fruit than any other man or firm in that state. Their output of peaches alone last year was 11,348 bushels; and, making allowance for "off" years, their aggregate crops since 1888 amount to 60,000 bushels, all of which were graded and prepared for market by and through this machine. **Necessity is the mother of invention;** and, as it would have been utterly impossible to handle such a vast amount of fruit without mechanical aid, the inventive talent of Mr. Ellithorpe produced this contrivance, of which we give an illustration above.

### CHAPTER II.

Other large fruit growers, hearing of this invention as a labor saver, uniform grader and rapid worker, investigated its merits, and, after seeing it work, secured machines for their own use. The result was entirely satisfactory in the amount and quality of work done, as well as in the saving in cost of handling. We append a few testimonials from such users who look at it from the dollar point of view.

**Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.**

**CHAPTER III.**

We took pains to ascertain its value, and, knowing that many of our customers who have large orchards are without a machine of this kind, we heartily recommend this one for their use. As it stands to-day it is about perfect. A new machine necessarily has some crude devices, but seven years use of the ELLITHORPE FRUIT GRADER by the inventor has suggested improvements, and all defective principles have been eliminated, making it as rapid and accurate in its work as human ingenuity can make it. Moreover it is practically indestructible from use, and it will last until the wooden parts rot away. This depends in great part on the care it receives, and with this idea in mind only the best and most durable materials are used in its manufacture.

**CHAPTER IV.**

The ELLITHORPE FRUIT GRADER has never been advertised. This is the first description of it ever given to the public, and as a consequence it has only a local reputation and use. It was manufactured in small quantities, mostly by hand, and the cost was very large; but as we have made arrangements with the inventor for the exclusive rights of manufacture and sale, and expecting a large demand for the machines, they will be constructed on a large scale at a corresponding reduction of cost, and we offer them at \$50 each, with a guarantee that they will do their work to perfection. The moulds for the iron work, the patterns for the wood work, and the utensils for perforating the rubber sheets, have been transferred to us, and we give personal supervision to the construction of every machine. Only first-class mechanics are employed.

**CHAPTER V.**

**SOME FIGURES:** A good man can grade 50 bushels of peaches a day, and at this rate it would take 24 men to grade 1,200 bushels. Estimating wages at \$1.25 a day, the cost would be \$30. The ELLITHORPE FRUIT GRADER will do the same amount of work, and as it can be run by one man and two boys the saving is at least \$25 per day. There is still another source of gain: the fruit is graded so evenly from the top to the bottom of the baskets that it inspires confidence in buyers, and they will pay a higher price for fruit so graded. **The Ellithorpe is the fruit growers' conscience.** The packages are filled direct from the chutes, and there are no small specimens at the bottom. It makes four grades and each is uniform. Take from any basket a peach at the bottom and one at the top, and they are as nearly alike as two peas in a pod.

**CHAPTER VI.**

It does not bruise the fruit in the least. It can only result in gain. A small grower can do all his own work, and a large grower can save one-half its cost every day. Besides that it will often save the fruit itself, as quick handling—especially of peaches—is required to avoid loss. It is the only machine on the market that will do this work right and quick. Orders should be placed early to avoid delay in shipping, as no machine will be sent out unless we are given time to put it together carefully and give it a thorough testing.

**GREENING BROS.,****MONROE, MICH.,**Sole Manufacturers for the United States.

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# Don't Forget

That we have made **PRACTICAL LANDSCAPING** a study, and that we are prepared to lay out **PARKS, CEMETERIES, AVENUES** and **LAWNS**. To parties ordering their stock from us we will furnish drawings and maps free. We are the only nursery firm in this country who offer such great inducements. Special attention is called to our very complete and large stock of **Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs** and **Evergreens**.

We want all our customers to write us. If they are satisfied, it is pleasant to be told; if not we want to make them so.

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**An honest man gives "value for value."**



**Superior to All Others.**

Peachton, O., Feb. 13th, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I am perfectly satisfied with the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader. I have used it five years and it did good work for me. I could not get along without it. It does not injure the fruit and I consider it superior to all other graders.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS DOLAISHE.

**Has no Aches, nor Pains.**

Peachton, O., Feb. 3d, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader for the past four years, and it does the work with great rapidity to perfection. I would not be without one in my packing house for many times the cost of it. It does not injure the very tenderest of fruit, has no aches nor pains, stays in at night, and is always ready for business. You can at all times depend upon it.

Yours very respectfully,

CYRUS ELLITHORPE.

**Large Amount of Work.**

Peachton, O., Feb. 8th, 1894.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader for the past five years and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are in need of a first-class fruit grader. I grade a good share of my peaches alone to very good advantage, and seldom use more than two at the machine, when sending away from two to three horse loads per day.

I have seen other graders work, but do not think there is a grader in existence that can be worked with so few men and do such a large amount of work. I cannot speak of it too highly.

Yours respectfully,

MILES NEWTON.

**Impossible to Make any Improvement on It.**

Peachton, O., Feb. 1st, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: I have used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader and can not recommend its work too highly. It is a most valuable invention and a great labor saver. One man and two girls or boys will assort and grade more peaches in a day with one of these machines, than 15 to 20 pickers can pick, and do the work much better than can be done by hand. I would not be without one for three times the cost. In fact, this machine to a large fruit grower will pay for itself many times in one season. The machine is so perfect and does its work so complete in every respect, that it seems almost impossible to make any improvement on it. It is just filling the bill of the fruit grower's wants, and those who are in need of a first-class fruit grader, will not miss it by making this the machine of their choice.

Very respectfully,

H. H. WOODFORD.

**Do More Work than any Other Machine.**

Peachton, O., Feb., 8th, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The most of my fruit trees not coming into bearing until the past season, and knowing that I would soon have to purchase a machine, I have watched very closely the work done by the different machines, and am fully satisfied that the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader will do more work and do it in better shape than any other machine in the market. A small grower can do all his own grading without the assistance of any one with this machine, to the very best advantage. Any one wanting a first-class peach grader will find that this grader will fill the bill.

Respectfully,

F. G. NEAL.

**Best Ever Invented.**

Peachton, O., Feb. 5th, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: It has now been five years since I began using the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader, and I would not be without it for five times the cost, if I had to do all my work by hand again. I have witnessed other graders' work, and in my opinion none of them do their work so perfectly as this grader. I do not think that a small grower can find as economical a machine as this, for when the picking is light, one person can do all the grading, thus reducing the bill of expense attached to the packing house; it is equally as advantageous to the large grower, as he can grade an extra large amount of fruit. I think this is the best peach grader ever invented.

Yours respectfully,

CLARK NEAL.

**Will Grade Two Bushels a Minute.**

Peachton, O., Feb. 4th, 1895.

Messrs. Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

Gentlemen: The first season we used the Ellithorpe Fruit Grader was the season of 1888, and the same machine has been in use every season since. We have run through this machine in the neighborhood of 60,000 bushels of peaches in that length of time, and the machine has never failed to do its work to perfection. Last season we graded 11,348 bushels of peaches. We do a billing out business, sending our peaches all over Ohio, Indiana, a part of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania to the grocery trade, and the manner in which the Grader does its work is highly spoken of by our customers. In the busiest part of our season we assort from 600 to 800 bushels per day, but the machine is capable of doing double that amount of work when pushed to its full capacity. We have graded as high as 120 bushels of peaches per hour, or at the rate of two bushels per minute. Before we commenced using one of these machines, we employed from 20 to 25 hands in our packing house. This machine is certainly the peach grower's friend. Very truly yours,

GEO. ELLITHORPE &amp; SON.



# SPRAY PUMPS.

## If Good Tools Make the Good Mechanic

(As the Proverb says)

It is equally true that a **good spray pump** makes the successful fruit grower; and desiring that our patrons should have the greatest measure of success, we have secured the management of a full line of the . . . . .

### BEST STYLES MANUFACTURED.


. . . . . We have them of every kind and size and price, and we can suit everybody. See the following list of leaders:

CHAMPION,	Galvanized Iron,	2 ft. hose,	Bucket Pump,	\$ 3 00
CHAMPION,	All Brass,	2 "	" "	4 00
LITTLE GEM,	All Brass,	2 "	" "	4 50
STANDARD,	Iron Cylinder,	8 "	Barrell "	8 00
STANDARD,	Brass "	8 "	" "	10 00
PERFECTION,	Iron "	10 "	" "	9 50
PERFECTION,	Brass "	10 "	" "	12 00
THE QUEEN,	Iron "	5 "	" "	8 00
THE QUEEN,	Brass "	5 "	" "	9 50
EMPIRE,	Iron "	10 "	" "	9 50
EMPIRE,	Brass "	10 "	" "	12 00
VINEYARD,	All Brass,	4 "	Knapsack "	12 00
NEW VICTOR,	Brass Cylinder,	4 Sprays	Cart "	65 00

All the above pumps, with the exception of the CHAMPION, are furnished with the Vermorel, Graduating or Boss Nozzle, as preferred. State your choice in ordering. With one of these pumps and the instructions given on pages 9 and 10, everybody can grow fine, choice fruit.

**.. Orders should be placed in advance. . .**



  
**SPRAY**  
**PUMPS.**  


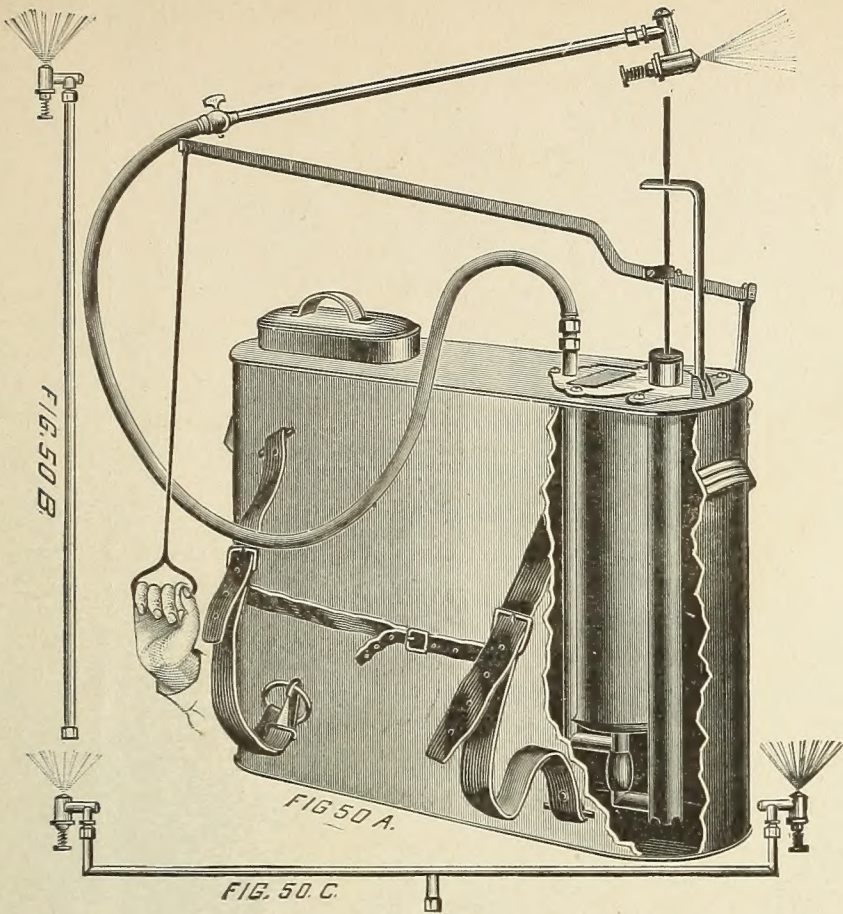
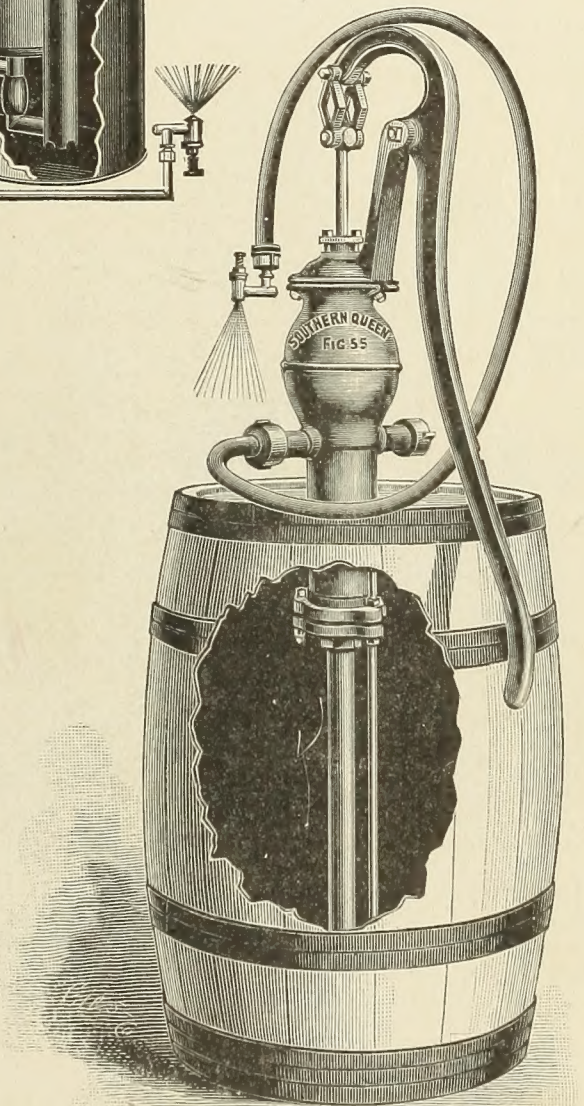


FIG. 50. C.

**THE VINEYARD.**  
 For Spraying Vineyards, Potato  
 Fields, Etc.



**LITTLE GEM.**  
 For Spraying Plants, Shrubs,  
 and Low Growing Trees.



**THE QUEEN.**  
 A Good Pump for Orchard Spraying.

This catalogue is copyrighted, and other nursery firms are warned to take note of this fact when  
 preparing their publications, and to govern themselves accordingly.



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS  
OF THE

# RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERIES

## GREENING-BROS

MONROE, MICH.

PROPRIETORS.

