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THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

1901

**THE
GEO. A. SWEET
NURSERY CO.**

DANVILLE, N. Y.

Geo. A. Sweet, President.

Geo. W. Whitney, Vice-President

And General Manager

Maxwell Sweet, Sec'y. & Treas.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG.



GREETING.

FIRST PLANTING

Thirty-three years ago we made our first nursery planting here in Dansville, and since that date we have been continually increasing and enlarging our business until we have now more than one hundred and fifty acres in solid blocks of young nursery stock.



NUMBER OF VARIETIES

We are now propagating and growing one hundred varieties of apples, sixty varieties of pears, sixty varieties of plums, forty varieties of cherry and thirty varieties of peach. We are constantly testing new varieties and adding to our list such as prove of value and discarding such as do not prove to have decided merit.

Under this process of elimination we keep our assortment up to date and reliable, and purchasers can select from the lists herein represented with the utmost confidence.



PROF. VAN DEMAN'S ADVICE

In order that planters may have the benefit of the best professional advice from a disinterested expert we have obtained descriptions from Prof. H. E. Van Deman covering most of the varieties named in this catalog. It is our object and intention to give purchasers the best possible advice on the subject of tree planting, and then furnish them with healthy vigorous trees, that are propagated in the most scientific manner, from the most reliable strains of fruit obtainable.



FRUIT BUD SELECTION

In our selection of buds we have been especially fortunate and we can refer inquirers to bearing orchards that we have supplied, where the results have been so phenomenal as to create the belief that they were new types of fruit, and in some cases new names have been given to the strains we are growing in order to distinguish them from inferior trees grown under the same name.



SAN JOSE SCALE

We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but it is our belief that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. There is absolute freedom from San Jose Scale or other pests—the trees are well rooted—the wood is close fibred and every condition is favorable for successful transplantation.



PRICES

Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS THIS CATALOG IS OUR ONLY SALESMAN ❀ ❀

A one-cent stamp puts it in the hands of any inquirer and thus avoids all useless expenses and commissions. This saving we divide between the consumer and ourselves to our mutual profit.

Our Location in Genesee Valley.

THIS FAMOUS VALLEY

is located in the western part of New York state. The valley proper is fifty-five miles long, reaching from Dansville, N.Y., to Lake Ontario. It is popularly called the "garden spot" of the state. Dansville containing about 4 000 inhabitants, is situated at the head of the valley, 960 feet above sea level, and is at the point where the soil seems to reach its highest fertility. Nature has here rallied all her forces to produce land and climate which, in turn, are celebrated for producing trees, grain and fruit. The variety of soil, from light loam to heavy clay, gives the nurserymen opportunity to grow stock of different fruits upon the soil that each demands. In fact there is no place in the world more favorable than this valley for the development of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting into other sections.



THE EXTEN- SIVE NUR- SERIES

at this point annually ship trees to all parts of the United States and Canada. This has been a steadily increasing business for 33 years, and many of the finest orchards in the Union are from our nurseries. Our trees are justly noted for their peculiar healthiness and hardiness.

The soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where young trees are apt to make rank but spongy growth. and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden up the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes.



DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

PREPARA- TION OF SOIL AND STOCK

Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; a smooth-cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success *Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted.* Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed.*



PLANT- ING

Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots,* so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. **OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.** Fill the holes full enough to be even

with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.

A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.



MULCH-

When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

ING



AFTER

Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell.

ING

In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.



INJURED

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

TREES

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees.

Best Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 ft. apart each way
Dwarf Pears and Quinces.....	10 to 12 ft. " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 8 to 10 ft. " in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	4 by 5 feet
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 by 3½ feet
Strawberries for hill culture.....	2 feet apart each way.

Number of Trees on an Acre

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1,210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1,745
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2,725
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4,840

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

CLUB ORDERS

On Club Orders amounting to \$25.00 or more, club-raisers may select all trees at hundred rates, or the lowest prices quoted, even though some members of the club require but one or two trees of a kind. From the Small Fruit Department you may select 100 plants at the thousand rates, or less than 100 plants at the hundred rate. Extras are sent to club-raisers as follows:

A \$25.00 Club gets 25 extra trees,

A \$100.00 Club gets 100 extra trees.

The selection of varieties for the extra trees must be left to us, but we will conform to the wishes of the purchaser so far as we are able. Extra catalogues and order sheets will be sent to anyone on application. Club orders are put up carefully so that the club-raiser will have no trouble in distributing the stock.

Fruit Tree Department.

APPLES.

ALL BUDDED TREES ON WHOLE ROOTS.

APPLES FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

It is safe to say that every owner of a home in the United States, should grow apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year. It is recommended by most physicians that apples should have a place in the daily diet and that the public health would be conserved thereby.

For purposes of home use no fruit is ever so luscious as that picked from ones own trees, and we believe that for the time and labor expended no investment pays better. To the traveller in the Dakotas and other treeless countries, no sight is more impressive than the avidity with which the settlers welcome fruit from their old eastern homes. Those who have suffered from a deprivation of fruit will not need the solicitation of nurserymen to induce them to plant a good home orchard.



APPLES FOR PROFIT

When it comes to the question of commercial orchards it is of course an entirely different matter. This is a simple business proposition. Will the growing of fruit for market pay? The answer to that proposition involves these minor questions:

- Does the inquirer have a natural taste for outdoor work?
- Does he intend making it a thorough business?
- Is he willing to give it thought, care and persistent attention?
- Has he suitable land for orcharding?
- Has he a favorable market?

If the answers be in the affirmative then we give it as our opinion, based upon the observations of a lifetime, that with the judicious selection of varieties he can embark in commercial orcharding with a better promise of success than in almost any other line of out-door work.



THE NURSERY- MAN'S DUTY

As nurserymen it is our business to grow trees to a proper age and size for transplanting. To see that they are well rooted, well ripened, healthy, free from scale and other insects and diseases. To see that they are carefully dug, well handled and packed, that they are labeled true to name and placed in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition. Beyond this

we cannot go. If our work has been well and scientifically done, the future success of the orchard will chiefly depend on the personal endeavors of the orchardist himself.

METHOD OF PROPAGA- TION

In the selection of buds from the best types of fruit bearing trees the progressive nurseryman is constantly improving the general quality of his fruits. We do not mean that the best trees are grown from buds taken from bearing trees, but simply that they should be originally taken from trees of prolific habit and where the fruit is of highest quality. When such buds are worked through two or three generations, we get the very finest wood for propagating purposes from young nursery trees that are full of vitality and vigor.

Our apples are budded on whole roots of branched rooted apple seedlings. We believe this to be superior to grafting either on piece roots or whole roots, and that it makes the most perfect root system of any known method of propagation.

To accomplish the best results requires persistent care and watchfulness and in no other line of business is there so much depending upon the integrity and character of the producer. A dishonorable grower has it in his power to deceive the planter and the deception cannot be discovered for some years. It is therefore of prime importance in planting an orchard to obtain trees from a nurseryman who has both moral and financial responsibility, rather than from an irresponsible and unreliable grower or agent. The one is permanently located and has a reputation to sustain and therein lies a guarantee of fair dealing. The other is only seeking a temporary advantage and relies on his irresponsibility for exemption from punishment.



WHERE TO PLANT

Any well drained soil that is in fit condition for corn planting, may in a general way be said to be suitable for planting an apple orchard. The observation of the planter as to the success of other orchards in his locality, will be a guide to help him to determine as to soil and surroundings.



WHEN TO PLANT

In our experience there is not much choice between late fall, and early spring planting. The main thing is to plant well by firming the earth thoroughly so as to exclude all air from about the roots.



WHAT TO PLANT

In the selection of varieties for family use, we think it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalogue. They are all good, have been well tested in some locality and have the endorsement of the best horticulturists. For commercial orchards the general rule is that big red apples pay best. The quality does not seem to be important. It is more a question of large and regular bearing and highly colored fruit. Varieties like Ben Davis that are poor in quality, sell well in the market and frequently net more money than varieties that are vastly better when quality alone is considered.

In the very nature of things it is impossible to give an iron bound rule for the selection of varieties in any given locality. The experience of other orchardists in the vicinity will be of great value, and the suggestio of the nearest experiment

station will also be of help. In the absence of these sources of information we think it would be safe to rely on those varieties which have been described herein by Prof. Van Deman as being "dependable."

Probably no other horticulturist in the United States has travelled so much and observed so closely the orchard interests as has Prof. Van Deman. In view of his familiarity with the subject and the value of his opinion we have obtained his assistance in compiling this catalogue and we feel sure that our customers will appreciate our efforts.



CARE OF ORCHARD

Every man who contemplates planting a commercial orchard should at once become a reader of some good horticultural paper. He should if possible join a horticultural society and attend its meetings. He should be a persistent student of the bulletins issued by the experiment stations.

From these various sources he will keep in touch with the best thought on horticultural subjects and be benefited by the experiments of others. As to spraying and improved methods of culture he will be receiving constant advice and assistance from those engaged in the same line of work as himself.



PROFITS

The question that always arises when embarking in a new enterprise is—what will the profits be? The answer to that question can be readily obtained from any of the large orchardists in western New York or the Hudson River valley. Well grown fruit that is fair and handsome in appearance, that is honestly graded and is artistically packed will as a rule bring remunerative prices, and one year with another will net more profit than any other production from the soil.



DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Varieties marked (M) are market sorts, suitable for Commercial Orchards; those marked (F) are for family use; those marked (M F) are suitable for both uses. The lists are arranged in the order of ripening.

SUMMER

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ Yellow Transparent. Quality only fair Very early bearer. Pale yellow | ✓ Primate. (F) Delicious quality. Creamy white with red cheek. |
| ✓ Red June (Caroline) (F) Small but excellent Brilliant red. | ✓ Sweet Bough. (F) The best second early sweet apple. Tree rather tender Pale yellow. |
| ✓ Early Harvest. (M F) Old and dependable. Rich yellow. | ✓ Williams. (Favorite) (M F) Very handsome red, and of fair quality. |
| ✓ Tetofsky. (M) Poor quality, hardy in tree Yellowish white | ✓ Oldenberg. (Duchess) (M) One of the most dependable bearers. Quality poor. Streaked red and yellow. |
| ✓ Red Astrachan. (M) Medium quality, but hardy tree and dependable bearer. | |

FALL

- Rambo.** (M F) One of the old standards for fall.
- Maiden Blush.** (M F) Handsome and dependable. Pale yellow with red cheek.
- Jersey Sweet.** (F) A delicious sweet, red striped apple.
- Haas.** (M F) Brilliant red, fair quality, hardy tree.
- Wealthy.** (M F) Red striped, fair quality, very early and abundant bearer.
- Chenango.** (Sherwoods Favorite) Very beautiful, red stripe, good quality.
- Longfield.** (M) Small, yellow. Only suitable where hardy tree is needed.
- Porter.** (M F) Beautiful yellow, fair quality.
- Peck Pleasant.** (F) Large greenish, delicious quality.
- Wolfe River.** (M) Very large, showy, red stripe, fair quality only.
- Gravenstein.** (M F) One of the best and prettiest of fall apples. Handsomely striped.
- Jacobs Sweet.** (F) Of excellent quality and fair size.

WINTER

- Fallawater.** (M F) Large greenish, almost sweet.
- Grimes Golden.** (M F) Medium size, golden yellow, of the very choicest quality.
- Jonathan.** (M F) Medium size, brilliant red, delicious quality.
- Smith.** (Cider) (M) One of the old standards. Tree blights badly.
- Sutton.** (Beauty) (M) A new but very promising red variety of medium size.
- Hubbardston.** (Nonesuch) (M F) Red and yellow, medium size, high quality.
- Rome Beauty.** (M) Little tried in the East, but one of the best red winter apples.
- Twenty Ounce.** (M) Very large, handsome red striped, fair quality.
- Baldwin.** (M) An old standard.
- Yellow Belleflower.** (F) Superior in quality, but generally a poor bearer.
- Northern Spy.** (F M) Too well known to need description. Superior quality.
- Winesap.** (F M) Small red, high quality, very popular south and west.
- Gano.** (M) Like Ben Davis in all respects, except that it is redder.
- Ben Davis.** (M) The greatest business apple in America. Handsome but poor quality. A famous keeper.
- Ingram.** (M F) New, red striped, medium size, fair quality.
- Stark.** (M F) Dull reddish, striped over green, good quality, late keeper.
- Tompkins King.** (F M) Large red striped, high quality.
- R. I. Greening.** (F M) An old standard of good quality.
- Red Canada.** (F M) Medium size, handsome red, high quality.
- York Imperial.** (M F) A famous red market and family apple, of good quality. A good keeper.
- Wagner.** (M F) Good size and quality, red striped, a great bearer.
- Tolman.** (Sweet) (F) The best of the sweet winter apples. Small yellow.

CRAB APPLES

- Transcendent.** Early, large red and yellow. good.
- Martha.** Red and yellow, handsome, medium size. Red Siberian. Small, nice for preserving.
- General Grant.** Red and yellow, very red. Late. Hyslop. Large, very dark brilliant red. Late.

PROF. VAN DEMAN recommends the following lists for commercial orchard planting :

For New York and New England States.

Baldwin	Twenty Ounce	R. I. Greening
Sutton	Hubbardston	Jonathan

For Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

York Imperial	Ben Davis
Rome Beauty	Jonathan
Grimes Golden	

For the Middle Western States.

Ben Davis	Hubbardston	Rome Beauty
Jonathan	York Imperial	Grimes Golden

If we were going to add any suggestions to Prof. Van Deman's lists for commercial planting, it would be to recommend Oldenburg and Gravenstein for fall and Ingram and Sutton for winter, as we have great confidence in the merits of these varieties.

Complete List of all the Apples we grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Early Harvest	Red Astrachan	Tetofsky
Early Strawberry	Red June	Williams
Golden Sweet	Sweet Bough	Yellow Transparent
Primate		

AUTUMN

Alexander	Jersey Sweet	Rambo
Autumn Strawberry	Jacobs Sweet	Red Bietigheimer
Chenango	Longfield	Walter Pease
Fall Pippin	Maiden Blush	Wealthy
Gravenstein	Oldenburg (Duchess)	Wolf River
Haas		

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth)	Hubbardston	Rome Beauty
Black Twig)	Hurlburt	Rolfe
Arkansas Black	Ingram	Red Canada
Arkansas Beauty	Jonathan	Smith (Cider)
Bailey Sweet	King (Tompkins Co.)	Smokehouse
Belle d Boskoop	Mann	Salome
Baxter	McIntosh	Seeknofurther
Baldwin	Magog	(Westfield)
Ben Davis	Northern Spy	Spitzenburg (Esopus)
Bismarck	Newtown	Stark
Clark's Orange	North Star	Sutton
Cooper's Market	Ontario	Tolman
Delaware Red	Pound Sweet	Twenty Ounce
Fallawater	Pumpkin Sweet	Walbridge
Fameuse	Porter	Wagner
Gano	Peck Pleasant	Winter Banana
Gilliflower	Pewaukee	Winesap
Grimes Golden	R. I. Greening	Walkers
Golden Russet	Roxbury Russet	Yellow Belleflower
Gideon		York Imperial

CRABS

Gen. Grant
Hyslop
Large Red Siberian

Martha
Transcendent

Whitney
Van Wyck

Apple Descriptions of Our Own.

Prof. Van Deman described the varieties of apple that seemed to him most important, but there are other sorts in our list that we think are valuable and we desire to call attention to them by brief descriptions of our own.

FALL

Alexander. Is a very showy fall apple, but so much like the Wolf River that one description answers for both.

Walter Pease. A superb red fall apple of large size and excellent quality. It ripens in September and October. Good for the home garden.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous.

A well-known and useful sort. October to December.

Fameuse. (Snow apple.) Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white tender and delicious. One of the finest dessert fruits and valuable for market. November to January.

Pumpkin Sweet. A large round yellowish russet apple, sweet and rich. October and November.

WINTER

Arkansas. (Mammoth Black Twig.) Fruit large, dark red and handsome, and a long keeper. Valuable west and south.

Bismarck. A new apple from New Zealand. Large and handsome; color red on yellow ground, hardy and bears very young. Worth trying as a novelty.

Clark's Orange. An Ironclad from Wisconsin. Fruit medium to large, striped yellow and red, flesh white, juicy, subacid, good for dessert or cooking. November to January.

Esopus Spitzenburg. Large deep red with gray spots; flesh yellow crisp and excellent. Highly esteemed where known. Nov. to April.

Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet tinged with red. Flesh crisp, juicy and high flavored. Hardy and bears well. November to April.

Ingram. A medium size red and yellow apple of good quality, that has come out from cold storage in better condition than almost any other variety and brought high prices. The tree is a vigorous grower and is being largely planted in Missouri for commercial orchards. We think it worthy of extended trial.

Newtown. A celebrated American apple but only does well in a few localities.

ies. Don't plant extensively until satisfied that it will do well in your vicinity.

Mann. Medium to large, yellow with a shade of red where exposed. Tree hardy and upright, an annual and early bearer. Jan. to April.

McIntosh. Large, red, flesh white, tender and good. Tree vigorous and hardy, Nov. to Feb.

North Star. Medium to large. Red, good quality. Late keeper.

Ontario. Large, yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Good keeper and much esteemed in Canada

Pewaukee. A seedling from Oldenburg. Medium to large; striped yellow and red; flesh white, tender and good. Excellent for cold climates. Jan. to May.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; surface rough; greenish covered with russet. A great bearer and keeps till June.

Westfield Seeknofurther. Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted. Fruit excellent and always fair. Nov. to Feby.

Winter Banana. Comes highly recommended from Michigan on account of extra quality. It is worthy of trial.

PEARS.

PEARS FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly spreading as its value becomes better known. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds we would advise planting Dwarf trees.

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.

Good pears bring such high prices that planters can well afford to give the trees the thorough cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

As to varieties of Pear we have lived to see some remarkable and unexpected changes. In 1869 when we started in the Nursery business the leading variety grown was the White Doyenne. In a few years that was replaced as a leader by the Bartlett. This esteemed variety is still prominent but latterly has been crowded into second place by the Kieffer. Contrary to all our expectations and predictions the Kieffer is proving, to be the great money maker, and whole carloads seem to find ready sale in the city markets.



PEARS FOR PROFIT

We have never liked the quality of the Kieffer and except for canning would not recommend it to a friend to plant. Notwithstanding this prejudice we are compelled to admit that it is the most vigorous tree we grow, that it bears young, that it always gives fruit of high color and great beauty and that it sells more readily than fruits of much better quality, like Bartlett, Bosc, Clapps, Anjou, Seckel and Sheldon.

During the Centennial Exposition, William Parry of New Jersey was one of the judges on fruit exhibits. He there first saw the Kieffer, and being an enterprising nurseryman he at once recognized its merit. He arranged with us to grow some trees, and one year we budded 50,000 of this variety for him. We thought then that he was wild in his estimate as to its value, but experience has proven that he was right and we were wrong. We make this frank acknowledgment and now recommend Kieffer as a money making Pear. Had we appreciated the wisdom of Mr Parry's advice and planted a large orchard of Kieffer when it was first introduced, it would have by this time made us millionaires. For home and garden planting we would recommend some of the varieties of higher quality—descriptions of which are given below.



STANDARD PEARS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings.

BUDDED PEARS

We prefer budding rather than grafting for the Pear. We think it gives us a better root system, and ultimately a better tree



PRUNING AND SPRAYING

The Pear like the apple needs careful and intelligent pruning and spraying. While these seem to be hardships, yet in many ways they are blessings. There will always be a large percentage of planters who will not find time to perform these essential duties, and therefore the cream of the market will always fall to the few who are persistent and thorough culturists. It is another illustration of the survival of the fittest.

**STAND-
ARDS vs.
DWARFS**

Standard Pears come into bearing more slowly than Dwarfs, but they last longer, trees grow much larger, and are of a more permanent character. They like a good stiff clay soil and when planted on congenial ground they make magnificent trees.



DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

The lists are arranged in the order of ripening.

Ete. (Doyenne d') Very small, yellow sweet.

Tyson. Medium size, yellow with red cheek, excellent quality.

Wilder Early. Medium size, greenish yellow, fair quality.

Manning Elizabeth. Small, good quality, dependable bearer.

Clapp. (Favorite) Large yellow, with red cheek. Strong grower.

Osband. (Summer) Medium size, good bearer.

Howell. Medium size, rich yellow, tender, delicious flavor.

Flemish Beauty. Large, greenish yellow, with red cheek. Very sweet.

Belle Lucrative. Medium size, rich color, and high quality.

Boussock. (Doyenne) Large and of excellent flavor.

Bartlett. The best of all pears for general use.

Seckel. Small, but the richest in quality of all pears.

Buffum. Small, russet, rich flavor, sure bearer.

Clairgeau. Large, attractive in color, fair quality.

Onondaga. Large, rich yellow, good quality.

Sheldon. Medium to large, russet, rich quality.

Louise Bonne. (de Jersey) Medium size, high color, and sweet flavor.

Bosc. (Beurre) Large russet, very rich and sweet.

Angouleme. (Duchess d') Large, good quality, productive, late fall, very desirable as a dwarf. One of the most profitable

Anjou. (Beurre de) Large, greenish, good quality.

Lawrence. Medium size, greenish, high flavor, about the best winter pear,

Krull. Much like Lawrence, succeeds well.

Kieffer. (Hybrid) The business pear of America. Poor quality, but great bearer.

Easter. (Beurre) Large, very late, high quality.

Winter Nelis. Medium size, rich sweet flavor, keeps late.

Commercial list of Pears recommended by Prof. Van Deman

**BARTLETT,
ANJOU,**

**SECKEL,
KIEFFER,**

**BOSC,
DWARF ANGOULEME**

Complete List of all the Pears we grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Brandywine
Bloodgood
Clapp
Dearborn
Ete. (Doyenne'd)

Early Harvest
Giffard
Koonce
Lawson
Manning Elizabeth

Madeleine
Osband
Petite Marguerite
Tyson
Wilder Early

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess)	Eastern Belle	Le Conte
Bartlett	Flemish Beauty	Louise Bonne
Belle Lucrative	Frederick Clapp	Lincoln Coreless
Bessiemanka	Garber's	Onondaga
Bosc	Goodale	Rutter
Boussock	Hardy	Seckel
Baronne de Mello	Howell	Sheldon
Bar-Seckel	Hoosic	Superfin
Buffum	Idaho	Vermont Beauty
Clairgeau	Indian Queen	Worden Seckel
Diel	Japan Golden Russet	

WINTER

Anjou	Jones	Mt. Vernon.
Duchess d' Bordeaux	Kieffer	Pt. Drouard
Easter (Beurre)	Krull	Vicar
Josephine d' Malines	Lawrence	Winter Nelis

Pear Descriptions of Our Own.

In addition to the varieties described by Prof. Van Deman, we wish to call attention to a few other sorts as follows, arranged in order of ripening.

Madeleine. One of earliest fine Pears; ripe last of July and first of August; melting and sweet. Tree a good grower and productive.

Brandywine. Fruit medium, color yellow russet, juicy, tree an upright, vigorous grower and productive. Season August.

Giffard. (Beurre Giffard) An excellent variety; medium, greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Slender growth, healthy and very productive. August.

Marguerite. (Petite) Medium size fruit; color greenish yellow with brownish cheek, flesh fine and of first quality. A vigorous and upright grower, and an early and prolific bearer. Finest Pear of its season and worthy of special attention. Ripens last of August.

Koonce. A very handsome medium to large size fruit, quality very good. Vigorous grower. Ripens early.

Garbers. Much resembles Kieffer in its habit of growth and appearance, but it ripens earlier and is a valuable market fruit. Especially desirable to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer.

Idaho. Color bright golden yellow, with a fine red cheek; good flavor, rich and melting. September in Idaho.

Superfin. (Beurre) Fruit large, very juicy, melting, with a rich, sub-acid flavor. A valuable pear for any use. Tree a good grower. Ripens in October.

Hardy. (Beurre Hardy) Fruit of good size; cinnamon russet; melting and fine; tree a good bearer, and vigorous grower. One of the best. October.

Japan Golden Russet. The handsomest foliage of any pear grown. Suitable for lawn planting as an ornamental. Fruit resembles medium size russet apples, and hangs in clusters on long stems. Bears very early. Excellent for planting with the Kieffer as a fertilizer.

Vermont Beauty. Medium size, yellow, covered with red on sunny side. Ripens a little later than Seckel. Tree hardy, vigorous, an abundant and annual bearer. October and November.

Worden Seckel. Claimed to be an improvement on the Seckel, in that it keeps better, is larger and more beautiful.

Vicar. Large size, long, rich yellow when fully ripe; very vigorous and bountiful bearer. One of the best for general cultivation. November to January.

Josephine d' Malines. Medium to large roundish, pale straw colored, flesh rose colored, buttery, juicy and sweet. A fine keeper and very productive.

President Drouard. A French variety, highly recommended for its rich flavor and good keeping qualities. Fruit large and handsome, melting and juicy with a delicious perfume. A vigorous grower and a famous keeper. Season March to May.

DWARF PEARS.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Angers Quince.

PLANTING PRUNING AND FRUITING

Dwarf Pears are the result of budding Pears on quince stocks, and they must be planted **SUFFICIENTLY DEEP** to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince from 4 to 6 inches. The soil should be made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off the trees each spring. Under this treatment Dwarf Pears are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than a foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of 3 or 4 feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the branch. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place them in a dry cellar to ripen.



TESTING VARIETIES

The season of 1899 we carried over a block of two year Dwarfs and pruned them according to above directions. The result was that on these little three year trees, in the Nursery rows, we had Bartletts, Clapps, Duchess, Louise Bonne, Kieffers, Doyenne d' Ete by the bushel. And our Beurre Clairgeau were a sight to behold. They produced an immense quantity of the finest specimens and highest color that we ever saw.



BUSINESS PEARS

Dwarfs come into bearing so much sooner than Standards, that for commercial orchard planting they are very desirable. For this purpose we especially recommend the Duchess d'Angouleme. It is a noble fruit, and there are many orchards of this variety in Western New York that annually produce fine revenues to their owners.



LONG LIVED DWARFS

It is generally supposed that the Dwarf is a comparatively short lived tree, but we have recently had a visit with the Hon. Eli Taylor of Genesee county this state, who tells us that his first Duchess orchard was planted in 1867, and that a second orchard which we sold him in 1875 are both still in prime condition and bore this year fine crops of fruit.

The above facts will be interesting to those, who contemplate planting commercial Pear Orchards.

Complete list of all the varieties of Dwarf Pear we grow.

Angouleme	Flemish Beauty	Mount Vernon
Anjou	Howell	Pt. Drouard
Bartlett	Idaho	Seckel
Buffum	Kieffer	Tyson
Clapp	Koonce	Vicar
Clairgeau	Krull	Vermont Beauty
Ete	Lincoln Coreless	Wilder Early
	Louise Bonne	

For descriptions of varieties and season of ripening see Standard Pears.

PLUMS.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobolan Plum Seedlings.

SOIL TREAT- MENT AND VARIETIES

On strong clay soil the Plum grows most thriftily, and suffers least from "curculio" and "black-knot." Like all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

By early spraying and giving a little extra care there is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of curculio. Immediately after the trees have blossomed, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches; then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of delicious Plums, and well repay the little daily attention given. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning.

For commercial Plum Orchards, we recommend either very early or very late sorts. They always command better prices than the mid-season varieties, which are on the market when there is a glut of other fruits.



JAPAN SORTS ❁ ❁

The Japan varieties, which have been introduced in recent years are proving very valuable acquisitions. They have now been tested sufficiently to demonstrate their value and to satisfy us they are here to stay. Some of them will grow as much in one year as the strongest European kinds will in two years. And yet we occasionally find people with the erroneous idea that the Japans must be top-worked on European sorts. Of course if you have an orchard of undesirable or unprofitable European kinds then it would be well to top-work them but not otherwise.



TESTING VARIETIES

This year we have fruited a great number of Japan and European Plums in our four and five year blocks.

We had Arch Duke, Beauty of Naples, Burbank, Coe's Golden, Diamond, Grand Duke, Lombard, Monarch, Monroe, Pond's Seedling, Reine Claude, Victoria and many of the older sorts and we were glad to find that there were no mixtures in our blocks and that the stock was all true to name. In getting new varieties we always feel that there is some uncertainty until we have fruited the trees ourselves—and we leave some trees standing until they reach bearing age for that purpose; but for transplanting we recommend one and two year plums as being the most desirable ages.



YORK STATE PRUNES

For commercial purposes we think highly of the Grand Duke, Monarch, and German Prune. This latter name covers so many different strains of Prune, that the term York State Prune has been applied to a strain which we introduced some years ago. It was a seedling from German Prunes brought here by Germans from the old country. It is a much more vigorous tree than the parent and its fruit commands excellent prices. Some years ago we sold an orchard of this variety to M. N. Cook, Esq., of South Byron, New York. He is a thorough culturist, sprays his trees, takes care of all stung fruit, and has altogether one of the best kept and finest orchards we have ever seen. It would well repay any one interested in plum culture to make a day's journey to this Orchard and see it in full fruiting.

Upon one occasion Mr. Elisha Moody, the well-known Nurseryman and Orchardist of Lockport, New York, answered an inquiry as to the advisability of planting a Prune orchard by saying, "If I was sure of living a hundred years, I should certainly do so." That advice may have been good as to the German Prunes then grown in the Nurseries, owing to the lateness with which they came into

bearing, but it is not true of the improved strain which we are now growing. Mr. Cook's orchard has been in bearing for many years and is giving him full crops annually.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

JAPANESE.

Red June. The very best of the very early varieties, medium size, fair quality.

Berger. (Strawberry.) Very early, but very small, and only fair in quality.

Abundance. Medium to large, purplish, good quality, enormous bearer.

Hale. Good size, reddish yellow, good quality.

Wickson. Large, purplish red, very good quality.

Burbank. Large, reddish yellow, beautiful, good flavor, reliable.

Satsuma. Large, dark purple, flesh liver color; superior for preserving; tardy bearer, very late in ripening.

EUROPEAN.

Approximate only as to dates of ripening, the majority being of the same season.

Lombard. Small, purple, good quality when fully ripe, an enormous bearer, vigorous tree, rots badly.

Washington. Very large, yellow, fine quality, vigorous tree and healthy foliage.

Golden Drop. Large, yellow, good flavor, one of the old standards.

Bradshaw. (Niagara.) Large, oval, brilliant reddish purple, healthy and productive, one of the best for market and garden use.

Imperial Gage. (Green Gage.) Medium size, round, green, rich, sweet flavor, for family use.

Giant. (Prune.) One of Luther Burbank's productions; very large, oval, purple, fair quality.

Grand Duke. Large, oval, dark purple, firm flesh, good quality, very healthy foliage, slow grower, very late.

Arch Duke. Very similar to the above, and like it, a great market plum.

York State. Large, oblong, purple, very solid flesh, one of the best of the German Prune type.

Arctic. Small, very dark purple, quality poor, very hardy in tree. Good only for the cold regions.

DAMSONS.

French. Large for this type of plum, dark coffee color, foliage very healthy.

Shropshire. Very healthy, small, very dark purplish blue, fair quality, drops its foliage easily.

AMERICAN.

Wild Goose. Medium size, oval, bright red, needs pollenizing by other varieties.

Weaver. Medium size, roundish oblong, purplish red, sweet when fully ripe.

PROF. VAN DEMAN

recommends the following list for commercial orchard planting.

Abundance
Bradshaw

Burbank
York State

Grand Duke
French Damson

Complete List of all the Plums we grow.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Abundance
Burbank
Berger (Strawberry)

Berckmans
Hale
Orient

Red June
Satsuma
Willard
Wickson

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC PLUMS.

Arch Duke	Imperial Gage	Reine Claude
Bradshaw	Jefferson	Saratoga
Beauty of Naples	Lincoln	Shipper's Pride
Coe's Golden Drop	Lombard	Shrop Damson
Diamond	Monarch	Spaulding
Duane's Purple	McLaughlin	Stanton
Empire	Moore's Arctic	Smith's Orleans
French Damson	Niagara	Tatge
Fellenburg	Princes Yellow Gage	Victoria
Field	Prince of Wales	Washington
General Hand	Prunus Simoni	Weaver
Geuii	Purple Egg	Wild Goose
German Prune	Pond's Seedling	Yellow Egg
Giant Prune	Quackenboss	York State Prune
Grand Duke	Red Egg	

Plum Descriptions of Our Own.

In addition to the varieties described by Prof. Van Deman, we wish to call attention to a few other sorts as follows.

JAPAN

Burbank. This we consider to be the business Japan Plum. Bears annually, but should be thinned to give it size.

Willard. An early sort but nearly worthless, because of poor quality.

Wickson. Is a magnificent plum, both in size and quality. It is criticised because of its shy bearing, but we believe if so planted that it can be fertilized by Burbank it will give satisfactory results. We recommend it highly.

EUROPEAN

Beauty of Naples. Medium size, color light yellow, remarkably sweet and good. Needs thinning to get size.

Diamond. Large, dark purple, attractive, very productive. Season late. Good for market.

Fellenberg. (French or Italian Prune) A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

Field. A seedling of Bradshaw, but ripening ten days earlier. It has the same large size and color.

German Prune. See York State Prune.

Geuii. Medium size, dark purple, good bearer, tree hardy and prolific. Mid-season.

Lincoln. Is a large reddish purple plum, even larger than Bradshaw and more showy. While its season does not justify unlimited planting for commercial purposes, yet its great size and beauty, will always make it sell. Middle of August.

Monarch. Another English novelty recently introduced. Fruit very large, roundish, oval, dark purplish-blue, very valuable. A little latter than Grand Duke.

Pond's Seedling. Fruit oval, bright red; very large. In bad season the fruit is inclined to rot.

Red Egg. (Red Magnum Bonum) Large red; fine flesh; sub acid. Sept.

Reine Claude de Bayav. Large, nearly round; pale yellow, marked with red, juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer. September. It is rather a slender grower and for commercial purposes would do well top-worked on orchard trees of some strong growing kind.

Saratoga. This is the same as Lombard.

Shipper's Pride. A hardy productive sort, fruit large, color dark purple. First to middle of Sept.

Tatge. New. Originated in Iowa. It is of Lombard type, of dark color, an early bearer. We recommend it for cold climates.

Yellow Egg. Large size; yellow; excellent for canning. Middle of August.

York State Prune. Or Large German Prune. This strain originated from a seedling of an imported German Prune but with larger fruit. Tree vigorous with good foliage. Excellent quality and good for drying. We recommend it.

CHERRIES.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French

Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry Seedlings.

WHERE TO PLANT

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of fruit trees, and very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so desirable.

We divide cherries into three classes—Sweet, Sour and Dukes. The first being strong and vigorous growers, with large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, never attaining so large a size; are more hardy and less liable to get injured by bursting the bark. They generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful dwarfs.



WHAT TO PLANT

The Cherry can be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and their fruit commands a high price in the market.

The Large Montmorency and Montmorency Ordinaire are proving especially valuable for the canneries, but other sour sorts like Early Richmond, English Morello and May Duke are very desirable. In sweet kinds we think very highly of the Windsor and Schmidt's Bigarreau, for northern latitudes and of the Early La Maurie for the far south. The Cherry has fewer enemies than most fruits, and as the demand for canning has increased the crops have proven to be very valuable.



SAN JOSE SCALE

We are told that the San Jose Scale very rarely infests the cherry, but as there has never been any scale in our Nurseries, or indeed in this county, we have not had opportunity for any personal observation in this direction, and the above statement is made from the Experiment Station reports.



FRUIT IN THE NURSERY

This year we fruited many varieties of Cherries standing in the Nursery rows. They were trees four and five years old from the bud, and simply loaded with fruit. The Dyehouse, Large Montmorency and English Morello gave us the most fruit, and it was all sold in the local market at remunerative prices. We are glad to say that we found no mixtures in varieties, and that we are growing the very best strains of the different varieties named.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

For convenience, cherries are divided into three classes—Sour, Sweet and Dukes.

SOUR

Richmond. Medium size, oblate, red, early and regular bearer.

Dyehouse. Almost identical with Richmond.

Montmorency. Medium size, oblate, pale red, very productive.

Philippe. Medium size, dark red, best quality, most reliable bearer.

English Morello. Medium size, reddish black, rich flavor, very reliable.

Wragg. Said to be the same as English Morello.

SWEET

Early Purple. Small, heart shaped, purplish, good quality, very early.

Tartarian. Large, heartshaped, black, sweet, very rich, reliable.

Rockport. Large, roundish heart shaped, bright red, flesh firm, very sweet, one of the best.

Black Eagle. Large, heart shaped, black, excellent flavor, does not rot badly.

Wood. (Governor) Large, heart shaped, yellow with red cheek, rapid grower.

Napoleon. Large, heart shaped, yellow with red cheek, pleasant flavor.

Downer. Medium size, heart shaped, bright red, late, dependable.

Windsor. Large, roundish red, excellent flavor, one of the very best.

DUKES

May Duke. Medium size, roundish heart shaped, red, old reliable variety.

Choisey. Medium size, round, amber color, very best quality.

Hortense. Large, heart shaped, red mottled, one of the best of this class.

Late Duke. Large heart shaped, dark red, delicious flavor.

PROF. VAN DEMAN

recommends the following list for commercial orchard planting.

Richmond
English Morello

Tartarian
Montmorency

May Duke
Windsor

Complete List of all the Cherries we Grow.

SWEET SORTS

Black Tartarian
Black Heart
Black Eagle
Centennial
Coe's Transparent
Downer's Late Red
Dikeman

Early LaMaurie
Early Purple
Elton
Elkhorn
Gov. Wood
Healy
Ida

Knight's Early Black
Mercer
Napoleon
Rockport Bigarreau
Schmidt's Bigarreau
Windsor
Yellow Spanish

SOUR SORTS

Bay State
Belle Magnifique
Belle d' Choisey
Brusseler Braun
Dyehouse
Empress Eugenie

English Morello
Early Richmond
Late Duke
Lieb
Large Montmorency
Louis Philippe
May Duke

Montmorency Ordinaire
Olivet
Ostheime
Royal Duke
Wragg
Reine Hortense

Cherry Descriptions of Our Own.

Prof. Van Deman described the varieties of Cherry that seemed to him most important, but we wish to call attention to a few other sorts.

SWEET CHERRIES.

Black Heart. Fruit medium size, deep black, tender, juicy and rich. Early in July.

Centennial. A new California Cherry, said to be a seedling of Napoleon, which it resembles.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; pale amber: End of June.

Dikeman. A dark colored late sweet variety, introduced by S. D. Willard who furnished us buds.

Mercer. Fruit large; color dark red, almost black when ripe; quality excel-

lent for table or canning. Ripens early but hangs long on the tree.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Very large, heart shaped; quality excellent: ripens late. A valuable variety. S. D. Willard says in *American Gardening* "Schmidt's Bigarreau and Windsor as sweets I regard as more profitable than any other grown."

Yellow Spanish. An early yellow Cherry with bright red cheek; flesh firm; juicy, rich, and high flavored.

SOUR CHERRIES.

Brusseler Braun. A dark colored, very late sour sort. It comes to us from the Geneva Experiment Station, and is recommended by them as being worthy of extended trial, wherever a late cherry is desired. It is a vigorous grower.

Empress Eugenie. Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; productive.

Montmorency Ordinaire. A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger than

Richmond and ten days later. Very prolific and hardy.

Olivet. Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vinous.

Ostheim. A hardy Russian cherry, that is especially adapted to cold climates. Dark red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. July.

Royal Duke. One of the finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.



PEACHES.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings.

CULTURE AND PRUNING

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees the ground must be kept clean and mellow. the trees pruned annually, and examined twice each year for borers, whose presence will be known by the gum. Within the last few years immense commercial peach orchards have been planted in Georgia, West Virginia and Michigan. But notwithstanding these plantings there seems to be an almost unlimited market for good *home grown* fruit. To be in absolute perfection the peach must ripen on the tree, and this gives a great advantage to growers for the home market. Large fruit, with high color, graded uniformly, and packed attractively, will always bring good returns for the money and labor invested.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Arranged in order of ripening.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, fine quality, of Chinese type.

Triumph. Medium size, yellow, fair quality.

Alexander. Medium size, red and white, only fair quality, semi-cling.

Early Rivers. Large, pale red over white ground, good flavor, very tender in flesh, family use only.

Mountain Rose. Medium size, red and white, very showy, good quality.

Early York. Medium size, red and white, high quality.

Elberta. Large, yellow and red, handsome, fine quality, the most popular market peach.

Barnard. Medium size, yellow and red, beautiful, delicious quality.

Reeves. Large, yellow and red, rich quality.

Foster. Large, yellow and red, fine quality.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow and red, good quality, an old standard.

Stump. Large, red and white, excellent quality, reliable.

Oldmixon Free. Large, red and white, best quality, an old standard.

Fitzgerald. Large, yellow and red, one of the most dependable kinds.

Salway. Large, yellow and red, rich in both color and quality.

Lemon Cling. Large, clear yellow, fine quality.

Smock. Large, yellow, fair quality, a popular canning peach.

Wonderful. Large, yellow, similar to Smock.

Small Fruit Department.

GRAPES.

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few Grapes. They thrive admirably everywhere. The soil should be made rich and mellow and the vines planted in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The fruit should be thinned in order to insure the best results.

RED OR AMBER

Agawam. (Rogers No. 15) Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer.

Brighton. One of the best reds. Flesh rich, sweet and quality about equal to Delaware, and ripening with that variety, vine productive and vigorous, but in some localities subject to mildew.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; of a coppery red color; requires favored soils and localities and a long season to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Delaware. One of the finest grapes. Vine is rather a slender grower but perfectly hardy in this climate. Bunches

small and compact, quality of the best and should be in every garden. Ripens early.

Salem. (Rogers No. 53) Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord.

Vergennes. Bunch of medium size; very large, flesh quite pulpy but not rich. Ripens with Concord. Keeps well.

Wyoming Red. Extra early red sort, resembling Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red.

BLACK

Campbell's Early. A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and handsome. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy.

Concord. A large handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton. Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thick. Quality good. Large showy grape. Season medium.

Early Ohio. Very early, hardy and productive. Color black, smaller than

Concord and firm in texture. Good shipping sort.

Hartford. Hardy, profuse bearer, of fair quality. Very early.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens with Hartford.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large, larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor.

Wilder. (Rogers No. 4) Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord.

WHITE

Diamond. Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.

Green Mountain. New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long,

compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being 3 weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara. Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berry large; skin thin but tough; color pale yellow when fully ripe, with thin white bloom. It is tender, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. Probably most valuable white grape cultivated.

CURRENTS.

Ripening just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the Currant. It is a good and healthful table fruit and of great value in making wine and jelly.

Plant in rows 4 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, in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant-worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat the process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

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

Fay's Prolific. Red, very large and fine. Gives immense bunches.

La Versailles. Very large; red, bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. Very productive.

North Star. Red, hardy, but only recommended for far north.

Red Cross. A fine new red Currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black. Fruit large, of superior quality; vigorous and enormously productive.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red, and of the highest quality.

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 distinct from White Dutch in habit. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

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, both for home use and market. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew. Plant in good, rich soil, and give liberal dressing of manure each season.

Judging from our experience here, we are inclined to recommend most strongly the Downing and Red Jacket. They give us better results on our soil than do the English sorts. Still we know there are localities where the English varieties succeed admirably, and in those cases the fruit is superb.

Columbus. A new American sort of largest size, of greenish yellow color, and excellent quality. It is vigorous, productive and free from mildew.

Downing. An American sort. Fruit twice as large as Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family or market.

Houghton. A vigorous American sort; very productive and free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender and good.

Industry. Large; oval; dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety, it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remar-

kably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. The best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Pearl. One of the most prolific, free from mildew, large and of first quality. One of the best American sorts.

Red Jacket. A prolific and hardy American seedling, with large, smooth fruit of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory beside all the leading varieties, and so far is the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Smith's Improved. One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as Raspberries. If properly grown and successional varieties are chosen, this fruit extends over a very considerable period, and affords a steady income from marketing.

Those living near towns where the market is not well supplied with blackberries, will find good berries, readily salable, at remunerative prices. We would not hesitate to advise any person of horticultural tastes to plant blackberries for the home market.

Agawam. Of medium size, jet black, sweet and melting. Plant hardy. A fine early sort.

Ancient Briton. Medium size, melting, without core. One of the best. Hardy and prolific.

Early Harvest. Extremely early, very prolific. Hardy and reliable.

Eldorado. New; medium size, quality good; plant hardy and productive.

Erie. Large, high quality, very vigorous and early.

Iceberg. One of Luther Burbank's novelties from California. Berries white and transparent. It comes highly recommended and endorsed.

Kittatinny. Large, sweet, ripens

gradually, one of the best. Requires protection in some localities.

Lawton. An old reliable late sort, excellent when fully ripe.

Rathbun. New, extra large size, fine quality. It is well recommended.

Snyder. Medium size, extremely hardy, very productive. Excellent for home and market.

Taylor. As hardy as Snyder, large, and of excellent quality.

Wachusett Thornless. Of fair size and excellent quality. Almost free from thorns and fairly productive.

Wilson Junior. Large; sweet and good as soon as colored. Ripens early. Plant hardy.

RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting.

RED SORTS.

Columbian. Fruit very large, dark red, bordering on purple, of the Schaffer type. Plant is unusually strong and very productive. Not of high quality, but is a great producer and good seller.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the market.) Medium to large; rich crimson; firm and good. Plant hardy. One of the best market sorts.

Loudon. Large, dark crimson, good

quality, hardy, fine shipper. One of the best.

Mariboro. Very early, red, hardy and productive. Good shipper.

Miller's Red. Bright red, good for garden or market. Perfectly hardy.

Shaffer's Colossal. Nearly purple, hardy and late. Sub-acid flavor but much esteemed in some localities.

YELLOW SORT.

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's

Orange, the finest-flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes.

BLACKCAP VARIETIES.

Cumberland. Said to be the largest black raspberry known. It has been quite thoroughly tested for the past few seasons, and is highly recommended. It is said to be larger than Gregg, a little earlier than that variety and quite its equal in quality. Hardy and productive.

Eureka. One of the earliest. Large size; superior quality, and an excellent market sort. Very hardy, healthy and productive.

Gregg. For many years the leading standard market sort. Large size, firm, very productive.

Kansas. A valuable second early variety. Large, handsome and excellent. Very hardy and productive. One of the best.

Munger. A new late variety, that is claimed to be very large and productive.

Ohio. Hardy and good, excellent market sort. Much esteemed for drying. Early.

Souhegan. Large, extra early, good bearer.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. They respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture, plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. By giving the plants hill culture, and keeping the runners well cut, it is astonishing how many beautiful specimens can be picked from a small bed.

No Strawberries from the markets are so appetizing as those grown at home. If you plant out a small bed and see how quick and satisfactory the returns are, you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn or anything of that sort. This will keep the fruit clean, and prevent the ground from drying or baking and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

Where the winters are severe with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens will be of great service.

The varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect flowering kinds in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual or perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

SELECT VARIETIES

Brandywine. Season late, good grower, very productive, fruit large and of fine quality.

Bederwood. One of the best early sorts, and a very heavy bearer of good sized fruit; plant vigorous and very productive.

Bubach No. 5. (P) Fruit large and handsome, moderately firm and of fair quality; a profitable variety for near market. Mid-season.

Greenville. (P) Resembles Bubach, but is firmer and a better shipper, and plant is more vigorous. Fruit uniform in size, and of excellent quality. Very productive.

Chas. Downing. An old variety succeeding everywhere; plant very vigorous and productive, fruit very large. Mid-season.

Crescent. (P) Very prolific, even under neglect. A great cropper. Season early.

Cumberland. Fruit light color, very large and of uniform size. A grand berry for home use and nearby market. Does best on clay soil. Mid-season.

Gandy. Fruit large, very late and a good bearer.

Jessie. Very large, handsome, firm and of good quality, does well on heavy clay soil.

Marshall. Very large, roundish, dark, rich crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous and productive; season medium to late. One of the very best varieties for all purposes.

Michael's Early. Very early, medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm and of fair quality. Plant, a strong grower and good bearer.

Parker Earle. A splendid berry, uniformly large, with a glossy scarlet color and first class quality. Ripens just after Cumberland.

Sharpless. Very large and one of the best strawberries in cultivation. A good variety to grow in hills. Plant is very hardy.

Splendid. A strong and healthy grower, will do well where other kinds fail.

Warfield. (P) Of medium size and dark color, an excellent shipper. Plant a vigorous grower.

Wilson. The best canning and shipping berry known. Very largely planted.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is an exceptionally valuable tree, being a combination of both fruit and ornamental shade tree. For shade it is an unusually rapid grower and very hardy; and for fruit its season is extended, lasting for several months. It is especially valuable for planting in yards where chickens are kept, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout its long season.

Downing, (Downing's Everbearing) Tree very vigorous and productive, a rapid grower, and continuing long in bearing. Fruit large, blue black, juicy rich and sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

fine quality. Tree rapid growing, and perfectly hardy here. It bears delicious fruit from middle of July until Autumn.

Russian. Hardy rapid growing timber tree of great value; useful in silk culture. Fruit abundant, small and sweet.

New American. Fruit large and of

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well rotted manure. Give liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Barr's Mammoth. A large variety that is coming into popularity and is worthy of extended cultivation.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto. Of southern origin and has been planted in different parts of the country with good success. It is a good yielder, of even and regular growth; earlier than Conover's Colossal and of fine quality.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table-sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning.

Make the ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart.

Myatts Linnaeus. An early, tender plant, not in the least tough or stringy; of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest large red market variety.

Ornamental Department

Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubs.

In the settlement and development of a new country, it is inevitable that first thought should be given to the subduing of nature and the winning of bread.

Homes are built for shelter rather than beauty, and grounds are kept for utility rather than ornament. With age these conditions change, and our American cities especially are rapidly undergoing a horticultural evolution.



ORNA- MENTAL TREES FOR PLEASURE

Many gardens and lawns now show intelligent planning and care, and the public parks are becoming object lessons for the culture of a better taste in landscape gardening. While this is commendable and encouraging, yet we feel that progress is comparatively slow, and that we would like to do all we can to hasten the day when every American home shall be surrounded by beautiful grounds, each having an individuality of its own, but all contributing to the general beauty and adornment of our home life. No place is too small for a bit of lawn, and a well kept green sward is always wonderfully attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

Should there be unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by groupings of evergreens and high foliated trees. There is unlimited opportunity for gratifying individual tastes in this direction, and when successful, the planter's pride in his home will be vastly increased. He will feel that it is part of himself. That he has created it, and that it is one of the joys of his life.



ORNA- MENTAL TREES FOR PROFIT

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

We devote many acres to the growing of ornamentals and always have fine specimens to show visitors. If you are in doubt as to what you want, come and see the trees growing, and it will help you to a decision. Or if you cannot come then write us and we will give you the benefit of our suggestions.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

Ash, White. A well known native forest tree.

Beech, European. A beautiful tree attaining a height of fifty to sixty feet.

Beech. Purple leaved ; beautiful purple foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have.

Birch, European White. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

Catalpa, Speciosa. A hardy variety that comes from the west. Leaves large, heart-shaped ; blooms are large and showy ; it is an effective, tropical looking, lawn tree.

Catalpa, Teas Japan. Of spreading habit and a very profuse bloomer.

Elm, American White. A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

Horse Chestnut. A large, handsome tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance of white flowers in May, and it is wonderfully attractive.

Linden, American or Basswood. A rapid growing tree, with large leaves and very fragrant flowers.

Linden, European. Is pyramidal in form, has smaller leaves than the American variety but the flowers are fragrant and the tree attractive.

Maple, Ash leaved Maple or Box Elder. A very rapid grower, hardy, and much esteemed in the west. It will grow where many other varieties fail.

Maple, Norway. A large tree, with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

Maple, Silver leaved. Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. It is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome,

and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved. Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree.

Magnolia, Acuminata. A handsome pyramidal tree, growing to large size. Leaves are large and bluish green, flowers yellow tinted with purple.

Mountain Ash, American. A large tree with coarser foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries. :

Mountain Ash, European. A fine showy lawn tree ; covered from July till winter, with clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash, Oak leaved. Is a fine pyramidal lawn tree. Foliage bright green above and downy beneath.

Oak, Red. American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in fall.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple leaved Plum. Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental.

Poplar, Carolina. A magnificent tree for quick shade either for street planting, lawn or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. About fifteen years ago we planted some in a public park here and they are now forty feet high and very attractive trees. Where immediate results are wanted, we cannot too highly recommend it, even if it should be cut away when slower growing trees have reached a proper size.

Poplar, Lombardy. A well known variety from its tall spire like form.

Thorn, Double white. Has small double white flowers, very ornamental.

Thorn, Double Red. Is similar to the white except in the coloring of the flowers. They make a striking contrast when planted together.

Thorn, Paul's double scarlet. Flowers of bright carmine very beautiful.

Tulip Tree, or Whitewood. A fine native tree, leaves of glossy light green and tulip shaped flowers.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch, Cut leaved weeping. The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention. If you want something that is handsomer than your neighbors' and will give your place a distinctive character of its own, then plant a Cut Birch. Keep the leaders well pruned back for the first few years until the head rounds out into symmetrical shape. It is a common but foolish mistake to say that this tree will not bear pruning.

Elm, Camperdown. Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads

out horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop to the ground. It is very striking and ornamental.

Mountain Ash, Weeping. This drooping tree is very effective when covered with bright scarlet berries.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive.

Willow, Kilmarnock. This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage and is very ornamental.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Small sizes should be set nine inches apart. Larger sizes eighteen inches apart. Honey Locust and Osage Orange set in double rows about nine inches apart.

Arbor Vitæ, American. Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge.

Honey Locust. Is hardy, vigorous, and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge.

Norway Spruce. Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape.

Osage Orange. Makes a good hedge

south and west but not quite hardy here.

Privet, California. For hedge purposes where an Evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form. It branches close to the ground and will adorn any lawn. We give it unqualified recommendation.

NUT TREES.

PLANT NUT TREES INSTEAD OF NUTS

Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Many varieties are now grafted and we describe a few in our list below.

Almonds. Sweet hard shell 50c. each.

Almonds. Soft shell 50c. each.

Butternuts. Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor.

Chestnut, American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable.

Chestnut. Japan Mammoth. These fruit young, are very productive, large and attractive nuts of good quality. They have a bitter skin which should be removed before eating raw.

Chestnut, Spanish 50c. each. These ripen after the Japanese. In grafted varieties we have Numbo, Ridgley and Paragon at \$1.00 each.

Walnuts, American Black. These common native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized by most children of either large or small growth. We believe that plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

Walnuts, English. 50c. each. These are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in California in commercial orchards.

Walnuts, Japan. 75c. each. These come from the mountains of Japan and are said to be as hardy as Oaks and transplant as safely as Apples. They bear young and promise to be a valuable addition to our nut bearing trees.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in Aug. and Sep., when so few other shrubs are in blossom.

Barberry. Several varieties, very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter.

Calycanthus. (floridus) A desirable shrub with chocolate colored flowers, with a very agreeable odor.

Deutzia In variety. These are very hardy with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers. Blooms latter part of June.

Eleagnus, longipes. From Japan. Is very ornamental. Is covered in July with bright red berries of large size.

Fringe. Purple or Smoke Tree. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe that covers the whole surface of the plant during midsummer.

Fringe. White. A shrub having drooping white flowers with fringe like petals.

Hydrangea. P. G. A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom.

Hydrangea. Tree Form. For growing in tree form this is one of the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the

first season of planting and an abundance of them. It attracts universal admiration and we cannot recommend it too highly.

Honeysuckle. Tartarian upright. In various shades of white, red and pink.

Lilac. White, Purple and Persian. They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs.

Quince. Japan. Bright scarlet flowers in early spring.

Snowball. Japan. Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers.

Snowball. Common. A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Spireas. In variety. These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We have various shades of white, rose color and dark crimson flowers. We especially recommend Van Houttei, which is perhaps the finest variety grown.

Syringa or Mock Orange. A hardy valuable shrub producing a great profusion of white flowers in June.

Weigela. In variety. Blooms after Lilacs, various shades of white and rose colored flowers.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. After long experience and repeated failures, we have at last found methods for handling and packing evergreens, that reduces the risk of transplanting to a minimum. We only send out fresh dug fibrous rooted plants, and we allow no exposure to the roots whatever.

We recommend spring planting for Evergreens.

Arbor-Vitæ. American. One of the finest evergreens for Hedge or single specimens, very hardy and can be sheared into any shape.

Balsam Fir. A hardy rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid.

Irish Juniper. A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green, very desirable.

Pine. Austrian. A robust, hardy, rapid growing pine, very valuable for this country.

Pine. Scotch. Also hardy and valuable with silver green foliage.

Spruce. Norway. One of the handsomest evergreens, beautiful for lawn or may be used for hedge. Perfectly hardy.

SUMMER AND FALL FLOWERING Bulbs and Plants

GOLDEN GLOW FLOWER—*Rudbeckia Laciniata*.

Is new, perfectly hardy, grows from four to six feet in a season and blooms from July to September. The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and borne on long stems. They make a very effective bed and are desirable as cut flowers.

Dahlias. Fine Assortment.

Gladiolus. Mixed Sorts.

Tuberose. Pearl and Double Italian.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Ampelopsis. (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper) Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Japan Ivy.) Clings closely to brick or stone, and forms a dense covering of green, changing to crimson in Autumn. This is a magnificent climber and cannot be too

highly recommended for use on brick and stone walls.

Bignonia. Radicans or trumpet vine.

Honeysuckle. In variety.

Wistaria. Chinese Purple, fine for trellises.

Wistaria. Chinese White, fine for trellises.

CLEMATIS

Clematis or Virgin's Bower. These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.

WHITE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Duchess of Edinburg. Fine, double white, large.

Henryi. Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.

Miss Bateman. The earliest white

sort. May and June.

Paniculata. Rank grower, and has a profusion of single white flowers, delightfully fragrant.

PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Jackmanni. A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis.

Madame Edouard Andre. Single. The most desirable red sort.

Ramona. Lavender blue; single; very large and fine.

ROSES

This Queen of Flowers is deservedly becoming more and more popular every year, and with reasonable care every lover of flowers can have an abundance of blooms from June till October. Our Hardy Roses are all grown in the open air, and are strong, 2-year plants, that will give plenty of flowers the first season. The Rose likes a deep, well-enriched soil, but needs plenty of sunlight and air. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties, but can supply many sorts not described.

HYBRID

PERPETUAL

ROSES

growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of

It is not the object of this catalog to give such minute and technical instruction as would be required by an enthusiastic amateur in Rose growing. He will find plenty of text-books giving this information. Our object is to offer some suggestions to the busy millions who have no time to devote to expert gardening. We therefore recommend herein only such varieties as are free bloomers, hardy of constitution, and will give quick and satisfactory results for the money and time invested. Whoever purchases and plants any of the varieties listed below will get enough results the first season to amply repay him for all the trouble taken.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant, one of the best.

Clothilde Soupert. Medium size; produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business Roses.

Coquette des Alps. White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; full and fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; very large; free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry carmine, richly shaded with maroon.

Very fragrant and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, blooms in wonderful abundance, early in the season. It is entirely hardy and in every way suitable for cemetery planting.

Mrs. John Laing. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant. Blooms from early in the season until late autumn. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; and by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson. One of the darkest in cultivation and in every way a splendid rose.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant.

Perpetual White. Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose, medium size, good in bud and flower.

Salet. Light rose; large and full; a perpetual bloomer.

TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Bride. A superb white tea, very fragrant.

La France. Delicate silvery pink, very large and fragrant.

Meteor. Dark velvety crimson, very double and perfect.

Perle des Jardines. A rich shade of yellow; fragrant one of the best.

CLIMBING ROSES

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers. We want to call special attention to those new climbers, the Crimson and Yellow Ramblers. These sorts have been now thoroughly tried and are giving universal satisfaction.

Baltimore Belle. Nearly white, very double.

Crimson Rambler. A new Japanese Rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A superb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. We recommend it to every planter.

Queen of the Prairie. red, blooms in clusters.

Yellow Rambler. The hardiest yellow climbing Rose yet introduced.

Wichuriana or Memorial Rose. A Japan variety; it is a low trailing species, creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. Blooms in clusters throughout July. It is pure white with yellow stamens and very fragrant. Is valuable for covering banks and for use in cemeteries.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES

ON NURSERY STOCK

Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes	From Dansville, N. Y. to	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales	Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes	From Dansville N. Y. to	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales
\$.22½	Albany, N. Y.	\$1.00	\$1.24½	Little Rock, Ark.	5.60
.93	Atlanta, Ga.	3.40	.40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.80
1.44	Austin, Tex.	5.80	.93	Montgomery, Ala.	3.60
.79	Ashland, Wis.	3.20	.32	May's Landing, N. J.	1.60
.20	Binghamton, N. Y.	.60	.78	New Orleans, La.	4.40
.27½	Boston, Mass.	1.20	.25	New York, N. Y.	1.00
.25	Baltimore, Md.	1.40	.60	Nashville, Tenn.	2.80
1.59	Bismarck, N. D.	5.40	.80	Omaha, Neb.	3.20
.27½	Burlington, Vt.	2.00	.18	Olean, N. Y.	.60
.22	Cortland, N. Y.	.72	.25½	Oswego, N. Y.	.80
.35	Chicago, Ill.	1.60	.33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1.20
.23	Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	.35	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1.80
.31	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.40	.29	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.20
.42	Cheboygan, Mich.	2.88	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.20
.27½	Concord, N. H.	1.68	.25	Pittsburg, Pa.	1.20
.83	Columbia, S. C.	3.40	.27½	Providence, R. I.	1.80
.44	Charleston, W. Va.	1.80	.31½	Portland, Maine	2.00
.23	Dunkirk, N. Y.	.80	2.35	Portland, Oregon	11.20
.27	Detroit, Mich.	1.20	.25	Reading, Pa.	1.20
.75	Des Moines, Iowa	3.00	.52	Raleigh, N. C.	2.60
1.60	Denver, Col.	6.40	.38	Richmond, Va.	2.20
.25	Dover, N. J.	.80	.25	Scranton, Pa.	.72
.25	Easton, Pa.	.80	.75	St Paul, Minn.	3.20
.32	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1.60	2.35	San Francisco, Cal.	11.20
.38	Georgetown, Del.	2.24	.41	St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
.34	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.80	.27½	Springfield, Mass.	1.60
.25	Harrisburg, Pa.	1.20	.41	Springfield, Ill.	2.40
.27½	Hartford, Conn.	1.60	.25	Trenton, N. J.	1.20
.33	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.60	.27	Toledo, Ohio	1.20
.97	Jackson, Miss.	3.80	.25½	Utica, N. Y.	.80
.51	Jacksonville, Fla.	4.20	.25	Williamsport, Pa.	.80
.80	Kansas City, Mo.	3.20	.31	Washington, D. C.	1.60
.35	Louisville, Ky.	1.80	.27½	Worcester, Mass.	1.80

Any portion of 100 lbs. at above express rates, but no package forwarded for less than 35c. We rarely ship trees baled by freight, as the rate is much higher than in boxes.

Estimated Weight of Trees and Plants Boxed.

Trees, large size 5 to 7 feet, 250 to 300 lbs. per 100 trees
 Trees, medium size, 4½ to 6 feet, 200 to 250 lbs. per 100 trees
 Trees, small size, 4 to 5 feet, 150 to 200 lbs. per 100 trees
 Shrubs, Roses, etc., No. 1 sizes, 75 to 100 lbs. per 100 plants
 Grapes, Berries, etc., No. 1 sizes, 25 to 50 lbs. per 100 plants

It is impossible to give a more definite estimate, as some varieties weigh more than others, on account of the difference in the density of the wood growth. For instance a Peach tree would weigh less than a Pear tree of exactly the same size.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

This estimate is based on the weight of one hundred trees or upwards, as trees in smaller numbers will apparently weigh more since small boxes holding a few trees, weigh more proportionately than larger boxes holding more trees.

But the above will enable you to make a close estimate as to the freight rate on a given amount of stock.

The Railroads bill all small shipments as weighing 100 lbs. each, even though the actual weight be less.

Club Orders. If in want of trees why not canvass among your neighbors and get them to join you in a Club Order. By so doing you can get the benefit of our hundred or thousand rate while your neighbors would pay you the single and ten rate. This would only be a fair division if you spend time in canvassing for a club. In a combination shipment of this character, the freight rate per tree would be less for each purchaser and the stock would go through in prime condition. We can afford to make this offer because the boxing and handling would be so much cheaper than if each Order were packed separately.

No Agents. Remember, we employ no agents, are responsible only for orders sent us through the mail or delivered in person, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us other than is stated in our Club Order offer.

Extra Copies. Should you receive two copies of this catalog, please hand one to a neighbor interested in horticulture.

As to our standing in the Nursery business, and as to our responsibility and reliability we beg to offer the following

REFERENCES:

R. G. DUN, COMMERCIAL AGENCY
 BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY
 POSTMASTER AT DANVILLE, N. Y.
 JACKSON SANATORIUM, AT DANVILLE, N. Y.
 CITIZENS BANK, OF DANVILLE, N. Y.

Address all orders and correspondence to

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.

DANVILLE, N. Y.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Altheas.....	29	Hydrangea.....	29
Almonds.....	28	Information.....	2-3
Ampelops.....	30	Irish Juniper.....	29
Apples.....	4 to 9	Japan Plums.....	15-16
Apricots.....	21	Lilacs.....	29
Arbor Vitae.....	28 to 29	Linden.....	27
Asparagus.....	25	Maples.....	27
Balsam Fir.....	29	Mountain Ash.....	27
Barberry.....	29	Mountain Ash, Weeping.....	28
Beech, Purple leaved.....	27	Malberry, Tea's Weeping.....	28
Birch, Cut-leaved.....	28	Mulberries.....	25
Blackberries.....	23	Norway Spruce.....	28-29
Bulbs.....	30	Nut Trees.....	28
Butternuts.....	28	Ornamental Department.....	36 to 31
Camperdown Elm.....	28	Peaches.....	30-31
Clematis.....	30	Pears, Dwarf.....	16
Cherries.....	17-18-19	Pears, Standard.....	10 to 12
Chestnuts.....	28	Pines.....	29
Commercial Orchard Lists by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.....	8 and 11	Plums.....	14-15-16
Climbing Plants.....	30-31	Poplar.....	27
Club Orders.....	3	Privet, California.....	28
Crab Apples.....	7 and 9	Prunus Pissardi.....	27
Currants.....	22	Quinces.....	31
Descriptions by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.....	6-7-11	Quinces, Japan.....	29
Deciduous Shrubs.....	28	Raspberries.....	23-24
Deciduous Trees.....	27-28	Rhubarb.....	25
Dewberries.....	25	Roses.....	30-31
Deutzia.....	29	Shrubs.....	29
Elm, American.....	27	Strawberries.....	24-25
Evergreens.....	29	Snowballs.....	29
Fruit Tree Department.....	4 to 20	Small Fruit Department.....	21 to 25
Freight and Express Rates.....	33	Spiraeas.....	29
Grapes.....	21	Spruce.....	29
Golden Glow Flower.....	30	Syringas.....	29
Gooseberries.....	22	Upright Deciduous Trees.....	27
Greeting.....	1	Walnuts.....	28
Hedge Plants.....	28	Weeping Deciduous Trees.....	28
Honeysuckles.....	30-30	Weigela.....	29
Horse Chestnuts.....	27	Weight of Trees and Plants.....	32
		Wisteria.....	30
		Willow, Weeping.....	23

