

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

216
RETURN TO POMATOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

FEB 2 1917
INDEXED.

1869



1917



LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JUL 6 1920 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Annual Catalogue of Selected Stock

48th YEAR

 
GEORGE A. SWEET NURSERY COMPANY
DANVILLE, N. Y.

Information to Correspondents

*By following carefully you will assist us,
and there will be less chance of errors.*

1. Orders should be sent in early as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are more sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted. Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it. Mention date you prefer shipment, and we will do our best to comply with your wishes.

2. In ordering use our order sheet and write your name, address and shipping directions plainly, so as to avoid delays and mistakes.

3. Terms: Cash with order. Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or registered Mail.

4. Application of Rates. Less than 10 trees of a variety at **single** rate. From 10 to 100 trees at **ten** rate if varieties are of less than 10 trees each. 50 trees at **hundred** rates if varieties are of 10 or more trees each.

5. Discounts—5 per cent discount from list prices for orders with full remittance, if received before March 15th, 1917. After March 15th 2% for cash with order.

6. Packing. Prices are f. o. b. cars here, except on freight orders of less than \$5.00 for which an additional charge of 50 cents will be made.

7. The Shipping Season. In Spring from March to June. In Fall from middle of September to 1st of December.

8. How to Ship. All stock excepting Strawberry plants can be packed so as to safely ship by freight, which of course is cheaper for large packages. Small packages usually go as cheap by express as by freight and with less delay.

9. Low Express Rates. The Express Companies now carry trees and plants to all parts of the country at a reduction of twenty per cent from regular merchandise rates. (See transportation rates on page 3.)

10. Our Shipping Facilities. For freight. We are on the main line of the Lackawanna R. R. and on the Dansville branch of the Erie R. R.

For Express—Adams and Wells Fargo Express Companies.

We should prefer you to give definite directions. When it is left to us, we will exercise our best judgment, but in all cases our responsibility ends on delivery of stock in good condition to the freight or express office here.

11. Fumigation—We fumigate where state laws require or a customer desires.

12. Substitution—Should we be out of any varieties ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless instructed not to do so. If you do not wish this done, write plainly "**no substitution,**" and we will then fill the order so far as we can and return the balance of your money.

13. Errors—If your trees are not right in every particular, we want to know it. We will cheerfully rectify anything where we are at fault, but complaint must be made upon arrival.

References—*Citizens Bank. Merchants and Farmers National Bank. Postmaster. Jackson Health Resort. Power Specialty Company. Blum Shoe Company F. A. Owen Publishing Company. Any business man or resident of Dansville. Or, we can probably refer you to some customer near you.*

INDEX

Apple, Standard	-	-	-	5	Number of trees per acre	-	-	4
Apple, Crab	-	-	-	9	Nut Trees	-	-	40
Apple, Dwarf	-	-	-	10	Ornamental trees, upright	-	-	37
Apricots	-	-	-	28	" weeping	-	-	40
Asparagus	-	-	-	36	Peaches	-	-	25
Blackberries	-	-	-	33	Pears, Dwarf	-	-	11
Bulbs	-	-	-	45	Pears, Standard	-	-	12
Bearing Age Trees	-	Inside Back Cover			Plums	-	-	21
Bargain Size Trees	-	" " "			Quinces	-	-	28
Clematis	-	-	-	45	Raspberries	-	-	32
Cherries	-	-	-	17	Rhubarb	-	-	36
Climbing Plants	-	-	-	45	Roses, Bush	-	-	46
Collection	-	-	-	36	" Climbing	-	-	47
Currants	-	-	-	31	" Moss	-	-	48
Distances for Planting	-	-	-	4	" Dwarf	-	-	48
Dewberries	-	-	-	34	" Tree	-	-	48
Evergreens	-	-	-	41	Shrubs	-	-	43
Grapes	-	-	-	29	Strawberries	-	-	35
Gooseberries	-	-	-	34	Transplanting Directions	-	-	4
Hedge Plants	-	-	-	42	Transportation Rates	-	-	3
Information	-	-	-	2-3	Weight	-	-	3
Mulberries	-	-	-	28				



Our office and packing house where trees are drawn directly from the field and handled with a minimum of exposure. Building is 100 feet square, is equipped with electric lights and city water which assist in quick and proper service.

We Employ No Agents. We Sell Direct to the Planter.

DIRECT TRADE is quickest, cheapest, and most satisfactory to both parties.

It is the right way to buy trees if the firm you deal with is reliable.

Our Location in Genesee Valley—It is generally conceded, that 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.

Our 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 they make rank but spongy growth; and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes. As proof of the closer texture of the wood, trees of the same size and caliper grown here actually weigh more than those grown elsewhere.

Quality and Price—We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we intend them to be as low as other reliable firms. 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. A very slight difference in first cost may make a world of difference in results. A safe rule is "Not the cheapest, but the best."

San Jose Scale—There is no San Jose Scale in our nurseries. The inspectors of the State Agricultural Department have made a thorough examination and pronounce us absolutely free from this and other pests.

Fumigation—We have an approved fumigation house, and although it is not necessary, we fumigate all stock to comply with the laws of the different states, and also whenever we are requested to do so. If your order is to be shipped to a state whose laws require it, it will be fumigated. If you do not live in a state where fumigation is required by law, and you wish us to fumigate, so state on your order.

Plant Young Trees—The planting of young trees, especially for orchards, cannot be too strongly recommended. 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 be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees.

Fruit Bud Selection—It is essential that all stock come originally from a good strain. After that it is of the utmost importance that the variety be kept pure. Time has proven that the different strains of varieties that we are raising are of the best. We can refer you to many bearing orchards that prove this statement.

Pedigreed Stock—Beyond the first selection of buds from bearing trees there is nothing in so-called "pedigreed stock." In the first place all buds come from bearing trees, and once having been started in the nursery they are afterward taken from the nursery row, which is the only practical way to propagate, as the first budding from bearing wood does not make thrifty trees. "Pedigreed" is misleading if you expect that the particular tree you are purchasing actually came from a bearing parent. In fact it has been removed by many generations of nursery production. That your variety is true is much more important than that it is "pedigreed." (Read N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 18.)

Soil Requirements—If you are only planting a few trees, the soil is not of much consequence. If you are planting on a large scale, then it is for your own good judgment based on a comparison between your soil and that of some orchard near you, and also the help the Experiment Stations are able to furnish. In a general way we have stated briefly under each kind, the soil that is supposed to be best adapted to it. All soil should be good, but not overly rich.

About Varieties—It is impossible to make lists of certain varieties that are most valuable for commercial planting, as so much depends on locality. One list will not answer for all places. A variety may do well here, and only a short distance away where soil conditions, altitude, moisture, etc., differ, it would not be the same. If you are not familiar yourself with the varieties that do best in your particular locality, then ask your nearest Experiment Station. They are undertaking a great work to answer just such questions, constantly gathering figures and detail from all sections, and are qualified to give correct advice. Most of them have printed bulletins pertaining to varieties and soil that they want you to ask for.

Freight and Express Rates on Nursery Stock

ESTIMATE WEIGHT OF TREES AND PLANTS BOXED

Trees, large size,	5 to 7 feet,	200 to 250 lbs. per 100 trees.
Trees, medium size,	4½ to 6 feet,	150 to 200 lbs. per 100 trees.
Trees, small size,	4 to 5 feet,	100 to 150 lbs. per 100 trees.
Shrub, Roses, etc.,	No. 1 size,	75 to 100 lbs. per 100 plants.
Grapes, Berries, etc.,	No. 1 size,	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 weighs less than a Pear tree of exactly the same size. The above however, will enable you to make a close estimate as to the freight rate on a given amount of stock.

The Railroads bill all small freight shipments as weighing 100 lbs. each, even if the actual weight is less.

Any portion of 100 lbs., at these express rates, but no package forwarded for less than 35 cents.

Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales.	Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales.
\$.22½	Albany, N. Y.	.94	\$1.01	Little Rock, Ark.	\$2.63
.92	Atlanta, Ga.	2.37	.29	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.58
1.50	Austin, Texas	4.05	.93	Montgomery, Ala.	2.44
.68	Ashland, Wis.	2.33	.32	May's Landing, N. J.	1.20
.22	Binghamton, N. Y.	.68	.76	New Orleans, La.	2.97
.30	Boston, Mass.	1.13	.25	New York, N. Y.	.98
.25	Baltimore, Md.	.94	.59	Nashville, Tenn.	1.95
1.35	Bismark, N. D.	3.45	.78	Omaha, Nebr.	2.37
.45	Burlington, Vt.	1.13	.24	Olean, N. Y.	.57
.32	Cortland, N. Y.	.57	.29	Oswego, N. Y.	.57
.39	Chicago, Ill.	1.43	.38	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	.87
.26	Cleveland, Ohio	.94	.36	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1.13
.34	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.43	.34	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.98
.4+	Cheboygan, Mich.	1.77	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.05
.30	Concord, N. H.	1.20	.26	Pittsburg, Pa.	.94
.88	Columbia, S. C.	2.33	.30	Providence, R. I.	1.20
.35	Charleston, W. Va.	1.50	.32	Portland, Maine	1.28
.23	Dunkirk, N. Y.	.75	2.65	Portland, Oregon	7.20
.31	Detroit, Mich.	1.13	.25	Reading, Pa.	1.05
.62	Des Moines, Iowa	2.07	.70	Raleigh, N. C.	1.80
1.47	Denver, Col.	3.98	.39	Richmond, Va.	1.32
.25	Dover, N. J.	.98	.25	Scranton, Pa.	.87
.25	Easton, Pa.	.94	.68	St. Paul, Minn.	2.33
.35	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1.20	2.65	San Francisco, Cal.	7.47
.39	Georgetown, Del.	1.28	.46	St. Louis, Mo.	1.73
.36	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.35	.30	Springfield, Mass.	1.05
.25	Harrisburg, Pa.	.87	.44	Springfield, Ill.	1.62
.30	Hartford, Conn.	1.13	.25	Trenton, N. J.	.98
.36	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.50	.31	Toledo, Ohio	1.13
.93	Jackson, Miss.	2.59	.31	Utica, N. Y.	.68
.71	Jacksonville, Fla.	2.67	.25	Williamsport, Pa.	.68
.78	Kansas City, Mo.	2.25	.32	Washington, D. C.	1.05
.39	Louisville, Ky.	1.58	.30	Worcester, Mass.	1.13

GUARANTEES

GUARANTEE OF CONDITION. We guarantee all our stock to be up to size and grade specified, to be in good condition and carefully packed. This holds good only when prompt notification upon arrival is given, stating plainly any errors or cause for complaint. When prompt report is not received by us, it is understood that stock is satisfactory and accepted, and no claim will be entertained.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. Everything sent out will be carefully labelled with its true name. Only experienced and careful help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost care, errors may occur, and we sell our stock under a warranty that it is true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace it without charge, or will refund the money paid for it but are not liable for further damage.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

PREPARATION 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.

PLANTING—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 trees 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.

MULCHING—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.

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

INJURED TREES—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. There is a popular belief that trees are in great danger if more than a week or two in transit. Now if the trees are properly ripened and properly packed, they will carry safely for several months in moderately cool weather. We have had seedlings sent from France that were three months in the boxes and came out in perfect condition. This knowledge may afford some relief to the over anxiety of inexperienced buyers.

BEST DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 to	50 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20	" " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18	" " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to	18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces.....	10 to	12 " " " "
Grapes.....	rows 8 to 10 feet apart	6 to 10 feet apart in rows.
Currant 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

50 ft. apart each way.....	18	20 ft. apart each way.....	110	8 ft apart each way.....	680
40 " " " ".....	27	18 " " " ".....	135	6 " " " ".....	1,210
35 " " " ".....	36	15 " " " ".....	205	5 " " " ".....	1,745
30 " " " ".....	50	12 " " " ".....	300	4 " " " ".....	2,725
25 " " " ".....	70	10 " " " ".....	435	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.

APPLES

The apple is probably better adapted to all soils than any other tree. It does well generally. Should be planted from 30 to 50 feet apart, depending on the quality of the soil and how large the trees naturally grow in the locality where they are to be planted. There is not much choice between late fall and early spring planting. Either will succeed if the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.

Apples for Home Use—Every owner of a home 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, and no fruit is so luscious as that picked from one's own trees.

Apples for Profit—The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than most other lines of outdoor work, provided the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently. Unless he is prepared to do this, he had better let it alone altogether.

It is true that there are serious drawbacks in the way of insect pests and enemies, but even this condition of things works to the advantage of the thorough grower. He is relieved of the competition of the careless fellow, because the pests will soon put the latter out of business.

Varieties—For family use it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalog. Until recent years, big red, winter apples have paid best in commercial orchards, but there is an increasing tendency to plant summer and fall varieties which have been paying well. Undoubtedly this has been fostered by the perfection of cold storage facilities for fruit, by which means the season for marketing the early varieties has been much prolonged. In selecting varieties be governed by the experience of other orchardists in your locality and by the suggestions of the nearest Experiment Station. Plant young trees of staple, well tried kinds, that succeed in your vicinity and you will be safe. Plant sparingly of new and untried varieties until they have stood the test of time.



ORCHARD OF C. F. GILES, APALACHIN, N. Y. "The boss by a pile of his Apples."

He started with good trees and has taken good care of them. It now looks as if they would take good care of him. On page 10, read what he says they have returned this year.

What we have done for others we can do for you

PRICES of TWO and THREE YEAR old trees

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ & up.....	.30	\$2.50	\$15.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.25	2.00	12.50
Small size, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.....	.20	1.50	10.00
PRICES of ONE YEAR old trees (Recommended for orchard experts only)			
3 ft. and up, mostly unbranched.....	.25	\$2.00	\$12.50

Complete list of the varieties we grow, arranged by season

S U M M E R

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

A U T U M N

Alexander	Gravenstein	Munson	Twenty Ounce
Bismarck	Jersey Sweet	Oldenburg	Walter Pease
Chenango	Late Strawberry	Porter	Wealthy
Fall Pippin	Maiden Blush	Pound Sweet	Wolf River
Fameuse	McIntosh	Pumpkin Sweet	

W I N T E R

Bailey Sweet	Jonathan	Pewaukee	Stark
Baldwin	Jacobs Sweet	Rambo	Stayman Winesap
Ben Davis	King	Red Canada	Sutton
Boiken	Mammoth Black Twig	Rhode Island Greening	Tolman
Delicious	Mann	Rome	Wagner
Fallwater	Newtown Pippin	Roxbury	Walbridge
Gano	Northern Spy	Seek-no-Further	Walker Beauty
Gillflower	N. W. Greening	Smith Cider	Winesap
Golden Russet	Ontario	Smokehouse	Winter Banana
Grimes	Opalescent	Spitzenburg	Yellow Belleflower
Hubbardston	Peck		York Imperial

C R A B A P P L E S

Excelsior	Hyslop	Martha	Whitney
General Grant	Large Red Siberian	Transcendent	

S U M M E R

Early Harvest—Medium to large; yellow; rich, fine flavor. Old and dependable. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; striped with red; excellent and productive. Aug.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow; fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Aug. to Sept.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, deep crimson, good quality, excellent for cooking. Hardy tree and dependable bearer. August.

Red June (Caroline)—Small to medium; deep red, good. Bears young. August.

Sweet Bough—The best second early sweet apple. Large, very sweet, pale yellow.

Williams (Favorite)—Medium size; bright red; mild, agreeable flavor. Aug. and Sept.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, slightly conical; color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very early Russian apple. Tree vigorous and a young and prolific bearer. We have frequently picked beautiful specimens from four-year-old nursery trees. Aug.

A U T U M N

Alexander—Very large; deep red or crimson. Medium quality. Very hardy. Oct.

Bismarck—Large, red; bears young. Fruited for us on three-year-old nursery trees. A

novelty worthy of trial. October to January.

Chenango (Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, sheep's nose shape; red and yellow. Handsome, fair quality. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Excellent. An old variety. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best dessert fruits. Good commercial sort. November to January.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best fall Apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good commercial sort. September and October.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size; yellow, mottled with brownish red; tender and excellent in quality for either dessert or culinary uses. Late Aug. to Oct.

Late Strawberry (Autumn)—Medium size; pale yellow, striped and splashed with light and dark red; very good in quality, especially for dessert. Sept. to Dec.

Maiden Blush—Large, pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. Good bearer and valuable commercial sort. One of the best early fall cooking apples. September and October.

McIntosh (Red)—Large; deep red; flesh white, tender and juicy, fine quality. Used largely for a filler because it bears young. A good commercial sort. November to February.

Munson (Sweet)—Medium size; attractive pale yellow; fine grained, tender, good. Late Sept. to Dec.

Oldenburg (Duchess of)—Large; streaked red and yellow. Esteemed for cooking. Very hardy Russian sort. Good for commercial orchards. August and September.

Porter—Medium size; clear, bright yellow; excellent for dessert and highly esteemed for canning and culinary uses. Sept. to Nov.

Pound Sweet—Large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. Juicy and sweet. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large; yellowish russet, sweet and rich. Valuable. October and November.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow striped with red. Good quality and sure cropper. October to January.

Walter Pease—Large size; deep red, with some yellow stripes; rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Its large size and high color give it a ready market. Ripens about September 1st, and may be kept until early winter.

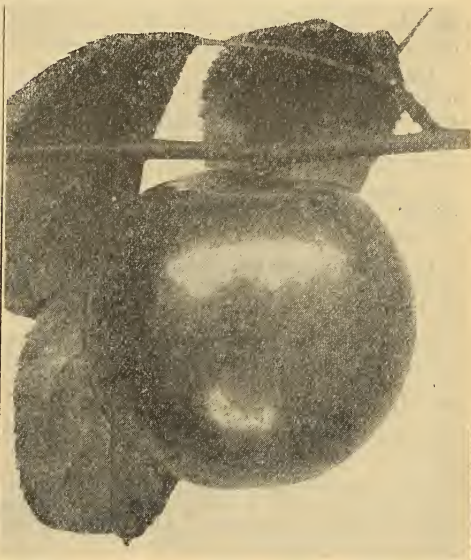
Wealthy—Medium size; smooth; deep red. Juicy, sub-acid and good quality. Very hardy, good grower and productive. Excellent commercial sort, and in growing demand as a filler because of its hardiness, and comes into bearing so young. October to January.

Wolf River—Very large, greenish yellow, covered with crimson; half-tender, spicy, sub-acid. An iron-clad variety and very showy. Good for commercial planting. January and February.

WINTER

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich and sweet. Good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin—Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich. One of the best and most profitable sorts for table or market. While not of the highest quality, yet it is a good, all around, dependable sort, and has probably been the most profitable sort ever grown in the east. December to April.



BALDWIN—First in commercial importance among New York Apples

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, fair quality. Late keeper. Tree hardy and productive. The great business apple of the far west, as it is such a reliable bearer and a tree of so much vigor. Of late years there is an increased planting of this sort throughout the east. December to April.

Boiken—Large; waxy, bright pale yellow with pinkish red blush; sub-acid; good market sort. Nov. to Feb.

Delicious—Large; conical; dark red; fine quality. A rather recent valuable addition to winter apples.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken)—Large; yellow with red cheek; popular Pennsylvania sort. November to March.

Gano—Much like Ben Davis. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. December to April.

Gillflower (Old time Sheep's Nose)—Medium to large; yellowish, almost completely covered with red. Dessert apple, very distinct in conical form and flavor. Oct. to Jan.



DELICIOUS

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

Grimes (Golden)—Medium to large. Rich golden yellow; of the very highest quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. One of the best commercial sorts. January to April.

Hubbardston (Nonesuch)—Large striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. One of the best. Excellent for commercial orchard planting. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; deep red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the best for home or commercial purposes. November to March.

Jacobs Sweet—Large, yellow with red cheek. Excellent quality and good keeper. December to January.

King (Tompkins Co.)—Largest size; striped red. Good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. November to March.

Mammoth Black Twig (Arkansas)—Large size; deep red. Superior to Winesap. Profitable and valuable for market. December to April.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow; good quality. January to April.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large; yellow; delicious flavor; a long keeper. Known throughout Virginia as Albemarle Pippin. November to May.

Opalescent—Large, brilliant red, very attractive. A new variety worthy of trial. Nov. to Feb. 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Northern Spy—Large; striped red. Flesh tender and juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Long keeper and one of the best for commercial planting and also one of the best on which to top graft other varieties. Probably best known and most highly esteemed of apples. January to June.

Ontario—Large; yellow; nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender with delicious flavor. Good for commercial planting. January to April.

Peck (Pleasant)—Medium to large; waxy, yellow with red blush; good quality. Oct. to March.

Pewaukee—Medium size; yellow, splashed with red. Tree vigorous and hardy. January to May.

Rambo—Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavor. Excellent old variety.

Red Canada—Medium size; red, flesh rich and delicious. November to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; light greenish yellow; rich, tender and juicy. Excellent for cooking. A very profitable commercial sort. November to March.

Rome (Beauty)—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Heavy annual bearer. An excellent commercial sort. December to March.

Roxbury (Russet)—Medium to large; greenish covered with russet. Good commercial sort. January to June.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Medium size; dull red; tender, rich and fine. Good bearer. November to February.

Smith Cider—Medium to large; good quality; pale yellow, splashed with bright carmine. Nov. to March.

Smokehouse—Large; yellow, splashed with red and dotted with gray. Crisp, firm and juicy. October to February.



NORTHERN SPY—Third in commercial importance among New York Apples



R. I. GREENING—Second in commercial importance among New York Apples



Baldwin Apple Tree 4 years old, over 12 feet high and 8 inches in circumference. One of many planted by Mr. Joseph D. Fitts, North Scituate, R. I.

CRAB APPLES

Gen. Grant—Large; yellow striped with dark red; mild sub-acid. October.

Hyslop—Large; very dark brilliant red, vigorous and hardy. October.

Transcendent—Fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. Yellow, striped with red. Juicy, crisp and the best of its class for cider and all other purposes, and a valuable commercial sort. Bears young and produces immense crops annually. September and October.

Whitney—Large; splashed with carmine; juicy and rich. Tree hardy and vigorous. August.

Spitzenberg (Esopus)—Medium to large; deep red; high flavored. Valuable for commercial purposes. Nov. to April.

Stark—Large; golden green, shaded with dark and light red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. Early and annual bearer. Valuable commercial sort. January to May.

Stayman Winesap—A seedling of Winesap but larger, better and more productive; a strong grower. December to April.

Sutton (Beauty)—Large; handsome; yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; quality very good. Keeps remarkably well and is a most valuable variety. November to March.

Tolman (Sweet)—Medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and sweet. Valuable cooking apple. Good commercial sort. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in sun. Flesh firm, well flavored sub-acid. Bears young and yields a good crop annually. An excellent commercial variety. Makes a good filler. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium to large; attractive, red striped; good for culinary purposes. Nov. to Feb.

Walker Beauty—Medium to large; clear yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, crisp, sub-acid. Nov. to April.

Winesap—Medium size; deep red; good quality. Abundant bearer and valuable commercial sort. December to March.

Winter Banana—Large and showy; red blush on deep yellow ground; delightful banana perfume, and a good quality. Good keeper but tender. A valuable commercial variety.

Yellow Belleflower—Large; yellow with red tinge on sunny side. Excellent flavor. November to April.

York Imperial—Medium size; whitish, shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. One of the most valuable for commercial orchards. Nov. to Feb.



TRANSCENDENT—This beautiful fruit for many years has probably been one of the most popular crab apples, and yields good crops almost invariably.



"320 trees, nearly all Spy and Baldwin, were purchased of you 18 years ago. This season's crop 3800 bushels, valued at \$4,000.00." C. F. Giles, Apalachin, N. Y.

What we have done for others we can do for you

DWARF APPLES

Apples are dwarfed by budding on imported French Doucin roots. They occupy less room than standard trees, which is an advantage to those having limited space, and they bear sooner than standard trees.

PRICES of TWO and THREE YEAR old trees

	EACH	PER 10
Large size, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ and up.....	.30	\$2.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ .....	.25	2.00
PRICE of ONE YEAR old trees (Recommended for orchard experts only)		
3 ft. and up (mostly unbranched) .....	.25	\$2.00

Complete list of the varieties we grow, arranged by season

[For descriptions consult Standard Apples]

SUMMER

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

AUTUMN

Alexander	Late Strawberry	Oldenburg	Walter Pease
Fall Pippin	Maiden Blush	Porter	Wealthy
Fameuse	McIntosh	Twenty Ounce	Wolf River
Gravenstein			

WINTER

Baldwin	Northern Spy	Rhode Island Greening	Stayman Winesap
Grimes	Peck	Rome	Wagener

DWARF PEARS

Pears are dwarfed by budding on quince stocks, and in the planting should be set deep enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince. We advise using dwarfs for small grounds as they can be planted closer, thereby giving room for a larger selection of varieties. 10 to 12 feet apart is sufficient. For orchard planting, there are some varieties especially adapted to dwarfing.

Advantages also to be considered for orchard use are the increased number that can be planted on a given space and the economy of spraying, pruning and picking the fruit from lower trees.

PRICES of TWO YEAR old trees

Budded on whole roots of imported French Angers quince stocks

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 3½ to 5 ft.	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.	.20	1.50	12.50
Small size, 2 to 3 ft.	.15	1.25	10.00

Complete list of the varieties we grow

[For descriptions consult Standard Pears]

SUMMER

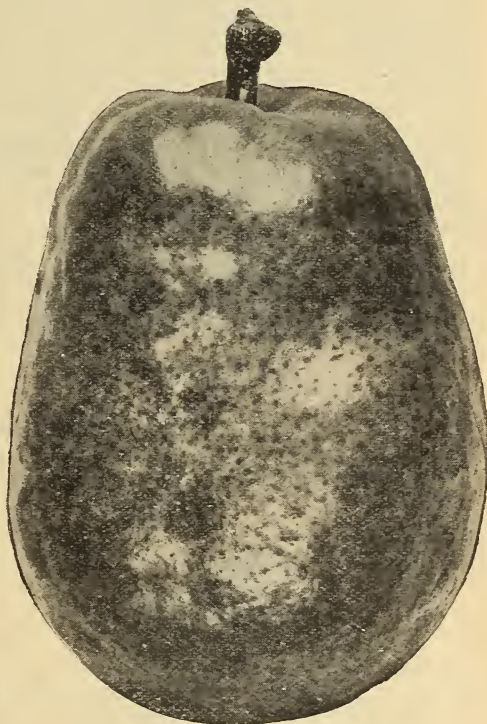
Clapp Favorite		Koonce
Early Wilder		Tyson
	Ete	

AUTUMN

Angouleme		Howell
Bartlett		Louise
Clairgeau		Seckel
Flemish		Vermont
	Worden	

WINTER

Anjou		Kieffer
Drouard		Lawrence



ANGOULEME— (Duchess d')

"A magnificent large dessert Pear sometimes weighing a pound and a quarter."—Downing.

DIRECT TRADE is the quickest, cheapest and most satisfactory to both parties. It is the modern method and the right way to buy trees if the firm you deal with is reliable, but the same care should be used in selecting your nursery firm as in choosing your Doctor, Lawyer or Banker.

"If the farmer makes his purchase direct from the Nurseryman, he will save the expense of the middleman or agent and is less liable to the mistakes and injuries that may occur through repeated handling."

—U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

Lovington, Virginia,
April 18, 1916.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

Trees received and O. K. Pear stock especially good. Thanking you.

Very truly yours,

Geo. P. Dodge.



Pear block on our hill farm, the home of healthy, hardy trees.

STANDARD PEARS

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. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape. Like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention and labor, but good fruit brings such high prices that planters can well afford to give the trees the thorough cultivation necessary to secure the best results. They need careful pruning and spraying, but amply repay for this labor in fairer and more salable fruit. They like clay land and thrive best there, but will succeed in any garden soil. Plant standards twenty feet apart each way for orchards.

The picking of pear fruit is a very important matter in order to produce the perfect qualities. It must be gathered while hard and ripened off the tree. Summer varieties should be picked from a week to ten days before ripe; autumn varieties two weeks before ripe and winter kinds should remain on the tree until the leaves begin to fall.

PRICES of TWO and THREE YEAR old trees
Budded on whole roots of imported French pear seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ & up.....	.30	\$2.75	\$18.50
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.25	2.25	15.00
Small size, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.....	.20	1.75	11.00

PRICES of ONE YEAR old trees (Recommended for orchard experts only)			
3 feet and up, mostly unbranched .....	.25	\$2.25	\$15.00

COMPLETE LIST OF THE VARIETIES WE GROW, ARRANGED BY SEASON

S U M M E R					
Bloodgood	Early Wilder	Giffard	Koonce	Madeleine	Osbands
Brandywine	Elizabeth	Harvest	Lawson	Marguerite	Tyson
Clapp Favorite	Etc				
A U T U M N					
Angouleme	Boussock	Garber	Le Conte	Onondaga	Sheldon
Bartlett	Buffum	Golden Russet	Lincoln Coreless	Rossney	Superfin
Bar-Seckel	Clairgeau	Hardy	Lucrative	Rutter	Vermont
Bessiemanka	Diel	Howell	Louise	Seckel	Worden
Bosc	Flemish	Idaho			
W I N T E R					
Anjou	Dorset	Easter	Lawrence	Mt. Vernon	Winter Nelis
Bordeaux	Drouard	Kieffer	Malines	Vicar	



"Mountain grown" spells success and assures safe transplanting

SUMMER

Bloodgood—Medium size; yellow, dotted with russet; rich, buttery, sugary. Pronounced by Downing as "the highest flavored pear." July and early Aug.

Brandywine—Medium size; yellowish green with russet dots; melting, juicy and vinous. August.

Clapp Favorite—Large; yellow, with red cheek. A splendid pear. Should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Excellent commercial sort. August and September.

Early Wilder—Medium size; greenish yellow; good commercial sort. Early Aug.

Elizabeth (Mannings)—Small, bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy and melting. Last of August.

Ete (Doyenne d')—Small; sweet and melting. Good commercial sort. Early August.

Giffard (Beurre)—Medium size; greenish yellow with red cheek; excellent quality, being one of the best of its season. Hardy and productive. Middle of August.

Harvest (Early)—Good size and color; quality fair.

Koonce—Medium size; yellow with red cheek. Fair quality. Good cropper. Aug.

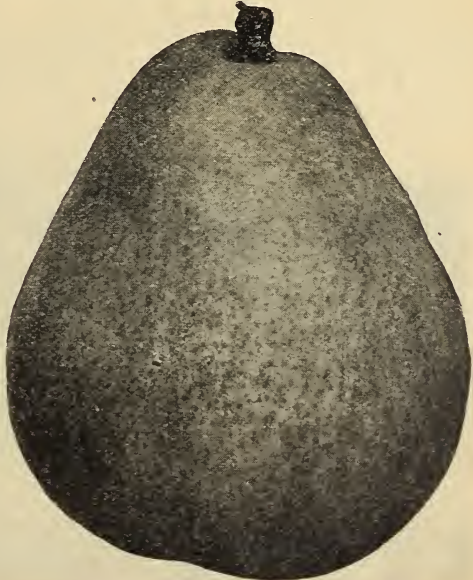
Lawson—Large; brilliant yellow and red; flesh crisp and juicy. Good shipper. August.

Madeleine—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet. August.

Marguerite (Petite)—Medium size; greenish yellow; first quality. Last of August.

Osbands (Summer)—Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek. August.

Tyson—Large; yellow with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and fine flavored. One of the best summer sorts. A very dependable bearer. August.



CLAPP

"Extremely fine and valuable,"—Downing.

AUTUMN



BOSC—An aristocrat among pears

Angouleme (Duchess d' Angouleme)—Among the largest of our really good pears. Succeeds well both as Standard and Dwarf. When Dwarfed it is one of the most profitable market pears grown. Should be in every collection and will give good returns and satisfaction. Best commercial variety. October and November.

Bartlett—Large; yellow, tinged with red; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Tree vigorous and erect grower; excellent for garden or commercial planting. Is the leader among canning pears, and when well grown is a universal favorite and commands top prices. Last of September. (See cut back cover.)

Bessiemanka—A Russian pear, not of high quality but hardy. Will grow and ripen farther north than any other sort.

Bartlett-Seckel—Cross between Bartlett and Seckel and partaking of the good qualities of both parents. Not very widely tested. September and October.

Bosc (Beurre)—Large and handsome; russet. High flavor and delicious. Bears well. Good market sort. Sept. and Oct. No hundred rate.

Boussock (Doyenne)—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting and juicy. October.

Buffum—Medium; deep yellow, shaded red; sweet, buttery. Mid-autumn.



Bartlett Pear Orchard on Wadsworth Farm, Avon, N. Y., planted in 1911 at two years old

What we have done for others we can do for you



"I purchased of you in 1900 twelve hundred Kieffer pear trees, and in 1906 I purchased six hundred more. Of the whole lot I did not lose a single tree. (They were Mountain Grown.) In 1913 I shipped nine car loads of first class fruit. I am very proud of my orchard and it is a source of great pleasure to me as well as a substantial income. Have never had a total failure. Many of the trees bore eight bushels per tree this year."

Nate Iddings, Bradford, Ohio.

What we have done for others we can do for you

Clairgeau (Beurre)—Very large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Flesh yellow, juicy. Its handsome appearance and productiveness render it one of the most profitable market sorts. Oct. and Nov.

Diel (Beurre)—Large; yellow, marked with brown dots; flesh yellowish white. September and December.

Flemish (Beauty)—Large; yellow and brown with large spots of russet; rich, juicy, melting. Great bearer and highly esteemed. September and October.

Garbers (Hybrid)—Large; bright yellow and red; juicy and good. Excellent to plant with Kieffer as fertilizer. Sept. and Oct.

Golden Russet (Japan)—Medium size; russet; poor quality. Good as a fertilizer for Kieffer. It has the handsomest glossy dark green foliage of any pear. Can be used as an ornamental for lawn planting.

Hardy (Beurre)—Large; cinnamon russet, melting and fine, Good. October.

Howell—Large; yellow, tender, delicious flavor. One of the finest. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Large; yellow with red cheek; good flavor. September.

Lincoln Coreless—Large; golden; good keeper; tree thrifty and hardy; practically coreless, hence its name.

Le Conte—Medium size; pale yellow; poor quality. Only good in the South. Sept.

Lucrative (Belle)—Large, yellowish green; melting and delicious. Sept. and Oct.

Louise (Bonne de Jersey)—Large; yellow with dark red cheek; good quality. Very successful as a dwarf. Good commercial sort. September and October.

Onondaga—Large; melting, vinous. Tree hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.

Rossney—Large; yellow with crimson blush; superior flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy. Two weeks later than Bartlett.

Rutter—Large; greenish yellow; sugary, juicy, vinous, high flavor. Oct. and Nov.

Seckel—Small; yellowish russet, with red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Richest and highest flavored. Good commercial sort. September and October.

Sheldon—Large; russet and red; flesh melting and juicy. Hardy. Valuable for market. October.

Superfin (Beurre)—Large; juicy, melting, rich and pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Oct.

Vermont (Beauty)—Medium size; yellow, shaded with carmine; sweet and juicy. Oct.

Worden (Seckel)—Medium size; golden yellow with russet red cheek; juicy, buttery, fine grained. Oct. to Dec.

WINTER



ANJOU

"This is one of the most profitable varieties for orcharding, bearing abundantly and evenly, whether grown on Quince or Pear stocks."—Downing.

See Page 36 for Complete
Home Collection of Trees
and Bush Fruits : : :

Anjou (Beurre d')—Large; greenish; very handsome, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Keeps into mid-winter. One of the most valuable pears, either as standard or dwarf. We recommend it for commercial orchards.

Bordeaux (Duchess d')—Medium; yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and pleasant; good keeper. Dec. to Feb.

Dorset—A very handsome late keeping pear; large, with bright red cheek. Sweet and of good quality. A good keeper and ships well. Feb. to May.

Drouard (President)—Large, handsome pear; melting, juicy, rich flavor. Great keeping qualities; a valuable market sort.

Easter (Beurre)—Large; yellow with red cheek. Good. Keeps all winter.

Kieffer—Large; yellow and brilliant red; most beautiful pear grown. Tree as hardy as an oak; not much subject to blight; and resists San Jose scale better than any pear we know of. Gives fruit and plenty of it, when all other varieties fail. Commercial. October to December.

Lawrence—Large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, buttery, rich; hardy and productive. An unsurpassed early winter pear. November to January.

Malines (Josephine d')—Medium to large; straw color; very first quality; delicious; excellent keeper.

Mt. Vernon—Medium; russet with reddish cheek; melting, juicy, spicy flavor. Tree bears early. Nov. to Jan.

Vicar (of Wakefield)—Very large; pale yellow with brownish cheek; fair quality, better for cooking than dessert. Nov. to Jan.

Winter Nelis—Medium; yellowish green and russet; melting, rich, delicious.

REMEMBER! NO SAN JOSE SCALE HAS
EVER BEEN FOUND IN OUR NURSERIES

CHERRIES

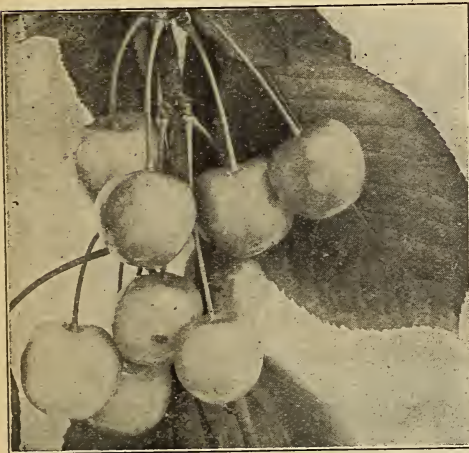
Cherry and Peach are the two fruits that do best on light soil, but will not succeed in wet situations. The Cherry is so ornamental, both in fruit and foliage, that it is well adapted for planting about the home and road side. There are many varieties to be recommended for garden planting, and a few sorts that are showing big returns in the orchard. Of sweet varieties, the Napoleon and Windsor are among the best for market purposes, and of sour sorts the Montmorency leads the list, with English Morello a good second, and Early Richmond well toward the front, although there are many other sour sorts, also, that are commercially valuable. Sweet Cherry should be planted 20 feet apart and sour kinds 18 feet.

Sweet Cherries

PRICES of TWO YEAR old trees

Budded on whole roots of imported French Mahaleb Seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ & up.....	.30	\$2.75	\$25.00
Medium size, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.25	2.25	20.00
Small size, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.....	.20	1.75	15.00
PRICES of ONE YEAR old trees (Recommended for orchard experts only)			
3 ft. and up, mostly unbranched.....	.25	\$2.25	\$20.00



NAPOLEON—Famous as the "Royal Ann" of the Pacific coast

Bing—The big new Oregon cherry, resembling Windsor but larger. Three and one-half inches in circumference as fruited in Geneva, N. Y.

Black Eagle—Large, black, tender, juicy and high flavored. Tree moderate grower and productive. July.

Black Heart—Large, black, very firm and good. Vigorous grower and good bearer. July.

Centennial—Very large; amber, and shaded with red; sweet, rich and luscious. July.

Coe (Transparent)—Medium; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet. Last of June.

Dikeman—Large; black; fine quality. One of the largest sweet cherries and hence commands high prices.

Downer (Late Red)—Large; light red; tender and juicy. One of the best late cherries.

Early Purple—Small; purple; tender, juicy, and sweet. June.

Knights Early Black—Large, black, juicy and rich. Last of June.

Lambert—A cherry obtained from the state of Washington, and said to be the largest cherry ever grown.

Mercer—Very large; dark red; fine flavor. Tree hardy and a profuse bearer. One of the best market varieties. End of June.

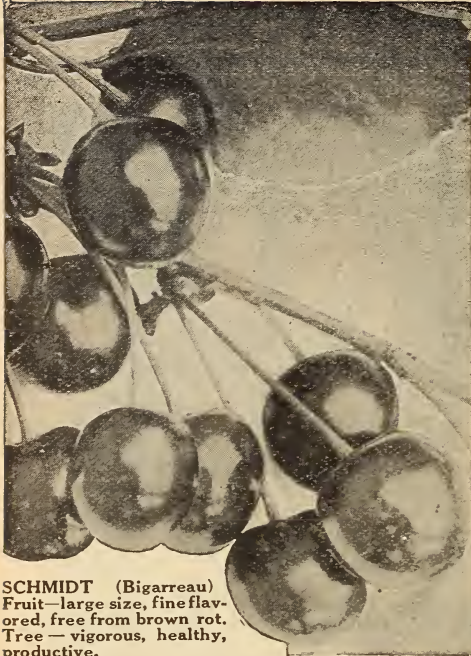
Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet. Valuable commercial sort. There seems to be an increasing demand for this old reliable sweet cherry. It was sent to the Pacific coast where it at once became popular under the name of Royal Ann. The fruit has been shipped back to eastern markets, and it is so popular that eastern growers are now planting it. Is in great demand in the fruit preserving kitchens. Early July.

Rockport—Large; light red and amber; firm sweet and excellent. Late June and early July.

Schmidt (Bigarreau)—Immensely large; deep black; tender, juicy, fine flavor. July.

Spanish (Yellow)—Large; yellow and bright red; juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

Tartarian (Black)—Very large; purplish-black; mild and pleasant; vigorous grower and an immense bearer. Good commercial sort. Late June and early July.



SCHMIDT (Bigarreau)
 Fruit—large size, fine flav-
 our, free from brown rot.
 Tree—vigorous, healthy,
 productive.

Windsor—Large; liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Exceedingly valuable as a late commercial variety. July.

Wood (Governor)—Very large; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and great bearer. Valuable commercial sort. End of June.

Princeton, Mass.
 Nov. 10th, 1914.

Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
 Danville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

The trees which you shipped to my address about two weeks ago arrived in first class condition.

My Grandfather, who has set out fruit trees for over sixty years, said that they were the finest trees he ever saw sent out from nurseries. Thank you for a "square deal" and for the complimentary tree.

I shall be glad to recommend your nursery stock to friends.

Very truly yours,
 E. R. Mirick.

Sour Cherries

PRICES of TWO YEAR old trees

Budded on whole roots of imported French Mahaleb Seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 4½ to 6 ft., ¾ and up.....	.30	\$2.75	\$22.50
Medium size, 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ to ¾.....	.25	2.25	17.50
Small size, 3 to 4 ft., ½ to ⅝.....	.20	1.75	12.50

Prices of ONE YEAR old trees (Recommended for orchard experts only)

2½ feet and up, mostly unbranched.....	.25	2.25	17.50
--	-----	------	-------

Baldwin—Large; almost round, dark transparent wine color. Slightly acid, but one of the sweetest and best of the Morello type. Early, vigorous and hardy, and rapidly coming into favor. June.

Brusseler Braun—Large; dark red; very late. Is highly recommended for lengthening out the season. Good for market purposes. It is about the color of the English Morello, but not quite so acid. We have fruited it several seasons and think well of it.

Bay State—Very large; deep red; rather late and of extra good quality. Resembles somewhat the Reine Hortense, and ripens about with that cherry.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; acid; productive. Ripens just before Early Richmond. One of the best for early market. June.

Late Duke—Large; deep red; heart-shaped; sub-acid, fine flavor. Last of July.



RICHMOND—An excellent early canner

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large; bright red; the finest acid cherry. Tree strong, hardy, and bears enormous crops. The best for commercial purposes. One of the largest cherry growers in the state wrote us recently that the strain of Montmorencys we were growing was "all right." We have reason to believe that it is superior to many other strains sent out under the name of Montmorency. Last of June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful large red, acid cherry of fine quality. Hardy and very prolific. Valuable market variety. Late June.

Morello (English)—Large; reddish black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Very reliable bearer and good money maker. July.

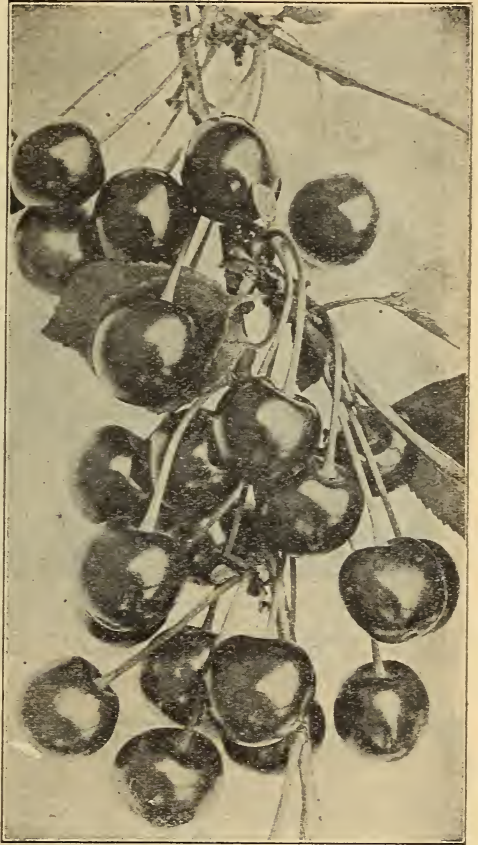
Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. June.

Ostheime—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Hardy and recommended for cold climates. July.

Philippe (Louis)—Large, dark red; tender, sprightly, mild acid. Good to best. Middle of July.

Richmond (Early)—Medium size; red; acid. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. Most valuable and popular as a commercial sort. June.

Wragg—Large; liver color; juicy and rich. Hardy and immense bearer. July.



MORELLO—Its lateness lengthens the cherry season



MONTMORENCY (Large)—For which all canneries show a marked preference, and at the same time there is no better kind for home use



Picture taken last spring by a representative of the Canadian Government of a sour cherry orchard in Bloomfield, Ontario, Canada, which we furnished to Mr. Howard Leavens. He says: "I am pleased to add that we have had splendid satisfaction from all stock purchased from your nursery. We got from you 2,500 to 3,000 cherry trees. Of the thousand trees we set two years ago this fall 97% are living and have grown splendidly."

What we have done for others we can do for you

C. E. BRISBIN, President.

J. B. DEYOE, Cashier.

1298

NATIONAL BANK

of

Schuylerville, N. Y., Nov. 24th, 1916.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—

I have 824 acres set across the river from here (45,000 trees), 30' acres set at Gansevoort, 50 acres set at Manteo, North Carolina, with 5,000 trees in both last places.

Had 7,000 trees in bearing this year and expect 14,000 to blossom next year, and 25,000 the next.

Over half of these trees came from your Nursery. I always bought all I could of you because your trees always were healthy and free from disease, always true to name, well packed, cheaper for a better quality than I could get anywhere. Trees always shipped on time, and if you were sold out you said so instead of buying from some one else to fill orders. The other half I bought from five or six other nurseries, and excepting one Maryland nursery I had all kinds of trouble with these other people—enough to write a book.

I can heartily recommend the Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co. to anyone, as your management is careful, competent, honest. Of the 25,000 or 30,000 trees bought of you all were true to name, and I seldom lost in setting more than 1 to 5 trees to the thousand.

Yours truly,

C. E. Brisbin.



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

In America, Shropshire is probably the best known of the Damsons, being found not only in nearly all commercial plantations but in the smallest home collections as well.

PLUMS

The Plum likes strong land, but succeeds on dark soils and almost any soil that is made rich. For the best results it requires thorough and high cultivation. It needs spraying to insure against leaf diseases and the trees need to be jarred to protect them from the curculio. So many careless and indifferent growers will always neglect these precautions that the thorough culturist will practically have a monopoly of the market.

There are a large number of most excellent plums for garden culture, but which are not adapted to commercial orchards. The market requires early and late ripening kinds to command the highest prices, when there is not a glut of other fruit.

PRICES of TWO YEAR old trees.

Budded on whole roots of imported French Myrobalan seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 10
Large size, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ & up.....	.30	\$2.75	\$20.00
Medium size, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.....	.25	2.25	17.50
Small size, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.....	.20	1.75	12.50

PRICES of ONE YEAR old trees (Recommended for orchard experts only)

3 ft. and up, mostly unbranched.....	.25	\$2.25	\$17.50
--------------------------------------	-----	--------	---------

European and Domestic Plums

Arch Duke—Large; dark purplish; flesh firm. Good late market variety. Early Oct.

Arctic (Moore's)—Medium size; purplish black; good quality; heavy and annual bearer. Hardy. September.

Bavay (Reine Claude de)—Medium; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, excellent and of fine quality. Not liable to rot. Good bearer and valuable for commercial purposes. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market sort. August.

Diamond—Very large; dark purple. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for shipping. Sept.

Empire—Large, dark purple; fine quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit keeps well and is good for shipping. Early September.



LOMBARD

COES GOLDEN

BRADSHAW

DAMSON

Grand Duke—Large; violet red; fine quality. Entirely free from rot. A valuable commercial sort. Late September.

Hand (General)—Very large; yellow; juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive. Fine quality for eating and the richest plum canned. Early September.

Imperial Gage—Medium to large; golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Middle of August.

Jefferson—Large; yellow, with crimson

cheek. Unusually sweet and delicious. Quality of the best and deserves a place in every garden. September.

Lombard—Medium to large, roundish, oval; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant flavor. Hardy, popular, nearly always producing a crop. A valuable commercial sort. Late August.

Fellemburg—Medium size; purple; flesh juicy, and delicious. Very fine and an excellent commercial sort. September.



PIERCE PRUNE ORCHARD—1598 of our famous York State strain planted on 13½ acres

What we have done for others we can do for you

French Damson—Medium size; dark copper color. Very hardy and an annual bearer. October.

German Prune—See York State Prune.

Geuü—Very large; deep bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant. September.

Giant (Prune)—Large; dark purple; flesh yellow and sweet. Sept.

Golden Drop (Coe's)—Large; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious, productive. Aug.

Monarch—Very large; brilliant bluish purple; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant. Abundant bearer and begins fruiting very young. Free from rot. Excellent for market. Last of September.

Naples (Beauty of)—Medium; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, high flavored. Sept.

Pond (Seedling)—Very large and showy, light red; flesh rather coarse. September.

Quackenboss—Large blue; good quality and a regular bearer. Good for commercial planting. September.

Shipper (Pride)—Large and handsome; dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and a splendid market sort. Middle of September.

Shropshire (Damson)—Large for this type; amber color; juicy and sprightly. Most desirable of the Damson class. Productive and not liable to rot. Valuable commercial sort. September.

Washington—Large; yellow with crimson blush; flesh sweet and luscious. Last of August.

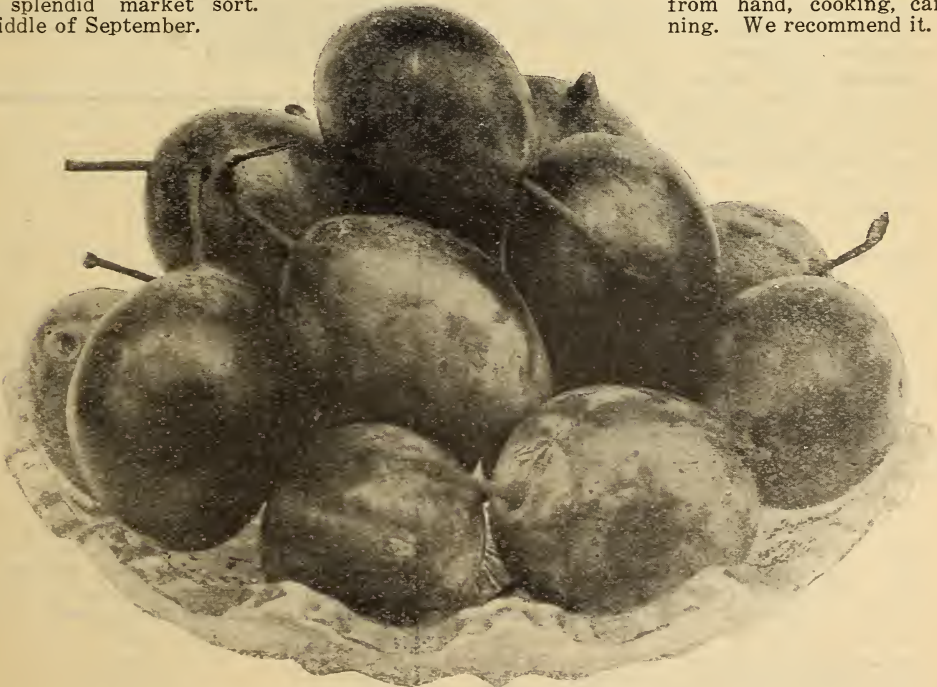
Weaver—Large; purple with blue bloom; good quality; constant and regular bearer. September.

Yellow Egg—Large and beautiful egg shaped; yellow. Flesh a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late August.

Yellow Gage (Prince's)—Rather large; yellow; juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

York State Prune—A strain of the German Prune, which we introduced several years ago and which has been disseminated under the name of "York State," and has proven to be of great commercial value.

This was a seedling grown here by an old German, from Prune trees which he brought from Germany and planted in his garden. Tree vigorous, bears early, good cropper. Fruit is large, purplish blue, rich, juicy, fine. The best variety for market or garden. Good for all purposes—eating from hand, cooking, canning. We recommend it.



YORK STATE PRUNE—See testimonial on next page



BURBANK. Always a crop

Japan Varieties

Abundance—Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to bright cherry red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich. Vigorous and productive. August.

Burbank—Very large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, with a very agreeable flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Good keeping and shipping qualities. Excellent commercial sort. August, later than Abundance.

Climax—Very large; deep rich red; fine flavor. One of the earliest to ripen.

October (Purple)—Large; round, reddish purple; good quality. A strong growing tree, bearing immense crops. Valuable market sort. First of October.

Ogon—Above medium; round, clear lemon yellow; freestone, excellent for canning. Early Aug.

Red June—Medium to large; deep vermilion red, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, delightful. The best early market sort. Last of July.

Satsuma—Large; reddish purple; quality fine, delicious for canning. September.

Shiro—Medium size; yellow; and very sweet. The best quality of any of the Japan Plums. We have fruited it in nursery row and can recommend it highly for garden planting. September.

Sultan—Large; deep wine red. Its size and handsome appearance render it a valuable market sort. Early August.

Wickson—Very large; deep red with white bloom; flesh firm, juicy. Remarkably long keeping qualities and an excellent commercial sort. September.

Office of
HERBERT WADSWORTH
 Avon, N. Y.

Dec. 30, 1916.

Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
 Danville, N. Y.

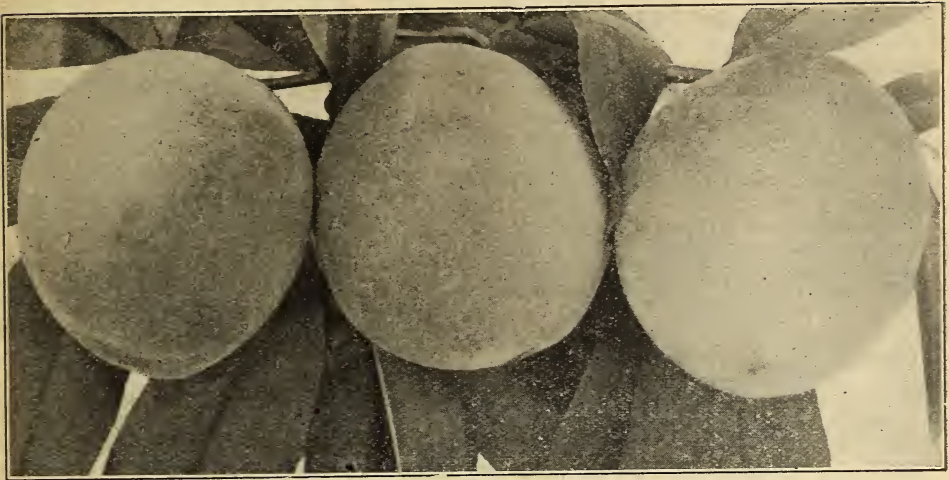
Gentlemen:—

You may be interested to know the outcome of our orchard of German Prunes. You will recollect that we purchased these trees of you in the spring of 1908. This fall we harvested \$2110.57 worth of prunes, exclusive of packages, which is a very nice showing for six acres, as the expense is very small. This has been a very satisfactory crop to us, as the trees have always been hardy, and in consequence very little annoyance; and not a single tree untrue to name.

Yours truly,

M. E. Ross, Agent.

PEACHES



ELBERTA—Should be liberally planted in orchards. Not of high quality but a great market fruit, on account of size, beauty, bearing and shipping dependability.

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous plantings of commercial peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. With the hardier varieties now propagated it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. Careful thinning gets large and perfect specimens, and there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit. We have the utmost confidence in the growing of good Peaches for home market, as there is rarely a year when the supply equals the demand. Grow good big fruit and grade it well, and you will be more than satisfied with the results.

Do best on light soil—preferably sandy, and must be dry. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of Tennessee natural peach seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 4½ ft. and up, $\frac{7}{8}$ " and up.....	.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
Medium size, 3½ to 4½ ft., $\frac{7}{8}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ ".....	.16	1.25	9.00
Small size, 2½ to 3½ ft., $\frac{7}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ ".....	.12	1.00	6.00

With the five exceptions (*) the following ripening periods are taken from Bulletin 408 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and indicate the ripening seasons at the Station's testing orchards in Geneva, N. Y., where peaches usually begin to ripen the last week in July and continue for about three months.

EARLY

Arp Carman	Early Rivers Greensboro	Hynes Surprise *Lewis Seedling	Triumph	Yellow St. John
---------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------	-----------------

MIDSEASON

Belle (of Georgia) *Barnard Champion Chairs	Early Crawford Elberta Early York Foster	Fitzgerald Hiley Lola	Markham Mountain Rose Niagara	Reeves Favorite Wager Willard
--	---	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

LATE

Crosby Fox Gold Drop	*Globe Hills Chili	Kalama ²⁰⁰ *Lemon Cling	Late Crawford Old Mixon Free	Stump *Stevens Rareripe
----------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------

VERY LATE

Beers (Smock)	Frances	Wonderful
---------------	---------	-----------

Descriptions—Arranged Alphabetically.

Arp Beauty—Earliest good yellow peach. Skin yellow and red. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet.

Barnard—Medium size; yellow and red; beautiful, delicious quality. Good commercial sort.

Belle (of Georgia)—Very large white with red cheek; flesh is white, firm and of fine flavor. Very productive. A freestone, ripening in early July.

Beer's Smock—A large, yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock's Free which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. Last of September.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape. Color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush. Skin tough, flesh tender, fine flavor. Hardy, good shipper and good bearer.

Champion—Large; white and red; rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. August. Good commercial sort. This is one of the most dependable and desirable white peaches grown.

Chair's (Choice)—Large; yellow; one of the finest late sorts. Hardy fruit bud. Good commercial sort.

Crosby—Medium size; bright yellow, striped with carmine. Flesh light yellow of good quality. Tree one of the hardiest in our list. Middle of September.

Early York—Medium; greenish white, dull red on sunny side. Very tender. Middle of August.

Early Rivers—Large; pale red over white ground. Good flavor. Family use only.

Early Crawford—Large; yellow and red; good quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort. The Crawfords are in such demand that nearly all large yellow peaches are sold under the name of Crawfords.

Elberta—Large; yellow and red; handsome; fair quality. Most popular market peach. Hardy and dependable. This variety when properly thinned, obtains enormous size and brings top market prices.

Foster—Large; yellow and red; fine quality.

Fox (Seedling)—Large; white, with red cheek; fine quality and flavor. Good for home use, market and canning. Regular bearer. Free.

Fitzgerald—Large; yellow and red; one of the most dependable kinds. It comes to us from Canada. Is hardy, good, and has proven very satisfactory in our orchard.

Frances—Best variety to follow Elberta. Large as Elberta. Rich yellow and brilliant red. Round and uniform in shape. Quality about like Elberta.

Greensboro—Large; beautifully colored, bright red over yellow. Flesh white, of good quality. July. Good commercial sort.

Golden Drop—Medium, golden yellow. Comes early into bearing. Profitable for market. September.

Globe—Exceedingly large; rich, golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow. Sept.

Hills Chili—Medium; dull yellow. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Last of September. Good commercial sort. We consider this one of the most valuable peaches grown. Not so desirable as some kinds to eat from the hand, but a splendid flavored peach for canning, and such a sure cropper that in this section, at least, one can have peaches every year.

Hyne's (Surprise)—Valuable early variety; skin white. Tree hardy and productive.

Hiley—Large, white with high color on sunny side; long keeper and good shipper. Freestone. Hardy in fruit bud.



FITZGERALD—A delicious yellow fruit

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 25, 1916

Geo. A. Sweet Co.,
Danville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Cherry trees arrived in fine,
healthy condition,

Very truly,
Taylor Grimes

Kalamazoo—Large; yellow; good and productive. First of September. Good commercial sort.

Lewis (Seedling)—One of the largest white freestones. Hardy and immense producer. Early August. Good commercial sort.

Late Crawford—Very large; productive and good; yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. A fine variety for canning. Last of September.

Miss Lola—Larger and of better quality than Carmen. Hardy fruit bud and productive. Follows Greensboro and precedes Champion but better than either in appearance and quality.

Lemon Cling—Large; clear yellow; fine flavor.

Markham—Large; yellow; extra hardy peach from northern Michigan. It fruits well in Western New York and is a promising sort in our orchard.

Mountain Rose—Medium size; red and white; very showy. Good quality. Good commercial sort.

Niagara—Large; yellow and red; fine quality. Said to be principal commercial sort now grown in the famous Niagara County peach belt.

Oldmixon Free—Large; red and white; best quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort.

Reeves Favorite—Large; yellow and red; rich flavor.

Stump—Large; red and white; excellent quality; reliable. Good commercial sort.

Steven's (Rareripec)—Large; yellowish-white, with deep red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Last of September.

Triumph—Medium size; yellow; good quality, and when properly thinned makes a splendid early sort. Last of July.

Wager—Medium; red and yellow; juicy and fine flavor. Last of August.

Willard—Large; yellow, hardy and productive.

Wonderful—Large; yellow. Similar to Smock.

Yellow St. John—Size of Crawford; yellow and red; flesh yellow and of fine quality; freestone; prolific bearer and a good shipper.



Four year old Belle of Georgia peach tree grown by Mr. Jos. D. Fitts, No. Scituate, R. I. At 3 years old the tree bore one and one half baskets of fruit which sold for \$1.25 per basket. Orchard is set 40 feet apart with apple trees and peach trees between for fillers. The land between the trees has produced three crops of field corn and one of potatoes during the four seasons.

No. 145

STATE OF NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

This is to certify that the stock in the Nursery of Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co., of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 83 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease, or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1917.

CHAS. S. WILSON,

Dated, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1916.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

This certificate is self-explanatory, and will be attached to every shipment.

QUINCES

The Quince requires a deep rich soil and high cultivation to obtain best results. It should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Planted 10 to 12 feet apart each way, an acre would accommodate 300 to 400 trees, and the high price for the fruit which usually prevails, makes the crop from a single acre very profitable.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French quince stocks

	EACH	PER 10
Large size, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ and up.....	.30	\$2.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.....	.25	2.00
Small size, 2 to 3 ft., $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.....	.20	1.50

Bourgeat—A newer variety. Tree strong and not apt to blight in the nursery row. Large golden fruit, ripening after Orange.

Champion—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; very late.

Meech—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; good quality.

Orange—Large; bright yellow; good quality. The best of all.

Reas Mammoth—Large. Much like Orange. Very desirable.



ENGLISH VARIETIES

Harris—A hardy English sort, that is doing well in this state. Medium size; oblong orange; good quality; very early. The best variety for Eastern culture.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Yellow with red cheek, firm, juicy and very productive. An old and dependable variety. Aug.

APRICOTS

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. Same soil as for plums. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way. Ripen in July and August.

PRICES

Budded Trees on Whole Roots

	EACH	PER 10
Large size, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	\$2.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

Are recommended because of extreme hardness, earliness and productiveness.

Alexander—Fruit yellow, flecked with red. Prolific. July.

Alexis—Yellow with red cheek, slightly acid but good. July.

Budd—Fruit white with red cheek. An immense bearer. Best late variety. Aug.

Gibb—Medium, yellow, sub-acid. The best early variety. Last of June.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is a rapid growing fruit and ornamental tree. It is especially valuable in poultry yards, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout a long season.

PRICES

	EACH	PER 10
Downing and New American, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	\$4.00
Russian, 5 to 7 feet .....	.35	3.00
Russian, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50

New American—Large; black; hardy; July until Autumn.

Downing—Large; blue black; vinous flavor.

Russian—Small; black; sweet. Useful in silk culture.



STRONG 2 YEAR NO. 1 PLANTS

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. Paper bags slipped over the bunches as soon as they have formed make good protection against birds and insects.

By a careful selection of varieties it is possible to have Grapes from August to November.

RED OR AMBER

Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer. Ripens with Concord. **15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.**

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. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

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. It is one of the finest of the wine-making varieties. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

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; should be in every garden. Ripens early. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

Salem (Rogers No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$7.00 per 100.**

Woodruff (Red)—Handsome light red grape of good quality. Ripens with Delaware, keeps long and a good shipper. Very hardy and healthy, and a good cropper. One of the best red market grapes. **20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$12.00 per 100.**

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. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$8.00 per 100.**

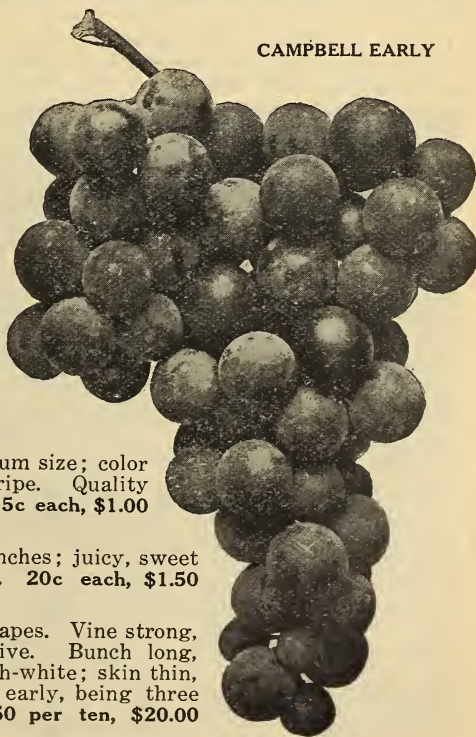
WHITE

Diamond—Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

Empire State—Medium size berry; large bunches; juicy, sweet and sprightly. Holds color and flavor well. **20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$12.00 per 100.**

Green Mountain—The earliest of the white grapes. Vine strong, vigorous and healthy; very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish-white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord. **30c each, \$2.50 per ten, \$20.00 per 100.**

CAMPBELL EARLY



Green Early—It is a white grape, in size nearly as large as Niagara, of fine quality, and ripens before Moore's Early. It is of the Concord type and is being planted quite extensively in the Chautauqua grape belt. We recommend its trial. **20c each, \$1.50 per ten.**

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. When fully ripe and properly grown it is a magnificent fruit, and sells at top prices. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

Pocklington—Berries large, golden yellow; sweet and tender with considerable pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy. Ripens after Concord. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

BLACK

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 is more universally grown, and liked by more people than any other grape that is propagated. It is such a dependable bearer and so resistant to disease that every garden in America should contain this variety. **10c each, 75c per ten, \$4.00 per 100.**

Campbell Early—A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and hand-

some. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy. Pulp parts readily from the seeds. The flavor is rich and delightful. It should be extensively planted. **20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$12.00 per 100.**

Eaton—Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thin but tough. Quality good. Season medium. One of the most showy grapes grown. **20c each, \$1.50 per ten, \$13.00 per 100.**

Hartford—Hardy profuse bearer, of fair quality. A favorite because of its hardiness and early bearing. Very early. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

Ives—Clusters and berries of medium size. Dark purple, sweet and good. Should hang on the vines some time after coloring before they are at their best. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens with Hartford. Succeeds well both North and South. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**

Wilder (Rogers No. 4)—Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good; juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$8.00 per 100.**

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries larger than those of the Concord, and ripens a few days earlier than that variety. **15c each, \$1.00 per ten, \$6.00 per 100.**



CONCORD—"The Grape for the Millions" Grapes of New York

CURRENTS

Currents are perfectly hardy and may be planted either fall or spring. They succeed on cool, well tilled and well fertilized soil. In warm climates a northern exposure is best.

Plant about four feet apart each way and give thorough cultivation. Ashes sprinkled about the roots will help to keep out the borers.

White hellebore sprinkled on the leaves when damp will destroy the currant worm.



Strong two-year, No. 1 Plants

PRICE (Except Perfection)

Each - \$.12
 Per 10 - .75
 Per 100 - 5.00
 Per 1000 37.50



PERFECTION

Black Naples—A large black currant of fine quality and very productive. Plant a strong grower. Often used in making currant wine, and is valuable for jellies.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid. Good and productive. Fine for table or jelly. A dependable variety.

Fay's Prolific—Very large; red. One of the best. Stems are long and easy to pick. Most extensively grown of any variety at the present time. Immense bunches.

Lee's Prolific—Large; black; superior quality. Enormously productive.

Perfection—Large; red; fine. Comparatively new. It is one of the most productive currants known, and of superior quality. The flavor is rich, mild sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. 20c each, \$1.25 per ten, \$10.00 per 100.



WHITE GRAPE

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. 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. Mulching both in summer and winter is a decided benefit.



COLUMBIAN. Purple

RED SORTS

Columbian—Very large; dark red, bordering on purple; immensely productive. Not of highest quality but always gives a crop when other sorts fail. It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry grown. Is a great money maker.

Cuthbert—Medium to large, crimson; hardy and prolific. The most reliable sort. Fine for market or garden. Succeeds well over a large range of territory both north and south. Sufficiently firm so that the fruit ships well, but of such good quality as to make it one of the best for home use.

Herbert—Bright red, large to very large, somewhat oblong, moderately firm, juicy, fine in flavor and quality. Very vigorous, hardy and productive. 75c per ten, \$1.50 per 25, \$5.00 per 100.



STRONG PLANTS

PRICE
 (Except Otherwise Mentioned)
 \$.50 per 10
 1.00 per 25
 2.00 per 100

Thousand Rates
 on Application

King—Earliest red raspberry. Fruit round, medium size, light crimson color. Moderately firm; excellent quality.

Marlboro—A hardy market sort that is well suited for planting in the north. Light crimson; good quality.

Ruby Red—Large, bright red; firm, excellent quality. An unusually good shipper, and covers a long season.



CUTHBERT. Red

St. Regis—Bright crimson, large, sweet. Commences to ripen with the earliest and continues until fall.

YELLOW SORTS

Golden Queen—Large; golden yellow; highest quality. Hardy and productive. 75c per ten, \$1.50 per 25, \$5.00 per 100.

BLACK CAPS

50c per ten, \$1.00 per 25, \$2.00 per 100.

Black Diamond—Large, handsome berry; unusually productive. A good keeper and much in demand at the canning factories. One of the most profitable grown.

Kansas—Large; early. One of the best. Very hardy and prolific.

Gregg—Very large. For many years the leading standard market sort.

Cumberland—Largest size; earlier than Gregg; hardy and productive. One of the most valuable black caps grown.

Ohio—Not quite as large as Cumberland, but is of good quality and extremely hardy.

Plum Farmer—Large; firm; good shipper. Yields immense crops.



CUMBERLAND

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart with plants 4 feet apart; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart. May be planted either in fall or spring.

PRICES

PER 10	PER 25	PER 100
.50	\$1.00	\$2.75

Thousand Rates on Application

Agawam—Medium size; jet black; sweet and good. Early. Plant hardy.

Ancient Briton—Medium size, without core, hardy and prolific. Good.

Blowers—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Claimed to be hardy, productive and best quality. Is said to have produced 2720 quarts on one-third of an acre. Large, jet black, good shipper.

Early Harvest—Very early and prolific. Hardy and reliable.

Eldorado—Medium size; good quality, hardy and new. Very productive. This variety is increasing in popularity and in many sections is proving to be the best blackberry yet introduced.

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



BLOWERS

Kittatinny—Large; good quality, fruitful. An old reliable, well tried sort.

Mersereau—Extra large; hardy and prolific. Is increasing in popularity.

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

Snyder—Medium size; hardy and productive. One of the best for home and market.

Taylor—Good variety to succeed Snyder, especially in cold climates. Large, vigorous, fruitful, late.

Wilson Junior—Large, sweet and good. Ripens early. Plant hardy.

Ward—Large, long, best quality. Strong, sturdy canes. Hardy and very productive.

DEWBERRIES

Price 5c each, 50c per ten, \$2.50 per 100.

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



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

GOOSEBERRIES

All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam, and either partial shade or good mulch during summer. They should receive a yearly top dressing. Plant about 4 feet apart.

The fruit is much more commonly used in England than America, but there is an increasing demand for it in this country, and it can now be grown as a market crop very profitably. The American varieties are more hardy than the English sorts and less subject to mildew. Gooseberries should be pruned closely each spring. They will also need a sprinkling of white hellebore to destroy the worms.

**Strong two-year No. 1 plants.
Thousand Rates on Application.**

Chautauqua—Large; light yellow; excellent quality, very vigorous and fruitful. 30c each, \$2.50 per ten, \$20.00 per 100.

Downing—Large; whitish green; good and prolific. One of the best for family or market. It seldom mildews, and is a very dependable variety. 15c each, \$1.25 per ten, \$8.50 per 100.

Houghton—Medium size; pale red; tender and good. Enormously productive and a reliable sort. 15c each, \$1.25 per ten, \$8.50 per 100.

Industry—Large; dark red; rich and agreeable. The best English sort. Less subject to mildew than most of the other English varieties. 20c each, \$1.75 per ten, \$14.00 per 100.

Red Jacket—Large; red; free from mildew. A great cropper. One of the best. It is the one large red gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence. 15c each, \$1.25 per ten, \$10.00 per 100.

Smith's Improved—Large; light green, sweet and excellent. Plant healthy and hardy. Good for dessert or cooking. Fruitful and valuable. 15c each, \$1.25 per ten, \$10.00 per 100.



SENATOR DUNLAP

CORSICAN

MARSHALL

BRANDYWINE

WILLIAM BELT

STRAWBERRIES

Respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. The varieties marked (Per) have perfect flowers and may be planted alone.

Plant in early spring. Give them a mulch of leaves or straw after the ground freezes in winter.

Remove this before growth starts in the spring. If left between the rows it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist.

Large orders must be sent by Express. Small orders carry safely by mail. Add 20 cents per 100 plants when wanted by mail. They do not carry well by freight.

Selected Plants, 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000.

Aroma (Per)—Large, conical; light red; excellent quality; prolific bearer; late season.

Brandywine (Per)—Season late; very productive. Fruit large and of fine quality.

Bederwood (Per)—Large; light red; good quality. Early.

Bubach No. 5 (Imp.)—Large and handsome, moderately firm, fair quality. Profitable for near market. Mid-season.

Clyde (Per)—Large; firm; of regular conical shape; light scarlet. Mid-season.

Corsican (Per)—Large size; crimson berry, of mild acid flavor. Plants are strong. Immense cropper.

Crescent (Imp.)—Medium size, rather acid; very prolific, even under neglect. Great cropper. Season early.

Gandy (Per)—Fruit large; very late and a good bearer.

Glen Mary (Per)—Large to very large; sweet and rich. Plants vigorous and berries hold size well to end of season.

Haverland (Imp.)—Medium to large; mildly sub-acid. Yields enormous crops of superb berries. One of the most valuable of the early market sorts.

Jessie (Per)—Very large; good quality. Does well on heavy clay soil.

Marshall (Per)—Very large; roundish; dark crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous

and productive. Season medium to late. The best for all purposes.

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

Nich Ohmer. (Per.)—Very large; dark red; uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Norwood (Per)—A new variety, very large, regular shaped berry; bright red all the way through; firm, good shipper; splendid quality. Season late.

Sample (Imp)—A strong productive variety. Deep scarlet, firm and a money maker. Is being largely planted.

Senator Dunlap (Per)—Large, regular, firm and excellent. Deep red. One of the best early sorts. Continues long in bearing and very valuable for market.

Uncle Jim (Per)—A comparatively new variety. Large and regular; a prolific sort which comes recommended as a profitable kind. Season medium late.

Warfield (Imp.)—Medium size, regular shape; dark red; good for home or market; productive and a good shipping fruit. Early.

Wm. Belt (Per)—Very large, conical; light red; good flavor. Healthy and fruitful. Season medium to late.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT



RHUBARB

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart. 10c each, 80c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

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.

ASPARAGUS

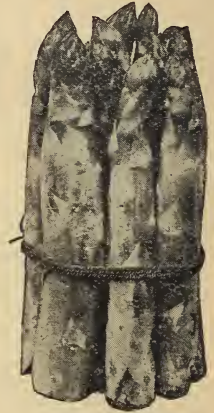
Earliest and finest of spring vegetables. Prepare ground by deep culture, mixing well with rotted manure. Give thorough cultivation and keep clean. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For home use set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows.
 Price of 2 yr. No. 1 roots, 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.50 per 1000.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. Is a good yielder. Earlier than Conover's.

Barr's Mammoth—Medium early; tender, crisp; light green.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other.



ASPARAGUS

COMPLETE HOME COLLECTION--"Fruit from June to January"

- APPLE. 1 summer variety, 1 late variety.
- PEAR. 1 summer variety, 1 autumn variety.
- CHERRY. 1 sweet variety, 1 red sour variety.
- PLUM. 1 early purple variety, 1 late golden variety.
- PEACH. 1 early variety, 1 late variety.

10 Trees—each one a standard, choice variety, selected for quality of fruit and succession in ripening—an assortment that we would choose for our own use.

In any of these sizes:—

- Large size, 5 to 7 feet for - \$2.20
- Medium size, 4½ to 6 feet for - \$1.80
- Small size, 4 to 5 feet for - \$1.40

- RASPBERRY. 12 red variety, 12 black variety.
- BLACKBERRY. 12 early variety.
- GRAPE. 1 black variety, 1 white variety.
- CURRANT. 6 red variety, 3 white variety.
- GOOSEBERRY. 6 early variety.
- ASPARAGUS. 20 choice variety.
- RHUBARB. 2 choice variety.

75 plants—the best varieties known, selected for quality of fruit and productivity.

All of 2 year No. 1 size for - \$2.25

(It does not pay to waste time and space on smaller than first size small fruit plants.)

Combination Price for both Collections—10 Trees and 75 Plants

- Large Size Trees and Large Size Plants - - \$4.45
- Medium Size Trees and Large Size Plants - - \$4.05
- Small Size Trees and Large Size Plants - - - \$3.65

Better Quality and Better Values Cannot be Had.

ORNAMENTALS

Many gardens and lawns 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 will 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 any unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by grouping of evergreens and high foliaged 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



SILVER MAPLE



AMERICAN ELM—Fine for street planting

his life. 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 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.

Upright Deciduous Trees

Beech, Purple leaved—Beautiful purple leaved 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. **4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.**

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.

8 to 10 ft., 60c ea. \$5.00 per 10, \$40.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft., 40c ea. 3.50 per 10, 30.00 per 100
5 to 6 ft., 30c ea. 2.50 per 10, 20.00 per 100

Smaller sizes for large plantings at cheaper rates.



HORSE CHESTNUT

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

10-12 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

8-10 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10,
\$55 per 100.

6-8 ft., 50c each, \$4.50 per 10,
\$40 per 100.

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

6 to 8 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten.

8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per ten.

Maple, Sugar or Rock—A beautiful shade tree especially valuable for street planting. 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.

3 to 10 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten.

6 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

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.

6 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

Maple, Norway—A large tree with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with a 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.

10-12 ft., \$1 each, \$9.00 per ten.

8-10 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per ten.

6-8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

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. Is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

8 to 10 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

6 to 8 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

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. 4 to 5 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Poplar, Carolina—A magnificent tree for quick shade, either for street planting, lawns or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if



NORWAY MAPLE—about 20 years old A very satisfactory tree



LOMBARDY POPLAR

the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. 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.

10-12 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25 per 100
 8-10 ft., 35c each, 3.00 per 10, 20 per 100
 6-8 ft., 30c each, 2.00 per 10, 15 per 100
 3-4 ft., 10 per 100

Poplar, Lombardy—A well-known variety from its tall spire-like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective. We have some beautiful specimens and can recommend them highly. They transplant safely, grow quickly and for many purposes are attractive and desirable.

8-10 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30 per 100
 6-8 feet, 35c each, 3.00 per 10, 25 per 100

Salisburia, or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo—This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting.

The foliage is light green, shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. In this era of blights and rusts, and scales and caterpillars, it is a pleasure to know of one tree that is absolutely exempt from these drawbacks.

6 to 8 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten.

Thorn, Double white—Has small double white flowers, very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers of bright carmine, very beautiful. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1917.
 G. A. Sweet & Co.,
 Dansville, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:—
 * * * The trees I bought of you three years ago are growing immensely. Peaches and Plums are bearing, also the Wagner and Yellow Transparent Apple.

Yours truly,
 Joseph Otto.



CAROLINA POPLAR—For quick shade

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.

1 year, 5 to 6 feet, 75c

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. \$1.25 each.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive. \$1.25 each.

NO SCALE
THIS IS IMPORTANT
START RIGHT



CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH

Nut Trees

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. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than anything else. The nuts being worth more than the farm crops, and the trees growing meanwhile into valuable timber.

Butternuts—Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor. 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.

Chestnut—American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable. Since the forests of the country are so nearly gone it has become a serious question of how to keep up the supply of fence posts. No timber grown excels the Sweet Chestnut for this useful purpose, and large groves could be profitably planted.

6 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.50 per ten.

5 to 6 ft., 50c each, 4.50 per ten.

4 to 5 ft., 40c each, 3.50 per ten.

Walnuts—American Black. These common

native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized. Plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

5 to 6 feet, 60c each, \$5.00 per ten.

4 to 5 feet, 50c each, 4.50 per ten.

Walnuts—English or Madeira Nut. Are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in commercial orchards. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Walnuts—Japan. 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.

3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Evergreen Trees

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 reduce 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 prefer spring planting.

Arbor Vitae, American—A native evergreen sometimes known as White Cedar. Perfectly hardy and grows rapidly, or by pruning may be kept to any desired height or shape. A fine specimen tree and also very useful for hedge purposes. **2 to 3 feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.**

Juniper, Irish—A variety of erect and conical shape, which gives it rather a conventional form. Desirable for lawn planting,



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

and much used as markers for cemetery lots on account of the small space it requires. Is of dwarfish nature, not growing into a tall tree. **1½ to 2 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.**

Spruce, Norway—As its European name indicates, this evergreen is absolutely hardy. It grows rapidly into a lofty tree when its limbs show a drooping habit, very graceful and ornamental. It makes a fine single specimen for an ornamental lawn tree. Planted in rows and not pruned it soon becomes an excellent screen, and in same way is most effective as a windbreak, being much used to protect the exposed sides of orchards. For a low hedge it may be kept pruned to any desired height, and for this purpose no evergreen is more practical or beautiful.

2 to 3 feet at 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—A magnificent tree with silvery blue sheen that makes it an object of great beauty. Well grown specimens make an almost priceless addition to a well-kept lawn. **18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each.**

Spruce, Koster's Blue—Very similar to Colorado Blue but with a brighter blue foliage. A rare tree that is very hardy.

1½ to 2 feet, @ \$1.75 each.

2 to 3 feet, @ 2.50 each.



THE HARDY NORWAY SPRUCE

Hedge Plants

There is no greater adornment than a fine hedge, and the necessary care is almost nothing. For marking lines it is as practical as a fence, besides being cheaper and much more sightly.

We describe certain practical things that we know are hardy and that return satisfactory results with a minimum amount of care after once planted.



BARBERRY THUNBERGS

Arbor Vitae, American—Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge. Plant one foot apart.

18-24 in. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
 12-18 in. 20c each, 1.50 per 10, 12.00 per 100

Barberry Thunbergii—From Japan. A beautiful shrub of dwarf habit, not growing more than three feet high, covered with yellow flowers, followed by scarlet fruit on long stems that last nearly all winter. The foliage is dense green, changing to a coppery red in autumn. It makes a very beautiful and showy hedge. Plant nine inches apart.

18 to 24 in., 25c each, \$2.00 per ten, \$12.00 per 100.

Norway Spruce—Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape. Plant one foot apart.

18-24 in. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
 12-18 in. 20c each, 1.50 per 10, 12.00 per 100

Privet, California—For hedge purposes where an evergreen will not succeed, there



CALIFORNIA PRIVET

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. The question of the hardiness of this plant need not be considered. While it is true that the tops will not stand the unusually cold winters, it has never been cold enough here to damage the roots. Twice during the past twenty years we have had cold severe enough to injure or kill outright the tops, but each time new buds have started above the roots, and as they grow rapidly, the top has soon been renewed so that it was thicker and better than before it was frozen. The worst to fear is that there may be occasional damage above ground, but as stated this is not a serious matter and not sufficient reason to discourage the planting of such a useful and beautiful hedge. Plant nine inches apart in single rows, or same distance staggered in double rows, with nine inches between the rows.

18-24 in., 10c each, 75c per 10, \$4.00 per 100
 2-3 feet, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, 5.00 per 100

TREES FOR PLANTING

“The selection of trees suitable for planting is fundamental to the success of an orchard. To plant a poor tree is to start with a handicap that may continue throughout the life of the orchard. The purchase price of a poor tree may be a few cents less than that of one of high grade, but the economy of the transaction ends with its purchase. Everything else costs substantially the same as for a high grade tree. Real economy consists in paying reasonable prices for high-grade trees. If only a definite amount can be expended for trees, it is better to secure a small number of good, strong, well rooted, well formed trees than to buy a large number at the expense of quality.”—Farmers’ Bulletin 776, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Deciduous Shrubs

Strong 2 to 3 ft. grade

Almond, Red Flowering—A small tree covered in May with double rose colored blossoms like small roses. 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when so few other shrubs are in blossom. In colors of red, white, pink, purple. 25c each \$2.00 per ten.

Barberry, Purple leaf, Common and Thunbergii—Very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Calycanthus, or Sweet-scented Shrub—A hardy type growing 6 to 7 feet tall. Chocolate colored double blooms appear in June and continue periodically through the summer. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Deutzia—A graceful, hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers, borne in clusters during the latter part of June.

Double Pink—Bright pink blooms.

Double White—Pure white blooms.

Crenata—Double white blooms, tinged with rose. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Elder, Golden Leaf—Contrasted with other shrubs the golden yellow leaves give beautiful color effect. It is very desirable for massing with other high shrubs for lawn planting. Produces white blooms in June which develop later into flat clusters of berries, similar to the wild variety. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Eleagnus, Longipes—A very ornamental Japanese shrub. Glossy green foliage which remains until late autumn. In July, it is covered with bright red berries of large size. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Forsythia or Golden Bell. One of the early bloomers—heralds of spring. Bright yellow bell-shape blossoms that come before the leaves are out. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Fringe, Purple or Smoke Tree. So called because its fine hair-like flowers, which cover the whole surface of the plant, appear like a smoke cloud. Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and is of spreading habit. Blooms in mid-summer. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.

Honeysuckle—Upright growing varieties in shrub form. (For vine varieties see "Climbing Vines") Red Tartarian, Pink Tartarian, White Tartarian. Each blooms in May and June in colors according to name, the flowers being followed by showy fruit. 35c each. \$3.00 per ten.



HYDRANGEA BUSH

Hydrangea, New Snowball—A splendid addition to the July and August blooming hardy shrubs. The flowers resemble the familiar Snowball, but are of immense size and borne in great profusion. It is a valuable addition to the Hydrangea family. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora—Probably the most satisfactory of any shrub in that it is perfectly hardy everywhere and produces wonderful results in spite of neglect. Has immense pyramidal-shape blooms, sometimes a foot long, white in predominating color and shading into pink. As the blooms are borne on the new wood half of the season's growth should be pruned back in order to produce the largest size. Blooms in August and September, following Hydrangea Snowball. Plant grows from 6 to 8 feet tall. Too much praise of the decorative value of this shrub cannot be given either as cut flowers for interior use, or to remain on the plant in garden or lawn. 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Hydrangea Tree—Is the Paniculata Grandiflora variety grown in tree instead of bush shape, and is most effective either individually used or massed. Blooms abundantly the first season and can be recommended for quick results. In fact all of the good things that can be said of the bush Hydrangea are also true of the Tree. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Lilac, White, Purple and Persian—They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.



SPIREA

Lilac—New double varieties. 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

Quince (Japan)—Bright scarlet flowers in early spring. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Snowball (Japan)—Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

Snowball Common—A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Spirea

Elegant low growing shrubs, perfectly hardy, of easy culture and long blooming period. The varieties we describe bloom from May to August in about the following succession—

Thunbergs, Prunifolia, Van Houtte, Billardii, Anthony Waterer.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Dwarfish habit of growth, bearing dark crimson flowers. 2 feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Spirea Billardii—Rose colored flowers and a very free bloomer. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Spirea Prunifolia—Sometimes called "Bridal Wreath." Pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Spirea Thunbergs—Dwarfish habit with graceful drooping branches. One of the earliest bloomers of small white flowers. 2 feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

Spirea Van Houtte—Undoubtedly the finest of the spireas. Blooms in May and early June when the entire plant is covered with masses of pure white flowers. A very hardy and graceful plant when used alone, or grouped, and it makes a delightful hedge. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Syringa or Mock Orange—A valuable hardy shrub producing in June a profusion of white, fragrant flowers. Unpruned it grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, but it may be kept at any height by trimming. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Weigela—A hardy, valuable plant, following Lilacs in June and July with trumpet-shaped blooms ranging in color from pure white to a deep shade of red. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Weigela Candida—A vigorous grower and an abundant bloomer of pure white flowers.

Weigela Eva Rathke—A newer kind, of erect and vigorous growth and deep red blooms.

Weigela Rosea—Rose colored blooms.



WEIGELA

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

Henryi—Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites. **35c each.**

Paniculata (A novelty from Japan)—It is proving one of the most useful and beautiful of all climbers. Flowers are of medium size; white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in late summer. It makes a growth of twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. **25c each.**

PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Jackmanni—A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis. **35c each.**

Madame Edouard Andre—Single. The most desirable purplish red sort. **35c each.**

Sieboldi—Large, bright blue flowers, fine. **35c each.**



JACKMANNI—Large Flowers

Bulbs and Plants

Golden Glow Flower—*Rudbeckia Laciniata*. 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. **5c each, 40c per 10.**

Gladiolus—Mixed sorts. **5c each, 40c per ten, \$2.00 per 100.**

Tuberose—Pearl and double Italian, **10c each, 60c per ten.**

Dahlias—Fine assortment. **15c each, \$1.25 per ten.**

Peonies—Old favorites that are coming into renewed popularity. Perfectly hardy and require no winter protection. Healthy and free from all diseases and insects. Thrive under most any condition, even when planted in partial shade. No bloom is more showy and many colors may be had. **Pink, Red, White, Yellow, 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.**

Hardy Climbing Plants

Ampelopsis (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper)—Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas. **25c each.**

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. **35c each.**

Bignonia—Radicans or trumpet vine. A hardy climber blooming in August. A large, scarlet, trumpet-shape flower. **25c each.**

Dutchman's Pipe—A climbing plant of rapid growth, with beautiful light green foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter. Curious pipe shaped yellowish brown flower. **50c each.**

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant—Blooms all summer. Red and yellow. Very fragrant flowers. **25c each.**

Honeysuckle (Hall's Japan)—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Blooms from July to December. **25c each.**

Wistaria—Chinese Purple. Fine for trellises. A rapid growing, hardy climber, producing long clusters of lavender shade blooms. Blooms in June and also in the autumn. **35c each.**

Wistaria—Chinese white. Similar to purple except in color of blooms—as name implies. **35c each.**

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 two-year plants, that will give plenty of flowers the first season. The Rose likes a deep, well enriched soil, needs plenty of sunlight and air. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties but can supply many sorts not described.

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.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Rose are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in 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 growth, cutting back close, all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN

Price 25 cents each, \$2.25 per ten

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

American Beauty—Large; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 35c each.

Alfred Colomb—Very large, double and full; clear cherry red; very fragrant; one of the finest.

Baron de Bonstetten—Large, deep, full flowers of dark crimson maroon. Highly scented.

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.

Earl of Dufferin—Velvety crimson, large and full. Delightful fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki—Finest white H. P. rose; with large full flowers and splendid form. Very hardy. The best introduction of recent years.

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

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full globular. Fragrant and excellent. In every way a fine rose.

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.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Ivory white, extra large and carried on stout stems. Perfectly formed, very fragrant.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink, very large, somewhat fragrant, fine exhibition rose.

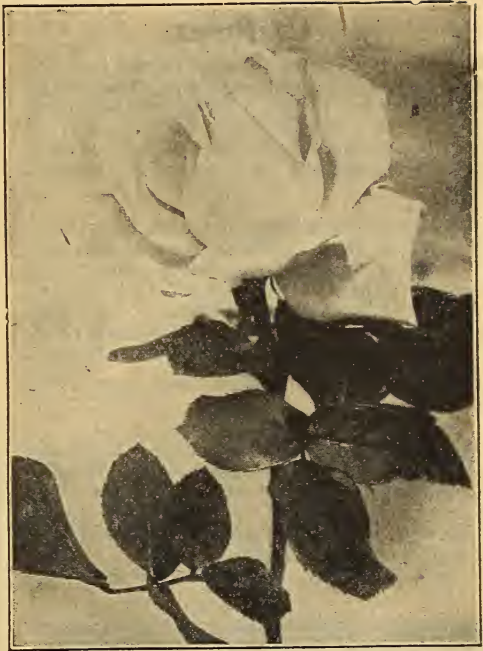
Margaret Dickson—Pure white; very large, free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

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.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, large, hardy and vigorous.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



CRIMSON RAMBLER

The Ramblers

Admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and profuse bloomers.

Price 25 cents each, \$2.25 per ten.

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white, very double.

Crimson Rambler—A comparatively new Japanese Rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A superb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. It has handsome shining foliage and is so covered with a marvelous abundance of blooms as to be the most attractive feature even in large lawns. Highly desirable and satisfactory.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink, and holds long without fading. Very fragrant with deep green foliage. It is a fine companion to plant with Crimson Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie—Red, blooms in clusters.

White Rambler—Small or medium; daisy-like flower in clusters; fragrant, ornamental.

Yellow Rambler—Yellow in bud but white when fully open. When half open the flowers are tinged with yellow. Slightly fragrant.

Dwarf Roses

These are a comparatively recent innovation. They are Ramblers of a miniature size, both in bush and bloom. Persistent bloomers either out of doors through the summer, or potted for inside winter use. Beautiful as a marker or hedge and as a border for garden or path

We offer them in **Baby Crimson, Baby Pink, Baby White, Baby Yellow**. As with the parents, the **Crimson** is probably the freest bloomer and the most satisfactory of any of the colors, but all are especially desirable and will become commonly used as their practicability and beauty become better known.

Price of strong plants on own roots, 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

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. 25c each, \$2.25 per ten.



BABY RAMBLER

Moss Roses

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

Price 30c each, \$2.50 per ten.

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.

Tree Roses

Assorted colors—75c each, \$6.00 per ten.



TREE ROSE

So called because of their tree shape. They are produced by grafting blooming varieties onto a straight rose stem, about four or five feet above ground. When in bloom they are strikingly beautiful and make an attractive and unusual ornamental for lawn or garden. We can supply colors of Red, Pink and White.

**REMEMBER! NO SAN JOSE SCALE HAS
 EVER BEEN FOUND IN OUR NURSERIES**

"The Long and the Short of it"

Being

The Largest and the Smallest Grades We Sell

"BEARING AGE" SIZE

For those wishing extra large sizes, we have a grade of 5 and 6 year old trees, running from one to two inches in diameter, some of which have borne fruit in the Nursery rows. They give quick results and are much sought after by those who cannot "wait for trees to grow." We have been making this grade a specialty for many years to meet the wants of our city trade. People owning small city lots are willing to pay extra prices for extra large trees, and it is necessary to charge higher prices because of the greater expense of age, digging, boxing and packing. This grade usually retails at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per tree.

We have a general assortment in "Bearing Age" Size—submit your list or write for varieties we can furnish.



"Bearing Age" Size
7 to 9 feet

PRICES of "Bearing Age" Size

			EACH	PER 10
Apples	7 to 9 feet	@	.60	\$5.00
Standard Pear	7 to 9 feet	@	.75	6.00
Dwarf Pear	5 to 7 feet	@	.75	6.00
Cherry	7 to 9 feet	@	.75	6.00
Plum	7 to 9 feet	@	.75	6.00
Quince	5 to 7 feet	@	.75	6.00
Peach	5 to 7 feet	@	.30	2.50
Apricot	5 to 7 feet	@	.75	6.00

"BARGAIN" SIZE

"BARGAIN" SIZE trees are just under our Small size, and are straight, clean, thrifty little trees with good roots. They are economical to handle, the transportation is less and the price cheaper, all of which induces their use for large plantings and for lining out for future orchard purposes.

No order accepted for less than 50 trees, which will be furnished at hundred rates. All orders must be for not less than ten trees of a variety.



"Bargain Size"

PRICES of "Bargain" Size Trees

			PER 100
Apples	3 to 4 feet	@	\$ 7.50
Standard Pears	3 to 4 feet	@	8.50
Dwarf Pears	2 to 3 feet	@	10.00
Cherry	2 to 3 feet	@	10.00
Plum	3 to 4 feet	@	10.00
Quince	2 to 3 feet	@	10.00
Peach	2½ to 3 feet	@	6.00
Apricot	2 to 3 feet	@	10.00

We have a general assortment in "Bargain" Size—submit your list or write for varieties we can furnish.



NUT TREES

View Their Planting as an Investment

DURING recent years there has been a decided activity in the planting of nut trees. Land, not otherwise profitable, can be utilized for this purpose, and most farms contain "waste places" that can be inexpensively converted into income production.

Covering hillsides, along streams, by the lane and roadside fences, they serve the triple purpose of *beauty* to the landscape; *comfort* to man and beast in their shade; *profit* in both fruit and timber.

Since timber has become scarcer, followed by advanced values, it is worth considering economically whether heretofore profitless spots will not grow lumber and fence posts to advantage. During the past fifteen years, the price of chestnut fence posts has doubled, and there is no good substitute for them. Good walnut and butternut lumber is worth upwards of \$100 per thousand feet, with a certainty of further increase as the depletion of the old native stock continues.

Doctors and dieticians constantly point to the food value of nuts and recommend their extended use in place of meat which promises better prices. Present quotations as given by the New York State Department of Foods and Markets are, per bushel of 60 lbs.:—Chestnuts—\$10 to \$14. Walnuts and Butternuts \$1 to \$1.25.

Attention is called to the following three particular kinds, because all are natural to northern climates and all valuable for their nuts and their different wood purposes.

Am. Sweet Chestnuts	6 to 8 feet	\$5.50 per ten
	5 to 6 feet	4.50 per ten
	4 to 5 feet	3.50 per ten
Black Walnut	5 to 6 feet	\$5.00 per ten
	4 to 5 feet	4.50 per ten
	3 to 4 feet	4.00 per ten
Butternut	4 to 5 feet	\$4.50 per ten
	3 to 4 feet	4.00 per ten