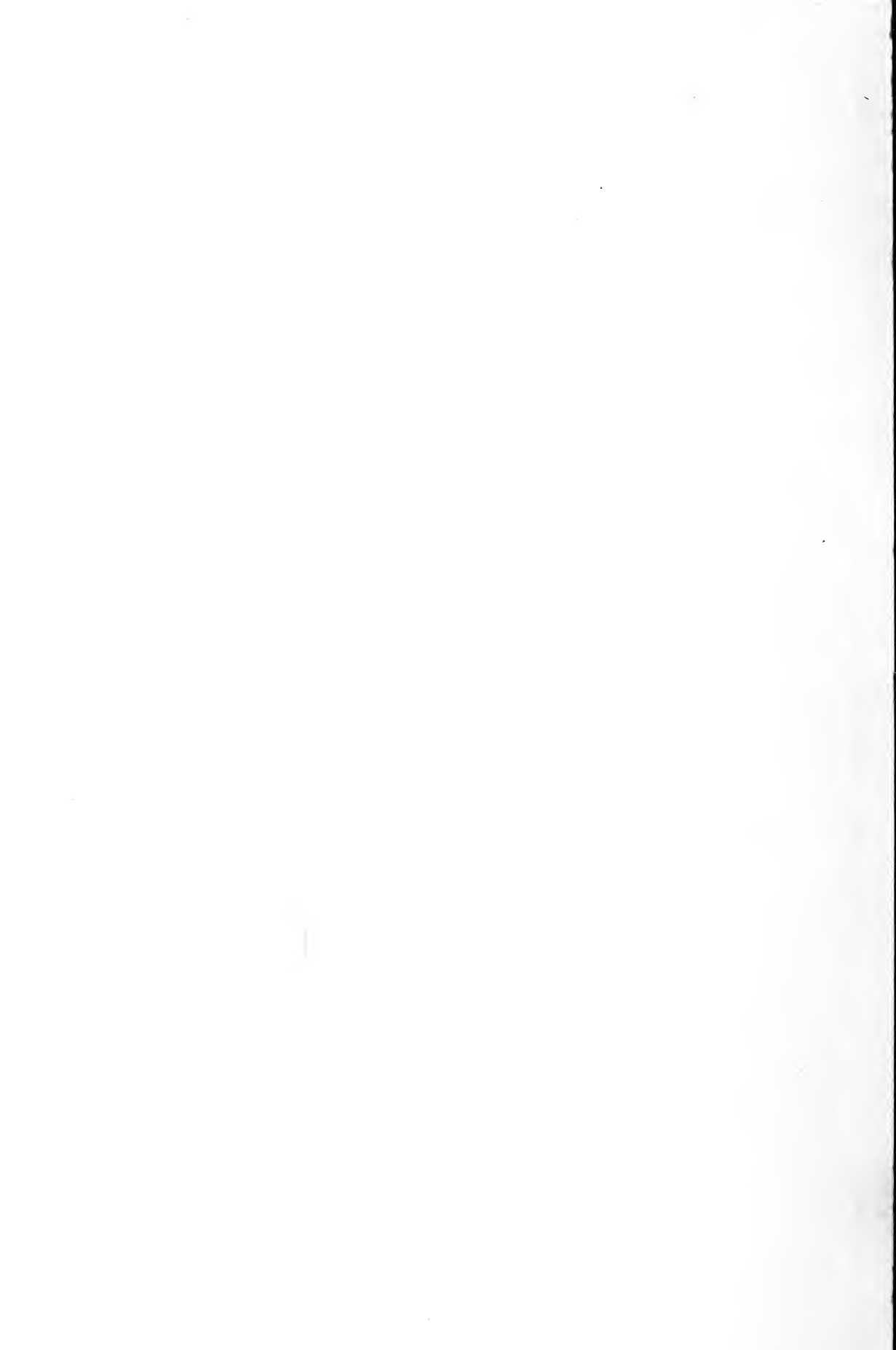


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THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES



1920

ME INTO SH
WLMKAY

C. C. McKAY MGR
GENEVA, N. Y.

Price Each		Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
Standard	Dwarf	APPLES	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
—	80c	Autumn Strawberry	Light Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-30		One of best dessert apples, crisp, juicy, tender. Yellow striped with shades of red.
—	80c	Bailey Sweet	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	Very beautiful apple. Good quality, decidedly sweet, juicy, agreeable flavor.
75c	80c	Baldwin	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	Favorite market variety, juicy, well adapted for market, dessert or cooking.
—	80c	Ben Davis	Red Striped	Large	Good	Dec. 1-10	15	Most important variety in territory between 32° and 42° parallels.
—	80c	Bismarck	Red	Large	Good	Oct. 20-30	9	Bears very young, hardy, very productive, an excellent cooking variety.
—	80c	Black Ben Davis	Dark Red	Medium	Good	Dec. 1-10	12	More brilliant color than Ben Davis, decidedly attractive.
—	80c	Chenango	Light Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 1-10	3	An excellent dessert fruit, also good for cooking; beautifully striped.
—	80c	Constantine	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30		Flesh rather coarse, but juicy, suitable for culinary purposes and market.
—	\$1.00	Delicious	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	10	One of the handsomest, flavor fine, good for all purposes, widely successful.
—	80c	Early Harvest	Yellow	Large	Best	Aug. 1-10	1	One of the earliest and a fine variety for the home garden.
—	80c	Excelsior	Red	Large	Good	Sept. 1-10	2	Very attractive and large for a crab apple, excellent to eat fresh or to cook.
—	80c	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	7	Flesh tender and rich, excellent for dessert but especially for cooking.
75c	80c	Fameuse	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 5-15	8	One of the most beautiful and excellent dessert apples of its season. Not for cooking.
—	80c	Golden Sweet	Clear Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-20	2	Valuable, principally for home use, rich, sweet, very good in flavor.
—	80c	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 30-30	6	Attractive appearance, high quality, almost unexcelled for its season for cooking.
—	80c	Hendrick Sweet	Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	6	Juicy, distinctly sweet, high quality, excellent for dessert, and baking.
—	80c	Hubbardston	Mottled	Large	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	11	Bears early, very productive, mild acidity and sweetness mingle in pleasant flavor.
—	80c	Jonathan	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	14	Brilliantly colored, highly flavored, crisp, juicy and tender.
75c	80c	King	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Attractively colored, high quality for home use, adapted to fancy market.
75c	80c	McIntosh	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 15-25	9	Very handsome, flesh tender, very juicy, delicious, one of the very best.
75c	80c	Northern Spy	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Ranks with the very best winter apple of N. Y. Most excellent for all uses.
75c	80c	Oldenburg (Duchess)	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 1-10	2	An extremely hardy Russian apple, with excellent culinary qualities.
75c	80c	Pound Sweet	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Nov. 5-15	5	Of peculiar flavor, esteemed one of the best sweet apples of its season for cooking use.
75c	80c	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	A very beautiful early Summer apple, for culinary use first, for eating when ripened.
75c	80c	R. I. Greening	Grass Green	Large	Very Good	Nov. 20-30	12	One of the best cooking apples, also very good in quality for dessert use.
—	80c	Rome Beauty	Mottled Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-10	12	Handsome, one of the best keepers, desirable for market and home use.
—	\$1.00	Scarlet Beauty	Dark Red	Very Large	Good	Oct. 1-15	4	A great big red apple which is good. Remarkable for its size and unusually deep color.
—	80c	Spitzenburg	Bright Red	Large	Best	Nov. 15-25	13	A choice apple for dessert or culinary use, unexcelled in flavor and quality.
—	80c	Stayman Winesap	Red Striped	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	Very juicy and good quality for either home use or market.
—	\$1.00	Stearns	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	I consider this truly a remarkable combination of size, color and quality. (C. C. M.)
—	80c	Stump	Bright Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 25 to Sept. 10	8	A very beautiful apple, esteemed chiefly for dessert use.
—	80c	Sweet Bough	Pale Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 5-25	3	One of the finest summer apples, a great favorite in N. Y. for the home orchard.
—	80c	Tolman Sweet	Pale Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	11	A hardy old New England sort, decidedly sweet, particularly good for baking and pickling.
—	80c	Wealthy	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	Valuable for its great hardness, very juicy, good for dessert and cooking.
—	80c	Williams	Dark Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15-25	4	A very beautiful bright red apple of mild agreeable flavor, used for dessert.
—	80c	Winter Banana	Yellow Blushed	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Attractive, of good dessert quality, too mild in flavor to excel in culinary use.
—	80c	Wolf River	Red Striped	Large	Very Good	Sept. 5-15	5	Very hardy, fruit highly colored and attractive, best as a cooking sort.
—	80c	Yellow Newtown	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Very Good	Jan. 20-30	10	Also known as Albemarle, of highest quality for dessert and excellent for cooking.
—	80c	Yellow Transparent	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best extra early apples, acceptable for dessert, excellent for cooking.

Mr. C. C. MCKAY,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a picture of a little tree that has made "REST-HAVEN" famous and the Mecca of scores who could not believe the current reports and hardly believed their eyes, and without exception declared they had never seen or heard anything like it.

The tree is a Dwarf Scarlet Beauty apple. It was set out May 17th, 1917, and is therefore two and one-half years old. In 1918 it had many blossoms but only one apple was allowed to mature which weighed seven ounces, a big one. This year its second, it was loaded with blossoms the most of which were pinched off. 13 fruit set, four were pinched off. It has matured 9 large perfect apples totalling three pounds ten ounces in weight, an average of six and one-half ounces each—almost uniform—of a very deep rich scarlet color and flavor like a McIntosh Red.

The tree is about knee high or to be exact twenty-six inches as you will note by comparing it with the yard stick in the picture.

Very truly,

H. S. B.

Oct. 9, 1919, Albany, N. Y.



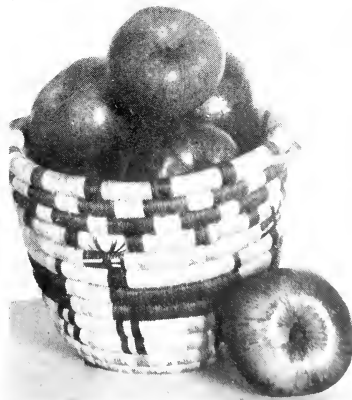
DWARD SCARLET BEAUTY—Third Season

This letter and photograph arrived while we were compiling this catalogue. We receive many such good reports and wish they were all accompanied by photos.

Use of Dwarf Fruit Trees for Home Plantations

I no longer believe standard fruit trees deserve a place in the average home garden. We Americans could have learned years ago from England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Italy, that the most delightful and most profitable of fruit plantings for home use is to be secured by using dwarf fruit trees. Whether the dwarf orchard has two trees or twenty trees, it is not merely a toy. It actually pays; and the best of it is, that these little trees occupy so much less room, require little work and commence bearing much quicker than do the standard size fruit trees.

Dwarf fruit trees are distinctly for the amateur and the home plantation. They enable you to have varieties which can not be found commercially, and to secure an assortment which will give fruit in succession over an extended season. You can have your own apples from July to January, or an almost continuous succession of peaches for ten or twelve weeks. Our tabulated ripening dates enable you to select fruit for just the months you prefer.



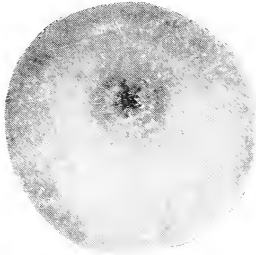
SPY APPLES—Grown on Dwarf Trees

Something About Our Dwarf Apple Trees

Our main list of dwarf apples is budded on doucin roots to produce the dwarf style of tree. Even under conditions of neglect these trees will rarely grow more than twenty feet high. By a small amount of wise annual pruning they may easily be grown to ten or twelve feet high when mature. We have a small list of apple varieties budded on paradise roots. These trees will rarely grow more than ten or twelve feet high. By judicious pruning however, they can be grown to six or eight feet high when mature.

The trees on doucin roots may be planted from ten or twelve feet to twenty feet apart, depending on the height it is intended to grow them. When on paradise roots they may be planted eight or ten feet apart. We get some reports from customers of trees which fruit the first or second year after planting. Most any of them may be expected to begin bearing at least the third or fourth year. The difference is that some varieties naturally bear younger than others.

Dwarf Apple Trees—*A Few Particularly Desirable Varieties*



BALDWIN is a staple apple in every market. It is a bright red winter variety with firm crisp flesh, good flavor, and is an excellent keeper. It is the leading apple of New England and New York, where it is produced by the train load because of its splendid dessert and cooking qualities. It is estimated that over half of the apples grown in New York are of this variety, though it was little planted here till about 1850. Baldwin originated about 1740 near Lowell, Mass. It was known as the Woodpecker; also as Pecker, Butters, and later as Felch, Steele's Red Winter and variations of its final name of Baldwin which was given it about fifty years later. The original tree was standing in 1817, but had disappeared prior to 1832. A monument now marks the site of the original tree. 80c each.

McINTOSH I believe is the highest quality apple grown to-day. It is difficult to describe a flavor; take the best apple you have ever eaten, imagine it a little more crisp, a little more tender, and a little finer flavor—this will come nearer the McIntosh than any description we can give. In color it is washed and deeply blushed with bright red and striped with carmine, highly colored specimens becoming dark purplish red, overspread with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is white, very juicy and distinctly perfumed. If you plant but a single apple tree, this should be the one. 80c each.



SCARLET BEAUTY is a cross between the Pearmain and Stone apples, and it is usually but once in a life time that the opportunity comes to a nurseryman of getting hold of such a prize as **The Big Red Apple**. It is distinctly large without being coarse, of a vivid, brilliant, all over red—as hard some as a fine McIntosh and much larger. Every admirer of size and color combined with quality will get it to perfection in the **Scarlet Beauty**. \$1.00 each.

STEARNS is a fall apple which is gradually attracting the favorable notice it deserves. Many of our customers who planted Stearns a few years ago are now picking it out as one of their particularly desirable varieties. It is well shaped, large sized, beautifully striped with pink and carmine—altogether attractive to the eye. Though we considered this variety worthy of introduction, about nine years ago, we did not fully realize at that time what a superb new variety we had. We now have Stearns fruiting on our own place and prize it more and more each year. It is very slightly acid, tender, juicy and chock full of delicious flavor. Except for the confusion involved we would increase its popularity by changing the name of Stearns to something as attractive as **Scarlet Beauty** or **Delicious**. \$1.00 each.



DELICIOUS well deserves its wide popularity, being one of the most beautiful of our winter apples, and as excellent to the taste as it is attractive to the eye. The trees are vigorous and productive, thriving to perfection in most of our states. In size the fruit is large and uniform with a characteristic shape all its own. It is rather long and tapering and ribbed with very prominent knobs at the blossom end. It is firm fleshed, but fine, tender and juicy. To the taste it may best be described as a delightful mingling of flavors which, while being mild, are pleasantly combined to produce real deliciousness. \$1.00 each.



Dwarf Apples on Paradise Roots

Price \$1.50 Each

Paradise roots give us the dwarfest of dwarf apples. These become beautiful shapely little trees which tend to bear fruit prolificly. Even if neglected they can not become over grown. I believe these are the ideal dwarf apple trees. They are so popular I am unable to keep up with the demand, and have had to cross some varieties off my list this season.

Early Varieties

- ✓ Early Harvest
- ✓ Golden Sweet
- ✓ Red Astrachan
- ✓ Sweet Bough
- ✓ Yellow Transparent

Fall and Early Winter Varieties

- Bismarck
- Chenango
- Constantine
- Excelsior Crab

C. C. McKAY.
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Two years ago last spring I ordered 3 apples (on paradise) and one pear tree of your dwarf stock. I planted them in Japanese tubs. Last year one apple blossomed and matured one apple.

This year the three apples were very full of bloom. Two of the trees are only 40 inches high, from the surface of the ground to the very tip of the top branch, they each matured 5 large apples, the other tree is 48 inches and matured 7 large red apples. They were the wonder of every one who saw them.

Please do not substitute in the apple of this order unless you have another sweet apple on the paradise roots.

Sincerely,
Mrs. L. M. B.,
Berkeley, Calif.

August 1, 1919.



DWARF SWEET BOUGH



The photo of this DWARF BALDWIN apple tree was sent us by a friend in Peabody, Mass., a few years after we sent him the tree.

How to Care for Trees and Plants Received from the Nursery

Directions for the proper planting of trees, plants, etc., of course includes the proper care after receiving them till you have them in the ground. The one great thing to observe is to **PROTECT THEM FROM THE WIND**. It is well to shield them from the direct sun, also well to keep them moist, but you had better leave them out in the sun perfectly dry three hours, than in the wind one hour. It's so easy, however, to protect from both sun and wind and at the same time keep them moist, by simply throwing a wet blanket or bags over them, that it seems unnecessary to mention this way. If they must be kept any time before planting or heeling in, place where they will be cool without freezing—a cellar is the best place. But **ALWAYS KEEP A WET COVERING OF SOME KIND OVER THEM**.

If the stock reaches you earlier than you desire to plant it, if in a bale, wet it and put it in a cool cellar till ready to plant: if in a box, put the box in a cool place away from frost, lift the lid, wet it thoroughly, replace the lid and cover the whole box with blankets, straw or anything to protect it: if it should be just a bundle of trees, unprotected, put them in a cellar, covering with wet blankets or old carpeting; wrap well from the air and they will remain in good condition for a long time. In all these cases, how-

(Continued on page 4)

Price Each		Below we indicate size, quality, date when fruit becomes ripe to eat in Western New York, and number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after ripening. These are not picking dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
Standard	Dwarf	PEARS	Size	Quality	Matures	Wk	Description
80c	75c	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	1	Rich yellow when ripe, high flavor and juicy.
\$1.25	\$1	Bosc	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	2	Dark yellow, often with cinnamon russet. Very rich and sweet.
80c	75c	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Pale yellow blushed with red, very rich quality. Should be picked early.
\$1	\$1	Comice	Large	Best	Oct. 15-30	3	Lemon yellow, greenish tinge, flecked with brown russet. Tender, sweet, rich.
—	75c	Duchess	Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	Greenish yellow. Often streaked with russet. Juicy, sweet. Best as a Dwarf.
80c	—	Flemish	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10		Pale yellow, reddish brown blush. Very productive.
80c	75c	Keiffer	Medium	Fair	Oct. 20-30	3	Yellow blushed with red. Rather course to eat. Excellent for canning.
80c	75c	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	Yellow-brown, russet-red cheek, very juicy, rich, spicy flavor.
80c	75c	Sheldon	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	4	Somewhat apple shaped, yellowish russet, hardy- very high quality.

Dwarf Pear Trees in General— McKays Dwarf Pears in Particular

Our pears are dwarfed by budding them on quince roots. These are much slower growing than pear roots, hence the resulting tree is restricted to the dwarf style of growth. In America pears have been used as dwarfs more than any of the other fruits, though dwarfed trees of the other fruits are now becoming more widely appreciated, and are equally popular and successful where they are well known.

Dwarfed pear trees may be planted from fourteen feet apart, depending on the size tree the planter intends to secure. They may grow to twelve or even fifteen feet in height, depending on the variety, but can be easily grown to eight or ten feet high when mature by practicing more severe dormant prunings. Dwarfing improves the pear in quality even more than the other fruits. They are the best of the fruits to grow in the pyramid shape, and succeed well trained in the cordon and espalier forms.

All pears require heavy strong soil, clay loam or even strong clay giving far better results than light soils. The standard pears furthermore need dry soil, but as the dwarfs are budded on quince roots they may thrive either on dry or wet ground.



The BARTLETT PEAR is a fine old home variety for both cooking and eating out of hand. The above photo comes by courtesy of Mr. Wm. Otto of New York City, showing in bearing a tree we had sent him.

How to Care for Trees and Plants (Continued)

ever, it is of course correct care to unpack, and "heel in" thoroughly till ready to plant. But **REMEMBER ALL THE TIME** that it is impossible to get trees in the ground too early for their own good. We are often asked by those ordering from places well north not to ship their trees till the first of May. Now as we are in a warmer region than you, we have to send our trees out earlier than you may be ready to plant them; it is better to have the trees there in your colder climate, as they will remain longer in a dormant condition than if they are kept here where it is warmer and they are better off in your care as above outlined even if they arrive two weeks before you can plant, than to be retained here.

A word also to those who live in a warmer climate; we are often asked to ship "at once" when it is still frozen up here; even though you are out in full leaf, if our stock reaches you in a dormant condition or if even a little started, it is all right; it is the condition of the stock itself that is the important thing, rather than how advanced or how tardy vegetation may be in the place where they are to be planted. We



YOUNG DWARF DUCHESS

prevents baking. **DON'T TRAMP OR PACK THE SOIL AT ALL—LET THE WATER DO IT ALL.** You can aid the soil working in about the roots by a slight "churning" of the tree till the roots are all covered. **A tree set like this WON'T DIE!**

Till the ground becomes firm again the tree can easily be tipped over; and if it shows this tendency, stake it for a few days.

NOW—if this planting is **IN THE FALL**, mound up about the tree for at least ten inches in height, drawing the soil from far enough away from the tree so as not to leave a "sink hole" for the water to stand near the tree. This has two objects—it is the surest protection from mice, and if your tree should freeze down the first winter, it won't be hurt below the mounding, and if you cut off the injured wood, cutting below the mound, it will throw up a new trunk and be just as good as ever. This mound should be pulled flat every spring, and renewed in the fall as a mice and frost protection, till large enough to render it unnecessary.

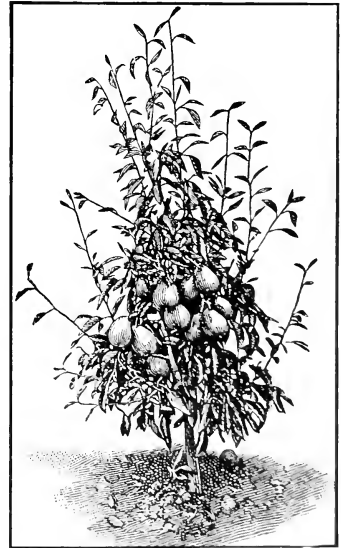
If the planting is **IN THE SPRING**, instead of mounding, either keep the ground around the trees thoroughly cultivated to preserve moisture or else mulch with coarse manure, chips, sawdust, old rags, grass,—almost anything, in order to keep the ground moist. Mulching is a lazy man's way perhaps, but a good way for all that; still, if the soil around the tree is stirred every few days it is equally as well, perhaps better, than mulching. Then of course, mound up in the fall as stated above.

always get a certain number of letters every spring saying, "Don't ship my trees—it is all out in bloom here and too late to plant." Now it is usually impossible to start trees from our rather cold, backward region here, till about the 10th of April; by that time foliage is well out in our Illinois territory for instance, but as long as our trees are dormant or only perhaps a little started as they sometimes will in the box, if cared for and planted as we direct, it is not too late; if they are not properly handled it would be too late if there the first of March.

Planting Directions for All Fruit Trees

Trim just the ends of the roots, making a clean, smooth cut. While you may cut the roots off right to a stub and the tree will grow if handled rightly in other ways, we are going back to the old custom of leaving about all the root on the tree that will come in the digging. Of course they are going to be mutilated badly—that can't be helped—but no matter how little root the tree has if it is trimmed in the top to correspond to the root, it will grow. If you prefer closer root pruning we have no objections.

Dig a generous hole—larger than the spread of the roots. Dig it to take the tree a couple of inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. In case of fruit trees you will see a little crook near the ground where the tree was budded; plant it so that this crook is an inch or two under ground. When the ground settles this will be just about at the surface, where it should be. Evergreens, plant **EXACTLY THE SAME DEPTH THEY STOOD IN THE NURSERY.** Tilt the tree a little toward the prevailing wind; fill in about the roots with **FINELY PULVERIZED SOIL**, and pour in a pail or so of water; add more soil, and more water, till it has all filled but the last inch or two, which cover with dry dirt when the water has all settled. This



DWARF COMICE PEAR

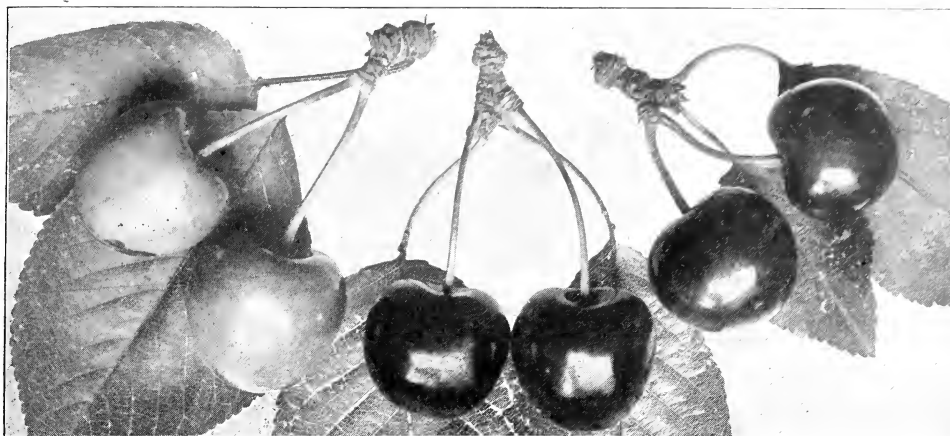
PRICE Each		Below we indicate the color, size, flavor and quality of the varieties offered. In a normal year the entire cherry season for this list of varieties lasts from about June 25th to about July 20th at Geneva. Note that Dwarfs are offered only where a price is indicated opposite the variety.						
Standard	Dwarf	CHERRIES	Color	Size	Flavor	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
		\$1	\$1.25	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best
\$1	\$1.25	Early Richmond	Light Red	Medium	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Early	A good culinary cherry, our earliest sour. Refreshing to eat when fully ripened.
\$1	\$1.25	English Morello	Very Dark Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Late	Too acid to eat unless very ripe. Fine to cook. Hangs very long on trees.
\$1	—	Lambert	Very Dark Red	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-season	Large, superb flavor, one of the handsomest of the dark sweet cherries.
—	\$1.25	Marguerite	Light Red	Very Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Very Late	Late, attractive size and color, valuable market sort, fine for home use.
\$1	\$1.25	Montmorency	Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Mid-season	Most popular sour cherry for market, cannery and home as a cooking variety.
\$1	\$1.25	Napoleon	Bright Red over Yellow	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-season	Firm flesh, handsome, high quality, productive, the leading white sweet cherry.
\$1	\$1.25	Royal Duke	Bright Red	Medium	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Early	Pleasantly flavored, juicy, refreshing, one of the best of the Duke cherries.
\$1	\$1.25	Schmidt	Purplish Red	Large	Sweet	Good	Mid-season	Glossy black, of tempting appearance, one of the best in our locality.
\$1	\$1.25	Windsor	Very dark Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Late Mid-season	Very firm, almost black when ripe, very desirable for home use and market.
\$1	\$1.25	Yellow Spanish	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Best	Mid-season	Very sweet and rich, but too tender to market easily without injury.



CHERRY—1-year from planting

Dwarf Cherries, Sweet and Sour

Cherries, like the other fruits, are dwarfed by propagating on slower growing roots than we use for the standard trees. The sweet varieties may be planted ten to fifteen feet apart, ten feet being amply sufficient where you plan to make the annual dormant pruning severe to aid toward inducing the more dwarf habit of growth. The sour cherries are generally smaller growing and may be planted from eight to twelve feet apart. Cherries do well in almost any soil, except that it **must not be wet**. In the entire eastern part of the United States, except for the apple, probably no fruit does so well as the cherry. In northern New York and the coldest parts of New England the sweet cherries do not stand the severe winter cold, but there are very few localities where the sour cherry can not be grown. Dwarf cherries most naturally grow in the bush form. Sweet varieties are stronger growers than sours, while the sours are inclined to begin fruiting almost right away. Under average conditions the sweets may require three or four years to begin fruiting. Both the sweets and sours are wonderfully beautiful in the spring blooming—fully as ornamental as your spring-flowering shrubs. By selecting say four varieties which ripen in succession you can have cherries for three or four weeks.



NAPOLEON

SCHMIDT

WINDSOR

NOTICE

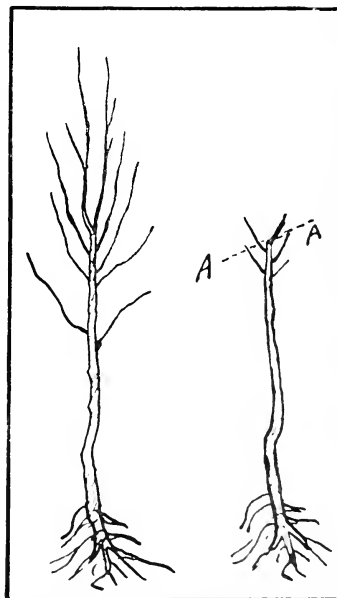
Any one who has had much correspondence with nurserymen this season has undoubtedly discovered the present general scarcity of fruit trees and small fruits. During the war years it was impossible to secure the required number of seedlings for propagating fruit trees. It is for this reason we will be obliged to fill orders for dwarf cherries almost entirely with one year style trees. They will be strong and well rooted for the variety however, and we urge our many old-time correspondents to speak early for trees they want, before our supply runs too low.

Trimming Directions for Standard Fruit Trees

For a medium height head, take our fruit trees, excepting peaches, just as they come from the nursery and trim such branches as you wish to leave for the future framework of the tree, cutting back about half the young growth, "cutting to a bud"—a slanting cut, just above the bud. Remove entirely all branches not wanted to form the framework of the tree. For a high head, trim off all branches except the tallest or central one, which will be your "leader;" cut this off at whatever height you desire the future head to be. If you want a low-headed tree, cut it off at whatever height you desire the head to form.

There is a wide difference of opinion among good fruit men as to the best way to trim a newly planted fruit tree ranging all the way from those who advocate no trimming whatever, to those who advocate cutting every branch of the new tree right down to two or three buds. I think that most of us will agree on a few points; that in apples, pears, plums, cherries and quinces, all branches should be cut off close to the trunk, that are not wanted for the framework of the tree; how these that are left should be trimmed is much disputed. We have been advocates of very close trimming, but I am inclined to think that at least half the length of the branches that are left for framework, may be left on the tree, and I have seen instances in apples and pears especially where they did better if these branches were left uncut.

NEVER PUT MANURE OR ANY FERTILIZER WHERE IT WILL COME IN CONTACT WITH THE ROOTS. Instead of mixing it with the dirt filled in on the roots, wait till the tree is planted and fertilize or mulch the surface soil surrounding the tree. Manure or fertilizer in contact with roots may burn and cause severe injury. This applies to all shrubs, plants and fruit trees.



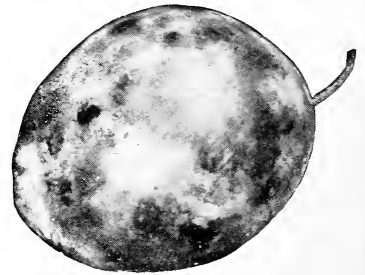
The proper way to trim standard apple, pear, plum or cherry, when received from the nurserymen. "A" indicates where untrimmed tree was cut to head the tree just where wanted.

PRICE Each		The season of European plums at Geneva lasts from about July 15th to about Oct. 5th. The season of those plums listed here will therefore, as indicated below, last from the middle of August to early October. We have as standards only those as offered by the indication of price.				
Standard	Dwarf	EUROPEAN PLUMS				Remarks
		Color	Quality	Season		
90c	\$1.00	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Mid-season	Large attractive; ship and keep well. Very productive. Very large. Has quality.
90c	1.00	Fellemburg	Purplish Black	Best	Late	Very large, somewhat tart; finely flavored flesh, cooked or dried.
90c	1.00	German Prune	Purplish Black	Very Good	Late	Excellent for all culinary purposes, especially canning. Long fruiting season.
90c	1.00	Lombard	Purplish Red	Best	Mid-season	Inferior quality to eat, but popular. Very hardy. Good canned or spiced.
—	1.00	Palatine	Greenish Yellow	Very Good	Mid-season	Juicy, sweet, pleasant flavor. Fairly immune to black knot. High quality.
—	1.00	Pearl	Golden Yellow	Best	Mid-season	Trees rather unproductive, but has sweet luscious flavor. Best of all plums. Large.
90c	1.00	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Late	Rich flavor, juicy, fine for both dessert and market. Best of green plums. Productive.
90c	—	Yellow Egg	Golden Yellow	Fair	Late	More suitable for cooking than eating fresh. Largest and handsomest yellow plum.
		JAPAN PLUMS				Remarks
		Color	Quality	Season		
90c	\$1.00	Abundance	Dark	Good	Early	Develops flavor best picked "hard ripe." A fine variety, very productive.
90c	—	Burbank	Dark Red	Good	Early	Attractive appearance, flavorsome, very productive, long fruiting season.
90c	—	October Purple	Dark Red	Good	Rather Late	Attractive, very large, very juicy, keeps well, long fruiting season.
90c	—	Red June	Garnet Red	Fair	Early	Sweet except at center, productive, hardy, valuable as an early variety.
90c	—	Wickson	Dark red	Good	Rather early	Possibly largest of all plums, somewhat tender, long fruiting season, very handsome.

Cheresota

\$1.00 each, Dwarfs Only

Cheresota is the only one of the Hansen Hybrid varieties I can offer this season. It is the same parentage as the Compass Cherry offered by Western nurserymen, but is much larger and better quality. The trees are perfectly hardy. The fruit is longish in shape from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. When ripe it is a glossy black, of pleasant flavor, particularly excellent for jam and jelly. Should bear first year you plant it!



BRADSHAW



CHERESOTA
Showing profuse bloom. These trees are heavy bearers.

SIDNEY, Ill.

Mr. C. C. McKAY,

Dear Sir:

We have had a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure from our dwarf plum trees bought of you last spring. Every tree grew and Hammer, Surprise and Cheresota have set many fruit buds. Can you tell me if you will have dwarf native and Hansen plums this fall?

Wishing you continued success,

Oct. 2, 1919.

J. E. R.



DWARF PLUM—3 years planted

The best known class of garden plums, the Europeans, are so called because introduced from Europe in early Colonial days. They are characterized by solid meaty flesh and free stone pits. The season of European varieties at Geneva lasts from about July 15th to about October 5th.

The Japan plums differ widely from the Europeans. As a class they have a distinctive flavor. They are almost as hardy as European plums, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern states where the others fail. They make fine bwarfs, Burbank and Abundance being among the best. At Geneva their season lasts from about July 20th to about September 20th.



Lombard

Quince Bushes

80 cents Each

Bourgeat—A stronger grower even than Champion and shows the same tendency to produce fruit right in the nursery row. A late keeper.

Champion—A very vigorous grower, and bears young. Fruit very large, lively yellow color, cooks very tender.

Orange—Large, round, golden fruit, valuable for preserves and flavoring. A weaker grower than the last two, but the best for commercial planting.

Dwarf Plums

Dwarfed on slower growing roots than our standard plums, the dwarfs may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, some planters claiming to get good results planted even a little closer than this when they are well managed

by giving strong dormant prunings. Plums are not half appreciated. I agree with Professor Hedrick who says in *Plums of New York*, "Of all the stone fruits, plums furnish the greatest diversity of kinds. Varieties to the number of two thousand, from fifteen species, are now or have been under cultivation.

These varieties give a greater range of flavor, aroma, texture, color, form and size, the qualities which gratify the senses and make fruits desirable than other of our orchard fruits."



Yellow Egg



Orange Quince

PRICE each		Below are given the characteristic color, size and quality of the varieties we offer. The ripening dates given are those to be expected at Geneva, or other localities with similar seasons, in a normal year. This list includes the choicest varieties.					
Standard	Dwarf	PEACHES	Flesh	Size	Quality	Ripens	Remarks
75c	\$2	Abundance	White	Medium	Good	Aug. 7	A strain of Alexander, but larger and better.
75c	\$2	Belle of Ga.	White	Medium	Good	Sept. 10	Popular for its great beauty. Good variety for home use.
75c	\$2	Carman	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15	Adapted to particularly wide range of soil and climate.
75c	\$2	Champion	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 25	Choicest of white flesh peaches but requires best peach soils.
75c	\$2	Crawford Early	Deep Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 1	One of the handsomest and very best in quality
75c	—	Crawford Late	Yellow	Very Large	Very Good	Sept. 15	Considered by many the best yellow flesh peach.
75c	\$2	Elberta	Yellow	Very Large	Fair	Sept. 15	The great commercial variety. Bears early, and very productive. Best when ripened on tree.
	\$2	Eureka	White	Large	Good	Sept. 20	Has a rather long fruiting season.
75c	\$2	Fitzgerald	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 28	Similar to Early Crawford, but somewhat more productive.
—	\$2	Frances	Yellow	Large	Good	Sept. 25	Has a rich, vinous flavor. A fine sort for the home garden.
75c	\$2	Greensboro	White	Large	Fair	July 30	Very showy, productive and early bearing.
75c	\$2	Miss Lola	White	Large	Good	Aug. 15	Hardy, fills gap in season between Greensboro and Champion.
\$1	\$2	New Hale (JH)	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 10	Budded from trees secured from the originator.
—	\$2	Opulant	White	Large	Fair	Aug. 25	One of the best honey-flavored, beaked peaches. Originated in the South, but is hardy here in Geneva
—	\$2	Pallas	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 25	A cross of the Muir peach and New White nectarine. The flesh is juicy, and sweet but sprightly.
75c	—	Salway	Golden Yellow	Large	Very Good	Oct. 10	Not a first class dessert peach but one of the best for canning.
—	\$2	Yellow St. John	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 20	Uncertain bearer, but wonderfully handsome and flavorsome.

Dwarf Nectarines

The authorities state that the Nectarine will thrive under the same conditions as peaches. It resembles a plum in appearance, and has the taste of a highly flavored peach. I am inclined to think while it may be a little less hardy than the hardier varieties of peach, that in sections where the Early Crawford does well the nectarines will prove satisfactory.

We can furnish the following varieties, **Dwarfs only**, at **\$1.75 each**.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| New White | Pit Orange |
| Jumbo | Red Roman |
| | Newton |



ELBERTA—The National Peach

Dwarf Apricot

MONTGAMET only, dwarfs, \$2.00 each.

The apricot is so pleasing and desirable, it is remarkable such rich, sweet fruit is not grown more. The trees are hardy as peach trees, but because they bloom so early the flowers are often hurt by late frosts in more northern peach districts, where they should be covered with a sheet on frosty nights to protect the bloom.

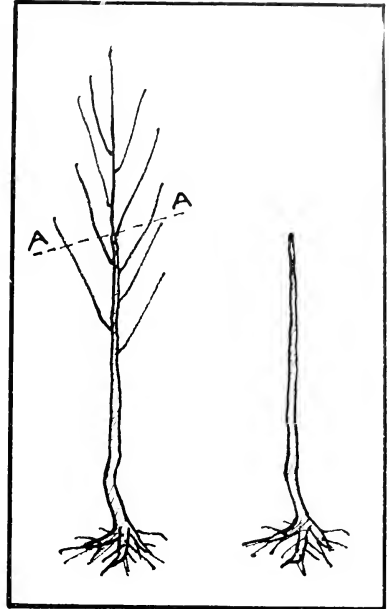
Dwarf Peach Trees

Dwarf peaches seem to speak for themselves. Scarcely an order comes without including at least a tree of this fruit. Had it not chanced that to most of mankind the peach is free for the growing of it, we would surely prize it as a luxury. It is the one of our northern fruits which is tropical in its lusciousness.

In dwarfing our peaches we use roots which after considerable experience seem best for the purpose. These trees grow so rapidly for a year or two that they might almost be mistaken for standards instead of dwarfs, but after the second or third year the dwarf characteristics become unmistakably evident.

Plant the trees eight or ten feet apart. Don't forget to give them a good stiff pruning each spring and grow them six or eight feet high at most. A row of these little trees at the side of the garden are a true delight in "Peach Season." In the little garden planted for the family and for "Dad" to putter in, he wants a sequence of varieties chosen for quality and if he wishes can secure each summer two solid months of "Peaches almost every day."

It is with regret that we are obliged to place this years prices upon our dwarf peach trees. The roots, or seedlings, on which we dwarf our peaches have lately been scarce, costly and poor. What hurts us most is that they are poor. The fact that they are poor does not influence the quality of the trees we sell, but it cuts down the number of trees we successfully propagate and grow to selling age. Last spring we sold these trees at a loss, hoping to have a good supply available again for this season. It costs nearly as much per acre to grow a poor crop of dwarf peaches, as it does to grow a full crop, and we are now confronted with even a greater shortage of these trees than last year. With better luck in the future this situation can not now be relieved before the fall of 1921.



This shows a standard peach tree as it comes from the nursery, and the same tree after it has been planted and properly pruned.



Rhubarb

Mc Kay's Mammoth—A very strong growing, tender, delicious variety. Every garden should have a row of rhubarb. Plant any time, burying the whole plant about three inches from the surface. You almost can't kill them.

25c each \$2.50 per 12



McKAY'S MAMMOTH RHUBARB

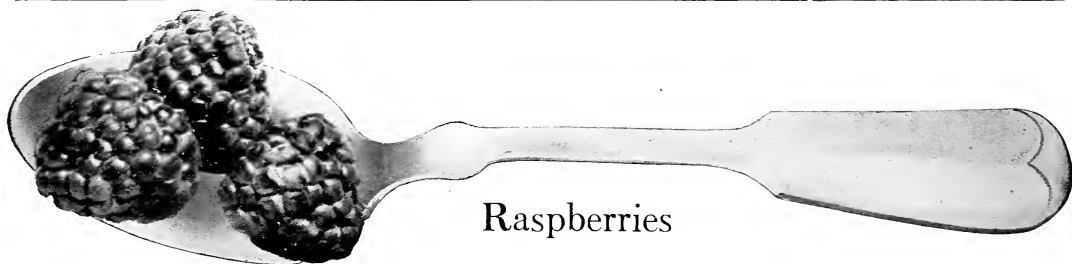
Asparagus

McKay's Giant—A most delicious variety and a great cropper.

40c per 25 \$1.50 per 100
60c per 12 90c per 50

Planting Directions for Asparagus

In heavy soil dig a trench so that when planted the crown shall be from 6 to 9 inches below the surface when planted; in light soils, from 8 to 12 inches. If the rootlets are long, shear them off to half length. Cover the crowns only about two inches filling in gradually around the stem as it grows up till the ground is leveled again. **FEED HEAVILY.** I prefer a fall planting of Asparagus, still it may be handled either way. If it has started when you receive it in the spring, be careful not to cover up the stalk, but cover around it lightly, gradually filling up.

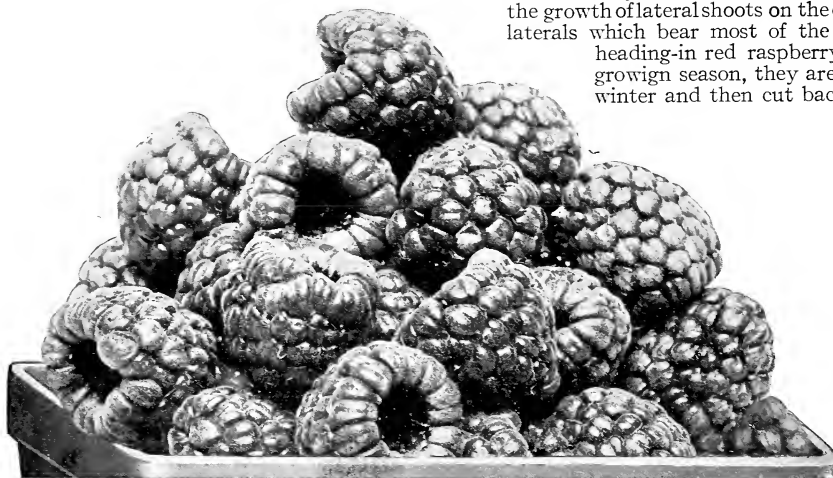


Raspberries

Per 6	Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	RASPBERRIES	Color	Remarks
75c	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	Columbian	Purple	Very large; high flavor; fine for table or canning use; Productive, hardy.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Cumberland	Black	Very large, glossy berries; firm, sweet, heavy cropper.
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	Cuthbert	Red	Good size, firm, sweet and luscious. A good home variety.
75c	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	Golden Queen	Yellow	Amber color; fine quality; firm, remarkably productive.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Gregg	Black	One of the most valuable, large, good quality, very meaty, firm.
75c	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	Herbert	Red	Very large and productive; fine rich flavor, extremely hardy.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Kansas	Black	Large, round, firm and juicy. Similar to Gregg but earlier and hardier.
75c	\$1.30	\$2.40	\$4.50	\$8.00	King	Red	Very early, bright color, firm, juicy, good quality, hardy, productive.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Marlboro	Red	Large, crimson, fine flavor, early, productive, long season.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Plum Farmer	Black	This is the early black, with quality, productiveness and hardness.
75c	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	St. Regis	Red	Bright crimson; large berries all through summer and fall.

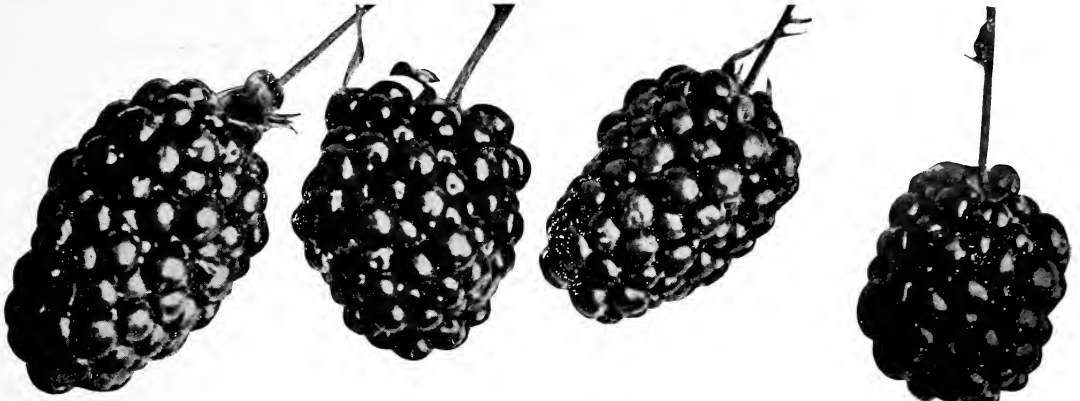
Care of Raspberries and Blackberries

When these are first planted it makes no difference if these tops are trimmed or not as they are worthless for fruit production. The growth which will give you bearing wood will come from below the ground. These plants fruit on canes which grew the preceeding year, and which became worthless after they have once fruited. Therefore the following winter they should be cut off to the ground to make room for the new fruit-bearing canes. During the growing season blackberries may be headed-in by cutting off two to four inches of the canes as they attain a height of two and one-half to three feet. Black raspberries may be cut the same way when about two feet high. This forces the growth of lateral shoots on the canes, and it is these laterals which bear most of the fruit. Instead of heading-in red raspberry canes during the growign season, they are often best left; till winter and then cut back somewhat.



CUTHBERT
RASPBERRY
RED

Per 6	Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	BLACK-BERRIES	Remarks
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	Blowers	Fine flavor, unusually free from seeds, productive, one of the very best.
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	El Dorado	Medium size, jet black berries; flavor sweet and rich; very hardy.
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	Snyder	Medium size, sweet and melting; very hardy and enormously productive.
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	Taylor	Very large; fine quality, without core; very productive and hardy.



SNYDER

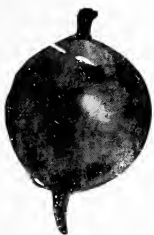
TAYLOR

EL DORADO

BLOWERS

Ea.	Per doz.	CURRENTS	Remarks
25c	\$2.50	Cherry	One of the largest red currants; very productive.
25c	\$2.50	Fay's Prolific	A popular red currant, very large and sweet, productive.
25c	\$2.50	White Grape	Very large, white, sweet or mildly acid, a fine bearer.

Care of Currants and Gooseberries—These need little pruning the first two or three years, except to cut back a few inches from the new shoots during the growing season to develop fruit spurs along the length of the canes. The canes of these plants bear fruit a number of times, but the first two or three crops are the best. Therefore, after the plants begin bearing, it is good practice to remove one or more of the oldest canes each winter. This forces the growth of new canes, and the bush is thereby constantly renewed.



HOUGHTON



PEARL



DOWNING

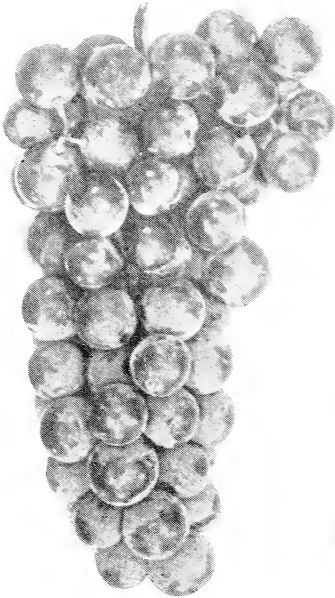
AMERICAN VARIETIES—Will not mildew.

Ea.	Per Doz.	GOOSE-BERRIES	Color	Remarks
30c	\$3.00	Downing	Whitish Green	Large, soft and juicy, smooth skin, prolific.
30c	\$3.00	Houghton	Pale red	Small or medium size, sweet, very productive.
30c	\$3.00	Pearl	Whitish Green	Fruit large, excellent flavor, prolific.

Grapes

60c each

\$6.00 per doz.

Not more than 24 vines sold in one order

AMERICA

Agawam—The desirable characteristics of this grape are the large size of bunch and of berry, its rich, sweet aromatic flavor, handsome appearance, and vigor of vine. In New York it is hardy except in the severest winters when it may show slight injury. The berries are dull purplish red covered with lilac bloom.

Concord—This grape will be known to all, being the most widely grown of the grapes of this continent. It thrives under widely varying conditions, and in every grape growing state of the Union. It is one of the most fruitful varieties, one of the hardiest, and one of the most resistant to disease and insect

The Great Wiué Grape
America

America—The flesh of this fruit is tender, spicy, vinous, sweet, good in quality. The berries are glossy black, clusters varying between medium and large in size, generally shouldered. Though desirable for table use, America excels particularly in the making of wine, because of its high sugar content and the peculiar flavor of the fruit. Owing to the vigorous growth of the vine and the luxuriant foliage, it is an excellent grape for arbors.

Brilliant—In color and quality this is much like Delaware, though not quite its equal as a table grape. On the other hand the vine is stronger growing, and the clusters and berries are larger than Delaware. It is hardy. Ripens unevenly on the vine and keeps a long time. The flesh is sweetish at the skin and tart next the seeds, juicy, vinous, tender when fully ripe.

Herbemont—A vigorous and rapid growing vine. It is an abundant producer of large and attractive bunches. The berries are black, rather small, with thin skin which is not objectionable. Flesh is sweet, rich, juicy and highly flavored. Should not be grown where temperatures below zero are at all common.

attacks. The fruit ripens in mid-season, keeps one to two months. Clusters medium to large; berries medium to large, black, covered with abundant blue bloom. Flesh juicy, rather fine grained, slightly foxy, good in quality.

Delaware—Next to Concord this is the most widely popular grape we have in America. It has been called the best American table grape, and the highest quality of all red grapes. It is much used in wine making. The flesh is tender and juicy, the very best in quality. The vine is not a rapid grower, but this is more than off-set by its usual abundant crops, great hardiness to cold, and its delicious and attractive fruit.

Grape Juice for a Thirsty Summer

With comparatively few grape vines in the yard the housewife can have grapes for table use, besides plenty from which to make a delicious grape juice at home at little cost. One of the best methods of extracting the juice is to crush the grapes, add one quart of water for each sixteen quarts of grapes and place the kettle containing the mixture over a second kettle containing hot water: the grapes are steamed till tender. The juice is then extracted by allowing the cooked fruit to drip overnight from a jelly bag. Holding the strained grape juice overnight in this way further permits it to settle, then the clear top can be poured from the sediment.

The following day the juice is strained, heated to the boiling point, poured into sterilized bottles or glass fruit jars and sealed at once. The tops of corked bottles may be dipped in melted paraffin to insure a more perfect seal.

No sugar need be used in making grape juice; it will keep well without sugar. If sugar is desired it should be added to the juice before reheating it; an eighth to a quarter cup will be needed for each quart of juice. The mixture should be stirred until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved and boiled for two minutes before bottling.

White Grapes

60c Each

As we go to press we can not tell yet what white varieties we will have available, but we expect at least a few to offer. Order by color, or ask us what kinds we can furnish.

Fresh Dug Strawberry Plants

These will be sent at the proper time, by MAIL ONLY,*separate from the rest of your order

Summer Varieties, Post Paid by Mail

60c per doz., 90c per 25, \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100

Listed in Order of Ripening

Early Ozark—This wonderful strawberry originated in the Ozark mountains. We believe it the best extra early variety for strong rich soils. The berries are produced in enormous quantities very early in the season, and are gone before the late varieties come on. The fruits are deep red clear through, and usually the last pickings are nearly as large as the first. This is one of our largest varieties.

Early Jersey Giant—This is a wonder. One square rod gave 30 quarts at one picking. One picker counted the berries just as they were picked without sorting, and they ran 20 berries to the quart. The fruit is not as firm as Early Ozark, but in yield, size and general value seems to surpass that variety. It does not require as strong soil as Ozark.

August Luther—This is one of the hardiest plants, and is one of the best early berries for general planting. Succeeds best in light soil. Berries are of moderate size, excellent flavor and a fine shipping sort.

Dunlap—Perhaps the most popular strawberry. Adapts itself to most soils and locations. The berries run medium to large in size, depending on the care they get. The deep red color extends through the berry. The flavor is unsurpassed.

Parson's Beauty—One of the most productive varieties cultivated. The number of quarts of large fine looking berries this variety will produce from an acre is almost unbelievable. It lacks somewhat in quality, but where quantity is of greatest importance it is one of the best berries to grow.

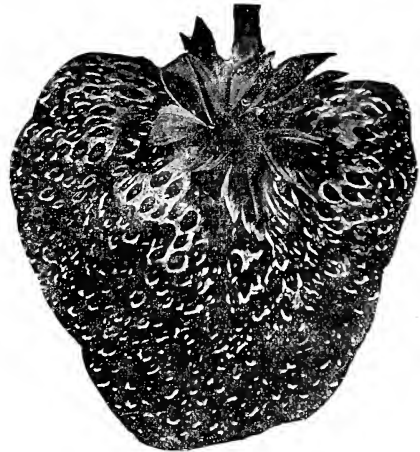
Oswego—This does best in light soils. Immense crops have been grown on soils too poor to produce profitable crops of other varieties. The flavor is mild and the flesh meaty and of much substance. Those who do not like acid in strawberries will like the Oswego. It is enormously productive, and is so good it has been known by as many as a dozen names.

Gandy—The standard late variety. Berries are very large, nearly round, dull red color, ripening very late in season. The flavor is unlike other strawberries. Grows well in marshy wet places.

Mascot—This is of the Gandy type. The fruit is very large, deep dark red and very glossy and attractive. It ripens late and continues to fruit till most other varieties are gone.

Brandywine—This variety is somewhat particular to soil, but not very particular to location, for it thrives not only in the North, but in California and other sections of the South. When grown to perfection, the berries are large, deep red clear through and of excellent quality.

Chesapeake—Berries very large, regular in shape, glossy and attractive. One of the finest for market because of its attractiveness. Not very productive, but the berries outsell most all others.



Everbearing Strawberries

\$1.00 per doz., \$1.75 per 25, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100

Superb—These plants are very vigorous growers and produce wonderful crops when the runners are restricted; but if the runners are allowed to grow, the crop on most of the plants will be light. The young runners do not bear the first year, but bear a good crop the second year, both spring and fall. In the spring it is more productive than most summer-bearing kinds, while the fall crop is more beautiful even than the summer crop.

Progressive—This does best on soils that dry quickly after rain. The berries are medium size about like Dunlap. The flavor varies depending on the soil and amount of sun shine, but by most people is classed as very good. It succeeds, as a fall producer, with more people than other tested varieties. The summer crop ripens the earliest of any strawberry.

Cultural Directions

For garden use, plant in rows 3 feet apart, the plants being from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in with any tool so long as the roots get down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. The ground should be kept free from weeds until growth stops in the fall. Do not use barnyard manure. However, early in December it is good to cover the strawberry bed with a straw mulch for winter protection. After danger of severe freezing in the spring, this may be carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows for a mulch to keep the weeds down, and to keep the berries clean and from drying up in the fruiting season.

McKay's Roses

RAMBLERS, 75c each

Very strong growers. Bloom profusely once a year on last year's wood.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, Extremely effective grown on pillars and trellises. One plant often produces thousands of blossoms.

Dorothy Perkins—A clear shell pink. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the ramblers; as free blooming as the Crimson.

Flower of Fairfield—This is an everblooming Crimson Rambler. Will bloom from spring till October or November.

HYBRID TEAS, 90c each

This class will bloom almost constantly from May till October frosts.



HARRY KIRK

Coquette des Alps—One of the best and freest-blooming of the hardy blush white roses. Will bloom almost up to freezing time.

Frau Karl Druſchki—This is a pure white rose which has about all the good points a rose can have. It has a very large bloom without being in the least coarse. Long, handsome pointed buds, opening rather slowly; flower stem is very thick and heavy, making the flowers last in water for days. It is fragrant and desirable in every way.

General Jacqueminot—Dark shining crimson color, shapely buds and handsome blooms. One of the best very dark roses.

Mrs. John Laing—One of the best pinks of the type of Paul Neyron and Magna Charta. A large flower, bright satiny pink, very fragrant and a constant bloomer at intervals from June till Winter.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Another of the great roses—it is perhaps the deepest crimson of any rose, and is certainly the finest of the extremely dark roses. Its blooms are large, finely formed, fragrant, and it is a profuse bloomer.

Soliel d' Or—This varies from brilliant orange yellow to reddish gold, with salmon heart. Full, perfect flowers. A strong grower. The blossoms, though few, are very beautiful.

Gruss an Teplitz—This has a deep vivid color, variously described by cataloguers as crimson, scarlet, carmine, red, and all possible combinations of those terms. It is just **Gruss an Teplitz** color—a distinctive color we have never seen in any other rose. The blooms are short lived if picked, having a slender stem and opening out rather quickly; but it is a most beautiful rose and more than worth while in spite of this one weak point.

Harry Kirk—Very fragrant; elegant long buds and splendid flowers. Deep sulphur yellow, lighter at the edges.

Killarney—Another beautiful hybrid tea having a most delicate pink cast, very long and pointed buds, one of the finest in this respect. A free bloomer all season.

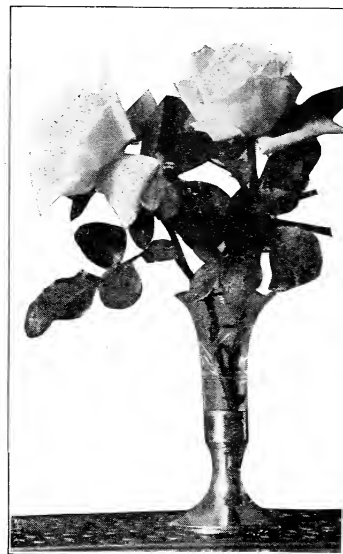
Mme. Caroline Testout—One of the most popular of the hybrid teas for the garden. This is the rose which has made Portland, Oregon, famous. The flowers are extra large, and of a brilliant shining pink.

Ophelia—One of the most beautiful of the favorite roses; perfect flowers of distinct form, profusely produced, exquisitely perfumed. Color, salmon flesh shaded with rose.

White Killarney—A duplicate of the charming pink Killarney, with flowers white as snow.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, 90c each

Bloom in spring, and again more or less freely in the fall. Hardier than the Hybrid teas.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



KILLARNEY

Paeonies

The "Piney" takes us back to grandmother's garden as does no other flower today. Its requirements are so simple—good, rich soil and a fairly open sunny location—that it is easily grown by anyone. The plants are hardy and require no winter protection. The roots should not be planted too deep as it lessens the blossoms. These are splendid for cutting, rivalling even the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring.



COURRONE D'OR

Carnea Striata—Pale flesh, shading to almost pure white. 35 cts. each.

Courrone d' Or—Large snowy white with yellow stamens; very full, ball shaped bloom. The central petals are flecked with carmine. Blooms late. 50 cts. each.

Duchess de Nemours—Sulphur white, cup shaped blossoms. Blooms mid-season. Particularly beautiful in the bud. 50 cts. each.

Festiva Maxima—Very large blooms on long stems. Vigorous grower and an early bloomer. An ideal pure white paeony with carmine spots on edge of center petals. 50 cts. each.

Edulis Superba—A bright mauve pink. Very free blooming, and very early. 40 cts. each.

Louis Van Houtte—A fine dark cherry red; very double. 40 cts. each.

Officinalis Rosea—Extra early; large, deep pink. 50 cts. each.

Officinalis Rubra—Rich crimson; large, very early. 50 cts. each.

Prince Imperial—A very striking brilliant purplish scarlet. Free bloomer. 35 cts. each.

Rosea Superba—Brilliant deep cerise-pink. Blooms compact and perfectly formed. Longstems, ke ep well; mid-season. A fine sort. 60 cts. each.



DUCHESS DE NEMOURS



ROSEA SUPERBA

Clematis

Clematis, Henryii, 75c—Best of large flowering white varieties; grows to height of 10 to 12 feet. Fine for trellises, flowers in August.

Clematis, Jackmanii, 75c—This is the best purple variety. Blossoms noted for velvety richness. An abundant and successive bloomer. Blooms July to Sept.

Clematis, Madam Edward Andre, 75c—Large beautiful, bright velvety red blossoms, free and continuous bloomer. 8 to 10 feet. Blooms from July to September.

Clematis, Paniculata, 50c—Hardy, one of most desirable and useful vines. Has fine foliage, profuse bloomer. White star shaped, fragrant flowers. Blooms in Sept.

Climbing Vines

American Ivy, (Virginia Creeper), 35c—Rapid grower. One of best vines for covering walls, trees or verandas. Rich crimson foliage in autumn.

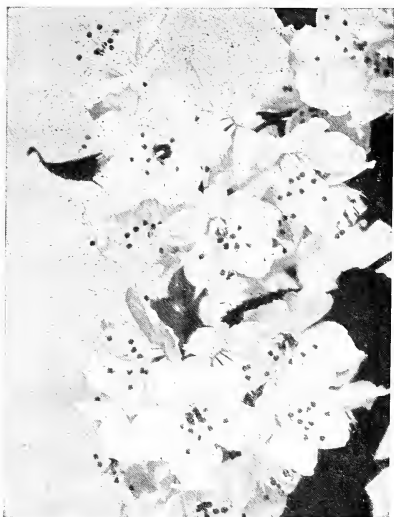
Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Boston Ivy), 50c—Clings to stone, brick or cement only; leaves overlap forming a dense green which turns to rich crimson in autumn. Bears clusters of dark blue berries.

Dutchman's Pipe, \$1.00—Hardy, much used for porches. Its yellowish brown flowers are shaped like a Dutch pipe, grows very rapidly.

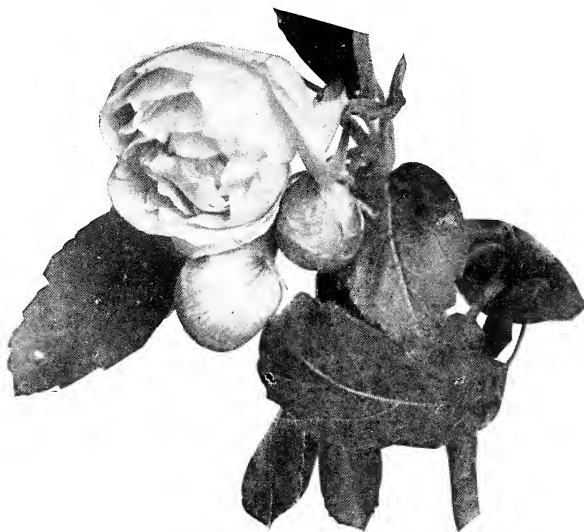
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, 35c—Best bloomer of all. Very fragrant, flowers white changing to yellow blooms from July to Sept. Grows well in sun or shade.

Wisteria, (Chinese Purple), 50c—Very rapid grower, growing from 15 to 20 feet, in a season. Has foot long flowers of pale violet, blooming in May and June.

Wisteria, (White Chinese), 50c—Blossoms are a pure white, has the same good qualities as Purple, but a somewhat lighter grower.

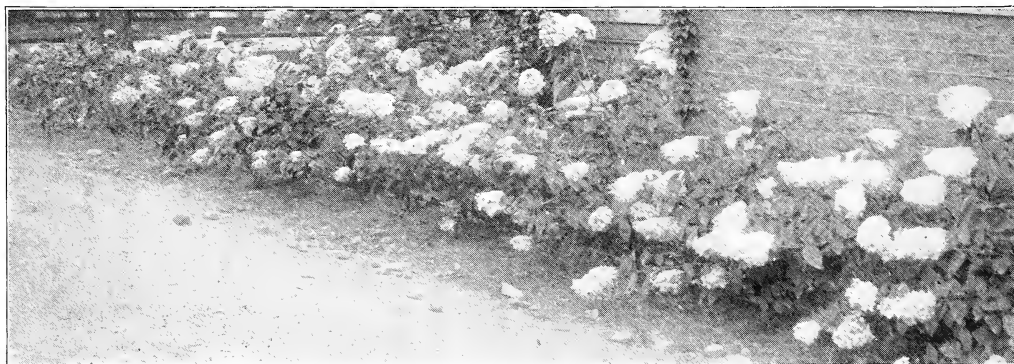


DEUTZIA



BLOOM OF BECHTEL'S CRAB

Price Each	HARDY SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color of Bloom	Remarks
60c	Almond, Double Red	5 to 8	May	Rose	Covered with showy, double, rose-like flowers. Good as individual specimen or in shrubby border.
60c	Almond, Double White	5 to 6	May	White	Same as last, except color of flower.
50c	Althea, Double Purple	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Light Purple	The Althea or Rose of Sharon is excellent for shrubby border. They are thrifty upright growing, remarkably free from insect pests. Particularly valuable since they bloom later than the season of most other shrubs.
50c	Althea, Double Red	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Red	
50c	Althea, Double White	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	White	
50c	Barberry Purple-leaved	3 to 5	May	Yellow	Its purple foliage makes a rich contrast grown with lighter colored shrubs. Red berries in winter.
40c	Barberry, Japan	4 to 6	May	White	Flowers inconspicuous, green summer foliage, brilliant fall colors, bright red Winter berries.
1.25	Bechtel's Crab	10 to 15	May	Pink	A beautiful tree in bloom; flowers resemble miniature roses; borne profusely; double and fragrant.
50c	Deutzia, Crenata Rosea	5 to 6	June	Rose	Tea green foliage, holding color all season. Spikes of sweet scented double flowers.
50c	Deutzia, Gracilis	3 to 4	May June	White	Round and dense in growth. Flowers fragrant, numerous; produced in small racemes on arching branches.
50c	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	6 to 8	May	Pinkish White	Profuse large double flowers, blooming before other Deutzias.
50c	Forsythia, Suspensa	6 to 8	Apr.	Yellow	Called drooping golden bell. Branches gracefully arching. Very full flowering. The earliest to bloom.

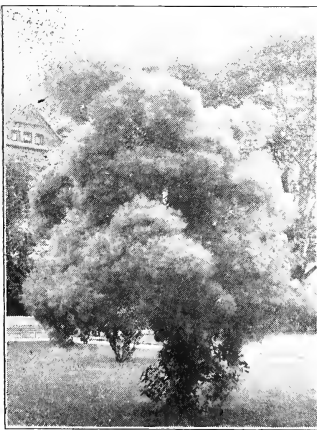


Hydrangea Paniculata makes a Beautiful Hedge



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—Rivals even the Hydrangea

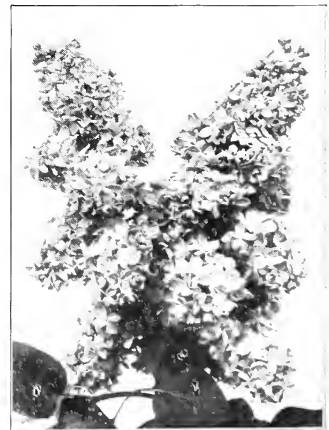
Price Each	HARDY SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color of Bloom	Remarks
50c	Fringe, Purple	10 to 12	July Sept.	Smoke	Known as smoke tree. Its brown thread like bloom covers entire tree, giving smoky appearance.
50c	Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian	6 to 8	May	Bright Pink	Attractive, upright growing, with abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and red fruit in autumn.
60c	Hydrangea, P. G. Bush Form	6 to 8	July Sept.	White	Immense white blooms, changing to pink, latter to bronze. Prune each Spring to keep low and bushy.
60c	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	6	July Sept.	White	Blooms are similar to the familiar snowball, but are larger; conspicuously white and imposing
50c	Lilac, Common White or Purple	8 to 10	May	White or Purple	Known to all. Prune well after each blooming, if it is desired to keep them bushy.
25c	Privet, California	6 to 10			Upright and stiff growth. Dark green foliage. An attractive hedge plant. May be sheared any height.
75c	Prunus Triloba	8 to 12	May	Pink	A handsome ornamental flowering tree, with profuse double pink blossoms.
50c	Snowball, Common	6 to 8	May June July	White	Dense and spreading in growth, very decorative while in bloom. Flowers in great profusion.
50c	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	2 to 3	July Aug.	Bright Crimson	Dwarf growing, compact, with good dense foliage. Will bloom until Fall if flowers are cut as they fade.
60c	Spirea, Callosa Alba	2 to 3	June Sept.	White	Upright in growth, dull green leaves, flat clusters of flowers produced on erect branches.
50c	Spirea, Van Houtte	6 to 8	May June July	White	Flowers in flat clusters on arching branches. A handsome and useful shrub, the best of the Spireas.
60c	Syringa, Golden	4 to 6	May June	White	A compact shrub with very brilliant yellow foliage. Good for contrast with dark leaved shrubs.
60c	Weigela, Candida	6 to 8	June Aug.	White	Bushy in growth. Flowers large and quite showy. Will bloom all summer.
60c	Weigelia, Eva Rathke	5 to 6	June July	Crimson	The hardiest of the Weigelias; free blooming; flowers very handsome and fragrant.
60c	Weigelia, Variegated	5 to 6	June July	Rose	Dense in growth. Leaves variegated with white and yellow. A handsome shrub for foliage effect.



Purple Fringe



Bloom of FORSYTHIA



LILAC

Hardy Ornamental Shade Trees

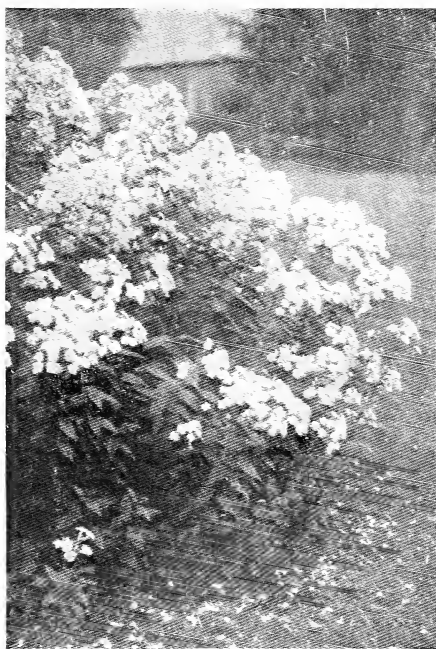
Birch, American White	\$1.00	Maple, Silver-leaf	\$.75
Birch, Cut-leaf	1.50	Mulberry, Russian	1.00
Catalpa, Speciosa75	Poplar, Carolina55
Maple, Hard	1.00	Poplar, Lombardy60
Maple, Norway	1.00	Walnut, Black75

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae, American, 60c.—Excellent for screens and hedges. Has a soft light green foliage. Should be in all groups of evergreen planting.

Spruce, Colorado Blue, 24 inch trees, \$2.50.—Foliage a deep blue. One of the hardiest and finest of the spruces. One of the Rocky Mt. varieties.

Spruce, Norway, 75c.—Best known of the spruces, commonly called the Christmas tree. Grows to height of 50 feet. One of best evergreen hedge plants.



PERENNIAL PHLOX

Hardy Phlox

Phlox are of vigorous growth, easy to cultivate and produce flowers of fine form and bright colors in great profusion during a long season. They succeed in any good garden soil, though they are improved by being manured to increase the size of their trusses. When in flower they should be watered each evening. They usually bloom in July and August. To make them flower in September, pinch off the tips of the shoots about the first of June and again in July. For early flowers some of the plants may be left unpinched.

30c Each, \$3.00 per doz.

The dozen to be all one variety

Fantome—Deep lavender, edged with white, dwarf.

Frauline G. Von Lassburg—Pure white immense panicles.

Mme. Pape Carpenter—Pure white, very early, dwarf.

Isabey—Salmon Pink.

R. P. Struthers—Cherry-red suffused with salmon.

Sunset—Dark, rosy-pink.

Thebaide—Salmon red with crimson eye.

Collection Prices, 7 Varieties

1 of each kind	\$1.70	4 of each kind	\$5.90
2 of each kind	3.25	5 of each kind	7.00
3 of each kind	4.65	6 of each kind	8.00

Butterfly Bush, 50c each

The name **Butterfly Bush** has been given this plant because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers, the large and colored species as well as the common little yellow ones. You can set out this plant in either spring or fall and it will mature to full size the first summer. It produces long graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by hundreds on each flower head. Its special merits are that it is very hardy, blooms the first season, produces flowers from early summer till frost, rich striking color and its free blooming habit.



Bloom of BUTTERFLY BUSH

A Catalogue of Dwarf and Standard Fruit Trees

SMALL FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS

ISSUED BY

The Van Dusen Nurseries, Geneva, New York

C. C. McKAY, Manager; W. J. McKAY, Asst. Mgr.

OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

Orders for the Orchard—In respect to such orders we guarantee our customers against wilful or intentional change of labels, and will exercise the greatest care to have every variety exactly what it purports to be. In case of any error we will replace with other stock or refund the purchase price as preferred. On such orders if you desire substitutions made in case we are out of a variety ordered, please state this wish when you place your order, otherwise we shall omit such varieties and refund the money for them.

Orders for the Garden—On these orders, showing from the number of each variety ordered that they cannot be intended for commercial orchard, we shall, if out of a variety ordered, send some other variety in its place, **correctly labeled**. We shall send a variety as nearly like the one ordered as we have, and no low priced variety will be sent for a higher priced one without refunding the difference in cost. This will be our general rule; so if you desire no changes whatever in your order, state the fact and no changes will be made, and the money will be refunded for any varieties that we cannot furnish.

OUR GUARANTY—REPLACEMENTS

We have never undertaken to replace trees or plants which fail to live, and only in exceptional cases have we broken this rule. By consistent effort we have reduced our customers losses to a minimum, and this year we will **replace at half price such trees or plants as do not live**, provided you report to us before August 1st, after the fall or spring you receive the trees for planting.

CASH WITH ORDER

We shall decline to fill orders not paid for before shipment. That we ask for cash is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is an absolute necessity to success in a mail order business where thousands of orders are handled, the average amount of which is a very few dollars each. Neither do we ship C. O. D.

MANNER OF REMITTING

Any way most convenient to you—postal, or express order, or your own personal check.

MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are delivered at express or freight office, in Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. Any claims for stock not being right in any way must be made within five days from receipt of same.

All shipments will be by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment.

The cost on small orders by express is very little more than by freight, and on all small orders packed in bales, we regard it absolutely necessary for their safe arrival to go by express. Don't pay money for good stock and then risk all for a possible small saving in transportation. If you are willing to leave this to us we will consult your interests always in deciding upon the manner of shipment. Late shipments in spring or fall must necessarily go by express to avoid damage, regardless of size.

It is rarely practicable to send trees by parcel post; if of any considerable size the circumference and length of package prohibit it, and for heavy packages the express is the cheaper.

PLANTING DISTANCES

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 ft	Cherries, Sour, Dwarf	8 to 10 ft.
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10 ft.	Plums, Standard	15 to 20 ft.
Apples, Dwarfed on Paradise	6 to 8 ft.	Plums, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 ft.	Quinces	10 to 12 ft.
Pears, Dwarf	10 ft.	Grapes	8 to 10 ft.
Peaches, Standard	16 to 18 ft.	Currants	3 by 5 ft.
Peaches, Dwarf	8 to 10 ft.	Gooseberries	3 by 5 ft.
Apricots, Standard	16 to 18 ft.	Raspberries, Red	3 by 6 ft.
Apricots, Dwarf	8 to 10 ft.	Raspberries, Black	3 by 6 ft.
Cherries, Sweet, Standard	18 to 20 ft.	Blackberries	5 by 7 ft.
Cherries, Sweet, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ ft.
Cherries, Sour, Standard	14 to 18 ft.	Asparagus, in fields	1 by 3 ft.

ASK ANY NURSERYMAN IF THIS IS NOT TRUE!

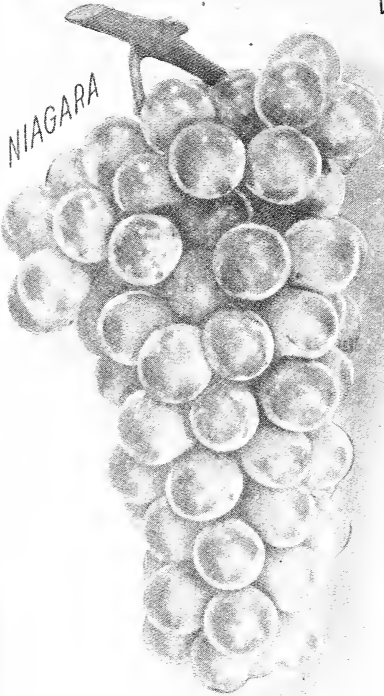
Many kinds of nursery stock proved scarce before Nurserymen finished selling a year ago. This year the scarcity is **WORSE**; a greater scarcity in an even greater number of lines. The nurseryman who has a full supply of stock at the present time is fortunate. Some of our readers recall disappointments last spring. Those who order early this year generally find they are the lucky ones.

Please state on your order if you wish us to substitute if necessary in filling it. When we run out of varieties ordered it is our custom to substitute another good variety **UNLESS YOU DIRECT US OTHERWISE**, in which case your instructions will be followed. This will help both us and give you better service.

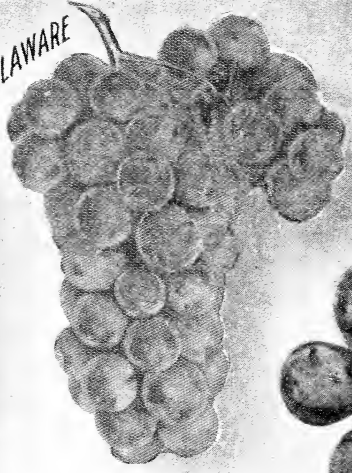
We are obliged to hold our prices subject to change without notice. The wholesale nursery market is uncertain both in quantity and price. Our prices will not be changed while our own present supply of nursery stock lasts.

*Law prohibits entry of these plants in states opposite which they are starred.	5-leaf pines	Gooseberries	Currants	Peach trees
California	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	*
Georgia	*	*	*	*
Idaho	*	*	*	*
Illinois	*	*	*	*
Indiana	*	*	*	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*
Maine	*	*	*	*
Maryland	*	*	*	*
Michigan	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	*	*	*	*
Montana	*	*	*	*
N. Hampshire	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	*	*	*	*
Oregon	*	*	*	*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	*	*	*	*
W. Virginia	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	*	*	*	*

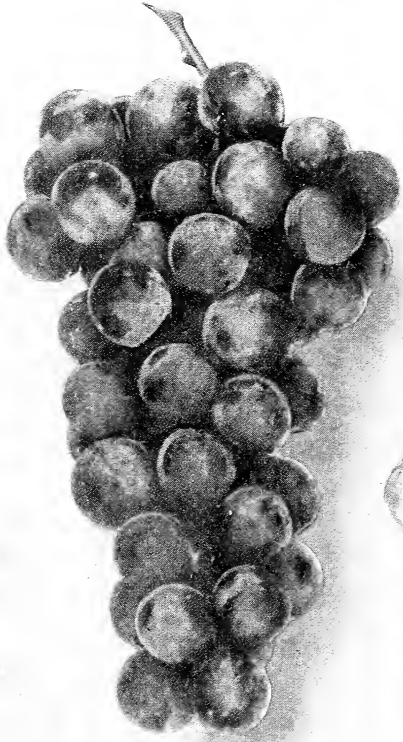
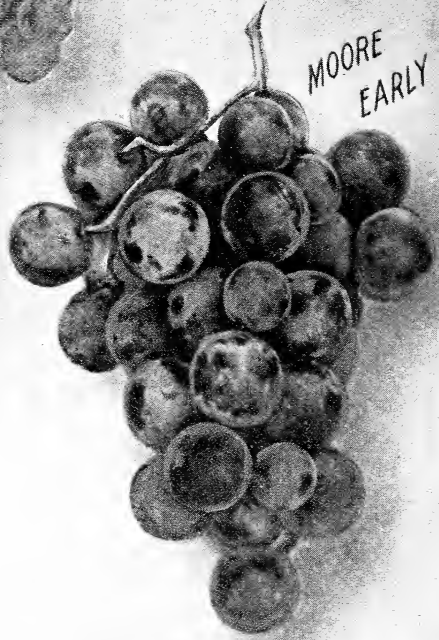
NIAGARA



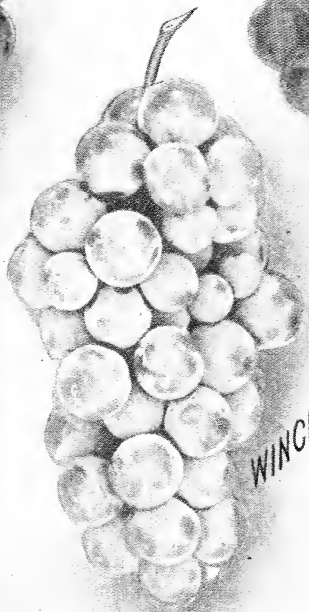
DELAWARE



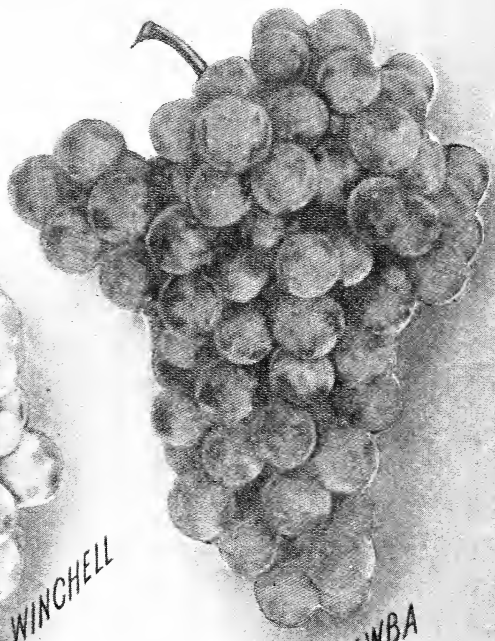
MOORE EARLY



CAMPBELL EARLY



WINCHELL



CATAWBA