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THE VAN DUSEN
NURSERIES

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MCINTOSH
METAL

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



Grow 'em Like This—with a Barrel of Fancy Fruit. A Fine Specimen of a Seven-Year-Old Dwarf MacIntosh Apple Tree

OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

Orders for the Orchard—We guarantee our customers against willful change of labels, and exercise the greatest care to have every variety true to name. It is to be understood between purchaser and ourselves that our liability shall not be greater than the amount of the purchase price. If out of varieties ordered, we shall omit such varieties and refund amount paid for them, unless the order indicated second choice of varieties.

Orders for the Home Garden—On these orders, when out of a variety, we substitute a variety as good, correctly labeled, and as nearly as possible like the one ordered, unless you instruct us **not to substitute**.

OUR GUARANTEE—REPLACEMENTS

We will replace at half price such trees as do not live, provided you report by **September 1st**, following the fall or spring your order was shipped.

MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are f. o. b., express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. All shipments are made by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment. It is rarely practicable to ship full size trees by mail.

TERMS

Our terms are **cash with order**. This is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is necessary to handle our mail order business in the easiest possible way. Remit by postal, or express order, or your own personal check. We do not ship C. O. D.

VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, C. C. McKay, Manager, GENEVA, N. Y.

Planting Distances

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 ft.	Apricots, Standard	17 to 18 ft.	Plums, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.
Apples Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Apricots, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Quinces	10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwarf, on Paradise	8 to 10 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Standard	18 to 20 ft.	Grapes	8 by 10 ft.
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Dwarf	12 to 14 ft.	Raspberries, Red	3 by 6 ft.
Pears, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Standard	14 to 18 ft.	Raspberries, Black	3 by 6 ft.
Peaches, Standard	16 to 18 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Blackberries	5 by 7 ft.
Peaches, Dwarf	10 to 12 ft.	Plums, Standard	15 to 20 ft.	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ ft.

Dwarfs for Fruit, Fun and Beauty

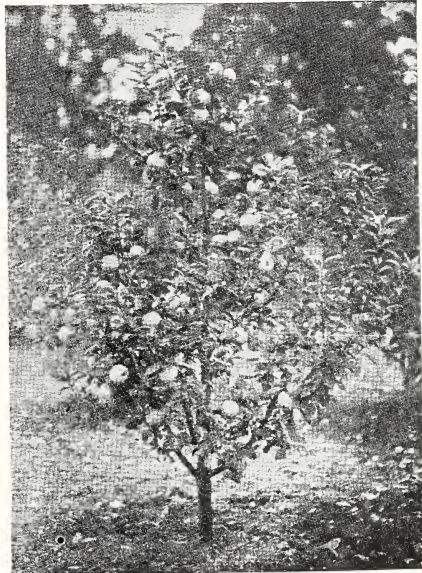
Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'l'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.25	Autumn Strawberry	Light Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-30	9	One of the best dessert apples, crisp, juicy, tender. Striped with shades of red.
1.25	Baldwin	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	A bright red winter apple with firm, crisp flesh and good flavor.
1.25	Benoni	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-20		A fine early dessert apple of excellent quality and attractive coloring.
1.25	Cortland	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 20-30	12	Resembles McIntosh, and extends the season of this excellent type of apple.
1.25	Cox Orange	Orange Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 1-10	8	One of the best English dessert apples, particularly good as dwarf for home use.
1.25	Delicious	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	10	One of the handsomest, good for all purposes, flavor fine, widely successful.
1.25	Duchess	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Extremely hardy; a valuable cooking apple in season during most of September.
1.25	Early Harvest	Pale Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	1	One of the earliest, and a fine variety for either dessert or cooking use.
1.25	Early McIntosh	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5-15	2	Very similar to McIntosh and almost as good. A very important new variety.
1.25	Early Strawberry	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	3	Hardy, productive and of high quality; a very fine dessert apple.
1.25	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	7	Tender, rich and finely flavored; excellent for eating fresh or cooking.
1.25	Fameuse	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 5-15	8	One of the most beautiful and excellent dessert apples of its season.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Best for the Home Orchard

Great big fruit trees in a planting just for home use, are out of place. The home orchardist does not want one or two or three trees, each giving a lot of fruit of one kind all at one time; he wants instead four or eight or twelve smaller trees to occupy the same piece of ground, giving less fruit per tree, but as much of it as is needed. Enough is plenty. You do not need commercial quantities, but only enough to relish from day to day. Plan that when the crop of one tree is used up, there will be a tree of another variety ripening up and ready for use. American planters could have learned years ago from England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium that dwarf fruit trees make the most useful fruit plantings for home use.

Can You Beat This?

Stated as briefly as possible, the reason people are using these dwarf fruit trees is that they save time, work and space. No other fruit trees can combine these advantages and at the same time give you as much fruit as you want.



Dwarf Stearns Apple—Six Years Old



Dwarf Scarlet Beauty
This Shows How Young
Some Dwarfs Bear

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 a 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.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.25	Golden Russet	Golden Russet	Medium	Best	Jan. 1-10	15	Particularly desirable for home use, being fine for dessert and cooking, in winter.
1.25	Golden Sweet	Clear Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-20	2	An old Connecticut variety; rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality.
1.25	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	Attractively striped; finely flavored; crisp, juicy and fragrant.
1.25	Grimes Golden	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	12	Beautiful golden fruit of high quality for dessert and cooking use.
1.25	Hendrick Sweet	Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	6	High quality, juicy, distinctly sweet; excellent for dessert and baking.
1.25	Jonathan	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	10	Brilliantly colored, highly flavored; crisp, juicy, tender and fragrant.
1.25	King David	Dark Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	12	Very richly colored, nearly as good quality as Jonathan, early and prolific bearer.

What to Expect from Dwarf Fruit Trees

We are so often asked what yield of fruit to expect from **Dwarf Fruit Trees** and also how soon they commence fruiting, that we give the following table of data. The variety of fruit as well as climate, soil and care influence both the yield and fruiting age. These figures are therefore approximate but are as accurate as possible according to our experience.

Kind of fruit	Age of first fruiting	Age of abundant fruiting	Yield from full grown tree
Apples	3rd to 5th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.	5 to 15 bu.
Pears	3rd to 6th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 7 bu.
Plums	2nd to 5th year	4th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Peaches	2nd year	3rd to 4th year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 5 bu.
Quinces	2nd to 3rd year	5th to 7th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sour cherries	2nd to 4th year	6th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sweet cherries	4th to 6th year	8th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 5 bu.



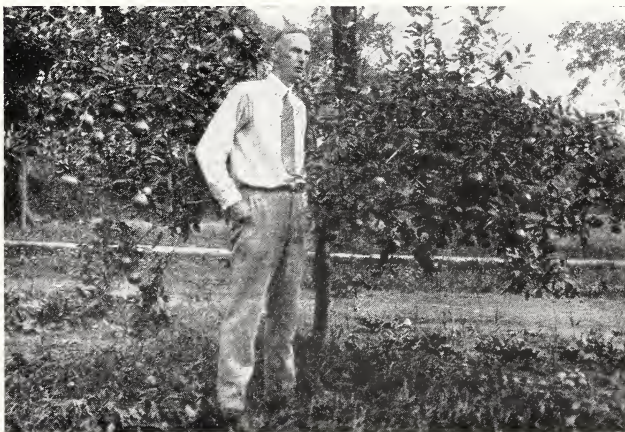
Dwarf Autumn Strawberry
Planted Six Years—One Bushel of Fruit

Dwarf Fruit Trees Allow a More Continual Supply of Fruit

In a great many of our gardens it will be found more satisfactory to have, for instance, from four to eight dwarf fruit trees rather than one or two standard trees. Either way would require about the same ground space. Since you can select every fruit tree you plant to ripen very closely at any date you wish, by using the dwarfs you can have more trees and so lengthen your fruiting season. If you have ten trees which ripen a week apart you will have a continual supply of fruit for ten weeks. The standard fruit trees will give more fruit at one time, very often more fruit than can be used up. The dwarfs give as much fruit of one variety as you are likely to need and by selecting your varieties to ripen in succession you can get a continual supply of fruit for as many weeks as you have trees. By permitting the use of more trees, dwarfs are most profitable in the home garden.

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 a cool dry cellar storage in Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						Remarks
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	
1.25	Lady	Red	Small	Best	Dec. 5-15	13	A strikingly beautiful dessert apple, especially suitable for decorative use.
1.25	Liveland Raspberry	Light Crimson	Medium	Good	July 20-30	1	Flesh is white, fine, very tender; mildly subacid, almost sweet.
1.25	Maiden Blush	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Good	Sept. 10-20	6	Pale waxen yellow with crimson blush; distinctive in color and flavor.
1.25	McIntosh	Bright Red	Large	Best	Oct. 15-25	9	McIntosh is crisp, tender, very juicy, perfumed and exquisitely flavored.
1.25	Northern Spy	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Very superior flavor and quality; excels for both cooking and eating.
1.25	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	Beautifully colored; tender and juicy with a good brisk flavor.
1.25	Red Gravenstein	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	This differs from Gravenstein only in the solid, dark red colored fruits.
1.25	Red Spy	Clear Carmine	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	A very beautiful variation of Northern Spy with which it is identical except in color.
1.25	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.
1.25	Scarlet Beauty	Deep Scarlet	Very Large	Good	Oct. 1-15	4	Remarkable for its great size, vivid color and early fruiting habit.
1.25	Stayman Winesap	Red Striped	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	The best of the Winesaps; excels best in regions south of New York.
1.25	Stearns	Carmine Striped	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	One of the finest we are growing. Mildly acid, tender, juicy and delicious flavor.
1.25	Wealthy	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	A fine apple for dessert or cooking; quick to begin fruiting; very hardy.
1.25	Yellow Transparent	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best extra early apples; juicy and very pleasant flavor.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Save Space



Dwarf Wealthy—Planted Eight Years—Three Bushels Apples

In small yards, and also in some larger ones, it is not practical to devote very much ground to fruit trees. Some of us desire some open lawn in the rear of the home, perhaps a little shrubbery, probably a little flower garden, sometimes we like to grow a few fresh vegetables and most of us have a fruit tree or two, or more if it is our fancy. Whatever home garden activities we indulge in, the problem is to get the greatest results possible from each one. With available space at a premium, if fruit trees are desired the dwarf type suits best, since from their restricted habit of growth they save space. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way.

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 pickin dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
	Dwarf Pears	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
1.00	Anjou	Large	Very Good	Oct. 10-20	8	Has no superior as an early winter pear, and few equals in quality. A good keeper.
1.00	Bar-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	An excellent cross of Bartlett and Seckel, very finely flavored. Yellow with red cheek.
1.00	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	2	It is exceedingly refreshing to eat and is probably used more than any other for canning.
1.00	Cayuga	Medium	Best	Sept. 20-30	2	A new pear with Seckel for one of its parents. A choice addition to our list.
1.00	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Its size and exceedingly high quality make Clapp a choice pear for home use. It resembles Bartlett, but is richer in flavor and too tender for canning.
1.00	Comet	Medium	Fair	Aug. 15-20	1	So vividly blushed on one cheek that it has no equal in point of beauty.
1.00	Comice	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	3	Long and justly esteemed for its beauty and high quality; tender, sweet and juicy.
1.00	Dana Hovey	Small	Best	Nov. 10-20	6	A delicious little pear, so juicy, sweet and rich that it is a veritable sweetmeat.
1.00	Dr. Reeder	Rather Small	Good	Oct. 15-20		Dull green or yellow, with slight brown blush. Very juicy and sweet. Trees bear young.
1.00	Duchess	Very Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	When well grown, Duchess excites admiration by its enormous size.
1.00	Flemish Beauty	Large	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	So fine it is recommended in spite of its susceptibility to blight and scab.
1.00	Gorham	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Resembles Bartlett in color, size and shape. Rich flavor and spicy aroma. Vigorous and productive.
1.00	Idaho	Medium	Good	Sept. 25-30	2	A good variety which is particularly valuable where hardiness is important.
1.00	Louise Bonne	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	A handsome and richly flavored fruit which is much improved by dwarfing.
1.00	Osband Summer	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	1	Unusually good for its early season. Juicy and sweet with a rich sugary flavor.
1.00	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	This fruit is juicy, perfumed and most exquisitely and delicately flavored.
1.00	Souvenir	Very Large	Good	Sept. 1-5	2	Similar to Bartlett and Clapp. The fruit is larger and handsomer.
1.00	Vermont Beauty	Medium	Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Of alluring appearance and delectable flavor; nearly as fine as Seckel.
1.00	Wilder	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-25	1	One of the good early pears, rich and sweet. Bright lemon-yellow, with a flaming cheek to the sun.
1.00	Worden-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 25-30	3	A splendid pear, not quite so fine as Seckel, but larger and handsomer.



Cayuga

Dwarfs Bear Fruit in Just Half the Time

Another habit of dwarf fruit trees which we all like, is that they begin to fruit in just half the time needed for standard fruit trees to commence fruiting. They take half the waiting out of fruit growing. Where standard trees need from four to twelve years to begin bearing, according to the habit of the variety, the dwarf trees will begin bearing in from two to six years. This is almost the best thing of all about the dwarfs, because when we plant fruit trees we are always in a hurry to see results.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Permit a More Continuous Supply of Fruit

You want the results which Dwarf Trees give. These little trees are more sure and quicker bearers than any others.

\$1

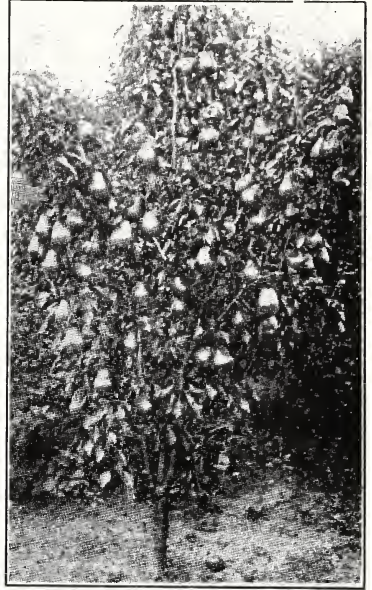
The Cost



The Start



Planted 3 yrs., 3½ ft.



Same Tree Planted 7 yrs., 7 ft. tall.

The Pictured Growth of a Dwarf Pear Tree



Dwarf Pears Fruiting in the Nursery

Van Dusen Dwarf Pears Produce the Fruit

Get the thrill of planting fruit trees without the necessity of the old time long waiting for the trees to commence fruiting. It is interesting to watch the trees make their growth, and to speculate on the date of the first crop. The dwarfs give you the thrill of quick production by eliminating a good part of this waiting, and it is for this reason as much as any other that our dwarf trees have become so popular. Dwarfing improves the fruit of the pear, both in quality and size. Our pears are dwarfed by budding them on quince roots. These are slower growing than pear roots and this dwarf habit of growth is imparted to the pear trees grown upon them. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way. When of mature size they will be ten or twelve feet tall.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

LENGTHEN YOUR FRUITING SEASON

Doesn't it sound more useful to have four or eight dwarf fruit trees in place of one or two standards? Each tree can be of a different variety, selected to ripen at a different time. As a result you get a more continuous supply of fruit over a much longer period of time, and all from the same amount of ground. This shows the tremendous advantage of using dwarfs instead of standards.

Dwarf Plum Trees

Our plums are propagated on slow growing roots to dwarf them. A well ripened plum is a delicious morsel and the different varieties offer a great diversity of flavor, aroma, texture, color, size and shape. These are the qualities which gratify the senses and make fruits desirable.

The best known class of plums in this day are the European varieties, so called because they were introduced from Europe in Colonial days. They have solid meaty flesh and free stone pits.

The Japan plums are quite different. They have a distinctive flavor and are apt to excel in beauty of coloring. They are almost as hardy as European plums, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern states where many European varieties do not do well. They make fine dwarfs and bloom so profusely as to make a very beautiful sight.

The two Hansen Hybrid plums, Kaga and Waneta, thrive in the coldest climates of the Northern States and also do well where hot dry summers are prevalent. These are just two of many such varieties developed by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., for use in the severe northern climate.



Dwarf Abundance Plum in Bloom

Dwarf Fruit Trees Are Both Ornamental and Useful

Ornamental flowering trees have a delightful place in many landscape plans. Our people are now planting the dwarf fruit trees for ornamental use in addition to the fruit they give. This is a sensible plan, for every fruit tree at blooming time is as beautiful as the flowering ornamental shrubs and trees, and from their habit of growth the dwarfs serve this double purpose well. They need not be planted in formal orchard rows, but can be put in various parts of the garden, spaces most convenient. Note the blooming Japan Plum tree shown at top of page.



Dwarf Chabot Japan Plum
Planted Five Years—One-half Bushel of Fruit

Miller Superb

Price Each	These plums have been tested at Geneva and are desirable for general use. We give the color, comparative quality and the average ripening dates which prevail in a normal season at Geneva.				
	Dwarf Plums	Color	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abundance	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 1-5	Hardy in New York, widely successful, very productive, sweet, very juicy.
1.50	Violet	Violet Purple	Best	Sept. 15-20	One of our best prunes, whether used fresh for dessert or for cooking.
1.50	Arch Duke	Purplish Blue	Good	Sept. 15-20	Large size, handsome color, firm flesh, flavor sweet, pleasant and sprightly.
1.50	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very productive, very large; mildly flavored, exceedingly juicy and sweet.
1.50	Burbank	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 10-15	Excels Abundance in quality; these two are the most popular of the Japan plums.
1.50	Chabot	Mottled Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	The Beauty of the Japan plums; its season is long, lasting nearly two weeks.
1.50	Choice	Crimson	Very Good	Sept. 5-10	Very juicy and sweet. Highly productive and very hardy.
1.50	De Soto	Crimson	Good	Sept. 20-25	Enormously productive; medium size, very juicy, medium sweet, mild.
1.50	Fellemburg	Purplish Black	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	Slightly tart; finely flavored, but must be fully ripe to be relished flesh.
1.50	Foromsa	Clear Red	Good	Aug. 10-15	A very productive Japan plum; large, rich, sweet, apricot flavor.
1.50	German Prune	Purplish Red	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	Fruit rather small; rather tart for dessert use; excels for cooking purposes.
1.50	Home Chestnut	Pale Crimson	Best	Aug. 15-20	Greenish yellow flesh, firm, very juicy, very fragrant, sweet, delicious in flavor. It bears light crops, but the writer believes it equals the very finest plum he has ever tasted.
1.50	Huling Superb	Greenish Yellow	Very Good	Sept. 20-25	One of the largest of the Reine Claude group, and a remarkably fine fruit in every way.
1.50	Kaga	Purplish Black	Good	Aug. 10-15	A very flavorsome Hansen hybrid. Hardy in the coldest climates.
1.50	Maynard	Purplish Black	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	A desirable Japan hybrid plum; the flesh is red in color, and is sweet.
1.50	Miller Superb	Mottled Yellow	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	A plum of the Reine Claude group; one of the finest for dessert use.
1.50	Miracle	Dark Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	Productive, sweet and juicy; stoneless , the kernel lying naked in the flesh.
1.50	Monarch	Purplish Red	Good	Sept. 25-30	Ranks high as a dessert fruit; sweet under the skin, pleasantly tart at pit.
1.50	Palatine	Greenish Yellow	Very Good	Sept. 15-20	A Reine Claude type plum, juicy, sweet, and pleasant in flavor.
1.50	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Sept. 20-25	Very few plums excel Reine Claude in quality and richness of flavor.
1.50	Santa Rosa	Purplish Crimson	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very large; flesh reddish near the skin, shading to amber at the pit.
1.50	Shiro	Deep Yellow	Good	Aug. 15-20	Its light yellow flesh is semi-transparent, the stone being faintly visible.
1.50	Sultan	Deep Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	The fruit is firm, juicy and pleasantly flavored eaten fresh; also excellent for culinary use.
1.50	Waneta	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	One of the best of the Hansen hybrid plums; begins fruiting very young.
1.50	Yellow Egg	Golden Yellow	Good	Sept. 10-15	Large and handsome; rather juicy, of average sweetness, mild in flavor.

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.						
	Dwarf Cherries	Color	Size	Flavor	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abbesse	Dark Red	Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Late	Hardier than the sweet varieties; very fine.
1.50	Bay State	Bright Red	Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Mid-Season	Handsome, glossy fruit; more acid than Abbesse.
1.50	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best	Rather Early	A well known favorite for home use.
1.50	Burbank	Deep Crimson	Very Large	Sweet	Good	Very Early	A variety introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank.
1.50	Early Richmond	Light Red	Medium	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Early	A popular early sour and a good culinary cherry.
1.50	Early Sour	Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Early	Valuable for its early season; new and unnamed.
1.50	Early Sweet	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Very Early	Valuable for its early season; new and unnamed.
1.50	English Morello	Dark Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Late	Will hang ripe a long time without rotting.
1.50	Governor Wood	White Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Early	Delicious in flavor, beautiful in appearance.
1.50	Lambert	Deep Red	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-Season	Large, superb flavor, one of the handsomest.
1.50	Marguerite	Light Red	Very Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Very Late	A Duke seedling; tender and finely flavored.
1.50	Montmorency	Red	Medium	Tart	Very Good	Mid-Season	The most widely used sour cherry.
1.50	Napoleon	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Firm and crisp; the leading white sweet.
1.50	Windsor	Deep Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Almost black when ripe; hardier than most.
1.50	Yellow Spanish	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Best	Mid-Season	Much like Napoleon, but more tender and rich.

Dwarf Cherry Trees



DWARF MONTMORENCY

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 twelve to fifteen feet apart, twelve 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 ten 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. 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.

Dwarf Apples on Paradise Roots

The Dwarfest of Dwarf Apple Trees

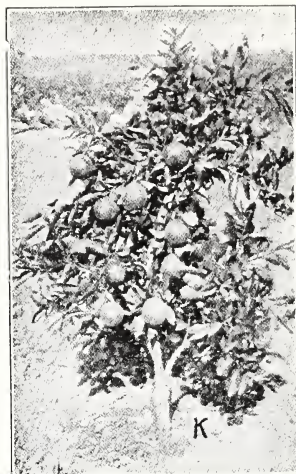
These little trees are the finest of all to combine ornamental use with the advantage of the crops they produce. They usually fruit even more quickly than the dwarf apples on Doucin roots; and when in bloom they make a wonderfully beautiful little tree worthy of a conspicuous place in the garden. They may be planted eight or ten feet apart. Though smaller than our other dwarf apple trees, these give enough fruit to be well worth while. All trees bear an amount of fruit exactly in proportion to their size, and a tree ten feet tall can give as much fruit as you want of one kind.

Two Year Old, \$1.75 each

Cox Orange
Jonathan
Lady

Liveland
Maiden Blush
Red Astrachan

Scarlet Beauty
Wealthy



3½ ft. at 3 Years
Will Grow to 10 ft.



Cluster of Moorpark Apricot

Dwarf Apricots

\$2.00 each

Early Moorpark—A medium sized bright colored, sweet juicy apricot.

Russian—Particularly valuable because it is hardier than others.

St. Ambrose—Very large and appears to be an unusually early bearer.

Dwarf Nectarines

\$2.00 each

Hunter

Kentucky

Syracuse

Nectarines are smooth skinned like a plum and have the taste of a highly flavored peach. They are a little less hardy than the hardiest peaches but are satisfactory in sections where Early Crawford does well.

Dwarf Plumcots

\$2.00 each

Apex Plumcot—Beautiful deep pink. Claimed by Mr. Burbank to be hardy where apricots fail.

Rutland Plumcot—Deep purple velvety skin. When fully ripe it has an apricot-plum flavor.

Quince Bushes

\$1.25 each

The quince fruits very young. The blossoms come out from the tips of the first young shoots that start growing in the spring. They should not be trimmed, except to remove dead branches.

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.



Champion

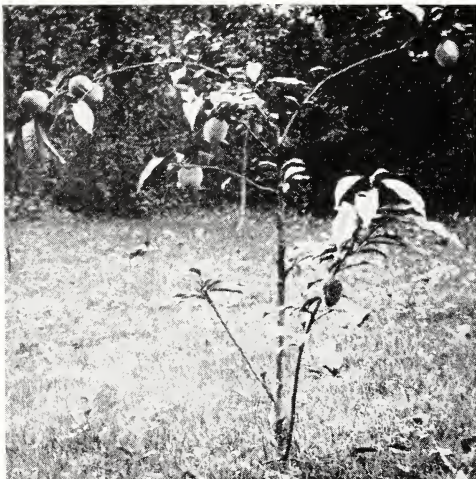
Sweet Winter

Smyrna

Smyrna—Clear yellow color; of peculiar shape; a fine quince with a flavor of its own.

Sweet Winter—Medium sized, pear-shaped, beautiful fruit. Quite late, rather sweet, a little gem for the home garden.

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.					
	Dwarf Peaches	Flesh	Size	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.25	Arp Beauty	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10	Tender, sweet, highly flavored. One of the best early yellow peaches.
1.25	Belle of Georgia	White	Large	Good	Sept. 10	One of the beauties of the peach orchard.
1.25	Carman	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15	One of the best early peaches; widely successful.
1.25	Chairs Choice	Yellow	Very Large	Very Good	Oct. 8	Chairs is a select variety of the Crawford group, almost unsurpassed in quality.
1.25	Champion	White	Medium	Best	Aug. 25	Probably the best white peach; capricious to climate and soil.
1.25	Crawford Early	Yellow	Large	Best	Sept. 1	One of the handsomest and very finest in flavor.
1.25	Crawford Late	Yellow	Very Large	Best	Sept. 15	Considered by many the best yellow fleshed peach.
1.25	Elberta	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 15	Thrives in wide range of soil and climate, and is more widely planted than any peach in America. Elberta is very productive.
1.25	Fitzgerald	Yellow	Large	Best	Aug. 28	Similar to Early Crawford, but more productive.
1.25	Gov. Hogg	White	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	Tender and delicate, as good as Carman in flavor and a little larger in size.
1.25	Japan Dream	Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 5	Fine, juicy and peculiar for its red flesh when ripe; seems adapted to all peach sections; the youngest of all to fruit.
1.25	New Hale	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 10	Fine in size, appearance and quality; very productive.
1.25	Pallas	White	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10	Rich, aromatic and the sweetest of all our peaches.
1.25	Rochester	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20	A strikingly beautiful member of the Crawford group; firm, rich and juicy; fruits young; our earliest yellow to ripen.
1.25	Wilma	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 25	A sweet, juicy, new peach, better than Elberta which it resembles.



Dwarf Japan Dream—Fruiting First Year Planted

Dwarf Peach Trees

Our dwarf peaches are proving particularly pleasing and satisfying to our friends who are planting them. Certainly no fruit is more luscious than a well-ripened peach and they are usually the quickest of our dwarf trees to produce fruit. The roots upon which we dwarf the peach are perfectly hardy and make a fine type of tree. For two or three years these trees will grow nearly as rapidly as standard peach trees. After that however their dwarf habit of growth becomes quite evident and they remain dwarf till the end. The dwarfs tend to fruit a little more prolifically than standards, so that after a very few years a tree will give as much fruit as the average family needs while that particular tree is fruiting. As we have pointed out before, you can secure as long a season of fruit as you wish by using two or more varieties which ripen in succession a week apart.



Dwarf Rochester—3 Years—1 Peck fruit



Six Year Dwarf Elberta—Showing Light Crop

Dwarf Fruit Trees Make Practical Hedges

Very often a hedge is required for a boundary planting or to divide two parts of the rear yard. Here is an idea for you. Why not make this hedge serve a double purpose? You can do this by using dwarf fruit trees. If they are trimmed back well for a year or two they will be thick and bushy and make a perfect screen. You will have a beautiful flowering hedge in the spring and a useful fruiting hedge in the summer or fall. One of our customers first gave us this idea and others have followed it. The trees should be planted three or four feet apart. Planting at this distance, the cost is scarcely more than that of the common hedge plants such as California Privet, Barberry, Spirea Van Houtte and other flowering shrubs which for hedging purposes are usually planted from ten to eighteen inches apart. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and sour cherries are mighty satisfactory planted this way. You can have all peaches, half peaches and half plums, or any combination you want. Try it. You will be delighted, and you will have something new to show your friends.

Dwarf Trees are Practical Producers

Dwarf fruit trees are not just a novelty. They are of practical use in the home orchard because they bear enough fruit for home use. Do not make the mistake of thinking they are so small that the amount of fruit they give is negligible. Although they are enough smaller than others to save a great deal of space, they grow large enough to give real crops. They are not just toy trees.

DWARF OF JAPAN DREAM
Set 8 Fruits Second Year

Van Dusen for Service

Grape Vines

Listed in Order of Ripening
Strong Two-Year Plants

Moore's Early, 40c—Purplish black, hardy, good quality, juicy. Standard early grape of New York.

Winchell, 75c—Light green, one of the earliest and best green grapes, hardy, very productive, a good keeper.

Campbell's Early, 45c—Dark, purplish black, clusters large, good quality, hardy, productive, juicy.

Caco, 75c—A hybrid of Catawba and Concord which intensifies the combined desirable characteristics of these fine old grapes. The fruit is red with a rich, sugary flavor. A fine new grape.

LUCILE, 40c—Red, the vine of Lucile is unsurpassed in vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness.

Worden, 40c—Glossy black, juicy, very good, large clusters, hardy, productive.

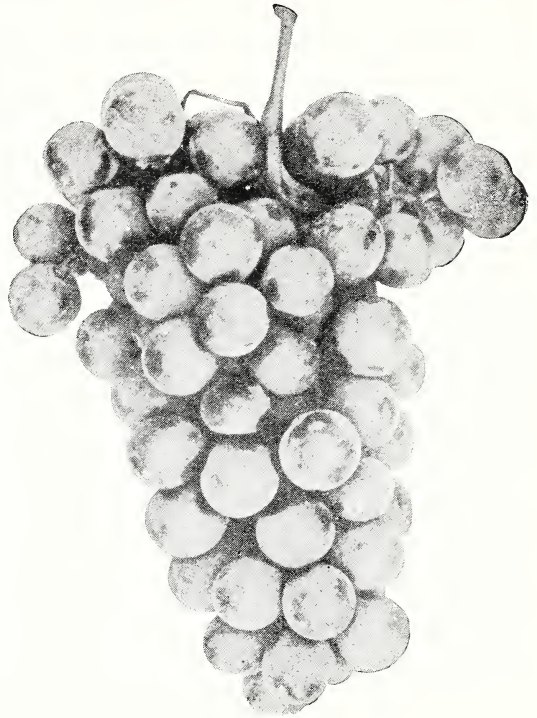
Brighton, 45c—Red, large clusters, handsome, vinous flavor, one of the best red grapes.

Delaware, 45c—Light red, delicious and handsome fruit, one of the best American table grapes.

Moore's Diamond, 40c—Green. In quality ranks next to Winchell, hardy, productive, a good all round grape.

Salem, 35c—Very dark red. A valuable garden grape of high quality, unusually hardy.

Niagara, 35c—Green. Clusters large, productive, quality excellent, the leading American table grape.



Moore's Diamond

Concord, 25c—Black, hardy, productive, refreshing flavor, a handsome table grape known to all.

Agawam, 30c—Dull purplish red, large clusters, rich, sweet, attractive, keeps till mid-winter.

Catawba, 30c—Dark purplish red, sweet, rich, high quality, attractive, hardy, productive.



McKay's Mammoth Rhubarb

Rhubarb

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing, tender, delicious variety. Plant any time, burying the whole plant about three inches from the surface. You almost can't kill them.

20c each

\$2.00 per 12

Washington Asparagus

The new Washington asparagus has come to stay. It is as good as the very best of the common varieties, and better than most of them on point of size, vigor, tenderness and quality.

\$1.25 per 25, \$2.25 per 50, \$4.00 per 100



**Arbor Grape
Collection**
**Catawba
Delaware
Niagara**
**Winchell
Campbell Early
Moore's Early**
**Six Plants
Price, \$2.25**

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	RASPBERRIES	Color	Remarks
\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$8.00	Columbian	Purple	Purple berries are apt to be larger than reds and blacks, and this is one of the largest. High flavor, hardy, productive.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Cuthbert	Red	The berries are large. One of the most widely grown varieties, distinguished by its flavor.
3.00	4.50	8.00	15.00	Erskine Park	Red	The new everbearing raspberry which has fulfilled predictions. Produces till frost. Perfectly hardy and immensely productive.
2.00	3.00	5.50	8.00	Golden Queen	Yellow	Large; beautiful amber color; firm, sweet and luscious. Hardy enough for extreme climates.
1.00	1.50	2.75	4.00	Gregg	Black	One of the old standbys of proved merit. The berry is very attractive and very delicious.
2.00	3.25	5.50	8.00	Herbert	Red	Very sweet and juicy, with a flavor of its own. An extremely heavy producer; hardy in the coldest climates.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Honey Sweet	Black	Sweet and delicious in flavor; unusually large in size; firm and shining black.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	Plum Farmer	Black	One of the most popular black raspberries in America. The fruit is grayish black, very large, meaty and firm.
1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	St. Regis	Red	Fruit not so large as Cuthbert but of very good size, and is produced all 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 preceding 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.



Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	BLACK- BERRIES	Remarks
1.50	2.50	4.50	8.00	El Dorado	Medium size, jet black berries; flavor sweet and rich; hardy.
1.50	2.50	4.50	8.00	Mersereau	Early season; good size, juicy, sweet and good quality.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Snyder	Medium size, sweet and melting; very hardy and productive.
1.25	2.25	4.00	7.00	Taylor	Very large; fine quality, without core; productive and hardy.

Peonies

Couronne D'Or—Very large blooms, fragrant, pure white with yellow center. Very late. 90c each.

Delache—Deep crimson-purple. Mid-season. One of the best dark peonies. 90c each.

Duke of Wellington—Sulphur-white, large and well-formed; fragrant; late mid-season. 90c each.

Faust—Hydrangea-pink, shading to lilac. white at center, with well shaped blooms 60c each.

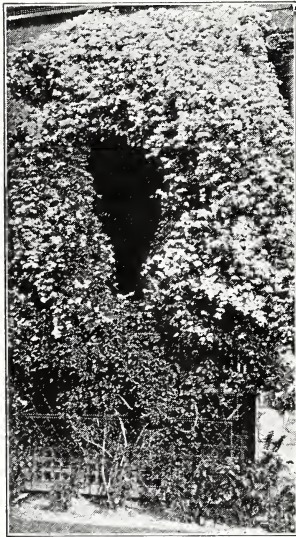
Festiva Maxima—Very large, superb white-blossoms. Fragrant, early, one of the best whites. 65c each.

Francois Ortegat—Semi-double; purplish crimson with very striking golden yellow anthers. Mid-season. 90c each.

Rosea Plena Superba—Delicate pink and salmon; a healthy grower with very full flowers. 60c each.



FESTIVA MAXIMA



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

trellis use. Carries its green foliage the year round. Bears a profusion of bright red berries in fall.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, 50c—A profusion of very fragrant flowers, white changing to yellow. July to September.

Silver Lace Vine, \$1.25—A new, very fine, rapid growing flowering vine. Attains height of 25 feet or more. Great foamy sprays of white flowers through summer and fall.

Trumpet Vine, 50c—Large trumpet shaped orange red flowers in August. A fairly bushy, rank grower, making a fine screen.

Wisteria (Chinese Purple), 90c—This has foot long hanging clusters of pale violet, pea shaped flowers. Its blooming season in May is of unusual length, and occasionally it produces a lighter crop of blooms in August.

Wisteria (Chinese White), \$1—This white wisteria possesses the same good qualities of purple wisteria, except it is a somewhat lighter grower.

Climbing Vines

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper), 40c—Rapid grower. One of the best vines for covering walls, trees or verandas. Rich crimson foliage in autumn.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy), 70c—Clings to stone, brick or cement only; forms a dense green screen which turns to rich crimson in autumn. Bears clusters of dark blue berries.

Clinging Woodbine, 45c—A variety of the American Ivy which clings to any surface.

Clematis, Henryii, \$1—Best of the large flowering white varieties. Grows ten to twelve feet. Blooms in August.

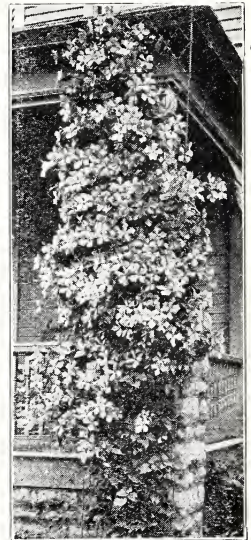
Clematis, Jackmanii, \$1—The best purple variety. Large blossoms of velvety richness from July to September.

Clematis, Madam Edward Andre, \$1—Grows eight to ten feet. Like Jackmanii except that it is rich red in color. July to September.

Clematis, Paniculata, 45c—Hardy, fine foliage, profuse bloomer. The white flowers are star shaped and fragrant.

Dutchman's Pipe, \$1.25—The very large heart-shaped leaves afford a perfect screen for veranda or trellis use.

Evergreen Bittersweet, 75c—For



CLEMATIS JACKMANII



Spray of the Silver Moon



Mary Wallace

Rambler and Climbing Roses

Trimming

These should be trimmed well when first planted. They will not bloom the first year, but should give some bloom the second season. After the first year trim only moderately, to shorten the height if desired or to remove dead branches. These bloom on last year's wood, and if you cut it all away you will get no bloom.

Climbing American Beauty, 75c—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion.

Dorothy Perkins, 60c—Gives a great profusion of clear shell-pink flowers. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the rambler.

DR. VAN FLEET, 75c—This rose appeals to everyone because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, which are borne on very long stems. The long pointed

buds are a rich flesh-pink; in the open flower the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center is a rich shell pink.

Excelsa, 60c—This is an improved Crimson Rambler; and is sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. It has a vivid crimson color very similar to Crimson Rambler. What makes this rose particularly desirable, is that the foliage does not become rusty or unsightly later in the season, like the Crimson Rambler. The leaves of Excelsa are glossy and bright all summer long until frost. A splendid rambler.

Mary Wallace, 90c—A new variety which is choice and distinctive in appearance. We predict great popularity for this new climber. The plants bloom profusely. The flowers are semi-double, bright clear rose-pink, with a salmon tint at the base of the petals.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, 75c—One of the new climbers which has suddenly become very popular. The bloom is a vivid red shaded with crimson, and makes a brilliant display for a long period of time. The color is a good deal like that of the General Jacqueminot. The blooms are semi-double, of medium size, and are produced very profusely.

SILVER MOON, 75c—This is one of the newer climbers, which has a semi-double flower of very large size, the largest being four and one-half inches in diameter. The petals are pure white, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its beauty. It has particularly fine clean foliage.

Tausendschon, 75c—Flowers white or very light pink, changing to various shades of rosy-red. These are produced in trusses, each truss a bouquet in itself.

White Dorothy Perkins, 60c—This is as fine as any of the rambler and has no rival as a white climber. The small blooms are wonderfully dainty.

Yellow Rambler, 75c—Bright yellow, changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters.



Climbing American Beauty

Hybrid Tea Roses

Trim Them to Keep Them Blooming

As soon as planted, trim to within five or six inches of the ground. Each following spring they should be trimmed just about the same as when first planted; because, they bloom from this year's wood, and the rule is **keep them growing and you keep them blooming**. This severe trimming helps to keep them growing.

White Varieties

Frau Karl Druschki, 90c—Pure white blooms, very large without being in the least coarse. One of the finest white roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 90c—Delicate straw or cream white. The blooms last well and are fine both in the bud and when open. Unusually hardy and a strong grower.

White Killarney, 90c—Pure waxy white, long in bud, with the fine form of Killarney.



Columbia

Pink Varieties

America, \$1—Buds long and pointed; flowers very large, very lasting and fragrant; rose pink in color; vigorous and a very free bloomer.

Columbia, 90c—A very large rose. The buds are true pink deepening as the flower opens to glowing pink. The color is enduring and does not bleach.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, 90c—One of the strongest growers of the H. T. Roses. Outside of petals deep pink, inside silvery rose. Blooms with the greatest freedom. The flowers are very large, of perfect form and highly perfumed.

Killarney Brilliant, 90c—A very brilliant pink. It has the same freedom of bloom as Killarney, while the flowers are more double.

Rose Marie, \$1—Rich, rosy pink. Its well formed buds and flowers are produced freely on strong growing bushes. Very desirable.

Red Varieties

Chateau de Clos Vougeot, \$1—Either in spite of, or because of, an awkward arrangement of petals, this is a great beauty. Its color is a glowing deep scarlet and it is exquisitely perfumed.

Crusader, \$1—A big, strong growing rugged variety. Free blooming. The flowers are big and double, a rich, velvety crimson.

Hadley, \$1—Quite double, with well formed buds, excelled by few in fragrance. A strong rapid grower. Deep crimson of velvet-like texture.

Red Radiance, 90c—Brilliant deep red. A fine grower and free bloomer. A superb rose which does well everywhere.

Sensation, \$1—An entrancing shade of red. The bud is long pointed and the open flower beautiful, with extreme size and good color to the last. Bushes have heavy foliage and bloom freely.



White Killarney



Sensation

Yellow Varieties

Duchess of Wellington, \$1—An intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. The flowers are fairly full, with large petals, delightfully fragrant and very free blooming.

Golden Ophelia, \$1—A sturdy stiff-stemmed grower with beautiful foliage. The flower is of medium size, salmon-flesh color with a golden yellow suffusion. A profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, \$1—Coppery orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open. The color effect is Indian yellow.

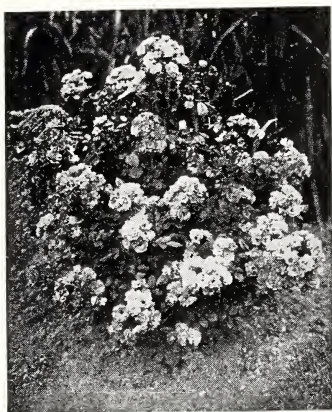
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, \$1.50—One of the finest of the new varieties, with a strong sunflower yellow color which does not fade as the flower opens full. The bushes are vigorous and erect.

Sunburst, \$1—A magnificent, large yellow rose; golden-orange color with a lighter golden-yellow at edge of petals. The color is intense and brilliant in effect.



Sunburst

Blends of Pinks, Coral, Apricot and Gold



F. J. Grootendorst

Los Angeles, \$1—Luminous flame-pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. The buds are long and pointed, opening into large beautifully shaped flowers. A strong grower and fine bloomer. Not entirely hardy and needs winter protection by mounding earth six or eight inches about the stems.

Mme. Butterfly, 90c—This is a glorified Ophelia, a harmony of bring pink, apricot and gold. The flowers are of perfect shape and are borne in profusion on long stiff stems. A vigorous grower. Be sure to include this in your collection.

Rugosa Type Roses

F. J. Grootendorst, 65c—A new hybrid of Red Rosa Rugosa and Crimson Rambler. The flowers resemble Crimson Rambler but are borne in smaller clusters. The bushes produce upright crimson blooms continuously from early spring till frost. They are a constant source of bright color. The bush is a dwarfish grower, strong but compact.

Three Eskimo Beauty

"The kind that will grow where no other will"

Eskimo Beauties grow, thrive and bloom anywhere. They are the only really good dependable roses for very cold climates. That is why they are called Eskimo Beauties. They will last for years and yield an abundance of large, double, fragrant, colorful blooms.

BELLE POITEVINE—The blooms are large and full, the petals gracefully incurved. A bright, clear, lively pink. **Price, 75c each.**

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure white; no tinge of pink or yellow—just pure white. The flowers are very double and borne in graceful clusters. **Price, 75c each.**

HANSA—Handsome in bud and bloom. Both are large, very full and double. The color is rich maroon-red. **Price, 75c each.**

Hugonis Rose

"The Golden Rose of China"

This rose is a spectacular show in itself. Every branch of the previous year's growth becomes lined on both sides, to the very tip, with closely set, wide-open, single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks and the branches bend over with the weight of bloom.

This unique species is fine for shrub planting and makes a symmetrical bush about six feet in height and the same in diameter when fully matured. An added and unusual attraction is the beautiful reddish maroon new growths springing from the roots to provide more canes for the next season's bloom. Think of the pleasure of looking forward daily from about the last week of April, when the buds begin to form, till the plant is a mass of fair-y-like bloom the first week in May. **Price \$1.00 each.**



Hydrangea Paniculata makes a Beautiful Hedge

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

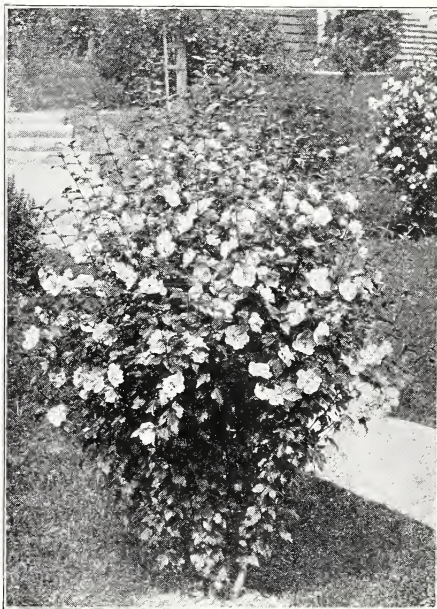
Almond, Dble. Red, 90c—Very showy; covered in May with double rose-like flowers; grows from 5 to 8 feet tall.

Althea, Dble. Pink, 75c—An erect growing symmetrical bush of particular value because it blooms in August and September, after most other shrubs. The flowers resemble the holyhock. Grows to 8 or 10 ft.

Althea, Dble. Red, 75c—Same as above except in color.

Althea, Dble. White, 75c—Same as above except in color.

Bechtel's Crab, \$1—A medium sized ornamental



Althea, or Rose of Sharon

tree of great beauty. The small rose-like flowers are borne in May, pink, double and fragrant. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

Butterfly Bush, 50c—Grows 5 or 6 feet high and blooms from July to frost. Miniature lilac colored flowers borne on long spikes.

Deutzia, Candida, 60c—Strong growing, very erect, 6 to 8 feet tall. Gives a profusion of pure white blossoms in June.

Deutzia, Crenata Rosea, 60c—Similar to *Candida* except that the flowers are light rose color.



Syringa Garland



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—Rivals even the Hydrangea

Deutzia, Gracilis, 75c—Very dwarf and slender in growth, 3 to 4 feet when full grown. Blooms in May or June, white flowers on arching branches.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, 60c—Blooms in May with a profusion of pinkish white flowers. Attains 6 to 8 feet in height.

Dogwood, White Flowering, 65c—Bright blood-red branches which makes it a conspicuous shrub all winter. Blooms early in June.

Forsythia Viridissima, 65c—The upright **Golden Bell**; one of the earliest to bloom; bright yellow flowers in April; will grow to 6 or 8 feet.

Golden Elder, 75c—The white flat-topped panicles come in early summer; but the golden yellow foliage is the chief attraction, making it a valuable plant for enlivening group plantings. Grows to 6 or 8 feet.

High Bush Cranberry, 75c—Upright and spreading with broad rough leaves, growing 8 to 10 feet. Large flat heads of white flowers in May and June. Very striking for the fruit which keeps its color all winter long.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian, 60c—An abundance of bright pink flowers in May and bright red berries which hang all winter. Attains 6 or 8 feet.

Hydrangea, P. G., 65c—The large white blooms change to pink, and to bronze in the fall. Blooms profusely in July and lasts till fall. 6 or 8 ft.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow, 65c—Grows to six feet, bearing in July, August and September large clusters of snow-white flowers. Flowers smaller and more refined than the P. G.

Lilac, Common, 75c—The splendid panicles of bloom are known to all. Grows 8 or 10 feet tall. We can supply either **white** or **purple** as desired.

Pearl Bush, 90c—Buds like pearls strung on slender threads, opening into clusters of white starry flowers. Grows 6 or 8 feet.

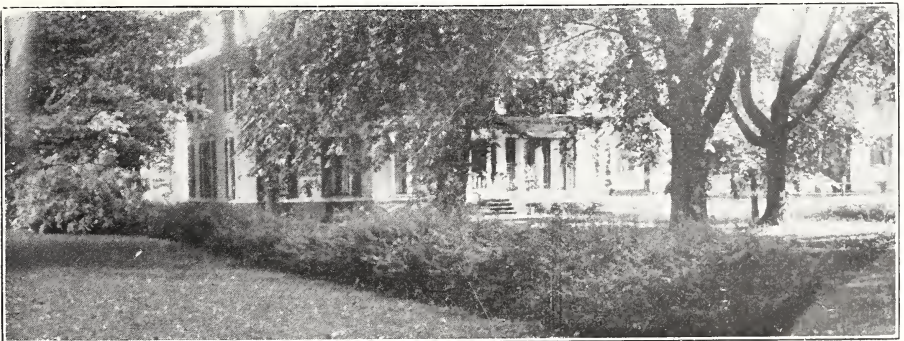
Red Ozier, 60c—Small white flowers. Valued for its smooth, slender red branches which in winter contrast with the white fruit.

The New Red-Leaved Japan Barberry

It is similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japan Barberry except that the foliage is a rich lustrous, bronzy red, similar to the richest red-leaved Japan Maples.

Unlike most other colored shrubs, as the season advances this new Barberry becomes more brilliant and gorgeous during the summer, and in the fall its foliage changes to vivid orange, scarlet and red shades, more brilliant even than the ordinary Japan Barberry.

In this coloring it is unequalled by any other shrub. All that is required to develop its color at all seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun. **One year plants, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.**



Red-leaved Barberry Makes the Most Beautiful Hedge We Have Seen

Flowering Shrubs-Cont.

Snowball, Common, 75c—Thick and spreading in habit of growth, 6 or 8 feet when full grown. Blooms in May and June, dense globular clusters of white flowers.

Snowberry, 65c—A slender shrub growing from 3 to 5 feet high. Small rose colored flowers in June and July which produce clusters of milk-white berries that last until late in winter.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer, 60c—A dwarf growing spirea growing 2 or 3 feet high, blooming with large heads of crimson flowers in July and August.

Spirea, Billardi, 60c—An erect growing shrub 5 or 6 feet tall, bearing dense spikes of bright pink flowers in July and August.

Spirea, Golden, 65c—Rapid growing with masses of snowy white flowers in June. Grows 8 to 10 feet. Young foliage is bright yellow, changing to golden browns in autumn.

Spirea, Van Houtte, 50c—Very graceful with long drooping branches completely covered with flat clusters of white flowers in early June. Will grow 6 to 8 feet high. One of the most used shrubs.

Syringa, Garland, 60c—Also called Mock Orange. Sweet scented creamy white flowers with yellow stamens. Grows 6 or 8 feet and blooms in May or June.

Syringa, Golden, 75c—A compact dwarf growing shrub, 2 or 3 feet high. White flowers in May and June. Very bright yellow foliage holds its color all season.

Weigela, Candida, 75c—The large white flowers are quite showy. Blooms all summer and grows 6 to 8 feet high.



High Bush Cranberry

Weigela, Eva Rathka, 75c—Deep crimson flowers freely blooming in June and July. 5 to 6 feet tall. Hardest of the Weigelas and very handsome.

Weigela, Rosea, 60c—The rose colored flowers are produced in such profusion as to cover the bush. Blooms in May and June. Bushes grow about six feet.

Weigela, Variegated, 60c—Very attractive green and yellow foliage, handsome for foliage effect. Grows 5 or 6 feet and bears rose colored flowers in May or June.

How to Plan Your Shrub Planting

A few very simple rules to follow when planning your planting of shrubbery, will help you to secure an attractive effect which will add to the beauty of your home and grounds. In our descriptions we give the usual height of the different shrubs when full grown. It is usually best to plant the taller growing kinds at the back and the shorter kinds in front. Also as a rule we prefer the taller shrubs near the center of the length of the planting, though surrounding conditions may sometimes make it better to put them near either end. You will have to decide from the situation of your own planting which will look best. In smaller plantings you will get better effects by using several plants each of fewer varieties, rather than having your shrubs all of different kinds. In larger mass plantings you will secure effective results by using more varieties, choosing the assortment so as to get a contrast in the height of the plants, the habit of growth and the color and character of foliage.



Golden Syringa

Evergreens

Arborvitae, American—This arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. It stands trimming well and so is widely used for hedge purposes. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapers somewhat at the top. The foliage is very soft and flexible, and of fine deep green color. The winter coloring is tinged with bronze. It is rather compact in habit of growth and makes a good accent plant in landscape work. Full grown height when left untrimmed is from twenty to thirty feet. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**



American Arborvitae

Fir, Douglas—A native of the western states which adapts itself well to eastern growing conditions. It grows very rapidly and is one of the best evergreens for use as a lawn specimen, hedge, screen or wind-break. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50.**

Pine, Scotch—A well known tree which is rapid in growth, attaining a height of sixty or seventy feet. Its habit of growth is just irregular enough to produce a picturesque tree. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

Spruce, Colorado Blue—Its beautiful steel-blue foliage makes this spruce very fine for specimen planting on the lawn, and also very striking to use in group plantings. Old trees will reach a height of forty feet or more. Its branches in distinct whorls, making a very symmetrical tree. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**

Spruce, Norway—For many years Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated for its rapid growth, thriftiness and heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce as

when desired the trees can be pruned to any required height. When specimen trees are left untrimmed they will grow to eighty or one hundred feet tall. It is a tall, picturesque and hardy tree, very graceful in its lines. This is one of the best varieties to plant for wind-breaks. Trees 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each.**



Norway Spruce

How to Plant and Care for Trees

If trees must be kept any length of time before planting or heeling in, place where they will be cool without freezing—a cellar is the best place—and, always **keep a wet covering of some kind over them**, such as burlap bags or an old blanket.

Plant in the cooler part of the day if possible.

Never allow the roots to be exposed **to the sun or to the wind** more than is absolutely necessary.

It is a wise precaution to stand the trees or plants in a tub of water and soak the roots for twenty-four hours before planting.

If the weather is dry and hot, also dip the roots in muddy water about the consistency of cream, before planting. This is called "Puddling."

Trim just the end of the roots, making a smooth, clean cut.

You will see a little crook on the trunk of fruit trees, just above the root. This is where the tree was budded. Plant **STANDARD** fruit trees so this crook is an inch or two underground. Plant **DWARF** fruit trees so this crook is two or three inches above ground.

Dig a generous hole—a little larger than the spread of the roots. Pour a pail of water in the empty hole and let it soak away. Hold the tree in place in the hole and fill in just a little soil at a time: **tramp firmly** after each shovel-full of earth

as it is filled in. Continue until the hole is nearly full, then fill in the top soil loose without tramping, so that it will not so quickly dry out and bake in the sun.

How to Plant Roses

It is best to plant roses a little deeper than they grew in the nursery. If there is a knuckle on the stem above the roots, plant this about two inches deep. Trim off the broken ends of the roots. While you are planting, keep the bushes protected with wet burlap. Spread the roots out just as they grew in the nursery, before beginning to fill in the earth. If planted with the roots cramped and twisted out of position the bushes will never do well.

The soil should be well pulverized. Fill it in just a little at a time, tamping it in hard about the roots. When it is good and solid, fill in a little more, tamping it down hard, and continue this until you have filled in all but two or three inches. Fill the remaining depression with water once or twice, and when it has all soaked in finish filling in the dry top soil without tamping it down. The top soil should always be loose to prevent the soil below from drying out.

Standard Fruit Trees

For Variety Descriptions see Under the Dwarf Trees

We specialize in the dwarf fruit trees, but we also grow the standard fruit trees as listed on this page. We think the suburban dweller planting fruit trees for home use needs the dwarfs to get the most service from the ground to be used. But if the foregoing pages have not convinced you of the delightful and practical results you can get with the dwarfs, we will be glad to supply you with the standard fruit trees. We want your order for one or the other because we wish to number you among the friends of our trees that our service secure for us.



A Bundle of Select Standard Apples

Standard Apple Trees

TWO YEAR TREES

Selected for Commercial Planting

90c each, \$9.00 per doz., \$60.00 per 100

Baldwin	Jonathan	R. I. Greening
Delicious	King	Rome Beauty
Duchess	McIntosh	Spitzenburg
Fall Pippin	Northern Spy	Wealthy
Fameuse	Red Astrachan	Yellow Transparent
Gravenstein		

PRICE vs. QUALITY

Price interests you. Price interests us too. You want the best price you can get; but even more you want the best money's worth in trees for the money you spend. Isn't that so? If you are a good buyer, planning a commercial orchard, we believe you would rather pay more when the trees purchased are worth more, than pay less because they are worth less. We believe in producing the best quality that can be grown, since we shall be known by the trees we sell. You will never, if we can help it, find us selling cheap trees, and you will never find our prices the cheapest. We are growing for the orchardist who wants trees as good as the best, because he knows the best are cheapest in the end. Our trees are healthy, with a proper amount of growing energy, and we are proud to sell them.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

Two Years Old, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz., \$60.00 per 100

Anjou	Bartlett	Bosc	Clapp	Comice	Duchess	Seckel	Sheldon
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STANDARD PEACH TREES

60c each, \$6.00 per doz.

Champion	Crawford Early	Crawford Late	Elberta	Fitzgerald	Rochester
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STANDARD CHERRY TREES

\$1.25 each, \$12.00 per doz.

Black Tartarian	Montmorency	Napoleon	Windsor	Yellow Spanish
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STANDARD PLUM TREES

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Bradshaw	Burbank	Fellenberg	German Prune	Reine Claude
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Van Dusen *means* Personal Service