



Barnes Bros.

Nursery Company
Yalesville Conn.





JOHN R. BARNES,
President and General Manager

A Personal Word To Our Patrons

AS early as 1890 John R. Barnes, now President and Treasurer of the Barnes' Bros. Nursery, owned and managed a large nursery business. In 1900, this business was made a department of the firm of Barnes Bros. Four years later (1904) our Company was incorporated under its present name. Thus for a third of a century, this business has been under the same management.

For 25 years, Mr. Van Leuvan, our Secretary and Superintendent, has supervised the growing and shipping department. A number of employees have been with us from 10 to 20 years, some even longer. We have the men who not only know how to grow and ship good plants, but who actually do it.

We have a complete equipment of storage buildings, cold frames and green houses to conduct a successful Nursery business.

We have always specialized in peach trees, and today have a splendid lot of Peach Trees for sale. Another block of half a million fine young Peach Trees as ever grew are maturing for later shipment.

We also offer a complete line of Fruit Trees and Plants, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees and a great variety of Peonies, Irises and other Perennial Plants.

When you place your order with us, we will do our best to give you full value for your money. We have pleased thousands of others; we feel sure that we can please you.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT

*The original Barnes' Nursery, under the same
management since 1890*

APPLES

For Profit and Home Use

APPLES FOR PROFIT—Although large quantities of apple trees have been planted the last few years, we see no danger of over-production of first-class fruit. Prices may not be so high as they have been sometimes in the past, but there will always be a demand at good paying prices. Remember the population of the country is growing rapidly and the demand from foreign countries increasing very fast.

The amount of apples sold at \$4.00 or more per bushel in our eastern cities in the last few years is something wonderful.

AS AN INVESTMENT—There is nothing better than an apple orchard intelligently handled. After 10 years or so it insures its owners a generous income. We know of several instances where trees 14 or 15 years of age have produced apples that sold for \$25.00 per tree or at the rate of \$1,000 per acre. An income of \$200 or more per acre from a well cared for apple orchard is very common and 10 or 20 acres may be cared for by most any farmer. Each acre may be made to yield a better net income than \$3,000 in the bank.

It Will Pay You to Plant Our Apple Trees

Our one-year trees will stand the shock of transplanting better than older trees. They begin to grow immediately and, in two or three years' time will be as large or larger than the older tree. The reason is that we are able to get a greater proportion of roots to the tops than we can with older trees. Then they do not get broken or mutilated in digging and packing as they are smaller and more pliable.

It should be borne in mind that the roots of a one-year apple tree are three years old, the top only one year, which is as it should be for you have an abundance of the best roots, while the top may be started high or low as desired.

One-year apple trees are being planted more and more by experienced growers, many of whom have planted them for several years and the fact that they repeat their orders, causes us to believe that they consider them the best for planting.



These barrelled Apples will bring the grower a handsome return on his investment in high-grade trees.

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Bears very young, often the third or fourth year.

Early Harvest—Large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer.

Red Astrachan—Large, crimson, rather acid, juicy, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer. Highly esteemed for its fine appearance, earliness and hardiness.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, juicy. An abundant bearer.

Golden Sweet—A yellow apple, very sweet, juicy. An abundant bearer.

Gravenstein—Large in size, striped with red. One of the best in quality of any of the summer apples and is considered in New England a valuable market variety, particularly about Boston.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, streaked with red and yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower and a young and abundant bearer.

Williams' Early Red—Medium size, dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Ready for market when people are growing hungry for new Apples in August. Especially popular in New England, and in the Boston markets; it brings a good price.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander—A Russian Apple of very large size, with beautifully striped or stained red skin and white, crisp flesh, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Tree is large and vigorous, bearing heavy crops.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, high-flavored. Very hardy, productive and popular.

Fall Pippin—Large, yellow skin, flesh tender and of splendid quality—every home should have a tree of this variety—but is not considered as valuable commercially as it formerly was.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow and red. Good grower and bearer.

Maiden's Blush—Of uniformly large size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor.

McIntosh Red—Large, dark red, of Fameuse type. A handsome apple of fine quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Opalescent—Color light, shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish. It is not only a beauty but is right as to size, quality and productiveness—a combination rarely found in a single variety.

Pound Sweet—Large, yellow, sweet and rich; valuable.

Rambo—Medium to large in size, greenish yellow, mottled and striped with red; season fall or early winter.

Wealthy—An American apple that is becoming very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy and productive. Fruit large size, roundish, skin smooth, splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender.

Wolf River—Large, handsome red; flesh white and fine quality, sub-acid. Tree very hardy and productive.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—Too well known and popular to need description.

Bellflower—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. November to April.

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; skin striped and almost covered with red.

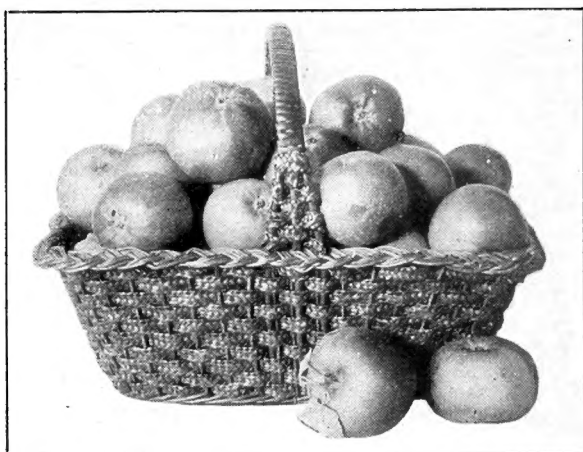
Delicious—No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest.

Fallwater—Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek, mild, sub-acid. Tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer at an early age.

Gano—Very hardy. A half-brother to Ben Davis, though of better quality. Very richly colored, uniform in size; keeps until March.

Golden Russet—Medium dull russet, juicy and high flavored. Hardy and good bearer.

Grimes' Golden—An apple of the highest quality, medium to large size. Rich golden yellow.



A delight to both eye and palate. Every farm home should have a few Apple Trees.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. A splendid market variety of dessert quality.

King—A fine apple, of largest size and best quality; red, showy. November to January.

Newtown Pippin—Of medium size, greenish yellow; of fine quality and a good keeper.

Northern Spy—Large, striped red, juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower and a good bearer.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor.

Roxbury Russet—Popular on account of productiveness and long keeping.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, bright red, handsome, first quality, moderate grower, early bearer.

Stark—This is an early and abundant bearer of fruit medium to large in size, color greenish yellow nearly covered with red.

Stayman Winesap—Tree is vigorous, comes into bearing young, and is an annual cropper; fruit medium to large in size, yellow, nearly covered with red.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit is fair size, uniform in shape, very handsome in appearance, splendid in quality, but the trees are tardy in coming into bearing and then are irregular bearers. Valuable only for home use or fancy market.

Talman Sweet—A medium size, yellow sweet apple, in season from November to February; tree very hardy and a heavy bearer.

Wagner—Medium to large, light red and of good quality. Tree is a good grower when young, but is of dwarf habit and becomes weak with age. Used a great deal as fillers for orchards as it bears very young.

Winter Banana—Clear yellow with a delicate blush. Has a suggestive banana flavor. The planting of this variety is on the increase, and it pays. It bruises easily, however, and requires careful handling. A good grower, hardy; bears young and blooms late.

York Imperial—Medium in size, oval, angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree, also a good keeper.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendant—Medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly ribbed, golden yellow with red cheek, with thin white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant. Early fall. Best of its class.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular. October.

PEACHES

WE have made a specialty of growing peach trees for many years and perhaps have grown them in larger quantity than any other concern in the Northeast. Our soil conditions are well adapted to growing trees with splendid fibrous roots, trees with a nice clean yellowish brown bark and bright red twigs. These qualities indicate sturdy, healthy trees, with vigorous constitutions.

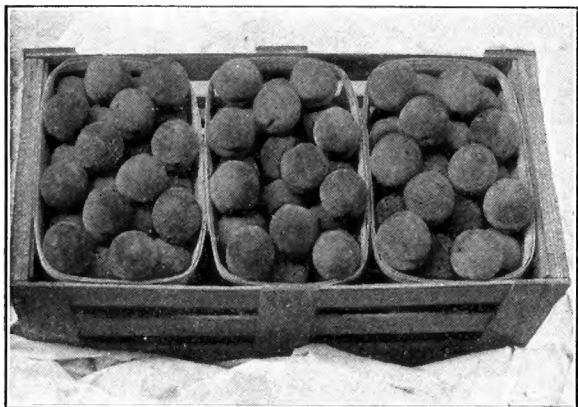
We spare no expense to obtain the best natural seed from districts free from disease. We obtain buds each year from healthy bearing trees and bud a portion of the nursery. The next year, buds are taken from these trees to bud the seedlings, by this method there is no chance to propagate disease from year to year, or any mixtures that might occur.

We make more grades or sizes of peach trees than most concerns, therefore the sizes run more uniform. The persons who plant peach trees now on suitable land and take proper care of them should receive big profits; in fact during our 30 years' experience we can say that we have known of no better opportunity for profit in planting peach trees than now exists.

The number of peach trees of bearing age in the United States in 1920 was 28,851,736 less than in 1910 and 20,642,586 less trees not of bearing age. This is a tremendous shrinkage and bound to be reflected in the price of the fruit; in fact the last two seasons the prices received have shown the results of this shortage of trees.

You may hesitate about planting because the cost of trees is more than it used to be, but bear in mind that the cost of production also is much more. No nursery man is going to produce more trees than he thinks he can sell at a fair profit. Consider also that the few cents extra cost per tree may be returned to you with the extra price received for the first basket of fruit.

The person who acts promptly will receive the greatest reward. Delay means more competition, lower prices and smaller profits. Plant peaches and plant them *now*.



Peaches graded and packed like these command fancy prices.



Peaches yield large returns per acre—often \$400 to \$600.

GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES

Arranged as nearly as possible in order of ripening. Differences in seasons, soil, location, culture and age of trees, all have their influence on the time of ripening of the different varieties.

Greensboro—A hardy white peach of good size ripening the last of July, the skin is a greenish white, one side covered with crimson, of fair quality and considered a good market variety to start the season with.

Nectar—This variety ripens about 3 days later than Greensboro, the flesh is yellow and of splendid quality, the skin is yellow, covered on the sunny side with light crimson with darker crimson stripes. Tree is hardy in bud and should be thinned for best results; should be included in every list.

Connett—Ripens just before Carman and considered to be of better color. This variety is especially popular in southern New Jersey where it is best known.

Carman—This is a hardy and reliable bearer of medium to large white fruit having beautiful red cheek where exposed to the sun. This is a standard commercial variety and should be included in every complete list.

Hiley—This is one of the most beautiful peaches on the list and the earliest perfect freestone; a white fleshed peach of fair quality skin, creamy white nearly covered with red.

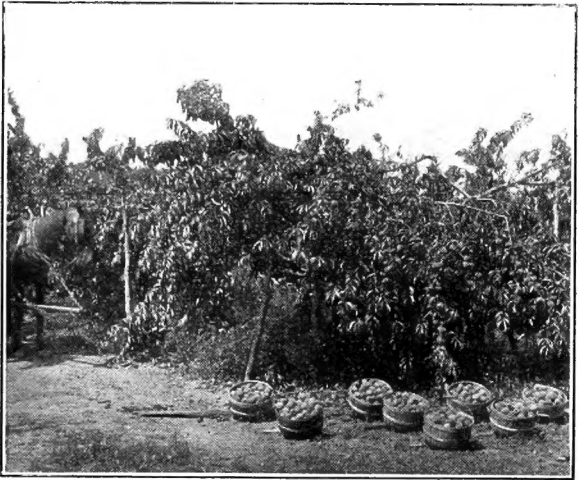
Rochester—A large yellow freestone peach of good quality ripening at a time when yellow peaches are scarce or about with Carman. The earliest good yellow freestone peach.

Mountain Rose—This is one of the old varieties that still retains its place on the list. Of Persian type, it possesses the high quality of that race. The fruit is large and round, flesh white and frees readily from the pit, skin whitish nearly covered with dark red, should be included in every home orchard or wherever quality is a consideration.

Champion—The flavor of this variety is delicious, especially when canned. Fruit is large, skin creamy white with red cheeks where exposed to the sun. The fruit ripens over a longer period than many varieties, which is an advantage where only a few trees can be planted. The trees are very hardy in bud. This variety is planted by most commercial growers.

Belle of Georgia—This is a standard commercial variety planted by nearly every grower. In fact it is necessary to complete succession, ripens with Old Mixon but because of its being a better yielder has largely superseded that variety. Tree is hardy in bud and an early and reliable bearer of fruit of large size and fair quality; flesh is white and very free. Skin white with red cheeks.

Old Mixon—This is one of the red standard Persian sorts of high quality, that has been displaced among the commercial growers by the Belle with which it ripens, but every home orchard should contain this variety on account of its quality; white freestone.



A Commercial Peach Orchard should pay for itself within five years.

Eva—This is the first of the Stubenrauch varieties to ripen, which in a normal season, is several days in advance of Elberta. In size, it is the equal of that variety, more round, nearly covered with red and of similar quality. There is no other dependable yellow peach ripening at this period, which makes this of double importance.

Crawford's Early—It is a magnificent, yellow fleshed fruit, of large size and highly colored. Not being planted by commercial growers as much as formerly. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive.

A DESCRIPTIVE TABLE SHOWING VARIETIES OF PEACHES

AHEAD OF ELBERTA

Varieties	Flesh	Size	Ripening	Day
Greensboro	White Cling	Medium	Fair	40
Nectar	Yellow Cling	Medium	Very Good	37
Triumph	Yellow Semi-Cling	Medium	Fair	30
Connett	White Semi-Cling	Medium	Fair	24
Carman	White Semi-Cling	Medium	Good	24
Rochester	Yellow Free	Large	Good	20
Hieley	White Free	Large	Good	15
Champion	White Free	Large	Very Good	15
Mt. Rose	White Free	Large	Very Good	15
Belle of Georgia	White Free	Large	Good	8
Ray	White Free	Medium	Good	8
Old Mixon	White Free	Large	Very Good	7
Eva	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	7
Crawford Early	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	6
Reeve's Favorite	Yellow Free	Very Large	Very Good	5
Niagara	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	4
Early Elberta	Yellow Free	Very Large	Good	3
Tena	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	3
J. H. Hale	Yellow Free	Very Large	Good	3

Elberta Yellow Free Very Large Good

AFTER ELBERTA

Stump	White Free	Medium	Very Good	4
Frances	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	4
Brackett	Yellow Free	Very Large	Very Good	6
Foster	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	6
Crawford Late	Yellow Free	Very Large	Very Good	6
Fox Seedling	White Free	Medium	Good	8
Toughina	Yellow Free	Very Large	Very Good	8
Anita	Yellow Free	Large	Good	10
Lizzie	Yellow Free	Large	Good	15
Iron Mountain	White Free	Medium	Good	15
Steven's Rareripe	White Free	Very Large	Very Good	15
Smock	Yellow Free	Large	Poor	20
Salway	Yellow Free	Medium	Very Good	25

Early Elberta—Ripens a few days in advance of Elberta. The fruit is of a rich yellow color with blush. Very similar to Elberta but not quite as large or productive.

Reeve's Favorite—A very large yellow peach of the highest quality—unexcelled as a fancy peach—not a heavy bearer.

Tena—Ripens with Elberta, of same size, but has better color. Very prolific.

J. H. Hale—This comparatively new variety is of very large size, averages larger than Elberta; flesh is firmer and ships better. The yellow and red coloring is very attractive. It ripens a few days before Elberta.

Elberta—This is the most prolific, and best selling peach of the whole list; from 30 to 50 per cent. of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. There appears to be no limit to the demand for the fruit. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. An exceedingly large, light colored yellow peach with red cheek, flesh yellow. A perfect freestone.

Stump the World—This is one of the old Persian type peaches of splendid quality that has retained its place on the list of commercial varieties. Begins to ripen just as Elberta is finishing. Tree is hardy and a splendid bearer of good sized white fruit; it is a profitable variety.

Crawford's Late—A standard sort, of large size, considered by some the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach, unequalled in quality. Tree is not as hardy in bud as some other varieties of its season.

Foster—A fine yellow peach of the late Crawford type, ripening at about the same time, but superior to that variety in the coloring, being brighter.

Fox's Seedling—Medium to large; white flesh, skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; a very heavy bearer.

Toughina—Ripens a week after Elberta. Mr. Stubenrauch says of it: "In size, this Peach is very large, some specimens weighing 12 ounces. The color is bright yellow, nearly covered with beautiful red. This is practically a nectarine, has no fuzz at all, and skin as tough as a turnip; flesh quite juicy and of highest quality."

Anita—Follows Toughina in ripening and seems to be a reproduction of Elberta, but even more prolific. Imagine what this means to a peach grower to be able to supply his customers with fresh peaches of Elberta character for over a month.

Smock—Medium to large, light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. Rather dry. Used for canning.

Lizzie—Ripens two weeks after Elberta. Is of light lemon yellow, with nice red cheeks. Quality good and of large size with very little fuzz. Like the rest of this group, it is a good shipper; valuable for local or long distance markets.

Steven's Rareripe—Large, white peach with red cheek. It is certainly best in quality of any peach we have ever seen of its season.

Salway—A large, round, deep yellow peach with dull red cheek; flesh firm and rich. October 1st to 5th.



You can grow Peaches like these from Barnes' Peach Trees.

PEARS

FIRST-CLASS pears are always in good market demand and they are today one of the most promising fruits to plant for profit. Especially should every garden have a few pear trees.

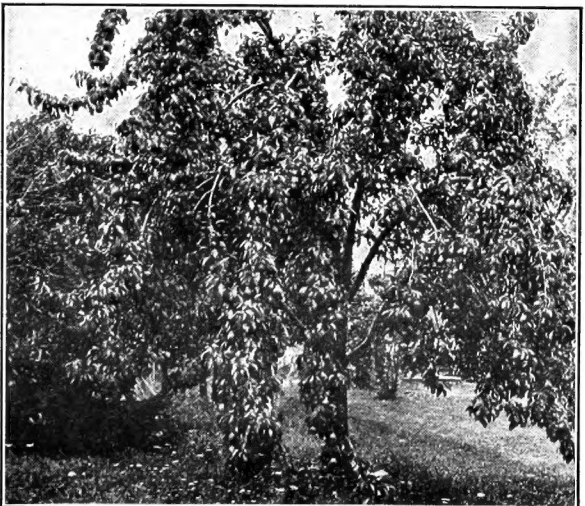
The Dwarf Pear differs from the standard because it is budded upon quince root, which retards growth and causes it to fruit sooner, often the second year after planting. They repay high culture with enormous crops of large luscious fruit. They may be planted 12 ft. apart, or used as fillers to be removed when necessary. They require practically the same treatment as standards, so their use as fillers is entirely practical and they pay the cost of bringing an orchard of standard pears into bearing. They are also valuable for city lots and home gardens where space is limited. They may be planted along the fence or walk in a row 3 or 4 ft. apart and be allowed to grow in hedge form. Should be planted 4 to 5 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Bartlett—Standard and Dwarf—It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains on the tree. Season, September.

Beurre D'Anjou—Standard and Dwarf—This is large, yellow when fully ripe, and has a chunky neck tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is fine-grained, buttery and melting, with a rich, high flavor. Tree an ideal grower and bears annual crops. October and November.

Clapp's Favorite—Standard and Dwarf—a superb, large, yellow pear, richly blushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful. The first market pear of value to ripen, and growers report that, on account of its earliness, it often makes them more money than any other. A good, profitable orchard variety. August.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Standard and Dwarf—Large, greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dark red cheek. Strong grower and a good bearer. Attains greatest perfection when grown as Dwarf. October and November.



Bartlett—the old, reliable Pear, unexcelled for canning.

Kieffer—Standard and Dwarf—This is a very profitable commercial pear when properly grown and handled. It can be grown very cheaply and undoubtedly is the pear for the masses. Tree very vigorous and bears often the second year after planting. Needs about 10 per cent. of some other variety to ensure proper pollenization. The fruit is large, skin yellow, sometimes with a red cheek, flesh is brittle, juicy, with a marked quince aroma. It is especially desirable as a canning pear. The fruit often needs thinning, for if allowed to overbear, the quality and color may be poor. It should be picked when mature, but before fully ripe.

Lawrence—Standard and Dwarf—Medium sized, light yellow, sugary, good; reliable and productive. December to January.

Seckel—Standard and Dwarf—Small, rich, yellowish; one of the best and highest flavored pears known. Very productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Standard only—A better autumn pear does not exist. First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November.

Vermont Beauty—Standard and Dwarf—This beautiful and valuable pear is of full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine-red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich juicy. Ripens with and after Seckel.

Wilder Early—Standard and Dwarf—A good, keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome pear. Medium size, handsome, of high quality; solid and does not rot at the core. Tree bears young. Early August.

Worden-Seckel—Standard only—A seedling of Seckel, only it is larger, yellow, with red cheek. Has not the russet skin that the Seckel has. It is almost equal to Seckel in quality, while in size, color and form it is superior. Tree is a poor grower in the nursery. October.

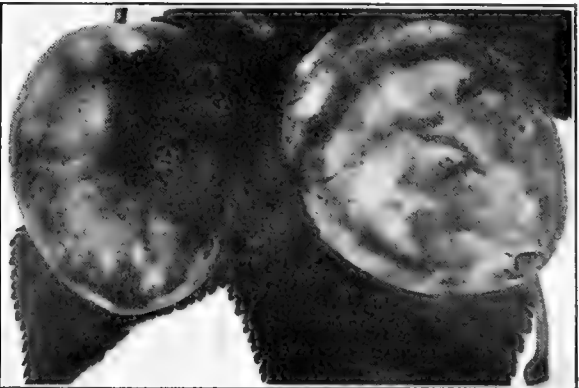
PLUMS

Japan Varieties

THE Japan Varieties are rapid growers and produce fruit as quickly as a peach tree. We have known them to produce some fruit the second year after planting. They thrive and bear well wherever the peach will. They are fine to plant in chicken yards.

Abundance—This is one of the best in quality, a liberal bearer of good-sized fruit. The flesh is yellow and juicy, the skin a dark red where exposed to the sun. A tree or more of this variety should be on every place.

Burbank—Ripens a little later than Abundance, is a stronger grower and sets enormous loads of fruit, which usually needs to be severely thinned. Flesh is yellow and a trifle firmer than Abundance. Should be included in every list.



Plant Plums in the poultry yard. They provide shade for the birds and yield bountifully.

October Purple—Tree is a strong grower and healthy but is only a moderate bearer of large attractive fruit which ripens over a long period. This is many times an advantage where the fruit is entirely for home use.

Red June—This variety usually ripens a week before Abundance. Fruit is of good size; flesh is yellow and firm, skin a mottled garnet overlaid with bloom. The trees are vigorous and productive.

Satsuma—This variety ripens later than the other varieties on your list and is one of the best if not the very best for canning or preserving. The flesh is deep red and of very good quality; the pit is very small, no larger than a cherry pit.

European Plums

The following varieties may be grown farther north than the Japans and the fruit covers a wider range of color and time of ripening.

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; large; color greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, very fine-flavored. Tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Felleberg (French or Italian Prune)—Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

German Prune—Fruit oval, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree and is firm and sweet.

Lombard—Violet-red, medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich juicy, excellent in quality.

Moore's Arctic—Said to be one of the hardiest of plums; can be planted further north than almost any other variety. The tree is productive and an early bearer of good-sized fruit.

Shropshire Damson—The Shropshire Damson is a splendid market plum. It is a small, blue plum, and rather coarse, but it sells well and is a very prolific bearer. This is the best of the Damsons. Fruit is smallish, produced in thick clusters almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving.

Shipper's Pride—A large, showy plum, frequently reaching a diameter of two inches. It is a dark purple in color, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

CHERRIES

THERE are few more desirable fruits than cherries. Of the sweet varieties Napoleon, Black Tartarian and Schmidt's Biggareau are among the best and of the sour varieties Montmorency is the best, but Early Richmond and English Morello may be used to extend the season.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent. Vigorous and productive. Last of June or July. A general favorite.

Dyehouse—Bright red, prolific bearer. The fruit is mildly sub-acid, excellent variety for canning, good shipper. Free and vigorous. 1st June.

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

Early Richmond—This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting and bearing every year enormous loads of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees; can be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for canning and profitable for market. Ripens through June.

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

Montmorency—The most popular of all hardy cherries for market and home use. This cherry is planted largely. The fruit is in great demand. It is of large size, light red in color; stem rather short. The trees bear fruit soon after planting.

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

Napoleon Biggareau—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet, vigorous and very productive. One of the best. Early July.

Schmidt's Biggareau—Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy with fine flavor; bears abundantly.

Yellow Spanish—A most beautiful and popular light-colored cherry. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious.



Sweet Cherries are always in demand.

QUINCES

THE market for good quinces is never fully supplied; the fruit is in great demand for preserving, jellies, etc., and brings high prices. Quinces require deep, rich, moist, well-drained soil, and shallow cultivation. Given these requirements and proper spraying, there should be no difficulty in growing this fruit. We are listing only the two best varieties this year—Orange and Champion.

Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, quality excellent; valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and showy, cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Tree handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect, bears abundantly while young. Later than Orange.

APRICOTS

THE apricot is not planted very extensively outside of California. Elsewhere the blossoms are so apt to be caught by early spring frosts that a crop of fruit is very uncertain, but the tree is worth planting as an ornamental because of its beautiful dark green, heart-shaped leaves, as well as the beautiful pink blossoms, which appear earlier than those of any other fruit tree. Occasionally you will get fruit as an additional reward. We can furnish the following varieties:

Alexander—Orange yellow with slight flush.

Early Golden—Skin orange, flesh yellow, good flavor, free from stone.

Moorpark—The fruit is large, flesh orange yellow. Sweet and rich, freestone, one of the best.

Peach—An old French variety similar to Moorpark, fruit large, flesh reddish yellow, with rich musky flavor.

MULBERRIES

THE Mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, blue-black, juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing about three months. A large-growing and desirable shade tree.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower. Much used for hedges and wind-breaks; valuable for feeding silkworms. Fruit of small size.

Alba—This variety bears white fruit and is planted frequently as a shade tree.

NUTS

Butternut—A rapid-growing native tree producing a large, longish nut with sweet, rich kernel; these nuts used to be common on every farm but of late years they appear to be very scarce.

Black Walnut—This is one of the most rapid-growing of the nut trees and produces a wood of great value as well as nuts in abundance, that are relished by all who are familiar with them.

Spanish Chestnut—Seedling. A handsome, round-headed tree of rapid growth, yielding abundantly large nuts of good quality.

Japan Chestnut—These trees are dwarf in size but begin to produce nuts when three years of age; some of the nuts will measure 3 to 4 inches in circumference, contain 3 to 6 nuts to a burr; ripen early.

English Walnut—There is increased interest in planting English Walnuts and we believe they can be grown wherever the peach can. Plant a tree or two if you have room, the trees are worth planting as an ornamental even if they produce no nuts.

Japan Walnut—Cordiformis. A tree of great vigor, perfectly hardy. Handsome form, immense green leaves, bearing heart-shaped, pointed nuts in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at tips of previous season's branches. Meat sweet and of superior quality. Tree commences bearing when young.

GRAPES

THE incorporation of the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States has created a tremendous demand for Grapes. In fact, Grapes sell for about five times the price they used to bring. They should produce a gross revenue of from five to six hundred dollars and upward per acre.

Agawa—Fruit purplish red, large, rich and sweet; keeps well; vine vigorous but subject to mildew—ripens soon after Concord.

Brighton—This is one of the leading red grapes for home use; fruit is of high quality but can be kept only a short time after picking, the vine is vigorous and productive, ripens mid-season.

Campbell's Early—Fruit is high in quality, black, and ripens early—about 2 weeks ahead of Concord. A vigorous, hardy grower with healthy and abundant foliage which resists mildew. Bears profusely, large clusters of fruit, usually shouldered and compact. Berries nearly round, black, with blue bloom; skin thin but tenacious, flesh rather firm, tender, rich, sweet. Hangs on the vine six weeks after ripening.

Catawba—A very late keeper; chocolate-colored; sweet, rich, with pleasant musky flavor. Two weeks later than Isabella. Requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly, and, when properly matured, is one of the very best of our native grapes.

Concord—Black. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every grape-growing state in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender. Vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation, the most reliable and profitable variety.

Clinton—Black; bunches small and very compact, berries small, with sprightly flavor. A good table grape when thoroughly ripe but used largely for wine.

Delaware—Small, light-red, thin-skinned, very juicy, sweet and sprightly. Slow growing and tender; requires a rich soil to succeed well; of the highest quality when properly grown.



Grapes are in greater demand than ever at profitable prices.

Diamond—Vine vigorous, with large, dark, healthy foliage, prolific, producing large, handsome, compact, slightly shouldered bunches, of delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality.

Eaton—Bunch and berries very large, covered with a heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds, very juicy; vine healthy, hardy and productive.

Green Mountain—Vine healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

Lucile—This variety is not surpassed in vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness by any native grape. Berries are large, dark red and good quality; ripen early.

Lutie—Vine hardy, vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit is early, dark red, and good quality when first picked but develops a foxy flavor after picking.

Moore's Early—One of the best very early grapes. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety. Bunch large; berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality good.

Niagara—White. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine very vigorous and productive.

Pocklington—Clusters large, berries yellowish green, flavor rich and sweet, ripens later than Concord. Vine hardy and productive.

Salem—Fruit is early, rich and high quality, dark red; the vines while vigorous are not productive.

Worden—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large; skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster, and ripens five to ten days earlier.

Wyoming Red—A fine, early red grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color.



Currants are fast becoming an important commercial crop.

CURRANTS

CURRANTS should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Few plants will live under such neglect as these generally receive, and very few so thoroughly repay good and proper treatment. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots to keep the bushes in good shape. The currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white heliobore while they are wet with dew. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms are trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Cherry—This variety has the largest berry of any of the varieties. The bunches are short but full, the plants make a slow growth and do not produce the yield that Fay or Wilder will.

The Cherry currant should be picked within 10 days after ripening else the berries will turn dark and not bring so high a price.

The Cherry is an upright grower keeping the berries well up out of the dirt.

Fay's Prolific—Is a popular variety. The berries are almost as large as the Cherry and the bunches longer, usually yielding a heavier crop than that variety with which it ripens. The plant is a slow grower and bothers somewhat by the berries getting into the dirt, but this can be helped by keeping the lower branches pruned off or by mulching.

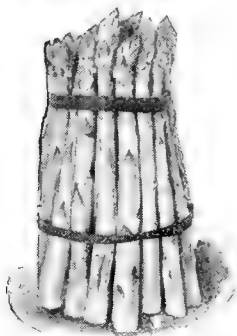
The same precaution in regard to picking should be taken with this variety as recommended for Cherry.

Perfection—This is a comparatively new variety ripening earlier by 10 days than Wilder and is one of the earliest to ripen. This is an advantage as the fruit can be marketed before the main crop comes on and while prices are at their highest. The color is a beautiful bright red, large in size and of better quality than any other large currant. The plants are good growers and bear large crops of fruit.

Wilder—This variety is without doubt more largely planted by commercial growers than any other. The Wilder is a strong upright grower and produces a big crop of fruit, that will hang longer on the canes without shelling or turning dark and bear a good crop a year sooner than any other standard variety. Sometimes there is complaint that the berries are not large enough but if the new growth is cut back about one-half the Wilder will give a satisfactory size berry and yield a larger crop than either Fay or Cherry. Wilder is one of the latest to ripen and should be planted by every grower of currants.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3



inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

Barr's Mammoth—Very large, tender stalks, light color and very early.

Conover's Colossal—Very large, makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive.

Giant Argenteuil—Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, early, very large, very prolific; all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other.



Gooseberries yield tremendous crops—often 400 to 500 bushels per acre.

GOOSEBERRIES

THERE is money in Gooseberries. They are now being planted largely for market instead of a few bushels in the garden, as formerly. They bring quick returns and large profits. The Gooseberry requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about the 10th or 12th of May. These worms come three times during the season, and should be closely watched through the summer.

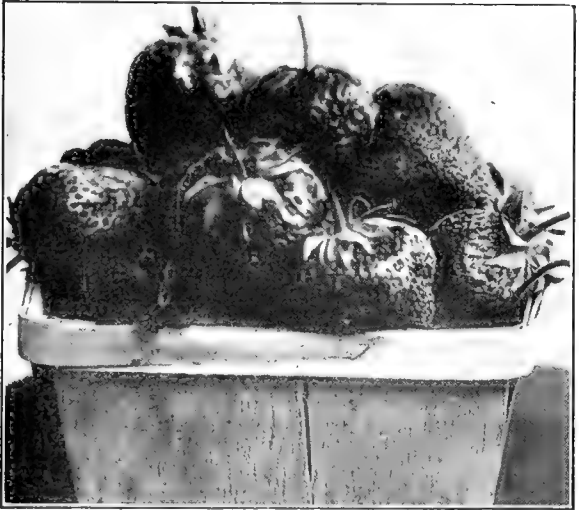
Chautauqua—This is the largest and best of the gooseberries but it is difficult to propagate, so the plants are higher in price than others. Fruit is large, pale green and of good quality, sells for much more than the smaller kinds.

Downing—Fruit smooth, larger than Houghton, roundish, light-green with distinct veins; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. The most valuable American variety.

Houghton—A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—A new American variety, for which the introducer claims great productiveness, hardiness, excellence of quality and freedom from mildew, it having been tested seven years beside other sorts, all of which, except Red Jacket, were badly affected. Berry large and smooth.

STRAWBERRIES



Strawberries are the staple money maker of the small fruit grower.

WE give decided preference to April and May for planting strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. The earlier they are planted in the spring the better, keeping the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit.

Those varieties marked "Imp." are pistillate or imperfect flowering. These varieties are among the best in quality and productiveness, but they must be planted with the perfect flowering varieties so that the blossoms will mix and fertilize. Plant the pistillate varieties between the perfect flowering, having one row of the perfect to every two or three of the pistillate.

One who has never tried it will be astonished to find how large a crop of berries can be produced on a few square yards in the garden. It is not at all unusual to get two or three bushels from a plot of ground one rod square.

Abington (Perfect)—We have fruited this and are greatly pleased with it. It is a great cropper. Take Abington and Sample and you have a whole team and a strong one.

Brandywine (Perfect)—Season medium to late. One of the heaviest fruited and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center; stem short and stout, holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of the season.

Bubach (Imperfect)—Mid-season. An old standard variety well-known the country over. Fruit extra large, bright red; foliage very strong, of dark green color. Very productive.

Big Joe (Perfect) (Joe Johnson) (Joe)—The Berries are very large, having a handsome bright green cap, which makes them very attractive. Big Joe is a vigorous grower, making a large healthy looking plant, which produces an abundance of fancy berries. The blossoms are very large and strong and chockfull of pollen. This makes Big Joe ideal to plant with some of the enormously productive imperfect flowering varieties like Paul Jones, Big Late or Sample. Big Joe is a good friend of the berry grower.

Big Late (Imperfect)—Ranks at the top in productiveness. It is a very vigorous grower and persistent producer. The great crop of berries averages large in size. Big Late is the glossiest berry we have with prominent seeds. In quality it ranks at the top. Blossoms imperfect. Big Joe, Ekey are O. K. as pollenizers for this fine berry.

Early Jersey Giant (Perfect)—A very large medium early berry of highest quality. Conical in shape, deep red in color. Large green caps which make fruit very attractive. Berries large and firm and delicious in quality. Good for fancy trade.

Early Ozark (Perfect)—Stands near the top as an extra early market berry. Plants tall, dark green and absolutely healthy. Berries large, dark red in color, fairly good quality. Good shipper.

Excelsior (Perfect)—Extra early. One of the first to ripen; an old standard variety suitable to all sections of the country where strawberries can be grown.

Ekey (Perfect)—A vigorous growing variety that you can depend on to give a big crop. The berries resemble in shape Haverland. This is a good variety to plant with it. The berries are of good quality, and firm enough to ship, and the large bright green caps make it very attractive in appearance.

Gandy (Perfect)—One of the best known of all Strawberries. For best results, it should be planted in black swamp land. Never plant Gandy in dry, sandy soil. It is not a heavy producer, but the berries it does produce are uniformly large in size, brilliant in color and have a large, bright green cap, which makes the berries very beautiful and attractive.

Glen Mary (Perfect)—A choice variety that will well repay extra care and culture, delighting the amateur; and one that is profitable also, in a fancy market. The berries are large, bright, glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price; moderately firm and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. Season, medium to late.

Haverland (Imperfect)—The plants are healthy and vigorous, making ample runners. It seems to do well in nearly every part of the country, and we seldom, if ever, have any complaint from this variety. It is a good one to tie to. The blossoms are pistillate, medium size and extremely hardy. The Haverland should be well mulched, as the fruit stems are not able to hold the immense load of berries from the ground. It is so enormously productive that the bright, large, juicy berries lie in great heaps around the plants.

Paul Jones (Imperfect)—The introducer of this variety says it will lead in productiveness on all kinds of land. They will grow anywhere and certainly do produce the fruit. The berries are long and conical like the Haverland, ripen evenly all over, are of good quality and are good shippers.

Where a large quantity of medium-sized, good-quality, good-looking berries is wanted, Paul Jones should be planted.

Prolific (Imperfect)—This variety we have had on our grounds many years. As a heavy-yielding late variety, it is very good; the berries are conical of fair size; no seedy green tips.

Sample (Imperfect)—Of large size, quite firm, commences to ripen mid-season and continues till very late, keeping up a continual supply of large berries to the end. The foliage is large and healthy, blossoms imperfect; fruit of good quality. It is truly a marvel of productiveness and a variety which will yield dollars to those who plant it.

Stevens Late Champion (Perfect)—This is one of the most profitable and productive late berries we know of, and seems to do well in almost all soils and locations. Berries large in size, dark red and firm.

Success (Perfect)—This is the largest and best extra early berry we have ever fruited; would not be a good shipper, but for a nearby market can't be beaten for its season.

William Belt (Perfect)—Of all the many varieties of the Strawberry grown today, William Belt, undoubtedly, is one of the most popular. The plant is vigorous, though not a rampant grower, succeeds upon almost all soils, invariably yields very heavily. The berries are always of large size and high quality. Flesh is solid and deep crimson in color, while the blossoms are large with abundance of pollen. William Belt begins to ripen quite early and continues until almost the close of the season; the last berries being large, handsome and full-flavored. Indeed, it is a king among Strawberries, as it is firm and among the largest—many of the berries being of great size—and gives large pickings for a longer period than almost any other variety.

Howard 17 (Perfect)—This is probably more largely planted and talked about than any other variety at present. Nothing but praise is spoken for it everywhere and on a great variety of soils. The plants are large and healthy. Blossoms perfect and rich in pollen. The berries begin to ripen early and continue a long time and hold up in size. It is firm; color a rich red with a fine gloss. It is the great business Strawberry of today, and should be planted by every grower.

Kellogg's Prize (Imperfect)—We think very highly of this late variety. The plant is strong and healthy, produces a large crop of deep crimson berries, with mild delicious flavor. For a late variety, try some of these.

Late Jersey Giant (Perfect)—This variety with us seems much like an improved Gandy. It is a better yielder than that variety with us; the quality is as good, the berries similar in appearance.

Marshall (Perfect)—Too well-known to need any extended description. This berry has been popular in the New England market for years; the grocers are always delighted to get it on account of its rich, dark red, glossy color, that is bound to attract and please customers. It is one of the richest flavored Strawberries grown. It is a strictly fancy berry, but not quite so productive as some other varieties.

Missionary (Perfect)—This variety is grown extensively in the South as an early market berry. It is very productive of good-sized fruit that is very firm and suitable for shipping.

New York (Perfect)—Mid-season. A popular mid-season variety. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit very large and ordinarily firm. Noted for producing extra crops on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the Northern half of the United States.

Parsons (Perfect)—Very popular variety. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is a favorite nearly everywhere.

FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Fall-bearing Strawberries are a success. They have not been quite perfected yet as other Strawberries have been, but they have valuable characteristics that should be considered. Like other Strawberries, there is no variety that combines all the valuable characteristics that we would like in a Strawberry. Most of them run medium in size. They fruit in the fall of the same year that they are set out. The plants blossom continuously and if one set of blossoms is frozen off in spring, another set will appear in a few weeks and we will get a crop that season just the same, although it will be later than usual; while with common varieties of Strawberries, if the blossoms are killed in the spring, the crop is destroyed. Some of the Everbearing varieties, notably the Progressive, are earlier to ripen in the spring than any other Strawberry. They are usually more productive in the regular June fruiting season than other strawberries. The fall crop comes when Strawberries are in great demand and there is an almost unlimited sale for them at good prices.

Progressive (Perfect)—A genuine fall bearing. This is, without a doubt, the best one; plants of good size, deep-rooted. Makes as many plants as most of the standard varieties. The fruit is of medium size, dark red and the flavor is unsurpassed. To obtain best results, keep blossoms off until August 1st, then when they begin to ripen you will have something you will be proud of. The runners from the young plants bear a nice lot of fruit. Be sure and order some of these plants.

Superb (Perfect)—Another fall-bearing and a good one. The young plants don't produce fruit the first season. The second season it produces fruit the same way as any other variety, and in the fall produces a full crop. The fruit is large. Dark red, good quality, and a very heavy cropper. Plants strong and healthy.

Perfection (Perfect)—This is the heaviest yielder of any of the Everbearers we have tried. It needs to be planted in deep rich bottom land where water will not stand. It will begin to produce fruit in two months after the plants become established and continue right along to freezing weather, but if allowed to produce fruit it won't produce plants. It cannot do both at the same time. The berries are large and of good quality for an everbearing sort.



Strawberries yield larger cash returns per acre than any other small fruit.

RASPBERRIES

ANY ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. Red raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4 x 5 ft. The canes should be cut back within two inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter. There is seldom enough Red Raspberries grown to supply the market demands. With good culture the average yield is 75 bushels per acre.

Blackcaps are raised similarly to the Red varieties, they may be raised on lighter soil than the Red. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about three feet.

Plum Farmer—This without a doubt is the most popular Black Raspberry in America today, it is planted by the acre from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receives the highest praise. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, more free from diseases peculiar to blackcaps than other varieties. The berries are a grayish black and very large, thick meated and firm. They ripen early and most of the crop is produced in one week.

Cumberland—The canes of this variety are strong and vigorous, quite in accord with such a large-fruited and abundant bearer, and they are hardy. The berries are very large jet black, firm and of excellent quality. They begin to ripen with Plum Farmer but extend over a longer season, taking about two weeks to ripen.

Kansas—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; early.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian—The most popular of the purple varieties. The canes are very strong growers and heavy bearers. In fact, there is no cap raspberry that can equal in yield the Columbian. The berries are very large and excellent for canning, probably nine-tenths of the factory-canned Red Raspberries are of this variety. On account of its dull color it doesn't sell in the market as well as the red, but on account of its tremendous yield it can be sold cheaper.

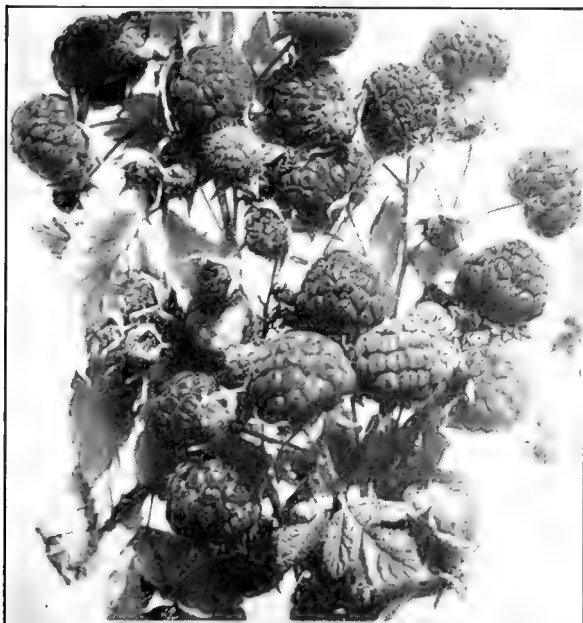
Cuthbert—An old and well-known variety, for twenty-five years it was the most largely planted of all Red Raspberries and is still very popular. Berries of large size, bluntly conical, deep crimson, moderately firm and of high quality, being rich and sprightly. Canes of strong growth, with large, healthy foliage, but not entirely hardy of late years at the north in winters of unusual severity. Ripens in mid-season until late and succeeds everywhere, even at the South.

Golden Queen—A yellow variety of great merit; similar in habit, quality and size to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden.

King—Since its introduction several years ago, the King has been rapidly growing in public favor, until at the present time it takes the lead of all early varieties. Fruit is of good size and of a bright, beautiful color; it is firm and of exceptionally good quality. Immensely productive and commencing to ripen early, it always commands a good price in market. Perfectly hardy.

Herbert—This variety is probably the heaviest yielder of any of the Red Raspberries. It has a record yield of at the rate of 319 bu. per acre. The berries are large, good color but not of the highest quality. The canes are tall and strong; they appear to be healthy and hardy. It originated in Canada and ought to be hardy. It is claimed to have stood the winters uninjured 1,100 miles north of Boston where it dropped to 59 below zero.

St. Regis Everbearing—This variety originated on the sandy lands of southern New Jersey and it proved very profitable there. In our opinion, its great value is in fall bearing. The berries are good color, medium size, and fair quality, but for the June crop there are other varieties much superior. It has a place, however, in the home garden. As a commercial proposition the best results are obtained by cutting off the old canes in the spring and forcing a vigorous growth of new canes which will ripen fruit after the regular raspberry season.



St. Regis Red Raspberry bears throughout the summer.



Blackberries are easy to raise and yield bountifully.

BLACKBERRIES

IN planting your Blackberry patch, select land that is full of humus and retains moisture well, for this crop ripens at a time when we can naturally expect dry weather, and if your patch is on land that quickly dries out, the crop will suffer. Culture for Blackberries is the same as Raspberries, only they need more room and should be set 3 to 4 ft. apart in the row and the rows from 7 to 8 ft. apart.

Eldorado—Has been cultivated many years, and under careful test at different Experiment Stations has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is large.

Berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, and have no hard core; quality unsurpassed; mid-season.

Mersereau—Originated in northwestern New York. Ironclad in hardiness; has a combination of the desirable qualities of a good Blackberry; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes very strong; upright grower, attaining a height of 7 to 8 feet. The yield is simply enormous, and affords heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured. Season late.

Snyder—This variety is hardy everywhere, also a heavy yielder of medium sized berries. The quality is good but the kernels of the berries often turn red after picking which injures the looks of the fruit. Except where it is very cold we advise planting Eldorado or Mersereau in preference to Snyder.

Lucretia Dewberry—The best of the Blackberry family and decidedly the most productive. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout. Should be covered like Strawberries in winter.

Please Read Care

SHIPMENTS

Our goods are sold F. O. B. cars at the point of shipment and travel at the purchaser's risk and expense. We do not guarantee safe delivery. The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser after delivery by us to the carrier, and the issuing of a receipt by the carriers ends our responsibility. Any claims for damage should be made promptly to the agent of the transportation company at the point of delivery.

CLAIMS

If any, must be made upon receipt of goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined, and, if just, satisfactory adjustments will be made with purchaser. Claims made after five days from receipt of goods will not be entertained.

ERRORS

Immediate notice should be given us of any error in filling an order so that we may rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation, which is cheerfully done in all cases. We disclaim liability for losses arising from defective planting or subsequent cultivation and treatment. A continuation by the purchaser of the careful handling and earnest effort given the stock up to the time of its leaving our hands will ordinarily leave no room for losses or complaints.

GUARANTEE

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants true to name and healthy, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove otherwise, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, and in case of an error on our part it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

ORDER EARLY

By having orders in early we can give them better attention, plan the packing and shipping to better advantage, and with less liability of any mistakes being made. When we receive an order we immediately deduct the number of trees called for in each variety from our supply of stock in these varieties in the nursery and consider them sold.

LATE ORDERS

Many persons will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees and then send in their orders, asking that we fill them immediately. We are glad to comply with such requests where possible, but every one will concede that a person ordering early should have consideration first.

SIZE OF ORDERS

Owing to high costs incident to the handling of orders, we cannot accept orders amounting to less than \$2.50.

These Pages fully

HOW TO ORDER

Use our printed order blanks where possible. Write your name, post-office, and state distinctly, also express or freight station where different from post-office address every time you order. Everything pertaining to the order should be written on the sheet with order.

PARCEL POST

We cannot ship by parcel post any trees larger than 3 to 4 ft. in height. We recommend that strawberries be ordered shipped by parcel post, large orders by express. Be sure to include postage in your remittance which can be estimated as follows in 1st and 2nd zones:

No Charge Less Than Five Cents

Asparagus, 2 year, .20 per 100; 3 year, .30 per 100.

Roses, Perennials, Berry Bushes, except Strawberries: 1st plant, .05; each additional plant, .01.

Strawberries (before May 1), .08 per 100 or fraction thereof; (after May 1), .10 per 100 or fraction thereof.

Shrubs and Small Trees not exceeding 3 to 4 ft. in height, .05 for first specimen; .01 for each additional specimen.

APPLICATION OF RATES

Customers may select six of any particular variety at dozen rates, fifty at hundred rates or five hundred at thousand rates, such as six Baldwin or fifty Baldwin.

GRADES

Our system of grading primarily by caliper, height being only approximate, gives you larger and sturdier trees than the old custom of grading by height alone. Many trees which we consider second grade would be graded first under the old method.

TERMS

Bank draft or money order, payable to The Barnes Brothers Nursery Company, must accompany all orders amounting to \$25 or less, a cash discount of 5 per cent. being allowed on the total amount.

We Will Ship Larger Orders C. O. D., providing 25 per cent. of the total amount of your order is sent in cash. If the order is shipped by EXPRESS you pay the balance to your EXPRESS AGENT upon delivery of goods.

If the order goes by freight, you pay the balance at your bank, where you will also find the bill of lading, which you present to your freight agent, who will deliver shipment to you.

NOTE—We Allow a Cash Discount of 5 Per Cent. on All Orders, large or small, for which the total amount with order is remitted.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

YALESVILLE CONNECTICUT

What Our Customers Say

The 50 Apple trees received were very fine, large trees. You will get our big order next year, I am sure.

Edw. S. Cook, ———, Mass.

* * * * *

I have been getting trees from you for the past ten years and I find your trees always come true to name and seldom have a tree fail to grow.

Chas. Trump, ———, Penn.

* * * * *

We have personally found your fruit trees so satisfactory that we feel sure whatever comes from you will be good.

Amos J. Eaton, ———, Vt.

* * * * *

I received my Peach trees in good shape and was more than pleased with them.

John P. Smith, ———, New York.

* * * * *

My Nectar Peach trees are all in bloom now. I had a fine crop last year and these Nectars blooming after such a winter as we had last seems to me they will stand any amount of cold. Mr. Baldwin thinks with me that you have a wonder in the Nectar Peach.

Henry Maguire, ———, N. H.

* * * * *

Your stock of McIntosh has proved true to name, hardy and free from disease.

F. E. Varney, ———, Mass.

* * * * *

The 200 Peach trees I received from you last spring are all growing in spite of poor transportation. I am more than pleased with them. I also believe that your trees are well adapted to this climate as they made a good growth.

J. H. A. Kurtzman, ———, Ohio.

* * * * *

I believe your stock is just what you say and can be depended upon.

John W. Hawes, ———, N. J.

* * * * *

The 1,300 Apple trees which we bought from you the last two seasons have been very satisfactory, very good trees indeed.

Henry E. Joy, ———, Conn.

* * * * *

The Peach trees I received from you 6 years ago have done fine. I have lost only 3 out of 100 I bought and they certainly did look fine.

E. E. Church, ———, R. I.

* * * * *

I have a large number of your trees fruiting and I wish to get some more of your good kind.

F. H. Woodford, ———, Md.

* * * * *

I got some Peach and Plum trees of you in 1913; and this year from about 25 Peach trees, I sold \$550.00 worth of Peaches.

C. M. Clark, ———, Me.

* * * * *

We find thru editorial, business and personal friends that your concern ranks second to none as to reliability, quality of product, moderate prices and facilities for filling all orders large or small.

G. A. Tibbans, ———, Kansas.

* * * * *

Allow me to express my appreciation of trees you sent us. They arrived in fine shape, well formed heads and a strong root system especially appealed to us.

Standard Orchards Co., ———, Mass.



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