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BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.
Galesville, Connecticut.

**HIGH GRADE FRUIT
AND ORNAMENTAL
NURSERY STOCK**

"GROWN AND SOLD DIRECT TO YOU"

Of Interest to Every Planter

Send in Your Orders Early

Many persons will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees and then send in their orders, expecting that we can fill them immediately. 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 we consider them sold and late orders have to take what is left. 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. Write your name, post office and state distinctly, and be sure that you do this every time you write. If purchasers choose, they can leave selection with us, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter, or early, medium or late fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.

ERRORS. Immediate notice should be given us of any error in filling out 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.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL. If not ready to plant the stock the day it arrives, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, it should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side, and place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with every root, sift fine dirt in among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet. Fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet, covering with loose dirt. Trees thus "heeled-in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will harbor mice during winter.

IF STOCK IS FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air. If stock should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit or any other cause, take from the package and plunge into water, or bury in the ground in an inclined position so as to cover with the earth; thoroughly soak with water and let remain for twenty-four hours or more until a fresh, plump appearance is regained, when the stock may be planted.

PLANTING. If trees fail to succeed when planted, it is considered always in order to abuse the nurseryman. But remember this, if you plant carelessly you will be the loser, nothing can prevent it, not even abusing the nurseryman. Plow and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Lay off in rows, north and south, as wide as you wish, and open the rows with the plow as deeply as possible. It saves half the digging. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be set deep enough to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil into separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch, except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole; fill in with fine surface soil, for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached.

WE GROW OUR OWN STOCK, THAT'S WHY WE'RE SURE



One Corner of Our Correspondence Department

To Our Patrons



We wish to thank our patrons for the liberal patronage they have given us, especially those who have so kindly recommended us to their friends. Our sales of trees and plants the past year were the largest we ever had and we hope to still further increase our sales this year and in anticipation of a large demand, we have grown a larger stock of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly apple and peach trees, which have always been a specialty with us.

To many who will receive this catalogue, we are entire strangers, but we hope it will be the means of making us better acquainted and lead to business relations which will be pleasant and profitable to us both.

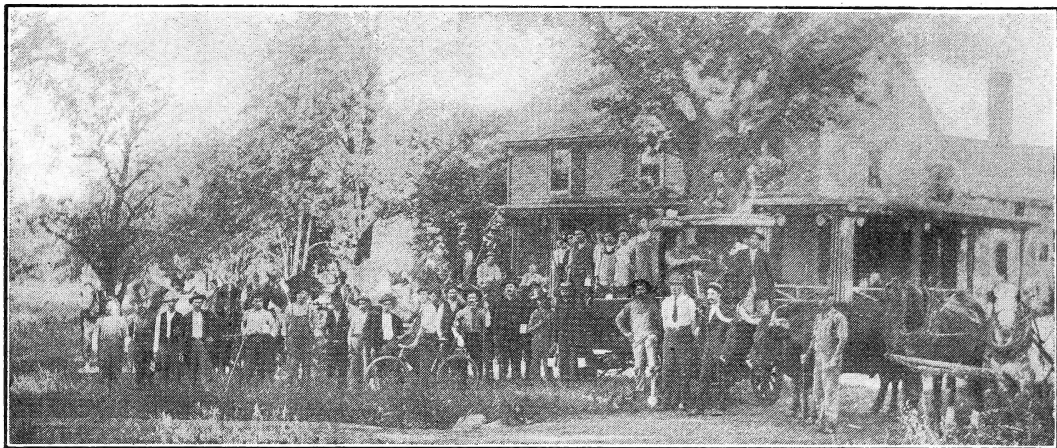
As many will receive this catalog for the first time, it is necessary to reprint much of the matter that has been in some of our former catalogs.

It is not our ambition to do an immense wholesale nursery business, but rather to carry on a carefully conducted retail trade, making sure that every customer is well served and given full value for his money.

We employ skilled and experienced help in digging, handling and packing our stock, giving it constant personal supervision, and every known precaution is taken to have all stock true to label, and handled and packed in such a way as to reach the customer in the best condition.

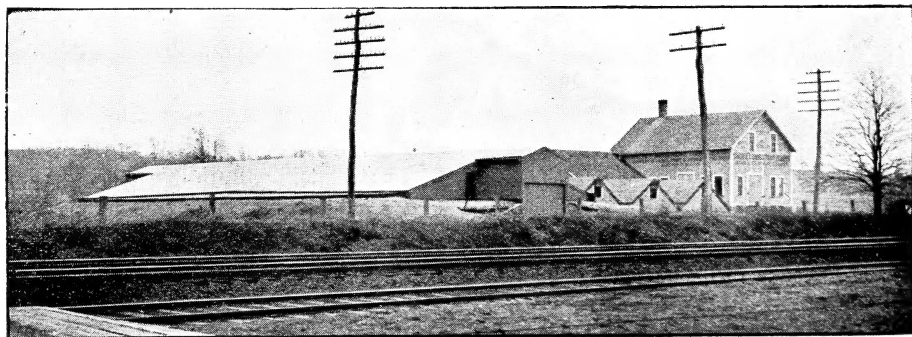
The Barnes Bros. Nursery Company

Yalesville, Conn.



Part of Our Large Force of Men Employed in Our Nurseries

OUR entire time from boyhood has been given to growing fruits, trees and plants. Having only limited capital and little experience, we started in a small way, feeling our way along and trying each year to increase our business. We have given close personal attention to our business, aided by competent and experienced foremen, and now we have over 1,000 acres in this state used in our business and having thereon peach orchards containing sixty to seventy thousand trees, and of apples about five thousand trees, the remainder being devoted to small fruits, nursery stock and general farm operations.



We are on the main line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., about twenty miles from Hartford, fifteen miles from New Haven and three miles from Meriden, and are also connected by trolley with these cities. We have a long side-track next to our packing-house which we use to great advantage in shipping. We are equipped to handle, and do much of our packing under cover, and if the planter does his part faithfully when he receives his stock, success is certainly assured.

To fully satisfy every customer that his interests are carefully considered when he intrusts his orders here, is our earnest ambition.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.
Yalesville, Conn.



How to Plant and Cultivate

SPRAYING

NEVER PUT ANY MANURE IN THE HOLES.

A little bone-dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole. Fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, given the first season, will retain the moisture and prevent injury from drought.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS should be set in a pail containing two or three inches of water and taken out one at a time as planted, not allowing the roots to be exposed to the sun or air; if not ready to plant strawberries on arrival, do not pour water on them in the package or in the bunches, as they will surely heat and spoil. They may be spread out thinly in shallow trenches, with their crowns even with the surface, heeled-in, as advised for trees, sprinkled with water and shaded for a few days.

CULTIVATE your valuable young trees and shrubs, at least as well as you do your cabbage or corn, till July 1st, then sow a cover crop of crimson clover, cow peas, or oats for winter protection. Whoever puts grass in a young orchard does one of the things most certain to cause failure.

In finding the number of plants or trees that a piece of ground will hold, determine the distance you are to set them apart; pace your piece of ground to find how many rows you will have; also find how many it will take for each row; find the product of the two and you will have the number that you want.

TREES AND PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Apples	.....	30 to 40 ft. apart each way
Pears, strd.	.....	20 to 25 ft. apart each way
Pears, dwf.	.....	10 to 20 ft. apart each way
Cherries	.....	18 to 20 ft. apart each way
Plums	.....	16 to 18 ft. apart each way
Peaches	.....	16 to 18 ft. apart each way
Quinces	.....	10 to 12 ft. apart each way
Currants	.....	3 to 4 ft. apart each way
Gooseberries	.....	3 to 4 ft. apart each way
Raspberries	.....	3 to 4 ft. apart each way
Blackberries	.....	4 to 6 ft. apart each way
Strawberries	.....	1½ to 3 ft. apart each way
Grapes	.....	8 to 10 ft. apart each way

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

3 feet apart each way.....	4,840
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
8 feet apart each way.....	680
16 feet apart each way.....	170
20 feet apart each way.....	108
16x20 feet apart each way.....	136
20x30 feet apart each way.....	72

WHEN APPLE TREES BEGIN TO BEAR

We have many inquiries about the age at which different varieties begin to bear fruit. The following list, while not complete, will give some idea about it:

THREE YEARS. Bismark, Duchess of Oldenburg, Rome Beauty, Stark.

FOUR YEARS. Ben Davis, Gano, Wagener, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, McIntosh Red.

FIVE YEARS. Fallawater, Fameuse, King, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Wolf River, York Imperial.

SIX TO NINE YEARS. Baldwin, Fall Pippin, Golden Russett, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, Northern Spy, Rambo, Sutton Beauty, Sweet Bough, Talman Sweet, Seek-no-Further.

It is necessary to spray fruit trees in order to successfully combat the insects and fungus diseases with which they are often troubled. To thoroughly explain how and why this should be done would require more space than we have to spare in this booklet, but we give a little information on the subject to those who are inexperienced, and for any further information write your Experiment Station. There is one in every state and the officials are always glad to give free information to those who ask.

INSECTS. There are some insects that escape our attention entirely unless we look closely. Among these are the mites, scale lice, and the ordinary plant-lice. These are all insects that live by sucking the sap of the plant for food, and have to be combated with some mixture that dries on them, stopping up their breathing pores, which are arranged along their sides, or else by its caustic action eats away their tissues and destroys them. They have a great many natural enemies. The insects that eat the leaves for food, such as the potato bug, the Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar, etc., are killed by poisoning their food, and some form of Arsenic has been found best for this purpose.

Arsenate of Lead is now used entirely in place of Paris Green as it does not injure the foliage in any way, and it does not wash off the foliage as Paris Green does. This may be purchased in any quantity desired. Use 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Spray upon the foliage to kill Elm Leaf Beetle and all biting insects.

SPRAYING SOLUTIONS

Kerosene Emulsion is used for sucking insects such as plant lice and is made by taking 1 gallon kerosene, ¼ lb. soap, 1 gallon water. Dissolve the soap in hot water, add kerosene and churn all together until a white creamy mass is formed, which thickens on cooling. Dilute nine times before using.

Lime Sulphur Solution may be had in concentrated form in any quantity and is used for San Jose Scale where the trees are in a dormant condition. Dilute 1 gallon with ten gallons water.

Commercial Concentrated Lime Sulphur Solution diluted one gallon with fifty gallons water may be used on apple foliage for scab and is considered as effective as Bordeaux and less harmful to foliage or fruit. It is also recommended for all fungus diseases, such as Black Rot of Grape. It should be used with caution upon foliage of peach and plum, for these it is best to use the **SELF BOILED LIME SULPHUR**, which should be made with considerable care.

Write to your Experiment Station for directions how to make or write to

Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
YALESVILLE, CONN.

How to Grow Peaches

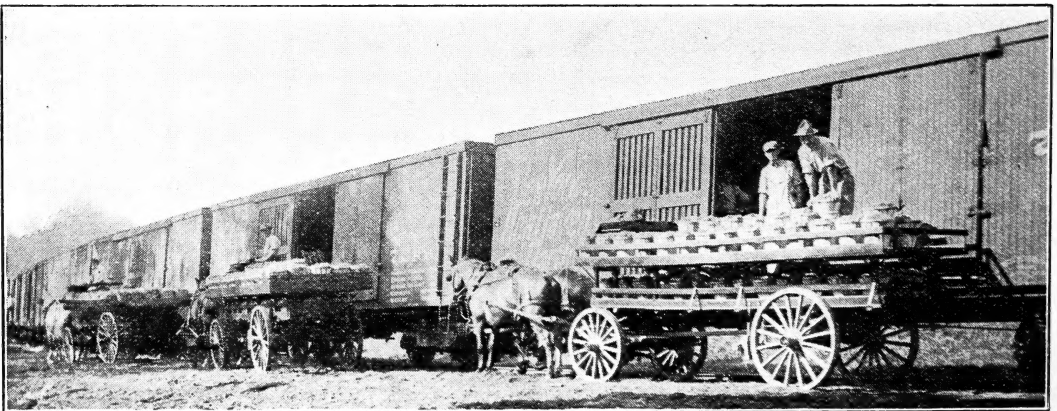
HOW TO GROW THE PEACH SUCCESSFULLY. The growing of peach trees has been a specialty with us for many years, and we use every care and precaution to have these trees healthy and true to name. We spare no expense to get the best seed obtainable and to renew our buds every two or three years from bearing trees in a section free from "yellows."

HINTS ON SOIL AND CARE OF TREES. Peaches can be grown on a great variety of soils with varying success; but in selecting an orchard site we prefer one that has laid idle for years with soil both dry and strong. If the soil is not fertile to start with, it can be enriched as the trees grow. Land that will produce fifty bushels of corn per acre would, with thorough cultivation, bring a peach orchard to a bearing age in vigorous condition. Worn-out land can be made profitable peach land, if a liberal use is made of wood ashes, or a mixture of ground animal bone and muriate of potash. Land of intermediate fertility should be treated as the condition requires, using more or less fertilizer as may be needed to induce a moderate wood growth.

DISTANCE OF PLANTING must be governed by local conditions. On rich, heavy soil, trees should be planted 18 feet apart; on average land, 16 to 18 feet is about right, while on light land 16 by 16 feet will not be too close. A few orchard men are planting 10 by 18 and 10 by 20, and after getting one or two crops, cutting out every other 10 foot tree, this leaving the maturing trees ample space to develop in as well as doubling the yield of first crops.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the young trees should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a half-inch of the main stem, this stem itself being cut back at about two-thirds the distance from the ground. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one-half the way to the ground. Afterward all sprouts should be removed except just what are wanted for the new top of the tree. After this it will be necessary to prevent the tops getting too dense, as a result from using too much manure or too severe pruning, by thinning out part of the new growth.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION is of much more importance than fertilization, and is indispensable to success. After an orchard has reached bearing age its condition must be an index to after treatment. A moderate growth only is required. An excessive growth of wood and foliage should be avoided, and this can usually be regulated by withholding fertilizer and cultivation. The beginner will soon discover that on rich land trees with excessively dense foliage will not produce brilliant colored fruit of fine flavor; but on poor land some of this luxuriant growth will be desirable and can be induced by liberal broadcast application of fertilizer. Phosphoric acid, potash and clover are best for light or sandy land, which is usually deficient in potash. We have found wood ashes to be a most complete fertilizer for peach trees, but if some nitrogen is needed to induce more wood growth, a good grade of bone or tankage is always in order to use, giving both nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Avoid the use of dissolved rock in combination with wood ashes, but otherwise its use gives a cheap source of phosphoric acid and with muriate of potash gives a very low priced fertilizer.



Beginning to Load Cars With Peaches from Our Durham Orchards



HOW TO GROW PEACHES—Continued

BOREERS. The best method of caring for the borers is as follows: Mound up with earth to the height of eight or ten inches the first of June, and leave in this condition till after October 1st, then withdraw the mound and if any borers are present (which may be known by the gummy exudation filled with sawdust), dig them out with a knife or other sharp pointed instrument. Coating bark with lime-sulphur wash before mounding will also help.

MUCH MIGHT BE SAID about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. Thin the fruit to make it better and the trees live longer.

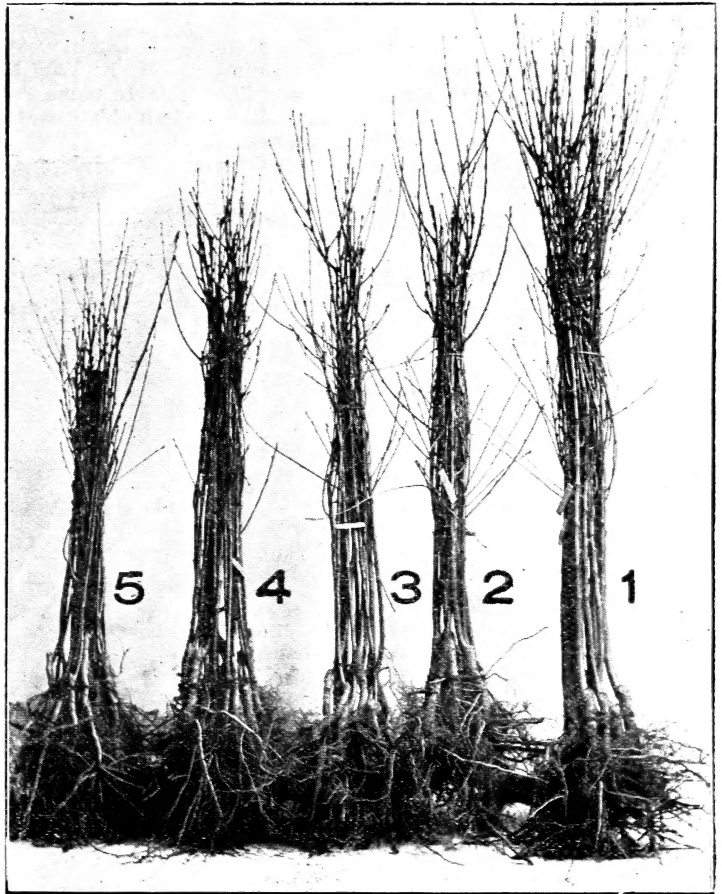
SMALL TREES. It is not always that the largest trees are the best. Medium sized trees are taken up with plenty of roots—nearly all the roots the trees ever had—and are not seriously checked when transplanted.

LARGE PLANTERS, and those at a distance, will find that there is a great economy in medium sized trees. Of course they do not look so large when first planted, but when bearing time comes the little fellows will be found ready for work, and a large saving is made in first cost and in labor in planting.

We wish to particularly emphasize this one point: Get good stock, whatever it costs. It is cheaper in the end than any amount of trash given you.

Twenty-five years ago the great cry was "you will overdo the business." The same prediction has been made many times since, but largely by people who neglected to plant, or those who after planting, failed to care for their orchards intelligently.

It is not too much to expect a peach orchard to have paid for itself at five years of age. An investment yielding ten per cent. dividends, and safe, is considered, a gilt-edge proposition. An investment in a peach orchard, according to now well-known conditions, is a proposition many times better than ten per cent. stock.



This photograph illustrates the way we grade and bunch our Peach Trees. Beginning at the left, Fig. 5 shows our 2 to 3 ft. grade tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 4, our 3 to 4 ft., light, calipering just under 7-16th inch, tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 3, our 3 to 4 ft. regular grade, calipering 7-16 to 1/2 inch tied in bunch of ten. Fig. 2, our 1/2 to 9-16 inch grade in bunch of ten. Fig. 1, our 9-16 inch and up grade in bunch of ten. Our two grades of 3 to 4 ft. trees are fully as good as the "seconds" of other firms. Notice how evenly each grade runs. We grade our trees almost entirely by caliper instead of height.



Select Peach Trees

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.

Mayflower—This is the earliest peach to ripen and among the earliest to bear. Color, red all over. Medium to large in size. The beautiful solid red and the fact that it is the earliest of all peaches to ripen makes it sell well on the market. It sets so much fruit that it should be thinned.

Greensboro—A hardy, early peach ripening the latter part of July. It is beautiful in appearance; a large white peach, one side covered with light and dark crimson, and freestone when fully ripe. We regard this a valuable market variety.

“Its large size, attractive appearance and reliability in bearing combine to make it one of the best of its season.”—Ohio Ex. Sta. Bull. 170.

“Largest of all early peaches, beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty.”—J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

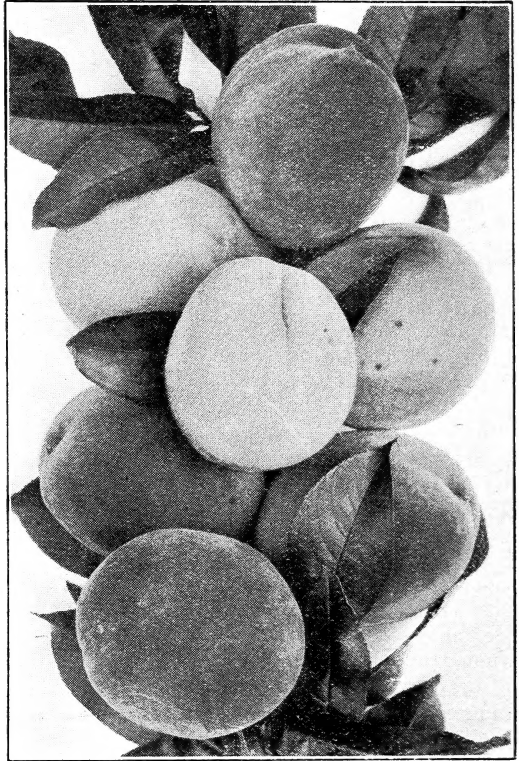
Triumph—An early yellow peach subject to rot in some seasons, otherwise a nice peach.

Waddell—Fruit medium, oblong; color, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side, often covering two-thirds of the peach; freestone; ripening two weeks before Mt. Rose.

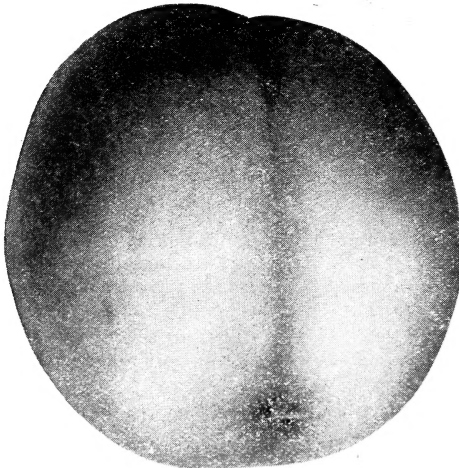
“An excellent medium early variety for home and market, stands shipping well, even long distances.”—Ohio Ex. Station.

“Quality extra good, well worth planting.”—H. E. Van Deman.

“In some respects the most profitable and valuable peach in America.”—J. H. Hale.



Mayflower Peach



Carman

Carman—This variety is almost as large as Elberta, of nearly same shape; white with beautiful red cheek, one of the most hardy and reliable bearers. The market has never yet been fully supplied with fruit of this variety, and we recommend it for commercial planting. One week before Mountain Rose.

Hieley—This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is white, nearly covered in red, is of good size and quality, and a perfect freestone. We recommend it for commercial planting; ripens just before Mountain Rose.

“Take my word for it, don't miss planting Hieley, it is a money maker, sure.”—J. H. Hale.

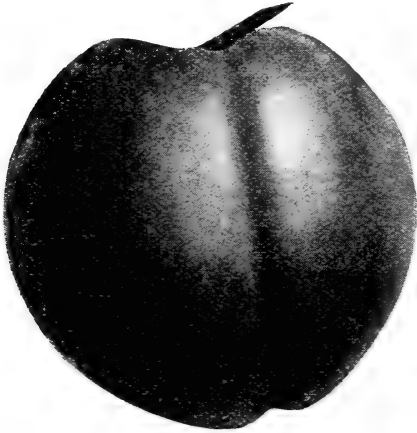
Mountain Rose—Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; and extra fine quality; perfect freestone. August 25th to September 1st.

Champion—Fruit large, flavor delicious, rich, sweet, juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheeks. The peculiarity of this handsome peach is the hardiness of its fruit buds. Is largely planted by commercial growers. September 1st to 5th.

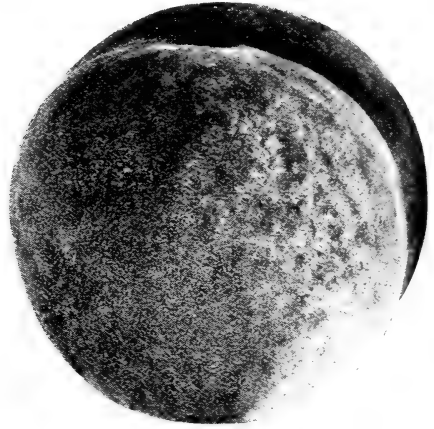
SELECT PEACH TREES—Continued

Crawford's Early—It is a magnificent, yellow fleshed fruit, of large size and highly colored. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive. September 5th.

Elberta—Here is the King of Market Peaches! An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow. A perfect freestone. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. September 10th to 15th.



Crawford's Early



Elberta

Belle of Georgia—A large white peach with beautiful red cheeks, one of our best hardy and reliable bearers. Tree a rapid grower and comes into bearing early. Sept. 10th.

Crosby—A medium sized yellow peach with a remarkably small pit. Splendid quality. The strongest claims for it is the frost proof character of its fruit buds.

Old Mixon—This is a fine, large, exceedingly productive variety. Skin, white with a red cheek; flesh white, tender, rich and excellent.

Fitzgerald—A productive yellow peach ripening after Early Crawford. A peach of fine quality, but its fruit is uneven in size.



The Celebrated Carman Peach



SELECT PEACH TREES—Continued



A Limb of Late Crawford

Stump—A large, roundish white peach with red cheek. September 10th to 15th.

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. September 15th to 20th.

Chair's Choice—Much like Late Crawford, but a week later in ripening; generally unprofitable in this section.

Frances—A large yellow peach ripening just after Elberta. It is a very handsome peach. September 15th to 20th.

Fox's Seedling—Medium to large; white flesh; skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; a very heavy bearer. September 25th to October 1st.

Bray's Rareripe—White with red on sunny side; freestone, flesh fine grained. Heavy bearer. October 1st to 5th.

Iron Mountain—Size large, shape oblong or egg shape, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. September 20th to October 10th.

Willett—A very large yellow peach of the Late Crawford type.

Smock—Medium to large, light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, excellent quality. October 1st.

Steven's Rareripe—Large, white peach with red cheek. Tree hardy in bud and a good bearer. It was certainly best in quality of any peach we ever saw of its season. September 25th to 30th.

“High quality, heavy and regular bearer.”
—L. E. Covert, New York.

“The favorite variety in the Hudson Valley to follow Elberta, ripening a week or ten days later. A good shipper. Is often held in cold storage eighteen to twenty-one days without loss, when its fine appearance insures top prices.”—E. W. Barnes, New York.

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

Emperor—Very large, yellow-fleshed; skin a beautiful yellow with red cheek.

PLEASE REMEMBER when you write, to send us the names of your friends who are interested in fruits.



Stevens Rareripe

Apples for Profit and Use

Every home should have a full supply of apples and by selecting a succession of varieties a supply may be had the entire year. If your grounds are not large enough for a variety of standard trees, plant dwarfs.



Gravenstein Winesap Early Harvest Sweet Bough Yellow Transparent

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.

Dwarf Apples

There are two species of dwarf apples, those grafted upon Doucin roots and those upon French Paradise roots. Those upon Doucin grow to the size of a good large peach tree, they bear earlier than the standard trees and, while they may not produce so much fruit per acre as standards, the size of the trees enables the grower to care for the trees and fruit in a manner not possible with standards and grow a strictly fancy grade that is always in demand at fancy prices.

Trees upon French Paradise are very much more dwarf in habit than those upon Doucin, and are valuable only for those who have limited space and want a variety of fancy fruit in a short time. They may be planted 6 or 8 ft. apart, and frequently begin to bear the second year from bud in nursery or the second year from transplanting. They require liberal culture which they repay by producing bountiful crops.



Doucin Stock Apple Trees, Five Year of Age
Barnes Bros, Nurseries, Yalesville, Conn.



Apples—Summer, Autumn, Winter

Those varieties marked D. we have in Dwarfs on Doucin stocks.
Those marked P. we have in Dwarfs on French Paradise stocks.



Paradise Stock Dwarf Apple

One-year apple trees are being planted more and more by experienced growers who claim the following advantages for them: They receive less of a check in transplanting than older trees, they come into bearing as quickly, bear better, and live longer. They are cheaper, cost less to buy, less for freight, and less to plant. The top can be formed high or low to suit the planter's ideas. Commercial orchardists are seeing their value and planting them largely. We have two Year Trees for sale to those who want them, but we recommend the One Year Apple Trees.

WHEN YOU PLANT. At least three-fourths of the previous year's growth should be removed from the tree at planting. The lower branches should be the longest; each cut should be made just beyond a bud. Should the top be spreading, cut to an inside bud, and if it is upright, cut to an outside bud. This is of great importance, and should be carefully followed.

Summer Apples

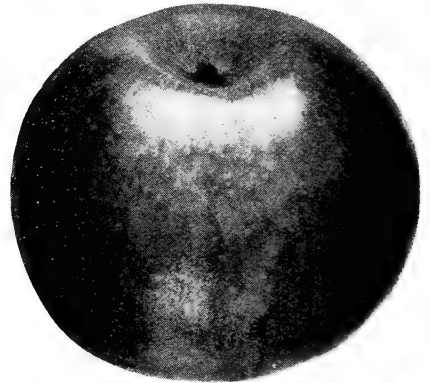
Early Harvest—Large, pale yellow, fine flavor. Good bearer.

Golden Sweet—A yellow apple, very sweet and good. A strong grower and good bearer.

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

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

Alexander (D. P.)—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid; hardy and productive; poor quality. Fall.



Red Astrachan

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

Autumn Apples

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

Fall Pippin (D. P.)—Large, yellow, tender, one of the most valuable. Excellent for cooking. Succeeds in nearly all sections.

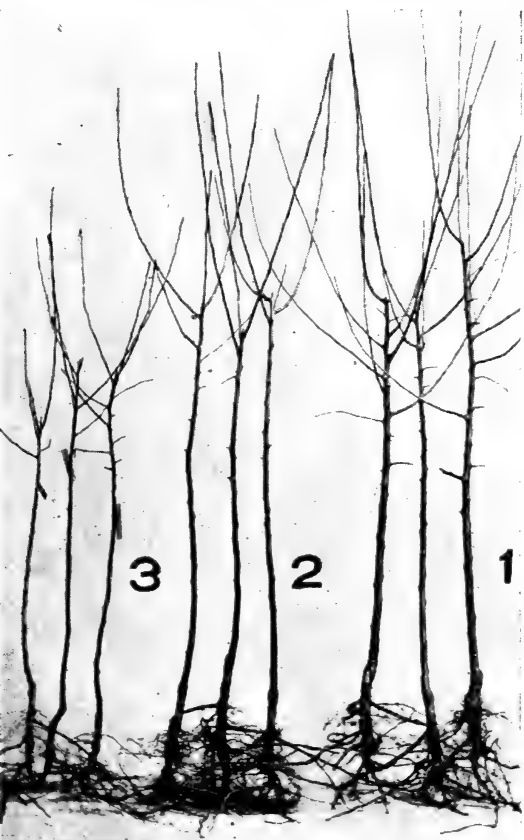
Gravenstein (D. P.)—Large, striped red. A popular variety.

Hurlbut—Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with brownish red stripes; flesh juicy, crisp with a spicy flavor; October; tree a strong grower.

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

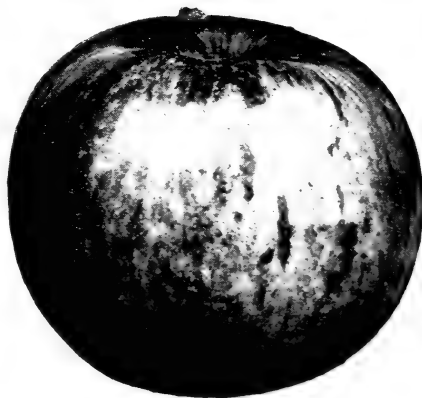


View of a Baldwin Orchard Planted in 1896 Bearing Well



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

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



Gravenstein

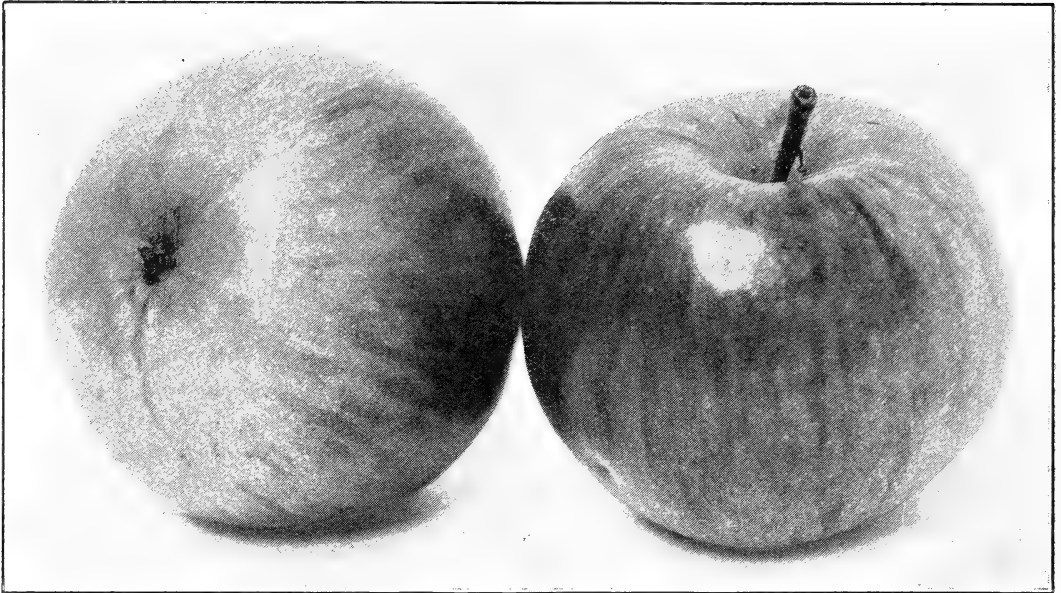
Rambo—Medium to large in size, greenish yellow, mottled and striped with red; season fall or early winter.

Wealthy (D. P.)—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.

This photograph shows three each of three grades of our Apple Trees. The trees at the right, marked No. 1, are our 11-16 and up grade; next, marked No. 2, are our second grade 9-16—11-16 and on the left, No. 3, are the 1-2—9-16 grade. Notice the handsome root system with which our trees are equipped.



APPLES—Continued



Jonathan Apple

Winter Apples

Baldwin (D. P.)—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.

Bismarck (D. P.)—Tree short, stocky growth, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, yellow shaded and covered with red. Late fall and early winter.

Fallawater—Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek, mild, sub-acid. Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer.

Gano (D.)—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.

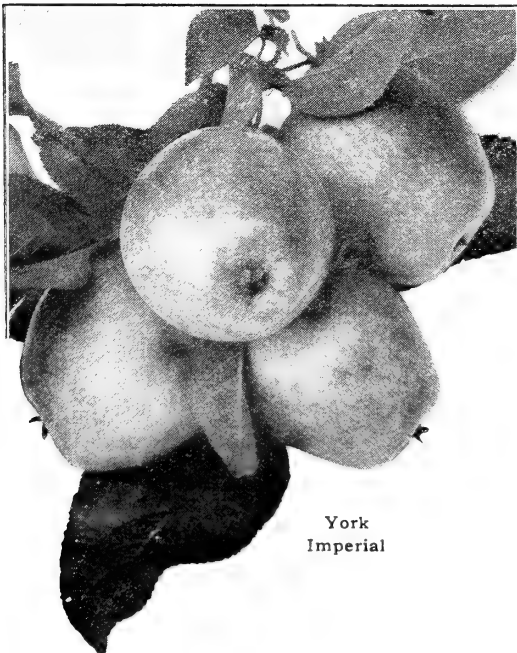
Grimes' Golden—An apple of the highest quality, medium to large size. Rich golden yellow.

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

Jacob's Sweet—A large, handsome, roundish apple; yellow with red cheek. One of the best sweet apples.

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. October to January.

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



York Imperial

APPLES—Continued

Newtown Pippin (D. P.)—Of medium size, greenish yellow; of fine quality and a good keeper. December to May.

Northern Spy (D. P.)—Large, striped red, juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower and a great bearer.

Opalescent (D.)—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 all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. Season December to March.

Paragon—A large, dark red apple of the Winesap type, better adapted to the apple growing regions of the south than New England.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, pale yellow, very rich, with flavor like a Newtown Pippin.

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

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

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

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

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; December.

Spitzenburg—Medium to large, deep red; of best quality.

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

Wagner—Medium to large, light red and of good quality. Tree is 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 (P.)—Large golden yellow, shaded with bright crimson; flesh yellow and highest quality. Tree is a good grower and bears young. Foliage needs summer spraying for best results.

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.



Baldwin



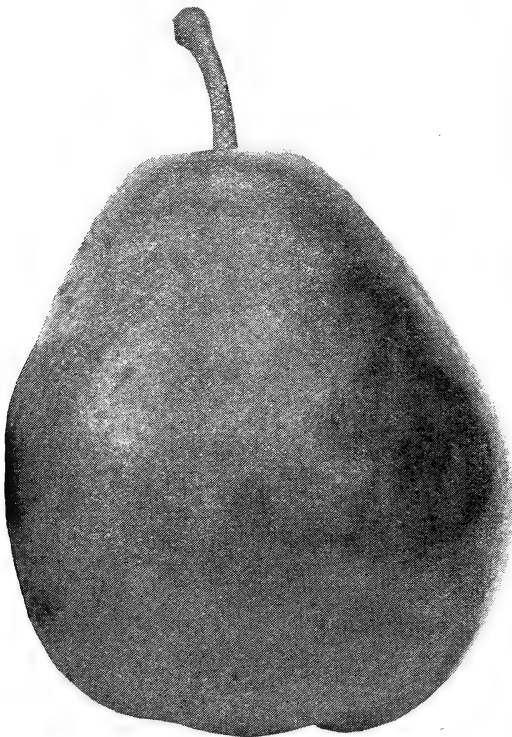
Standard Pears

Pears are so delicious that they certainly should have a prominent place in the home orchard, they are also rather an important consideration as a market crop so that any one who has the room for them can well afford to plant a few extra trees. As a commercial proposition they may be made very profitable.

Beurre Clairgeau—Large, melting. Tree a stout grower, regular and reliable in bearing. October and November.

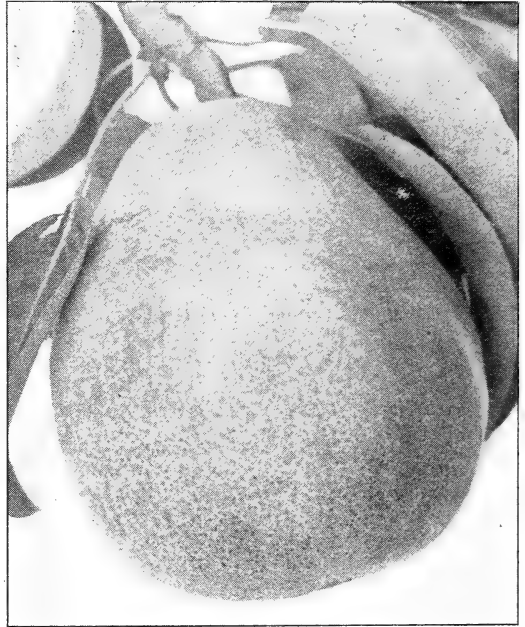
Beurre D'Anjou—Large, juicy, melting. Tree vigorous, productive; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

Koonce—A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright, handsome grower.



Keiffer

Keiffer—Tree vigorous, blight-proof, an early, profuse and regular bearer. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, with a marked musky aroma. Excellent for canning and market. Best when house-ripened.



Bartlett

Bartlett—Large; buttery, rich-flavored, melting; good grower; flesh white, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other pear. August and September.

Bosc—We are unable to furnish trees of this variety. They are such a poor, crooked grower in the nursery that customers are usually dissatisfied with the trees. The best way to get this variety is to get some other strong growing variety and graft over to Bosc.

Duchesse D'Angouleme—Large, greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dark red cheek. Strong grower and a good bearer. Attains greatest perfection when dwarfed on quince root. October and November.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, attractive, red-cheeked, good. Resembles Bartlett, but is earlier and without its musty flavor. Very desirable.

If you plant Barnes Bros. Nursery Co. fruit trees you will be assured of the desired result. Young trees raised on just the proper soil for the propagation of rich, luscious fruit bearing trees.



STANDARD PEARS—Continued

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Tree especially desirable as a dwarf; vigorous, fruit medium size, skin smooth, glossy, pale green in shade, but brownish red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large, yellow and somewhat russet, a fine grower and productive. One of the best. October.

Vermont Beauty—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, aromatic. Ripens with and after Seckel.

Wilder Early—A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, very early, handsome pear. It holds its foliage well, and thus far has been free from blight or other disease. Medium size, handsome, of high quality; solid and does not rot at the core. Tree bears young.

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



Lawrence

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



Seckle Pears

Pears are a profitable fruit to plant as they bear in four or five years, always bringing a good price.



Dwarf Pears



Duchess Pear

DWARF PEARS should be planted 12 feet apart. At time of planting, and every spring thereafter, they should be thoroughly pruned, shortening in the current' year's growth about one-half, aiming to form a round and well-proportioned head. The ground should be well cultivated, enriched by a top-dressing of manure in the autumn, and well mulched in the spring. Pears grown on standards or dwarfs should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and autumn varieties should be gathered about ten days before they are ripe, and winter pears before frost sets in.

We can furnish the following varieties of Dwarf Pears: Wilder, Clapp's, Bartlett, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Vermont Beauty, Louise Bonne and Lawrence. We recommend Duchesse as the most successful as Dwarf.

Japan Plums

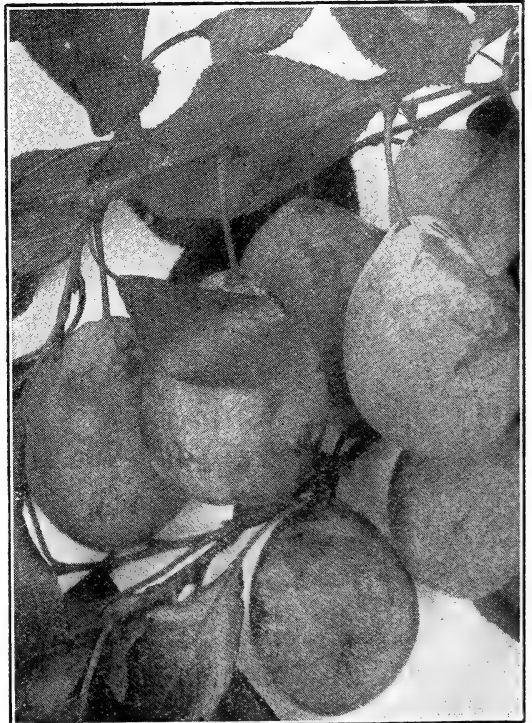
We regard the varieties listed the cream of the Japanese varieties. In many respects these species resemble peach trees as they are rapid growers, come into bearing at two or three years of age and produce so heavily that they are usually short lived.

Abundance—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

Burbank—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens seven to ten days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness, bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality, cherry red, with lilac bloom. August.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermillion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality, half cling, pit small, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

Satsuma—A purple-fleshed plum of very vigorous growth, enormously productive of fruit, large, skin dark purplish red, flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored. Pit very little larger than a cherry stone. Unexcelled for canning and preserving. Mid-season to late.



Burbank



European Plums

A rich, strong soil best suits the plum. Good cultivation and regular fertilizing are required. If "black-knot" should appear, cut it out at once.

For CURCULIO, spray thoroughly with Arsenate of Lead several times, beginning as soon as blossoms fall.

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.



German Prune

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

Lombard—Violet-red, of medium size, flesh juicy and good, adheres to stone, rich and tender.

Imperial Gage—Fruit medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich, juicy, excellent in quality.

**Plum Trees Grow Best
in a Heavy Loam Soil.
Require Some Cultiva-
tion.**

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

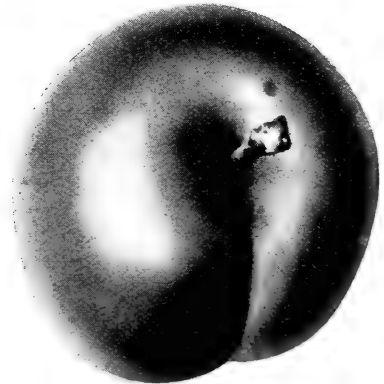


Bradshaw

Niagara—Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck, skin reddish purple, flesh yellow, juicy and good.

Reine Claude—Large, greenish yellow, spotted with red, firm, juicy, sugary, of fine quality, very productive. September.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber-colored, juicy and sprightly.

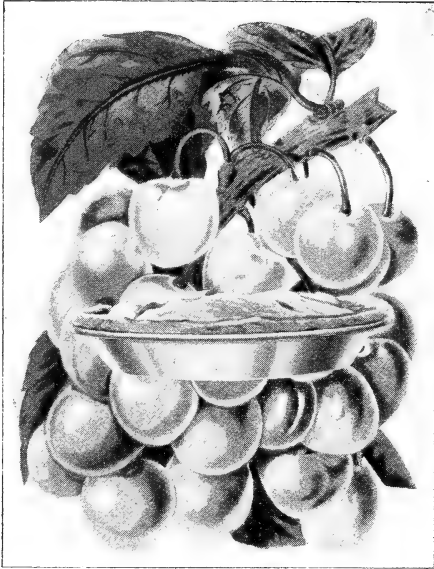


Grand Duke

Grand Duke—A valuable addition to late plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, free from rot, ripening latter part of September.



Cherries



Montmorency

Windsor—New, originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and family use.

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 regularly 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.

Large 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.

The Cherry is the most profitable fruit grown. There is a large demand for them.



An Early Richmond Cherry Orchard in Bloom

There are few more desirable fruits than cherries. Of the sweet varieties, the Napoleon and Windsor are among the best for market purposes, and of the sour varieties the Montmorency is most profitable. Cherries require warm, dry soil. No other fruit is so injured by excessive moisture.

Black Eagle—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; tree vigorous, productive. July 1st to 15th.

Black Heart—Black Ox-heart. Fruit medium-sized, heart-shaped; skin glossy, deep black, flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Early July.

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

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

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

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



Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, is productive, gives regular crops and is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

Bourgeat—A golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until midwinter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others and yielding immense crops, fruiting at three or four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick, glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round; rich, golden yellow, smooth, very tender when cooked, has been kept till February in good condition.

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.



Apple or Orange

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

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 windbreaks; valuable for feeding silk worms. Fruit of small size.

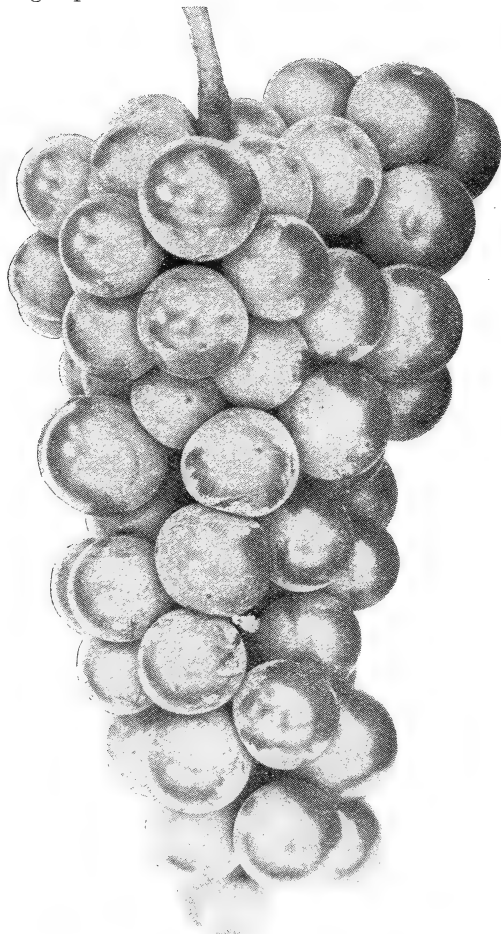


Showing a Block of About 100,000 Two-Year Old Cherry Trees



Grapes

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few grapes. Grapes should be planted in a dry, warm soil, where they will have a free circulation of air, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Where the formation of the land will permit, it is well to plant rows so that they will be parallel with the direction of prevailing winds. Grapes may be trained to buildings or any cheap and simple arbor or even on single poles or stakes.



Niagara

Niagara—One of the best known white grapes. A splendid table grape. Mid-season.

Worden—A seedling of Concord, ripens a few days earlier, has a larger berry, and a larger and more compact bunch; hardy and healthy; black, of fine quality and very desirable.

Wyoming Red—A decidedly fine, early red grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color, with similar flavor. Ripens a week or ten days before Concord.

Brighton—In color, form of bunch and berry, resembles Catawba, combining the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy, productive.

Campbell's Early—Seedling of Moore's Early. 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, slightly vinous, with no foxiness or acidity. Ripens early, and hangs on the vine six weeks after ripening. We believe it has come to stay.

Concord—Black, bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, tender-skinned, juicy, sweet; vine strong growing, hardy, productive. The standard market grape of America.

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

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.

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.

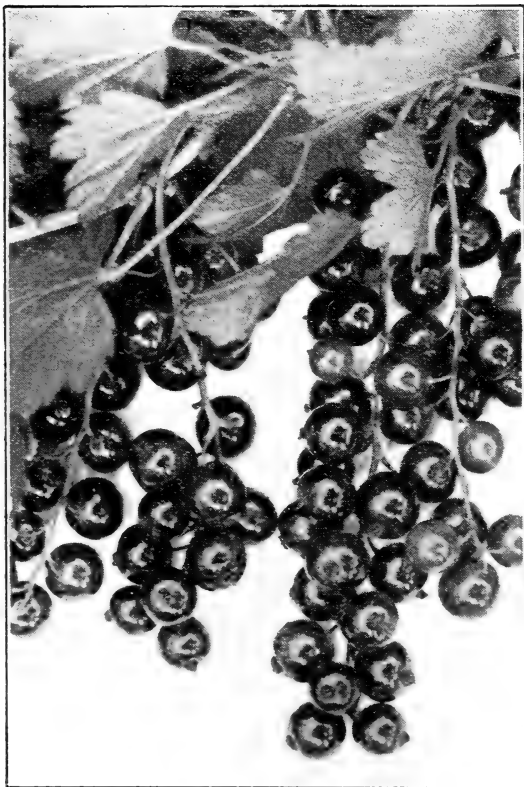
Green Mountain—New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's 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.

The quality of our Stock is guaranteed and the price will be accordingly no higher than what you should pay for true-sure-growing stock.

Currants and Gooseberries

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES 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 hellebore 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 is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.



Fay's Prolific

Wilder—A remarkable variety of great popularity both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the

celebrated Fay's, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity, ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer, fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it.

Champion Black—A new variety from England; pronounced the finest black currant ever brought to notice. The bushes are very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

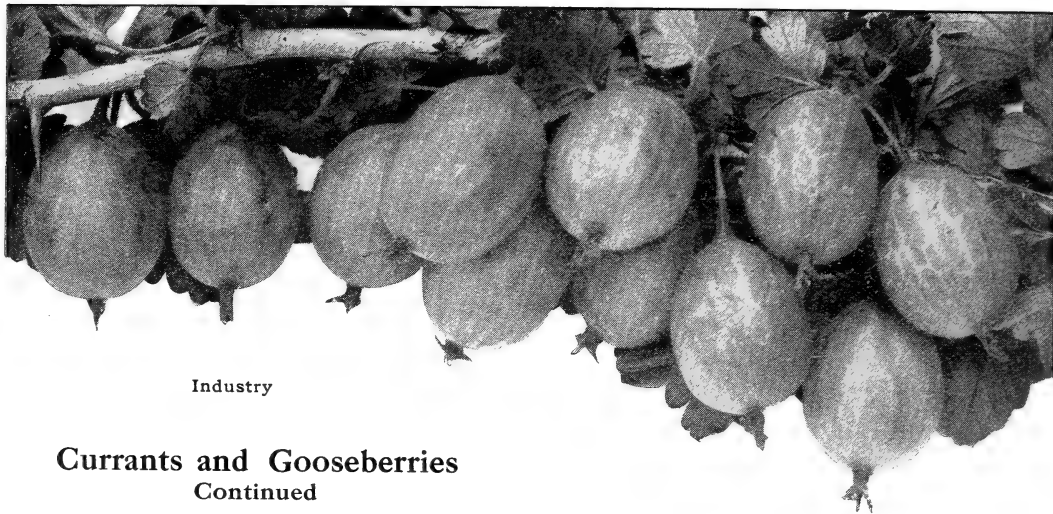
Cherry—The largest of all red currants; berries are some times more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific—Has been carefully cultivated for the past twelve years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color rich red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better flavored, with much less acid, and five times as prolific; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick. It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it.

Perfection—A fine new currant of superior merit. Berry very large, larger than Fay's; clusters averaging longer, color a beautiful bright red, flavor rich, mild sub-acid. A great bearer; less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The Perfection was awarded the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. Receiving highest award at Pan-American and St. Louis Expositions.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; of excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Currants are a wholesome summer fruit easily cultivated, requiring little care. They bear well on mellow, loamy soil. There is large profit made from currants.



Industry

Currants and Gooseberries

Continued

The Gooseberry when well cared for produces tremendous crops, often 400 to 500 bushels per acre, and at \$3.00 per bushel would sell for \$1200.00 to \$1500.00 per acre.

The Gooseberry requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack 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.

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

Pearl—A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. Pearl is a favorite and hard to beat; bushes planted but one year are said to yield three quarts of berries. A robust, vigorous grower, with berries larger than Downing, and of excellent quality.

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.

Industry—A variety of foreign origin which, in most northern portions of the United States, does well, and, under favorable conditions, is exceptionally free from mildew.

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—The finest and most profitable of all. 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.

Moore's Cross-Bred—This originated with J. B. Moore, of Massachusetts, who exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a bunch of this variety containing 12 stalks weighing 4 lbs. 6¼ ozs. It retains the heads until the stalks are quite long, while for tenderness and eating quality it is excelled by none. It is particularly recommended for New England.

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.



Strawberries



Stevens Late Champion

THE STRAWBERRY may be grown to perfection on any ground that will produce a crop of potatoes, corn, peas or other vegetables. Ground that has been used for fruit or vegetables is the best.

The ground should be prepared the same as for other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark out the rows the desired width, and set plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. If set 12 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart, an acre will require 10,890 plants, same as if set 16 inches, in rows 3 feet apart.

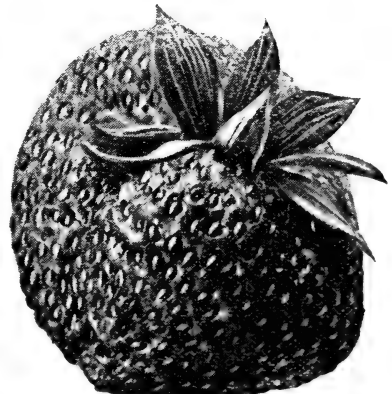
We give decided preference to April and May for planting strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. The earlier they are planted in the spring the better, keeping the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby 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 several seasons 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. It is fully as productive as Sample, and larger.

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.



Abington

Chesapeake (Perfect)—This variety is as late as Gandy, more productive on lighter soils and equal to it in size; its shipping quality far excels that popular standard variety; in eating quality it ranks among the best.

Haverland (Imp.)—The smallest plants of the Haverland bear abundantly. The fruit is long and large, light red, very attractive, moderately firm; season early. A valuable berry for home use.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Gandy (Perfect)—This superb late variety is second to none as a fine, handsome, beautiful, firm, fine-flavored late berry. The fruit always brings the highest market price. This is one of the most profitable berries to grow for a fancy market or for home use, where quality is the first consideration.

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.

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.

Sample (Imp.)—This new berry originated in Massachusetts. It is 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, blossom 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.

Tennessee Prolific (Perfect)—A large, handsome berry with healthy foliage and finely colored fruit. It is one of the best berries we know and one of the best pollenizers for pistillate sorts.

Wm. Belt (Perfect)—Large size, bright, glossy red. In productiveness, size and quality, Wm. Belt will scale high.



Success (Perfect) Strawberry



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 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4 x 5 feet. 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, and usually sell for an average of \$5.00 per bushel, making a return of about \$375.00 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. The average yield of Black Raspberries is about \$300 per acre.

Plum Farmer—The best raspberry in the list; very large and productive, finest flavor and a heavy yielder.

Gregg—An old variety, the standard of size and productiveness by which other varieties are compared. Its late ripening, large size, make this variety a favorite.

Cumberland—The fruit is simply enormous; the berries measure nearly an inch in diameter, but, in spite of this, are unusually firm and thus well adapted for standing long shipments. In time of ripening it precedes Gregg. The bush is extremely vigorous and remarkably free from disease.

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 YELLOW VARIETIES

Columbian—This variety will, under the right conditions, produce more fruit than any other raspberry in cultivation. It is a rampant grower. The originator trained a bush to grow 13 feet high, which produced one bushel of fruit. L. J. Farmer of New York says he has picked at the rate of 5,000 baskets to the acre at one picking. The fruit is large, purple in color, and splendid for canning.

Herbert—This new raspberry originated near Ottawa, Canada. It has undergone a thorough test beside the old varieties, as well as later introductions, and outclassed them all. It is very hardy, has stood 30 degrees below zero at its home in Canada without injuring a tip. It is a heavy bearer of extra large, firm, fine-colored fruit that holds its size well to end of season.

Cuthbert—Very large and handsome, of good quality; ripens a little late and continues a long time in fruit; hardy and productive.

A bed of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Raspberries with a small amount of care will bring you a good tidy sum, besides they are a delicious food for table use.



Digging Raspberry Sets

Blackberries



Rathbun

In garden culture, blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart, and the plants about 4 feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows 8 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off till about 3½ feet high, and should not be so closely pruned in the spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as for raspberries.

Blackberries produce about \$350.00 worth of fruit per acre on the average.

Eldorado—Eldorado now stands high above any other blackberry, and all agree that it has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. While it is of superior flavor and very large, the vines will also stand the winters of the far northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, the fruit being jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Very sweet and without core.

Rathbun—Fruit is of enormous size, far surpassing that of any other variety, 45 berries filling a quart box, single specimens measure 1¾ inches in length, and the whole crop is very uniform. Fruit is quite firm, sweet, with no core, and ships well. Plant is not very hardy.

Snyder—An old, well-known variety. Very hardy, will endure severe cold without injury. Medium size.

The Ward Blackberry—The plant is remarkably vigorous and healthy, free from rust, well branched yet making strong, erect fruiting canes enabling them to carry and develop their immense loads of fruit.

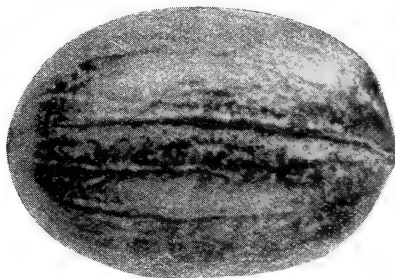
Merserau—This variety has been well tested and found to be perfectly hardy. It makes very large canes, is very productive, of large size, delicious quality, hangs on the bushes till fully ripe, does not turn red in the baskets, has an unusually long season.

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.

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie-Plant." It is an early, tender variety, not in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

Nut Trees



Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size, beautiful foliage. Very valuable for its timber. A rapid growing tree, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

Walnut, Japan—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.

Chestnut, Japanese—These are among the most valuable and begin to bear at two or three years of age, the nuts measuring 4 to 5 inches in circumference, and running three to seven in a burr. They ripen very early and do not require frost to open the burrs.

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

Chestnut, Paragon—Grafted. Tree very vigorous, and upright grower, hardy and productive. Nuts large, kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality.

Ornamental Department

Everywhere people are beginning to fully appreciate the great value in dollars of the well ornamented property whether private or public. The surest and most permanent way of ornamentation is by planting trees, shrubs, vines, and plants. Besides the pecuniary value attached to tree and shrub planting about a place is the influence and refinement upon the lives of the individuals who are daily permitted to enjoy the beauties of the rich colorings of flowers and foliage and fruit during the four seasons of the year.



European Beech—A large and beautiful lawn tree resembling American Beech, but more compact in habit.

Weeping Beech—A strong growing variety with fairly straight, upright trunk from which spread straggling and crooked branches.

Purple or Copper Beech—Foliage red, purple in early summer.

River's Purple Beech—A variety with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.

Weeping Purple Beech—A variety with large, purple leaves and drooping branches. A very rare and beautiful tree.

Fern-Leaved Beech—Has finely divided fern-like foliage and well formed growth. A very popular ornamental tree.

European White Weeping Birch—A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant, drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

Pyramidal Birch—Of elegant pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental.

Purple-Leaved Birch—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches and having purple foliage.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Paper or Canoe Birch—Native of America; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

Catalpa Speciosa—An exceedingly rapid grower. Heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of white and purplish flowers in midsummer; very attractive.

Crab, Double-Flowering American—New. A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size, blooms while very young. The flowers resemble delicate pink roses. When in bloom looks like a mammoth rose bush.

American White Elm—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—A vigorous grower; large, dark green, glossy leaves; splendid for specimen planting.

Horse Chestnut, White—Beautiful creamy white, fragrant flowers. A fine, symmetrical tree, with large, rich foliage.

Linden—The American and European Lindens are our best large-leaved shade trees. Specially adapted to lawn planting. Foliage is dense, and when in bloom their fragrance is delightful.

Magnolia—A class of valuable and beautiful trees, because of their fine foliage, luxuriant appearance and fragrant flowers. They are the best lawn trees in our collection.

Magnolia, Chinese Varieties—These are the dwarf growing, large flowering varieties of which the best are *Speciosa* and *Soulangeana*, white with red-purple centres, and *Conspicua*, pure white.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Maple, Norway—Round, spreading head; leaves large, thin, green on both sides, dark and shining.

Maple, Sugar—For most purposes the most desirable shade tree in cultivation.

Maple, Silver—For producing a quick shade, and especially for street planting, there are few trees superior.

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaf—Graceful, imposing, and of extremely rapid growth, with foliage exquisitely cut.

Maple, Schwedlers—Foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring.

Maple, Japanese—Handsome small trees or shrubs, on account of the varied shades of red, green and gold, and the wonderful outline of their leaves. No garden or lawn is complete without them.

Mountain Ash, American—Erect-growing, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the winter.

Palustris or Pin Oak—A tall, upright growing variety when young, but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting, and becoming very popular.

Plum, Purple-Leaved (Prunus Pissardi).—Black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining very constant in color till late in the fall. Red fruit, which is said to be good.

Poplar, Carolina—Desirable where quick shade is wanted, as it is one of the most rapid growing trees, and will thrive where most other sorts will fail.

Poplar, Lombardy—A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form, and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

Peach, Japanese Flowering—Double flowers in pink, red, and in white.

Thorn, Double Rose—Double rose-colored, fragrant flowers, with white tips.

Thorn, Double White—Small, double white flowers of great beauty. Makes a fine contrast when planted with the scarlet.

Thorn, Scarlet—Flowers large and double, bright scarlet.

Tulip Tree—Among the largest and handsomest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens, and one of the best for any situation where it has room to grow. Bark smooth, leaves glossy and fiddle shaped, flowers resemble tulips and appear in June.



Evergreens

The sap of most Evergreen trees, being of a resinous nature, is not so active in early spring as that of deciduous trees, and, as a rule, all Evergreens and coniferous trees succeed better planted later in spring and earlier in autumn than deciduous trees. The latter part of April, or during May, and the latter part of summer, say in August, are the best times, in ordinary seasons, for transplanting in this latitude. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season is favorable.

In handling and planting Evergreens never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their roots being resinous, when once dry, water has no power to restore them. Dip the roots in "grout" or very thin mud, and plant quickly. Cover the roots with fresh soil, and with a heavy piece of wood beat the earth solid over them, fill up, pound again, and finish by bringing fresh loose soil about the tree with a hoe. If trees are planted when the ground is very wet, the pounding must be omitted until it is in working order to prevent baking. Planted in this way, and thoroughly cultivated with plow and hoe every week, Evergreens seldom fail to give abundant satisfaction.

To be sure—buy direct from the growers. It will pay you at the end.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued

Arbor Vitae, American—One of the finest Evergreens for single planting or hedges.

Arbor Vitae, Globe—Dense and dwarf, forming a round ball without any training.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Similar to American, but retains its green color better.

Arbor Vitae, Hovey's Golden—Dwarf, dense little Evergreen with golden tinted foliage.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal—Very dense and pyramidal tree, the narrowest and most columnar of the arbor vitae.

Balsam Fir—A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Pine, White—Foliage white silvery green. Well known tree.

Pine, Austrian—A large, vigorous, compact-growing Pine, with long, dark green needles on grayish brown branches. Exceedingly decorative.

Umbrella Pine—A quite hardy, odd, Japanese tree of pyramidal character, grows slowly to large size. Each branch and shoot terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of needles.

Retinospora, Filifera—Elegant formed tree with slender drooping branches.

Retinospora, Plumosa—Graceful habit with delicate glaucous foliage.

Retinospora, Plumosa Aurea—Foliage tipped with golden yellow.

Retinospora, Pisifera—20 to 25 ft. An evergreen of tree-like character when mature. The underside of foliage is silvery.

Retinospora, pisifera aurea—15 to 20 ft. Grows to large size, and makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline. It is beautifully golden-tinted and of nice habit. It is a great favorite.

Retinospora squarrosa Veitchi—A very pretty glaucous or silvery green tree, striking in appearance and in color, contrasting most effectively with the several green and yellow varieties of Retinospora, and other trees, and retaining its peculiar shade throughout the year. One of the best fancy evergreens.

Spruce, White—A native medium sized tree of pyramidal form.

Spruce, Douglas—From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock, leaves light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

Spruce, Norway Weeping—A variety of the Norway with larger foliage, lateral branches drooping like a willow.

Spruce, Norway—Similar to the White, but more rapid grower, and coarser foliage.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—This magnificent tree is a native of the Rocky Mountains, and very hardy. It is of fine, compact habit and of very symmetrical growth. The rich blue of its foliage makes a marked contrast to the green of other trees.

Hemlock—A graceful and beautiful tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage.



A Beautiful Spot Embellished With Ornamentals



Deciduous Shrubs

They are very valuable planted as single specimens in the door yard, or in groups or masses, and a little planning in setting the kinds in the group will readily bring out the greatest individual beauty of the different kinds.

Hardy shrubs like the Weigelas, Deutzias, Spireas, Hydrangeas, etc., when planted in masses produce a magnificent effect. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

Deciduous trees, shrubs and vines can be planted either in spring or fall. By the proper use of the pruning knife or shears, the plants may be kept in handsome shape and proper size.

While our energies have been largely devoted to growing fruit stock, we are increasing yearly our ornamental stock and are prepared to meet the increasing demand in this line. We have much land well suited for the propagation of ornamental stocks which we are utilizing, and all those who are thinking of beautifying their home grounds will do well to correspond with us, submit their lists or let us advise, and we can quote special terms on large orders.

Azalea (Mollis)—Few classes of plants give a greater range of colors. These are especially attractive when planted in groups. Flowers appear in great profusion before the leaves in spring.

Almond, Double Pink—Small, rose-like flowers in May, before leaves appear.

Almond, Double White—Similar to the pink, but flowers are pure white.

Althea in variety, blooming in August and September. Double and single red, white, purple and combinations of these colors, also with variegated foliage.

Barberry Perpurea—Purple foliage.

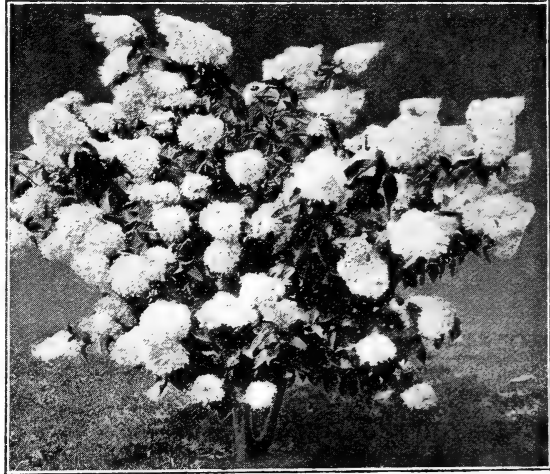
Barberry Thunbergii—Beautiful foliage and berries in autumn.

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)—May. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves. Well adapted to shrubberies.

Ceanothus (New Jersey Tea)—A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers, which are in crowded panicles and appear in June. One of the best shrubs for shady places, the borders of woods or similar situations.

Calycanthus Floridus—Fragrant, chocolate-colored flowers in August.

Dogwood—Red branched. White flowers in June.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Deutzia Crenata—Pink flowers in June.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—White flowers in June.

Deutzia Gracilis—Dwarf shrub with white flowers in June.

Eleagnus Longipes—Cherry-like edible berries in July.

Elder, Golden—Yellow foliage.

Forsythia in variety. Yellow flowers early in spring.

Fringe, Purple or Smoke Tree—Has curious bloom resembling smoke.

Fringe, White—White flowers in May and June.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian—Upright shrub with red flowers in June.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian—Same as above but with white flowers in June.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Immense white flowers changing to pink. August and September.

Hydrangea, "Hills of Snow"—A new hardy variety, large snow-white blossoms, very prolific bloomer.

Japan Quince—Scarlet flowers early in spring.

Kerria Japonica (Japan Corchorus)—A slender, green-branched shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

Lilac, Persian—Bluish purple flowers.

Lilac, White Persian—White flowers.

Lilac, Chas. X—Reddish purple flowers.

Lilac, Marie le Gray—Best white flowering.

Plum, Double Flowering—Double pink flowers in May.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Plum (Prunus Pissardii)—Purple foliage.
Peonia—Tree. Low shrub with flowers of gorgeous colors.

Rhododendrons—Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs.

Spirea Billardii—Spikes of rosy pink flowers from June through the summer.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Broad beads of deep pink flowers.

Spirea, Prunifolia—Double white flowers in bunches.

Spirea, Thunbergii—Single white flowers in bunches; very graceful.

Spirea, Van Houtte—Finest of the Spireas. White flowers.

Snowball, Japanese—Deep rich green foliage with globular heads of pure white sterile flowers.

Snowball, Guelder Rose—Globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers.

S. Racemosus (Snowberry)—A well known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

S. Vulgaris (Red-Fruited or Indian Currant)—A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple, hangs all winter.

Syringa or Mock Orange (Coronarius)—Pure white highly scented flowers.

Syringa Aurea—Golden yellow foliage.

Wiegela Candida—Pure white flowers in June.

Wiegela Rosea—Pink flowers in June.

Wiegela Amabilis—Robust grower, pink flowers.

Wiegela, Eva Rathke—Brilliant crimson flowers.

Wiegela, Variegated—White flowers, silvery variegated foliage.

Tamarix—These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

Tamarix Africana—Handsome foliage, upright habit, flowers in May.

Tamarix Odessana—July to September. Of lower growth. Pink flowers.

Tamarix Gallica—May to July. Lighter green foliage, and later in flower than variety Africana.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, Boston Ivy—For covering walls or the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, no plant is so useful.

Birthwort, Dutchman's Pipe—A native species, of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, ten or twelve inches in diameter and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

Clematis Paniculata—Vine with fragrant white flowers.

Clematis Hybrids—Vines with large flowers, purple, white, blue and red.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Vine with fragrant white flowers.

Honeysuckle, Japan Gold Veined—Vine with yellow variegated foliage.

Virginia Creeper—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly.

Wistaria (Chinese Purple)—Hardy climber with racemes of pale purple flowers.

Chinese White—Differing from above only in color, being pure white.

Wisteria Multijuga—White and purple. This bears racemes of flowers two or three feet in length.

Hedges

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as windbreaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot.

The usefulness of suitable hedges for both ornament and defense is now everywhere appreciated.

Evergreen Hedge Plants—American Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, Hemlock and Pines are used for hedges. See description of each under Evergreens.

California Privet—This is the most glossy leaved and rapid growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around pri-

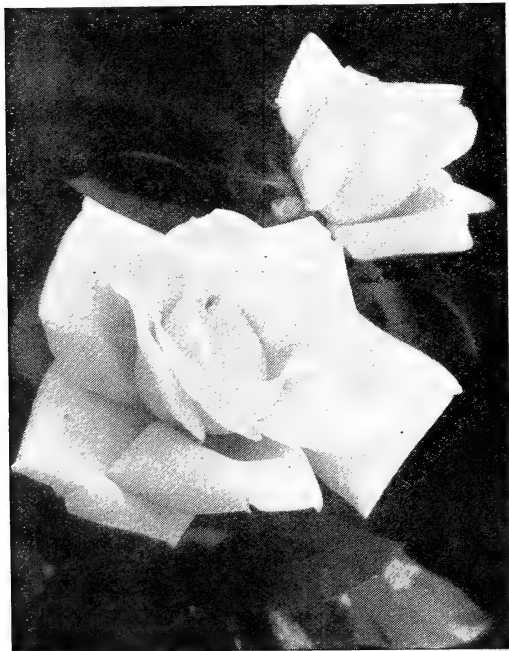
vate lawns, and is the universal favorite at Newport and other fashionable seaside resorts. The plant has light green stems and white flowers in June. Transplants easily, grows in almost any soil and location, even where quite shaded and can be trimmed to any desired form.

Barberry Thunbergii—A comparatively new shrub of low growing habit, seldom over four feet, unrivalled for beauty. Foliage a bright green until autumn when it changes to brilliant tints of crimson and yellow. The conspicuous crimson berries remain on throughout the winter, giving a very pleasing effect.

Japan Quince, Spireas, Lilacs and other shrubs are used effectively as hedges.

Roses

All Roses in this climate will give better results if protected in winter. The best way is to cover the plant with dry leaves kept down with evergreen boughs, all of which should be removed early in spring. The Moss, Hybrid Perpetuals and the Climbing Roses are hardy. The Tea Roses are most beautiful, fragrant, constant bloomers, but are not hardy and will not live outside in our climate. The Hybrid Teas are also free bloomers and will live outside with good protection and are marked H. T.



Frau Karl Druschki

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson.
Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant carmine.
Baron de Bonstetten—Velvety maroon.
Baroness Rothchild—Clear pink, cup-shaped flower, free bloomer.
Captain Christy (H. T.)—Shell pink.
Clio—Flesh color, shaded with rosy pink.
Fisher Holmes—Deep glowing crimson.
Frau Karl Druschki—Pure snow white, large, full flowers. The best white.
General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson.
Gruss An Tuplitz (H. T.)—Brightest scarlet-crimson, very free.
Gloire Lyonnaise—White, tinted yellow.
John Hopper—Bright rose.
La France (H. T.)—Silvery Pink.
Louis Van Houtte—Crimson, maroon, fragrant.

Mabel Morrison—White tinged with blush.
Madam Gabriel Luizet—Silvery pink.
Margaret Dickson—White, flesh center.
Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine.
Magna Charta—Clear, rosy red.
Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink.
Paul Neyron—Deep rose.
Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson.
Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.
Victor Verdier—Bright rose, carmine center.
Baltimore Belle—White.
Queen of Prairie—Bright rosy red.
Crimson Rambler—Crimson.
Yellow Rambler—Yellow in bud.
White Rambler—Small white flowers.
Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink, scented.
Blanche Moreau—White.
Crimson Globe—Red.
Salet—Light rose.
Baby Rambler—Deep crimson, perpetual and constant in bloom.
Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with carmine.
Clothilde Soupert—White, rosy center, free bloomer.
Harrison Yellow—Light sulphur yellow.
Madam Plantier—Pure white, free bloomer.



Margaret Dickson

Persian Yellow—Yellow.
Rugosa Red and White—Large single flowers, followed by scarlet fruit.
Soleil D'Or—Yellow and reddish gold, hardy.
White Baby Rambler—Creamy white, small flowers, constantly in bloom.

self.
As price bears relation to volume of production,
As price bears relation to the cost of production,
As price bears relation to the value of production,

total one of the three conditions of equilibrium.



JOHN R. BARNES, Pres.
ALBERT VAN LEUVAN, Secy.
J. NORRIS BARNES, Treas.

It gives us pleasure to comply with your request for one of our new catalogs.

While reading it, please bear this fact in mind - we have never aimed to do an enormous wholesale business. We have never aimed merely for volume of business of any sort.

OUR AIM HAS BEEN TO HAVE ALL STOCK TRUE TO LABEL AND OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

The great care we take in every detail of growing, digging, labeling, grading and shipping is of great importance to you as well as to our own reputation.

It means strong, hardy stock that will grow and will bring you good results.

Many orders are being received daily. Already it appears as if some of our stocks would be exhausted early. Don't take a chance of being disappointed. Let us have a list of your wants at once.

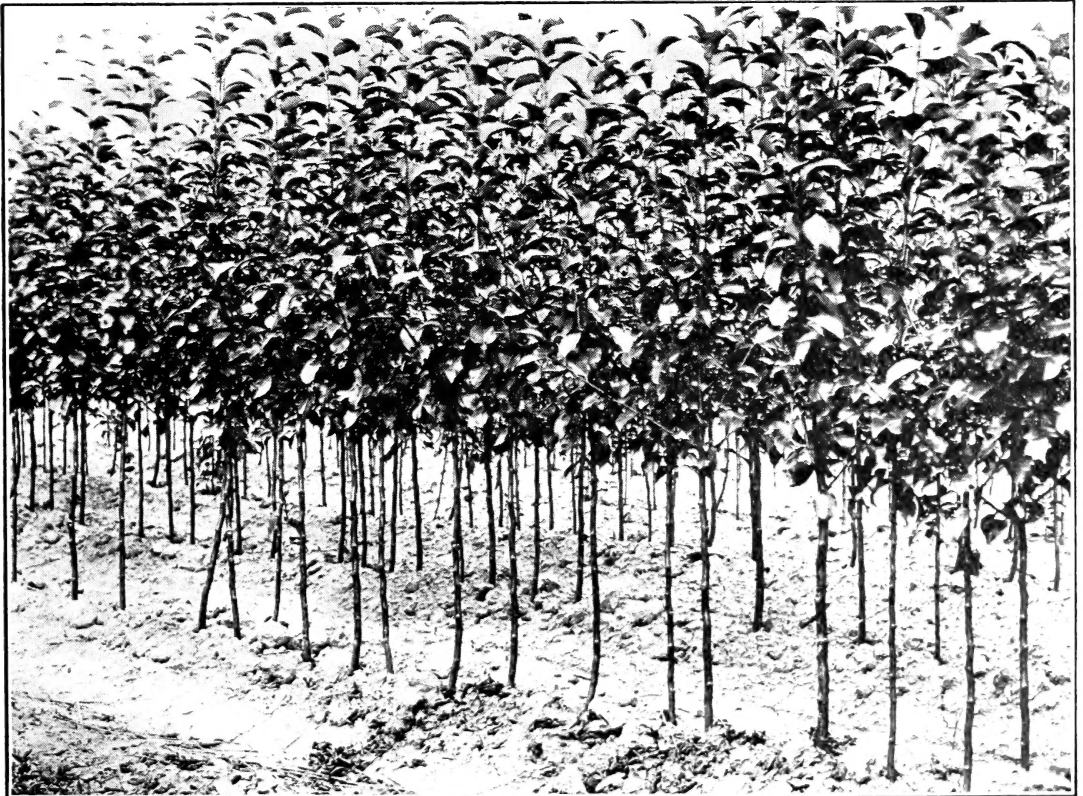
Yours truly,

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., Inc.

P. S. Please note especially the paragraph on Page 10 under the picture of Paradise Stock Dwarf Apple.



WE USE GREAT CARE IN PREPARING OUR TREES FOR SHIPMENT, BALING THEM WITH DAMP EXCELSIOR AND ENCLOSING ROOTS IN BURLAP AND TOPS WITH STRAW



A BLOCK OF NEARLY 100,000 CHERRIES ALL TWO YEARS OLD

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