

Historic, Archive Document

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



1914

6213

BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.

Nectar
Peach

The **BARNES BROS.**
NURSERY CO.
YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

Rome Beauty
Apple

"GROWERS OF GUARANTEED NURSERY STOCK"

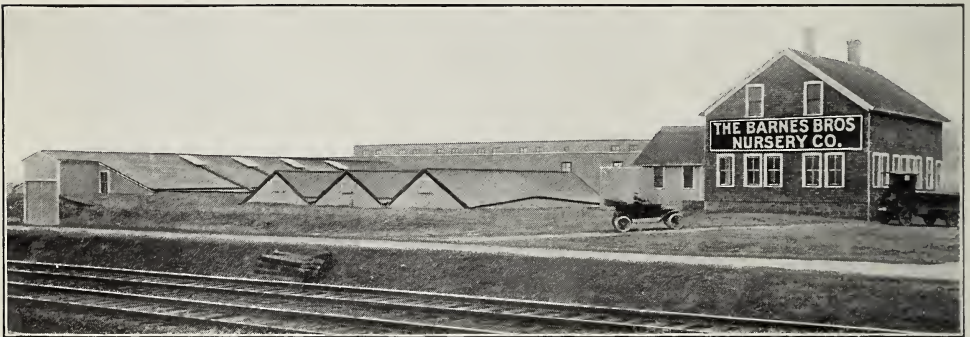
We Want You to Read This Carefully

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 on Arrival and Best Methods of Planting, is explained fully in our booklet, "How to plant Trees and Plants," which we intend to send to each customer. If you do not receive one, write us.



Showing Our Office and a Portion of Our Buildings

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.

The BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889—INCORPORATED 1904
YALEVILLE, CONN.

To Our Patrons

Again we thank you for the orders you have entrusted to our care, for the many expressions of confidence in our trees and plants and methods of dealing. In no other business is the responsibility to the customer so great, the opportunities for error so many. The close supervision necessary to prevent mistakes in filling orders, seeing that they are properly packed and shipped—and at the same time write a few hundred letters a day, plant out hundreds of thousands of seedlings and small plants, give older trees and plants the attention they need at the proper time—makes the life of the nursery man and his assistants a pretty strenuous one for a few months during a shipping season.

If your letters are not answered promptly or as fully as usual at this time, remember we are working fifteen to eighteen hours a day and do not have time to write long letters, give directions for fruit culture, or give such information as may be asked in regard to cultivation of trees and plants that we otherwise would be glad to.

To enable us to do our shipping more rapidly and better, we have built this season at the cost of many thousand dollars, a frost proof storage, assembling and packing building, with a capacity, 150 per cent greater than our former large storage buildings.

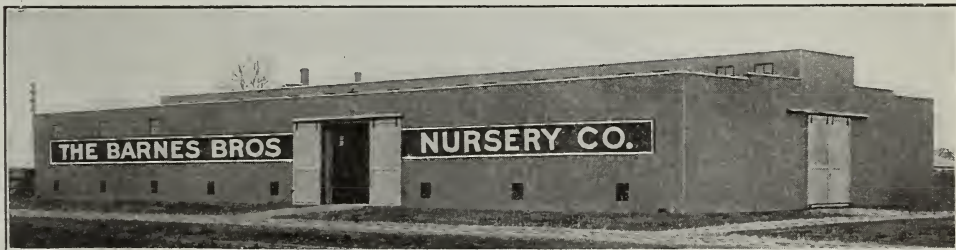
This new building is most modern and up-to-date for the purpose intended and is equipped with complete water, electric lighting, and ventilating systems and mechanical means of handling heavy packages easily and rapidly.

We have increased our office room in as great a proportion as we have our packing and shipping facilities, so that we can do that work with greater comfort and convenience. This growth in our business is the best proof of the quality of our stock and the trustworthiness of our methods.



J. NORRIS BARNES

The above is a good picture of J. Norris Barnes, Treasurer of our Company. He was one of the pioneers in peach growing in New England, and has always been actively interested in anything tending to promote the fruitgrowing interests of Connecticut. He is now President of the Connecticut Pomological Society, an organization of 1,000 Fruit Growers in Southern New England.



Our New Packing and Storage Building Looking from the Northwest



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

BORERS. 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 replanted.

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.

Nectar

The Earliest Yellow Peach Known—One of the Very Best in Quality

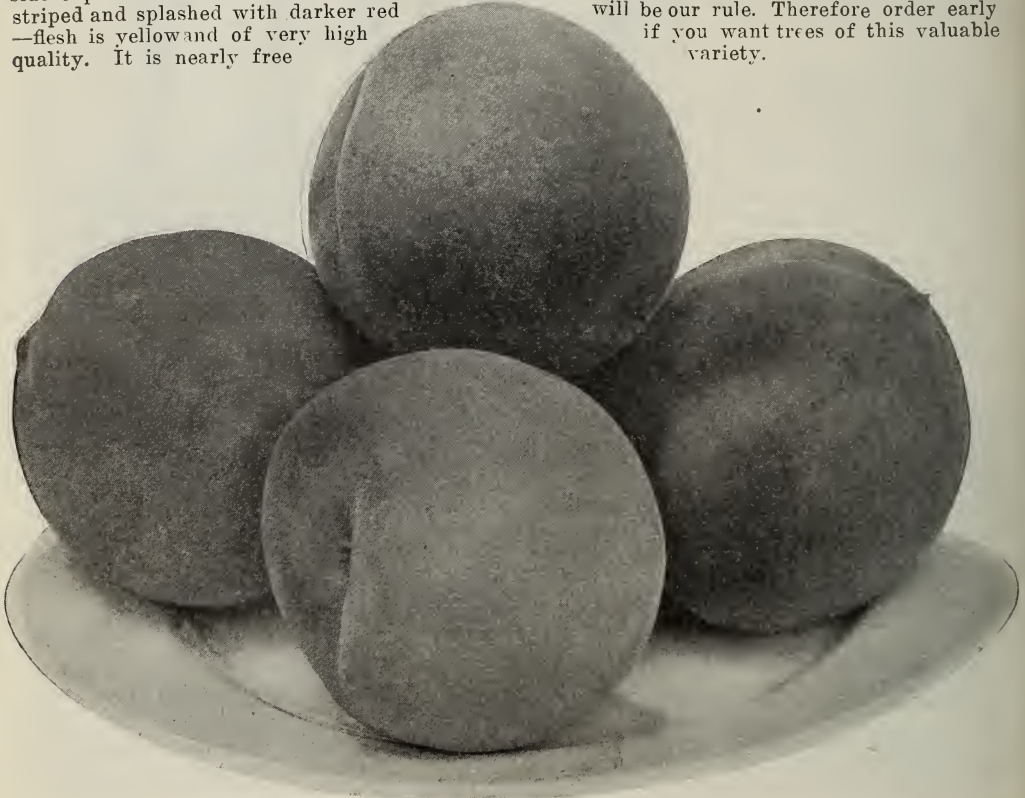
We found this peach in a lot of trees we received from Texas. Whether it is a new variety or some sort that is known in the southwest, we don't know, but we have fruited it for a number of years and the fruit has always sold at good prices. The fact that the Nectar is so extremely early, ripening as it does in this latitude about August 1st (or a few days in advance of Greensboro), that it is a beautiful yellow peach, the earliest yellow peach known—that it is extremely hardy in bud and has never failed to produce a crop even when other varieties adjoining were a total failure—that no peach in the entire list is of higher quality—all these combine to make Nectar one of the most valuable varieties, and one that will be largely planted when known.

The tree is a thrifty, healthy grower and very hardy in bud—the blossoms are large—Fruit is medium in size, and should be thinned to obtain the largest size—skin is yellow, with side exposed to sun covered with red, striped and splashed with darker red—flesh is yellow and of very high quality. It is nearly free

when ripe, as free as any of the early peaches. There is very little fuzz. The Nectar should not be compared, either in looks or quality, with such varieties as Triumph or Admiral Dewey which ripen a week or ten days later.

Another valuable point is its freedom from rot. We have kept the fruit in good condition for 10 days after picking, but it is so juicy that it should be picked when hard and let ripen in the basket. Even when comparatively green will color up beautifully. So far we have needed all the trees of this variety we grew for our own planting, but for fall of 1913 and spring of 1914, we shall have trees of this variety for our customers.

We don't expect to charge an extra price for these trees, but we want our customers who buy other nursery stock of us to have first opportunity to get trees of Nectar. Therefore, we shall only sell trees of this variety in assortment of other varieties, peach trees or other nursery stock and at prices charged for other peach trees, so far as our stock permits. First come first served will be our rule. Therefore order early if you want trees of this valuable variety.



The Nectar

New and Little Known Varieties of Peach Trees



A Good Force of Men Hoeing Peach Seedlings

Not in years have we grown so fine a lot of peach trees as we have this season—straight, smooth and clean. The roots are better than the tops—all dug with our tree digger drawn by 6 large horses. This takes out more roots (and in better shape) than can possibly be taken out with spades.

Many of the following varieties have not been fruited by us so we are unable personally to judge of their value. There is a great deal of pleasure in testing unknown varieties of fruit and oftentimes one finds some variety which does particularly well under their special conditions.



Tree Digger in Operation

Apex—We have not fruited this variety, but it is said to be a good-sized yellow Peach with mottled cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality; ripens about August first.

Berenice—Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season. It is most showy and an excellent shipper. Its good quality also commends it to the planter. Ripens two weeks after Elberta.

Banner—This variety, originated in Canada; is very hardy and said to bear large crops of very fine fruit farther north than any other variety; yellow with crimson blush. Fruit on young trees is medium in size, but as trees attain age, size of fruit is larger; ripens last of September. Not fruited by us.

Dr. Burton—This is one of the North China type of Peaches from Texas; very hardy in bud as are all of this type; skin creamy white, one-half covered with rich Crimson. A free-stone, ripening between Greensboro and Carman. Not fruited by us.

Early Wheeler—We have not fruited this variety, but it is said to be a large showy peach, six weeks earlier than Elberta. Color creamy white, overspread with a beautiful bright red.

Goldfinch (Early Elberta)—This is a seedling of Elberta with very much the same characteristics as Elberta, but ripens a week earlier. Not fruited by us.

Gov. Lanham—This is a very large yellow Peach, immediately following Elberta in ripening. With us it is superior to that variety in size, color and quality and its equal in hardness. It is indeed a beauty, but it is a cling.

Tiebout—This is a roundish, yellow, free-stone peach, ripening ten days or so after Elberta. It is a good bearer of peaches of fair quality.

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.

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.

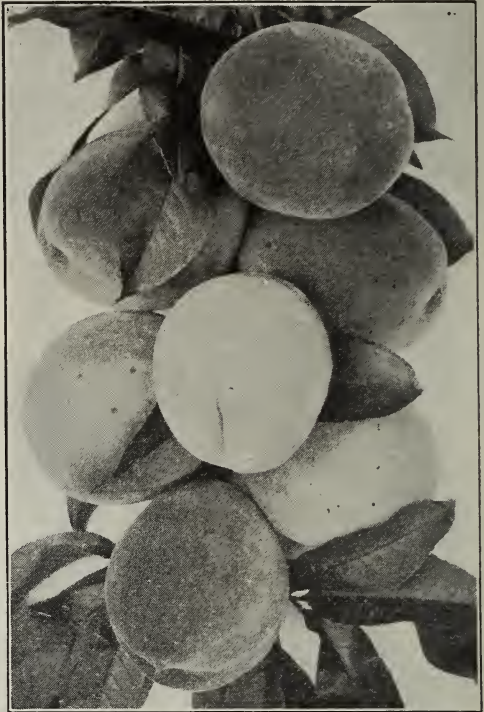
Triumph—An early yellow peach subject to rot in some seasons, otherwise a nice peach.

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.



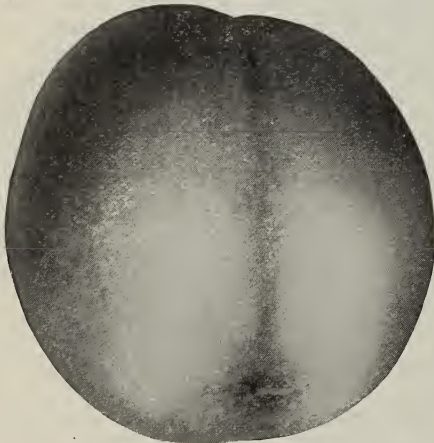
Mayflower Peach

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 hardness of its fruit buds. Is largely planted by commercial growers. September 1st to 5th.



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. We recommend it for commercial planting. One week before Mountain Rose.

PEACHES—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.



Crawford's Early

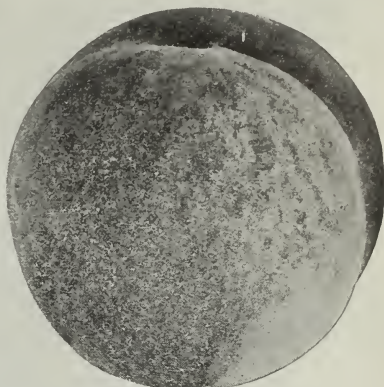
Belle of Georgia—A large white peach with beautiful red cheeks, one of our best hardy and reliable bearers. Tree a rapid grower and comes into bearing early. Sept. 10th.

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.

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

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.

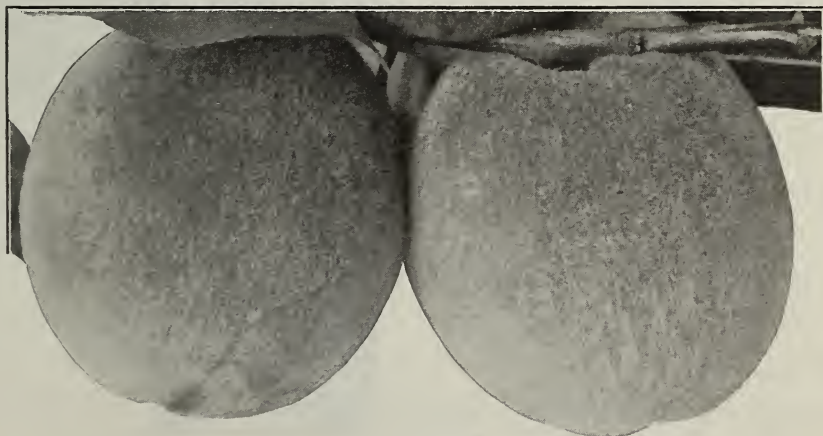


Elberta

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

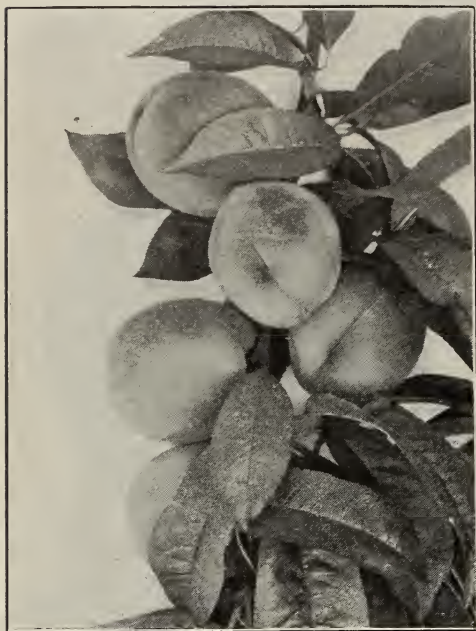
Niagara—This is a nice yellow peach of the Crawford type, but too shy a bearer to be profitable in this section.

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.



Belle of Georgia

PEACHES—Continued



Late Crawford's

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.

Globe—A variety of great size and beauty; all the fruit uniformly large and of the best flavor; yellow, shaded with red. Like all extra large peaches, it is a shy bearer and would not be profitable as a commercial variety. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

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.

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

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.

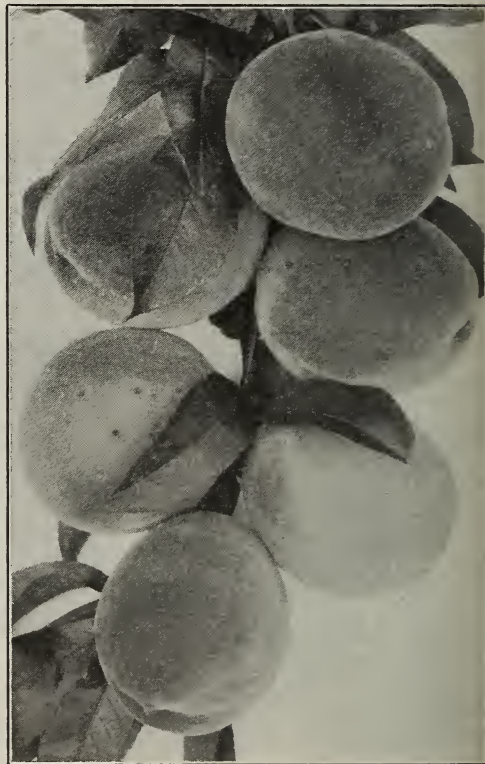
Smock—Medium to large, light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. Rather dry. Used for canning.

Mathew's Beauty—We omitted this variety from our catalogue last year as we did not consider it profitable, but some of our customers in other sections wish to plant it so we have grown a limited supply. It is a large yellow peach, ripening two weeks or so after Elberta. Shy and of poor color with us.

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.

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



Stevens Rareripe



Apples for Profit and 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. At these prices apples are prohibitive to the working man and his family, who are the greatest consumers of apples. When they are within his reach—at a price of \$3.00 to \$4.00 per barrel—it is not necessary that they be fancy. They must be reasonable in price. They can be grown with profit almost any where in our eastern states.

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 yrs. 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 \$2,000 in the bank.

It Will Pay You to Plant Our Apple Trees

One-year trees will stand the shock of transplanting better than older trees. They 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 top 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 them to plant.

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.

Fortunes Made in Apple Orchards Proven Daily by Reports of Large Apple Growers.

APPLES—Continued



The Boiken Apple

This Boiken apple tree was purchased with four others of the same kind of The Barnes Bros. Nursery Company in the spring of 1906. The picture was taken the last of October, 1912. After taking the picture the fruit was picked and from this tree four bushels and three pecks were taken. Every apple was easily picked by a short man standing on the ground. One other tree of the four had a larger amount of fruit and the four trees together yielded between fifteen and sixteen bushels. The tree yielding the most has stood

in the border of a grass plot for the past four years, being spaded around and mulched the first two years after it was set. For the last four years the land has been plowed on one side of it up to within about five feet and this year (1912) had early cabbage and late stone turnips taken off the ground. The trees are good growers and the wood withey, the limbs as you can see in the picture laying their ends on the ground, and only one small limb broken on the four trees and that for the reason of improper pruning.

Big Money is Made in Evaporated Fruit. The Demand for it is Enormous and is Increasing Daily. This One Demand Will Draw Heavily on Apple Raisers.

Apples—Summer, Autumn, Winter



Paradise Stock Dwarf Apple

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.

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 hardness.

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

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

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

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

Starr—This apple is much grown and is a very profitable market variety in Central New Jersey. Very large; pale green, sometimes with blush on sunny side; very good in quality. Tree a good grower. Comes to fruiting young and produces abundant crops annually. Ripens in August.

Autumn Apples

Gravenstein—Large, striped red. A popular variety.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

APPLES—Continued

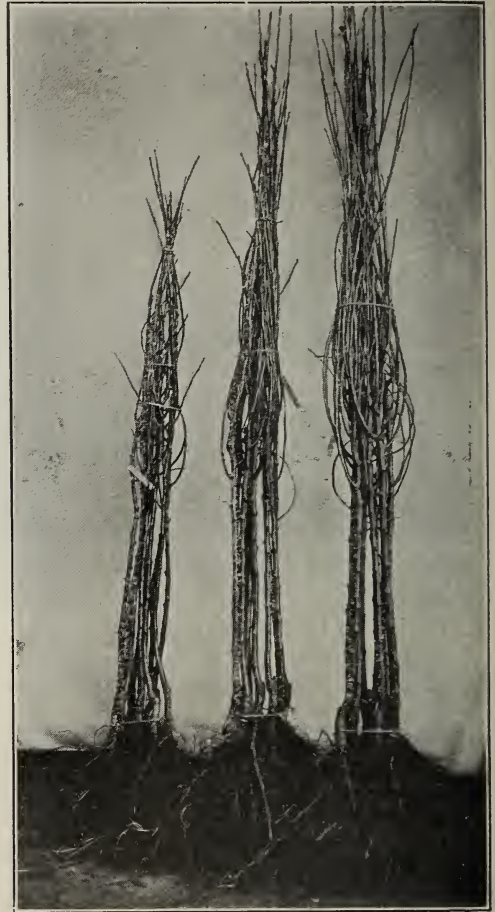
Pride of Hudson (Barringer)—This apple originated in Germantown, N. Y., fifty years ago and is worthy of a place in the commercial orchard. Tree very thrifty, productive and long-lived. Fruit is large, showy, unusually attractive and of splendid quality. It is a light red, striped with dark red. This variety has been largely shipped abroad and always sold at top prices.

Chenango Strawberry—Fruit beautiful in appearance, yellowish white, striped with red and of excellent dessert quality. Tree is an early and abundant bearer. Ripens in September.

Walter Pease—Fruit large, pale green, striped and nearly covered with red; of excellent dessert quality. Tree is a good grower and comes into bearing moderately young. Season October to December.



The above is an illustration of four grades of our one-year apple trees; the bundle on the right is our 5-6 ft. grade, the next 4-5 ft., the third, 3-4 ft. and the small one on the left is our 2-3 ft. Notice particularly the enormous mass of roots the tree possesses in proportion to the tops. This is the secret of the success of the one-year apple trees.



The above illustration shows three grades of two-year apple trees. The bunch on the right illustrates the $1\frac{1}{8}$, 5 to 7 ft. and up grade, the next $\frac{9}{16}$, 5 to 6 ft., the bunch on the left represents the $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$, 4 to 5 ft. grade. We wish to call your attention to the magnificent root system our soil produces on trees. "This is what makes our trees so hardy, vigorous and fruitful."

APPLES—Continued



Baldwin

Winter Apples

Baldwin—Too well known and popular to need description.

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

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

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

Bismarck—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.

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



Gravenstein

Winesap

Early Harvest

Sweet Bough

Yellow Transparent



APPLES—Continued

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—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. December to May.

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

Opalescent—Color light, shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish. It 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.

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

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

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 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.

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 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.

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.

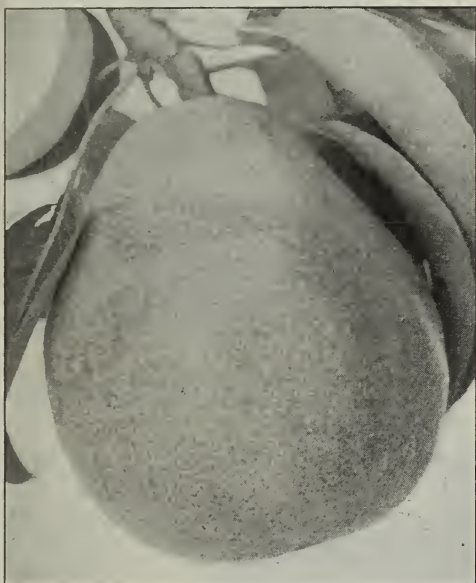
Hyslop—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular. October.



Jonathan Apple

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.



Bartlett

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. Early August.

Kieffer—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. October to December.

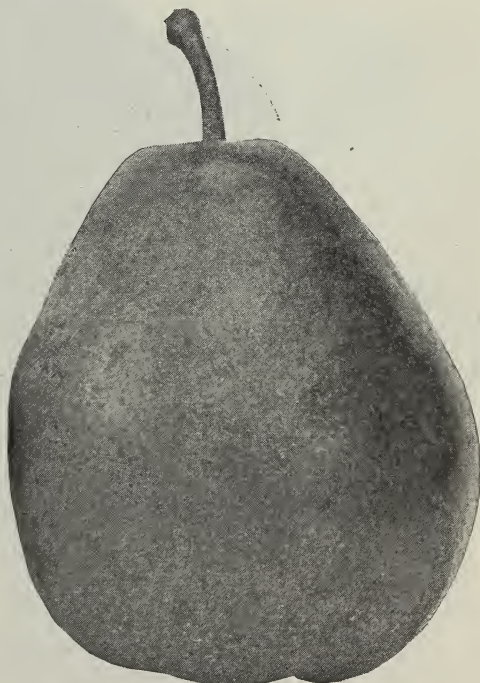
Worden-Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel, only larger. Fully equal to it in quality, and more juicy, equally luscious and with the same rich and inviting aroma, while in size, color and form it is decidedly superior. Color golden yellow with bright red side. Skin smooth and waxy with russet dots. Season October to December.

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.

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



Kieffer

Wherever we find a fruit farm that is well managed and cared for by up-to-date methods, there we find a happy and contented family and a farm which is not for sale.



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.



Seckel 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

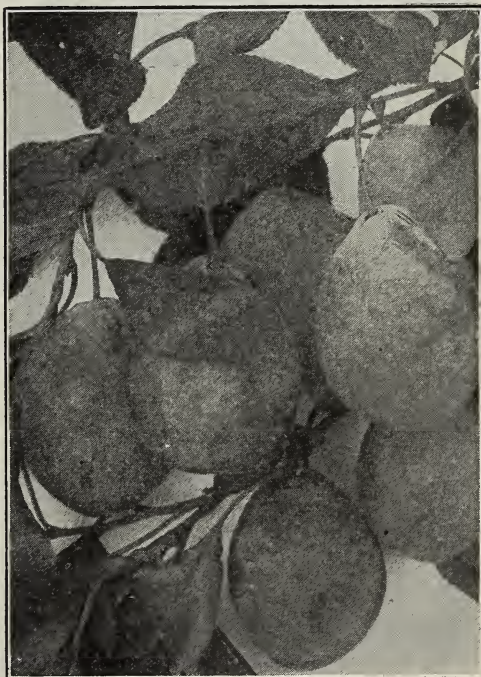
We regard the varieties listed the cream of the Japanese varieties. In many respects these species resemble peach trees as they are rapid growers, come into bearing at two or three years of age and produce so heavily that they are usually short lived.

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

Burbank—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens seven to ten days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequaled 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 vermilion-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.

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.

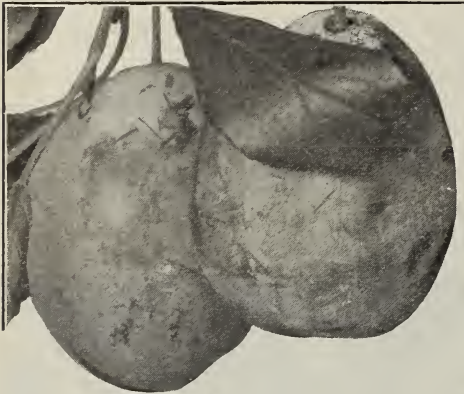
Lombard—Violet-red, of medium to large, oval, green, inclined to yellow when ripe, rich, juicy, excellent in quality.



German Prune

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

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



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.

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.

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

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



Bradshaw

There is no tree fruit more profitable, for the person willing to give the necessary care, than the European Plum. They bear as early as peach trees and are far more hardy. There are very few to be had in the markets except those from the far west.

Cherries



Montmorency

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.

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.



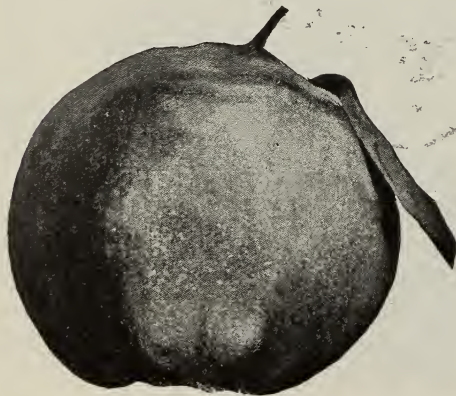
An Early Richmond Cherry Orchard in Bloom



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 janning 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.

Quinces do best in deep, cool soil, though in dryish places they will do fairly well if mulched. To have the roots cool is a great step towards success. If by themselves in rows they can be planted about twelve feet apart. There need be no fear of overfeeding the quince. They like lots of rich food. Kitchen washings and materials like this they delight to get, and when well fed in this way and rich food is spread about the surface of the ground the borer is not at all troublesome to them. When the quince is suited in this way, and grows as it should do, it begins to bear in three years, and afterwards it never fails of a crop, and seventy-five to one hundred quinces can be had from full-grown trees. A quince orchard should be cultivated very shallow and the ground never plowed so far as the roots of the trees extend, where it is possible to keep the ground free from weeds with the shallow tooth cultivator. Since dwarf pear trees are on quince roots, a dwarf pear orchard should be treated the same as a quince orchard as regards cultivation.



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.

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.

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.

For a steady annual bearer, no fruit tree exceeds the Quince. It never suffers from late frosts. As it blooms so late there is no danger from that source. You can figure on an annual income of \$300 to \$500 per acre for a Quince orchard, 6-7 years old—and well cared for.



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 harness 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.

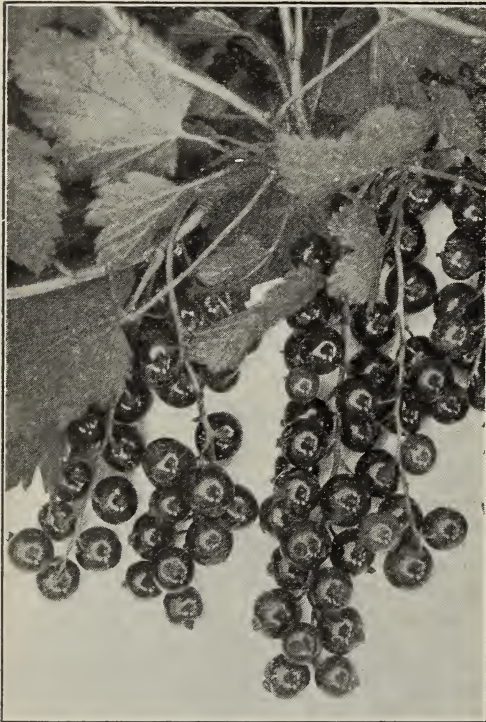
The quality of our Stock is guaranteed and the price will be accordingly no higher than what you should pay for true-sure-growing stock.



Currants

CURRENTS properly dug and shipped 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.

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.



Fay's Prolific

Fay's Prolific—The most popular of all the older varieties of currants. It is early, large, of good color and very productive. It succeeds better on lighter soils than other varieties.



Wilder

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.

Perfection—A fine new currant of superior merit. Berry very large, larger than Fay's; clusters averaging longer, color a beautiful bright red, flavor of 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.

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.



Industry

Gooseberries

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

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 productivity, 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.

Brandywine (Perfect)—Season medium to late. One of the heaviest fruiters 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.

Chipman—This is a perfect flowering, mid-season variety that is one of the leading varieties planted for market purposes in the great strawberry growing districts of Delaware.

Berries are large in size, bright red in color and regular in shape. Plants large in size. The foliage is healthy and vigorous.

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.



Abington

Clyde (Perfect)—One of the best of the early, large-fruited varieties, yielding abundantly, and is very profitable. The berries are bright in color, hold up well (being moderately firm, and owing to their quality, good size, earliness and fresh color, sell quickly and bring in good returns.

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.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued



Strawberry
Prolific

Prolific—This enormously productive variety was produced by The New York Experiment and named Prolific on account of its heavy yield. It was distributed among fruit growers as a valuable variety (which it is). On account of its not having been advertised or boomed, it is little known, compared with some less valuable varieties.

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.

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.

Marshall (Perfect)—The plant is large and strong. The fruit is handsome and attractive, very large. Of perfect form, dark crimson when ripe, but covers all over a light crimson before ripe.

New York (Perfect)—This variety is fast becoming a favorite. It is a cross of Bubach and Jessie. Mr. Kellogg says: "New York is a fancy berry for fancy trade. Very large, bright red, strong foliage, and heavy fruiter."

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.

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 reason.

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



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—Continued

St. Regis—This variety, we consider, is one of the most valuable red raspberries that has ever been introduced and it is our prediction that a few years more will see it as extensively grown as any of the old standard varieties. And there is no reason why it shouldn't



St. Regis

be for it has all of the good qualities of any of the old sorts and a great many that none of them possess. Here are a few of the reasons why we can so strongly recommend the **St. Regis**: The fruit is of good size, a beautiful brilliant crimson color, of delicious flavor, and so firm that it will carry to distant markets in excellent condition. It is among the first red raspberries to ripen in the spring, coming at the close of the strawberry season. The first crop to ripen is the main crop and is a bumper. Not excelled by any of the other varieties and equalled by few. But, like other varieties, they do not stop bearing as soon as this first crop is produced. Instead they keep right on bearing, in small quantities, of course, all summer and autumn. By the last of Au-

gust the new growth of wood, which has been produced during the summer, is ready to bear fruit and continues to bear in increasing quantities until the severe frosts stop them. Another unusual quality of the **St. Regis** is that they will produce fruit the first season planted. Not in large quantities, of course, but enough to keep the table well supplied and at a time when other raspberries have been gone for weeks. It has never been our custom to urge our customers to try new and expensive varieties, but we have become so thoroughly convinced of the merits of this berry that we can honestly advise you to buy the **St. Regis** whether you want only a few dozen for the garden or several thousand for commercial purposes. Our supply of plants is not large, so you should send in your order early and not run the risk of going another season without getting a start of this grand new berry.

In its home in New Jersey it has superseded all other varieties, as many as three carloads having been shipped from this station in one day. They commenced to ripen there June 20 and continue till October 20th.

The King—Mr. Charles E. Chapman, of Connecticut, the raspberry specialist, says the **King Raspberry** is the earliest, the brightest in color, the firmest, the most productive and the hardiest red raspberry in cultivation. It ripens here in Connecticut before strawberries are gone and the fruiting season continues for a month. Mr. Chapman says he is familiar with every variety of raspberry in cultivation, red and black, grown commercially in the United States, and has discarded all except **King** in red and **Plum Farmer** in black. He says **King** will turn more money per acre than any other variety of raspberry in cultivation. He has had an acre of **King** bring an income of \$500.00 per acre.

Send in your orders now for small fruits. Our stock is healthy, clean, and will grow quickly after transplanting. Our plants will give you perfect satisfaction.



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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{3}{4}$ 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 unequaled 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.

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 pre-

pared 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 Perperea—Purple foliage.

Barberry Thunbergii—Beautiful foliage and berries in autumn.



DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

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.

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.

Plum (Prunus Pissardii)—Purple foliage.

Peonia—Tree. Low shrub with flowers of gorgeous colors.

Rhododendrons—Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs.

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

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

Spiraea, Prunifolia—Double white flowers in bunches.

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

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

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

Spiraea, Van Houtte—Finest of the Spiraeas. White 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.

Birchwort, 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.

Standard 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.

- 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 Tuptitz (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.
- 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.

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 private 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.

WE HAVE PEACH ORCHARDS

Containing Many Thousands of Trees, and Nearly Everyone
a Perfect, Well Balanced, Healthy Tree

You Cannot Buy Better Trees Than Those Propagated Under Our Direction



THE CELEBRATED FRANCES PEACH

Buy Direct From Us and You Will Save All Worry and Disappointment
When the Trees Commence Bearing

It is for Your Interest to Buy Trees That Can be Depended Upon

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., Yalesville, Conn.

Our long experience in growing trees and fruit is a guarantee
that we can supply the stock that will produce the most profit to our customers