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1915

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THE Barnes Bros Nursery Co.

YALESVILLE, CONN.





Foreword



WE want to thank every one who so kindly entrusted their orders to us last year. Our sales were much larger in amount than any previous year, which of course, was pleasing to us and we should judge from the number of orders now on our books that the amount of our sales next year would exceed those of last. We have for sale one of the best blocks of Cherry, Plum and Pear trees in the country. Our Apple trees are also very fine and we have a large supply of Baldwin, McIntosh, Spy, etc., propagated directly from bearing trees.

Nearly all the standard varieties of Peach trees we offer are grown from buds taken from bearing trees within the past two seasons, so that we are quite confident they are true to label.

Read This Carefully

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

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

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

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

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

PARCELS POST. We are now able to ship by Parcels Post to any point in the United States, packages weighing not exceeding twenty pounds nor seventy-two inches in combined girth and height, therefore we can send trees not larger than from two to three feet for 2½ cents each extra; blackberries, raspberries, currants, roses, etc., at 2 cents each extra; strawberry plants, 35 cents per 100.

No package can be sent for less than five cents, and cash or stamps for postage must be sent in advance, otherwise stock will be sent by freight or express.

DURING 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.

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

The **BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1889 — INCORPORATED 1904

YALESVILLE, CONN.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Company
Yalesville, Conn.



Residence of J. Norris Barnes, Yalesville, Conn.



Residence of John R. Barnes, Yalesville, Conn.



How to Grow Peaches

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. We are particularly fortunate in being so situated that we can readily obtain buds from the best strains of bearing trees, which we do frequently to keep our stock pure and free from disease.

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 by 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 good fertilizer.

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 transplanted.



Nectar

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

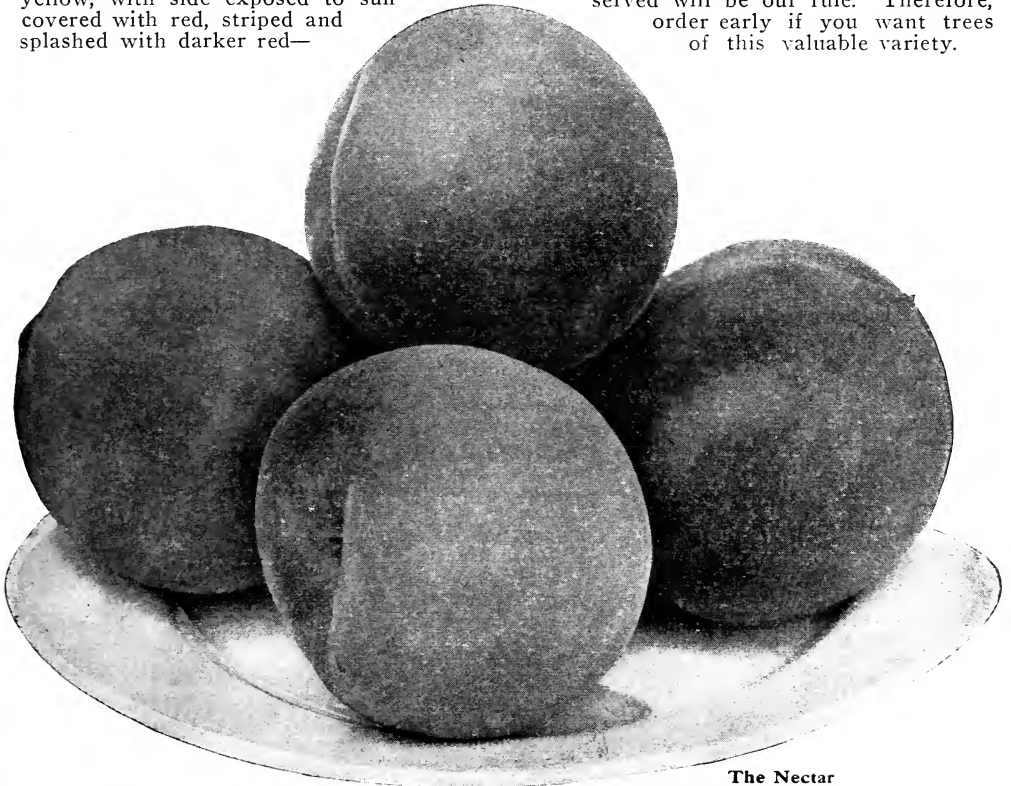
We found this peach in a lot of trees we received from Texas. Whether it is a new variety or some sort that is known in the southwest, we don't know, but we have fruited it for a number of years and the fruit has always sold at good prices. The fact that the Nectar is so extremely early, ripening as 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.

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

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.

✓ **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 10th.

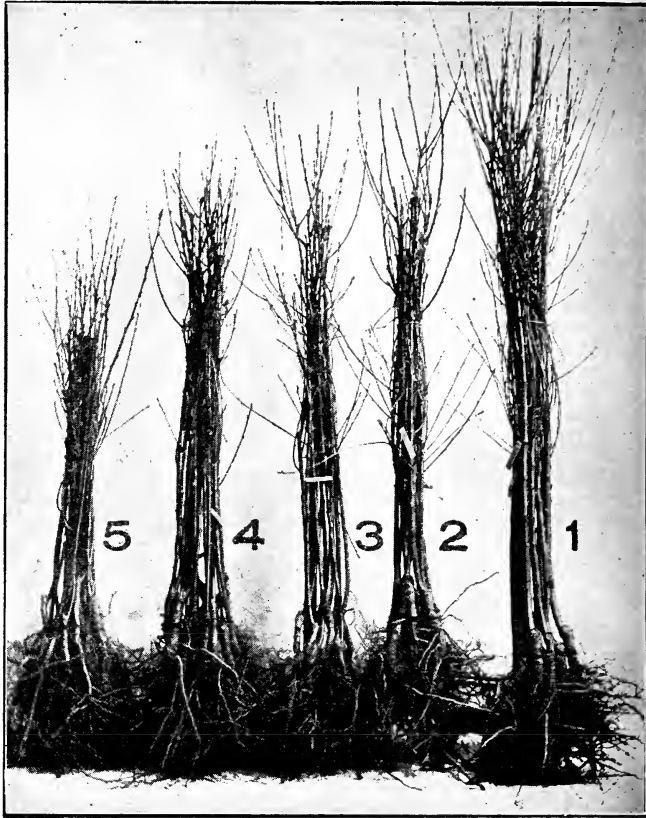
✓ **Berenice**—Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow peach of its season. It is most showy and an excellent shipper. Its good quality also commends it to the planter. Ripens two weeks after Elberta. Not fruited by us.

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.

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. Not fruited by us. Said to be identical with Red Bird. Medium to large in size.

✓ **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.



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, caliper just under 7-16th inch, tied in bunch of 25. Fig. 3, our 3 to 4 ft. regular grade, caliper 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.

✓ **Gov. Lanham**—This is a very large yellow peach, immediately following Elberta in ripening. With us it is superior to the variety in size, color and quality and it 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.

Mayflower—This is the earliest peach to ripen and among the earliest to bear. Color red all over. Medium in size. It sets so much fruit that it should be thinned.



GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES

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

Greensboro—

A hardy, 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.

"It's large size, attractive appearance and reliability in bearing combine to make it one of the best of its season."
—Ohio St. Bulletin 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.

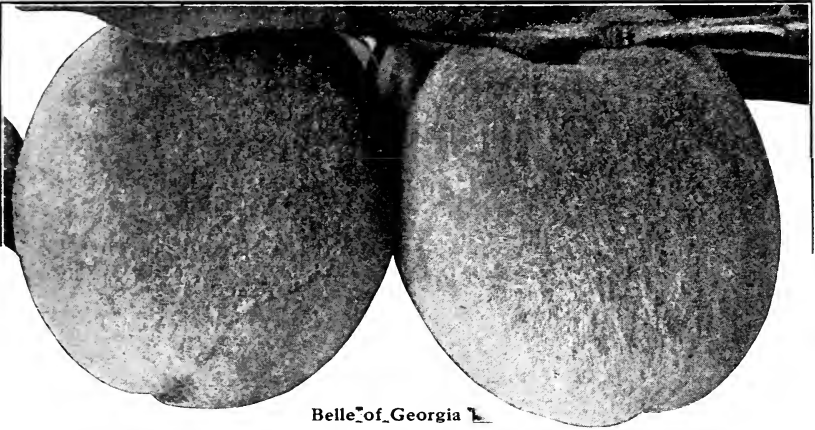
"An excellent medium early variety for home and market, stands shipping well, even long distances."—Ohio Ex. Station.

✓ **Carman**—Medium to large in size; white with beautiful red cheek, one of the most hardy and reliable bearers. We recommend it for commercial planting. One week before Mountain Rose.

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

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

✓ **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,



Belle of Georgia

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.

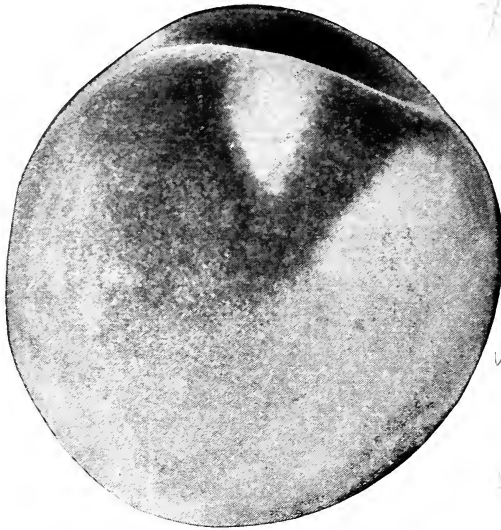
✓ **Champion**—Fruit large, flavor delicious, rich, sweet, juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheeks. The peculiarity of this handsome peach is the hardness of its fruit buds. Is largely planted by commercial growers. September 1st to 5th.

✓ **Crawford's Early**—It is a magnificent, yellow fleshed fruit, of large size and highly colored. Not being planted by commercial growers as much as formerly. Tree a moderate grower and extremely productive. September 5th.

✓ **Belle of Georgia**—A large white peach with beautiful red cheeks, one of our best hardy and reliable bearers, and is planted largely by every commercial grower in New England. Tree a rapid grower and comes into bearing early. September 10th.



PEACHES—continued



Elberta

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—This is the most profitable, and best selling peach of the whole list; from 30 to 50 per cent. of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. There appears to be no limit to the demand for the fruit. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others.

An exceedingly large, light colored yellow peach with red cheek, flesh yellow. A perfect freestone. September 10th to 15th.

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.

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

Late Stump—A later ripening strain of Stump that appeared in our bearing orchard and considered by commercial growers one of the most profitable of peaches, ripening immediately after Elberta. The time of ripening and heavy bearing qualities combine to make it very desirable.

Crawford's Late—A standard sort, of large size, considered by some the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach, unequaled 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.

"Of all varieties advertised to follow Elberta in the market, Frances is the best peach grown on the Station grounds. Its fruits are practically as large as Elberta and even more handsome. It extends the Elberta season a few days or a week. On our grounds it appears to be quite as good for market purposes as Elberta."—New York Agricultural Exp. Station.

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.

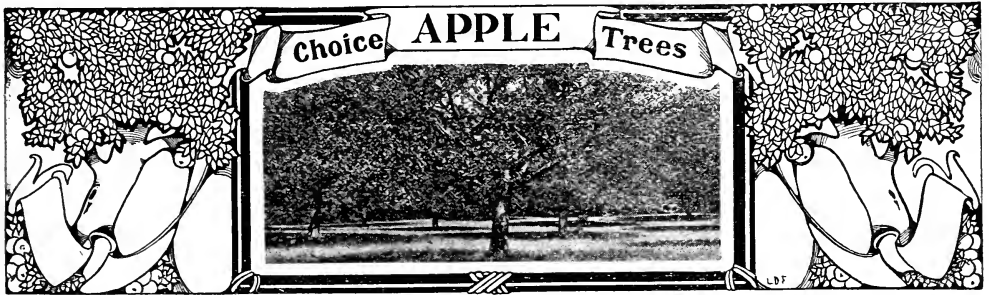
Iron Mountain—Size large, shape oblong or egg shape, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. Hardy in bud and a reliable bearer. September 20th to October 10th.

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

Mathew's Beauty—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. It was certainly best in quality of any peach we have ever seen of its season. September 25th to 30th.

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



The General Outlook for Apple Growing

Twenty-five years ago when Mr. Hale, ourselves, and a few others began to plant peach trees by the thousand, there were many that said, "You will overdo the business." "If those trees all bear, you never can sell the fruit at a reasonable price." etc. These people did not foresee that the local markets would become larger consumers as years went by, or that we would be able to reach other than local markets. It is a fact that now our local markets consume many times the amount of fruit they did 25 years ago and we know no reason why consumption of fruit should not increase in even greater ratio in years to come as cost of meats and grain increase in price, as it will.

Years ago the local markets were the only ones considered by the northeastern growers, but in 1913 peaches from this locality were shipped successfully as far as Montreal, Canada, Tampa, Fla., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Portland, Me. In the future, we expect apples will be exported to South America, the Tropics, Europe and the Orient. These countries will be enormous consumers as soon as our production is sufficient to develop the markets.

Another point must be taken into consideration, that there has been and will continue to be large numbers of trees become non-productive. The United States Census shows that for the ten years ending 1910 there was a decrease in the number of apple trees in every state from Canada to the Mason and Dixon Line and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, except Connecticut and Wisconsin. The combined loss was over 15,000,000 trees. This is considerably more than the total number of trees reported for Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington combined. In short, there is an enormous loss of trees each year, from various causes, that is not taken into consideration by many people.

Profits in Apple Growing

At the expiration of a ten-year experiment with a ten-acre apple orchard in full bearing, the New York Experiment Station reports the average cost of a barrel of apples, not including package, to be 93 cents. This price included all cost of production, such as interest on investment, taxes, superintendence, etc.

Another experiment conducted in the State of New York by the United States Department of Agriculture for two years with a fifteen-acre apple orchard in full bearing, showed the average cost of growing a barrel of apples as 80 cents exclusive of package. Every item of cost was charged in these experiments and the fruit could have been sold for from 80 to 90 cents per barrel without loss.

The fruit was sold during the ten years at an average of \$2.24 per barrel, exclusive of package, or at an advance of \$1.31 above cost of production, in other words, a net profit of 140%. There are very few legitimate business enterprises that will show such a rate of profit as 140%, one-tenth of this would be considered a splendid showing. Fifteen years after planting, an apple tree should produce four barrels per year, we have had them do better than this, but wish to be conservative; with thirty-five trees per acre, the yield would average one hundred forty barrels at \$1.31, showing net profit to be \$283.40 per year. There are few farmers who could not care for a ten-acre apple orchard without neglecting other business, and the \$2,800.00 net profit per year would come in mighty handy sometime.

ONE-YEAR 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 at it should be for you have an abundance of the best roots, while the top may be started high or low as desired.



APPLES—continued

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.

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent—One of the earliest in season to ripen, medium in size, pale yellow flesh, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree bears very young and is productive; suitable for home use or local market.

Red Astrachan—Large crimson, rather acid, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer. Largely planted for market purposes.

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

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, yellow striped with red, subacid. Tree hardy, a young and abundant bearer. This variety is profitable to plant as a filler between such varieties as Baldwin or Spy.

Porter—Large, yellow, and of delicious flavor.

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.

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

AUTUMN APPLES

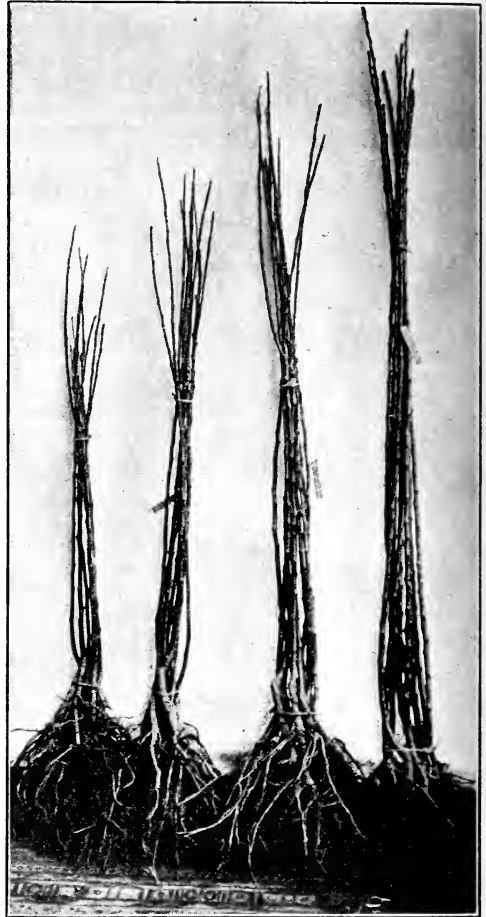
Gravenstein—Large in size, striped with red. One of the best in quality of any of the summer apples and is considered in New England a valuable market variety, particularly about Boston.

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

Alexander—Large, red striped with crimson, poor quality. Tree hardy and productive.

Wolf River—There is a big demand at lunch rooms for a large red apple for baking purposes and this is valuable to supply this demand. It is a seedling of Alexander, large in size and much the same in appearance and quality as that variety. Tree is very hardy and productive.

Hurlbut—Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with brownish red stripes; flesh juicy,



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.

crisp with a spicy flavor; October; tree a strong grower.

McIntosh Red—This is one of the best in quality of any of the fall varieties and is particularly suitable for dessert purposes. It requires more care and skill to grow it successfully than many other varieties, but those who succeed with it were always amply rewarded with a ready market at good prices. Skin dark waxey red, flesh white, crisp and with a spicy flavor.

APPLES—continued



Baldwin Winesap King Duchess Winter Banana
 Yellow Transparent Wealthy

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—Medium size, skin light red covered with dark red stripes, flesh of good quality. Tree a good grower when young but after it commences to fruit it grows slowly and may be planted in orchard much closer than many varieties. It is particularly valuable to use as a filler.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—This is without doubt the most largely planted and averages more profitable than any winter apple for the latitude of New England and we can with safety recommend that this be largely planted.

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

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; skin striped and almost covered with red. Although this variety is not considered by many worthy of planting on account of its poor quality, it is really one of the most profitable winter apples, because it comes to fruiting quickly, is almost an annual bearer of handsome fruit that keeps well in common storage and will bear a greater amount of rough handling than most varieties.

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.

Fallowater—Very large, handsome, yellow

with red cheek, mild, subacid. Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer.

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

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

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

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.

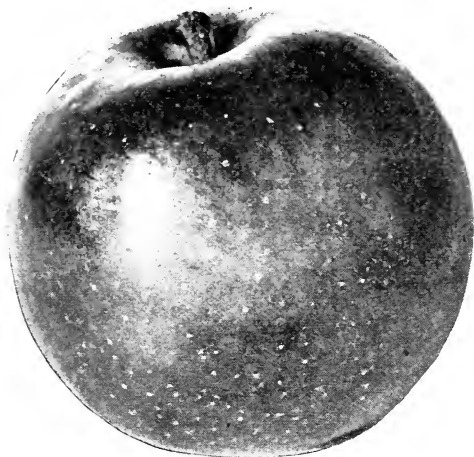
Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. October to January.

King—A fine apple, of largest size and best quality; red, showy. October to January. There is a good demand for this variety during October and November, as it is ripe and suitable for market earlier than Baldwin.

Lowry—A dark red winter apple, grown largely in Virginia. It is a good keeper and of splendid quality.

Northern Spy—Large, striped with red, flesh crisp, juicy and high flavored. There is a ready sale for this variety and it usually calls for a higher price than most varieties. Tree is vigorous and hardy; very desirable stock for top working other varieties upon. Every orchard should have some trees of this variety.

APPLES—continued



Hubbardston Nonsuch

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

Opalescent—This is one of the most beautiful apples grown and we know of no variety better fitted to compete with the showy fruit from the Northwest than this variety. The New York Experiment Station says—"It is large, shapely, nearly or quite covered with brilliant red on a yellow background, a veritable feast to the eye. In quality, too, it is excellent." Its season is November to January. The tree is a splendid grower, hardy, comes into bearing early and bears almost every year. This variety will be largely planted as soon as it becomes known.

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

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

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. In New York and New England this variety is only exceeded in importance by the Baldwin.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow striped and mottled with bright red, which in highly colored specimens deepens to almost solid red striped with carmine. It is a good keeper and may be kept in storage till May or later. Tree a moderate grower but comes into bearing very young; heavy almost annual crops. It needs thorough spraying, as it is somewhat subject to scab. It is at its best in Central New Jersey and south to Virginia.

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

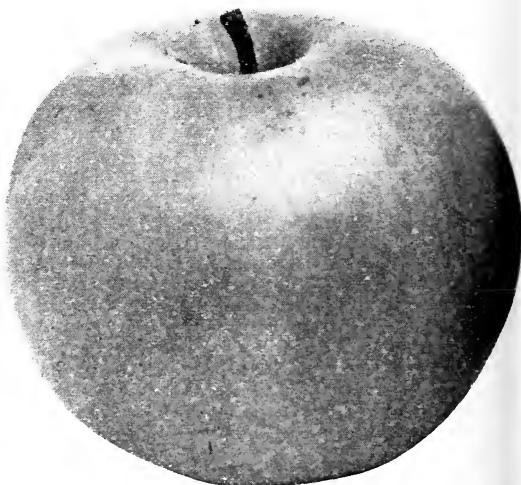
Stark—The fruit is large, greenish yellow, nearly covered with red, flesh is yellow, crisp, and of good quality, its commercial season is from January to June. The tree is one of the strongest growers we have, and would be desirable for working weaker growing varieties upon. It comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper.

Smith's Cider—Medium to large, yellow or greenish, mottled and shaded with pinkish red striped with carmine; very good quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing young, and usually very productive.

Stayman Winesap—This is a late winter apple and one of the best for the Middle Atlantic States and is being planted to some extent and has fruited satisfactorily in New England. Tree comes into bearing very young and is a reliable annual cropper, often producing two or three barrels per tree at 8 to 10 years. Fruit is the largest of any of the Winesap family, though color is not so brilliant, but is handsomely striped and splashed with dark crimson. Flesh is tinged with yellow and of a quality that appeals to everyone.

Smokehouse—This is a fine large dessert apple, greenish yellow, mottled with red. Tree a good grower and reliable cropper. October to February.

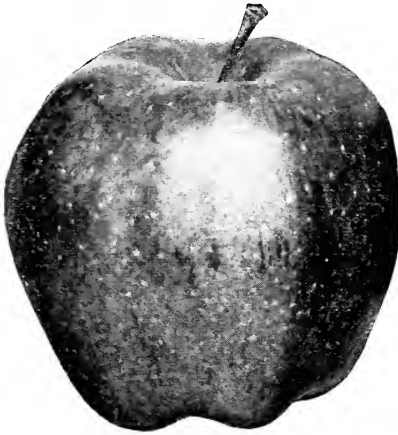
Talman Sweet—A medium size, yellow sweet apple, in season from Noember to February; tree very hardy and heavy bearer.



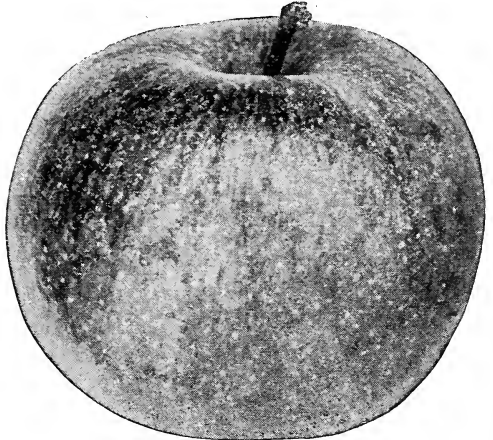
Rhode Island Greening



APPLES—continued



Stark



Stayman Winesap

✓ **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 filler for orchards as it bears very young.

✓ **Winesap**—This variety is of medium size, uniform in shape, flesh is tinged with yellow, crisp, very juicy, and of very good quality, its season is from January to April. Tree is vigorous, comes into bearing early and is a remarkably regular cropper. It is at its best in the Piedmont region of Virginia.

✓ **Winter Banana**—This magnificent dessert apple on account of its fine quality and beautiful coloring commands a ready sale at a better price than most varieties. The fruit is large, pale yellow, with a beautiful pink blush. The name suggests the flavor. The fruit must be handled carefully, as the yellow, waxy skin quickly shows bruises. This is in season from December to March. The tree is a fair grower and comes into

bearing early, often trees bear in the nursery rows two or three years from bud.

✓ **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 tree.

Crab Apples

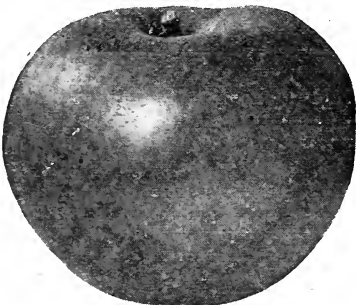
✓ **Transcendent**—Medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly ribbed, golden yellow with red cheek, with thin white bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant. Early fall. Best of its class.

✓ **Hyslop**—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, subacid; productive, hardy and popular. October.

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.



Roxbury Russet



STANDARD AND DWARF

More Attention Might Profitably Be Given to Growing Pears

The demand now for the finer varieties greatly exceeds the supply and first-class pears often bring \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel in the large markets. There is also a large demand from Europe when there is a surplus in our markets, which is seldom.

It should be borne in mind that the territory where the finer varieties of pears can be grown profitably commercially is limited to portions of the northeastern section of the United States and the Pacific Coast. In the Middle and Southern States only the Oriental varieties can be grown with success.

Pears are so delicious they certainly should have a place in the home orchard.

DWARF PEAR TREES

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

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

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

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

Clapp's Favorite. Standard and Dwarf—A superb, large, yellow pear, richly blushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and de-

lightful. The first market pear of value to ripen, and growers report that, on account of its earliness, it often makes them more money than any other. A good, profitable orchard variety. August.

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

Flemish Beauty. Standard only—A large beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Flesh is tender, juicy and highly flavored. Season September and October.



Dwarf Pear Tree

PEARS—continued

✓ **Kieffer.** Standard—This is a very profitable commercial pear when properly grown and handled. It can be grown very cheaply and undoubtedly is the pear for the masses. Tree very vigorous and bears often the second year after planting. Needs about 10% of some other variety to ensure proper pollenization. The fruit is large, skin yellow, sometimes with a red cheek, flesh is brittle, juicy, with a marked quince aroma. It is especially desirable as a canning pear. The fruit often needs thinning, for if allowed to over-bear, the quality and color may be poor. It should be picked when mature, but before fully ripe. If allowed to ripen upon the tree, the flesh about the core becomes gritty and coarse. About the time the leaves begin to fall, gather the pears carefully and ripen in a cool dark cellar or other place of even temperature. Hundreds of car loads of this variety are exported to Europe every year and return profitable prices to the grower.



Kieffer

✓ **Koonce.** Standard only—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.

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

✓ **Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Standard and Dwarf—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.

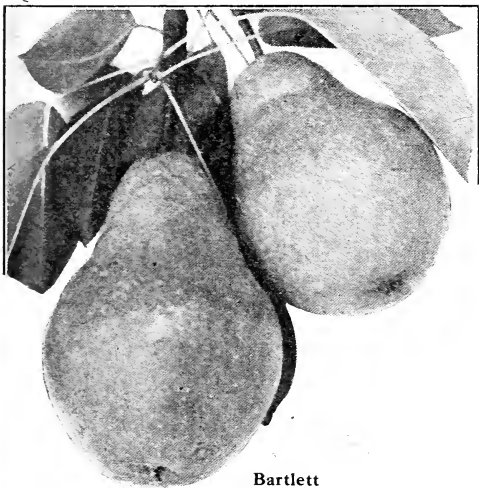
✓ **Seckel.** Standard and Dwarf—Small, rich, yellowish; one of the best and highest flavored pears known. Very productive. September and October.

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

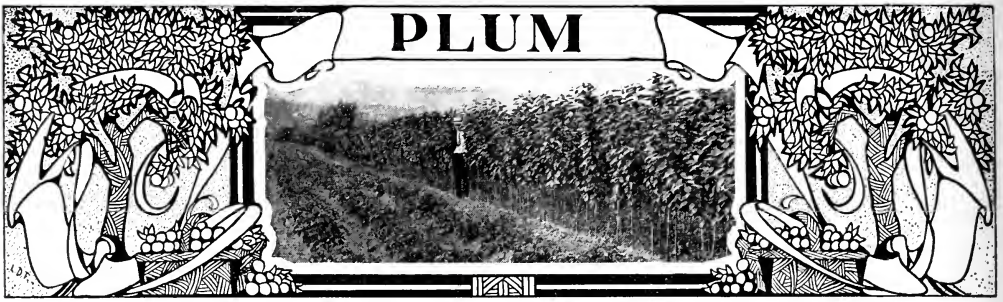
✓ **Vermont Beauty.** Standard and Dwarf—This beautiful and valuable pear is of full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine-red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy. Ripens with and after Seckel.

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

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



Bartlett



JAPAN PLUMS

Trees of the Japanese varieties of plum grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine that it is possible to produce these delicious plums as abundantly and cheaply as apples. They are much less liable to the black-knot than the European varieties, and are never seriously injured by the curculio. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in favor of their marketing. Like the peach, the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting some trees each year so as to keep up the supply.

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, unequalled in productiveness, bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality, cherry red, with lilac bloom. August.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, 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. Midseason to late.

European Plums

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

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

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

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

Grand Duke—A valuable addition to late plums; free from rot, ripening latter part of September.

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

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

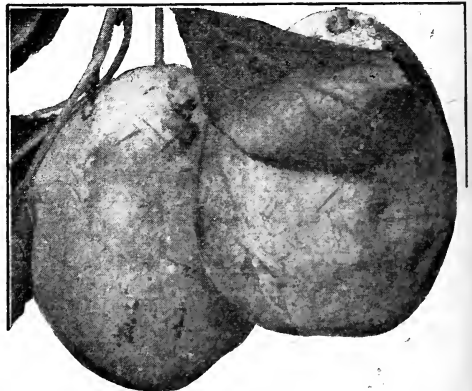
Monarch—Very large, brilliant; bluish purple; flesh pale golden green; juicy, abundant bearer and begins fruiting young. Free from rot; excellent for market. September.

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

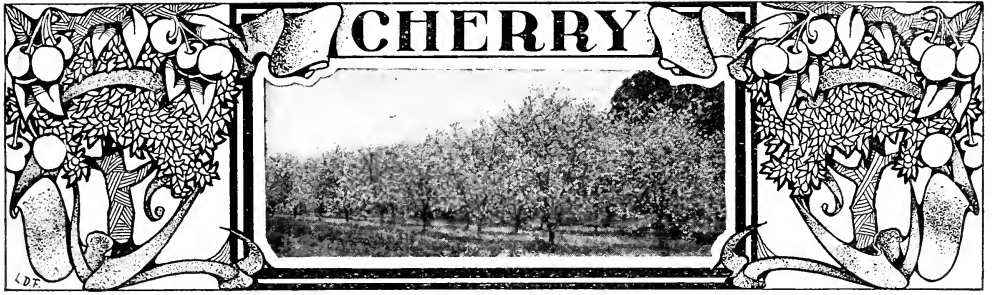
Pond's Seedling—A magnificent English plum; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. September.

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

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



Bradshaw



CHERRIES are in great demand in all the cities of the east and their culture commercially is a profitable venture. An ample supply of both the sweet and sour varieties in one's fruit garden is greatly to be desired.

SWEET CHERRIES

✓ **The Napoleon** is the best of the light colored cherries, although Governor Wood is earlier and desirable for home use on that account.

✓ **Black Tartarian**—Tree upright, dense grower, a regular bearer of immense crops. Fruit large, purplish black and heart-shaped; tender and juicy; flavor mild and pleasant. Last of June and beginning of July.

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

✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau**—Probably the best light colored, commercial variety. Fruit very large, heart shaped; skin whitish yellow, changing when fully ripe to a rich yellow with a brilliant red cheek, sometimes covering nearly the entire cherry. Flesh very firm, sweet and meaty. July 1st.

✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau**—The New York Experiment Station says: "The characters which entitle it to first place as a money maker are: Largeness, since it is unsurpassed in size by any other black cherry in this region; its round, plump form and glossy black color which tempt the eye; crisp, firm, juicy flesh and sweet, rich flavor delicious to the taste; dark ruby red color under the skin which makes it as pleasing inwardly as outwardly; freedom from brown rot, in this respect excelling any other market sort; and vigor, productiveness and health of the tree."

✓ **Windsor**—The fruit is large, liver-colored, ripening a few days after the earliest sorts; hangs long on the tree and rots but little. Tree is of vigorous growth, and comes into bearing at an early age. This variety is recommended as a profitable Sweet Cherry.

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

SOUR CHERRIES

The Sour Cherries are grown more extensively commercially than sweet varieties, because they are much better flavor canned

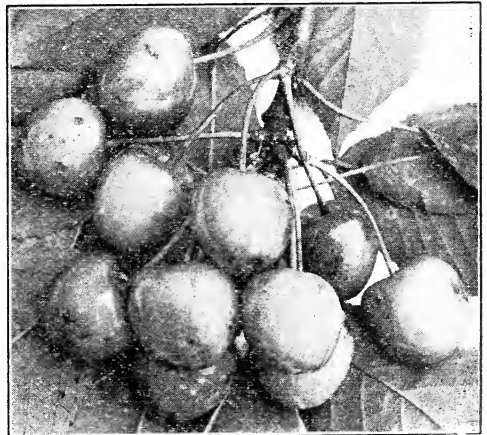
or for pies, also because they are not subject to brown rot, as are the sweet varieties, nor are they taken by birds so freely. They come into bearing very young, often the third year after planting, and produce almost annual crops of fruit. Don't omit to plant some of the sour varieties.

✓ **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.

✓ **May Duke**—Large red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous, productive, June 15.



Napoleon

Quinces

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

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—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.

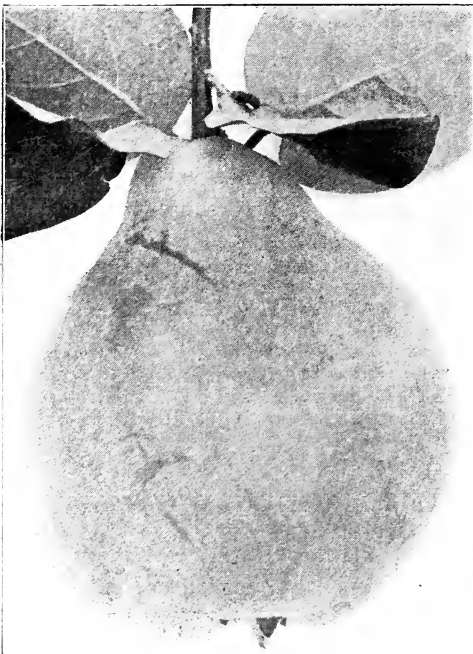
Champion—Fruit very large, fair and showy; cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Tree handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young.

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.



Champion

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

The grape vine is not at all exacting as to soil, it succeeds on the lightest sand and toughest clay, provided it is dry. Nor does it demand as much fertility as corn and wheat do, for best success. Moreover, it stands drought better than most any northern farm crop. It takes no long ladders to prune them, or pick the fruit, endangering life and limb, as does the apple; nor much stooping as with strawberries. Varieties and methods of culture also have been so much improved in the past forty years that good growers make more money now at one-half the price, than they did then.

The cultivation is all done by horse labor, by the use of a gang plow, horse hoe and sulky cultivator. In case the grapes need spraying, one person can do it very comfortably, spraying one side each of two rows, by simply driving through the rows with the proper machine and material. One man can do all the work on 20 acres, except during harvesting, and he has time enough left to devote to other business to pay for the extra help in harvest time. In sections making a specialty of grape growing, the marketing is very simple. In places where but few are grown, the grower has the advantage of even a better market and realizes a higher price, not only on account of the freight charges and wholesale dealers profit saved, but especially because the fruit is fresher and in better condition.

A fair average yield of Concord should net not less than 4 tons per acre.

Concord, Niagara, Worden, Moore's Early and in some favored sections **Delaware** and **Catawba** are all the varieties of grapes that are planted in any large quantity.

Agawam—Red or maroon, bunch loose, shouldered, berries large; flesh meaty, juicy, of a rich aromatic flavor, ripens about with Concord; vine a strong grower and should be pruned, leaving long canes.

Brighton—Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; one of the best early red grapes. The flowers have reflexed stamens and do not always fertilize fully unless planted with Concord, Worden or others which blossom at the same time. Ripens with Delaware.

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

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.

Delaware—Small, light-red, thin-skinned; very juicy, sweet and sprightly. Slow growing and tender; require a rich soil and a favorable situation on the south side of a

building to succeed well; of the highest quality when properly grown.

Green Mountain—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 Early—One of the best very early grapes. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardness 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.

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, hardness, heartfulness and good quality.

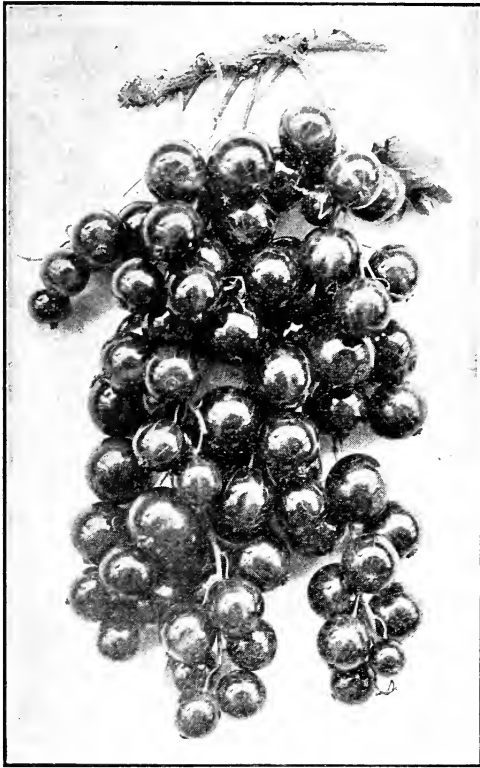
Niagara—White. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; has not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes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

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

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



Currants



Wilder

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—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—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 subacid. 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. Received 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.

ASPARAGUS

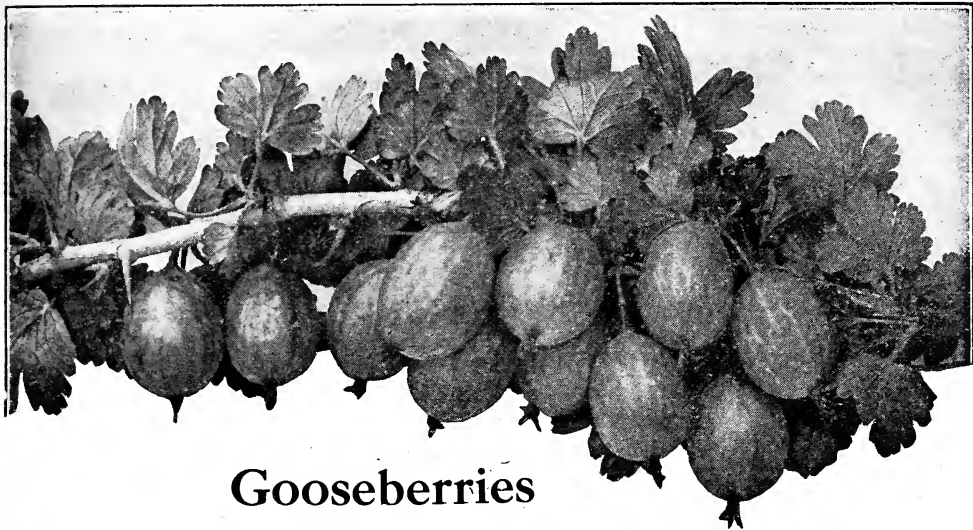
Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and, being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually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

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

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

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

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



Gooseberries

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 \$1,200.00 to \$1,500.00 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—Its value lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. It is recommended as proof against mildew. Free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive and unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The win-

nowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles.

Houghton—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender, enormously productive. Undoubtedly one of the best market gooseberries.

Pearl—A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. A robust, vigorous grower, 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.

Joseph Bayers of Connecticut writes us: "I bought one dozen Peach Trees from you two years ago, last fall I picked 14 baskets of the nicest Peaches off those trees."

Mr. S. E. Wells of Suffolk Co., N. Y., wrote us March 4, 1914, that "The 250 two-year Belle of Georgia Peach Trees produced 210 baskets of fruit which was a surprise to every one."

Strawberries

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

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

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

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

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

Bubach (Imp.)—This has been a very popular berry for years. We have always

considered Bubach a profitable variety. The plant is very large and fine looking, but a slow plant maker, the berry large and showy. If you have a nearby fancy market, it will pay you to get a large, fine-looking berry. Bubach will please you and make you handsome profits. The demand for Bubach always exceeds the supply and we advise all to place their orders for this variety early.

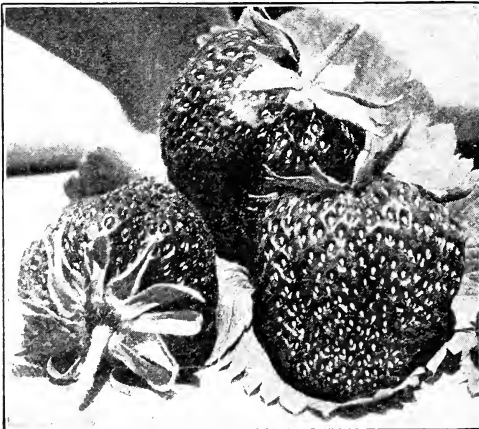
Chesapeake (Perfect)—Fruit uniformly large, averaging larger than Gandy, and as compared with that popular old variety it is more productive, firmer, of better quality and without green tips. We use Gandy as a comparison as it is universally known. The fruit of Chesapeake is borne on large stems, the greater portion of which stand upright, holding the fruit from the ground. The time of ripening is practically the same as Gandy, starting three or four days earlier. It is not a variety that sets an immense quantity of fruit, but every blossom makes a berry; the result is a good crop of berries that are well developed and strictly fancy.

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.

Dunlap (Perfect)—A very productive dark red conical berry of excellent quality, ripening medium early. If you want a variety that will give you good berries for your home, berries that will be in demand in your local market, berries good enough to send to your best friend, and a good variety for shipping, in any event don't overlook the Dunlap.

Excelsior (Perfect)—The standard for earliness by which all others are compared. Berries of medium size, very productive and firm ship well. If given a good chance it will take care of itself and bring splendid returns. It has never been popular for the home garden owing to its being extremely tart but the berries are highly colored and highly flavored and, when fully ripe, are of very good quality. As a first-early shipping berry it has for a long time had the field to itself, and is still popular with many growers.

Fairfield (Perfect)—The plants are strong growers with healthy foliage, much resembling that of Haverland. A reliable variety to plant for early crop. Of fair quality; firm enough for distant shipping. A good reliable sor for market or home-garden planting.



Clyde

STRAWBERRIES—continued

✓ **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.

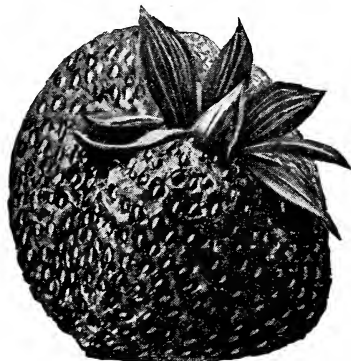
✓ **Gandy (Perfect)**—This superb late variety is a fine, handsome, beautiful, firm, fine-flavored, late berry. The fruit always brings the highest market price. This is one of the most profitable berries to grow for a fancy market or for home use, where quality is the first consideration.

✓ **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.

✓ **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.

✓ **Parson's Beauty (Perfect)**—An extra good strawberry that can be depended on to bring a paying crop every year. Plant is a strong grower with plenty of dark green foliage. Wonderfully productive. Berries are very large, evenly shaped, and have a beautiful dark glossy finish. They closely resemble Pocomo in every way. Parson's Beauty is a good profitable strawberry and we recommend them to our customers.



Glen Mary

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

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

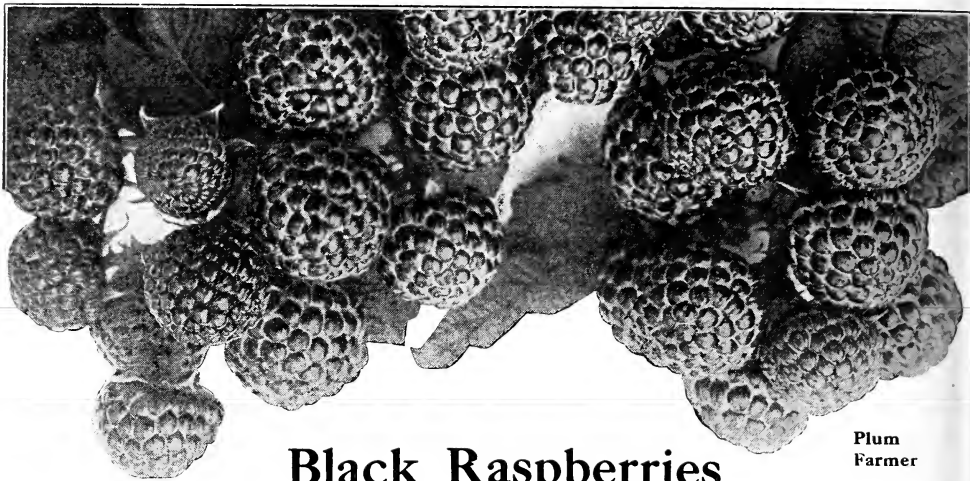
✓ **Success (Perfect)**—This is the largest and best extra early berry we have ever fruited; would not be a good shipper, but for a nearby market can't be beaten for its season.

✓ **Sharpless (Perfect)**—A well-known and popular variety, producing large berries of mild, pleasant flavor. Berries are large, color bright crimson. Its large, handsome fruit and good quality have made it a favorite. Mid-season.

Raspberries

Before strawberries are entirely out of the way, the delicious raspberries begin to ripen and if right varieties have been selected, there need be no break in the continuous supply, both for home and market. The latest strawberries lap over into the season of the early raspberries so perfectly that there need be no light loads to market or sparsely filled dishes on the table. Land that will grow good crops of corn or potatoes, will make fine raspberry land if thoroughly pulverized and well enriched. Raspberries are mostly planted in rows five or six feet apart, with plants two to three feet in the row. They should be pinched back when two or three feet high and allowed to branch freely, and so form strong, stocky bushes that stand without staking. This is termed the "hedge row" plan. Its attractiveness comes of its being the cheapest method, and if it is to be followed, it is better to plant rows not less than seven feet apart and keep canes well thinned out, so as to have ample room for air and sunlight. The objection to the pinching or cutting back in this plan is that, from the excess of lateral branches thus forced out, there is apt to be too heavy a set of fruit, which never comes up to fullest size that any particular variety is capable of.

Raspberries are a very profitable crop, for when a plantation is once established it will continue in liberal fruitfulness from six to ten years.



Black Raspberries

Plum
Farmer

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.

Conrath—This is a very profitable black cap. Plant is very productive, fruit large, good flavor, firm, nearly coal black and parts readily from core. Although early it has a long season, and holds its size well to the end.

Eureka—This is a very valuable extra early black cap as it produces a heavy crop of large berries and ripens them early while they are selling at a fancy price. A fine black cap in every particular. Unexcelled for fancy fruit.

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.

Kansas—This variety is now a general favorite with growers all over the country. Jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality; bush a strong grower, holds its foliage until frost; stands drouth and cold. We find it even better than we expected. It is about as large as Gregg, early and very productive. Strong, healthy canes, makes plenty of strong tips.

Kansas is very profitable as it is a good, sure berry, producing a good crop every year. You can depend on Kansas for profit.

Munger—It is no doubt the very best of the late kinds. Fruit very large and firm, juicy and splendid for canning. Canes upright and strong growers. Fruit easily sells for 50 cents per bushel in advance over

other black caps. An improvement over Gregg, which it resembles in cane and fruit. You can safely plant it for either home use or market.

Plum Farmer—On January 4, 1911, at State Fruit Growers' Meeting, the Assistant Horticulturist of the New York Experiment Station said, "Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive the berries black, large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It should certainly be given a trial in all commercial plantations."

In Bulletin No. 364 of the N. Y. Exp. Station issued August, 1913, Prof. Hederick says Plum Farmer is the best of this type grown on the Station grounds, and very favorable reports are received of its behavior from other sections. The plants are vigorous, healthy and hardy. The fruit is large, good color, high quality, and well adapted to shipping. Its season is early, as it ripens a week or more in advance of Gregg.

Rhode Island, May 14, 1914

"Trees received. In nearly fifty years of planting trees received from different states, I have never seen such fine, straight, handsome trees as yours, and the number you sent for the small sum of money surprised me. I shall look apprehensively over the bankrupt list from time to time to see if your name appears for I (with some knowledge of the nursery trade) do not understand how you can sell such fine trees at so low a rate. Thanks."

WM. WILLIAMS



Red and Purple Raspberries

RED VARIETIES

Cuthbert—This variety is the standard of excellence. The plants are strong, upright, healthy growers and are hardy in most sections. They are quite free of diseases and will do well in the same place from year to year if well cared for. To get the best results the grower should plant them on strong well drained soil and use plenty of commercial fertilizers. The surplus canes must be removed, cut out same as weeds, and the canes kept in hills or narrow continuous rows. If allowed to choke the rows, the young canes will come up as thick as grass, and the berries will be small, of poor quality and inferior in every way. When grown as it should be, the Cuthbert raspberry is large, fine colored and firm. It is the best flavored red raspberry and in great demand among consumers. There is no variety of fruit of any kind more sure of a ready market than Cuthbert red raspberries. It ripens midseason and continues late. Very productive.

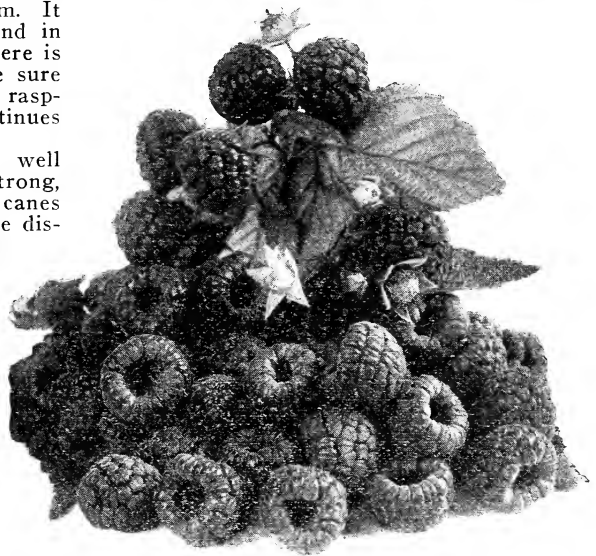
Columbian—The most popular of well known purple raspberries. It is a strong, healthy grower, sometimes making canes 1 1/4 inches in diameter. The canes are distinguished by the yellowish color and are very thorny. It is fine for home use and for common markets where large quantities of raspberries are wanted at a fair price, they can be grown so cheaply. The fruit is very large, meaty and firm, but picks rather hard unless the patch is well cultivated and the fruit well ripened. Even then it will crumble some. Its dull red color is overlooked when the housewife learns that they can be purchased for a few cents a quart less than real red raspberries. They are so enormously productive that the grower can well afford to sell them at a moderate price. When canned they are of excellent flavor. The Columbian is a great money maker.

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

Herbert—This variety originated in Canada, where it stood 30 degrees below zero without injuring a tip. The Cuthbert has been the standard of productiveness, but Herbert is a heavier yielder. At the New York Exp. Station it outyielded Cuthbert two to one. This is a very important point to consider, for all we fruit growers want to secure the largest profit possible. The berries average larger than Cuthbert, rounder in shape, a little softer, and about a week earlier, but of a long season. Its

quality is very good. The Herbert will yield the fruit and that is what you have got to have to make a profit.

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



Cuthbert

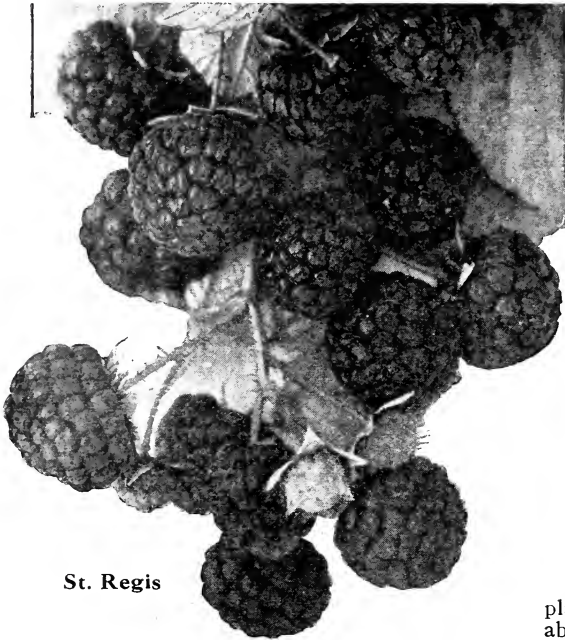
any other variety of raspberry in cultivation. He has had an acre of King bring an income of \$500.00 per acre.

Loudon—The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth, large fruit; beautiful rich crimson color; good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardness. Season medium to late.

Miller's Red—Very early. Berries bright red, large and hold their size to the end of the season. Very firm, hence valuable to ship to distant market.

Marlboro—A very profitable, early market variety with large, light crimson fruits of good size and flavor. The crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIERS—continued



St. Regis

Perfection—A new raspberry from the Hudson Valley that is being largely planted where it is known. It is a strong grower and hardy. Berries bright crimson, of mammoth and uniform size. It is immensely productive and continues to bear through a long season. Don't neglect to try some of this variety.

Ruby—This Ruby variety originated in the great fruit growing district of the Hudson Valley, and for the past ten years is the leading red raspberry grown there.

C. G. Velie & Son (fruit growers) in introducing this berry say: "The Ruby raspberry is a seedling of the well-known Marlboro. It partakes of its parent in its habit of growth, but is much more hardy and vigorous. Canes growing six or more feet in height with a good strong foliage. The fruit is borne in great quantities, a very prolific bearer and of large size, a good bright color and firm. An excellent shipping berry. It has proved itself to be the most profitable sort wherever tried. Ripens with the earliest."

St. Regis—Red. This promises to be the most valuable addition to the list of red raspberries. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy always and everywhere. The canes are of a stalky, strong growth with a great abundance of

healthy, dark-green foliage. The only variety known that gives a crop of fruit the same year planted, and two crops a year thereafter. Plants set in early spring will give a small crop of fruit the fall following, and the next spring a big crop equaling that of any red raspberry known. In size, quantity and quality, to say nothing of its fall-bearing qualities, it is ahead of anything that we know of as a spring or summer-bearing variety. About the middle of August it commences to set fruit on the young canes, and bears continuously from then until frost. The berries are large, beautiful and attractive. If you have failed with every other variety of raspberry, either North or South, plant St. Regis and succeed. Whether growing for home use or market you cannot afford to ignore this, the most wonderful of all raspberries.

Blackberries

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

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

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

Rathbun—Fruit is of enormous size, far surpassing that of any other variety, 45 berries filling a quart box, single specimens measure 1¼ 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.

BLACKBERRIES—continued



Blowers

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

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

Blowers—This new blackberry was introduced by M. Crawford, and we know it must be good or he would not introduce it. He makes the following claims for it besides furnishing a long list of testimonials from good authorities all over the East.

"Blowers' blackberries are always on top. They are big, luscious, over-shadowing all others; never winter kill, always in demand, rich in quality and quantity. Record from one-fourth acre, 2,347 qts., 3,520 lbs., 1 ton 1,520 lbs., 73 bushels, net price \$254.04; rate of \$1,056.16 per acre. Height of bushes, 14 feet; berries on one bush, 2,694."

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, subacid 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.

English Walnut—Everyone knows the English Walnut and would desire one on his grounds if sure it would thrive and fruit. Investigation has shown that these nuts thrive over a much wider range of territory than formerly was supposed, it is said by those who have investigated that English walnuts may be grown wherever the peach succeeds. We know there are many trees bearing successfully in Pennsylvania and New York State. For those who wish to try them, we have seedling trees for sale and would advise their being planted in a sheltered situation in rich, sweet soil; a small handful of air slacked lime thoroughly mixed with the soil would make sure of this.

Chestnut, Japanese—These are among the most valuable and begin to bear at two or three years of age, the nuts 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.

Pecan—The rapid increase in nut culture has caused a demand for Pecan trees for experimental purposes. There is no doubt but that by planting trees grown in the north from seed produced as far north as possible they will live and thrive in Southern New England, at least, so far as hardiness is concerned. The only question is whether the season is long enough to mature the nuts.

We have small trees for sale grown from nuts produced in Indiana.



Ornamental Department

Although still greatly neglected in many places, the people of all sections in city, town and country are awakening to the fact that the town lot and farm yard, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of ornamentals; that an investment of hardy trees, shrubs, roses and plants used in beautifying the home grounds and street, returns a greater interest in actual cash value than is possible with an outlay of similar amount in almost any other way, to say nothing of the added beauty, the increased comfort and health of the occupants.

Hardy trees and shrubs can now be obtained at moderate cost, that will stand the extremes of temperature and soil of nearly all sections; judicious selection will obtain deciduous and evergreen trees that make beautiful specimens the year through, deciduous trees and shrubs giving constant succession of bloom through the season, while the purple, variegated leaved and weeping forms are always ready for variety and contrast.

Trees for Special Purposes

FOR CITY STREET AND AVENUE: Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, American Elm, American Ash, Pin Oak, Red Oak, American Linden, Oriental Plane.

RAPID GROWING STREET TREES: Silver Maple, Ash-leaved Maple, Bolleana Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar.

THE BEST LAWN TREES: Norway Maple, Schwedler's Maple, European White Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Western Catalpa, Purple-leaved Beech, Tulip Tree, Maiden Hair, Cucumber Tree, European Larch, American Mt. Ash, the Oaks, Elm, the Lindens.

LOW-GROWING LAWN TREES: Japanese Maple, Catalpa Bungei, Japan Weeping and Flowering Cherries, the Dogwoods, the Double-flowering Thorns, Fern-leaved Beech, Chinese Magnolias, Weeping Mulberry, Bechtel's Flowering Crab, Parkman's Flowering Crab, Lilac.

TREES FOR WET PLACES: Pin Oak, Red Maple, Silver Maple, the Willows, the Alders, American Elm, American White Birch.

TREES FOR DRY PLACES: Scarlet Oak, Red Oak, Aralia, White Birch, Paper Birch, Sugar Maple, the Beeches.

TREES FOR SEASHORE PLANTING: Norway Maples, Oriental Planes, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Bolleana Poplar, Pin Oak, Red Oak, White Willow, Laurel-leaved Willow.

TREES FOR SCREENS: Low branched and grown especially for this purpose: Lombardy Poplar, Laurel-leaved Willow, Golden Willow, Lilac, White Flowering Dogwood, Hawthorn.

TREES FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY: While most kinds of trees can be safely transplanted in the Fall, there are a few that are rarely successful unless carefully moved in the Spring; the Birches, the Beeches, Japanese Maples, the Larches, Magnolias, Tulip Tree, Flowering Cherries and Peaches, Judas Tree, the Oaks, Sweet Gum and all Nut-bearing trees.

Note:—The following letters are used to designate ultimate height of trees at maturity: "A" 50 feet and upward; "B" 20 to 40 feet; "C" 10 to 20 feet; "D" under 10 feet.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

Nothing can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring.

BEECH—FAGUS

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech)—A. Good in any situation, but preferring strong soil.

F. sylvatica (European Beech)—A. Of slower growth than the American, with darker bark and more compact habit. Excellent for screen purposes.

F. var. heterophylla (Fern-leaved Beech)—B. A tree of compact elegant habit, attaining a large size. Its foliage is finely

cut and fern-like, and its young branches are tendril-like in growth.

F. var. pendula (Weeping Beech)—A. A weeping tree of irregular shape; but a well grown specimen will profoundly impress one.

F. car. purpurea (Copper Beech)—A. A fine tree with purple foliage.

F. var. purpurea Riversii (Rivers' Purple Beech)—A. Its leaves, in good specimen are almost black, and hold their color

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES—continued

throughout the season. A difficult tree to transplant; it should be moved when small, and closely pruned.

Var. *purpurea pendula*—Weeping Purple Beech.

THE BIRCHES—*BETULA*

Betula alba (European White Birch)—A. Of rapid growth, with spray-like branches. Its white bark is effective in Winter.

B. var. *pendula laciniata* (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)—A. One of the best known trees in cultivation. Of tall, slender growth, with finely-cut foliage borne upon drooping branches almost perpendicular in habit; bark silvery white; indispensable for planting upon lawns.

B. var. *atropurpurea* (Purple-leaved Birch)—B. A variety having purple foliage, combining favorably with other Birches.

B. *papyrifera* (Canoe or Paper Birch)—A. Of strong, upright growth. Foliage broad, the bark assuming a silvery white tint when very young. One of the best for ornamental or shade purposes.

Var. *fastigiata* (Pyramidal White Birch)—B. Of compact, pyramidal habit, with silvery white bark.

Var. *pendula Youngii* (Young's Weeping Birch)—B. An odd, attractive tree with singularly contorted branches.

CATALPA

Catalpa Bungei—D. From China. This is a globed-headed variety from Japan grafted to make a round crown about six feet above the ground. Very suitable for formal garden planting.

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

FLOWERING APPLE—*PYRUS*

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—D. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with pink roses. Flowers fragrant and beautiful.

Floribunda—D. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety.

P. *Parkmanii*—From Japan. Each bud produces regularly five blossoms set on stems 3 inches long, which are so slender that they bend with the weight of the buds and bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds are carmine in color.

DOGWOOD—*CORNUS*

White Flowering (Florida)—C. The flowers appear before the leaves and are about three inches in diameter; white and very showy.

Red Flowering (Flora Rubra)—C. A valuable variety, producing beautiful carmine flowers.

ELM—*ULMUS*

American White (*Americana*)—A. A native tree of large size, with graceful drooping branches.

HORSE-CHESTNUTS—*AESCULUS*

Aesculus hippocastanum (The European or White-flowering Horse-Chestnut)—A. Our well-known Horse Chestnut, of large growth in deep soil, flowering in May.

Æ. var. flore pleno (Double White-flowered Horse-Chestnut)—A. Double white and pink flowers, larger than the type.

Æ. rubicunda (Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut)—B. The flowers are deep red, showing well against very dark foliage.

FLOWERING CHERRIES—*CERASUS*

Cerasus Japonica rosea—C. An upright form of the double rose-flowering cherry from Japan. The flowers are large and double and tinted with exquisite shades of rose and pink, freely produced in May.

C. var. *rosea pendula* (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry)—C. One of the most interesting and beautiful of weeping trees. It is smothered at blossoming time with its rose-tinted blooms and always has a graceful and symmetrical habit, besides being favored with handsome foliage, which gives it merit when out of bloom. Especially useful for lawn planting near residences.

CYTISUS—GOLDEN CHAIN

Cytisus Laburnum (Golden Chain)—D. A dwarf tree or large shrub with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in early Summer. This shrub is well appreciated and much used in England. It will be as popular here when its beauty and effectiveness are better known.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas Tree)—B. Before the foliage appears, the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped with a glossy surface.

LARIX—LARCH

Larix decidua (European Larch)—A. A conifer with deciduous needle-like leaves; bright green very early in Spring, and clear yellow in Autumn. Grows rapidly into a tall, pyramidal tree, with graceful drooping branches.

LINDEN—*TILIA*

American or Basswood (*Americana*)—B. A rapid-growing tree, with large leaves. Very desirable.

European (*Europaea*)—B. A very fine pyramidal tree, smaller in all its parts than the preceding.

White-Leaved European (*Alba*)—B. Large handsome foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath; smooth above.



DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES—continued



A Row of Norway Maples

THE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A. A tree of large pyramidal growth, with large, deep green leaves and yellowish-white inconspicuous flowers in May. The showy carmine fruits are in shape like a cucumber. Hardy and vigorous.

M. Soulangeana—D. A low spreading tree, covered early in the Spring, before the leaves appear, with an abundance of large flowers, purple at the base and white in the upper half of the petals, and appearing in such quantities as to completely cover the tree. One of the most showy and popular of our flowering trees.

M. Soulangeana Lennei—D. A very showy flower, cup-shaped, crimson-purple outside, and pearl-colored within. Finest of the Purple Magnolias.

M. Soulangeana speciosa—D. Resembles the *Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are a little smaller and of a lighter color, fully a week later, and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety.

MAPLE—ACER.

Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple)—A. A tree of very rapid growth and spreading habit; extensively planted for ornament and shade, the silvery foliage rendering it very attractive.

A. saccharinum Wieri (Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple)—A. A remarkably beautiful and very graceful tree, of weeping habit and abundance of deep green cut foliage. Tree a rapid grower and succeeds well on all soils. Shoots slender and drooping, giving the tree a decidedly graceful appearance. No other tree approaches it for beauty and gracefulness. As a single specimen on the lawn it cannot be surpassed.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—A. Resembling in general appearance the Norway Maple, though more pyramidal in form, and a more rapid grower. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils have rendered it one of the most extensively used. The Autumn effect of the foliage is particularly handsome.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple)—A. One of the finest park, street, shade or lawn trees in America; of rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, with large, handsome, broad leaves of deep, rich green which remain on the trees until late in the season. Decidedly one of the handsomest shade trees.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple Maple)—A. A beautiful variety with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees.

A. pseudo-platanus purpurescens (Purple-leaved Sycamore)—A. Leaves deep green on upper surface, purplish-red beneath, producing a beautiful color effect when leaves are in motion. Tree of robust habit; fine for lawns or for grouping with other foliage trees.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum (Blood Leaved Japan Maple)—C. This is the most popular of all kinds, with beautiful foliage of blood-red color. Besides that, it is pretty all through the season, and is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early Spring.

Var. *dissectum*—C. Low-spreading habit with delicately cut green foliage. A beautiful form.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES—continued

A. var. dissectum atropurpureum (Cut-leaved Purple Japanese Maple)—C. Similar in habit to the above. Branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions, of a blood-red color when young, changing to a deep dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety.

MOUNTAIN ASH

P. Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—B. Not as large in growth as the American form. Covered through the Winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

P. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash)
B. Of fine pyramidal habit. Deeply lobed oak-like leaves, green above and wooly underneath.

MULBERRY—MORUS

Morus alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry)—One of the finest, most graceful and satisfactory of weeping trees. Umbrella shaped head, with slender willow branches drooping to the ground. "A perfect fountain of foliage."

THE OAKS—QUERCUS

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—B. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in Autumn. A good street tree.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak)—A. It is distinguished by its elegant growth and the drooping tendency of its limbs, and by its fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the Fall, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree.

THE POPLARS

Populus alba (White or Silver Poplar)—B. Rapid in growth, with spreading habit. Leaves white underneath, upper surface green.

P. var. Bolleana—A. Its habit is like the Lombardy Poplar, and it is a long-lived tree. Its bark is bluish gray, with dark green tremulous leaves, white beneath.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar)—A. Large glossy foliage, luxuriant growth. Holds its foliage well in Autumn.

P. monilifera (Carolina or Cottonwood Poplar)—A. Good in almost any location, thriving at the seashore in poor, sandy soil.

It forms a fine-shaped spreading tree, with large, dark, glossy leaves and for screens is unequaled.

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar)—A. A well-known tree of narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves.

PLANE TREE—PLATANUS

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane)—A. A rapid grower and not affected by the air of cities, nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and its growth is upright and clean.

PLUM—PRUNUS

Prunus Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum)—C. Handsome form, with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until Fall.

THORN—CRATAEGUS

C. var. alba plena (White-flowering Double Thorn)—C. A fine contrast to the Double Scarlet or Paul's Thorn.

C. var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—C. The best of the double varieties. The flowers are of brilliant carmine. Generally used as small ornamental tree.

WILLOW—SALIX

S. vitellina aurea (Golden-barked Willow)—B. A very showy variety with golden bark of high color, very conspicuous in Winter. Keep in bush form.

S. var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow)—An equally showy sort, with vivid yellowish-red bark. Grows in any soil.

Salix alba (Common White Willow)—A. Well adapted to wet ground, where it grows into a large broad tree.

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow)—A. This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places.

S. pentandra (Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow)—B. An equally showy sort, with vivid leaves, that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. A strong grower at the seashore, along water edges or high ground.

Deciduous Shrubs

FOR SHADY PLACES, where large trees cause the shade or buildings shut out the sunlight: Andromedas in variety, Azaleas of all kinds, White Fringe, the Dogwoods, Sweet Pepper Bush, Witch Hazel, the Flowering Currants, the June Berries, Common Privet, Rhodora, all Evergreen Shrubs.

BRIGHT-BERRIED SHRUBS, holding their fruit nearly all Winter: The Barberries, Strawberry Tree, Wild Roses, Japanese Roses, the Privets, Choke Berry, the Hawthorns, the Viburnums, the Snowberries, the Buckthorns, Flowering Currants, Black Alder, Bush Honeysuckles.

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting size at maturity: L. large; M. medium; S. small; D. dwarf; VD. very dwarf.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—continued

Flowering Almond—S. Pink or white. May. One of the early-blooming shrubs which produces its handsome, showy flowers in profusion before the foliage appears. It comes in two colors, pink or white, with double flowers, and is one of the most beautiful in our list.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—M. White, blue and red. August and September. Blooming late when flowers in the shrubby plantation are scarce. Can be grown in standard form, making small picturesque trees. It requires protection and should be planted only in the Spring. We have both single and double varieties.

Azalea mollis (Chinese Azalea)—D. This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are rather larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of colors in shades of red, yellow and white.

BARBERRY—BERBERIS

Berberis vulgaris (Green)—M. June. Foliage is bright, lively green. Particularly good for grouping as its red berries shine out through the branches all Winter.

Berberis vulgaris foliis purpureis (Purple)—M. June. In many respects similar to the Green, except that its foliage is purple. Contrasts well with other shrubbery.

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry)—S. June. A species from Japan, with round, drooping habit; leaves of a fine brilliant green in Summer, taking on, from early Autumn till December, the most glowing colors. After the leaves fall, the branches are seen to be loaded with scarlet-crimson berries. It is the very best of all plants to form a hedge, being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare.

CALYCANTHUS—SWEET SHRUB

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub)—M. The oddly formed, double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiar agreeable odor. They are borne in the axils of the leaves all along the branches in June.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia candidissima flore pleno (Double White-flowering Deutzia)—M. Abundant racemes of flowers in June, luxuriant foliage and fine habit.

D. crenata var. flore pleno (Double-flowering Deutzia)—M. Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

D. gracilis—VD. This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season.

EXOCHORDA—PEARL BUSH

Exochorda grandiflora—M. A hardy

flowering shrub, native of the mountainous districts of China and Japan. A certain and profuse bloomer in the early Summer.

ELDER

S. var. aurea (Golden Elder)—S. A large, golden-leaved form. Requires the full sunlight, when it is one of the best of yellow shrubs.

FORSYTHIA—THE GOLDEN BELLS

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia) L. April. A spreading bush, with dark, shining foliage, which has a purplish tint in Autumn. Deep yellow flowers.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell)—L. April. The long, willowy branches arch gracefully over to the ground and are covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers.

F. viridissima—M. May. Stiff and bush-like habit, with deep green leaves and lighter flowers, blooming after the other varieties.

FRINGE

Rhus Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree)—L. A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in Mid-summer.

Chionanthus Virginica (White)—M. One of the finest shrubs, with delicate fringe-like greenish-white flowers in May and June.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—Lonicera Morrowi—M. One of the handsomest of the bush Honeysuckles. Grows 6 feet high. Flowers followed by red fruit in August.

Tartarica Rubra (Red Tartarian)—M. Beautiful flowering shrub, blossoming early in Spring; bright pink flowers.

Tartarica Alba (White Tartarian)—M. Similar to the Red Tartarian in growth; producing white flowers very abundantly.

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens Alba Grandiflora (Hills of Snow)—S. The blooms are of the largest size, of pure white. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early Spring shrubs. It is bound to become the most useful of all the Hydrangeas.

Paniculata Grandiflora—M. The showiest of all Autumn-blooming shrubs, bearing immense heads of creamy white flowers, turning to pleasing shades of pink.

Tree Form—M. Trained plants of the last, with a clean stem 3 to 4 feet in height, a small lawn tree.

KERRIA—CORCHORUS

Kerria Japonica—M. A valuable shrub, bearing single yellow flowers all Summer; in Winter its green branches contrast in marked manner with other shrubs.

K. var. flora plena—M. Very double, deep yellow flowers.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—continued

THE LILACS

S. Persica (Persian Lilac)—L. May and June. Habit more open and branches more slender and drooping than other Lilacs. Flowers light purple.

S. Vulgaris (Common Lilac)—L. May. Purple, fragrant flowers, large clusters.

S. var. alba (Common White Lilac).

SINGLE NAMED LILACS

S. Charles X—L. Magnificent clusters of dark red flowers, produced in the grandest profusion.

S. Frau Bertha Dammann—L. This produces the largest cluster of white lilacs, of the common species, known in cultivation; the flowers are of the purest white.

S. Louis Van Houtte—L. A well-known sort, with large clusters of fine, bright red flowers.

S. Ludwig Spaeth—L. The clusters are very large and of splendid dark purple-red color, not only as buds, but even when the blossoms are fully expanded.

DOUBLE NAMED LILACS

Alphonse Lavallee—L. Trusses like a double Hyacinth, fine, blue, shaded to violet.

S. Leon Simon—M. Color, bluish-crimson; buds clear coral.

S. Mad. Lemoine—L. A grand double white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage.

S. President Carnot—L. Flower delicate tint of pale Lilac, marked with white in the center. Season of flowering very late.

PRIVET—LIGUSTRUM

L. ovalifolium (California Privet)—M. Very broad oval-shaped leaves which remain on well into the Winter. One of the most universal of hedge plants and one of the best growing, doing especially well at the seashore.

PHILADELPHUS—SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange)—L. June. One of the best. Pure white fragrant flowers in dense clusters.

P. var. flore plena (Double-flowering Syringa)—M. Partially double, very fragrant flowers.

P. var. foliis aureis (Golden Syringa)—M. July. Of medium dense growth, with golden yellow foliage.

SYMPHORICARPOS—SNOWBERRY

These useful shrubs grow in any soil.

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)—S. July. Bushy form, pink flowers in Summer, white waxy berries in Autumn.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant)—S. Low-growing, spreading, graceful habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries.

SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—L. June. One of the best for general planting. The leaves are broad and elegant, and the Fall-borne, bright scarlet berries catch the eye late into Winter.

V. var. sterile (Common Snowball)—L. Filled with large pendant balls of snow-white flowers in May.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball)—L. May. We consider this Japanese plant one of the finest shrubs in existence, both in flower and leaf. The plicated leaves are one of the great attractions of the plant. It forms a most symmetrical bush or single specimen.

V. tomentosum (Japonicum)—L. Generally conceded to be the handsomest shrub shown for many years, and far more picturesque than even the famous *V. plicatum*, of which it is the single or fertile form. Its dark plicated foliage and massive cymes of bloom, which appear late in the Summer, are not equalled by any other shrub.

SPIRAEA

Anthony Waterer—S. A variety with broad heads of deep pink flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Blooms almost continuously from June throughout the season.

Callosa (Fortunei)—S. Very fine and distinct; having bright, rose-colored flowers, in flat clusters, blossoming throughout the Summer.

Callosa Alba—S. A dwarf variety of the above, having pure white flowers in the greatest profusion.

Bridal Wreath (Prunifolia)—M. Double, daisy-like flowers of pure white.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Spirea)—M. Foliage golden yellow; very distinct and beautiful; in June the branches are covered with a double white flower.

Thunberg's (Thunbergii)—M. Extremely graceful in its habits; dwarfish; drooping branches; narrow, green foliage; white flowers, early in Spring.

Van Houttei—M. The grandest of all the Spiraeas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom.

TAMARIX—TAMARISK

Tamarix Africana—M. June. Light pink flowers.

T. Gallica (Common Tamarix)—M. July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms. Later than the above.

THE WEIGELAS

Diervilla candida (White Weigela)—M. Vigorous and fine in habit, the long tubular, white flowers are produced from June all through the Summer.

D. floribunda—M. June. Deep crimson flowers, very freely produced.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—continued

D. amabilis—M. June. A pink-flowering variety, and one of the best.

D. rosea—M. June. A reliable and fine variety. Rose-colored flowers.

D. var. nana variegata (Variegated Dwarf Weigela)—S. Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white.

D. Eva Rathke—M. One of the best of the Weigelas, the plant having a vigorous habit and bearing freely well-shaped, large, crimson-red flowers.

Climbing and Trailing Vines

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

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy (Quinquefolia)—Of vigorous growth; fine green, changing to crimson in Autumn.

Bignonia, Radicans—A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

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

Clematis Paniculata—Vine with fragrant white flowers.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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, 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.

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—An Evergreen of tree-like character when mature. The underside of foliage is silvery.

Retinospora, Pisifera Aurea—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, 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.

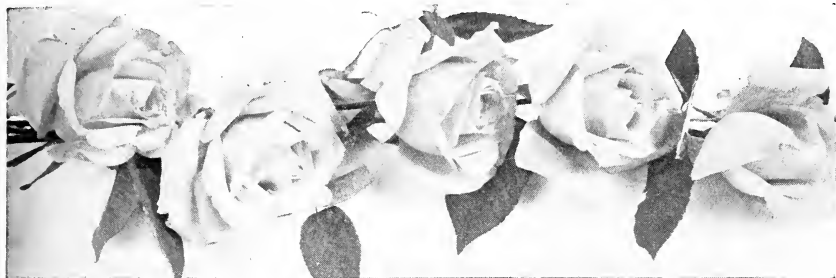
Spruce, Norway Weeping—A variety of the Norway with larger foliage, lateral branches drooping like a willow.

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.

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 Teplitz (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.

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.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white.

Blue Rambler—Reddish, purplish pink, turning finally to steel blue.

Climbing American Beauty—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, but with better foliage and blooming quality. One plant of this variety will produce 20 times as many blooms in June as the Old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally throughout the summer. Over 900 blossoms and buds have been counted on one 4-year-old bush. It is a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Crimson Rambler—Most valuable acquisition in recent years, in demand everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink. Very desirable.

Flower of Fairfield—Similar to Crimson Rambler, except that it blooms throughout the Summer.

Pink Rambler—Medium size pink flowers.

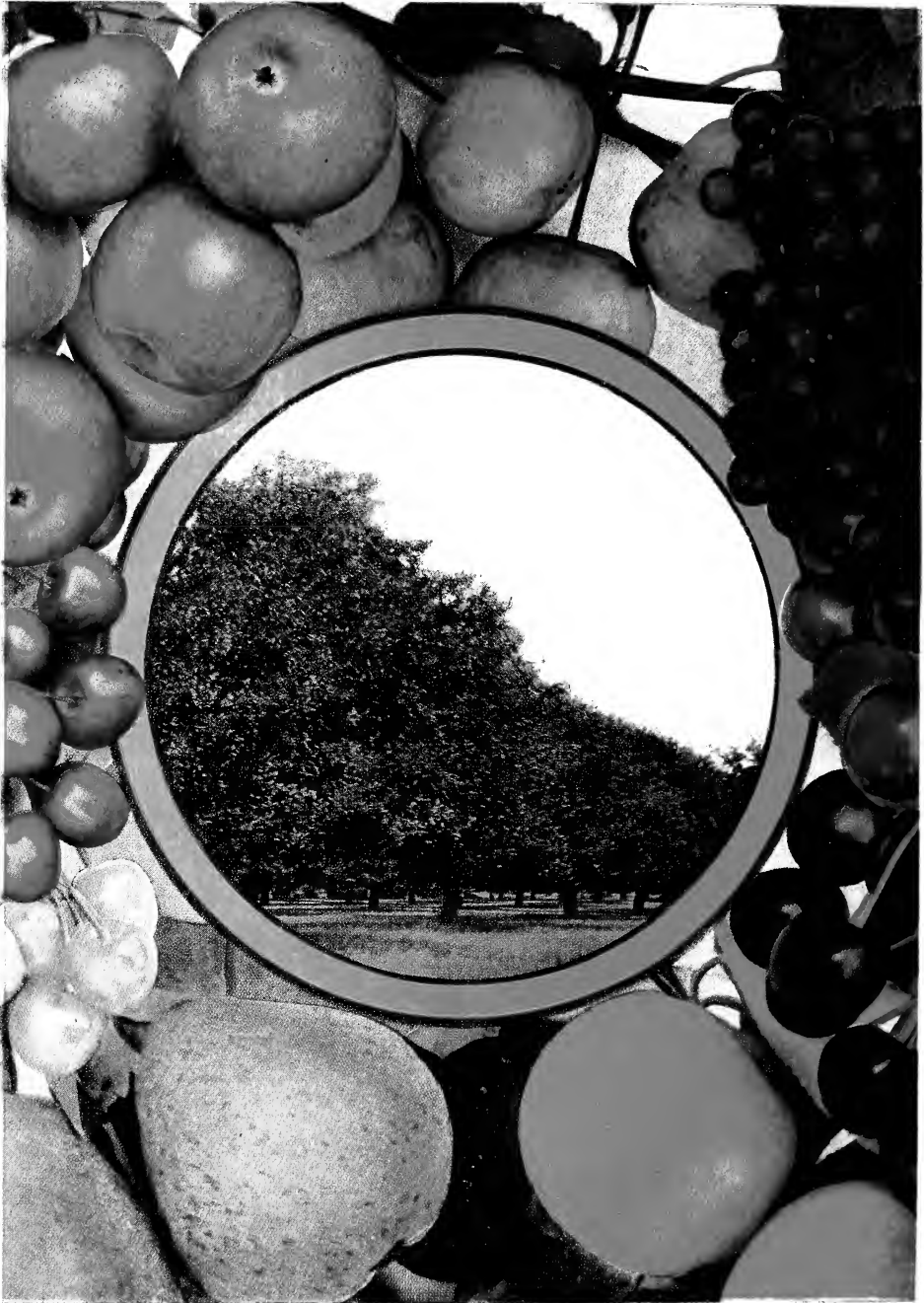
Queen of Prairie—Bright rosy red.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties—A valuable new rose, color a soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine rose as blooms expand.

White Rambler—Small white flowers.

Yellow Rambler—Yellow in bud, grows lighter as blooms expand.

Each acre of a young thrifty apple orchard should return a better net annual income than \$2,000 in the bank. See page 7



The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Yalesville, Conn.

The one big business opportunity is the growing of fruit