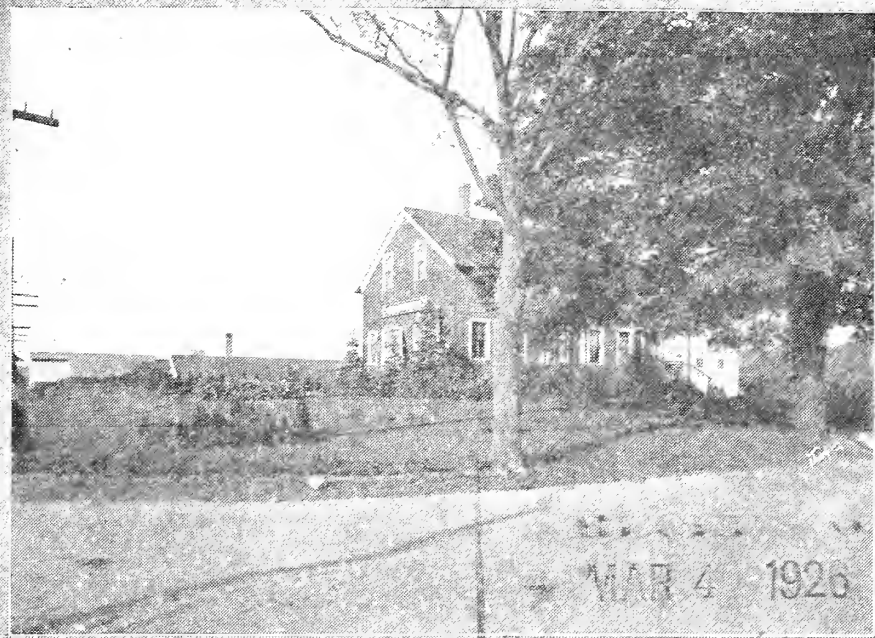


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MAR 4 1926

• THE ORIGINAL BARNES NURSERY •

The
BARNES BROS.
NURSERY
COMPANY

• YALESVILLE • CONN •

• ESTABLISHED 1890 •

To Our Customers.

WE wish to thank you one and all for the generous patronage you gave us the past year. Especially do we wish to thank those who so kindly recommended us to their friends, and in such cases, we feel in honor bound to do our utmost to sustain the recommendations so many of our friends have given us.

After forty years spent in growing trees and plants, it is a great pleasure to drive through a city and see the street trees grown by you from seedlings, that are now furnishing shade and comfort to the passing multitude, or to visit a park or private grounds and see the trees and shrubs grown from tiny plants or seed that are now things of beauty and giving pleasure to thousands of people, or to see an orchard furnished years ago that is now the sole support of the owner in his old age.

There is something more than just dollars and cents in this work, and while money is a necessary part of the business, there is the added satisfaction of having been instrumental in beautifying and making fruitful places that might not have been so, and seeing the successful result of handiwork done by you in former years. And at this time we feel it more important to sell trees and plants that with proper care will produce pleasure and profit for the owner, than to just make the transaction for the profit there is in it.

Our fruit trees this season are especially fine, having had a good growing season and help sufficient to properly care for the growing stock. We have had a portion of our apple trees certified by representatives of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, and each tree bears the lead seal stating variety and preventing any possible error. Our other fruit trees are grown just as carefully, because we realize the importance to the fruit grower of furnishing trees and plants that are what they are represented to be. We are careful in grading our trees, that only first-class stock shall be included, and the culls sent to the brush pile. We use every care that years of experience can suggest to grow the best trees and plants to be had.

We have greatly extended the growing of ornamental trees and plants, including evergreens, of which we have a great variety.

We welcome visitors any day except Sunday, and invite any who may be interested to look over our stock. We are located on the State Road, four miles south of Meriden, fifteen miles north of New Haven.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

The Original Barnes Nursery, under the Same Management since 1890

ARE APPLE TREES BEING OVERPLANTED?

WHILE enormous quantities of apple trees have been planted the last ten years, we must bear in mind the fact that an almost equally large number of trees are removed each year on account of old age, neglect or other causes.

The census of 1920 showed a much less number of bearing trees than there was in 1910, and we do not think the returns in 1930 will show a large increase over 1910 figures. Bear in mind also the population and demand is increasing rapidly and is fully keeping pace with production.

We urge every farmer to plant an apple orchard. If you have no land, buy and plant ten acres to apple trees, and after fifteen years they should produce enough income each year for an average family to live comfortably and should so produce for at least fifty years.

Every acre of well-cared-for apple trees fifteen years old should produce as much net income as \$5,000 in a bank.



Trees Planted in 1918.

Profits in Growing Apples.

To show the possibilities of profits in growing apples, it is reported a block of trees planted in 1908 on a Massachusetts farm produced the average of eighty-six barrels per acre for the six years following the tenth year. The average gross yield was \$504.00 per acre, the average net profit per acre \$371.00.

Would not three or four thousand dollars clear be a nice thing to have in exchange for the use of ten acres of land, and knowing how to care for the trees? How could you put ten acres to better use or make that amount easier?

SUMMER APPLES.

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

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

Golden Sweet—A yellow apple, very sweet, juicy.

*†**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.



Six-Year McIntosh in Full Bloom.

*†**Red Astrachan**—Large, crimson, rather acid, juicy, fine for cooking. Tree hardy, free grower and good bearer.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, juicy.

†**Williams' Early Red**—Medium size, dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid.

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

AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander—Very large in size, with beautifully striped or stained red skin and white crisp flesh, tender, juicy and sub-acid.

†**Fameuse or Snow**—Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, high-flavored.



Two-Year Baldwin, Set Out Spring 1921.

*†**Fall Pippin**—Large, yellow skin, flesh tender and of splendid quality. Every home should have a tree of this variety.

†**Hubbardston Nonsuch**—Large, striped yellow and red.

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

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

†**Opalescent**—Color light, shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots. It is not only a beauty, but is right as to size and productiveness.

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

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

*†**Wealthy**—An apple that is very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy and productive.

*†**Wolf-River**—Large, handsome red. Tree very hardy and productive.

WINTER APPLES.

*†**Baldwin**—Too well known and popular to need description.

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

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

*†**Delicious**—Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest.

Fallwater—Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek.



Baldwin Apple Tree Planted Spring of 1919.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

†**Winter Banana**—Clear yellow with a delicate blush. Has a suggestive banana flavor. The planting of this variety is on



Dwarf Apple Tree Two Years After Planting.

the increase, and it pays. It bruises easily, however, and requires careful handling. A good grower, hardy; bears young and blooms late.

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

CRAB APPLES.

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

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

DWARF APPLE TREES.

We can furnish trees grown on Doucin roots, which ultimately will grow to the size of a good large peach tree, provided roots are not permitted to grow from above the stock. These trees bear earlier than standard

and are sometimes used as fillers in an apple orchard. They are also used in fruit gardens where the room is limited, and where a high grade of fruit only is wanted.

While the yield per acre will not equal that on standards, the trees being smaller can be better cared for in the way of spraying, thinning, harvesting, so that a high-grade product can be obtained. They should be planted 20 or 25 feet apart and not any deeper than they stood in the nursery, and afterward care should be taken not to let the earth be banked around the tree. If it is, the tree will throw out roots from above the stock and eventually become a standard. Some growers want this, gaining the early bearing of the Dwarf with the size and permanency of the standard.

Varieties marked † in list of varieties can be furnished in Dwarf.

CERTIFIED APPLE TREES.

We have had a large number of apple trees in our nursery certified to be true to name. There is attached permanently to each tree so certified a lead seal impressed on which is the name of the variety and stamp of certification of The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

This insures at moderate expense the fact that the trees are true to label. Although all our apple trees are just as true, they have not each tree been personally examined by experts sent here by The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association for that purpose.

Owing to the extra cost of the certified trees, we are obliged to charge ten cents each in addition to regular price.

We can furnish the varieties marked * in our general list of varieties.

QUINCES.

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

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

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

Rea—This is a strain of Orange. The fruit is very large, ripens a little later than Orange. The tree is very strong growing and productive.

PEACHES.

WE can grow here in our soil and climate extra fine peach trees; the roots are fibrous and strong, the tops have nice clean yellowish brown bark with bright red twigs, indicating sturdy, vigorous constitution.

We have been growing peach trees so many years we know how to produce them so that they are ideal trees to start a profitable orchard with.

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



Peaches Graded and Packed Like These Command Fancy Prices.

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

Peach trees have not been planted very extensively in the north the last four or five years, and of course the old orchards are one by one dying out, so that the new plantings have not kept pace with the loss of old ones. That accounts largely for the high prices and ready sale good quality peaches bring. Any one planting peach trees now on suitable land and location, care for them properly and well, should not fail to reap a rich reward.

Peach Trees as Fillers in Apple Orchards.

We think that peach trees may be planted with profit as fillers in apple orchards where the soil and situation is suitable and not farther north than Massachusetts, but we have known of profitable results in southeastern New Hampshire. We and many others in Connecticut have practiced this method for many years with profitable results. It enables the grower to get his apple orchard to bearing age at little if any cost.

A Good Way to Use Peach Trees as Fillers in an Apple Orchard.

Where permanent apple trees are planted forty feet apart, as represented by X in the diagram below, plant an early-bearing variety in the center of the square represented by O. This could probably stay for twenty-five years and produce many crops of fruit. Peach trees



Early Elberta Trees Planted May, 1924.

should be planted as represented by T. These could stay in for about ten years and should produce a large part of expense of cultivation and upkeep.

X	T	X	T	X	T	X
T	O	T	O	T	O	T
X	T	X	T	X	T	X

GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES.

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

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

Nectar—This variety ripens about 3 days later than Greensboro; the flesh is yellow and of splendid quality, the skin is

yellow, covered on the sunny side with light crimson with darker crimson stripes. Tree is hardy in bud and should be thinned for best results; should be included in every list.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

J. H. Hale—This comparatively new variety is of very large size, averages larger than Elberta; flesh is firmer and ships better. The yellow and red coloring is very attractive. It ripens a few days before Elberta. Many growers have been disappointed in the yield of Hale. The reason for this is the blooms of Hale are self-sterile and this variety needs to be planted close to another variety like Elberta and not in large blocks by itself.

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

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

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

Brackett—A large yellow freestone, looking very much like Elberta and ripening just after that variety.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A DESCRIPTIVE TABLE SHOWING VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

AHEAD OF ELBERTA.

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

AFTER ELBERTA.

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

PEARS.

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

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

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

Beurre Bosc—Standard only—Seckel is the only pear which may be said to surpass the Bosc in quality. The color is a rich dark yellow overspread with russet. The tree is a poor crooked grower when young, but when well established grows vigorously. While slow to come into bearing, afterward it bears regularly and abundantly. Ripens October and November.

Beurre Clairgeau—Standard only—The fruit is very large and handsome, a rich yellow at maturity, with a bright crimson cheek. The tree is a splendid grower and is productive.

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

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

Kieffer—Standard only—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. The fruit is large, skin yellow, sometimes with a red cheek; flesh is brittle, juicy, with a marked quince aroma. It is specially desirable as a canning pear.

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

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

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

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

PLUMS.

Japan Varieties.

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

Abundance—This is one of the best in quality, a liberal bearer of good-sized fruit. The flesh is yellow and juicy, the skin a dark red, where exposed to the sun.

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

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

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

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

Wickson—The fruit is the largest of this class, dark red over a yellow ground with yellow flesh. Tree is somewhat tender and should not be planted where the peach may not succeed on account of cold.

European Plums.

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

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

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

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

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

Imperial Gage—This is of the Green Gage type of plum, being a seedling of that variety, and is best adapted to sandy type of soil. Fruit greenish-yellow and of finest quality.

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

Pond—The fruit of this variety is of large size, reddish purple in color and of fair quality. An enormous quantity of this variety is shipped east from California every year.

Reine Claude—For quality, this variety is unsurpassed. It is also one of the most profitable of plums for market. Fruit greenish yellow, fair size.

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

Yellow Egg—This is the largest and handsomest of the yellow plums. The tree does not do well on very light soil.

York State Prune—This is an improved strain of German Prune.

CHERRIES.

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

✓ **Bing**—The fruits of Bing are unequalled in quality, size and attractiveness. It should be in every collection. Color a very dark red, almost black.

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

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

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

✓ **Early Richmond**—This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting, and bearing every year enormous loads of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees; can



Six-Year-Old Montmorency in Full Bloom.

be left without picking longer than most varieties. Unsurpassed for canning and profitable for market. Ripens through June.

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

✓ **Lambert**—The color of the fruits is a dark purple. The flesh and flavor leave little to be desired in this respect. The tree is very thrifty and fruitful.

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

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

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

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

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

GOOSEBERRIES.

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



Gooseberries Yield Tremendous Crops—Often 400 to 500 Bushels per Acre.

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

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

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

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

Poorman—Prof. Hederick: "The Poorman at once attracts attention on account of the vigor and productiveness of the bushes and the handsome appearance and high quality of the fruit. Plants and berries give it a place as the leader among gooseberries grown in America. Berries are red, larger than Downing, quality excellent."

APRICOTS.

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

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

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

CURRANTS.

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



Currants are Fast Becoming an Important Commercial Crop.

Cherry—This variety has the largest berry of any of the varieties. The bunches are short but full, the plants make a slow growth and do not produce the yield that Fay or Wilder will. The Cherry currant should be picked within ten days after ripening, else the berries will turn dark and not bring so high a price. The Cherry is an upright grower, keeping the berries well up out of the dirt.

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

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

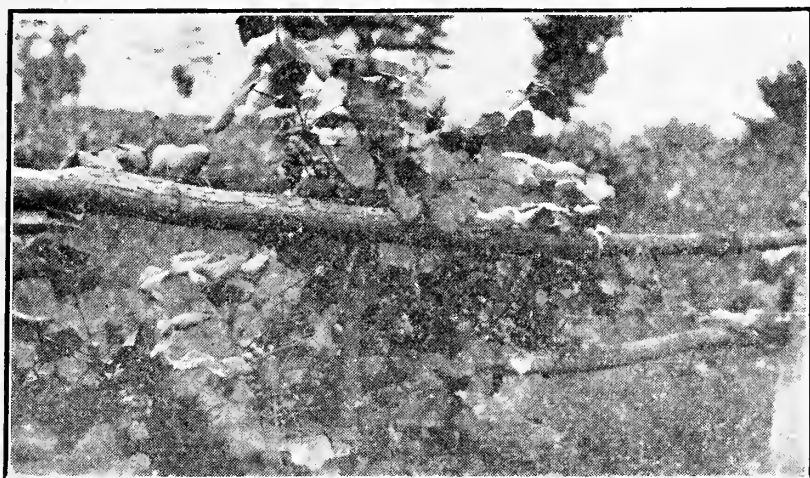
Wilder—This variety is without doubt more largely planted by commercial growers than any other. The Wilder is a

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

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.

GRAPES.

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



Concord Grape Vine—One of Fifty Similar Ones Planted Spring 1923.

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

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

Caco—A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red, with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord, possibly a few days earlier, but so rich in sugar it is excellent in flavor fully two weeks before fully ripe.

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

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

Concord—Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every grape-growing state in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries

large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender. Vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation, the most reliable and profitable variety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NUTS.

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

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

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

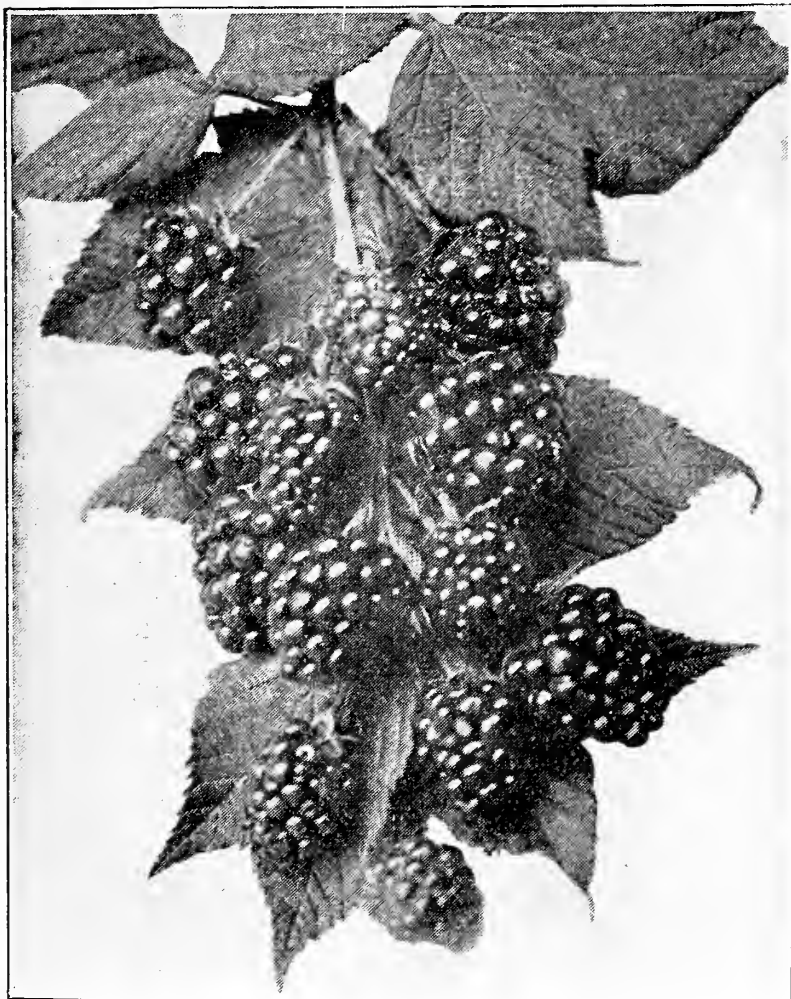
English Walnut—There is increased interest in planting English walnuts, and we believe they can be grown wherever the peach can. Plant a tree or two if you have room. The trees are worth planting as an ornamental, even if they produce no nuts.

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

BLACKBERRIES.

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

✓ **Eldorado**—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters without injury, and their yield is large. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the



Blackberries Are Easy to Raise and Yield Abundantly.

taste, and have no hard core; quality unsurpassed; mid-season.

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

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

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

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 pollen will mix and fertilize. Plant the pistillate varieties between the perfect flowering, having one row of the perfect to every two or three of the pistillate.

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

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

Brandywine (Perfect)—Season medium to late. One of the heaviest 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 (Imperfect)—Mid-season. An old standard variety well known the country over. Fruit extra large, bright red; foliage very strong, of dark green color. Very productive.

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

Big Wonder—Big Wonder is a vigorous grower, foliage is tall and large. The berries are large and beautiful in form and color. It is a perfect flowering variety and needs no other planted near it. Big Wonder does best grown in hills or narrow rows.

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

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

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

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

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

Gandy (Perfect)—One of the best known of all Strawberries. For best results, it should be planted in black swamp

land. Never plant Gandy in dry, sandy soil. It is not a heavy producer, but the berries it does produce are uniformly large in size, brilliant in color and have a large, bright green cap, which makes the berries very beautiful and attractive.

Gibson—This variety is largely grown in the strawberry region of the west and we have had so many calls for plants of this variety that we have grown a supply of plants for our customers. We have not fruited Gibson, but western growers who have say that the fruit is large, high quality, firm, dark red in color, with no white tips. The berries command the highest price on the market. The plants have a long root system, which enables them to stand more dry weather than most varieties. The foliage is large, tough and leathery, making it resistant to insects and disease. The blossoms are perfect, and rich in pollen. Ripens in mid-season and continues over a long season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marvel—This variety was introduced by the R. M. Kellogg Co. in the spring of 1922. We have not fruited it yet, but the introducers say, "Marvel is a marvelous grower, a marvelous producer, a marvelous money maker. The berries are large, of black-red color. The fruit is firm and carries well to market. A wonderful variety to grow in hills or narrow rows." It is a perfect flowering variety and a good one to plant beside imperfect flowering varieties. It is also valuable as a canning berry, being rich in color and firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William Belt (Perfect)—Of all the many varieties of the Strawberry grown today, William Belt, undoubtedly, is one of the most popular. The plant is vigorous, though not a rampant grower, succeeds upon almost all soils, invariably yields very heavily. The berries are always of large size and high quality. Flesh is solid and deep crimson in color, while the blossoms are large with abundance of pollen.

FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

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

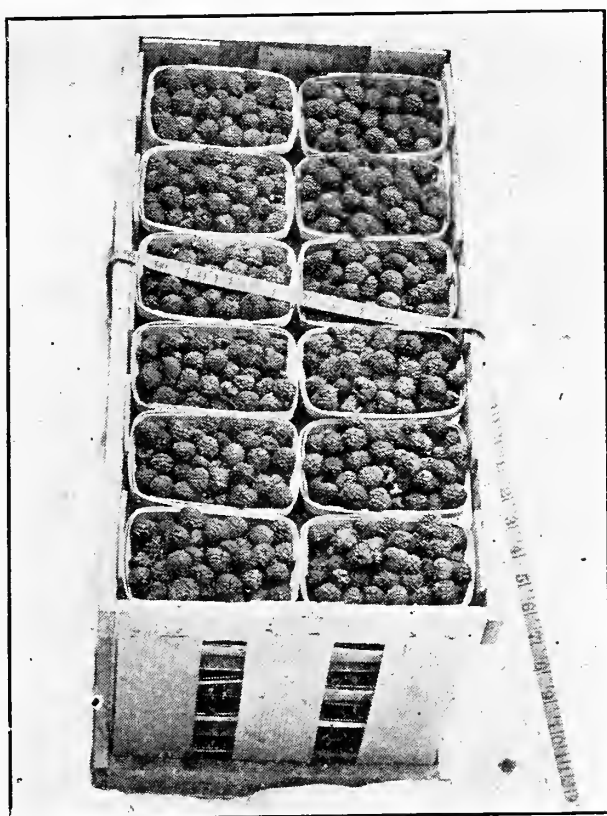
Progressive (Perfect)—A genuine fall bearing. This is, without a doubt, the best one; plants of good size, deep-rooted. Makes as many plants as most of the standard varieties. The fruit is of medium size, dark red and the flavor is unsurpassed. To obtain best results, keep blossoms off until August 1st,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

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

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

RASPBERRIES.

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



Sixty-Pint Crate of Herbert.

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

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

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

RED OR PURPLE RASPBERRIES.

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

sell in the market as well as the red, but on account of its tremendous yield it can be sold cheaper.

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

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

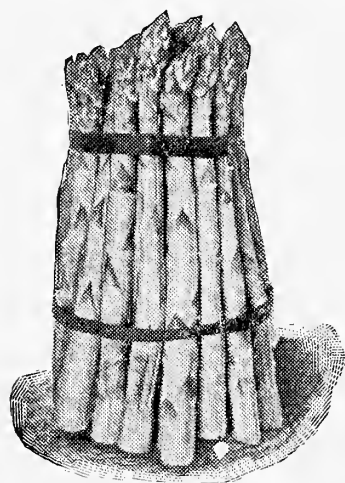
King—Since its introduction several years ago, the King has been rapidly growing in public favor, until at the present time it takes the lead of all early varieties. Fruit is of good size and of a bright, beautiful color; it is firm and of exceptionally good quality. Immensely productive and commencing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

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

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

ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in May and June, 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 food crops for from fifteen to twenty years. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from four to six inches deep, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. As a market crop, it pays well. A well-

cared for asparagus field should yield upward of 1,200 bunches per acre the third year, the fourth and afterward from 2,500 to 6,000 bunches per acre. Much larger yields are possible. The average wholesale price has been twenty cents per bunch.

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.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS.

Martha Washington—The first produced. Is the most highly resistant variety yet produced. The shoots are dark green, with a heavy purple tinge, with a tight pointed bud and not branching out until well beyond the market height, and with a clean straight growth and of the finest market type. It is rather late, however, but on this account it escapes frosts when earlier varieties would suffer.

Mary Washington—Is a more vigorous grower than Martha; in fact, the seedlings cannot be distinguished from other varieties readily on this account. The shoots are very large on the average, with a tendency to be oval in cross section. It is about as good in color as Martha, but very early and prolific. The high branching habit of this variety makes it possible often to cut unbranched shoots with good tight buds two feet long. While this is not as rust-resistant as Martha, it resists to a satisfactory extent.

RHUBARB.

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

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 silkworms. Fruit of small size.

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

Photographs Wanted.

LAST year we offered \$50.00 in premiums for photographs of our trees and plants as they were growing or producing in the care of our customers. And this year we are going to renew the offer.

These photographs must be clear enough so that they can be reproduced for use in our advertising department, all photographs submitted to be ours except those that do not win any prizes and are requested to be returned. Each photograph must have the name and address of the sender written on the back, and be received by us by October 1st, 1926, when the photographs submitted will be examined by disinterested advertising experts, who will award the prizes.

For the best and most satisfactory for our use	\$15.00
For the five next best	5.00 each
For the ten next best	1.00 each

Send photographs to

Advertising Department

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT

Terms on Which We Sell Nursery Stock.

OUR TERMS are cash with order for all amounts of \$10.00 or less. We will ship larger orders C. O. D., providing twenty-five per cent of the total amount is sent with the order. If the order is sent by express you pay balance to your express agent upon delivery of stock. If the order goes by freight you pay the balance at your bank, where you will find bill of lading, which you give to your freight agent, who will deliver shipment to you.

HOW TO SEND MONEY: By personal check, express money order, post office money order, bank draft or cash in a registered letter.

USE ORDER BLANK WHEN POSSIBLE, and write name plainly and be sure to state in the blank spaces provided when, where and how you want the shipment sent every time you order. Write letters on a separate sheet of paper.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT is allowed all prepaid orders for which the total amount is sent with order. We do not allow any discount for balances paid on arrival of stock.

ORDER EARLY—January, February or March, if possible. This enables our regular office force to handle the order, while if you wait till the busy shipping season it may have to be seen to by clerks with less experience. Also, late in the season we are liable to be sold out of some variety or size you may want.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS. For small packages we recommend Parcel Post, as it is the safest, quickest and most economical method of shipment. If you reside on a rural route, the package will be delivered to your door. The size of package is limited to 84 inches combined length and circumference. The weight is limited to 70 pounds to points within first, second or third zones or within 300 miles of Yalesville. To points farther away, the limit is 50 pounds. Pay mail carriers or postmaster Parcel Post charges when the stock arrives. This is the cheapest and best way, as it is impossible to accurately estimate the weight of packages in advance, and by the C. O. D. method you only pay actual cost. It is true that the cost of the C. O. D. is ten cents and for returning postage to sender is three cents, total thirteen cents, but this is well worth the cost, as the package is practically insured against loss, for these packages are given special attention by the postal clerks.

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

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

NON-WARRANTY. (1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser, to the seller, the seller shall at the option of the purchaser either refill that portion of the order which was mis-labeled by another delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

INSPECTION. Our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found free from San José Scale and other injurious insects or diseases. Certificate accompanies shipments.

WE CANNOT REPLACE STOCK GRATIS. These prices do not include any guarantee of growth. We will guarantee our stock to be in first-class condition when delivered to our railroad station, but as we have no control of the stock after it leaves our hands, we cannot be responsible for it. Remember, a tree, shrub, or plant is a living organism, as much as a cow, horse or man. It breathes, drinks and feeds and is liable to attacks of diseases and insects.

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

SIZE OF ORDERS. Owing to high costs incident to the handling of orders, we cannot accept orders amounting to less than \$2.00.

GRADES. We grade primarily by caliper, height being only approximate, and this places many of our trees in the second grade, which might be sold as first grade by those who grade only by height. We consider that good stock, well graded by caliper, will give more general satisfaction year after year than when graded by height.



PROPAGATING HOUSES OF THE BARNES NURSERY COMPANY, YALESVILLE, CONN.