

## **Historic, archived document**

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



1920-21

# The Barnes Brothers Nursery Co.

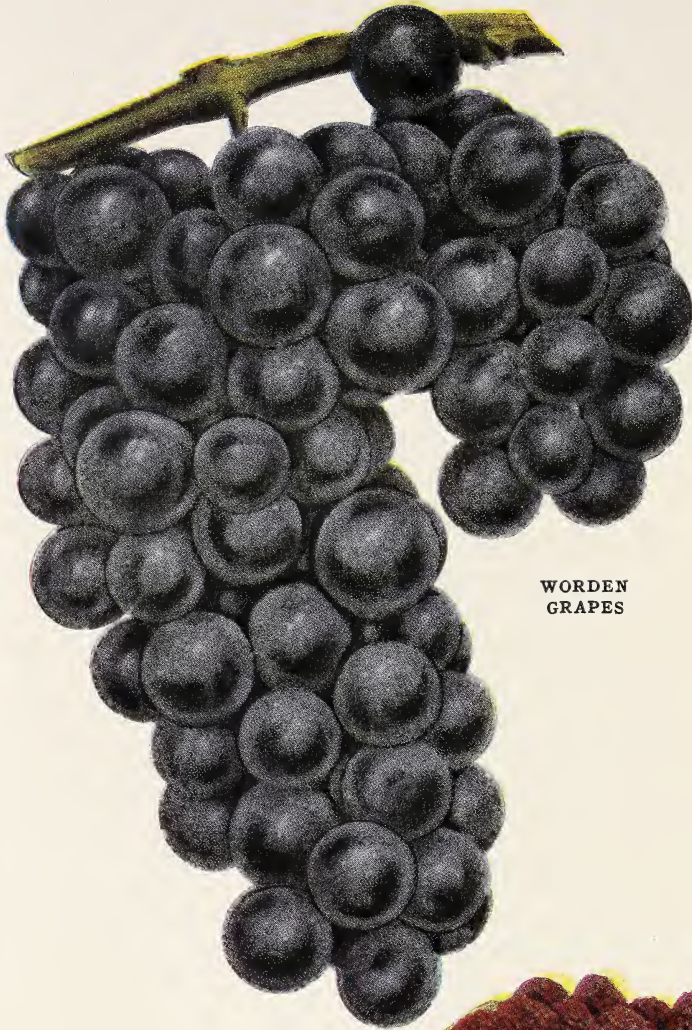
(The Original BARNES NURSERY)

(Established 1890)



J. H. HALE  
PEACH

Yalesville, Conn.



WORDEN  
GRAPES

COLUMBIAN  
RASPBERRY



# To Our Many Friends and Patrons

THE very first thing we want you to see when you open this catalogue is a word of appreciation.

You know how difficult it is to say even "Thank You" in a personal and sincere way when it is confined to writing. We want you to know how very much your patronage has meant to us, how greatly we appreciate it, and how sincere we are in our efforts to continue this pleasant relationship. We look back with gratitude upon the manner in which our services have been received in the past.

We thank you for your patronage and good will, extending as it has in many cases, over a great many years of business friendship, and we hope our relations will continue to be mutually pleasant.

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

To fully satisfy each customer that his interest is carefully considered when he intrusts his orders here, is our earnest ambition.

THE BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.,  
YALEVILLE, CONN.

*For more than 35 years under the same management.*

---

## INDEX

	Page		Page
Apple Trees .....	3	Gooseberries .....	17
Cherry Trees .....	8	Raspberries .....	18
Peach Trees .....	9	Blackberries .....	19
Pear Trees .....	12	Strawberries .....	20
Plum Trees .....	13	Mulberries .....	22
Currants .....	15	Rhubarb .....	22
Grape Vines .....	15	Nut Trees .....	22

## New England Grown Plants for New England Planters

It is an assured fact that people who live in this Northeastern section will find it much to their advantage to purchase nursery stock from this nursery which is located in Southern New England. The probability of injury to plants or trees in shipping from a long distance is entirely eliminated. Then, too, it is only natural that Nursery Stock grown in New England soil and severe climate should do better when replanted in similar soil.

Trees grown here, have a sturdy, hardy constitution, and the roots are more fibrous and stronger because they have to reach out to secure the needed sustenance; the tops are sturdy, the wood hard instead of rank and soft as it is when grown on rich soil in a mild climate.

Condition of soil and climate being similar throughout the Northeast, therefore it is reasonable to expect that if the trees thrive with us, they will thrive with you.

THE BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.

## 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.

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

**GUARANTEE.**—These prices do not include any guarantee of growth. The successful growth of a tree or plant is dependent upon so many conditions over which the Nurseryman has no control, such as the planting, cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we cannot guarantee successful planting. 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. Nobody expects the life of a cow or chicken to be guaranteed, why should living plants or trees?

**CLAIMS,** if any, must be made on receipt of goods, when any errors of ours, will be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. Claims made after ten days from receipt of goods will not be entertained.

**TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS.**—Our goods are sold F. O. B. cars at the point of shipment, and travel at the purchaser's risk and expense.

**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 mislabeled 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 Jose Scale and other injurious insects or diseases. Certificate accompanies shipments.

**APPLICATION OF RATES.**—Customers may select five of any particular variety at ten rates, fifty at hundred rates or three hundred at thousand rates, such as five Baldwin or fifty Baldwin.

**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.

## New Varieties of Apple Which Originated at the New York Experiment Station

The scientists of the New York Experiment Station, realizing the need of new and improved varieties of apple, have for many years been working on this problem and with the exception of the Gallia Beauty, the following varieties were originated by them, being mostly the McIntosh or Delicious type. These varieties may be superior to any varieties we have had, time alone will tell.

We advise growers to test these varieties for themselves and get first-hand information as to their value.

The trees grown by us are from buds cut from trees received from the New York Fruit Testing Association, and are one year of age, and on which we do not guarantee sizes. The first orders get the largest trees. Price the same for any size 2½ feet and up. Of some varieties, we have only a few to offer.

Price, \$1.00 each.

**CORTLAND**—Described and priced elsewhere. We have all sizes in both one- and two-year trees.

**EARLY MCINTOSH**—Fruit growers have waited for an early red apple of sufficient good quality for general market purposes and especially for use in the roadside booth. In Early McIntosh this growing demand has been satisfied. This new variety has a handsome red color and a uniform round-oblate shape which enables the grower to put his fruit up in attractive display packages. Resembling in size and flavor of that well known general purposes apple. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, and bear annually. Being a cross between Early Transparent and McIntosh, it has the light colored wood and large leaf of the first and the heavy butted branches and general framework of its namesake. The fruit ripens about a week or ten days later than Yellow Transparent and hangs to the tree as well as that of any early apple.

**EARLY SWEET No. 845**—A cross between Red Canada and Yellow Transparent. A high flavored sweet apple. Tree vigorous, productive and an annual bearer. Fruit is medium to large, roundish conic, splashed and striped with red, sweet, aromatic and good. Ripens first of August. Those who like a high flavored sweet apple should try this variety.

**GALLIA BEAUTY**—This variety originated in Ohio and is a sport of Rome Beauty and like that variety in all ways, except that it is solid red in color instead of striped. Thus, it should be a much better seller than Rome Beauty.

**LODI**—Lodi originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station as a cross between Montgomery and Yellow Transparent and was introduced in 1924. The tree is of the type of Yellow Transparent, but draws upon Montgomery for increased vigor and size. The fruit is of the type of Yellow Transparent but larger, ripens a little later, thus prolonging the season of that variety; and while sprightly for use in the kitchen, as it ripens, the flavor becomes milder and pleasantly aromatic. This variety is an improvement over Yellow Transparent in that the tree is better, and the fruit is larger and keeps longer.

**MACOUN**—Just as Early McIntosh advances the season for the McIntosh type of apple, Macoun produces a late crop of these red-skinned, white-fleshed, richly flavored, aromatic apples. The season of Macoun is from one to two months



Sweet Delicious Apple.

later than that of McIntosh with Cortland midway between. In shape, the fruits of Macoun are similar to those of McIntosh; the color is a darker red, less striped, and with a heavier bloom; the flesh is much the same in color, texture, flavor, and aroma. The trees bear regularly and heavily. This promises to be an apple of great merit coming in, as it does, long after all other McIntosh-like apples are out of season.

**MEDINA**—Medina originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station as a cross between Deacon Jones and Delicious and was introduced in 1923. This variety promises well as an apple of the Delicious type to prolong the season of that variety. In appearance the apples resemble those of Delicious closely but are much larger, better colored, and are more attractive on account of the golden yellow ground color which the fruits of Delicious rarely develop. The shape of the basin is like that of Delicious with the same deep corrugations and the five distinct crowns.

**MILTON**—Milton is a sister of Early McIntosh, but ripens its crop a month later. Its main value is that it is a McIntosh type which ripens a month before McIntosh. The tree is vigorous but not as large as that of Early McIntosh. The fruits are covered with a very attractive pinkish red and heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy and of McIntosh flavor and aroma.

**ORLEANS**—Orleans is a sister plant to Medina which was introduced a year later. The variety is of the Delicious type, but the fruits are more attractive in appearance and run larger. While Orleans comes in season about with Delicious, it keeps in common storage six weeks longer. The fruit has the same rich delicious taste that characterizes Delicious, but the flavor is milder, approaching sweetness, although it cannot be called a sweet apple. Orleans is very similar in tree and product to Medina, but besides keeping longer it may thrive in some soils to which Medina is not adapted.



Red Astrachan No. 2391.

**RED ASTRACHAN No. 2391**—A. Montgomery and Red Astrachan seedling which ripens from August 15th to September 15th. Its large fruits are covered with solid dark red and splashes and stripes of carmine. Flesh is white, tender, juicy, subacid and aromatic. Quality is good. Desirable for cooking and dessert. It is an annual bearer and a promising variety for local markets.

**RED FLESHED No. 1311**—A cross between Deacon Jones and Wealthy. The fruit is large, roundish conic, nearly covered with solid red. The flesh is coarse, medium tender, crisp, juicy, briskly subacid, aromatic and fair in quality. Some seasons the flesh is red to the core lines. Too tart for dessert. Excellent for cooking. Ripens October to November.

**RED SPY**—Red Spy is a typical Spy except in color. The color is a solid bright red without either stripes or splashes. The new variety has the serious fault of the parent, that of coming into bearing late, but its many good characters, offset this fault. Among these are delectable quality and great beauty in the fruits, and in the tree, hardiness, healthfulness, productiveness, and reliability in bearing. Nor should it be forgotten that the trees are long-lived, nearly perfect orchard plants, and that they bloom very late thereby often escaping late Spring frosts which ruin the crops of other varieties. Northern Spy is still one of the best apples, and Red Spy, with its beautiful fruits, should give new life to this old sort.

**SWEET DELICIOUS**—Sweet Delicious originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station as a cross between Deacon Jones and Delicious and was introduced in 1923. The fruits resemble Delicious in shape, but the lipping of the stem and the dull grayish scari-skin over the surface are characteristics inherited from Deacon Jones. The apples are large and attractive in size, color, and shape, with the sweet aromatic flavor of Delicious. Sweet Delicious is a fine apple for home use where it will be chiefly appreciated for dessert and baking. Its season is a little later than that of Sweet McIntosh.

Price of any of the new varieties described above is \$1.00 each.

## CORTLAND APPLE

This new variety which originated at the New York Experiment Station has attracted a great interest among apple growers the country over, because it fills a long felt want, an apple of the McIntosh type ripening later and without the faults of that variety. Cortland originated from a cross of McIntosh with Ben Davis and combines the good qualities of these varieties and at the same time eliminates their weaknesses. The quality is very similar to McIntosh. Has the delicate perfume, white, crisp, spicy flesh, dark red skin covered with a thick bloom, and by most people would be thought to be McIntosh. The flesh is a little firmer, making it a better shipper, the fruit is larger and looks very attractive when packed for market. You do not have to leave everything to pick the Cortland when ripe as in the case of McIntosh, for it will hang to tree like Ben Davis. Furthermore, it ripens a month later and keeps in common storage till January and in cold storage till March.

The tree resembles McIntosh in appearance and growth until it comes into bearing, at which time it begins to droop somewhat like Ben Davis.

The Cortland was awarded the Wilder Silver Medal for new fruits at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, November, 1923.

The Rural New Yorker of November 3, 1923, says editorially, "We think the introduction of the Cortland apple is a great event in the history of New York fruit growing. It is no chance seedling like Baldwin or Spy, but the result of a deliberate attempt to reproduce the fine qualities of McIntosh with the addition of virtues which that fine variety lacks. The result is a large, finely colored apple, retaining much of the McIntosh flavor, fully a month later, a good keeper and with the ability to hang to the tree. We do not want to start any unhealthy 'boom' for Cortland or encourage our readers to pay extravagant prices for trees, but it seems to us the most promising variety for this section that has been introduced for years."

Think this matter over and arrange to plant an orchard of Cortland before every one else has them and get the top prices. Think what you would have made if you had planted a big orchard of McIntosh 35 years ago, and do not let this opportunity slip by without planting some Cortland.

Price same as Standard Varieties.

"Your nursery stock was very satisfactory. Your trees are the finest we have received from any nursery and we take pleasure in referring our neighbors and friends to your firm."—J. G. HERCHEL-ROTH, Philadelphia, Penna.



## 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. From this you must not conclude that all other apple trees are not true, because we arranged for Dr. Shaw to carefully inspect all our apple nursery here and mark any strays, which were later removed.

Owing to the extra cost of the certified trees, we are obliged to charge ten cents each in addition to regular price and can furnish the following varieties: Baldwin, Cortland, Fameuse, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening.

### 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. We are able to get a greater proportion of roots to the top than we can with older trees, since 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, and the top only one year, thus you get an abundance of the best roots, with a top which may be started high or low as desired.

Many of our customers who plant apple trees year after year, plant one-year trees exclusively. They should not be planted, however, unless you expect to cultivate thoroughly.

### 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, and bear earlier than the standard trees, while they may not produce as 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 allow them to grow a strictly fancy grade that is always in demand at good 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 feet apart, and frequently begin to bear the second year from bud in nursery or the second year after transplanting. They require liberal culture which they repay by producing bountiful crops. The trees upon French Paradise should be kept staked as sometimes they break off at the union of top and roots. They should be fertilized liberally as the roots do not spread out like those of Doucin or standard.

We can furnish the following varieties on French Paradise:

Baldwin	Maiden's Blush	Wagner
Delicious	Northern Spy	Wealthy
Duchess of Oldenburg	Roxbury Russet	

On Doucin or English Paradise the following:

Baldwin	King	Rome Beauty
Delicious	McIntosh	Roxbury Russett
Duchess of Oldenburg	Northern Spy	Stayman's Winesap
Fall Pippin	Red Astrachan	Winter Banana
Gravenstein	R. I. Greening	

**CAUTION.**—Trees on Doucin roots should not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery. If they are, the tree may 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.

### DWARF APPLES

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year 11/16 in. and up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
2-year 1/2 to 11/16 in. ....	.75	6.50	50.00

## Standard Varieties of Apples

### SUMMER APPLES

**Chenango Strawberry**—An apple of high quality ripening over a long season beginning about the middle of August; skin yellow, striped with red.

**Duchess of Oldenburg**—Large, streaked with red and yellow, juicy, subacid. 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.

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

**Red Gravenstein**—A sport of the ordinary Gravenstein but instead of being striped, is a more solid red color and superior in that respect.

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

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

**Yellow Transparent**—Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid. 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 subacid.

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

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

**Hubbardston Nonesuch**—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.

**Esopus Spitzenburg**—The fruit is unexcelled in quality and most pleasing in appearance, the flavor is rich and spicy, the skin is yellow overlaid with shades of red. The tree, however, lacks vigor and health and is particular as to soil conditions.

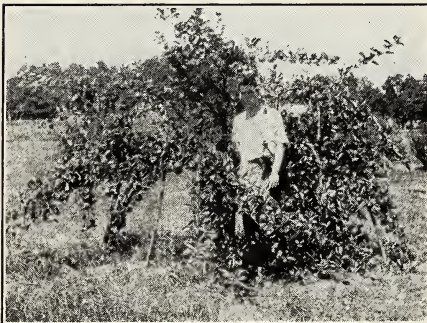
**Fallwater**—Very large, handsome, yellow with red cheek.

**Golden Russet**—Medium dull russet, juick 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 to 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.



**Barnes Brothers Trees**—The fifth summer, bearing 4 bus. Leslie B. Smith, Ashland, N. H.



**Barnes Baldwin**—Bearing 4 years after planting. Orchard of Leslie B. Smith, Ashland, N. H.

**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.

**Seek-No-Further**—Many growers insist on having one or two trees of this variety for their home use on account of the yellow, crisp, tender high quality flesh and beautiful smooth yellow skin, which is striped with red.

**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.

**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 bluish. Has a suggestive banana flavor. The planting of this variety is on the increase, and it pays. It bruises easily, however, and requires careful handling. A good grower, hardy; bears young and blooms late.

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

**Prices of Standard Varieties of Apple Trees**

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
2-year 11/16 in. and up 5-7 ft. ....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$50.00	
2-year 9/16 in. to 11/16 in. 4-6 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00	Write
2-year 1/2-9/16 in. 4-5 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00	for
1-year 4-5 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00	prices.
1-year 3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00	

**SPECIAL**

Nice, well-rooted trees, many of them branched, but a little too small for the 4-5 ft. size.

	Each.	10.	100.
2-year 3/4 in. cal 3-4 ft. ....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00

**CRAB APPLE TREES**

Prices same as other varieties.

**Transcendant**—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.

**Cherry Trees Grown on Mazzard Roots**

Have you ever wondered why cherry trees fail to live as long as they used to? Do you remember the large old trees that bore quantities of black sweet cherries on the old farm? Trees that had come up and grown themselves along the fences and around the buildings? These were a species known as Mazzard and it is well known that seedlings of these wild trees are the only suitable stock to grow the sweet cherries on for the following reasons:

They are of the same type or nature as our common sweet varieties and therefore make a better, larger and longer lived tree.

The root system is much stronger and more fibrous than any other cherry stock and the trees are more likely to grow after planting.

Cherry trees grown on Mazzard roots are more prolific bearers than those on any others.

On the other hand, they cost more for the nurseryman to produce, but the cost is slight compared to the extra value to the planter. You cannot afford to plant cherry trees grown in the ordinary manner when you can buy trees of us grown on Mazzard roots at the price we are offering them.

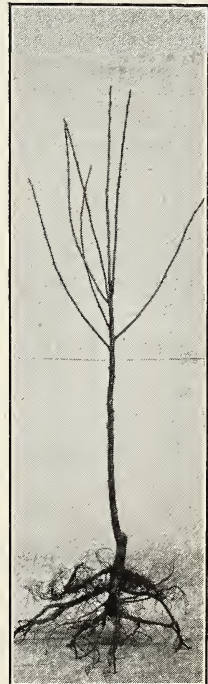
**What the Mahaleb Cherry Is**

Mahaleb is a dwarf wild cherry, native of Southern Europe, but not allied to our sweet cherry but more of the nature of the sour cherry. The seedlings are cheaply and easily grown, buds take well on it and grow well in the nursery; make a nice looking poorly rooted tree that seldom lives when transplanted and if it does, it makes a small sized, short lived tree.

If you have had trouble with sweet cherry trees, try our Mazzard root trees, the long lived kind.



Cherry on Mahaleb Root.



Cherry on Mazzard Root.

## Cherries

There are few trees more attractive to the homemaker and fruit grower than cherries. The sweet cherries are especially desirable for the garden or lawn, on account of their foliage, attractive blossoms, and fruit. The sour cherries are planted by thousands for home use and market. It is only recently that fruit growers have learned of the big profits made in an orchard of cherries.

Consider the desirability of planting a cherry orchard of Early Richmond and Montmorency if you wish to add materially to your farm revenue. In any event, plant a few trees of both sweet and sour for home use. You will never regret it.

**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. A general favorite.

**Dyehouse**—Bright red, prolific bearer. The fruit is mildly subacid, excellent variety for canning, good shipper. Free and vigorous. Early.

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

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

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

**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.

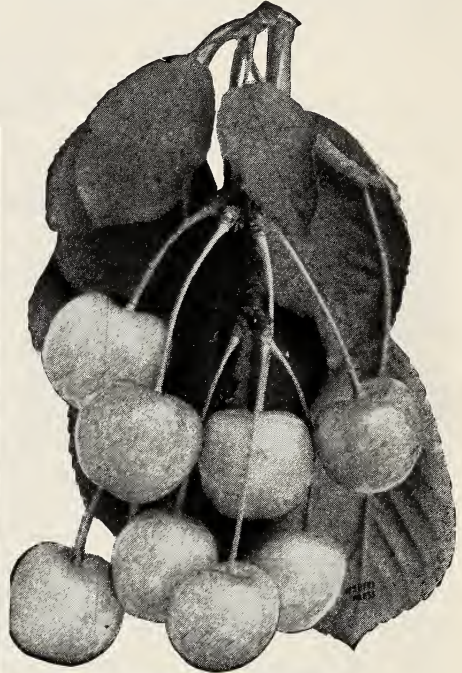
**Montmorency**—The most popular of all hardy cherries for market and home use. This cherry is planted largely. The fruit is in great demand. It is of large size, light red in color; stem rather short. Acid. The trees bear fruit soon after planting. Midseason.

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

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

**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.



Governor Wood Cherries.

### PRICE OF CHERRY TREES

Sweet Varieties on Mazzard Roots				Sweet and Sour Varieties on Mahaleb Roots.			
	Each.	10.	100.		Each.	10.	100.
½ to 9/16 in., 4-5 ft. ....	\$.75	\$7.00	\$50.00	½ to 9/16 in. ....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
9/16 to 11/16 in., 5-6 ft. ....	1.00	9.00	70.00	9/16 to 11/16 in. ....	.75	7.00	60.00
11/16 in. and up, 6-7 ft. ....	1.25	11.00	90.00	11/16 in. and up. ....	1.00	9.00	70.00

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CHERRY TREE PLANTERS

See Page Seven

For Information Pertaining to Cherry Trees  
Grown on Different Roots

## 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 been 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 fertilizers and cover crops. 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.

**IT IS MOST 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 the luxuriant growth will be desirable and can be induced by liberal broadcast application of fertilizer. If soil is light and sandy a cover crop may be plowed in early the following Spring to furnish the needed humus. Fertilizer applications should be made early and be those that are readily available. A complete fertilizer is best but nitrogen is the most important element followed by phosphoric acid and potash, especially if soil is sandy. Nitrate of Soda contains nitrogen in one of the most satisfactory forms, as it is quickly available and does not last late in the season when you want growth to stop. It is important to have a strong vigorous growth early in the season and to have growth stop early enough so that the wood will have a chance to ripen up before cold weather, otherwise the tree may be injured by winter weather later on. The middle of August in this latitude is not too early.

**A MOUND OF EARTH SHOULD BE PLACED** about each plant just before the ground freezes up so that water will not freeze about the collar of the tree. The earth also tends to protect the tree from mice.

**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.

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 for so many years that we know how to produce ideal trees with which to start a profitable orchard.

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.

### 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 center of the square represented by O. This could probably stay for twenty-five years and produce many crops of fruit. Peach trees 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.



## 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 with which to start the season.

**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.

**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 cheek 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 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.

**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.

**J. H. Hale**—This comparatively new variety is of very large size, averaging 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 that the blooms of Hale are self-sterile, which necessitates planting close to another variety like Elberta and not in large blocks by itself.

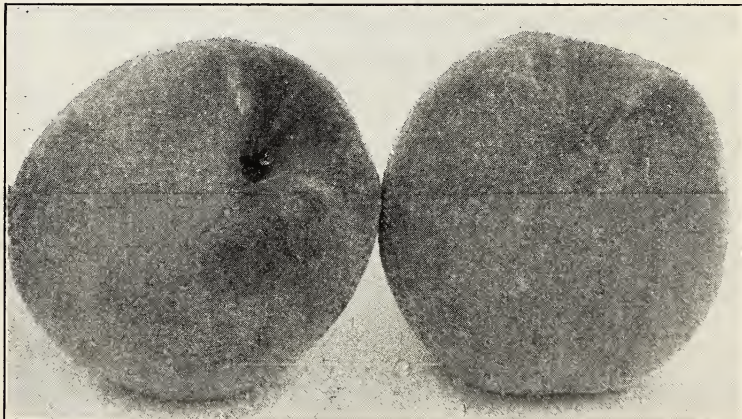
**Elberta**—This is the most prolific and best selling peach of the whole list; from 30 to 50 per cent of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. There appears to be no limit to the demand for the fruit. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. An exceedingly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

**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; 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 claim for it is the frost-proof character of its fruit buds.



Elberta Peaches.

**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-shaped, color pure white, sometimes having a

slight blush. September 20th to October 10th with us.

**Fox 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 this group, it is a good shipper, valuable for local or long distance markets.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
2-3 ft. ....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
5/16 in. cal. 3-4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
7/16 in. cal. 3-4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	25.00	200.00
9/16 in. cal. 4-6 ft. ....	.50	4.50	30.00	250.00

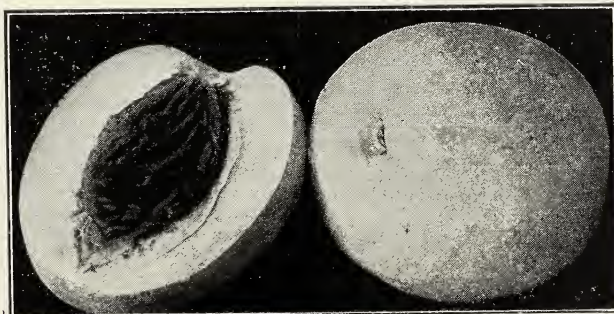
A DESCRIPTIVE TABLE SHOWING VARIETIES OF PEACHES

AHEAD OF ELBERTA

Varieties	Flesh	Size	Ripening	Day
Greensboro .....	White Cling	Medium	Fair	40
Nectar .....	Yellow Cling	Medium	Very Good	37
Carman .....	White Semi-cling	Medium	Good	24
Rochester .....	Yellow Free	Large	Good	20
Hiley .....	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
Old Mixon .....	White Free	Large	Very Good	7
Crawford's Early .....	Yellow Free	Large	Very Good	6
Early Elberta .....	Yellow Free	Very Large	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
Lizzie .....	Yellow Free	Large	Good	15
Iron Mountain .....	White Free	Medium	Good	15



Crawford Peach.

## Pears

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

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.

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 that their use as fillers is entirely practical, and they pay the cost of bringing an orchard of standard pears into bearing. Dwarf Pears 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. The trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.



Duchess Pear.

**Bartlett**—Standard and Dwarf. It is the most popular pear, both for home use and market that the world has ever known. The fruit is buttery and melting, with a rich flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Season, September.

**Beurre d'Anjou**—This variety is a standard market pear for late Fall and early Winter, its season lasting till about the last of December. As an early winter pear, it has no superior and few equals in appearance and quality of fruit; large, very uniform, smooth of skin, yellow with a faint blush, the flesh is very juicy, sweet and spicy, with a rich flavor. The trees are hardy, grow rapidly and come into bearing early. October to December.

**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 russett. The tree is a poor crooked grower when young, but when well established grows vigorously. While slow to come into bearing, it afterward bears regularly and abundantly. Ripes 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. September.

**Clapp's Favorite**—Standard and Dwarf. Clapp's Favorite is the standard late summer pear to precede Bartlett, which it much resembles in size, shape, color and flavor. The season is usually a week or ten days before that of Bartlett. The chief fault of the fruits is that they soon soften at the center after ripening, to obviate which, they should be picked at least ten days before they would ripen on the tree.

**Duchess D'Angouleme**—Standard and Dwarf. The fruits of this variety excite admiration and wonder by their enormous size. The flesh is buttery and melting with rich delicious flavor. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, and bear abundantly under favorable conditions. October.

**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 especially desirable as a canning pear.

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

**Seckel**—Standard and Dwarf. This variety stands foremost along among pears grown in America in vigor of tree, productiveness, and immunity to blight and is equalled by no other variety in quality of fruit. The fruit is too small to can but are used sometimes for pickling. It is usually a profitable commercial variety. 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 September and October.

**Wildier 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.

---

Geo. L. Smith, East Derry, N. H.—"I had some of your trees three years ago and think they were as good as any that I ever bought."



Frederick M. Burnham, Bolton, Mass.—"The trees you sent me last year have proven very satisfactory."



PRICE OF STANDARD PEAR TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
½ to 9/16 in. 4-5 ft. ....	\$.75	\$7.00	\$50.00
9/16 to 11/16 in. 4-6 ft. ....	1.00	9.00	60.00
11/16 in. and up 5-7 ft. ....	1.25	10.00	70.00
1-year 3 ft. and up. ....	1.00	9.00	60.00

NOTE.—Price of Beurre Bosc is 25c each in addition to above prices.

DWARF PEAR TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
11/16 in. and up 4-5 ft. ....	\$.100	\$9.00	\$60.00
9/16 to 11/16 in. 4-5 ft. ....	.75	7.00	50.00
½ to 9/16 in. 3-4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	35.00

Plums

With reasonable care there is no fruit tree that will grow more vigorously or produce more freely than Plums. The wide-awake orchardist does not fear black-knot; a keen eye and a sharp knife is all that is needed to combat it. All the enemies of Plum culture readily give way to modern spray methods.

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 so seriously injured by the curculo. 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.

JAPAN PLUMS

**Abundance**—Fruit large, showy, beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, of a delicious sweetness, impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. For canning it is of greatest excellence. Its season is very early, thus adding to its special value. August.

**Burbank**—Abundance holds first place among Japanese plums, but Burbank is a close second and in many localities has preference. The fruit, when properly thinned, is of good quality, handsomely colored, keeps and ships well and is a week or so later than Abundance. The tree is inclined to overbear and usually the fruit needs thinning.

**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**—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. Of immense value for its very early ripening. This variety usually ripens a week before Abundance.

**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.

**Fellemborg (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.

PRICE OF PLUM TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
½ to 9/16 in. cal. 4-5 ft. ....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
9/16 to 11/16 in. cal. 4-6 ft. ....	.75	7.00	40.00
11/16 in. and up 5-7 ft. ....	1.00	9.00	50.00

## Quince Trees

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. 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 sited in this way, and grows as it should do, it begins to bear in three years, and afterwards never fails of a crop. A quince orchard should be cultivated very shallow and the ground never plowed as 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.

**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.



Champion Quince.

### PRICE OF QUINCE TREES

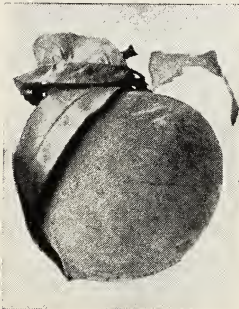
	Each.	Doz.	100.
3/8 to 1/2 in. cal., 2-3 ft.....	\$.75	\$ 7.50	\$50.00
1/2 to 9/16 in. cal., 3-4 ft.....	1.00	10.00	70.00
9/16 in. and up, 4-5 ft.....	1.25	12.00	80.00

## Apricot

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.



Early Golden Apricot.

### PRICE OF APRICOT TREES

	Each.	10.	100.
4-6 ft. ....	\$.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3-4 ft. ....	.70	6.00	50.00

### Bought Apple Trees of Us More Than 20 Years Ago

"I bought apple trees of you previous to 1905. Please send me your catalogue, as I shall want some this year."  
—W. W. NORTON, Batavia, N. Y.

### Quality Up to Barnes' Standard

"Our shipment came Saturday just as ordered. Quality up to Barnes' good standard. Your satisfactory treatment is genuinely appreciated."—W. N. LADD, Norwalk, Conn.

## 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.

Price of 2-year Currant Bushes, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 hundred, except as noted below.

**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. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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.

**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 very grower of currants.



White Grape Currants.

## Grapes

Grapes will thrive everywhere and are the easiest of all fruits to grow. No matter what the condition of soil, our grapes will grow and bear big crops for many years.

Plant a vineyard and make money, or a dozen or two vines for house use and make your own juice, jelly, and jam or eat fresh fruit. Growers everywhere are making big profits from grapes and you can do the same.

**Agawam**—Fruit purplish red, large, rich and sweet; keeps well; vine vigorous but subject to mildew; ripens soon after Concord. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.



Catawba Grapes.

**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. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100. 1-year vines, 20c each; \$1.50 per 100; \$7.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

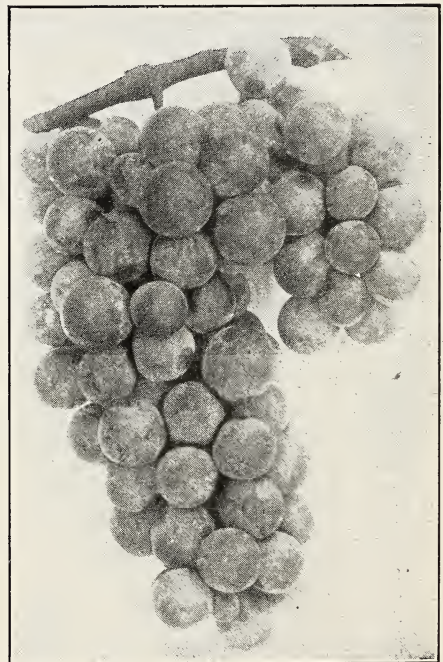
**Clinton**—Black; bunches small and very compact; berries small, with sprightly flavor. A good table grape when thoroughly ripe, but used largely for wine. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

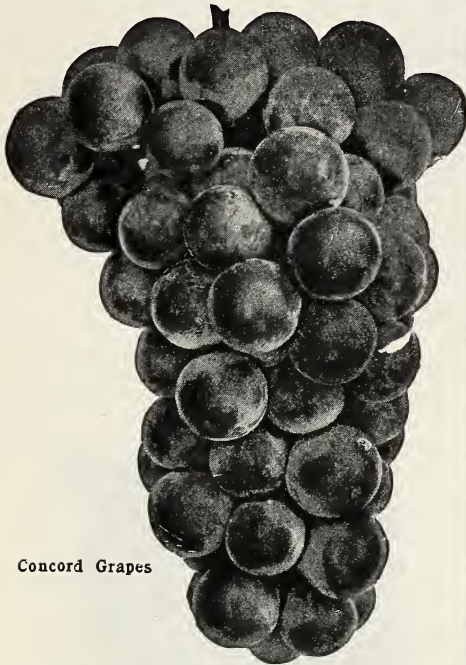
**Diamond**—Vine vigorous, with large, dark, healthy foliage, prolific, producing large, handsome, compact, slightly shouldered bunches of delicate greenish-white, with rich yellow tinge. Its desirable characteristics are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 75c each; \$7.00 per doz.



Clinton Grapes.



Concord Grapes

**Lucile**—This variety is not surpassed in vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness by any native grape. Berries are large, dark red and of good quality; ripens early. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**Lucie**—Vine hardy, vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit is early, dark red, and good quality when first picked, but develops a foxy flavor after picking. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**Pocklington**—Clusters large, berries yellowish green, flavor rich and sweet, ripens later than Concord. Vine hardy and productive. 2-year vines, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

**Salem**—Fruit is early, rich and high quality, dark red; the vines while vigorous, are not productive. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**Wyoming Red**—A fine, early red grape. Bunch and berry double size of Delaware, of same color. 2-year vines, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

## 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.

**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. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

**Downing**—Fruit smooth, larger than Houghton, roundish, green, with distinct veins; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. The most valuable American variety. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**Houghton**—A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

**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." 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.



Gooseberries.

## Raspberries

Any ground suitable for 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 are seldom enough Red Raspberries grown to supply the market demands. With good culture, the average yield is seventy-five bushels per acre.

### BLACK RASPBERRIES

**Plum Farmer**—This without a doubt is the most popular Black Raspberry in America today; it is planted 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 those of 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. 65c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

**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. 65c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

**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. 65c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

### 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. 75c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

**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 in the North in winters of unusual severity. Ripens in mid-season until late and succeeds everywhere, even in the South. 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

**Golden Queen**—A yellow variety of great merit; similar in habit, quality and size to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden. \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000.

**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, ripens early, and it always commands a good price in market. Perfectly hardy. 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

**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 bushel per acre. The berries are large, good color, but not



Plum Farmer.

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 the temperature dropped to 59 degrees below zero. 75c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

**St. Regis Everbearing**—This variety originated on the sandy lands of Southern New Jersey and has 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. 65c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

**Latham**—The new, big red raspberry outclasses all others in yield, profit, vigor, hardiness. This variety originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm and is being extensively planted all over Minnesota, the Dakotas, Canada; in fact, all over the country, appearing to do equally well everywhere.

The following report of a three-year field taken from the Connecticut College Review of September, 1925, says:

**Latham yielded**.....5,430 quarts per acre  
**Herbert yielded**.....3,648 quarts per acre  
**Cuthbert yielded**.....3,600 quarts per acre

The ability of the Latham to produce so heavily, together with the fine appearance of the fruit and its splendid shipping qualities, make it a very profitable red raspberry.

F. Pugh, Winnipeg, Canada, writes: "They are perfectly hardy and show no winter killing. They make a strong growth and are good croppers."

Professor W. H. Alderman, Chief Division of Horticulture, University of Minnesota, says: "It is hardy enough to be grown without covering,

all over Minnesota and southern Manitoba. It is also one of the most productive raspberries with which we are familiar."

In the raspberry test plot of F. T. Jackson, of Southington, Conn., there were nine varieties tested. Latham yielded more by about one-third than the next highest. In a test plot of G. I. Field, of Branford, Conn., Latham yielded more than by far than the other varieties. J. E. Coer, of Southbury, says Latham and Cuthbert were tied for first place at his plot. E. C. Roberts, Middletown, says Latham yielded best with him.

If Latham does so well for these men, would it not be well for you to try some? \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1,000.

## 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 taste, and have no hard core; quality un surpassed; midseason.

**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 enormous, and afford 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 injure 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.

**PRICE OF BLACKBERRY PLANTS**  
 65c per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

GEO. C. JONES, Waltham, Mass.—The Bartlett Pear Trees you sent me the last two years were the best ever seen around here."

**Bought of Us More Than Thirty Years Ago**

H. S. MARSH, Winsted, Conn.—"I bought nursery stock of you more than 30 years ago, when I lived in Woodbury."

NICHOLAS J A S W E L L, Centredale, R. I.—"The peach trees I bought of you in 1923 are the best in town. From this orchard of 225 trees two years old last summer, I sold 60 baskets of grade A fruit; 120 quarts were canned for home use."



Latham Raspberry.

N. S. WINSOR, Greenville, R. I.—"Some 18 years ago I bought of you 500 Baldwin apple trees. They have proven true to name with only four exceptions. Was much pleased with them."

## Strawberries

**CULTURE.**—For field culture, plant on good well enriched land that has been cultivated the year previous, set the plants about 1½ to 2 feet apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet, keep well cultivated and free from weeds. As the plants throw out runners, space the young plants 3 or 4 inches apart, forming a matted row. A cover of straw, hay or other material should be put on the plants as soon as the ground is frozen in early winter. This cover may be left on in the Spring if not too thick, otherwise it will have to be removed or at least enough so that the plants will not be smothered. If it can be left on, it conserves the moisture for the fruiting season, and also keeps the fruit clean and free from sand and dirt.

The Strawberry is a profitable crop when properly managed. Sometimes immense profits are made where all conditions are favorable. In field culture on good land, the yield should be 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. Double this yield is not uncommon.

The returns from Strawberries are quick and come early in the season when the farmer is usually short of funds.

The harvest from Strawberries may be made in about 14 months after planting, while from some kinds of trees it requires 5 to 10 years.

**STRAWBERRIES IN THE HOME GARDEN** is where they pay the best. A few hundred plants well cared for will produce an abundant family supply and will prove a delight to the whole family, and if more are produced than is needed for the family, they can be sold at profitable prices.

### PRICE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

40c for 25; \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.50 per thousand.

Everbearing Varieties: 75c for 25; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.

**Abington (Perfect)**—This variety is with us a great cropper of fair sized berries, medium late in season.

**Brandywine (Perfect)**—Splendid for canning or preserving; berries large, deep red to the center, yields well and a strong plant maker. Season late.

**Bubach (Imperfect)**—An old standard variety. Fruit extra large, bright red. Very productive. Midseason.

**Big Joe (Perfect)**—The berries are very large with bright green cap, which makes them very attractive. A good variety to plant for fancy berries. Midseason.

**Big Wonder (Perfect)**—Berries are large and beautiful in form and color. Does best when grown in hills or narrow rows. Plant strong grower.

**Early Jersey Giant (Perfect)**—A very large medium early berry of highest quality, conical in shape, deep red in color, delicious in quality. Good for fancy trade.

**Gibson (Perfect)**—The plants of this variety are very productive and bear through a long season. They grow well in all types of soil. The berries are large, dark red, and of fine quality. Nice for canning. Late.

**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. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive. Season, medium to late.

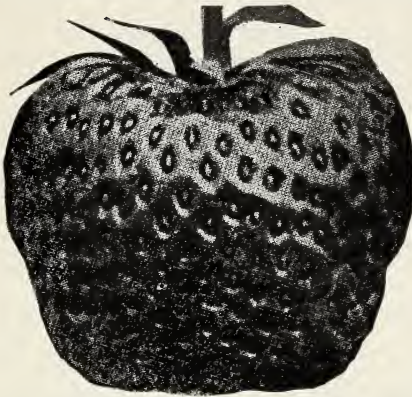
**Howard 17 (Perfect)**—This is probably more largely planted and talked about than any other variety at present. Nothing but praise is spoken for it everywhere and on a great variety of soils. The plants are large and healthy. Blossoms perfect and rich in pollen. The berries begin to ripen early and 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. The objection is the variety is so largely planted it makes a low priced market at the season it ripens. Early.

**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. Late.



Progressive Everbearing.





Marshall.

**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. Medium.

**Marvel**—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. Late.

**New York (Perfect)**—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. Medium late.

**Senator Dunlap (Perfect)**—This is one of those varieties that do well on almost all soils, and stand more neglect and still produce better than most any other variety. The berries are medium in size, bright red clear through, and of good quality. Medium early.

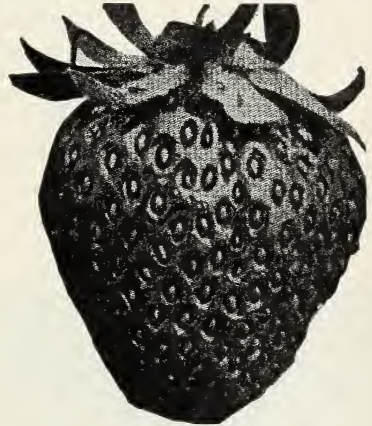
**Wm. Belt (Perfect)**—Very much like Gibson and description of that variety will apply to Wm. Belt. Late.

#### EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

For the home garden, the Everbearing Strawberry is very valuable. With these you can have strawberries until freezing weather in the Fall, and certainly a dish of fresh strawberries and cream or a fresh strawberry shortcake in the Fall, is always appreciated.

**Progressive**—This variety is the most popular everbearing strawberry and more of this variety is planted than all others and we recommend it as one most likely to please the average planter. You can begin to pick berries only a few months after planting, and while the berries are not as large as some of the other varieties, when total yield and quality is taken into consideration, Progressive takes the lead.

**Wait's**—We offer this new everbearing variety this season for the first time. We have fruited it now for two seasons and are much pleased with it. It is a better plant maker than any other everbearer we have tried, the yield is good and the berries larger than Progressive. If it succeeds in other soils as well as with us, it will prove to be a valuable variety.



Senator Dunlap.



Wait's Everbearing.

Our Strawberry Plants are grown in blocks for plant purposes only. The whole row is dug, the old and the young weak plants discarded entirely, the old leaves and runners removed, the roots straightened and tied in bunches of 26.

No plants are dug till wanted for shipment, none kept in storage; all are fresh dug when shipped. This is in contrast with some plant sellers.

By planting in blocks each variety by itself, the danger of mixing of varieties is very much lessened.

## 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.

Price, 5-6 ft. \$1.00; 6-7 ft. \$1.25.

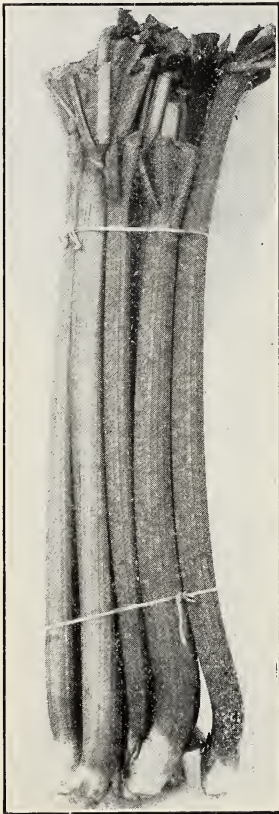
**Russian**—Very hardy, vigorous grower. Much used for hedges and windbreaks; valuable for feeding silkworms. Fruit of small size.

Price, 3-4 ft. 50c; 4-5 ft. 75c.

## 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.

Price, each 20c; ten, \$1.50; hundred, \$8.00.



Rhubarb.

## Nut Trees



English Walnut.

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

Price, 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

**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.

Price, 2-3 ft. trees, 75c; 3-4 ft. trees, \$1.00.

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

Price, 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

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

Price, 1½-2 ft. 75c; 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

**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.

Price, 2-3 ft. 60c; 3-4 ft. 80c; 4-5 ft. \$1.00.



Downing Mulberries.

## Deciduous Shade and Ornamental Trees

We include in this department, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Plants of every description that are hardy in our climate. We merely price in this catalogue some of the varieties most in demand, for the convenience of our customers who wish to order with their fruit trees and plants, some Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens or Old Fashioned Hardy Perennials.

Those interested or wishing to purchase anything in this line, should write for our Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Plants, which contains descriptions of hundreds of varieties and much valuable information in regard to planting and care.

<b>Acer dasycarpum</b> (Silver Maple). Each.	Ten.	<b>Catalpa Speciosa</b> (Western Catalpa or Indian Bean). Each.	Ten.
6 to 8 ft. ....	\$1.25	6 to 8 ft. ....	10.00
8 to 10 ft. ....	2.00		
<b>Acer dasycarpum Wieri</b> (Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple).		<b>Cercis canadensis</b> (American Red bud or Judas Tree).	
6 to 8 ft. ....	1.50	2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
8 to 10 ft. ....	2.50	3 to 4 ft. ....	1.25
<b>Acer negundo</b> (Box Elder or Ash Leaf Maple).		4 to 5 ft. ....	1.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	1.00	<b>Cornus florida</b> (White Flowering Dogwood).	
8 to 10 ft. ....	1.50	2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
<b>Acer platanoides</b> (Norway Maple).		3 to 4 ft. ....	1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. in caliper..	3.00	<b>Crataegus oxycantha splendens</b> (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorne).	
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. in caliper	4.00	3 to 4 ft. ....	3.00
<b>Acer platanoides schwedlerii</b> (Purple Leaved Norway Maple).		<b>Elm</b> —See Ulmus.	
6 to 8 ft. ....	3.00	<b>Fraxinus americana</b> (White Ash).	
<b>Acer saccharum</b> (Sugar or Rock Maple).		6 to 8 ft. ....	1.50
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. in caliper..	3.00	8 to 10 ft. ....	2.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. in caliper	4.00	<b>Ginkgo biloba</b> (Maiden Hair Tree).	
<b>Aesculus hippocastaneum</b> (White Horse Chestnut).		6 to 8 ft. ....	2.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	2.00	8 to 10 ft. ....	3.00
<b>Ash</b> —See Fraxinus.		<b>Gleditsia tricanthos</b> (Honey Locust).	
<b>Betula Alba</b> (European White Birch).		2 to 3 ft. ....	.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	2.00	3 to 4 ft. ....	.75
8 to 10 ft. ....	3.00	4 to 5 ft. ....	1.00
<b>Butternut</b> —See Nut Trees.		<b>Hawthorne</b> —See Crataegus.	
<b>Catalpa Bungei</b> (Globe shaped heads).		<b>Horse Chestnut</b> —See Aesculus.	
5 to 7 ft. ....	2.50		



A Street Planting of Norway Maples.



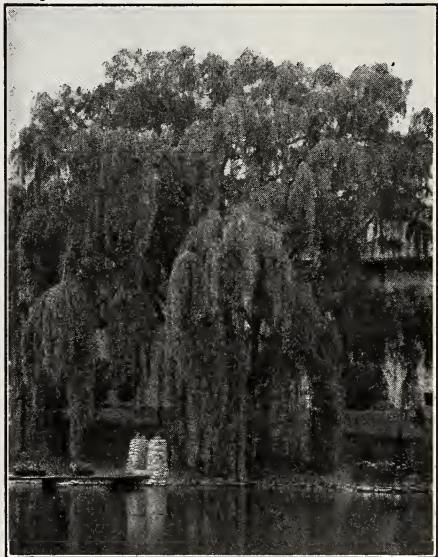
Flowering Crab.

Judas Tree—See Cercis.		
Juglans—See Nut Trees.	Each.	Ten.
Larix Europaea (European Larch).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	1.00	7.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	1.50	12.50
Linden—See Tilia.		
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree).		
6 to 8 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
8 to 10 ft. ....	3.50	30.00
Magnolia glauca (Sweet Bay).		
3 to 4 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
Magnolia acuminata.		
3 to 4 ft. ....	1.00	8.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	2.50	22.50
Magnolia Tripetela.		
4 to 5 ft. ....	2.50	22.50
Malus floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab).		
4 to 5 ft. ....	1.50	12.50
Maple—See Acer.		
Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry)	3.50	32.50
Mountain Ash—See Sorbus.		
Oak—See Quercus.		
Oxydendron arboreum (Sourwood).		
5 to 6 ft. ....	2.50	22.50
Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane).		
8 to 10 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
Populus eugenie (Carolina Poplar).		
8 to 10 ft. ....	1.25	10.00
10 to 12 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar).		
6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	6.00
8 to 10 ft. ....	1.25	10.00
10 to 12 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
Prunus pissardi (Purple Leaf Plum).		
3 to 4 ft. ....	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
Redbud—See Cercis.		
Salisburia—See Ginkgo.		
Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow).		
6 to 8 ft. ....	1.00	8.00

Salix discolor (Pussy Willow).	Each.	Ten.
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	6.00
Salix elegantissima (Thurlow Weeping Willow).		
6 to 8 ft. ....	1.50	12.50
Salix vitellina (Golden Bark Willow).		
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	6.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	1.00	8.00
Salix petrandra (Laurel Willow).		
4 to 6 ft. ....	.50	4.00
Sorbus aucuparia (European Mt. Ash).		
4 to 6 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	3.00	25.00
Thorns—See Crataegus.		
Tilia vulgaris (European Linden).		
8 to 10 ft. ....	3.50	30.00
10 to 12 ft. ....	5.00	40.00
Tulip Tree—See Liriodendron.		
Ulmus Americana (American Elm).		
8 to 10 ft. ....	2.00	17.50
10 to 12 ft. ....	3.00	25.00
Ulmus glabra camperdowni (Weeping Elm).		
4 to 5 ft. ....	5.00	40.00

Have you considered what bountiful returns you would get from investing, say, the small amount of four per cent in planting your place?

If your house has cost you four thousand dollars, and you spend four per cent (\$160.00) on planting, you get results that will at once add several times this amount to the value of your place. And within the course of five or six years, if you ever want to sell it, this same four per cent invested in plants may easily make a difference of twenty or twenty-five per cent in the price your place will bring. It's worth thinking over, even from the business point of view?



Weeping Willow.

## Flowering Shrubs



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

**Cornus floridus**—See Deciduous Trees.

**Cornus stolonifera** (Red Osier Dogwood). Each. Ten.  
 2 to 3 ft. .... \$ .50 \$ 4.00  
 3 to 4 ft. .... .75 6.00

**Cydonia japonica** (Japan Flowering Quince).  
 18 to 24 inches ..... .60 5.00

**Deutzia gracilis** (Slender Deutzia, Dwarf White).  
 12 to 18 in. .... .50 4.00

**Deutzia gracilis rosea** (Dwarf Pink).  
 12 to 18 in. .... .50 4.00

**Deutzia scabra crenata** (Double Pink).  
 1½ to 2 ft. .... .35 3.00  
 2 to 3 ft. .... .50 4.00

**Deutzia scabra** **Pride of Rochester** (Double White).  
 1½ to 2 ft. .... .35 3.00  
 2 to 3 ft. .... .50 4.00

**Diervilla sessifolia** (Southern Bush Honeysuckle).  
 2 to 3 ft. .... .50 4.00

**Dogwood**—See Cornus.

**Euonymus alatus** (Winged Spindlewood).  
 18 to 24 in. .... .75 6.00  
 2 to 3 ft. .... 1.00 8.00

**Euonymus europaeus** (European Burning Bush).  
 3 to 4 ft. .... .75 6.00

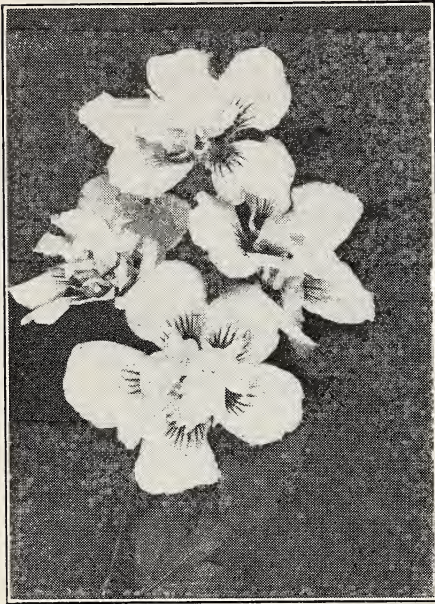
**Forsythia intermedia** (Border Golden Bell).  
 2 to 3 ft. .... .50 4.00  
 3 to 4 ft. .... .75 6.00

**Forsythia suspensa** (Weeping Golden Bell).  
 2 to 3 ft. .... .50 4.00  
 3 to 4 ft. .... .75 6.00

<b>Acanthopanax pentaphyllum</b> (Five-leaved Aralia).	Each.	Ten.
2 to 3 ft. ....	\$ .50	\$ 4.00
<b>Almond</b> —See <i>Amygdalis</i> .		
<b>Althea</b> —See <i>Hibiscus</i> .		
<b>Amorpha fruticosa</b> (Indigo Bush).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Amygdalis nana</b> (Double Flowering Almond, Pink and White).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	1.00	7.50
<b>Azalea kaemferi</b> (Torch Azalea).		
12 to 18 inches ....	1.75	15.00
<b>Berberis</b> or <b>Barberry</b> —See Hedge Plants.		
<b>Buddlea davidi veitchiana</b> (Butterfly Bush).		
2-year ....	.50	4.00
<b>Callicarpa purpurea</b> (Chinese Beauty Bush).		
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Calycanthus floridus</b> (Common Sweet Shrub).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Cercis</b> —See Ornamental Trees.		
<b>Chionanthus virginica</b> (White Fringe Tree).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	1.00	8.00
<b>Clethra alnifolia</b> (Summer Sweet or Sweet Pepper Bush).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Cornus alba siberica</b> (Red Branched Dogwood).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00



Forsythia.



Althea.

<b>Forsythia viridissima</b> (Green Stem Forsythia).	Each.	Ten.
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.35	3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.50
<b>Hibiscus syriacus</b> (Althea or Rose of Sharon).		
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
Single and double red, white, pink and purple.		
<b>Hibiscus Tree Form</b>		
3 to 4 ft. ....	1.00	8.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	1.25	10.00
<b>Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora</b> (Snow Hill Hydrangea).		
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<b>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</b> (Panicle Hydrangea).		
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	1.00	8.00
<b>Hydrangea Tree Form</b> .....	1.50	12.50
<b>Japan Quince</b> —See Cydonia.		
<b>Kerria Japonica.</b>		
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Ligustrum</b> (Privet)—See Hedge Plants.		
<b>Lonicera fragrantissima</b> (Winter Honeysuckle).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Lonicera morrowii</b> (Morrow Honeysuckle).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Lonicera tatarica</b> (White or Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<b>Philadelphus coronarius</b> (Sweet Mock Orange or Syringa).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00

<b>Philadelphus coronarius aureus</b> (Golden Mock Orange).	Each.	Ten.
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Philadelphus coronarius gordoniana</b> (Gordon Mock Orange).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Physocarpus opulifolia lutea</b> (Golden Leaf Ninebark).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<b>Potentilla fruticosa</b> (Shrubby Cinquefoil).		
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	3.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Rhodotyus kerroides</b> (Jetbead).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Robina hispida</b> (Rose acacia).		
3 to 4 ft. ....	1.00	8.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	1.50	12.50
<b>Snowberry</b> —See Symphoricarpus.		
<b>Spiraea arguta.</b>		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Spiraea billardi.</b>		
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Spiraea bumaldi var. Anthony Waterer</b> (Dwarf Pink).		
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	4.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	6.00
<b>Spiraea bumaldi froebeli.</b>		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Spiraea prunifolia</b> (Bridal Wreath).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Spiraea Thunbergii</b> (Thunbergii Spiraea).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Spiraea Van Houtte.</b>		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<b>Stephanandra flexuosa</b> (Cutleaf Stephanandra).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Symphoricarpus racemosus</b> (White Snowberry).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Symphoricarpus vulgaris</b> (Coralberry).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00



Mock Orange.

	Each.	Ten.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (Purple Lilac).		
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.40	3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00
<i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i> (White Lilac).		
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<i>Tamarix indica</i> (India Tamarix).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<i>Tamarix odessana</i> .		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> (High Bush Cranberry).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<i>Viburnum opulus nana</i> (Dwarf Cranberry Bush).		
8 to 10 in. ....	.50	4.00
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i> (Common Snowball).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> (Japanese Snowball).		
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	6.00
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> (Doublefile Viburnum).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<i>Weigelia amabilis</i> (Rose Weigelia).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<i>Weigelia candida</i> (Snow Weigelia).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<i>Weigelia Desbois</i> .		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<i>Weigelia Eva Rathke</i> (Red).		
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	1.00	8.00



Weigelia Rosea.

	Each.	Ten.
<i>Weigelia Rosea</i> (Pink Weigelia).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00
<i>Weigelia rosea variegata</i> (Variegated Leaves).		
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00



## Vines



**Clematis Paniculata.**

<b>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</b> (Virginia Creeper).	Each	Ten.
2 to 3 ft. ....	\$.35	\$3.00
<b>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</b> (Boston Ivy).		
2-year .....	.50	4.00
<b>Aristolochia Sipo</b> (Dutchman's Pipe).		
2-year .....	1.00	8.00
<b>Bignonia radicans</b> (Trumpet Creeper).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Boston Ivy</b> —See Ampelopsis.		
<b>Celastrus orbiculatus</b> (Oriental Bittersweet).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Celastrus scandens</b> (American Bittersweet).		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	4.00
<b>Clematis paniculata.</b>		
2-year .....	.50	4.00
<b>Clematis Hybrid Varieties.</b>		
2-year .....	1.00	8.00
<b>Varieties:</b>		
Baron Veillard (Soft Pink).		
Mme. Edward Andre (Red).		
Henryii (White).		
Duchess of Edinburgh (Double White).		
Jackmanii (Purple).		
Ramona (Lavender).		
<b>Dutchman's Pipe</b> —See Aristolochia.		
<b>Hedera Helix</b> (English Ivy).		
18 inch 4 in. pots.....	.50	4.00
<b>Japan Ivy</b> —See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.		
<b>Lonicera japonica halleana</b> (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle).		
2-year .....	.50	4.00

<b>Lonicera sempervirens</b> (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle).	Each	Ten.
2-year .....	.50	4.00
<b>Lycium Chinensis</b> (Chinese Matrimony Vine).		
2-year .....	.35	3.00
<b>Tecoma</b> —See Bignonia.		
<b>Virginia Creeper</b> —See Ampelopsis.		
<b>Wisteria sinensis</b> (Purple).		
2-year .....	1.00	8.00
<b>Wisteria sinensis</b> (White).		
2-year .....	1.00	8.00

## Hedge Plants

<b>Berberis Thunbergii</b> Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
(Japanese Barberry).			
8 in. ....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
12 in. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
18 in. ....	.40	3.00	25.00
2 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00
<b>Berberis Thunbergii Minor</b> (Box Barberry).			
6 in. ....	.25	2.25	20.00
8 in. ....	.30	2.50	25.00
12 in. ....	.40	3.00	35.00
<b>California Privet.</b>			
12 in. ....	1.00	5.00	40.00
18 in. ....	1.25	7.00	60.00
2 ft. ....	1.75	10.00	80.00
3 ft. ....	2.25	12.00	100.00
<b>Amoor River Privet.</b>			
18 in. ....	2.50	20.00	.....
2 ft. ....	3.00	25.00	.....
3 ft. ....	4.00	35.00	.....
<b>Ibota Privet</b> (Same size and price as Amoor River).			
<b>Regalianum Privet.</b>			
18 in. ....	2.50	25.00	.....
2 to 3 ft. ....	3.00	35.00	.....



**Barberry Thunbergii.**



## Evergreens

The following is a list of the best and most called for varieties and sizes. If you wish other varieties or sizes than those listed here, write us—we may be able to furnish them:

	1 ft.	1½ ft.	2 ft.	2½ ft.	3 ft.	3½ ft.	4 ft.	4½ ft.
<i>Abies Balsamea</i> (Balsam Fir).....	1.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzereana</i> (Pfitzer's Juniper).....	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus communis hibernica</i> (Irish Juniper).....	1.00	1.75	2.00	3.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus excelsa stricata</i> (Greek Juniper).....	2.00	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus japonica</i> (Japanese Juniper).....	....	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> (Savin Juniper).....	2.00	3.00	4.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus sabina prostrata</i> (Creeping Savin Juniper) ....	2.00	3.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Red Cedar).....	....	....	....	2.50	3.00	....	4.00	5.00
<i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i> (Silver Red Cedar)....	2.00	3.00	3 50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	....
<i>Juniperus virginiana tripartita</i> (Spreading Red Cedar) ...	....	....	....	....	4.00	5.00	....	....
<i>Picea alba</i> .....	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Picea excelsa</i> (Norway Spruce).....	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.75	....	....	....
<i>Picea pungens</i> —Green Type .....	1.50	2.00	3.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Pinus mughus</i> (Dwarf Pine).....	2.50	3.00	4.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Pinus strobus</i> (White Pine).....	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scotch Pine).....	.75	1.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Pseudotsuga douglasi</i> (Douglas Fir).....	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora filifera</i> (Thread Cypress).....	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora filifera aurea</i> (Golden Thread Cypress).....	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora obtusa</i> .....	2.00	3.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora magnifica</i> .....	2.00	3.00	3.50	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora pisifera</i> (Pea Fruited Cypress).....	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	....	....
<i>Retinospora pisifera aurea</i> (Golden Pea Fruited Cypress) .....	2.00	2.50	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.00	....	....
<i>Retinospora plumosa</i> (Plume Cypress).....	1.75	2.50	3.00	4.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora plumosa aurea</i> (Golden Plume Cypress).....	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.50	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora plumosa argentea</i> .....	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Retinospora squarrosa</i> .....	2.00	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> (Spreading Japan Yew).....	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Taxus cuspidata nana</i> (Brevifolia).....	3.50	5.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Taxus baccata repandens</i> .....	3.00	4.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (American Arbor Vitae).....	.75	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis compacta</i> (Parson's Arborvitae).....	1.25	1.75	2.25	3.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis columbiana</i> (Silver Tipped).....	2.00	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana</i> (Tom Thumb Arborvitae) .....	1.50	2.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i> (Woodward Globe Arborvitae) 15-inch \$2.00.....	1.50	....	3.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis lutea</i> (George Peabody).....	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i> (Pyramidal Arborvitae) .....	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis douglasi</i> (Spiral Arborvitae) .....	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis rosenthali</i> (Rosenthal Arborvitae).....	1.50	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja occidentalis sempervirens aurea</i> (Gold Tipped).....	1.50	2.00	2.50	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja standishii</i> .....	1.50	2.00	2.50	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja vervaevaeana</i> .....	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	....	....	....	....
<i>Thuja warreana</i> .....	1.75	2.50	3.00	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (Hemlock) .....	1.50	2.00	3.00	....	....	....	....	....

**WHEN YOU PURCHASE EVERGREEN TREES**, be sure to get those that have been properly cared for. Our Evergreens are frequently transplanted, which causes the roots to be fibrous, and in this condition we dig them with a ball of earth and wrap in burlap. This prevents loss of feeding roots or drying out of roots before planting. The sap of Evergreens is of a resinous nature, and if it dries out once, no amount of soaking in water will revive it.

We could sell Evergreens cheaper, and larger ones, for the same price, if we did not transplant every two years, if we did not prune every year to make them shapely, if we did not dig with balls of earth and burlap each one, but you would not have so many trees alive at the end of the season.

## Evergreen Shrubs and Vines

<b>Buxus sempervirens.</b> (Boxwood).	Each.	10.	100.
10 to 12 in. ....	\$ .75	\$ 6.00	.....
<b>Euonymus radicans.</b> (Winter Creeper).			
2-year .....	.30	2.50	.....
3-year .....	.40	3.50	.....
<b>Euonymus vegetus.</b> (Wide-Leaf Winter Creeper).			
2-year .....	.75	6.00	.....
3-year .....	1.00	8.00	.....
<b>Kalmia latifolia.</b> (Mountain Laurel).			
12 in. ....	1.00	8.00	.....
18 in. ....	1.50	12.50	.....
2 ft. ....	2.00	17.50	.....
3 ft. ....	2.50	22.50	.....
<b>Pachysandra terminalis</b> ....	.25	2.00	.....
(Spurge).			
<b>Rhododendron Carolinianum.</b>			
12 in. ....	2.00	18.50	.....
18 in. ....	3.00	27.50	.....
2 ft. ....	4.00	37.50	.....
<b>Rhododendron Catawbiense.</b>			
12 in. ....	2.00	18.50	.....
18 in. ....	3.00	27.50	.....
2 ft. ....	4.00	37.50	.....
<b>Rhododendron Maximum.</b>			
12 in. ....	1.50	12.50	.....
18 in. ....	2.00	17.50	.....
2 ft. ....	3.00	27.50	.....
3 ft. ....	4.00	37.50	.....
<b>Leucothoe Catesbaei.</b>			
12 in. ....	1.50	12.50	.....
18 in. ....	2.00	17.50	.....



Kalmia Latifolia.

## Herbaceous Perennials



**Achillea ptarmica** (The Pearl).  
**Aconitum napellus** (Monkshood).  
**Althea rosea** (Hollyhock).  
**Agrostemma coronaria** (Mullein Pink).  
**Allysum saxatile compactum** (Goldentuft).  
**Anchusa italica** (Bugloss).  
**Anemone** (Windflower) at 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.  
**Anthemis tinctoria kelwayi** (Kelway Camomile).  
**Arabis alpina** (Rock Cress).  
**Aquilegia coerulea** (Colorado Columbine).  
**Hardy Aster.**

**Baptisia australis** (False Indigo).  
**Cerastium tomentosum** (Snow in Summer).  
**Companula medium** (Canterbury Bell).  
**Chrysanthemum maximum** (Shasta Daisy).  
**Hardy Chrysanthemums.**  
**Convallaria majalis** (Lily of the Valley). 35c each; \$3.00 per 100.  
**Coreopsis grandiflora** (Tickseed).  
**Delphinium belladonna** (Larkspur light blue).  
**Delphinium bellamosa** (Larkspur dark blue).  
**Dianthus barbatus** (Sweet William).

Price, except as noted, 25c each; \$2.25 for 10; \$20.00 per 100.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS—Continued

*Dianthus plumarius* (Scotch Pink).  
*Dicentra spectabilis* (Bleeding Heart). 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.  
*Digitalis* (Foxglove).  
*Eulalia japonica* (Hardy Grass).  
*Eulalia japonica variegata*.  
*Gaillardia* (Blanket Flower).  
*Geum astrosanguineum* (Avens).  
*Gypsophylla paniculata* (Babysbreath).  
*Helenium autumnale* (Sneezewort).  
*Heliopsis pitcheriana* (Orange Sunflower).  
*Hemerocallis flava* (Lemon Lily).  
*Heuchera sanguinea* (Coralbells).  
*Hibiscus* (Mallow Marvels). 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.  
*Hosta* (Funkia or Day Lily).  
*Iberis sempervirens* (Candytuft).  
*Iris*—See Descriptive Catalogue.  
*Lilium candidum* (Madonna Lily). 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.  
*Liatris pyconostacha* (Gay Feather).  
*Lobelia cardinalis* (Cardinal Flower).  
*Lychnis chalconica* (Maltese Cross).  
*Lythrum superbum roseum* (Loosestrife).

*Lupinus polyphyllus* (Lupine).  
*Monardo didyma* (Oswego Tea).  
*Myosotis palustris* (Forget-me-not).  
*Oenothera* (Evening Primrose).  
*Papaver nudicaule* (Iceland Poppy).  
*Papaver Orientale* (Oriental Poppy).  
*Pentstemon* (Beard Tongue).  
*Phlox subulata* (Moss Pink).  
*Phlox* (Hardy Garden Phlox)—See Descriptive Catalogue.  
*Physostegia virginiana* (False Dragonhead).  
*Platycodon* (Balloon Flower).  
*Pyrethrum* (Painted Daisy).  
*Rudbeckia purpurea* (Giant Purple Coneflower).  
*Salvia pitcheri* (Blue Salvia).  
*Sedum spectabile* (Stonecrop).  
*Spiraea astilbe Hybrids*—50c each; \$4.00 per 10.  
*Statice* (See Lavender).  
*Stokesia cyanea* (Stokes Aster).  
*Tritoma* (Red Hot Poker).  
*Veronica* (Speedwell).  
*Viola* (Tufted Pansy).  
*Yucca filamentosa* (Adam's Needle).

Peonies

*Agnes Mary Kelway*—Light pink, mid-season .....\$ .75  
*Alba plena*—White, midseason..... .50  
*Armand Rosseau*—Pink shaded crimson, midseason ..... .75  
*Achille*—Light pink, early midseason..... .50  
*Alexander Dumas*—Bright pink..... .50  
*Bertha*—Red ..... .75  
*Boule di Neige*—Milk white, midseason.... .75  
*Canari*—Light pink, late..... .50  
*Canary Plume*—Blush white, yellow center. .50  
*Delicatissima*—Shell pink ..... 1.00  
*Duchess of Portland*—Soft pink..... 1.00  
*Defiance*—Single crimson ..... .75  
*Duchess de Nemours*—Yellowish white..... .50  
*Duchess de Orleans*..... .50  
*Eugene Verdier*—Shell pink, late..... 2.50  
*Edulus Superba*—Rose pink, early..... .50  
*Floral Treasure*—Lilac rose, midseason.... .50  
*Festiva maxima*—White, midseason..... .50  
*Fragrans*—Dark pink ..... .50  
*Germain Bigot*—Flesh pink, midseason.... 1.50  
*Golden Harvest*—Rose pink, midseason..... .50  
*Grandiflora Rosea*—Light pink, midseason.. .50  
*Hermes*—Single shell pink..... .75  
*Humeii*—Cherry pink, very late..... .50  
*L'Eclatante*—Velvety crimson, midseason.. 1.00  
*Louis Van Houtte*—Dark crimson, late..... .75  
*LaTulip*—Light pink ..... .75  
*Limosel*—Bright lilac rose..... 1.50  
*Livingstone*—Silvery pink, late..... 2.00  
*Madam de Vernville*—White flecked with carmine, early ..... .75  
*Madam Calot*—Shell pink, early..... .50  
*Madam Bollet*—Lilac pink ..... .50  
*Madam August Dessert*—Fleck tinged carmine, early ..... 2.00  
*Madam Emile Lemoine*—Flesh white..... 1.50  
*Madam Crousse*—Pure white..... .75



Peonies.

*Madam Boulanger*—Soft pink, late..... 1.50  
*Marechal Valliant*—Crimson..... .75  
*Mrs. Key*—Single, crimson..... 1.00  
*Philomena*—Violet rose ..... .75  
*Primovere*—Nearest approach to yellow.... 5.00  
*Pierre Dessert*—Dark crimson, early..... 1.25  
*Queen Victoria*—Milk white..... .75  
*Umbellata rosea*—Violet rose, very early.. .50  
**PEONIES in color only: Pink, 35c; white, 35c; red, 50c.**

We have a fine collection of Peonies. If interested, write for more complete description. Price per dozen is ten times single price.

Louis Halberstadt, Gladwyn, Penna.—“In 1913 and 1915, I bought peach trees of you for Mr. Samuel Rea and they are still doing fine. Every year we top the market in this section in quality of peaches. Our crop is always sold.”

L. E. Dayton, Schuylerville, N. Y.—“I bought your stock more than 20 years ago and have bought from you since and always found your stock of the very best quality.”

## Roses

### Climbing Roses

50c each, \$4.00 per 10, except as noted

Alida Lovett—Shell pink.  
 American Pillar—Single rosy pink.  
 Aviator Bleriot—Yellow.  
 Baltimore Belle—White.  
 Bess Lovett—Pink.  
 Christine Wright—Bright pink.  
 Crimson Rambler—Crimson.  
 Climbing Orleans—Brilliant red.  
 Climbing American Beauty—Pink.  
 Coronation—Crimson scarlet.  
 Dr. Van Fleet—Flesh pink.  
 Dr. Huey—Dark maroon.  
 Dorothy Perkins—Pink.  
 Dorothy Dennison—Shell pink.  
 Emily Gray—Yellow.  
 Excelsa—Red.  
 Eugene Jacquet—Cherry red.  
 Evangeline—White tipped with pink.  
 Flower of Fairfield—Everblooming Crimson Rambler.  
 Freedom—Large white.  
 Gardenia—Bright yellow.  
 Hiawatha—Single crimson.  
 Lady Gay—Pink.  
 May Lovett—Pure white.  
 Mary Wallace—Salmon pink.  
 Miss Messmann—Climbing Baby Rambler.  
 Paul's Scarlet—Scarlet.  
 Philadelphia Rambler—Crimson.  
 Purity—White.

Ruby Queen—Single ruby red.  
 Rosarie—Light red.  
 Shower of Gold—Golden yellow.  
 Silver Moon—Pure white.  
 Seven Sisters—White to crimson.  
 Tausendschon—White to pink.  
 Veilchenblau—Violet blue.  
 White Dorothy Perkins—White.  
 Wichuriana—Single white.  
 Yellow Rambler—Yellow.

### Moss Roses

75c each, \$6.00 per 10

Henri Martin—Red.  
 Mousseline—Pure white.  
 Princess Adelaide—Blush pink.  
 Elizabeth Rowe—Deep pink.

### Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa

Conrad F. Meyer—Double. Clear pink.  
 F. J. Grootendorst—Red clusters.  
 New Century—Double. Silvery pink.  
 Nova Zembla—Double. Pure white.  
 Sir Thos. Lipton—Double. Snow white.  
 Roseraie de L'Hay—Double. Violet red.  
 Rugosa alba—Single. White.  
 Rugosa rubra—Single. Red.

### Hybrid Perpetual and Other Hardy Varieties

75c each, \$6.00 per 10

American Beauty—Red.  
 Anna Diesbach—Shell pink.  
 Alfred Columb—Dark red.  
 Capt. Christy—Delicate pink.  
 Capt. Haywood—Bright scarlet.  
 Clio—Flesh pink.  
 Earl of Dufferin—Velvety crimson.  
 Frau Karl Druschki—Large white.  
 George Dickson—Deep crimson.  
 Harrison Yellow—Yellow.  
 J. B. Clark—Deep scarlet.

John Hopper—Rosy red.  
 Margaret Dickson—White.  
 Mrs. Jno. Lang—Pink.  
 Marshall P. Wilder—Red.  
 Magna Charta—Rosy pink.  
 Paul Neyron—Bright pink.  
 Persian Yellow—Yellow.  
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep crimson.  
 Soliel d'Or—Yellow and red.  
 Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red.

### Tea, Hybrid Tea and Other Everblooming Varieties

75c each, \$6.00 per 10

British Queen—White.  
 Etoile de France—Velvety crimson.  
 Edward Mawley—Deep crimson.  
 Gen. S. A. Jansen—Carmine.  
 Gruss en Teplitz—Crimson.  
 Golden Ophelia—Yellow.  
 Killarney Red—Red.  
 Killarney Pink—Pink.  
 LaFrance—Pink.  
 Lady Hillingdon—Yellow.

Luxemburg—Yellow.  
 Lady Ashtown—Pink.  
 Laurent Carle—Velvety carmine.  
 Mme. Abel Chatenay—Rosy carmine.  
 Mme. Caroline Testout—Brilliant rose.  
 Mme. Jenny Guillemot—Saffron yellow.  
 Mrs. Chas. Belle—Shell pink.  
 Radiance Pink—Pink.  
 Radiance Red—Red.  
 White LaFrance—White.



PERENNIAL PHLOX



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS



PAEONY, PINK



LARKSPUR



MONTMORENCY CHERRY

Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

(The Original BARNES NURSERY)

(Established 1890)

Yalesville, Conn.