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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE
HORTICULTURIST
AND GARDENER



Pleasant Valley Nurseries

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

Moorestown



New Jersey

To My Friends and Patrons

Write your name and address plainly. Always give shipping directions—whether by freight or express—and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, I will use my own judgment.

Shipping and Business Facilities.—Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. During cold fall weather or in early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages.

Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival.—If not ready to plant on arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, the stock should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus heeled-in will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make a harbor for mice during the winter.

If frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth, and then thoroughly soak with water and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

Planting.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil in separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from sun and wind. Place the trees in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working it in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position. When the hole is half full, pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air-spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots. Continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt, to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

Prices.—My prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. *Those contained in this Catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published or quoted.*

Terms Cash.—My terms are cash with order. As an inducement to send cash, I give you the benefit of the low prices named in Catalogue. If desired, goods can be sent C.O.D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Remittances may be made by post-office order on Moorestown, N. J. (not Morristown); or by check or draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to my order, or by registered letter. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of a dollar.

Substitution.—It is my custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another, similar or better, correctly labeled. If it is desired that I shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitution."

Guarantee and Conditions of Sales.—Purchasers are hereby notified that although I shall continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees, shrubs and plants true to name, and hold myself in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the amount paid, I do not give any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to the goods I send out, and will in no way be responsible for other defects or loss of crops. Every order received for articles named in this Catalogue will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that I shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to me for the stock in question.

Claims, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of goods, or they will not be allowed.

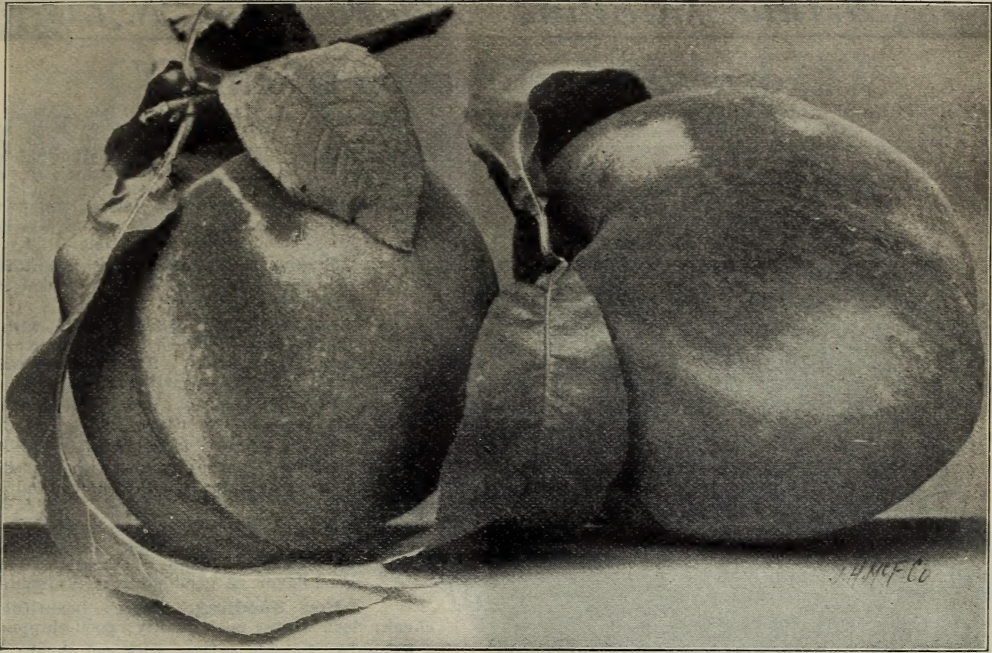
Address all letters to

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

TELEGRAPH AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

Moorestown (Burlington Co.), N. J.

Bell Telephone 270, Moorestown, N. J.



EARLY WHEELER PEACH

Collins' Selection of Fruit Trees

There are a number of new varieties of fruit trees introduced to the public each year. Some prove worthy and others of course do not fulfil their early promise. Some old varieties are out-ranked by their own seedlings or others and it is necessary to weed out unprofitable sorts.

I have carefully gone over the merits and demerits of the various fruits and offer to my customers an abbreviated list, which contains only those varieties which I know to be desirable for table or for market.

That trees may remain in a good state, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit. All shippers of fruit have found out that there is very apt to be a glut in the markets, and during that time, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. Now, the reason of this is that there is so much poor fruit put before the public. People seem to think that quantity of fruit is more desirable than quality. But the conditions of our market have to be elevated; **the public demands fine fruit, and must have it.**

THIN YOUR FRUIT

For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways; either prune the limbs containing fruit-spurs in winter, or, after the fruit is set, go over and, with thumb and finger, detach a part of the fruit. The thinning of the fruit in this way results in this: the fruit that remains will be much larger and finer-grained than otherwise, will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns with less expense for marketing.

COLLINS' PEACH TREE LIST

Plant 14 x 18 feet; 173 trees to the Acre

A sandy loam, with clay or gravelly subsoil, is the best ground for a successful Peach orchard, but any well-drained land of moderate fertility is suitable. We are able to offer our customers this year a good assortment of fine Peach trees from natural seed produced from Tennessee, raised on land never before occupied by Peach trees, healthy, vigorous, bright. The varieties are given, as nearly as possible, in the order of ripening here in New Jersey.

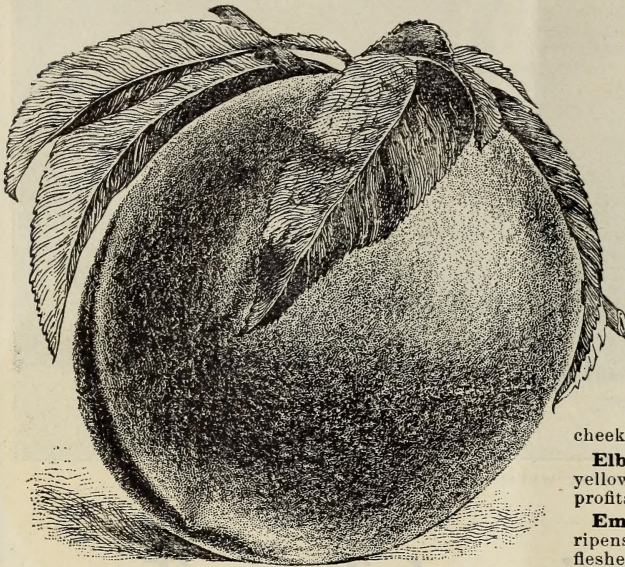
New Peaches

EARLY WHEELER PEACH (Trade-marked). The earliest first-class Peach yet introduced. A perfect shipper; ripe six weeks ahead of Elberta; large size, color creamy white overspread with a beautiful bright glowing red; quality good. Quite similar in size, color, texture and quality to Oldmixon Cling. Early Wheeler was originated by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas. Trade-marked and introduced by Texas Nursery Company, and will be shipped out under their trade-mark label. Certified record of this Peach will be sent on application. Single trees, 50c. ea., \$5 per doz., \$10 for 25, \$25 per 100.



GENERAL LIST OF GOOD PEACHES

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$5 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 feet.....	12	1 10	6 50	60 00
4 to 5 feet.....	15	1 25	7 50	70 00
5 to 6 feet.....	18	1 40	9 00	80 00



SNEED

Greensboro. A freestone of North Carolina origin. Earlier and larger than Alexander. The fruit is colored beautifully with crimson, with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy and of excellent quality; free from rot; a profuse bearer.

Triumph. The earliest yellow freestone Peach. Ripens with Alexander. A sure and abundant bearer and good keeper. Large, with small pit. Skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow.

Admiral Dewey. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph. A perfect freestone, of uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Tree a strong, symmetrical grower.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet; partial cling; extra-early.

Troth's Early. Small red; flesh white; good.

Mountain Rose. Large, round; skin white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink, juicy subacid, good flavor; freestone.

Champion. A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois, being August 5. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. In flavor delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy; freestone.

Crawford's Early. Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, of excellent flavor; productive, popular; freestone.

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific; fine snipper. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best; popular, reliable; freestone.

Crosby. Tree is low and spreading. Very hardy, productive. Fruit of medium size, slightly flattened. Bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh yellow, with small pit; freestone.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit; good, juicy, rich, melting; freestone.

Stump the World. Large; white with red cheek; juicy, quality very good; very productive, profitable; freestone.

Ward's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, good quality; valuable for market. Resembles Oldmixon Free, but ripens nearly a month later.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine; productive; desirable.

Globe. Large; yellow with red cheek; flavor first-class; vigorous and productive; late.

Sneed. Very early, averaging 8 to 10 days ahead of Alexander; fully as large; red cheek; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; good flavor. A good shipper. Valuable.

Fox Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; flesh white; good quality; good shipper.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, quality excellent; juicy; good shipper; profitable for market.

Emperor. New. Hardy, and a regular bearer; ripens with Beer's Smock; very large, yellow-fleshed; skin a beautiful yellow, with red cheek; shape similar to Crawford's Late; pit small and parts readily from the flesh.

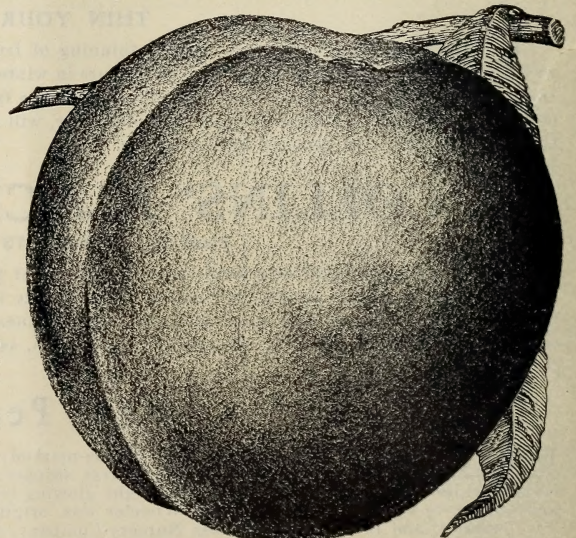
Beer's Smock. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer; a profitable late market sort.

Salway. Large; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow, quality fair. An exceedingly profitable market sort which will pay to grow.

Ford's Late. Large; white, sweet, solid, and of fine texture; very productive. One of the standard late Peaches.

Late Heath Cling. Large; white with blush; flesh white, firm; good quality; valuable; cling.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous; freestone.



MOUNTAIN ROSE



COLLINS' PEAR TREE LIST

Imperfect fertilization. Kieffer, Bartlett and some other varieties of Pears, when planted in a solid block by themselves, do not properly fertilize. To obviate this difficulty, other varieties should be planted with them. We would recommend planting every tenth row with varieties which blossom at the same time. With Kieffer, would suggest planting LeConte, Garber, etc. Another active agent in helping the spread of pollen is a hive of bees; we have many hives in one large orchard of Kieffer, which was planted before it became known that a Kieffer would not fertilize itself. The Bartlett and Anjou will fertilize each other. Seckel and Duchess are very satisfactory fertilizers for varieties which bloom at the same time.

New Pears

ROSSNEY. A valuable new Pear, large; color golden yellow, blushed; core medium, seeds few and small; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy; flavor mild, subacid; quality very good. Season ten days later than Bartlett. The original tree seems to be free from blight and a strong, vigorous grower. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HENRY. A large, bell-shaped Pear, sometimes measuring 5 inches long. A winter Pear. Keeps until February with no more care than is required in keeping Ben Davis apples. When ripe they are a bright yellow, having a flavor similar to Bartlett, but superior to it. No leaf or twig blight. Good bearer. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Collins' List of Standard Pears

Plant 15 x 20, 145 trees per acre

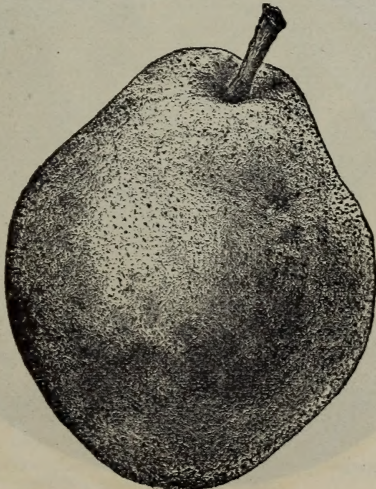
Prices, excepting Kieffer Pear	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 30	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$200 00
2 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	35	4 00	30 00	250 00
3 years, extra.....	40	4 50	35 00	300 00
Prices of Kieffer Pear	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 25	20 00	180 00
2 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	30	3 25	25 00	200 00
3 years, extra.....	35	4 00	30 00	250 00

SUMMER PEARS

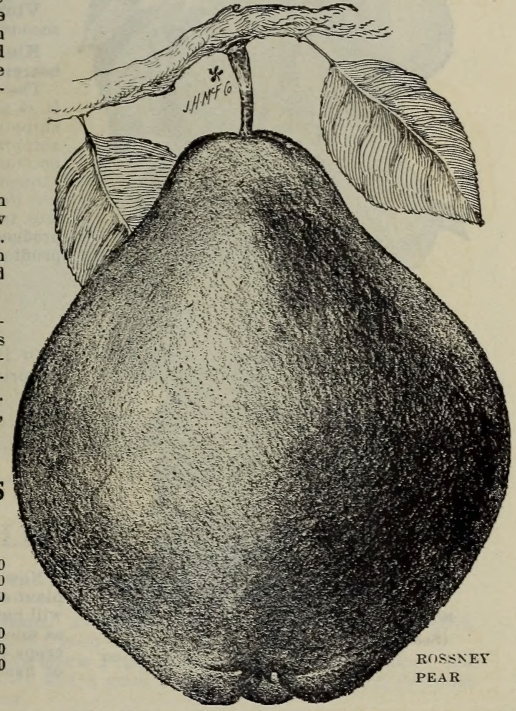
Comet. Tree a strong, healthy grower, rather sprawling. Fruit medium to large; very attractive. Skin bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Very early.

Koonce. A valuable, very early Pear, ripening its entire crop before the Early Harvest begins. Showy and of good quality. Medium to large, yellow, with crimson cheek. Very showy; does not rot at core, and is an excellent shipper.

Early Harvest. Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Very profitable. Early.



KIEFFER PEAR (See page 4)



ROSSNEY PEAR

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive; red cheek; good grower. Early.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear. Medium.

AUTUMN PEARS

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich; vigorous, productive, hardy. Fruit subject to cracking. Early autumn.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower. Fruit does not rot. Profitable.

Belle Lucrative. Large; melting; a reliable grower and abundant, regular bearer. Early autumn.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; melting; juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Mid-autumn.

Le Conte. Fruit large, bell-shaped. Skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable; very productive. Good, thrifty, healthy, upright grower; equal to Kieffer.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree an open grower. Late autumn.

Garber Hybrid. Just the Pear to pollinize the Kieffer. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy yellow; excellent for canning and preserving.

Sheldon. Medium to large, roundish; yellow, somewhat russeted; a fine grower and productive; juicy, desirable. Late autumn.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet; rich, melting, juicy, delicious; best quality; slow grower; free from blight. A very desirable sort for family use. Can be planted in the garden, as it is an upright grower. Bears every year, and is very productive.

Vermont Beauty. Very hardy and vigorous. Fruit somewhat resembles Seckel, ripening a little later; larger and more attractive.



KOONCE PEARS
(See page 3)

J.H.M. & Co

WINTER PEARS

Beurre D'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting, fine grained; vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

Lawrence. Medium-sized; light yellow; sugary, good quality, reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

Vicar. Large, long; not always of good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous and an early and very prolific bearer.

The Kieffer has become one of the most profitable market pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer and owing to its wonderful shipping qualities, can be marketed to good advantage, either by shipping long distances or by holding in cold storage if market is not suitable; much in demand by the canners and when properly canned, delicious. The tree is not subject to blight. A beautiful yellow Pear with bright red cheek; large size; quality medium. Season late to very late. Bears at three years. Trees ten years old will produce ten bushels of fruit. As a fall Pear, none have given such profitable returns.

COLLINS' DWARF PEAR LIST

Of Dwarfs we can furnish the following: Kieffer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess. 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.

COLLINS' SELECTION OF APPLE TREES

Plant 30 feet apart. 48 trees per acre

Now is a good time to replant the old Apple orchard—better yet, plant a new orchard, as the old one will soon be unprofitable and you will have no Apples on the farm. As a rule, the Apple tree is as hardy as most of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous Apple trees.

NEW APPLES

OHIO NONPAREIL. Remarkable for its large size, great beauty and superb quality. Ordinary specimens weigh from 16 to 20 ounces. In color an intense scarlet, shaded with bright, glossy red, appearing among the dense foliage like glowing coals. Flesh rich yellow, smooth, of high quality, rich, sprightly, subacid. September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

SUTTON'S BEAUTY. Origin, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new Apple. January and February. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

STARR. The tree is a good, healthy grower; comes into fruiting young; is an abundant and annual bearer; fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush; early, from July to September; good shipper; quality good for eating and cooking. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

BISMARCK. This valuable new Apple is very hardy, suitable for hot climates as well as cold. The color of the fruit is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size the largest. The trees are profuse bearers; one-year grafts will produce specimens of fruit. In season it is early, will keep until March. Very delicious, and a very good cooking Apple. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.



BISMARCK APPLE

For the Brother Jonathan Series of Booklets on Fruit Subjects, refer to page 28.



RAMBO APPLES

COLLINS' GENERAL LIST OF APPLES

2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	Each	100	1,000
2 years, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 20	\$18 00	\$150 00
	25	20 00	180 00

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; early.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow, tender; early.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender; sweet; early.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early; good cooking Apple.

Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.

Williams' Early Red. Large; red, showy; early to medium; productive; good for cooking or eating; excellent for shipping or near-by market.

AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid; productive; mid-autumn.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; bright red all over; rich, subacid; productive.

Orange Pippin. Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable, medium.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful blush cheek; early autumn.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow striped; beautiful; tender; subacid; profitable market sort.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow, tender; mid-autumn.

Plum Cider. A beautiful variety; ripens about September 15 to 25. Is a good shipper and keeper; the flesh is fine-grained and of good quality; in color it is a fine yellow, splashed with red.

Smokehouse. Large; shaded with bright red; firm; juicy and crisp. Quality excellent.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, rich; productive, popular.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallwater. Large; greenish yellow; productive; good keeper, profitable. Reliable and of delicious flavor.

Gano. Attractive; flesh pale yellow, tender, mild, subacid; good keeper; annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin. Medium; greenish yellow; fine quality and a good keeper; juicy, crisp, of delicious flavor.

King of Tompkins County. Large; striped red and yellow; one of the best; profitable.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish yellow striped red; juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower, a great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good, acid; productive; profitable.

Smith's Cider. Medium size; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, reliable.

Wealthy. Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree a good grower, hardy, early bearer.

Rambo. Medium size; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable.

Grimes' Golden. Medium size; yellow; of high quality, rich, tender. Tree hardy and vigorous, very productive, profitable.

Cooper's Redling. Large, red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower, productive; profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large, pale yellow shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; white, shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, subacid; fine quality; very productive.

Mammoth Black Twig. The tree is a strong grower, a regular and abundant bearer. A good winter Apple. Deep red; subacid, very high flavored.

COLLINS' CRAB APPLE LIST

25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz., \$20 per 100

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; most beautiful. October.

Transcendent. Large; red, showy; excellent. September and October.

Red Siberian. Small; tree a good grower; bears early; handsome.

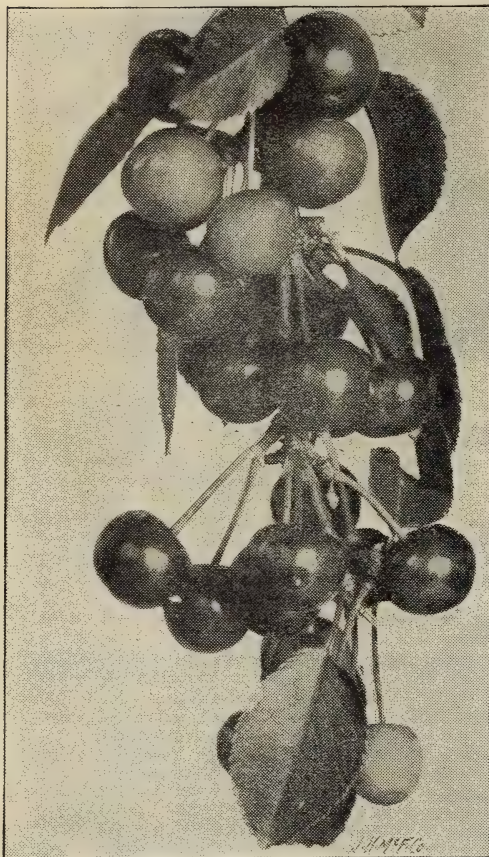
COLLINS' CHERRY TREE LIST

For best results, plant Cherry Trees 20 feet apart, 107 trees to the acre

Cherries will thrive on almost any soil not springy and wet. Very little pruning is necessary.

NEW CHERRIES

BRUSLER BRAUN. New. Fruit large as Montmorency. Very late; color dark red. Short, stout grower, hardy and prolific. Carries well; splendid variety for market. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 5 to 6 feet, 90 cts. each, \$8 per 10.



MONTMORENCY CHERRIES

Olivet. A variety of French origin. Large, globular; deep red, glossy; tender, rich, subacid; good bearer. It belongs to the Duke class, very fertile, and is, perhaps, the largest and best of its class.

Montmorency. Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive. Considered by reliable growers the best sour Cherry; eagerly sought by canners, and particularly good as a market fruit.

May Duke. Large, deep red, melting, juicy, rich; very fine; popular, productive, reliable.

Dyehouse. An early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond. It produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly, subacid, rather rich; very productive.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY

Fruit is jet-black; in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years; the plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

MERCER. A heart variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper, and commands highest prices; does not rot. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

DIKEMAN. The latest ripening sweet Cherry known, hence commands highest prices. Large, black, and of fine quality; handsome. Very prolific; a good keeper and shipper. Originated in Michigan. 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz.

COLLINS' STANDARD CHERRIES

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$30 00	\$250 00
4 to 6 feet.....	40	35 00	300 00

HEART AND BIGARREAU (SWEET VARIETIES)

Black Tartarian. An old, popular variety. Large; black; heart-shaped, tender, sweet good. Early.

Governor Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Oxheart. Large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit very large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor; excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Midseason.

Yellow Spanish. Large; heart-shaped; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; fine quality; tree vigorous, productive. Midseason.

Windsor. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and an early and good bearer. The Cherries are heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh is quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor. Ripens early.

DUKE AND MORELLO (SOUR VARIETIES)

Early Richmond. Medium red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. It will hang a long time on the tree. Fine for cooking.



MERCER CHERRIES



COLLINS' APRICOTS

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps of higher quality.

NEW APRICOTS

EARLY MOORPARK. The earliest large Apricot. Tree thrifty and healthy. A big cropper; quality of fruit good. Attractive in appearance, being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Luscious, somewhat resembling a peach, but maturing about three weeks earlier. Parts readily from the stone, and is remarkably juicy and delicious in flavor. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

HARRIS HARDY. The Harris Hardy Apricot is a native seedling of central New York, and has proven very successful as a market fruit, being fully as large as the best Apricots grown in California, and much better in quality. Very suitable also for home use. This is one of the newest Apricots and is bound to become a general favorite. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



EARLY MOORPARK APRICOTS

COLLINS' QUINCES

Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

	Each	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$25 00
4 to 5 feet	35	30 00

Champion. Hardy; prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow. Cooks as tender as an apple, and is one of the best keepers. Flavor is exceedingly delicious.

Meech's Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; shape varies from that of an apple to short pear-shape, furrowed at the top.

Orange. Large; golden yellow; good quality; profitable. Ripens after mid-autumn and keeps until February.

Rea's Mammoth. Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.

COLLINS' NECTARINES

Culture same as for the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is liable to the attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall and again every two weeks during May and June.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100

Early Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good; rich flavor. Clingstone. Early autumn.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green; high-flavored. Free. Late summer.



CHAMPION QUINCE

COLLINS' MULBERRIES

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$22 00
4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 50	25 00

Mulberry trees are particularly desirable for shade on account of their rapid growth and hardiness. Some people prize the fruit highly for pies. The fruit is used by many farmers for feeding to chickens and hogs, and a tree planted in the chicken-yard is a valuable addition to it by reason of the dropping fruit.

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about four or five years of age. Bears for three months; fruit large, good; the leaves are excellent for silkworms.

Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade tree. Fruit rather small. Bears very young.



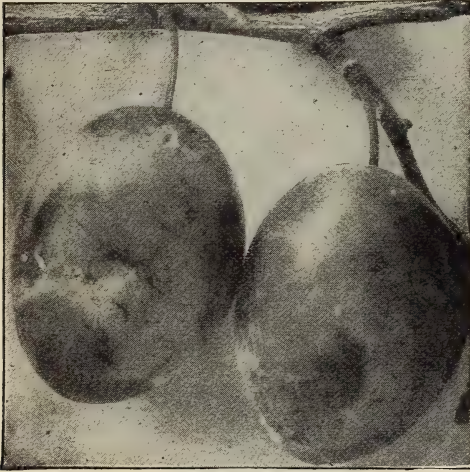
COLLINS' PLUM TREE LIST

Cultivating Plum trees is becoming once more a profitable employment. Long neglected on account of the ravages of diseases peculiar to the Plum, it is energetically pursued now that knowledge of the nature of fungus and insect pests has enabled the orchardist to successfully combat these diseases. Japan Plums are especially vigorous growers and begin bearing young. The curculio has little effect on them. One-year-old trees but two feet high are often full of fruit. There are a great many varieties of Japan Plums, but I list only those of the best reputation, and which can be depended upon. They are always inclined to over-production, and judicious thinning of the young fruit results in increased size and superior quality in the Plums allowed to grow.

	Plant in orchards 12 x 18 feet; 201 trees per acre		
	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$180 00
4 to 6 feet	30	25 00	200 00

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Shipper's Pride. Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper. Succeeds well in New York state.



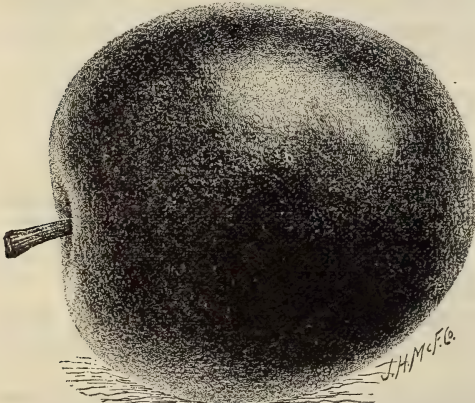
SHIPPER'S PRIDE

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

Lombard. Very productive; one of the best and most reliable for market. Color violet-red; medium size, juicy and good. Adheres to stone. Flesh rich and tender.

AMERICAN PLUMS

Wild Goose. Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season middle of June.



BURBANK PLUM

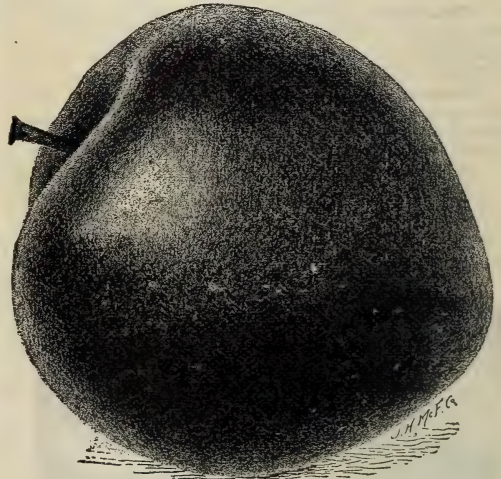
JAPAN PLUMS

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season.

Willard. A variety of great merit on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round, dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to stone.

Abundance (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; color rich yellow with dots and splashes of red, and red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened. Carries well to distant markets. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

Burbank. Medium to rather large on thinned trees, roundish conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of the Japans.



WICKSON PLUM

Bailey Japan. Fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with light cherry-red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Ripens 15 days after Wild Goose, or just after Burbank, and a little ahead of Satsuma.

Satsuma. Size medium to rather large; color dull red all over, with greenish dots; flesh firm, blood-red, fair to good in quality; midseason; productive. Excellent in quality for canning.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm; an excellent fruit.

Ogon. Medium to large; round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. Tree of vigorous growth.



The Growing of NUT TREES

This is not only a pleasant occupation, but, intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to Nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually. It was a wise man who said: "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping."

THE FOOD VALUE OF NUTS

There is a growing demand among housewives for Nuts. In these days when people are paying especial attention to the different food values, we are told that Nuts are very nutritious, and when properly masticated are readily digested. A special plea is made for their daily appearance at table.

Let the progressive farmer plant Nut Trees at this time, to benefit by this increased demand.

JAPANESE CHESTNUTS (grafted)

It is important that all Chestnut Trees should be grafted. An orchard of seedling Chestnuts is almost as worthless as one of seedling apples or pears, no matter how large the nuts may have been from which the seedling grew.

	Each	Doz.	100
1-year.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
2-year.....	1 50	15 00	100 00

Alpha. The earliest known Chestnut. Originated from seed of **Giant**. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive; the original tree began to bear at three years, and has never failed to produce a good crop. Nuts large, 4 inches around, running 2 and 3 in the bur, which opens September 5 to 10, without the aid of frost; the nuts command the highest prices in market.

Early Reliance. Early tree of low, dwarf, spreading habit, beginning to bear immediately; one-year grafts are frequently loaded; nuts large, 4 inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristics of running 3 to 5 nuts in the bur. Tree enormously productively, a 10-foot tree yielding 3 to 6 quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripens September 18 to 20.

Giant. The largest known variety. Nuts 2 to 2½ inches across; seldom more than one to the bur; smooth, dark and handsome. Ripens September 20 to October 1. Very prolific.



JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUTS IN BUR

EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS (grafted)

	Each	Doz.	100
1-year.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
2-year.....	1 50	15 00	100 00

Numbo. Burs medium, distinctly conical, spines slender, of medium length; nuts large, 1 to 3 in. bur, pointed, tip very long; dark, bright brown, striped, handsome, thinly pubescent; quality excellent; foliage good; a light bearer with many. Ripens October 5 to 10.

Paragon. Hardy and productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees, 4 years grafted, each produced a bushel of nuts, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel. Burs of immense size, distinctly flattened on top; nuts large, 3 to 5 in a bur, and covered with a hairy fuzz. Kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower. Ripens October 10 to 15.

Ridgely. Tree of immense size and very productive; burs are of medium size and carry from 2 to 3 nuts each; nuts of medium size, with some fuzz at point; kernels sweet and of good quality. One of the most valuable. Trees very healthy.

Scott. Tree very hardy, strong-growing and enormously productive, attaining large size. Scott trees are very precocious; they produce heavy crops at two years from graft. Another very important feature is its almost entire exemption from attacks of the chestnut-weevil. The original tree stands between two others planted at the same time, both of which have always suffered severely from the chestnut-weevil, while it is exceptional to find an imperfect nut of the Scott. Young orchards propagated from the Scott, so far, appear to be free from worms. The nuts are large, beautiful, of glossy mahogany color, free from fuzz, and of good quality. Ripe October 18 to 25.



COLLINS' PECANS (Grafted)

Of our native nut-bearing trees, none promises to become of such pomological importance as the Pecan. Within the region to which it is well adapted for cultivation, which may be roughly stated as the Mississippi Valley, below St. Louis, the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, including Texas, no other nut tree, either foreign or introduced, can be considered as fairly in competition with it.

Though long neglected as a possible profitable orchard tree, it has, during the past fifteen years, assumed considerable importance, and extensive orchards have been planted in most of the Southern states.

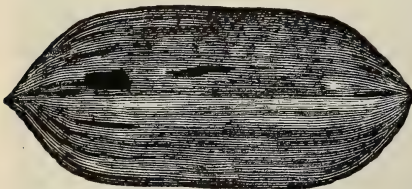
Trees are easy to transplant, and when they come to fruiting, within six to ten years, they are regular and heavy bearers.

Plant Budded or Grafted Trees

A seedling Pecan, like a seedling apple, does not bear fruit which is like that of the parent tree; therefore, it is most important to plant budded or grafted stock.

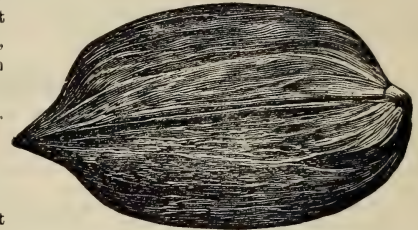
THE CENTENNIAL. Size large, average nuts running about 45 to 50 to the pound; form long; shell rather thick; partitions thin; kernel clear, reddish yellow, deeply and narrowly grooved, but quite smooth and separating easily from the shell; plump, solid, of delicate flavor and texture; quality very good. Handsome tree.

FROTSCHER. Size large; shell thin to very thin, with thin partitions; cracking quality excellent; flavor pleasant. This variety is precocious and productive; tree is a strong grower, of broadly spreading habit.



PECAN, CENTENNIAL

Price of Pecans (Grafted and Budded)
1-2 ft., heavy
2-3 ft., very heavy
4-5 ft., very heavy



PECAN, VAN DEMAN

VAN DEMAN. Size large to very large, 45 to 55 nuts to the pound; shell moderately thin, partitions rather thick but brittle; kernel long; narrowly grooved; generally plump; color bright, clean, attractive; flavor delicate, rich; quality very good. Tree of strong, moderately erect habit. Regular and abundant bearer.

PRIDE OF THE COAST. Originated in Louisiana. Nut large, frequently 2 inches in length; 24 to 32 nuts to the pound; shell moderately thin; flavor delicate. Tree a very vigorous grower.

Each	10	100
\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
1 50	12 50	100 00
2 00	15 00	125 00

COLLINS' FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

Of easy culture, dwarf, hardy; good croppers. Every one should have Filberts.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty and of excellent quality. 50c. ea., \$5 per doz.

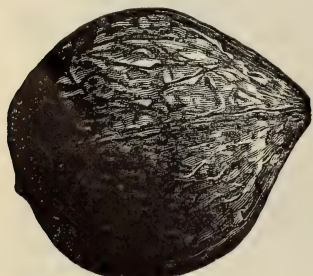
COLLINS' SHELLBARKS

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, of excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

COLLINS' ALMONDS

Hard-Shell. Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out: 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Soft, or Paper-Shell. This is the Almond of Commerce. The nuts are more highly flavored and of better quality than those of the Hard-shell, but the bush is not so hardy. Succeeds as far north as Philadelphia. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



JAPAN WALNUT

BUTTER-NUTS

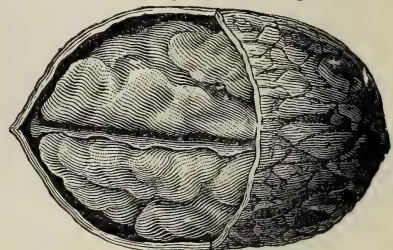
Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental; bears young and heavily. Nuts are longer than those of the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

COLLINS' WALNUTS

Japan. A very hardy variety found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome and, the leaves being large, it is a good shade tree. It produces nuts abundantly, the shells of which, while not so thick as those of the American Walnut, are thicker than those of the Persian. Nuts sweet, good, somewhat resembling a butternut. The tree bears young and quite regularly. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Persian. Known commercially as the "English Walnut," or "Madeira Nut." In America it is known as the "English Walnut," to distinguish it from our native species. In England it is known as "Madeira Nut," probably because the nuts were formerly imported from the Madeira Islands. A native of Asia, it can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces large, thin-shelled, delicious nuts. A vigorous grower, it fruits young, and as it does not leaf or blossom until late in spring, thereby escapes late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters, and have large, meaty, full kernels of fine flavor; shell thin. Valuable. 1-year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-year, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

AMERICAN. This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.



ENGLISH WALNUT



COLLINS' STRAWBERRY PLANTS

I have always made a specialty of Strawberry Plants. Jersey soil seems especially adapted to their cultivation. The fruit-growers in Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties have planted very largely of this crop and are well satisfied with the results. In fact, they are becoming authorities on varieties, cultivation and marketing.

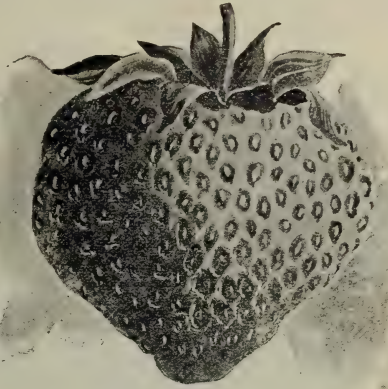
I have very carefully prepared the following list of Strawberries from varieties which succeed not only in this locality but other sections as well, and my beds for spring digging are exceedingly thrifty. I have planted largely and will dig up whole beds if demand warrants it.

The Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire strawberry season. In hill culture plant 15 inches apart each way, in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between. For matted rows, plant 1 foot apart in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet apart will answer.

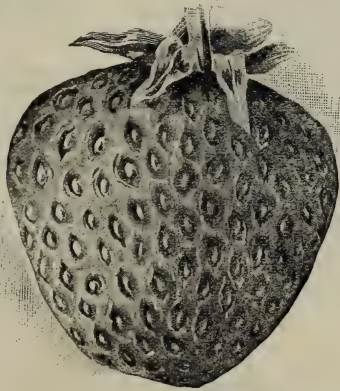
It is well for all to test the new varieties for themselves by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort. They can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others; for the varieties which do well in one part of the country may be total failures somewhere else. Select the variety which is best in your locality.

The varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds in order that the flowers may be fertilized. Plant one row of a staminate variety to every three rows of pistillate. Below I give correct description of Strawberries as they have succeeded on my own grounds.

I pack all my Strawberries in baskets containing about 1,000 plants each, in damp moss, a much superior way to packing them in large, tight boxes. Their freshness upon arrival at destination is surprising.



AUTO STRAWBERRY



SENATOR DUNLAP (See page 12)

NEW STRAWBERRIES

HERITAGE. A new seedling Strawberry, originated in Burlington County, N. J. Plant is very large, of heavy texture, persistent in propagation, deep-rooted, free in fruiting; season, midseason to very late. The berry is dark, shining crimson in color to center, carries an unusually large, heavy green calyx; very large, tapering and regular, of delicious flavor; being firm, it is a good shipper. I consider this a promising new variety. \$1 per doz., \$2 per 30, \$5 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

NEW HOME. As late and large as Gandy; fruit a bright red color. Uniformly large size; a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous grower, and will produce a large crop on either high or low ground. This berry is a good seller, and holds its brilliant red color long after being picked. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

CAMERON EARLY. New. Not yet fruited here. Claimed to be the very earliest Strawberry. In bloom as soon as cold weather is over. Berries large and of fine flavor. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

AUTO. A new Delaware berry, not yet tested here. Its introducers claim for it large size and fine quality. It produced at the rate of over 8,000 quarts per acre last spring, bearing a fine crop right through dry weather, when other sorts were short. The plant is said to be of unusual vigor and to carry its fruit well up from the ground. Perfect-flowering sort. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

STANDARD STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine. Perfect blossom. Season rather late; fruit colors all over. Berries large, regular, of conical form; color bright glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm, of excellent quality. Very productive. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. (P) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a robust variety; does not rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent. (P) A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. The berries are of medium size, rather tart. Fruit colors on all sides at once; a great cropper; early. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

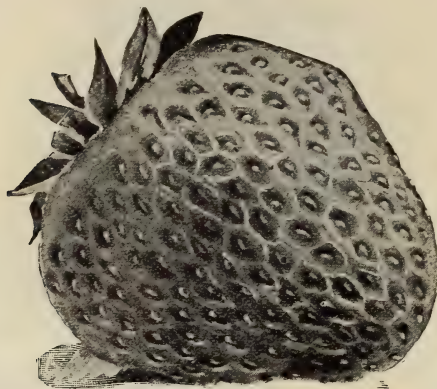
Emperor. A large, bright berry; an excellent cropper. Berries of good form. Bound to become a general favorite. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRY

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Enormous. (P) A very large and beautiful scarlet berry; quality good; firm and of good shape. The plant is very strong and vigorous, with leaves of dark glossy green. Is generally esteemed one of the most promising Strawberries for home use and market. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



GLEN MARY STRAWBERRY

Excelsior. This is a valuable, early, perfect-blossoming Strawberry. Large, fine color; vigorous plant; firm, productive and desirable for home use or for market. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Gandy. One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular, bright in color; quality good. Valuable for a shipper; satisfactory to use with pistillate sorts. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. An exceedingly attractive berry, as large as Sharpless. Color a bright glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest prices in market; moderately firm, and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. A first-class berry. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Governor Hoard. Fruit large, bright, of good quality; firm; a good shipper; valuable; midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Greenville. (P.) Berries large, of good quality. Plants very productive, vigorous and free from rust. Medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit, long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Early. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. Very early, large; a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Season is long, and berries hold size to the last. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Marshall. Plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large. 14 berries have been known to fill a quart box. Of perfect form: dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all over a light crimson before ripe, and is thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent. It will produce fruit for 25 days' picking. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

McKinley. Plants are vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries of good form. Season medium. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. Unusually early. Berries bright scarlet, conical, of excellent quality. Resists frost, drought and rust. One of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

New York. Large in plant and fruit. Fruit of regular form, conical, of good color and flavor; valuable. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Nick Ohmer. Large, regular, dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor; very vigorous and productive. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. Robust, enduring hot, dry weather better than most varieties. Will thrive on light soil, and is a good grower and cropper. Berries, large, firm, good. Early to medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Rough Rider. A new Strawberry from New York. Seedling of Eureka. Fertilized by Gandy. Enormously productive; berries very large, roundish, but elongated; color dark red; very firm. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Saunders. Plant large, vigorous, free from rust, productive; fruit large, deep, glossy red, with sprightly flavor. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Seaford. (P.) Very large, firm, deep, bright glossy red, of excellent quality. It ripens its crop much faster than Bubach and several days earlier, thus commanding higher prices. Deep, rich red to the center, and very solid. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Senator Dunlap. A new variety apparently of great merit. Dr. T. J. Burrill, Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the University of Illinois, says: "Fruit is of good size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color without and within, firm in substance and excellent in quality. Its season is among the earliest and it continues productive nearly a month." 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Sharpless. The plant is exceeding large, vigorous, free from rust. Fruit moderately firm, good. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Stevens' Late Champion. Extra late of the Gandy type. Very prolific, bearing large, beautiful, good berries, that ship well very late in the season after most of the varieties are over. A most valuable berry. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

William Belt. Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm; plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. It is of good quality, and will sell well in any fancy market. 40c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



LADY THOMPSON STRAWBERRY

Woolverton. Strong, healthy grower; sends out many runners; productive. Seems to be universally successful. Fruit large, resembling Bubach in form, 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



COLLINS' RASPBERRY PLANTS

Any ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. **Red Raspberries**, for field culture should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4 x 5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few 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 in the spring. **Blackcaps** can be treated much the same way.

New Raspberries

PHENOMENAL RED RASPBERRY. This is a new Red Raspberry from California, where it has been well tested. It is a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry, taking the color and flavor of the latter and the size and shape more of the former. Very large, bright crimson; productive; of good quality; very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

RUBY. New; a seedling of Marlboro; a strong grower of large, hardy canes, and a good plant-maker. It ripens with the earliest, and is of long season. Fruit is large, bright red in color, exceedingly firm and of good flavor. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$4 per 100.

HAYMAKER. (Cap.) A large, firm, dark purple cap; does not crumble. A good shipper. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. Suitable for home use or for market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the demand. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

BRILLIANT. Brilliant in color; glossy red berries, large, good quality. The canes are hardy, very productive; fruit ripens evenly and rapidly. Good shipper. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

KING. The earliest Raspberry. Professor Van Deman describes it: "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality; a seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive." 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CARDINAL. New. Vigorous in growth, very hardy and productive. Red, rich, pure-flavored berries. The bushes grow to an enormous height and bear in proportion. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.



RUBY RASPBERRY

STANDARD RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. (Cap.) **The business Blackcap.** The plant is hardy and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly large crops. The fruit is very large, berries measuring from $\frac{7}{8}$ to 15-16 of an inch in diameter. In quality similar to Gregg. It is firm; a good shipper. In season it follows Souhegan and precedes Gregg. Free from diseases. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

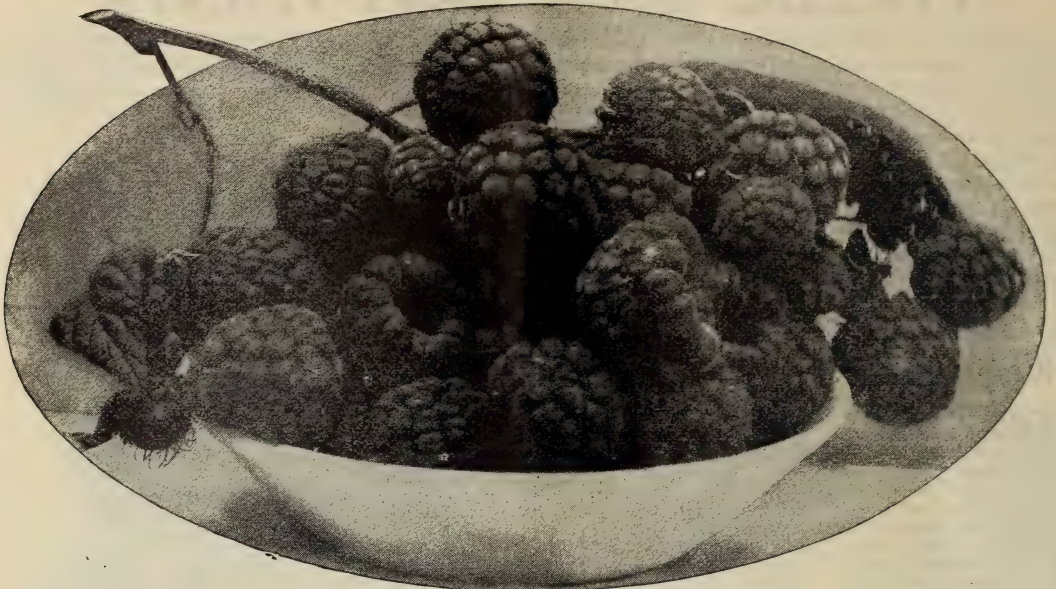
"HAYMAKER"

THE NEW RASPBERRY



Columbian. (Cap.) Very hardy. Fruit large, shape somewhat conical, dark red; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Miller. Berry large, holding its size until end of season; round, bright red, does not fade; core small; does not crumble, firm; flavor rich; very early and prolific; does not winter-kill: 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES

RASPBERRIES, continued

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Marlboro. This is one of the largest red Raspberries. Bright scarlet in color and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. Canes large, strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Gregg. (Cap.) This we consider the best late Blackcap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; on good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are very firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Souhegan and Tyler (Caps) are similar, very early Blackcaps. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12

days. The canes are hardy and vigorous, the foliage healthy and free from rust. A wonderfully productive variety. The fruit is of good size, jet-black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; a good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Loudon. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season, medium to very late. Berries firm, of bright red color. Remains on the bush longer than any other, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Munger. (Cap.) A seedling of Shaffer's Colossal. Late; larger than Gregg, of better quality, somewhat firmer, making it a better shipper, and a few days later in ripening. Color jet-black. Canes vigorous, very productive. The best and most profitable Blackcap Raspberry in cultivation. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cuthbert. The leading Red Raspberry. It is very productive, a strong grower, with large healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late. Excellent for field or garden use; a good shipper. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Hansell. The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color, and firmness. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Does not continue the season very long, though so good a variety. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. (Cap.) A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is unrivaled for table use and for canning. Plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Ohio. (Cap.) A strong grower, hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium. 30c., per doz., \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

GREGG RASPBERRIES





COLLINS' BLACKBERRY PLANTS

Our Blackberry plants are grown from root-cuttings planted in the spring, and have cross-roots (a piece of root on each side of the stem), which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for raspberries.

NEW BLACKBERRIES



WARD BLACKBERRY

WARD. A new Blackberry of great merit. A seedling of the Kittatinny, which it resembles somewhat, having the good qualities of its parent and none of the defects. A very strong grower; it is perfectly hardy at its home in New Jersey. The fruit is black throughout and very prolific, firm, and good for shipment, yet tender and melting, and of highest quality. A very promising new variety. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

ICEBERG. A white Blackberry; of excellent quality. Productive and a good shipper. It bears young and profusely, snowy white berries, so transparent that the seeds are clearly seen. Early, sweet, tender and without core. Worthy. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

MAMMOTH. New. A rampant grower, trailing upon the ground. Sometimes makes a growth of 20 to 30 feet in one season. Wonderfully productive; very early. Fruit is enormously large, some specimens from 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches long. Globules large, seed small, flavor delicious. Firm. 50c. ea., \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

RATHBUN. A variety of great value. The berries are mammoth, jet-black, very glossy, of permanent color, are without core, extra fine in flavor; firm, sweet and luscious and ship well. The plants sucker but little and make a strong, upright main cane, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches, which reach to the ground and root easily. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

ELDORADO. Very productive; of fine quality, very sweet, without core. H. E. Van Deman, ex-U. S. Pomologist, writes: "I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. I have gathered many wild berries, but never have I tasted anything to equal Eldorado." 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

STANDARD BLACKBERRIES

Erie. This is a hardy, vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. Considered a valuable market sort, as it brings good prices. 60 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet and good. It is a regular and prolific bearer. Early. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower, very early cropper, productive; fruit is small, bright, glossy black; is a good shipper. Succeeds best with us on sandy soil. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Early Cluster. Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and have no hard core. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early and produces a whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Kittatinny. At one time this was the most popular of all Blackberries. It is still first-rate for garden use, and in some localities for market. Berries large; canes strong in growth; productive; winter-kills north of New York City. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy, will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wilson Junior. Very productive; fruit large, sweet, good; medium hardy. Very similar to Wilson's Early in growth and habit. Continues the season. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.





COLLINS' DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. An old reliable sort. Ripens early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet-black, and of first quality; not liable to winter-kill. 35 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

STRAWBERRY - RASPBERRY

This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Perfectly hardy; bound to become a valuable addition in the fruit line. It is very productive and a distinct novelty in small fruits. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

LOGAN BERRY

A hybrid—a Raspberry-Blackberry. This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of the raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time, and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with leaves somewhat resembling a raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest blackberry. Color a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit begins to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.



JAPANESE WINEBERRY

Collins' Selected Nobelties JAPANESE WINEBERRY

This interesting fruit belongs to the Raspberry family and is a splendid grower; hardy and very prolific. The canes are covered with purplish red hair. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with a purplish red hair so thickly as to present the appearance of moss-rose buds. When the fruit matures, this bud pops open and displays the fruit. In color it is a bright red, and the plant is beautiful. Very productive. Berry is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season very late, ripening after all other Raspberries are gone. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.



RED JACKET GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

Culture the same as for currants. A very satisfying and profitable crop when successfully grown. Gooseberries sold during the past season at 12 to 15 cts. per quart.

RED JACKET. The especial virtue of this Gooseberry is its claim of being **mildew-proof**. No trace of mildew has yet appeared, and it has been generally tested in the various states. It is a "native American"; foliage very good. The plant is very productive of fruit of best quality. Worthy of trial. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Houghton. An old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good.

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$1 50	\$8 00	\$70 00
1-year.....	1 25	7 00	60 00

Downing. A large, handsome fruit, green in color; fine flavor, immense cropper, and always in demand at fancy prices. American variety, free from mildew; bush strong grower; wood thick and strong.

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$1 75	\$9 00	\$80 00
1-year.....	1 50	8 00	70 00



COLLINS' SELECTED CURRANTS

Currants will grow and pay well if planted on good, rich ground and kept properly cultivated. They begin ripening in raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing without injury to the fruit. If the currant-worm appears, use land plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows, and 5 feet apart between the rows. No crop will yield so great returns for so little labor as the Currant.



PERFECTION CURRANT

NEW VARIETIES

PERFECTION. A new Currant as large as or larger than Fay's, the clusters averaging longer. A beautiful bright red; rich, mild, subacid; few seeds; a good grower; very productive. Long stems. Season of ripening same as Cherry and Fay. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

PRESIDENT WILDER. As large as Fay's Prolific; bunches longer; much less acid, ripening ten days later; unexcelled both for table and market; in color much more attractive than Fay's. "In size of bunch and berry, the color and quality of fruit, the Wilder is much superior to Fay's Prolific."—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman*. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

POMONA. The Pomona Currant has the greatest actual acreage yield on record, proving it to be a most profitable market variety. While not the largest, yet it is of good size and always attracts the buyer in market. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, and is much less acid than any of the common sorts.

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
1-year.....	60	4 00	35 00

RED CROSS. A new Currant of merit. Clusters are large, sometimes measuring 5 to 6 inches in length; fruit is large and of good quality, a shade darker than Fay; mild, subacid for a red Currant. Plant vigorous and productive. Averages larger than Fay or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties.

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
1-year.....	60	4 00	35 00

GENERAL LIST

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 65	\$4 25	\$38 00
1-year.....	50	3 25	27 00

Cherry. A large red Currant; bunches short; plants vigorous and productive.
North Star. Productive, hardy; berry is about the size of the Cherry Currant, but bunches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries; fruit light red, of good quality.

Red Dutch. Medium size, bunches large; productive; profitable market berry.

La Versailles. Large, red; bunch longer than the Cherry, which it resembles; productive.

White Grape. Large, sweet, of good quality; white; plant is vigorous and productive.

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
1-year.....	60	4 00	35 00

Fay's Prolific. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality, less acid than the Cherry Currant.

	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
1-year.....	60	4 00	35 00

Collins' Grape-Vines

Grapes are planted anywhere and everywhere—to trail over the sides of houses, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, etc.; even people who live in the crowded parts of cities may have them.

Champion. Black. Bunch medium to large; berries large, skin thick, flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine a very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Very early and a popular Grape.

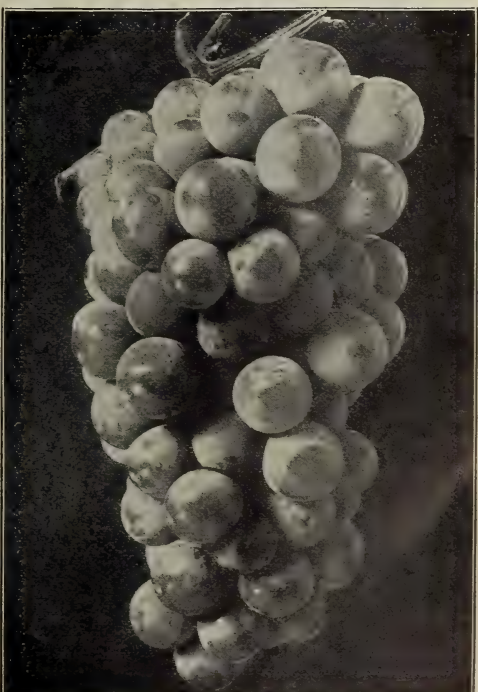
	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$42 00
1-year.....	07	60	4 00	30 00

Concord. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine a strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Medium.

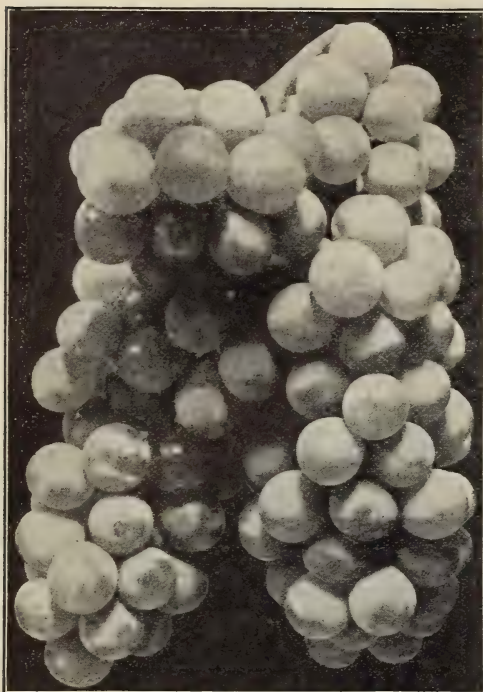
	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 06	\$0 60	\$4 50	\$35 00
1-year.....	05	50	3 50	25 00

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, sweet. Requires good culture. Medium.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00
1-year.....	07	60	4 00	35 00



NIAGARA GRAPE



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE

Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin but tough; flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine a vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early and hangs on the vines after ripening.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$42 00
1-year.....	07	60	4 00	30 00

Catawba. Bunch large, shouldered; berries dark red, medium to large; skin thick, flesh somewhat pulpy, of best quality; vine a good grower, hardy, productive.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 07	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$36 00
1-year.....	05	45	3 00	24 00

Moore's Diamond. White. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, skin thick, flesh tender, juicy; vine a good grower, hardy, productive.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$42 00
1-year.....	07	60	4 00	30 00

Pocklington. Pale green. Bunch large, hardy, very compact; berries very large, skin thick, flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor; vine a moderate grower, healthy.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$42 00
1-year.....	07	60	4 00	30 00

Salem. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender; vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than Concord.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 09	\$0 90	\$6 00	\$53 00
1-year.....	06	50	3 50	30 00

Worden. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Said to be much better than Concord, and earlier.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 09	\$0 90	\$6 00	\$53 00
1-year.....	06	50	3 50	30 00

Wyoming Red. A light red Grape; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though large in bunch and berry; pulpy, sweet.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year.....	\$0 09	\$0 80	\$5 50	\$48 00
1-year.....	06	50	3 50	30 00

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red. Bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large; skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich-flavored; medium early. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 08 \$0 75 \$5 00 \$42 00
1-year.....07 60 4 00 30 00

Campbell's Early. Hardy, healthy and productive. Pulp sweet and tender. Good shipper and long keeper. Early. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 40 \$3 00 \$12 00 \$110 00
1-year.....25 2 00 8 00 70 00

Brighton. Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium, skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; hardy, productive. Medium early. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 09 \$0 90 \$6 00 \$53 00
1-year.....06 50 3 50 30 00

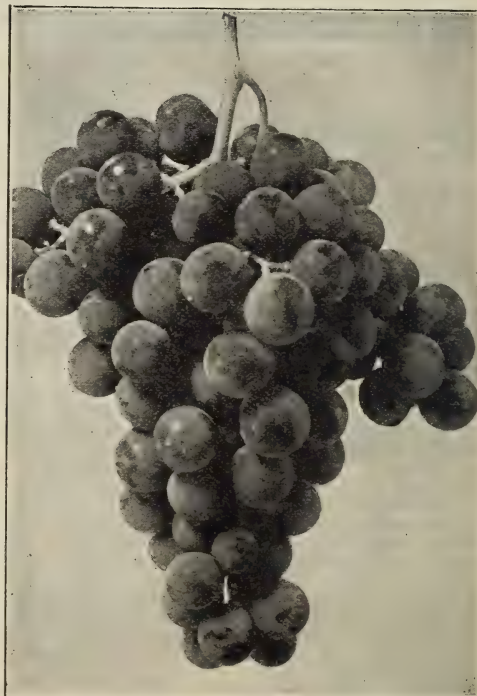
McPike. Hardy and vigorous. Earlier than Concord. Bunches large, even, compact. Berries large, being 3 inches in circumference. Pulp sweet and tender, skin thin, flavor excellent. Good shipper. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Empire State. White. Bunch medium, long, compact; berries medium; skin thin, flesh good quality; vine a strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 09 \$0 90 \$6 00 \$54 00
1-year.....07 60 4 00 36 00

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch medium; berries large, skin thin, flesh sweet; good quality; vine a moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early; valuable for market. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 08 \$0 75 \$5 00 \$45 00
1-year.....07 60 4 00 35 00

Green Mountain. Greenish white. Bunch large and compact; berries small, skin thin, flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season very early. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 35 \$3 25 \$22 00 \$180 00
1-year.....25 2 25 16 00 140 00

Ives' Seedling. Black. Bunch long, medium to large, compact; berries medium, skin thick and tough, flesh sweet, pulpy, rather foxy; colors early, but matures several weeks after. Each Doz. 100 1,000
2-year.....\$0 07 \$0 60 \$4 00 \$36 00
1-year.....05 45 3 00 25 00

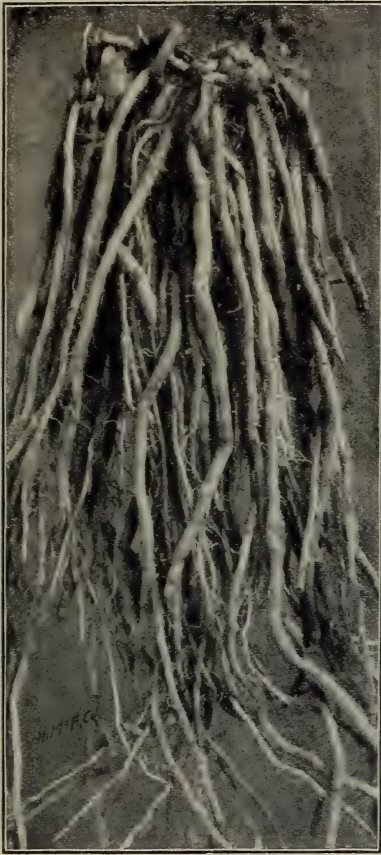


BRIGHTON GRAPE



COLLINS' SELECTED ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and, being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only in the spring and in July and August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, about 5 to 10 bushels per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top-dressing of stable manure in November, also 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda in March. My stock of Asparagus roots for spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

DREER'S ECLIPSE

New. Large white, very productive. Rank grower. 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

DONALD'S ELMIRA

New; large, tender. Very much desired for garden or market purposes. 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE

New; large, white, productive; good grower. 1-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

PALMETTO

Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Hardy, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine. 1-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. 1-year, 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000; 2-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BARR'S MAMMOTH

Early and very large; a general favorite. 1-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL

This variety is largely grown in France, but has become adapted to our soil and climate. Is noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense size of stalks. Remarkably healthy. 1-year, 60c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80c. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB

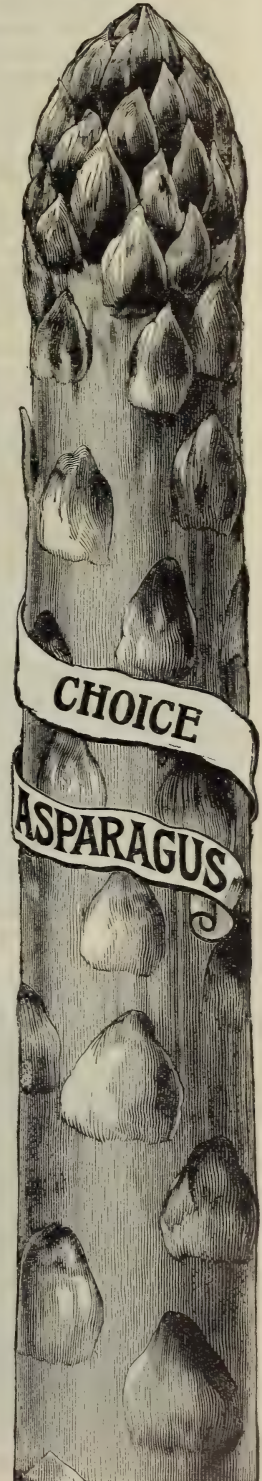
Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2½ feet distant in the rows, Set plants about 1 inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, large, tender; good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Victoria. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS

25 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$4 per 1,000



Ornamental Department

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

The assortment I have listed will be found particularly adapted to most needs and has been selected with special regard to hardiness and beauty. The stock is first-class in every respect.

Special quotations will be made on dozen or hundred lots.

I solicit your correspondence.

TREES FOR SHADE AND ORNAMENT

MAPLES

ACER dasycarpum. The Silver Maple's quick growth and adaptability to all soils ensures enormous sales for it. Our stock is of the best, and will quickly form large, spreading trees. 8 to 10 feet, 40 cts. each, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., 50 cts. each, \$40 per 100.

var. Wieri laciniatum. Wier's variety has delicately cut leaves, and distinct, half-drooping habit. 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

A. platanoides. The Norway Maple, while it does not grow so rapidly as the Silver, is a more permanent tree, requires little pruning, grows large, shapely, compact and neat, and roots deeply, so that grass grows well about it. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$90 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$120 per 100.

var. Schwedleri. The Purple Norway Maple is a new and valuable tree, with spring effects as fine as those of the best purple beeches. Its autumn tints are rich yellow. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. rubrum. The Scarlet Maple's gay bloom flashes out as one of the earliest heralds of spring; its leaves glow in autumn with the same rich color. 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

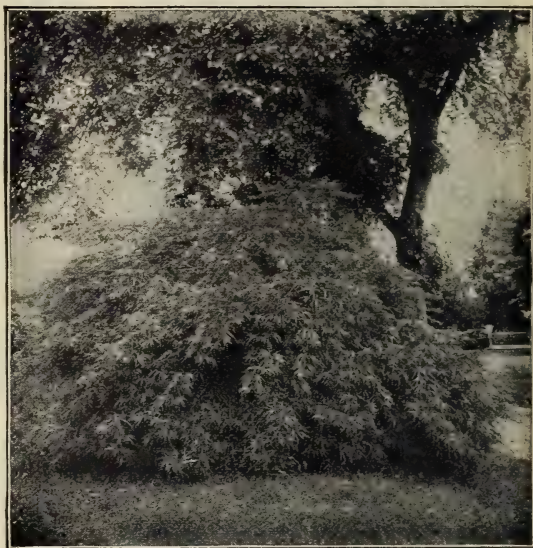
A. saccharinum. Sugar Maple. The famous Maple avenues along the Hudson are planted with this species. The trees are straight, symmetrically spreading and of grand proportions. One of the most enduring of all Maples, yet next to the Silver in rapidity of growth. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$65 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each, \$90 per 100.

JAPANESE MAPLES

ACER Japonicum aureum. The Golden-leaved species; still rare. Leaves shaded in green, bronze and gold. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.



FAGUS RIVERSI (see page 21)



JAPANESE MAPLE

Acer polymorphum, var. atropurpureum. Blood-leaved. Planted about 4 feet apart in groups or beds, this shrub gives sparkling crimson color-masses, unequalled in effectiveness. This is also a fine specimen sort. 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$2.50; specimens 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$10.

var. dissectum. Cut-leaved. A distinct and wonderfully pretty form of drooping growth. The foliage is as dainty and fine as a fern's. 2 ft., \$2.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. Of the same fine fern-like character as *Dissectum*, but glowing with the color of the Blood-leaved. The branches are as beautiful as sprays of flowers. Some specimens are a rich rose color when young. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50.

BIRCHES

The Birches, as a family, are distinguished for their grace, their silvery or snowy trunks and their rapid growth, even on poor stony soils and in exposed situations. In planting really fine grounds of any extent they are used in quantity.

BETULA alba. European White Birch; Wordsworth's "Lady of the Woods" 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

var. laciniata. The Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Famous everywhere for wonderful grace and beauty, is of slender yet vigorous growth, the leader ascending until it becomes a tall tree, the branches drooping gracefully on every side, the fine cut-leaves but half concealing the marble-white column of the trunk. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.

B. papyracea. The Paper, or Canoe Birch is an exceptionally fine species, unusually tall in stature, large in leaf, and brilliantly white in bark. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.



BEECHES

All the Beeches are beautiful, even when quite young, and grow magnificent with age. Cut back severely when planting.

FAGUS sylvatica. European Beech. Compact. Dark foliage, clinging through the winter. Useful as a screen or hedge. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. purpurea. Copper Beech. The rich, shimmering leaves of this Beech show many tints of copper, crimson and purple. For specimens of permanent color value, or for contrastive grouping, there is nothing finer. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. Riversi. Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech is unequalled for intense and constant color. For large groups and specimens admittedly the best dark-leaved tree. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

MAGNOLIAS

MAGNOLIA tripetala. Named Umbrella Tree from the whorled disposition of the leaves. Of medium size, with white flowers and crimson fruits. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

M. conspicua. Chinese, or Yulan. Very showy, as it opens a perfect storm of great white flowers in April, before the leaves. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

M. Soulangeana. Among the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias. Blooms a little later than Conspicua, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy. White and purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

OAKS

QUERCUS alba. White Oak. Our grand American forest tree; one of the largest and finest in the genus, and always proper to plant. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Of noble, pyramidal growth; clothed with large, deep green leaves that change to glowing scarlet in fall. Rivals the Pin Oak in popularity, and will grow rapidly in good soil. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. This Oak has been planted in great numbers now for several years. The leaves are deep green, glossy and fine-cut, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts; 6 to 7 ft., \$1; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Q. Phellos. Called Willow-leaved Oak from its narrow leaves and peculiar grace. Rather rare and always attractive. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Q. rubra. American Red Oak. Very large in leaf and stature; unusually quick in growth. The young shoots and stems are red, the whole tree a red beacon in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

WILLOWS

SALIX Babylonica. Our well-known Weeping Willow, greening first of all the trees in spring. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

ELMS

Next to the oak, this is our grandest shade and specimen tree. It grows rapidly and retains its vigor and beauty for many generations.

ULMUS Americana. American Elm. This species is graceful, vigorous and healthy to a wonderful degree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 feet., \$1.50.

U. montana, var. pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. Our stock is grafted upon tall stems. The leaves are large and handsome; the shoots grow picturesquely downward several feet in a season. 6 to 8 feet. \$1.25.

Smaller Groups of Hardy Shade Trees

AESCULUS Hippocastanum. European White-flowered Horse-Chestnut. A large tree of fine, regular outline; flowers white, in splendid upright panicles. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.

CATALPA Bungei. Chinese Catalpa. A curious dwarf that grows much broader than its height. Top-grafted on all stems, it is as good for lawn and terrace use as the bay trees. Grafted, fine heads, 6 to 8 ft., \$1. Transplanted specimens, \$2 to \$5 each. Dwarfs, grafted at the ground, 75 cts. Specimens, \$1.50 to \$5 each.

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa, Indian Bean. The quick-growing timber tree, valuable also for its shade. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

CERCIS Canadensis. Judas Tree, Red Bud. Valued for its beauty in very early spring when its leafless branches are wreathed with masses of small rosy flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts., 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

CORNUS florida. Flowering Dogwood. As early and fine in effect as the magnolias. Its great white flowers are followed by scarlet berry clusters, and these by scarlet leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. rubra. Red-flowered Dogwood. The flowers are a fine rose. The two sorts are often massed together with striking effect. 3 ft., \$1; 5 ft., \$1.50.



CATALPA BUNGEI

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. This magnificent native grows rapidly to a great height, carrying upward a glossy mass of fiddle-shaped leaves. The bloom is a tulip-like cup of tawny orange and yellow. Beautiful. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS nigra, var. Tatarica pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. Of drooping habit; grows fast. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

POPULUS fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Of obelisk form. At Newport it is planted as a tall hedge to screen stables and objectionable views. Groups of it are very striking. 8 to 10 ft. 75 cts.

P. monilifera. The well-known Carolina Poplar. Quickest growing of all. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. Ginkgo. This tree has a distinguished foreign air and an odd, sketchy outline. The growth is columnar when young, spreading with age. The leaves are like fern pinnules. Washington has some unusually fine Ginkgo avenues. 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

TILIA Americana. American Linden. Of grand size and rapid growth; suited to parks, avenues, etc.; casts a dense shade and is fragrant with small flowers in spring. 8 ft., \$1; 10 ft., \$1.50.

T. Europaea. European Linden. Somewhat smaller in leaf and stature. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.



ABIES PUNGENS KOSTERI!

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

- ABIES Canadensis.** Our graceful native Hemlock Spruce. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.
- A. excelsa.** Norway Spruce. This and the Hemlock are used for shelters and hedges as well as specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.
- var. inverta.** Weeping Norway Spruce. Branches oddly irregular and drooping in growth. A curiosity. 4 ft., \$2.50.
- A. pungens Kosteri.** Koster's Blue Spruce. My stock is grafted from the best 'true blue' trees, and is dense, shapely, vigorous and hardy. 2 ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$10.
- AZALEA amoena.** The most showy of very dwarf shrubs, aglow with rosy violet flower-masses in spring, with bronze-purple leaves all winter. Much used for bordering drives and edging beds of taller shrubs, for which purpose it is very effective. 9 to 12 in., 75 cts.; 12 to 15 in., \$1; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.
- BIOTA orientalis.** Chinese Arborvitae. Dark green. These dense little pyramids are quite effective when planted around groups of taller conifers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.
- BUXUS arborescens.** The well-known Tree Box grows more rapidly and is useful in more ways than any other sort; for grouping, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs, for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Can be clipped to any form. Long-lived, hardy, dense and glossy-leaved. They grow in sun or shade, preferably the latter. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts.; 18 to 24 in., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$1.50.
- DAPHNE Cneorum.** An elegant little trailing shrub that forms low, green clumps, deliciously scented, with rosy pink flower clusters in May. Particularly useful for edging beds of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts.
- ILEX opaca.** American Holly. Entirely hardy and more profusely berried than the English sort. 2 ft., \$1.
- JUNIPERUS Virginiana.** Red Cedar. Beautiful even in poor soils where nothing else will grow. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.
- PICEA balsamea.** Balsam Fir. A slender, graceful tree of great beauty, particularly when young. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

- P. concolor.** Rare and beautiful. Foliage a delicate bluish green, resembling that of the Colorado Blue Spruce, while the habit of the tree is much more graceful. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 to \$5.
- Picea Nordmanniana.** Nordmann's Fir. A tree of beautiful outline and proportions; dark green the winter through, and always handsome. Few conifers are as fine as this. 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.50.
- PINUS Austriaca.** The Austrian Pine gives a most distinct effect because of its massive, spreading branches, so heavily plumed with long, dark green leaves. One of the most useful species, and probably planted more extensively for ornament than any other. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.
- P. Strobus.** The White or Weymouth Pine is the quickest-growing and most beautiful of all our native species, as well as one of the longest-lived and most generally useful. Its long, plummy foliage is a delicate bluish green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.
- RETINOSPORA plumosa.** The small foliage is carried on short branches in soft plumes of clear light green. 2 ft., 50 cts.; 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$2.50.
- THUYA occidentalis, var. globosa.** The Globe Arborvitae forms a dense round head without any pruning. A charming little dwarf. 2 ft., \$1.
- YUCCA filamentosa.** Adam's Needle. This plant makes a handsome rosette of long evergreen leaves about its flower stem, which in spring rises to several feet in height, bearing hundreds of large white flowers in a massive cluster. A splendid plant for grouping. Strong roots, 25 cts.

Rhododendron

Parks and fine estates now use these superb shrubs in ear-load lots, for nothing reconcilable to our climate can show such rich banks of evergreen foliage or such glorious masses of bloom. Masses, beds, borders and specimens give good results on small grounds. The following varieties combine hardiness with brilliancy or delicacy of color in the flowers.

- R. Catawbiense.** Our most valuable hardy hybrids are seedlings of this species. The lilac-purple flower-clusters are large and abundant.
- R. maximum.** Great Laurel, or Rosebay. Forms a splendid tree with age. The flowers vary in color from white to deep rose. All the bud-cones are rosy tipped. The leaves are especially large and handsome in this species.
- R. ferrugineum.** Dwarf and hardy; clusters many-flowered, pink and carmine.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

Shrubs

AMYGDALUS nana alba. White Double-flowering Almond. The shoots are strung thickly with double, rose-like flowers early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

var. rosea. Pink; double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

AZALEA calendulacea. A showy native sort, with flowers in various rich tones of yellow and orange; a perfect flame of bloom in season. 18 in., 75 cts.

A. mollis. As hardy as the native species; superb for massing. Flowers in rich-toned yellow, orange and pink. 18 in., 75 cts.; 2 ft., \$1.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. This finest and most useful of all the Barberries is of low, dense, horizontal growth; has large, bright red fruits that remain fresh until the following spring, and coppery red foliage in autumn. Used for borders of all kinds, hedges, etc. 12 to 18 in., 15c.; 18 to 24 in., 25c.; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

B. vulgaris. Golden yellow flowers and scarlet fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts.

var. purpurea. Named Purple-leaved Barberry from its violet-purple leaves and fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 20c.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub. Has quaint double, chocolate-brown flowers and glossy leaves; spicily fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. Usually in shrub form. The large heavy leaves are almost hidden in spring by a mist of fragrant, drooping, white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

CORNUS Sibirica. Red Siberian Dogwood. Prune all bright-barked sorts back well to induce a thick crop of shoots. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata. The beautiful white-flowered single variety, preferred by many to the double sorts. 3 ft., 20 cts.; 4 to 5 ft. specimens, 35 cts.

var. Pride of Rochester. Excels all older sorts in size of its large white double flowers, in profusion of bloom and length of blooming time. 3 ft., 25 cts.

D. gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia. A low, round, beautiful bush, covered in early summer with graceful sprays of pure white single flowers. Used for forcing, pot culture and Easter decoration, besides outdoor culture. 12 to 18 in., 25 cts.

D. scabra. Rough-leaved Deutzia. Flowers white, single, in small clusters. Grows about 6 feet high. 3 ft., 25 cts.

DIERVILLA, or WEIGELA. Bloom in June or July, after the lilacs. They make a strong growth and the wide trumpet-shaped flowers are profuse.

D. amabilis. Medium size, blush-white. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.
var. variegata. Leaves daintly edged with white; flowers light pink. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

Diervilla hybrida, var. Eva Rathke. A new sort with flowers of clear, bright crimson; blooms perpetually. Already a favorite. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

D. rosea. Of erect, compact growth, with rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

EUONYMUS Europaeus. The European Euonymus is a pretty, slender bush, holding a thick shower of rose-colored fruits after its leaves have fallen. 4 ft., 35 cts.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. Golden Bell. The golden yellow flowers of all the Forsythias are like a burst of sunshine on a gray day, flowering profusely, as they do, before any tree has shown a leaf in spring. *Suspensa* is of graceful, drooping growth. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

var. Fortunei. Of more upright and vigorous growth. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

F. viridissima. Upright, with deep green bark and leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

HIBISCUS Syriacus. Althea, or Rose of Sharon. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

HYDRANGEA paniculata. This parent form of the well-known *Paniculata Grandiflora* is of the same general character as that variety, but its flower-heads, being smaller, are carried more erect. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

var. grandiflora. The most popular shrub of the time. Showy and bloom-enduring in an almost flowerless season; vigorous and entirely hardy in the most exposed situations. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

LONICERA Alberti. Somewhat creeping; leaves narrow; violet, bell-shaped flowers. These are the Bush Honeysuckles. 18 to 24 ins., 25 cts.

L. fragrantissima. This species has unusually fragrant flowers appearing before its leaves, which are almost evergreen. 3 ft., 50 cts.

L. Morrowi. Valuable for its red fruits. 2 ft., 25 cts.

L. Tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Creamy pink flowers in pairs; bright red berries. 2 ft., 25 cts.

var. alba. Forms a high bush, with creamy white fragrant flowers in May or June. 2 ft., 25 cts.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. The fragrant old Garland Syringa or Mock Orange, with large milk-white flowers. 3 ft., 25 cts.

var. aureus. Dwarf. With leaves of bright golden yellow. 18 in., 25 cts.

RHUS Cotinus. Smoke Tree. This shrub has minute, hair-like flowers in great masses. So curious in effect that it has been compared to a "cloud of smoke suffused with sunlight." 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. The well-known Elder, with flat, cream-white heads of flowers and heavy crops of purple berries. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER

SPIRÆA arguta multiflora. Dwarf. The best pure white, very early-flowering Spiræa. 25 cts.

S. Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. Dark crimson flowers, borne in large heads and in great profusion all summer. A valuable new dwarf sort. 25c.

S. opulifolia. Of strong growth; flowers white, in flat cymes in June. 25 cts.

var. aurea. In this extremely pretty variety the flowers are double and leaves fresh golden yellow. 25c.

S. prunifolia. The fine old-fashioned Bridal Wreath, has long sprays set thickly with small double white flowers in May before the leaves. 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. Perhaps the finest of all the Spireas. Its dense drifts of white flower-wreaths are singularly graceful, and its autumn foliage bright. 25 cts.

SYRINGA Persica alba. The Persian Lilac is superb and still rare. Its delicate white flowers are quite fragrant and faintly shaded with purple. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.

S. vulgaris. The sweet old-fashioned purple Lilac. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.

var. alba. Old-fashioned White Lilac. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.

TAMARIX Africana. Besides their ordinary uses, shrubs of this sort are valuable for planting near the sea. Their growth is strong, but slender and upright, their leafage as light as that of asparagus; their flowers light, and fringing, usually in some warm shade of red. Africana blooms in June. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts.

Vines, Creeping and Trailing

ACTINIDIA arguta. A climbing Japanese vine, with handsome leaves and fig-like edible fruits. The flowers are white, with purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. 3 ft., 35 cts.

AKEBIA quinata. This singularly pretty climbing shrub also comes from Japan. It has odd, five-parted leaves, purple flowers and ornamental fruits. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchi. Boston, or Japan Ivy, Self-climbing; covers smooth walls with green or scarlet, according to season. Strong 2-year plants, 25 cts.

A. Virginica (quinquefolia). Virginia Creeper. Leaves large, five-parted; extra vigorous. Requires some training. Strong 2-year plants, 20 cts.

BIGNONIA grandiflora. Shrubby, with pinnate foliage and magnificent clustered flowers of fine size, leathery texture and open trumpet shape; color deep scarlet. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. Grown chiefly for its bright scarlet and orange berry clusters that cling to the vine all winter. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts.

CLEMATIS paniculata. Blooms very freely and is of quick, luxuriant growth. Flowers white, fragrant and massed. 2-year-old vines, 25 cts.

Clematis Jackmani. Purple flowers, large and showy. Blooms profusely in early summer and at intervals all the season. One of the finest late-flowering vines and excites great wonder and admiration wherever grown. 2-year vines, 65 cts.

LONICERA Halleana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Unusually luxuriant and almost evergreen. The sprays of white and creamy yellow flowers are borne all through the season. Besides their usefulness as climbers, the Honeysuckles are now used for covering slopes, bare spots, etc. Far superior to the ordinary Honeysuckle. 3 ft., 25 cts.

LYCIUM Chinense. Matrimony Vine. Of wonderful vigor and fruitfulness. The blossoms are bright purple, and are followed by scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch drooping with their weight. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.

WISTARIA Sinensis. Often called "the prince among climbing plants," for its rapid growth, elegance and beauty. Covers tall trees or high balconies with heavy wreaths of foliage and clusters of lilac-blue flowers in May. 3 ft., 35 cts.

var. alba. Chinese White Wistaria. One of our finest Chinese importations. For creating an artistic ornament to the piazza, no vine equals it. The elegance and delicacy of the flowers are notable. 3 ft., 50 cts.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Best of the Hedge Plants

Absolutely free from insects. The California Privet is so generally known and so universally popular that a description of it seems scarcely necessary.

It is a rapid grower under all conditions, has handsome glossy foliage that lasts well into the winter and withstands any amount of pruning. It can be pruned at any time, and the more you prune it the better it will look and the better hedge will be formed. Keep the hedge low when you simply wish a border and let it grow 5 or 6 feet high, or even higher, to be used as a screen, and it can be trimmed in geometrical shapes or curved arches. It is very adaptable.

Insects never attack it and it never grows dull, but holds its beautiful green foliage throughout the season.

It can be planted in a single row, plants 6 inches apart, but I recommend for a more compact hedge a double row 6 inches from each other, with plants 6 inches apart in the row, diagonally opposite. California Privet is also desirable in clumps or singly. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and for parks.

	Per 100	1,000
15 to 18 inches	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 inches	2 50	20 00
24 to 30 inches	3 50	25 00

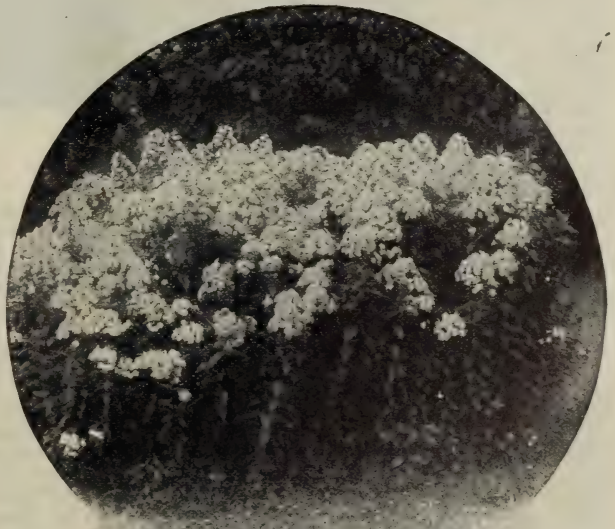
Hardy Perennials

PEONIES

- Bicolor.** White, tinged rose, cream center. 30 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.
- Festiva alba.** A fine large pure white. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Rubra.** Extra large, blood-red. 30 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** Rosy pink, center sulphur-white. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Reevesii.** Fine, large, light pink. 30 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.
- Whitleyi.** A fine early white. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

PHLOX

- Bridesmaid.** Pure white, with large crimson eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Champs-Elysees.** Fine, rich purplish crimson. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- La Soleil.** Salmon-rose, with light center. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Matador.** Orange-scarlet, cherry-red eye. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.
- Pantheon.** Deep salmon-rose; free and effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Simplon.** White, suffused with lilac and dark rose center. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



HARDY PHLOX



ROSES

In spite of all the flowers which from time to time have become popular and have had their day as "fads," the Rose, the "Queen of Flowers," still holds her scepter and compels all others to acknowledge her queenly right and beauty.

The Roses which I offer below are field-grown stock, either American-grown or plants that have been imported from England or Ireland. I offer no Holland-grown Roses. These plants are potted up during December and January, stored in cold houses, so that they break away naturally in spring, making this the best possible stock.

The prices noted are for strong plants, in 5- and 6-inch pots (according to growth of variety), for delivery during April and May.

A rich but somewhat clayey soil is best for Roses, but it must be well drained and the Roses planted where they are protected somewhat from heavy winds. Annual pruning in the early spring is very beneficial and results in compact bushes and increased bloom.

New Roses

New White Hybrid Perpetual Rose, FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. This new Rose is of German origin and has won many prizes. It is unquestionably the ideal hardy white Rose. The flowers are very large, perfect in form and snow-white in color. Plant is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower and remarkably free-flowering. Strong 2-year-old plants, 50 cts. each.

New Hardy Rose, SOLEIL D'OR. An entirely new type of Rose. A cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is perfectly hardy, with large, full globular flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. Strong 2-year-old plants, 50 cts. each.

New Rambler Rose, LADY GAY. (Climbing.) A seedling from the popular Crimson Rambler, which it strongly resembles in habit of growth and general effect, but with flowers of a delicate cherry-pink color which fades to a soft tinted white. A most attractive Rose. Strong 2-year-old plants, \$1 each.

New Hybrid Tea Rose, ETOILE DE FRANCE. A new French variety; strong, vigorous grower with good dark foliage and large flowers which are full and double and of beautiful form. A rich velvety crimson with vivid cerise-red center. Strong 2-year-old plants, 75c. each.

New Yellow Tea Rose, SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING. An ideal yellow bedding Rose, with exceptionally large flowers, which in form and beauty surpass that best of all bedding Roses, Maman Cochet, which is one of its parents. Color a deep apricot-yellow shaded with orange. Strong 2-year-old plants, 60 cts. each.

New Bedding Dwarf Rambler Rose, BABY RAMBLER. This is the most important addition to our list of bedding Roses for many years, and one which seems destined to become the leading popular bedding variety. It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the dwarf Polyantha sorts, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to Crimson Rambler, but, instead of climbing, the plants form dwarf, compact bushes not over 18 inches high. Extra strong 2-year-old plants, 50 cts.; strong young plants, grown in 3-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



NEW RAMBLER ROSE, LADY GAY

Collins' Selection of Hardy Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

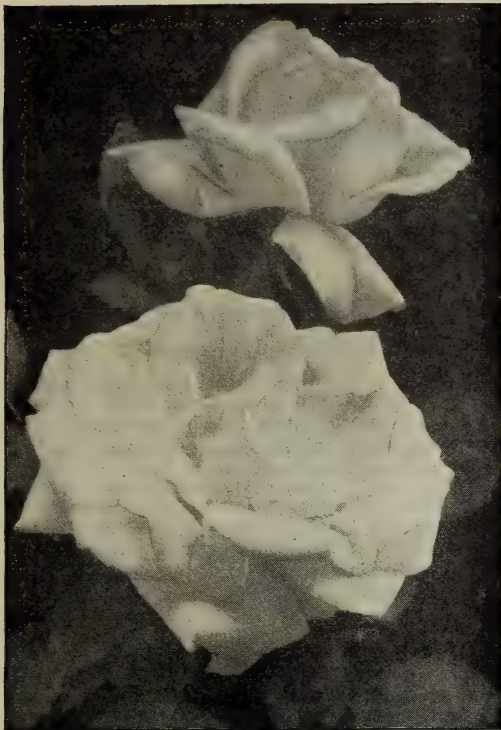
Extra selected, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; good, strong plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Killarney. A beautiful Irish Rose. Perfectly hardy in this locality and very free-flowering. In color, a sparkling, brilliant imperial pink, the blossoms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full bloom flower as in the bud form. A grand Rose.

Captain Christy. A grand hardy variety and free bloomer; flowers large, very double and beautiful; fresh, delicate pink, with deeper shading in center of flowers.

Caroline Testout. A grand and distinct variety; hardy and continuous bloomer. Buds and blooms large to very large, with brilliant satiny pink coloring. Its fragrance is delicious.

Ideal. A sport from the La France, which it closely resembles in every way except color, which is a bright, deep pink. Plant strong, vigorous grower, very free-flowering; flowers of good size and deliciously scented. A valuable Rose. This Rose is sure to become fully as popular as the La France.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE (See page 26)

TEA ROSES, continued

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A beautiful white ever-blooming Rose. Equally handsome in bud or flower; the flowers are very large, and although it opens wide and full, petals reflexing and rolling back to the stem, the center is not shown; highly perfumed.

La France. An old favorite and probably the most popular Rose the world over. A model garden Rose in every way. Flowers a clear satiny pink, large, very full and of perfect form.

Souvenir de Wootton. A sweetly scented, finely formed, bright crimson-red; an excellent bedder.

Gruss an Teplitz. This, the reddest of all red Roses, is a Rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. A rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson as the flower matures; very fragrant; a free, strong grower; profuse bloomer.

Helen Gould, or Balduin. An excellent bedding variety, with large full flowers of fine form; of bright glowing carmine; the buds are long and pointed. A free and continuous bloomer; very fragrant.

Collins' Everblooming Roses

Strong 2-year plants, grown in 5-in. pots, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Good 2-year plants, grown in 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each. \$2.50 per doz.

Clothilde Soupert. One of the freest-flowering Roses in our collection, producing in large clusters, beautiful, perfectly double flowers, of a French-white, deepening to rosy blush in the center.

Duchess de Brabant. One of the most deliciously scented and beautiful old varieties in cultivation; being of free growth, always in bloom and of a most desirable color; a beautiful silver-pink.

Etoile de Lyon. A splendid rich yellow, beautiful in the bud as well as in the flower.

Francisca Kruger. A good grower; style of flower very similar to Catherine Mermet; coppery yellow, varied with lighter tints.

Hermosa. The old favorite; bright rich pink, which is always in bloom.

Maman Cochet. A heavy and constant bloomer; clear, rich pink, changing to silvery rose; as the flowers expand, the center of the Rose discloses depths of salmon-pink, with light orange tints, while the older petals lessen to pearl-pink, giving a combination of tints truly marvelous. Very double, full, fragrant.

Safrano. An old favorite; saffron-yellow; still one of the best of its type for outdoor planting.

White Maman Cochet. Identical with Maman Cochet except in color; an ideal bedding variety.

Ramanas, or Rugosa Roses

The Rugosa Roses form sturdy bushes 3 to 5 feet in height, covered with glossy, green foliage and clusters of beautiful single flowers of delightful sweet odor. Bloom nearly the whole summer and are very attractive during the autumn and winter when covered with their large, brilliant red seed-pods; valuable as specimens or in clusters or in hedges.

Rugosa. Glossy crimson.

Rugosa alba. Pure white.

Extra-strong 2-year plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz

A Good Selection of Hardy Garden Roses

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Baroness de Bonstettin. Dark red, almost black, very large, double, fragrant flowers and a strong grower.

Baroness Rothschild. A superb Rose of rich satiny pink.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-erimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted with yellow; large, full and of good shape.



LA FRANCE ROSE



HARDY GARDEN ROSES, continued

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; large and full. A fragrant, excellent Rose.

Margaret Dickson. A grand white, one of the most beautiful of the hybrid perpetuals.

Mrs. J. Sharman Crawford. Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with flesh. A beautiful Rose in every respect.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, of beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and remarkably free-flowering.

Paul Neyron. Very large; dark rose. An old favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson-maroon, shaded scarlet.

Ulrich Brunner. Raised from Paul Neyron. A grand hardy garden Rose. Color a brilliant cherry-red; flowers of fine form and finish; very fragrant.

Hardy Climbing Roses

THE RAMBLER ROSES

Crimson Rambler. Climbing Rose. An exceedingly vigorous and rapid grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet in one season, and when in bloom commands admiration by the gorgeous display of its brilliant crimson flowers.

Philadelphia Rambler. This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Hybrid Perpetual Victor Hugo and is identical in all respects to the Crimson

Rambler except in color, which is a deeper, brighter and more intense crimson, which never fades out, and while it is not expected to supersede the old favorite, it is a most valuable addition to our list of hardy climbing Roses.

Dorothy Perkins. The flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, and sometimes even fifty and sixty. The blooms are large for a Rose of this class, very double, sweet-scented and of a beautiful shell-pink; it is also entirely hardy. A valuable Rose.

Yellow Rambler. A strong grower, with large trusses of nearly double pale yellow flowers; fragrant.

White Rambler. Also perfectly hardy and a strong, vigorous grower; flowers white.

General Collection of Hardy Climbing Roses

Extra-strong 2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. **Strong 2-yr.,** 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Baltimore Belle. Blush; flowers in clusters.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Identical with the popular bedding Rose of this name, except in habit of growth, it being a strong, vigorous climber; flowers French-white, with rosy center.

Dawson. Wonderfully strong grower, with flowers of bright carmine; very double; large clusters.

Prairie Queen. Deep rose; hardy and desirable.

Yellow Persian. A beautiful, hardy golden yellow.

BOOKS

All prices quoted are postpaid

GARDEN MAKING. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. Suggestions for the utilizing of home grounds. 12mo, cloth, 250 illustrations, \$1. Here is a book literally "for the million," who in broad America have some love for growing things. It is useful alike to the owner of a suburban garden plot and the owner of a "little place" in the country. Written by the Professor of Horticulture of Cornell University, it tells of ornamental gardening of any range, treats of fruits and vegetables for home use, and cannot fail to instruct, inspire, and educate the reader.

THE PRACTICAL GARDEN BOOK. By C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey. Containing the simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden. Profusely illustrated. 12mo, cloth, \$1. Just the book for the busy man or woman who wants the most direct practical information as to just how to plant, prune, train and to care for all the common flowers, fruits, vegetables, or ornamental bushes and trees. Arranged alphabetically, like a miniature encyclopedia, it has articles on the making of lawns, borders, hotbeds, window-gardening, list of plants for particular purposes, etc.

A WOMAN'S HARDY GARDEN. By Helena Rutherford Ely. With illustrations from photographs taken in the author's garden by Prof. C. F. Chandler. 12mo, cloth, \$1. A superbly illustrated volume, appealing especially to men and women whose love of flowers and all things green is a passion so strong that it often seems to be a sort of primal instinct, coming down through generation after generation from the first man who was put into a garden "to dress it and to keep it."

FERTILIZERS. The source, character and composition of natural, home-made and manufactured fertilizers and suggestions as to their use for different crops and conditions, by Edward B. Voorhees. Cloth, 335 pages. \$1.

GARDENING FOR PLEASURE. By Peter Henderson. It meets the wants of all classes in country, city and village who keep a garden for their own enjoyment, rather than for the sale of products. Finely illustrated. 404 pages. \$1.50.

GARDENING FOR PROFIT. By Peter Henderson. The standard work on market and family gardening. 376 pages. \$1.50.

PRIZE GARDENING. By G. Burnap Fiske. This unique book shows how to derive profit, pleasure and health from the garden, by giving the actual experiences of the successful prize-winners in the American Agriculturist garden contest. Every line is from actual experience, based on real work. Illustrated, 320 pages. \$1.

The Biggle Books. By Jacob Biggle

A complete library for the farm. Concise, practical, helpful, modern and inexpensive.

- | | | |
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| 1. Biggle Horse Book | 4. Biggle Cow Book | 7. Biggle Pet Book |
| 2. Biggle Berry Book | 5. Biggle Swine Book | 8. Biggle Sheep Book |
| 3. Biggle Poultry Book | 6. Biggle Health Book | 9. Biggle Orchard Book |

Price, 50 cts. each. The set of nine for \$4.25

The Brother Jonathan Series of Booklets on Fruit Subjects

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Propagation of Trees and Plants | 3. How to Grow Strawberries. | 5. Packing and Marketing Fruits. |
| 2. A Treatise on Spraying. | 4. The Home Garden. | |

Price, 25 cts. each. The set of five for \$1



Spray Calendar

PLANT	Diseases and Insects	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application
Apple—	Scab, bitter rot, black rot, etc.	Copper Sulphate solution before buds swell.	Bordeaux Mixture and poison as soon as blossoms fall.	Repeat the second application one week later.	Use Bordeaux Mixture and poison about July 15.	Use Bordeaux Mixture and poison about August 15.
	Codling-moth canker worm, tent caterpillar, etc.	Bordeaux Mixture and poison as soon as blossoms fall.	Repeat first application one week later.	Repeat about July 15.	Repeat about August 15.	
	Woolly aphids and leaf aphids.	Kerosene Emulsion 1 gallon to 7 gallons of water; or nikoteen 1 quart to 600 quarts of water.				
	Root aphids.	Remove 3 inches of earth as far out as branches extend. Sprinkle on 1 or 2 lbs. of Tobacco Dust and throw earth back.				
	San José scale.	Use Target Brand Scale Destroyer, diluted 1 to 20 in November or December, and March.	In summer, use Target Brand Scale Destroyer, if San José scale is still present, diluted 1 to 40.	Repeat second application in about 3 weeks.		
	Borers.	Dig out with knife or copper wire.				
	For leaf-eating insects and for diseases.	Target Brand Dust Bordeaux. Use as soon as blossoms fall.	Repeat application in 1 week.	Follow with 3 more sprayings at intervals of 3 weeks, beginning 2 weeks after second spraying.		
Pear—		Diseases and insects same as for Apple.				
	Pear blight.	Cut out and burn all diseased parts.				
	Canker.	Cut out canker spots and paint wound with thick Bordeaux Mixture.				
Peach, Nectarine and Apricot—	Rot and leaf curl.	Bordeaux Mixture before buds swell.	Repeat with half strength after fruit sets.	Three weeks later use ammonia copper carbonate or copper acetate (normal).		
		OR				
		Bordeaux Mixture before buds swell.	Use dust spray after blossoms fall.	Repeat dust spray after 3 weeks.	Repeat dust spray after 2 weeks.	
	Aphis.	Use Tobacco Decoction or Kerosene Emulsion, 1 gallon to 10 gallons of water; or Nikoteen, 1 quart to 600 quarts of water.				
	Borer.	Make mound 8 inches high around tree in spring.	In June remove mound, dig out worms and replace mound.	Repeat in September.		
	San José scale.	Kerosene Emulsion 1 gallon to 10 gallons of water, early in June.	Repeat Kerosene Emulsion in 4 weeks.	If necessary spray again in August.		



SPRAY CALENDAR, continued

PLANT	Diseases and Insects	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application
Peach, Nectarine and Apricot, cont'd.—	Curculio.	See under Plum.				
	Twig-borer.	In winter use Kerosene Emulsion, 1 gallon to 4 gallons of water. The borers hibernate in winter in bark at crotches of branches.				
Cherry—	Cherry slug.	Use Bordeaux Mixture and poison after fruit has set.	Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.			
	Aphides.	Use Kerosene Emulsion, Tobacco Decoction or Niko-teen, 1 quart to 600 quarts of water.				
	San José scale.	Same as for Appé.				
	Black-knot.	Cut out and burn diseased portions. Spray as for shot-hole fungus.				
	Shot-hole fungus and rot.	Use Copper Sulphate and Bordeaux Mixture before buds swell.	Use Bordeaux Mixture and poison or Bordeaux Mixture when fruit has set.	Use Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate or Copper Acetate (normal) when fruit is $\frac{3}{4}$ grown.		
Plum—		Diseases same as Cherry,				
	Aphides.	Same as for Cherry.				
	San José scale.	Same as for Apple.				
	Curculio.	Bordeaux Mixture and poison as soon as fruit forms.	Repeat first application in a week or 10 days.			
	Jar trees every morning, allowing beetles to fall upon a sheet or curculio catcher. Destroy beetles. Continue as long as beetles are present.					
Quince—		Spray same as for Apple. Jar trees for curculio same as for Plum.				
Grape—	Black rot, mildew and anthracnose.	When leaf-buds are opening use Bordeaux Mixture or Bordeaux Mixture and poison.	Repeat just before blossoming.	Repeat after the fruit sets.	Repeat in 2 weeks.	If weather is hot and damp, spray again in from 2 to 4 weeks.
	Bud-beetle.	Spray with Bordeaux Mixture and poison; Arsenate of Lead (Dispar-ene); Paris Green, Green Arsenoid; London Purple; Paragreen; Arsenite of Lime, or Arsenite of Soda before buds swell.				
	Rose-beetle.	Scatter air-slaked lime on blossom clusters when dew is on.				
Straw-berry—	Leaf-blight.	Use Bordeaux Mixture or Bordeaux Mixture and poison just before blossoms open.	After fruit is picked mow bed and burn leaves. Spray new growth with Bordeaux or Bordeaux and poison.			
	Root louse.	Set clean plants in ground not used for Strawberries, Melons or Corn in previous year. Dip infested plants in Tobacco Decoction, just before planting. Aphis eggs are laid on leaves in fall, so early in spring scatter straw over beds and burn and destroy eggs with quick, hot fire.				



Pleasant Valley Nurseries



SPRAY CALENDAR, continued

PLANT	Diseases and Insects	First Application	Second Application	Third Application
Rasp- berry and Black- berry—	Anthraxnose and leaf-spot.	No satisfactory remedy—Bordeaux Mixture or Bordeaux Mixture and poison used when new shoots are 6 to 12 inches high and again in two weeks may be beneficial. After fruiting, cut out and destroy all old canes and spray new growth with Bordeaux or Bordeaux and poison.		
	Root-gall.	No remedy. Dig up and burn infested plants.		
Goose- berry—	Mildew.	Use Potassium Sulphide (liver of sulphur) when leaf buds are opening.	Repeat from 5 to 7 times at intervals of 10 days.	
	Currant saw-fly and span worm.	See Currant.		
Currant—	Saw-fly and span worm.	When worms appear use Bordeaux Mixture and poison or Paris Green, Green Arsenoid, London purple, or Paragreen if fruit is small. If fruit is half-grown or more, use White Hellebore or Pyrethrum, 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water.		
Aspara- gus—	Rust and beetle.	Add 1 quart of Nikoteen to 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture and poison and spray every 10 days after cutting is over.	If plants are diseased in fall, cut out and burn tops.	
Cabbage and Cauli- flower—	Cabbage worm and plusia.	Use 1 quart of Rosin Soap to 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture, and poison as often as necessary to kill worms.		
	Aphides.	Use Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco Decoction when aphides appear.		
	Harlequin bug.	Sow an early trap crop, as kale; when bugs infest, spray with pure Kerosene or hot water.		
	Club root.	Use 75 to 150 bushels of air-slaked lime per acre on ground, the fall before plants are set. Do not plant on infested ground.		
	Black rot.	No remedy. Do not plant on infested ground.		
Cucum- bers and Melons—		When plants are small, use Bordeaux Mixture and poison, and repeat every 10 days.		
Pea—	Louse.	Difficult to hit with spray. Use Kerosene Emulsion, 1 gallon to 10 gallons of water, or Nikoteen, 1 quart to 600 quarts of water.		
Potato—	Scab.	Mix 1 pint of Target Brand Potato Scab Destroyer with 15 gallons of water. Soak the potatoes about 2 hours in the prepared liquid, then take them out and allow them to dry in the air before cutting for planting. This will insure the potatoes from scab. Do not plant in ground infested with scab in previous year nor use stable manure on crop.		
	Blight, beetle and flea-beetle.	Keep plants covered with Bordeaux Mixture and poison. Begin when plants are small.		
Sweet Potato—		In seed-bed, select smooth tubers free from black spots. Use soil not infested with disease from previous crops; roll tubers in sulphur, and plant. In field, use only healthy plants; plant on new land or on uninfested land.		
		Use Arsenate of Lead for insects (Disparene).		
Tomato—		Use Bordeaux Mixture and poison every 2 or 3 weeks. Hand-pick or kill with stick the large to-mato worms.		
Egg- plant—	Leaf-spot.	Use Bordeaux Mixture soon after plants are set.	Repeat twice at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks.	After plants are half-grown use Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.
General Crops—	Cut-worms.	Use Poisoned Bran mash, scattering small pellets on ground before plants are set and again after plants are set.		

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

The fruit-growing industry has developed rapidly in recent years, but the fruit-grower has many insect pests and plant diseases to contend with, and it is absolutely necessary to spray fruit trees, in order to market perfect fruit. The San José Scale has killed whole orchards, but with proper care it is no longer necessary for an infested tree to die. Careful and frequent spraying with proper mixtures will keep a tree healthy, or cure an infested tree.

The Target Brand remedies which I am offering have been thoroughly tested by me, and I am using them exclusively on my orchards and elsewhere. This brand of goods is well and favorably known throughout the United States in the orchard, garden and greenhouse. They represent the result of practical and scientific experiments, every product guaranteed to do the work.



"Target Brand" Scale Destroyer

"Target Brand" Scale Destroyer is a soluble oil for San José Scale, Aphides and all sucking insects, which is guaranteed by manufacturers. On every package is a label guaranteeing the contents to contain at least 94% non-volatile oil.

"Target Brand" Scale Destroyer mixes perfectly with cold water, requires no boiling, does not clog nozzles and kills every scale it hits. As compared to Lime-Sulphur wash, it is claimed to be not only much nicer to handle and more effective, but also cheaper. "Target Brand" spreads farther, is prepared with less labor and is applied in much shorter time. It is used exclusively by many of the largest orchardists in the country.

- 1-gallon cans \$1 00
- 5-gallon cans 3 75
- 10-gallon cans 7 50
- 25-gallon bbl. 13 75
- 50-gallon bbl. 25 00

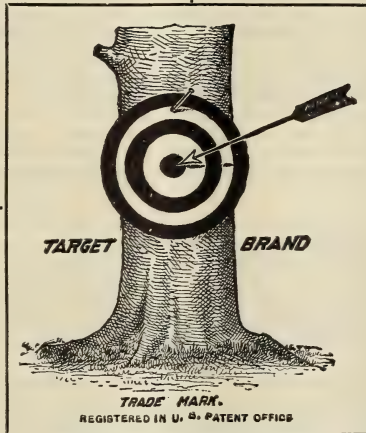
"Target Brand" Arsenate of Lead

"Target Brand" Arsenate of Lead is guaranteed to contain the percentage of arsenic poisons, standardized by state and government authorities.

One application of Arsenate of Lead remains all summer, as the rains cannot wash it off, making it superior to Paris Green or other arsenic poisons for leaf-eating insects.

1½ lbs. to 3 lbs. of "Target Brand" Arsenate of Lead, mixed with 50 gallons of water and applied to the foliage with a spray pump having fine nozzle, makes the best remedy yet manufactured for Codling Moth, Beetles, Curculio, Canker Worms, Elm-Leaf Beetles, Potato Bugs and all leaf-eating insects.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| | Per lb. |
| 1-lb. pkg. | \$0 25 |
| 5-lb. pkg. | 25 |
| 10-lb. pkg. | 18 |
| 50-lb. pkg. | 17 |
| 100-lb. pkg. | 16 |



"Target Brand" Quick Bordeaux

"Target Brand" Quick Bordeaux is a scientifically prepared bordeaux, according to government formula. The best grades of copper sulphate and quick lime are properly measured and placed in 10-lb. bag with oiled paper between. This bag of Quick Bordeaux can be dissolved in one 50-gallon barrel by one man and will produce a perfectly fresh and proper Bordeaux for preventing and curing all fungus diseases.

By the old method, Bordeaux was made by two men, in three barrels, with uncertain results. "Target Brand" Quick Bordeaux is handy, sure and economical.

- 10-lb. bag, making 50 gal. Bordeaux \$0 70

The advent of San José Scale has had the effect of making orchardists study the tree-spraying problem as never before, and has resulted in much spraying, pruning and cleaning up of orchards.

"Target Brand" Sapocarbol

"Target Brand" Sapocarbol is a standardized Stock Dip and Disinfectant. It removes parasites from sheep, cattle, hogs, horses, poultry and pet stock. It destroys germs around poultry-houses, stables, hotels, public places and private houses.

The percentage of pure soap basis and of effective coal-tar disinfectant is plainly printed on the label.

Sapocarbol is a stock dip which may be depended on at all times. To use it, diluted with water, 100 to 1, in a dipping tank for all kinds of live stock is one of the most profitable things a farmer can do. For raising early calves and lambs it is almost a necessity.

- 1-gallon can \$1 00
- 5-gallon can 4 50
- 10-gallon can 8 00
- 25-gallon bbl. 75c. per gal.



Collins' Line of Spraying Outfits

A large orchardist can spray with engines and automatic arrangements to good advantage, and there are excellent sprayers for use in small orchards and in gardens and lawns. I am prepared to offer a full line of spray pumps, spray carts with hose connections and couplings, bamboo poles, nozzles, etc., all of which I fully endorse, having used them with very good success. Without a doubt, they are the best on the market. Strong, durable and easily worked.

THE "POMONA" SPRAYER

We offer this as the best orchard barrel sprayer. It is unusually powerful and of large capacity, fully capable of supplying four leads of hose and eight nozzles. There is nothing about the sprayer to get out of order, and with ordinary care it will last a lifetime. All working parts are of bronze—plunger, gland, valve, valve seat, etc., which is particularly desirable, as the spray mixtures will not affect brass or bronze. There are no leather packings to become hard and useless. We supply barrel and mount pump in same, \$1.75 extra.

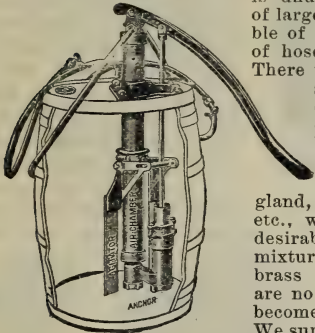


Fig. 1100

	PLUNGER		Double Discharge	Price
	Diam.	Stroke		
Pump with Agitator and Hose Coupling	2½ in.	Adjustable 3, 4 or 5 in.	½ in. hose ¾ in. pipe	\$15.00
Outfit C	Fig. 1100. With agitator and one lead 15 ft., ½ in. discharge hose with "Mistry" or "Seneca" Spray Nozzle.			18.75
Outfit D	Fig. 1100. With agitator and two leads 15 ft. each, ½ in. discharge hose, with "Mistry" or "Seneca" Spray Nozzle.			22.00

"SAVELOT" SPRAYER

Very Powerful and Large Capacity—All Working Parts Bronze

"Savelot" is the same as "Pomona" in all respects, except that it has a seamless brass tube cylinder, instead of iron, and a brass piston with cupped packings, instead of an outside packed plunger. The cupped packings are of a special material which is not affected or hardened by the chemicals used in spraying. There is no leather used in the sprayer. The Agitator is the same as supplied with the "Pomona."

Pomona and Savelot Sprayers are regularly made for the end of a barrel, but can be supplied for the side of a barrel, if so ordered, without extra charge.

If the Agitator is not wanted, deduct \$1 from list price.

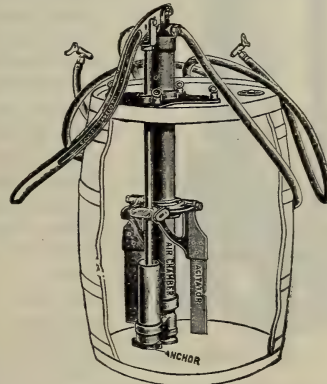


Fig. 1336

	PLUNGER		Double Discharge	Price
	Diam.	Stroke		
Pump with Agitator and Hose Coupling	2½ in.	Adjustable 3, 4 or 5 in.	½ in. hose	\$13.50
Outfit C	Fig. 1336. With agitator and one lead 15 ft. ½ in. discharge hose with "Mistry" or "Seneca" Spray Nozzle.			17.30
Outfit D	Fig. 1336. With agitator and two leads 15 ft. each, ½ in. discharge hose with "Mistry" or "Seneca" Spray Nozzle.			20.60



Pomona Sprayer mounted on Barrel Cart

Pomona Sprayer mounted on barrel cart, as above, makes a most handy and complete sprayer for lawn, garden or small orchard and can be operated by one man.

Price, \$12.50 additional to above prices

"SENTINEL JR." DOUBLE-ACTING SPRAYER HORIZONTAL CYLINDER

For Large Orchards, Parks, Groves, Etc.—Very Powerful

The "Sentinel Jr." Sprayer, made in two sizes, is double-acting, which produces a steady stream at the nozzle and is first class in every particular, built for continuous hard work and high pressure and especially designed for large orchards and tall trees. It will be



found to meet every requirement. The brass cylinder lining is easily removable; it is made of a heavy drawn brass tube with cast bronze cylinder head. This is an important feature, as the gritty nature of many of the spray mixtures wears all parts of the sprayer, and this lining can be replaced at small cost whenever necessary. The valves are all brass and all grouped in the valve chest and easily reached for adjustment or repair by removing the four bolts that secure the air-chamber. The brass piston-rod is outside guided, making a perfectly straight thrust through the stuffing box, which is packed from the outside.

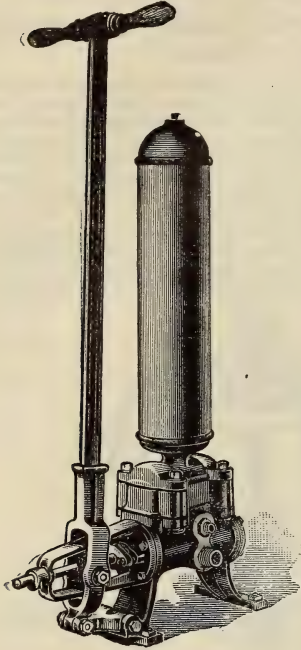


Fig. 1316

The removable malleable iron lever is long and powerful and with the large air-chamber (6-inch by 30-inch) a pressure of 125 pounds can be easily maintained. Suction can be taken from either side of the pump, and there are two discharge openings fitted for 1/2-inch hose. When ordered without hose or nozzle, both discharges have half couplings for 1/2-inch hose and a brass strainer.

This Sprayer is of sufficient capacity to supply, if necessary, four leads of hose or two leads, each with two, three or four nozzles, and will be found

fully as serviceable as a Power Sprayer for orchards not large enough to warrant the purchase of a power outfit.

Pump with Strainer and Hose Coupling	No.	Diam. Cyl.	Suction	Double Discharge	Price
	4	2 1/2 in.	1 in. hose	1/2 in. hose	\$25.00
	4	3 in.	1 1/4 in. hose	1/2 in. hose	\$29.00
Outfit G		Fig. 1316. 2 1/2 in. cyl. with 5 ft. 1 in. rubber suction hose and strainer and one 25 ft. length of 1/2 in. discharge hose with one "Mistry" (or other) spray nozzle.			\$32.75
Outfit GG		Fig. 1316. 3 in. cyl.; same as outfit G.			\$37.25
Outfit H		Fig. 1316. 2 1/2 in. cyl.; same as outfit G, with two 25-foot lengths of 1/2 in. discharge hose and two "Mistry" (or other) nozzles.			\$38.25
Outfit HH		Fig. 1316. 3 in. cyl.; same as outfit H.			\$43.00
Outfit J		Fig. 1316. 2 1/2 in. cyl.; same as outfit G, with four 25-ft. lengths of 1/2 in. discharge hose and four "Mistry" (or other) nozzles.			\$50.25
Outfit JJ		Fig. 1316. 3 in. cyl.; same as outfit J.			\$55.00

COMBINATION KNAPSACK SPRAYER

Sprayer for Greenhouses and Vineyards and on Side Hills, also for Whitewashing Fences, Stables, Henhouses, Greenhouses and Greenhouse Glass

There are many places where it is inconvenient or quite impossible to use a barrel sprayer, and a Bucket

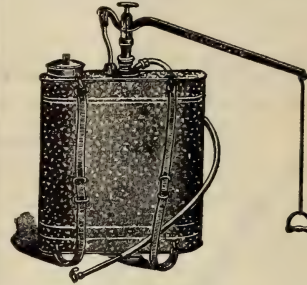


Fig. 1323

or Knapsack Sprayer becomes indispensable. In the greenhouse especially, the Knapsack is the most convenient form; the sprayer being on the back of the operator, it permits him to pass along the aisles freely, using one hand to operate the pump and the other for the spraying.

There has been some objection to Knapsack Sprayers, many claiming they were hard to operate, very tiresome on the back and that it was difficult to get up sufficient pressure for proper work. In designing this Knapsack Sprayer we had these points in view. The tank holds five gallons and is of good galvanized iron. The pump is of brass. The lever is long and powerful, and can be

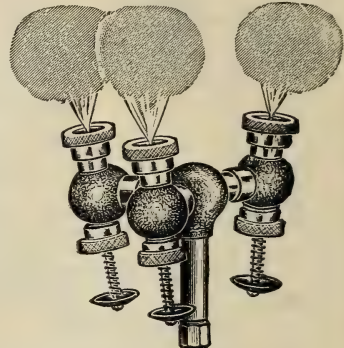


Fig. 1104

readily changed for right or left hand. Fig. 1323. With 4 ft. of 3/4-in. discharge hose, "Seneca" or "Mistry" Nozzle and pipe extension. Price, \$10.

THREE DISCHARGE VERMOREL NOZZLES

Fig. 1104. Cut for 1/4-in. pipe, \$2.75; including hose connection, \$3.

BRASS STOP COCK

Brass stop cock closes by spring pressure and needs only the touch of hand or finger to open or close it. Can be operated by one hand while pumping with the other. Fig. 1338, \$1.75.

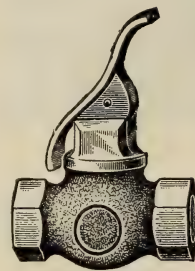


Fig. 1338

"SCOLLAY" RUBBER SPRINKLER

This sprinkler is designed for applying water or liquid insecticides on the under side of leaves and foliage. Price by mail, post-paid, \$1.10. If to go by express or freight, deduct 10 cts. from price.

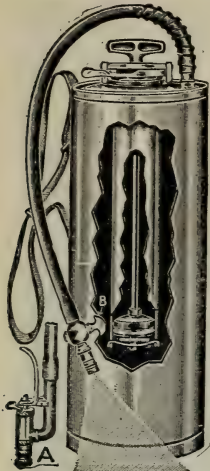


"Scollay" Rubber Sprinkler



"Auto-Spray," No. 1

A Compressed-Air Sprayer that is without an equal



PATENTED.

"AUTO-SPRAY," NO. 1.

We recommend, above all other hand sprayers, the "Auto-Spray," No. 1. It is without question the most **efficient, durable, convenient and satisfactory** machine manufactured. The "Auto-Spray," No. 1, is an improvement over the old style knapsack pump which requires constant pumping, and the bucket pump which is inconvenient and liable to slop the solution. It has a capacity of four gallons and sufficient power to throw a spray to the tops of high trees. Ten or twelve strokes of the piston will produce sufficient air compression to spray for some time, and two pumpings will usually empty the tank. Perfectly adapted for spraying all kinds of field crops, for use in green-houses, poultry-houses, etc. Just the thing for five acres or less of potatoes, melons, tomatoes, tobacco and other field crops. Excellent for use with white-wash, disinfectants, etc. The "Auto-Spray," No. 1, is made of the very best material and will stand the strain of high pressure and hard usage. The stop-cock, nozzle, auto-pop and connections are turned out of solid brass on a turret lathe with full threads.

Every machine is warranted to be perfect mechanically and to give satisfaction

Used and endorsed by all the leading State Departments of Agriculture and Colleges of Agriculture.

More than 200,000 now using the "Auto-Spray," No. 1, with the best of satisfaction.

Fitted with the ordinary stop-cock (B) or with the "Auto-Pop" (A) as ordered.

The "Auto-Pop" more than doubles the efficiency of the "Auto-Spray," No. 1, as the operator has perfect control of the spray at all times. By simply pressing or releasing a lever the spray is turned on or shut off, as desired. This same lever also operates a degorger stem which passes through the nozzle, thus cleaning it automatically.

This is the **only Nozzle** made which **positively will not clog or choke.**

Get this sprayer fitted with the "Auto-Pop" Nozzle and save **time, money and trouble.**

The tank is made of heavy galvanized steel, or entirely of brass, as ordered. The brass tank is recommended as it will practically last a lifetime, and the slight difference in cost between the brass and galvanized steel is as nothing when compared with the durability of the brass machine.

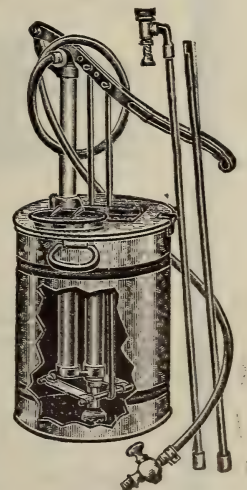
Full instructions for use and also a complete spray calendar supplied with every machine.

"Auto-Spray," No. 1A, Brass tank with stop-cock	\$6 00
"Auto-Spray," No. 1B, Brass, "Auto-Pop"	7 00
"Auto-Spray," No. 1C, Galvanized tank, stop-cock	4 50
"Auto-Spray," No. 1D, Galvanized tank, "Auto-Pop"	5 50
Extension pipe, solid brass, 2-ft. length (used for spraying trees, etc.)	35
Elbow extension, solid brass (used with extension pipe for spraying low-growing vines, etc.)	35
"Auto-Pop" attachment, supplied separately	1 25
Brass strainer, for straining all solutions	1 00

"Auto-Spray," No. 3B

The best whitewash and painting machine, and general purpose sprayer manufactured

This machine will apply whitewash or cold-water paint to any surface more rapidly and thoroughly than five men with brushes. **It develops the greatest power and will handle any solution which can be formed into a spray.** Painting or whitewashing factory walls, freight cars, stables, poultry-houses, warehouses, cellar walls, etc., are very simple operations with this machine, saving in time, labor and convenience, enough to pay for itself several times over. Suitable for large or small work. **Perfectly adapted for spraying fruit trees, all kinds of garden vegetables, plants, vines, etc. Suitable for any and every purpose requiring the application of insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants or cold-water paint.** Easily carried from place to place when loaded, or it can be mounted upon any wheelbarrow, cart or wagon. The reservoir is made of heavy galvanized steel and holds 8 gallons of solution. The cover is reinforced and so designed that the pump may be instantly removed, thus exposing all working parts. The pump cylinder, air chamber and connections are made entirely of heavy brass. There is an agitator which is operated by the handle and keeps the solution thoroughly mixed. This machine is fitted complete with 8 feet of 3-ply discharge hose, stop-cock, two 4-foot lengths of iron extension pipe and the latest pattern of Vermorel nozzle. Complete instructions for operating and also for mixing whitewash and cold-water paint will accompany each machine. Net weight, 30 lbs., shipping weight, 40 lbs. **Price complete, \$10.50.**



"AUTO-SPRAY" NO. 3B



The "DEWEY" SPRAYER

We recommend the "Dewey Sprayer" as an exceedingly useful hand-sprayer in field, garden, orchard, greenhouse, stable and hennery. It will make a mechanical emulsion of kerosene oil or crude petroleum and water, by simply filling the small reservoir with oil, the large one with water, the sprayer forming the emulsion without any trouble to the operator. Well made of brass and tin; weight about 1½ lbs. Price \$2.



THE "DEWEY" SPRAYER

BAMBOO EXTENSION

Bamboo Extension, ¼ in brass pipe inside of bamboo rod. Brass stop-cock cut ¼ in. female pipe thread, thus adapting it for attaching to hose. Other end cut ¼ in. male pipe thread to fit nozzles. Ten feet long, with cock. Fig. 1437. Price, \$4.50.

Fig. 1437. Price, \$4.50.

"MISTRY" SPRAY NOZZLE

(PATENTED)

The Most Wonderful Spray—Fine as Dew—A Perfect Mist or Fog

Your Sprayer may be perfection, your formula the best, and you may spray at the right time, but if your nozzle is wrong your efforts are wasted.

The "Mistry" is superior to all other nozzles in these six vital points: (1) It produces a perfect mist; insures effectiveness. (2) It requires only twenty-five pounds pressure, saves work. (3) It covers a very wide area, saves time. (4) It can be set to spray at any angle, saves trouble. (5) It does the work of

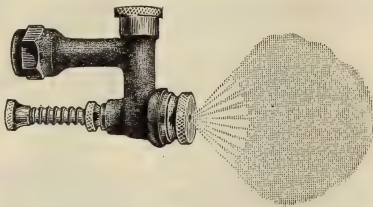


Fig. 1431

two nozzles, saves a nozzle. (6) It uses one-half less liquid, saves solution. In fact, it is a money-saver from every point of view. Fig. 1431. For ¼ in. pipe, \$1; for hose, \$1.25.

SHERMAN HOSE CLAMPS

Fig. 1272. Price per doz., ½ in. \$1.60, ¾ in. \$1.75, 1 in. \$2.



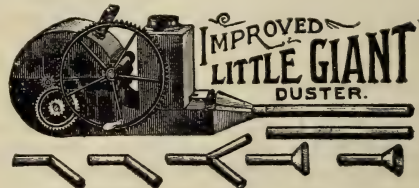
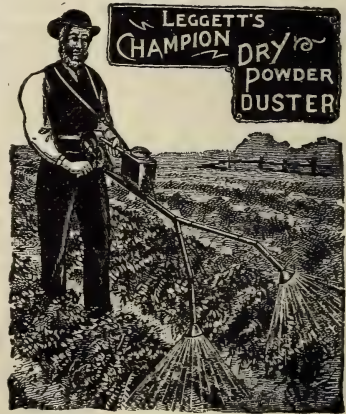
Fig. 1272

Fig. 1437 1¼ in. \$2.50.

Dry Powder Dusters and Blowers

CHAMPION DRY POWDER DUSTER

We recommend the Champion Dry Powder Duster for farm, garden and vineyard. It distributes Paris Green, Hellebore, Sulphur, Dry Bordeaux Mixture, etc., to perfection, and keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator. Dusts potato vines as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. It distributes a uniform and almost imperceptible quantity of powder, doing effective work without injuring foliage when used properly. Adjustable to any width row. \$7.50.



THE IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT DUSTER

Smaller and differently constructed from the Champion. Dusts any dry powder. The reservoir will hold nearly one quart of powder. The machine weighs only six pounds, making a very convenient machine for garden. Price, \$5.50.

BELLOWS, AMERICAN

Used for dusting plants with sulphur or like material. Large, single cone, \$1.75; small single cone, \$1.



Prune! Prune!! Prune!!! - Your
Trees and Shrubs

COLLINS' SIX HANDY PRUNING TOOLS

The six handy pruning tools shown below are necessary on every well-regulated place, even though you have only a few trees in the garden or on the lawn.

No. 1. Raspberry and blackberry shears; also handy to prune hedges. Strong and durable. 9 in., \$1.50.

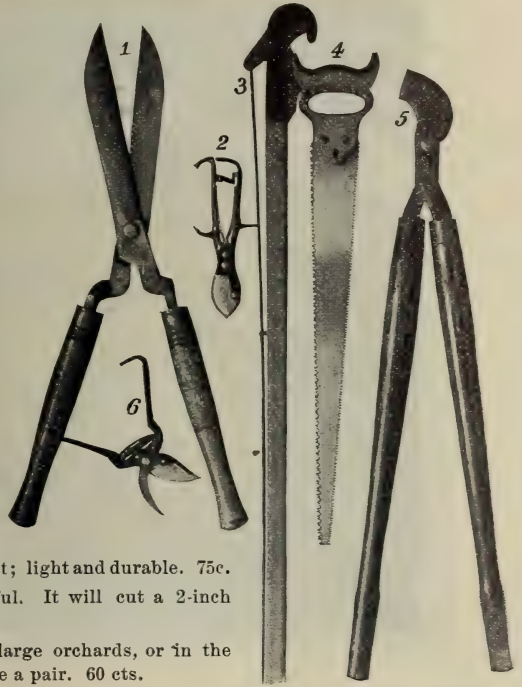
No. 2. A pair of shears for pruning roses, grapevines, small limbs, etc.; can be used by a woman in thinning out or cutting dead branches. Valuable and handy. 50 cts.

No. 3. A pruning knife for cutting high branches and twigs; no ladder is required where you do not have to reach higher than 14 feet; a very useful article. 8 ft., 75 cts.

No. 4 is a handy saw, both sides cut; coarse teeth on one side for large and dead limbs, the other side has fine teeth for smaller limbs. The handiest saw on the market; light and durable. 75c.

No. 5 is used for heavy limbs and is very powerful. It will cut a 2-inch limb. \$2.

No. 6. Another form of shears; the kind used in large orchards, or in the garden or lawn; pleasant to work. Every one should have a pair. 60 cts.



SEEDS

Collins' Superior Lawn Grass Mixture

Is composed of the best re-cleaned seeds of the choicest and most desirable grasses for lawns, free from weeds and all objectionable seeds and composed of a succession of growth, thus providing a rich turf for the entire season.

This mixture will insure a beautiful, compact, evergreen sod on any lawn when the essential requirements of grass culture have been complied with.



Clover Seeds

Alfalfa. Perennial on well-drained soils. When once established, will continue to produce large crops for 20 years when properly cared for. Must be cut every time it comes into bloom and not allowed to produce seed. Requires deep soil.

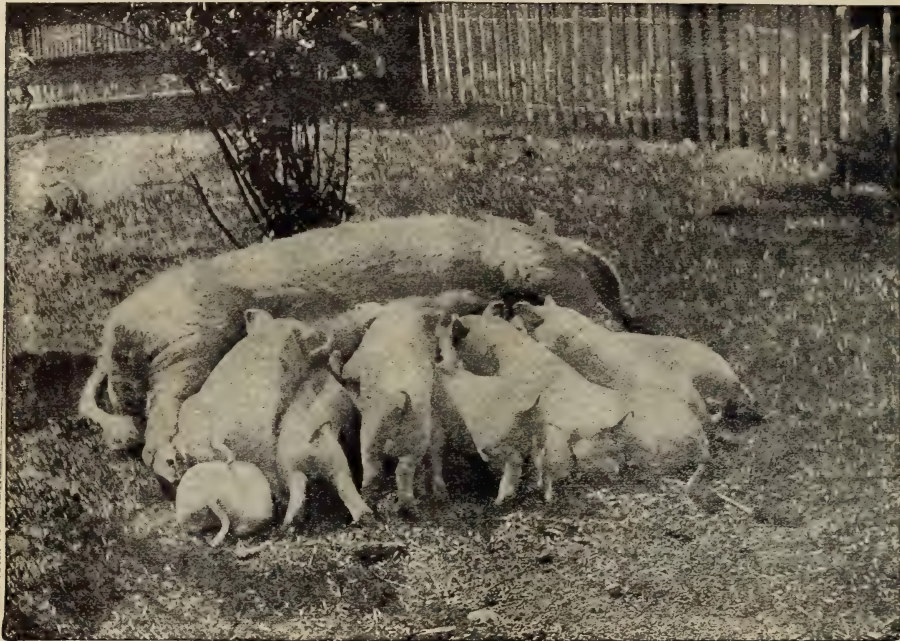
Alsike. The best to plant in mixture with other grasses, either for pasturage or for hay.

Red, White Dutch, Crimson and other Clover seeds on application.

All kinds of Pea and Bean Seeds.]

Prices on application

SPRAY YOUR TREES—For San José Scale, use "Target Brand Scale Destroyer," a most effective solution, already prepared, see page 32



"MEAL TIME"

Collins' Celebrated Jersey Red Pigs

GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

This statement is verified by the fact that my pig sales have increased $41\frac{1}{8}$ per cent during the past year. People who have once tried the "Jersey Reds" want them again. They are the most satisfactory, all-round breed existing and are growing in favor wherever the breed has been introduced.

They are large, long-bodied red hogs, which are good feeders, easily fattened and grow very rapidly when well fed. They are small-boned, vigorous and prolific.

These pigs vary somewhat in color from light sandy to dark red. Pigs grow **very fast** when young, and **fatten at any age**, producing the **finest quality of meat**.

ONE FARMER RAISED

and slaughtered, in sixteen years, 463 hogs, about twenty-one months old, that averaged 538 pounds dressed. One crop of eighteen, about the same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs nine months old dressed 300 to 375 pounds average.

Cattle-breeders assert that the bull is half of the herd. It is equally true that the boar has a vastly important and responsible office to fill as the head of the herd of hogs. Progress in swine-breeding cannot be made without the intelligent use of good blood infused into the herd every year or two through the medium of a well-bred boar of outstanding individuality. This is true, whether raising swine for breeding purposes or for market.

Sometimes it is deemed advisable to cross breeds. When a litter of pigs is to be raised exclusively for slaughter, crossing is not objectionable, and many careful hog-raisers think it is better, as the result is often pigs which are fine animals, having good forms, maturing quickly and satisfactorily; but the pigs, however good they may be, are of little value as breeders. In general, good pure-blood animals will be found more profitable than either crosses or grades, and I am convinced that the



"JERSEY RED SWINE" ARE STILL IN THE LEAD

and will continue to be on account of their many good qualities.



I TAKE PLEASURE IN OFFERING

to the public my celebrated pure "Jersey Red Swine," and do so with the full assurance that they are **superior** to any other breed when **bred pure**, and will improve any breed with which they are crossed. They thrive on little care and respond nobly to careful treatment. They have large litters, and the mothers are kind and gentle to the pigs. It is not infrequent for a young sow with her first litter to have eight pigs, and with her second and third to have twelve to fourteen pigs (enough for one time) and raise all of them.

I am pleased to offer at this time the best of my young sows. The older and tried sows are still in the herd, and are not for sale, and a large number of fine young litters enables me to offer a grade of sows which are most desirable and which can be bred at any time to suit my customers. They would be mated to a first-class boar.

Will you try a young sow bred, or a pair of pigs eight to ten weeks old, or a young boar fit for service?

I recommend keeping hogs in clean pens. Hogs are by no means as unclean in their habits as people generally suppose them to be, and they should be provided with whitewashed houses in which the sunlight is allowed to enter freely, given plenty of pure fresh water in troughs, and kept away from mud wallows and stagnant streams, which not infrequently inoculate them with germs of destructive diseases. Good disinfectants should be freely used. It is surprising how much sulphur, wood-ashes and salt will be consumed by hogs, aiding very materially in keeping them in good condition.



THE FARM JOURNAL OF PHILADELPHIA PRINTS

"The Jersey Red Pigs are very superior stock when well bred. Their quiet dispositions make them excellent mothers and while they are very prolific, their pigs are stronger and fewer are lost at farrowing than those of any other breed. Their crowning characteristic is, that while they can be made to reach the heaviest weights known, they easily fatten at any age desired, by feeding them fat-forming foods."

DISTANT CUSTOMERS ARE WELL SERVED

We are practically all neighbors. The world is small, mails are quick, distance can no longer be considered a reason for not making a purchase. We ship to all parts of the United States. The express companies take good care of stock in transit and make quick delivery. I guarantee safe arrival of stock. **Give me a trial.** It may work to our mutual benefit.

PRICES OF JERSEY RED PIGS

1 pig, 9 weeks old, either sex.....	\$7 00
2 pigs, 9 weeks old, either sex.....	12 00
3 pigs, 9 weeks old, either sex.....	17 00
6 pigs, 9 weeks old, either sex.....	33 00
1 pig, 3 months old, either sex.....	9 00
2 pigs, 3 months old, either sex.....	17 00
1 pig, 4 months old, either sex.....	12 00
2 pigs, 4 months old, either sex.....	22 00
1 pig, 6 months old, either sex.....	18 00
2 pigs, 6 months old, either sex.....	34 00
1 boar, fit for service, 7 months.....	20 00
1 sow, bred, 7 months, 1st litter.....	20 00
1 sow, bred, 12 months, 2d litter.....	30 00
1 sow, bred, 7 months.....	\$20 00
1 pig, 9 weeks.....	7 00
	} 25 00

Guarantee.—I guarantee all stock shipped to arrive safely. Will box pigs as comfortably, but at the same time as lightly as possible, and will deliver with food for the journey, f. o. b. at Moorestown, at prices named. Get a pair of pigs and you can make big money out of the investment by selling the pigs for breeders.

Terms Cash.—Send money by Draft, Check, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

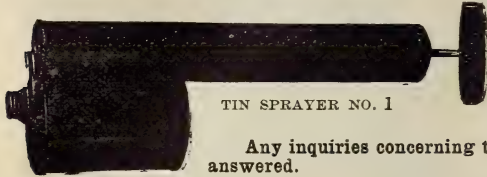


COLLINS' REMEDIES

COLLINS' SWINE DIP

As a germicide and disinfectant, I am pleased to offer Collins' Swine Dip, which I have used freely on our pigs and hogs for a number of years. I claim for Collins' Swine Dip that by its constant use cholera will be prevented. Cholera is caused by a germ of bacterium. These germs are so small as to be entirely invisible to the naked eye, consequently millions of them may lurk in small quantities of filth or in small wounds, etc. If these germs are kept out of the animal's body there can be no hog cholera. The aim should be to destroy the germs before they are taken up by the hog. Filth of any kind is a breeding-ground for germs. It should be kept from the troughs, from the ground and from the sleeping quarters, and the pens and runs kept constantly and thoroughly disinfected.

Troughs, floors and walls should be occasionally scrubbed with a 2 per cent solution of Collins' Swine Dip (one part Collins' Swine Dip to 50 parts water). Mere water is not enough; it takes Collins' Swine Dip to kill germs—use it freely. Dip or scrub the hogs in a 3 per cent solution consisting of one part Collins' Swine Dip to 30 parts water. For lice, mange, eczema, nettle-rash, etc., spraying the hogs with the 3 per cent solution is quite effective. It puts the skin in good condition and leaves the pig thrifty.



TIN SPRAYER NO. 1

Prices. 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.50; 5-gal. can, \$6.25.

Tin Sprayer No. 1, 75 cts.

Any inquiries concerning this, or concerning any diseases or troubles of pigs, cheerfully answered.

“IDEAL TONIC”

Ideal Tonic for hogs is a strictly high grade Tonic, which can be used with equally good results on all kinds of stock, horses, poultry, etc. We guarantee that there is no better made; it contains absolutely pure ingredients in concentrated form. It will quickly tone up the system of any animal, being an excellent nerve tonic, as well as stimulating the appetite and improving the condition of the animal generally. It also destroys worms. Ideal Tonic was originally prepared for hogs which had been cured of cholera by Antikol. The delicate condition of the stomach and intestines of these animals naturally makes it necessary that a strictly high-grade tonic be used in order to assist the hogs to gain as rapidly as possible. Small package, 50 cts., postpaid, 65 cts. Large pkg., \$1.50.

COLLINS' SHEEP DIP (For Ticks, Fleas, Itches)

This Sheep Dip will not only kill all insects, itches and skin diseases, but will act as a disinfectant and cleanser both to skin and wool. Pt., 50 cts.; 2 qts., \$1; gal., \$1.50.

ANTI-KOL

A New Scientific and Efficient Remedy for Hog Cholera

Hog cholera is caused by a minute germ of bacterium. These germs are introduced into the body of the animals through food and drink, just as typhoid fever gains admittance into the human body. This disease is very contagious. A single case of hog cholera in any community may be the source of infection for all the hogs within a radius of many miles. To prevent hog cholera, you must keep the germs away from the hogs.

Antikol is a germicide, particularly fatal to the hog-cholera germ, and yet absolutely harmless to the hog when used in accordance with directions. It absolutely destroys the cause of cholera in a few hours and consequently, when properly used, is a perfect preventive. If the disease has already gained access to the herd, **Antikol** will kill the germs sure to be present in the food and drink of the hog, as well as effectively destroying the disease-producing bacteria in the intestine of the animal. At the same time, it acts as a stimulant and gives the hog strength to resist the poisons which may have already been formed in the body.

CAN HOGS BE INSURED AGAINST HOG CHOLERA?

They certainly can. Don't wait until your hogs are sick with the cholera, when it is doubtful whether the remedy can be applied in time. It is always easier to prevent a disease than to cure it. Use **Antikol** freely the year round in the food and drink to which the hogs have access, and you can be sure they will never have cholera. Even though the hogs on all the adjoining farms are dying from the disease, your hogs will have been insured.



SYCAMORE, OHIO, January 6, 1908.

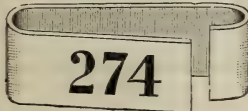
Dear Sir: I must say that **Antikol** has performed miracles with my hogs. I haven't lost a single hog that I treated with **Antikol**. I had six fine Jersey sows. I lost one before I got **Antikol**, and within a week two took it. They were sick some-time before I got **Antikol**. I went to treating them right away and had to drench them only four times and they were back to their feed again and getting all right. I also fed **Antikol** to the other well ones and they are showing no signs of cholera. I lost in all about forty head until I got **Antikol**, and haven't lost any since. I think you have a valuable remedy for hog cholera. I have tried, I expect, a dozen different remedies, and no good. Yours respectfully, ADAM W—

Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.18. Each package contains enough to treat 100 gallons of drinking water. Full directions on each package.



CAN HOG CHOLERA BE CURED?

Like consumption, diphtheria, or any other germ disease, hog cholera must be treated in time, or nothing will prevent fatal results. A hog whose system has been thoroughly poisoned by the germs, and the intestines ulcerated or even perforated, cannot usually be saved by **Antikol** or anything else. But taken in time, before the hog is too weak, the beneficial effect of **Antikol** is marvelous. Its tonic effect, together with the destruction of all germs in the intestinal tract, and the prevention of other germs being introduced, will effect a cure when everything else fails.



STOCK LABELS

I sell lots of cattle and hog labels. Your **name** can be printed on one side with a **number** on the other, thereby enabling you to claim your stock if lost or stolen; also the number will be valuable in keeping **dates** when stock is born, bred, sold, etc.

Every cow, bull, pig, hog or sheep should be tagged as a matter for record. Mark them in the left ear.

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Cattle labels	\$0 75	\$4 00	\$35 00
Calf labels	60	3 00	28 00
Sheep, hog and pig labels	40	2 00	18 00

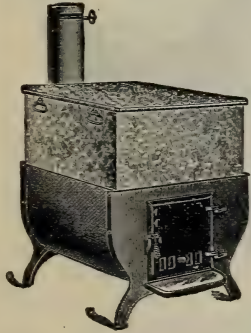


BULL NOSE PUNCH

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Spring punch for cattle labels	\$1 50		
Spring punch for calf labels	1 40		
Spring punch for sheep, hog and pig labels	1 25		
Bull nose punch			Each \$1 40
Bull nose ring, 3 inches			40
Bull nose ring, 2½ inches			25
Poultry leg bands, stamped with initials or numbers		\$1 for 50,	
		\$1.75 per 100, postpaid;	\$13 per 1,000

FARMERS' FAVORITE FEED COOKER

A portable furnace for butchers, sugar-makers, poultrymen, stockmen, dairymen and fruit-growers. The top section, or boiler, is made of heavy galvanized steel that will not rust, and is also provided with four heavy tinned malleable iron drop-handles. This section sits down inside the lower section one inch, thus making it impossible for the boiler to slip to one side or tip over. The furnace is made with cast-iron ends, and the body of heavy steel plate. Feed door is extra large. This is a very valuable implement and may be used for a variety of purposes: Heating water for scalding hogs and poultry; heating water for washing dairy utensils; heating drinking-water for stock; preserving and evaporating fruit; boiling spraying mixture; heating water on wash-day; rendering lard or tallow; boiling sorghum; syruping down; boiling cider; sugaring off; boiling sap.



No.	Capacity	Size of boiler	Length of fire-box	Price
No. 1	25 gallons	22 x 22 x 12 inches	24 inches	\$10 00
No. 2	30 "	22 x 24 x 13½ "	24 "	10 50
No. 3	40 "	22 x 30 x 14 "	30 "	12 00
No. 4	50 "	22 x 36 x 15 "	36 "	13 00
No. 5	75 "	22 x 48 x 17 "	48 "	15 00
No. 6	100 "	22 x 60 x 17 "	60 "	17 00

Every cooker is furnished with one elbow and one length of smoke pipe, with damper. Additional lengths of pipe and elbows, 25 cts. each. A faucet to draw off liquid will be placed in boiler for \$1 each. These Cookers are guaranteed to be as represented. They are built for business and will prove very durable. Galvanized boilers, four cross tin pans, top plates, grates and lining can be furnished. Prices upon application.

CAST-IRON HOG TROUGHS

These troughs are especially designed to meet improved conditions in hog-raising. Being made of cast-iron, the food cannot be lodged in seams. Being easily cleaned, there is no need for ill-smelling, unhealthy odors. They are strongly built and there is no danger of bursting from freezing in winter time. Prices of other sizes upon application.



No.	Length	Depth	Capacity	Price
No. 8	24 inches	6 inches	4 gallons	\$1 50
No. 12	48 "	6 "	8 "	2 90
No. 16	72 "	6 "	12 "	4 35
No. 20	96 "	6 "	16 "	5 80

Collins' Thoroughbred Poultry and Eggs for Hatching

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

No farm or country place is complete without a flock of chickens. Nothing is more attractive about any place than a flock of thoroughbred fowls all of one variety.

I have tested many varieties, but have found none better suited to the needs of most people than the Rhode Island Reds. Of these, I prefer the Rose-Comb, because of the lessened chances of freezing their combs.

The breed takes its name from the male and the state in which they originated. The male in color is a rich brilliant red, with greenish black tail; legs and skin yellow, beak yellow or red-horn color, eyes red; the female is red but not so brilliant as the male, other color-points same as the male. Standard weights are, for cock, 8½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. They have plump, meaty bodies, free from dark pin-feathers, are extremely hardy and mature early. Pullets lay at five months and for winter layers, cannot be beaten.

The hens are good mothers but not the kind always broody. The chicks are very hardy, grow rapidly and make fine broilers.

My foundation stock came from two blooded lines, both honor winners in our best shows. The parent stock of my 1908 matings have an egg record of 180 eggs per hen per year.



RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL. COPYRIGHT.

WHITE WYANDOTTE

WHITE WYANDOTTES

In connection with my Reds, I have White Wyandottes. The very best in America to-day. These too have won honors in our best shows and have, for twenty-three years, been bred for heavy layers of large, rich brown eggs.

In size and characteristics, they correspond very closely with the Reds. Many prefer these on account of their snowy white plumage, and a flock of the fluffy youngsters, running on a plot of green grass in the springtime, cannot be beaten for beauty. A 4-foot fence will confine the adult Wyandotte.

Stock and Eggs on Sale in Season

Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30.

Rose-Comb Rhode Island Reds. Males, \$2.50 and up; no females for sale.

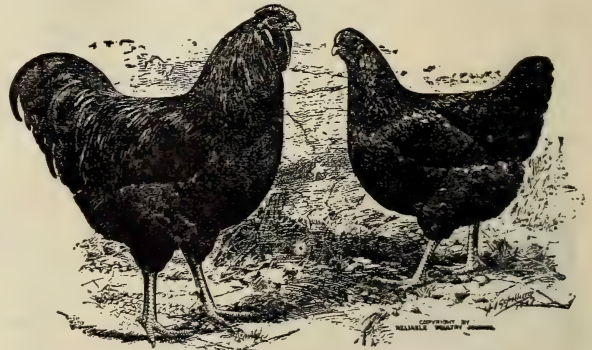
White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$2.50 for 30.

White Wyandottes. Males, \$2.50 and up; no females for sale.

GUARANTEE.—I guarantee all stock to be as represented. All eggs strictly fresh and 75 per cent fertile. Unsatisfactory hatches will be duplicated at half-rates.

TERMS CASH.—Remit by draft, check, post office money order or registered letter.

DELIVERY.—All stock carefully cooped and eggs carefully packed, delivered at Adams' Express Office, Moorestown, N. J.



ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Selected Poultry Food

The Model Nursery Chick Food

Guaranteed analysis: Digestible protein, 10.5 per cent; fat, 2.75 per cent.

Made from degerminated corn, wheat, green peas, hulled oats, millets, rice, etc. Inasmuch as a wheat food is highly essential to the proper development of the chick, each bag contains a small separate sack of Model Beef Scrap. This is to be hopper-fed from the first, so that the chicks may have it as soon as they can find their way to it. Price, f. o. b., 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$2.60.

The Model Growing Food

Guaranteed analysis: Digestible protein, 11 per cent; fat, 3.3 per cent.

This is made of a little coarser grain than the Chick Food, and there is not quite so large an assortment. It can be fed after the third or fourth week. Each bag also contains a small sack of Model Beef Scrap. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$2.60.



The Model Scratching Food

Guaranteed analysis: Digestible protein, 12 per cent; fat, 2.5 per cent.

This contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains and gives just the assortment they need. It is intended to be both hopper-fed and to be scattered in the litter. This method of feeding the Model Scratching Food makes egg-production profitable. As meat food is necessary to balance up all grain rations, a small sack of Model Beef Scrap is also included in each bag of Scratching Food. Hopper-feed it so the hens can have it according to their needs. Do not forget the hopper of grit, as this food does not contain grit. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50.

The Model Egg-Mash

Guaranteed analysis: Digestible protein, 20 per cent; fat, 4.5 per cent.

The Model Egg Mash can be fed wet or dry. It is very rich in protein, and, if used as a wet mash, should be fed but once a day, and Scratching Food should be fed liberally in the litter. It can be hopper-fed dry, using Scratching Food or cracked food in the litter. This food is an egg-forcer and is intended for pushing late-hatched pullets along to laying maturity and for old hens that are disinclined to lay. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.45.

The Model Crate Fattener

This food is intended to be mixed with skimmed milk or buttermilk for crate-fattening chickens or fowls. It is a valuable fattener for rangy, farm-reared stock and old fowls. Mix soft with skim-milk and feed three times a day, all they will eat. Put up in 100-lb. bags only. \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

The Model Spiced Clover

Made of clover, gluten, oil-meal, etc., salted and spiced. Contains salts and mineral constituents in which vegetable foods are often found deficient. Can be profitably fed to chicks, hopper-fed roasters, or laying stock. Mix with boiling water and cover with an old bag and let it steam for half an hour before using. Feed twice a week. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.

Model Beef Scrap

Guaranteed analysis: Digestible protein, 63 per cent; fat, 10 per cent.

This food is sweet and clean and entirely free from tankage; made from beef trimmings, and runs very even in quality for meat food. One of the most important items in the poultryman's food list. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.70.

Oyster Shell Grit

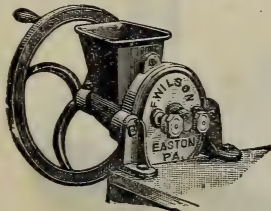
Price, 60 cts. per 100 lbs. Put up in 100-lb. sacks only. Three sizes: Fine, for chicks or pigeons, medium, for broilers, and coarse for fowls.

The Model Broiler Mash

Guaranteed analysis: Digestible protein, 19 per cent; fat, 4 per cent.

For forcing broilers and roasters, rich in protein and will "flesh-up" and "plump" the bird, rather than put on layers of fat; also excellent for preparing the old hens for market. It should be moistened and fed in a crumbly (not pasty) state. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$2.45.

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT



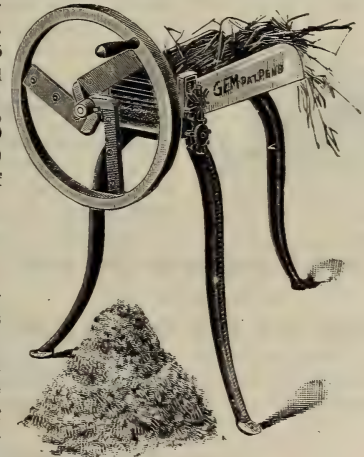
POULTERERS' MILL

Poulterers' Mill

Hand-, Bone-, Shell- and Corn-Mill for the Poultryman

This mill will grind or granulate dry bones, shells, grit, gravel stone, old crockery, glass, charcoal, corn, walnuts and all kinds of grain. It is also a splendid machine for the housekeeper for grinding stale bread, crackers, roots, barks, etc. A customer writes that he ground \$105 worth of oyster shells which he sold, and the mill is as good as new.

Without stand. Weight, 35 pounds.....	Price
With stand. Weight, 64 pounds.....	\$5 00
Diameter of hand-wheel, 20 inches. The grinding surface is made of the hardest material and will last for years.	

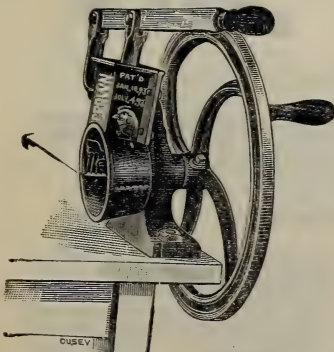


THE GEM CLOVER CUTTER

The Gem Clover Cutter. For Hand Use

All iron and steel. Cuts green or dry, fine, even and easy. This cutter is made in every part in the most substantial way possible. It has screw, feed and adjustable cutter bar, which can be taken out and sharpened or replaced. The steel knives are square to the cutting-bar, making a clean cut. Can be taken out, sharpened and replaced.

The cutter for bench or table.	Price
Weight, 50 pounds.....	\$9 00
The cutter with legs to stand on floor. Weight, 70 pounds.....	10 00



THE CROWN BONE CUTTER

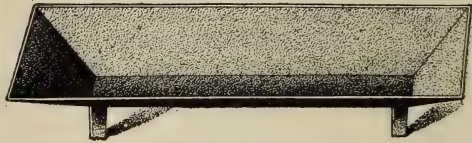
The Crown Bone Cutter (FOR GREEN BONES)

This machine is especially made for cutting green bones with meat on, right from butcher, or offals of bone and meat from the table; also cuts vegetables, etc. Turns easily, cuts fine and fast. Simple in construction. It has steel knives which can be taken out and sharpened and be replaced in a few minutes. Diameter of hand-wheel, 21 inches. Weight with stand, 80 pounds. Height, 3 feet 5 inches. Price, \$8.50; without stand, \$6.50.



Cast-Iron Poultry Troughs

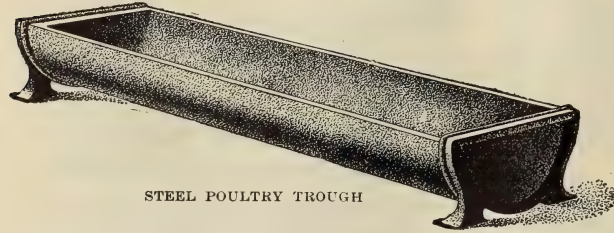
Iron and steel watering- and feeding-troughs are considered most sanitary for poultry. It is important to keep the basins and troughs from which poultry are fed, sweet and clean. Unclean troughs breed disease germs. The three designs herewith illustrated are especially desirable.



CAST-IRON POULTRY TROUGH

No. 0 is a special design and much liked by poultrymen. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are of regulation pattern and differ only in size.

	Length	Width at top	Depth	Capacity	Each	Doz.
No. 0.....	8 inches	3 3/4 inches	1 1/4 inches	1/2 pint	\$0 50	\$3 60
No. 1.....	20 "	4 "	1 1/2 "	1 "	75	6 00
No. 2.....	24 "	7 "	3 "	2 1/2 quarts	1 25	12 00
No. 3.....	29 "	7 "	3 "	3 1/2 "	1 40	14 40



STEEL POULTRY TROUGH

No. 6 Length, 48 in.; width at top, 7 in.; depth, 4 in.; capacity, 4 gals. Price, \$2.50 each, \$27.25 per doz.

Steel Poultry Trough

The Rivetless Steel Poultry Trough, on account of its lightness, has met with special favor.

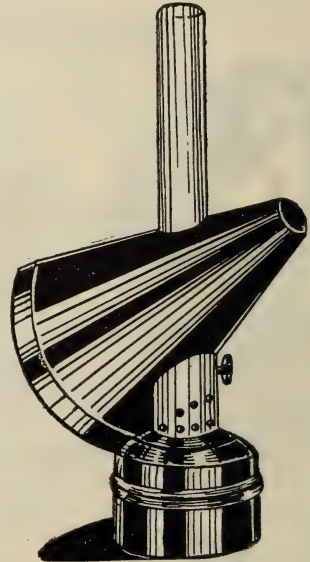
No. 4. Length, 24 in.; width at top, 7 in.; depth, 4 in.; capacity, 2 gals. Price, \$1.75 each, \$17.40 per doz.

No. 5. Length, 36 in.; width at top, 7 in.; depth, 4 in.; capacity, 3 gals. Price, \$2 each, \$21.60 per doz.

The Pocantico Egg Tester

OUR GUARANTEE

- (1) That the Pocantico Egg Tester is the best tester on the market.
- (2) That it gives such a powerful light that white-shell eggs with germs can be distinguished from clear eggs the second day; dark-shell eggs the third day.
- (3) That it will pay for itself many times over in one year, because all clear eggs tested out on the second or third day, whether under hen or in an incubator, are perfectly good for table use.
- (4) If it is not all that we claim for it, and you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded. Price, complete (including lamp), \$2.



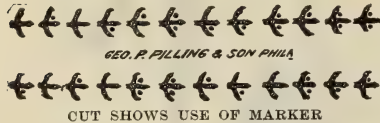
THE POCANTICO EGG TESTER

The Philadelphia Poultry Marker

This little instrument, used to punch web between toes, is invaluable to the poultry raiser in marking young and old chickens and all kinds of fowl. The marking can be made in over 200 different ways, and this number can be still more added to by marking the skin of the wings.



THE PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER



GEO. P. PILLING & SON PHILA

CUT SHOWS USE OF MARKER

niently in the pocket. Sent by mail, postpaid, at 25 cents each.

These markers are made in two sizes, for large and small chicks, are nickel-plated, have steel cutter and spring, making a small and neat instrument that can be carried conveniently in the pocket.

French Poultry-Killing Knife

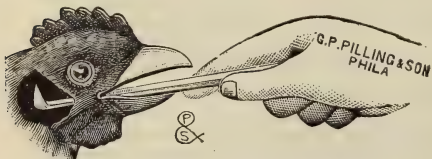
Of finest tempered steel. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.



FRENCH POULTRY-KILLING KNIFE

The Pilling Angular Poultry-Killer

The use of this knife is so simple that the most inexperienced can do the work of an expert in killing poultry. By simply turning the wrist the jugular vein and spinal cord are cut, thereby bleeding the fowl, allowing the feathers to be removed without using water. Price, 50 cts., postpaid



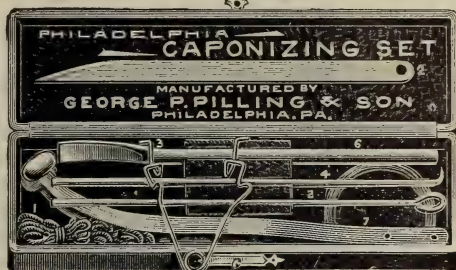
THE PILLING ANGULAR POULTRY KILLER



Caponizing Instruments

Poultrymen can double their profits by caponizing their chicks. Capons always bring fancy prices in market. The operation is very simple. Full directions sent with each set of instruments.

Caponizing makes fine birds from common stock; makes birds twice as large as, and double the weight of, ordinary fowls with the same amount of food, and turns the otherwise useless number of cockerels into a large source of profit.



PRICES:

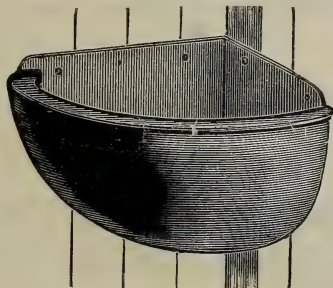
Philadelphia Caponizing Outfit. In pasteboard box.....	\$2 50
Philadelphia Caponizing Outfit. In case like illustration.....	2 75
Farmer Caponizing Outfit. In case.....	3 00



Cast-Iron Water Troughs

Good pure water is essential for horses and cattle, and water that is slimy and green with moss is not pure. This gathers on wooden troughs. Iron troughs are free from this, are stronger and will not break, with reasonable care, are neat and attractive. They will not rot nor leak.

	Length	Width at top	Width at bottom	Depth	Capacity	Price
No. 32.....	3 feet.....	13 inches.....	8 inches.....	8 inches.....	15 gallons.....	\$4 95
No. 40.....	5 ".....	19 ".....	10 ".....	10 ".....	35 ".....	11 00
No. 55.....	12 ".....	21 ".....	15 ".....	11 ".....	108 ".....	33 00



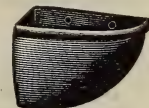
MANGER

Mangers. With Inside Flange

	Length	Width	Depth	Each	Doz.
No. 187.....	15 inches.....	15 inches.....	8 inches.....	\$2 25	\$21 00
No. 189.....	16 ".....	16 ".....	12 ".....	4 00	37 80

Corner Salt Dish

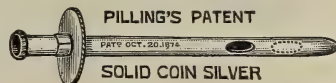
No. 196. Length, 7 inches; width, 7 inches; depth, 5 1/4 inches; capacity, 1 quart. Price, \$1.15 each, \$10 per doz.



CORNER SALT DISH

Milking Tubes

Can be made any length by moving the adjustable slide. The tubes are made of coin silver. Set of 4 tubes, 1 1/4 inches, \$2; each 50 cts.



PILLING'S PATENT

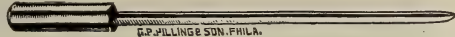
PATE. OCT. 20. 1874

SOLID COIN SILVER

MILKING TUBES

Pilling Teat Opener

This is used simply as a reamer, or dilator, to pass the obstruction. It does not cut the obstruction, as the Bistoury does. Price, 75 cts.



G.P. PILLING & SON, PHILA.

PILLING TEAT OPENER

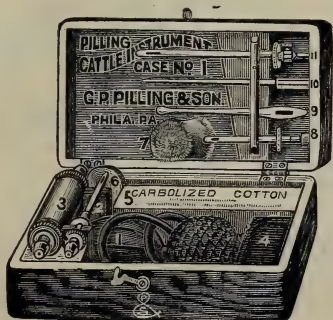
Pilling Instrument Case No. 1

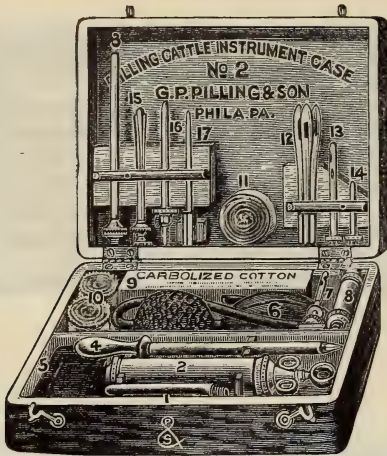
This case is made of polished oak, containing the following instruments:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 constitute Pilling Milk Fever Outfit	\$3 00
No. 4, Pilling Animal Soap	25
No. 7, Linen Bandage , 10 yards long.....	25
No. 8, Pilling Milk Tube	50
No. 9, Medium Size Lead Probe	25
No. 10, Pilling Teat Opener	75
No. 11, Pilling Teat Bistoury	1 50

Value \$6 50

Sent on receipt of \$5.





Pilling Cattle Case, No. 2

This case is of polished oak, containing the following instruments:
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, Pilling Milk Fever Outfit.

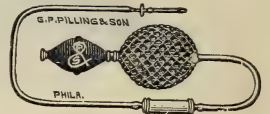
complete.....	\$3 00
No. 4, Pilling Cattle Trocar, for Bloat.....	1 50
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Pilling Dose Syringe, with two pipes.....	2 00
No. 5, Pilling Animal Soap.....	25
No. 10, Two Bandages.....	50
No. 12, Three Pilling Lead Probes.....	75
Nos. 13, 14, Two Pilling Milk Tubes.....	1 00
No. 15, One Pilling Teat Dilator.....	1 00
No. 16, One Pilling Teat Slitter, or Bistoury.....	1 50
No. 17, One Pilling Teat Opener.....	75
One Pilling Fever Thermometer.....	2 00

Value.....\$14 25

With full directions, shipped to any address for \$10

Milk Fever Outfit

This treatment is recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Government, Department of Agriculture. The outfit consists of the instrument here shown, and, in addition, a roll of tape and a package of carbonized cotton, together with full directions. Price, \$3.



Cattle Trocar for Bloat



Acute indigestion, or bloat, is the result of excessive quantities of food of a musty or moldy character, or from drinking too much cold water. Price, with full directions, \$1.50.

The Wheelock Tree Guard

Galvanized after weaving and guaranteed rust-proof. Height, 6 feet 2 inches; diameter 9 inches. Price, \$1.25. Made of galvanized wire (not guaranteed rust-proof), \$1.

Raffia

For tying lima beans, roses and other plants and vines it is preferred by many to twine. Very soft; will not cut the plant. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 90 cts. Large quantity prices on application.

Practical Grinders

The Practical Grinders are made of alundrum. They are composed of the best materials, most carefully selected and prepared. The principal abrasive used is alundrum, which is manufactured at Niagara Falls, N. Y., by an electrical process. Alundrum is the hardest, sharpest and most durable abrasive material known; is non-heating and requires no water; does not draw temper of the finest steel. A great improvement over a grindstone. Every wheel is thoroughly tested and precautions are used to make each wheel perfect.

Practical Grinder, No. 1A

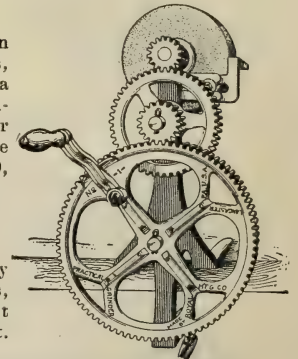
The illustration shows the Practical Grinder recommended for use on the farm, in shops where power is not installed, butcher shops, barber shops, hotels, restaurants, marble yards, mines, printing offices, factories, etc. Being portable, it is valuable as a time-saver to workers with drills and tools requiring constant sharpening. It is invaluable on the farm where tools can be sharpened at home. This is a hand-power machine, and is clamped to the bench or table; finished in aluminum-bronze. Size of grinding wheel, 4 inches in diameter by 1 inch face; 3/8-inch shaft. Price, \$2.50, packed in box. Extra wheels, \$1 each.

Practical Grinder, No. 01

This machine is designed for household use and fills the requirements of every family for a much needed article. Sharpens all cutting implements, tools, knives, scissors, etc. Requires only light pressure. Will not draw the temper of the finest steel. Size of grinding wheel, 3 1/2 inches in diameter by 3/4-inch face; 5/8-inch shaft. Price, \$1.75, carefully packed. Extra wheels, 75 cts. each.

Practical Grinder, No. 10 (Foot Power)

Heavier in frame and gear wheels. Treadle is strong and foot-rest is made to suit the foot of the operator. Movement is easy, regular and continuous. Size of grinding wheel, 6 inches in diameter by 3/4-inch face; 7/16-in. shaft. Price, \$5. Extra wheels, \$1.40 each.





Collins' Complete Fertilizers

Lawn Fertilizer

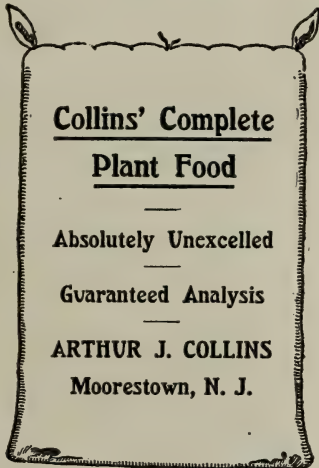
ANALYSIS: Ammonia	4.5%
Total phosphoric acid	14.0%
Available phosphoric acid	4.5%
Potash (actual)	4.5%

This preparation is especially adapted for use on the lawn. If applied two or three times during the season, at the rate of about 1½ lbs. per square rod, evenly distributed when the grass is dry, will make a beautiful lawn. For grass land, apply 500 lbs. per acre.

Potato Fertilizer

ANALYSIS: Ammonia	4%
Total phosphoric acid	9%
Available phosphoric acid	7%
Potash	7%

This fertilizer, containing good proportions of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and potash, will be found especially suited to potatoes. For garden purposes, use 5 lbs. per square rod. In the field, 500 to 800 lbs. per acre will be found to give excellent results. It will be found entirely satisfactory for early corn and tomatoes, but should be applied more sparingly.



Asparagus Fertilizer

ANALYSIS: Nitrogen	4.5%
Available phosphoric acid	8.0%
Potash	5.0%

This fertilizer should be applied at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. In addition use 700 lbs. of kainit and 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda; these applications to be made early in the spring. A second application of the kainit and nitrate of soda, after cutting, will prove valuable.

Onion Fertilizer

ANALYSIS: Nitrogen	4%
Available phosphoric acid	6%
Potash	7%

This formula is especially suited to medium soils — soils that are of a sandy nature, and not too rich in vegetable matter. Onions are also very much benefited by lime, and soils upon which they are grown should be previously limed at the rate of 25 bushels per acre. The Onion Fertilizer should be applied in two dressings. two-thirds of the fertilizer to be applied previous to setting or seeding, and the balance after the plants are well started; and, upon light soils, at least 1,500 lbs. per acre should be applied.

Fruit and Berry Fertilizer

ANALYSIS: Ammonia	2.5%
Total phosphoric acid	12.0%
Available phosphoric acid	4.0%
Potash	12.0%

When the fruit and berries are cultivated, I should recommend that this be applied and plowed in rather than merely lightly harrowed into the surface. In the garden, use about 4 lbs. per square rod; for field purposes, 400 to 700 lbs. per acre.

Pure Sheep Manure Pulverized

A natural and nutritious manure, acts quickly, excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. Great for garden purposes, it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. Price, bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4.

PRICE OF COLLINS' COMPLETE FERTILIZERS

10 pounds	\$0 50
25 "	1 00
50 "	1 75
100 "	3 00
200 pounds	5 00
2,000 pounds	38 00
5 tons	180 00

(State plainly for which crop desired)

Other Fertilizers

Hard-wood Ashes	per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$2..	Per ton \$18 00
Pure Ground Bone	per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.50..	30 00
Nitrate of Soda	per lb., 5 cts ; 100 lbs., \$3.50..	
Muriate of Potash	per 100 lbs., \$3..	48 00
Kainit	per bag of 200 lbs., \$2..	15 00
Land Lime	in bags, \$8 per ton; car-load of 300 bus., \$60..	



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NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST
CERTIFICATE NO. 75, 1907

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., *October 23, 1907.*

This is to certify that I have investigated the sources of the nursery stock grown for, purchased or dealt in by Arthur J. Collins, at Moorestown, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and have found the same satisfactory. That all such stock has been inspected where grown, and is accompanied by an official certificate to the effect that it is apparently healthy and free from San José scale and other injurious insects.

This certificate is valid until June 1st, 1908.

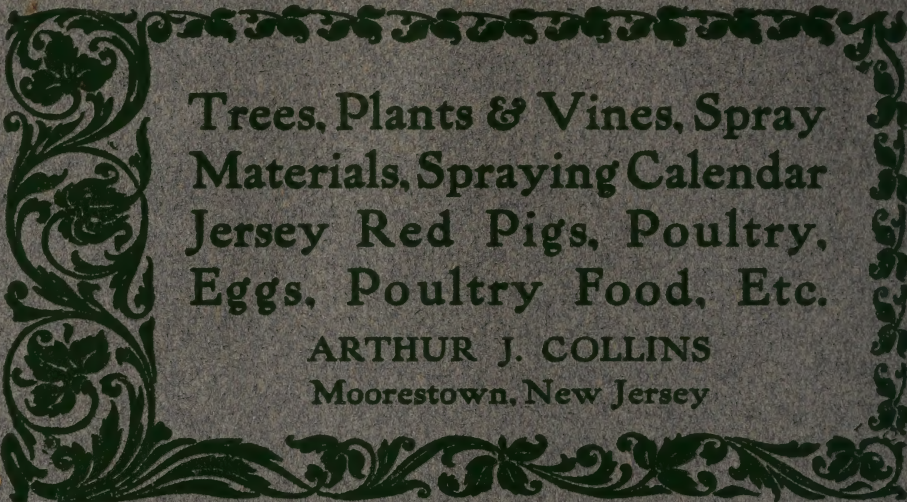
JOHN B. SMITH, State Entomologist.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

MOORESTOWN

Burlington County

NEW JERSEY

A decorative border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns, framing the text on the left and bottom sides.

Trees, Plants & Vines, Spray
Materials, Spraying Calendar
Jersey Red Pigs, Poultry,
Eggs, Poultry Food, Etc.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS
Moorestown, New Jersey