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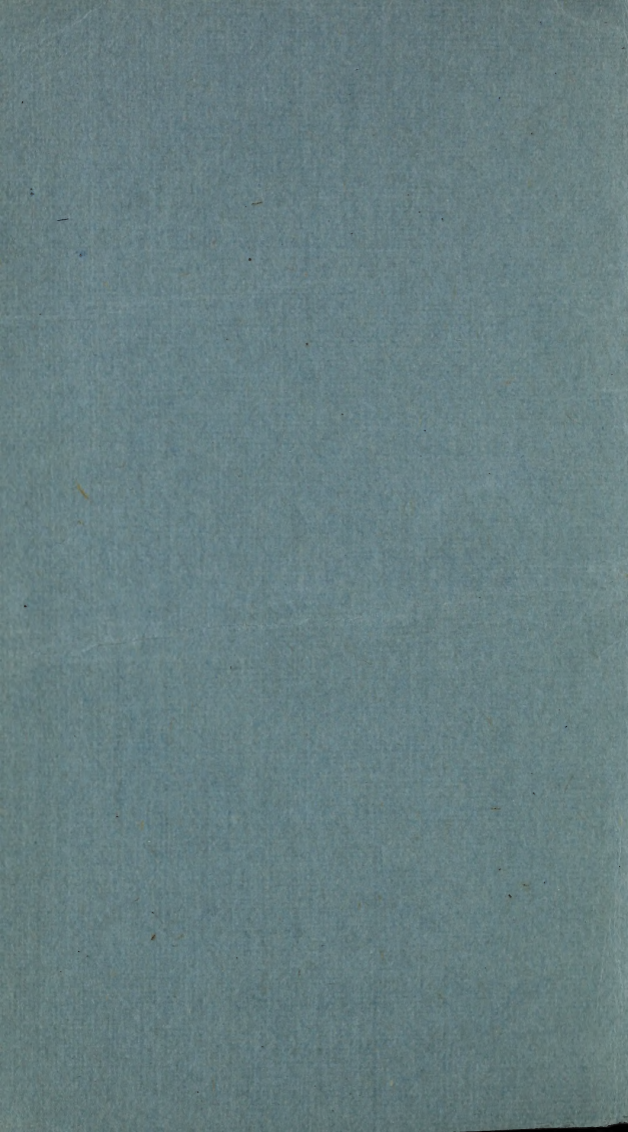
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KELLOGG'S

NURSERY



JANESVILLE, WIS.



FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

RETAIL PRICE LIST

SPRING---1912

Kellogg's Nursery

Established 1854 by Geo. J. Kellogg

M. S. KELLOGG, Proprietor

Janesville, Wisconsin

ANNOUNCEMENT



IN PRESENTING OUR FIFTY EIGHTH Annual Price List we wish to thank our old customers for their patronage in the past; and from those who receive this list who have not heretofore favored us with an order we solicit a trial order, feeling sure we can interest you with our prices and satisfy you with our goods.

We offer a large stock of trees, plants, vines, etc., of the best standard varieties, well grown and thrifty. All stock is handled and packed under cover with no exposure to sun or wind; packing is done by experienced men under our personal direction.

We are testing many new varieties every year, but until a new variety has demonstrated its value we do not recommend it for general planting. We have no time to exploit the untried, high-priced new varieties that are being introduced every year as we want our customers to get value received.

We deliver the goods well packed to the transportation companies, after which our responsibility ceases.

We DO NOT guarantee stock to grow at the prices we ask; The planter must take that risk and must give all stock good care. Where parties wish stock guaranteed to grow we will do so but at an advanced price.

We do not employ agents believing it is better for our patrons to receive the goods direct. Any one claiming to be our agent is sailing under false colors. Send your orders direct to an old reliable firm and save the profit of the middleman. We thank you for past favors and solicit your further orders and all orders sent us will receive our most careful attention

KELLOGG'S NURSERY,
M. S. Kellogg, Prop.

GUARANTEE—We exercise the greatest care to have all stock true to name and grade and satisfactory in every way, but it is hereby agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that should any stock not prove true to name, on proper proof, we will replace it or refund the purchase price, but shall not be held for further damage.

CLAIMS—All claims for shortage, errors, etc., must be made within FIVE DAYS of receipt of stock, or same will not be allowed. Mistakes do occur; but we are always willing to do all we can to correct any errors for which we are responsible. But in making complaints be reasonable.

ORDERS are acknowledged at once upon receipt of same, and should you fail to receive an answer in ten days write us again. Always give your name and address and write same very plainly; also give full shipping directions.

Order early before the assortments are broken and thereby avoid disappointment and possible delay.

Orders are shipped in rotation, as far as possible, and late ones must take their turn.

SUBSTITUTION—When any variety or grade is exhausted we reserve the right to substitute or to put in a smaller grade of trees, unless otherwise stated in the order, but in this case the true name will always be on such stock, and full value sent if smaller grades are used. We furnish 6 at dozen, 50 at hundred and 500 at thousand rates, and allow an assortment of varieties.

TERMS—CASH with order.

Plant With Care, and see that the earth is packed firmly about the roots and that all trees planted are thoroughly wet down and well mulched. The ground should be well prepared before planting and given thorough cultivation afterwards.

On receipt of stock, dip roots in water and bury in moist ground, except strawberry and raspberry plants, which should not be wet, but open the bundles and spread out, packing the soil firmly to the roots. All stock should be set out as soon as possible.

To parties wishing same, a short list of instructions in regard to planting and cultivation of stock, spraying and formulas, will be mailed on request.

Any information not given in this list will be furnished on application.

PACKING CHARGES—Bales of less than 50 trees, 25c; 50 to 100 trees, 50c; 150 trees, 75c. Where more than 150 trees are ordered they will have to be boxed, in which case no charge will be made for packing except the cost of boxing, as follows: 30 by 30 inch heads, \$2.50; 24 by 24 inch, \$2.00; 18 by 18 inch, \$1.50; all 8 to 10 feet long. No charge for packing small fruit plants at the list price or for cartage. We have United States, Wells Fargo and American Express Companies and C. & N. W. R. R. C. M. & St. P. R. R. and Rockford, Beloit & Janesville Electric Railway Company.

Please give preference, if any, by what line you wish order shipped.

Apple Trees

In the propagation of this fruit we use as nearly all nurserymen do, the piece root graft, using a long cion and a short root.

The experience of over half a century has demonstrated that such trees are better for the north than either whole root grafts or budded trees. When the long cion and short root is used the lower part of the cion (which is all below ground except the upper two inches) will nearly always start roots, and these being the same variety as the cion makes the tree hardier and longer lived. Our grafts are made here by experienced men under our personal direction.

Order early as the demand promises to be heavy owing to many putting out commercial orchards and our stock of trees will be exhausted long before the season is over.

Varieties marked thus * are recommended for the extreme north.

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00
3 to 4 feet branched.....	.15	1.50	10.00

SUMMER—Yellow Transparent, *Duchess, (Oldenburg) Iowa Beauty. FALL—McMahon, Wolf River, *Wealthy, *Hibernal, *Plumbs Cider, Peerless, Prices Sweet. FALL AND WINTER—* Longfield, *Patten Greening, Fameuse (or Snow) Broughton Sweet. WINTER—Pewaukee, *Newell, Talman Sweet, Flushing Spitzenburg, Salome, *Malinda, *Scotts Winter, Windsor, *N.W. Greening, Ben Davis, *Walbridge. CRABS—Hyslop, * Sweet Russet, *Virginia, *Whitney, *Transcendent, Minnesota, *Shields, Lymans Prolific.

Pears

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet	\$.35	\$3.00	25.00

Duchess de Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Clapps Favorite, *Kieffer.

Plums

We propagate mainly of the native varieties (*Prunus Americana*) as we find they are much more reliable than the European or Japan sorts.

Using the piece root graft and hardy native seeding.

A most satisfactory fruit, especially for exposed or unfavorable locations. Will grow anywhere, even on poor ground; fruits well even under neglect and is perfectly hardy.

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet	\$.35	\$3.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.50	15.00

DeSoto, Forest Garden, Surprise, Wolf, Miner, Ocheda, Lombard, Cheney, Rollingstone.

Cherries

	Each	Doz.	100
4½ to 6 feet	\$.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
3½ to 5 feet .....	.35	3.50	20.00

Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morrello.

Currants

Two Years

Victoria, North Star, Prince Albert, L. B. Holland, London Market, Doz. \$1.00, 100 \$4 00, 1000 \$35.00

Wilder, Pomona, White Grape, Doz. \$1 00, 100 \$4.00, 1,000 \$40.00.

Perfection, each 20c, doz. \$2.25, 100 \$13 00.

Gooseberries

Downing and Transparent, Each 15c, Doz. \$1.25, 100 \$9.00.

Blackberries

Ancient Briton and Snyder, doz. 25c, 100 \$1.50, 1,000 \$12.00.

Raspberries

RED—King, doz. 25c, 100 \$1.00, 1,000 \$10.00.
Cuthbert, *Miller and Marlboro, doz. 25c, 100 \$1.00, 1,000 \$8.00.

BLACK—*Cumberland, Gregg, Nemaha, doz. 25c, 100 \$1.25, 1,000 \$10.00, *Older, Kansas, Conrath, Mohler, doz. 25c, 100 \$1.00, 1,000 \$9.00.

PURPLE—Columbian does not sprout. Doz. 35c, 100 \$2.00.

Grapes

*Concord, each 10c, doz. \$1.00, 100 \$4.00.
Campbells Early, each 25c doz. \$2.00. *Worden,
* Moores Early, Brighton, Niagara, Agawam, Dia-
mond, each 15c, doz \$1.00, 100 \$6.00.

Garden Roots

	Doz.	100	1000
ASPARAGUS — Conover and Columbian—1 year...	\$.20	\$.40	\$ 3.00
2 years .....	.25	.50	4.00
RHUBARB —(Pie Plant) Each 10c	.75	4.00	

Trees

FOREST TREES—

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$.25	\$ 2.00	\$15 00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00
Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple, Catalpa, Native Birch, Carolina Poplar and White Ash.			

**LAUREL LEAF WIL-
LOW**—Golden Willow 3 to
5 feet15 1.50

BIRCH—

Cut Leaved Weeping, fin-
est ornamental tree for
lawn or cemetery, 6 to
8 feet 1.00 10.00

EVERGREENS—	Each	Doz.	100
Norway Spruce, 2 feet...	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Norway Spruce, 12 to 18 inches .....	.15	1.50	10.00
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00
Am. Arborvitae, 2 to 3 ft...	.25	2.00	16.00
Am. Arborvitae, 18 to 24 inches .....	.15	1.25	10.00
Pines, 2 to 3 feet .....	.20	2.00	15.00

Other sizes of forest trees and evergreens priced on application.

Roses

	Each	Doz.	100
2-Year Bushes, 18 to 24 inches of wood	\$.35	\$3.50	\$20.00

HYBRID PERPETUALS—Gen. Jacqueminot, M. P. Wilder, Ulrich Brunner, Clio, John Hopper, Madam Plantier, Coq des Blanche, Anna de Diesbach, Magna Charta, Paul Neyron, Rosa Rugosa, White). MOSS ROSES, Luxembourg, Blanche Moreau.

CLIMBING ROSES—Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler, Queen of Prairie, Baltimore Belle, White Rambler, Yellow Rambler.

Shrubs

2 to 3 feet.

25c Each. \$2.50 per Doz., Except as Noted.

Spirea Van Houttii, Spirea Bumalda, Spirea Sorbifolia, Spirea Billardii, Golden Elder, Snowberry, Indian Currant, Barberries Common, Purple Leaf and Dwarf (Barberry Thunbergii), Laurel Leaf Willow, Golden Willow, Japan Quince, Weigelia Rosea, Weigelia Variegated, Weigelia Eva Rathke, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Syringa, Lilacs, Snowball, Honeysuckle (Bush).

We are offering for the first time the following new shrubs.

TAMARIX AFRICANA—Tall growing shrub with fine feathery foliage like that of the Juniper;

small pink flowers in April or May. Each 35c, doz. \$3.00.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS—"Hills of Snow." A new shrub but one that will give very satisfactory returns. Flowers of large size pure white, similar in shape to the Snowball but much larger. Blooms freely from June to August. Each 35c, doz. \$3.50

LIGUSTRUM (Privet) Amoor River North. A fine hedge plant. Curving branches with grayish-green leaves: retains its color well into the Winter. We have tested it for three years and so far it has shown no injury from the winter, and is remarkably resistant to drouth. Each 25c, doz. \$2.00

Climbing Vines

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Bitter Sweet, Japan Ivy, American Ivy, each 25c, doz. \$2.50.

Clematis

2-Year, 35c each. \$3.00 per dozen.

In planting the Clematis be careful to put them in quite deeply even to 4 or 6 inches below the surface. This will often prevent loss by the breaking off of the vine just where it leaves the root. Also be sure they are well firmed in to prevent drying out.

JACKMANII—Large, rich violet purple.

HENRII—Very large, single white.

MAD. E. ANDRE—Crimson red, large free bloomer.

PANICULATA—Very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Thrives anywhere. Blooms from summer 'till frost; flowers small, pure white. The most satisfactory of all the Clematis.

	Each	Doz.	100
PEONIES — Red, white and pink	\$.25	\$2.50	\$15.00
DAHLIAS — Red, white lavendar, variegated .....	.25		

Strawberries

To this department we give special attention and the plants we offer are equal to any grown, are carefully graded, and no small, inferior ones sent out; they are fresh dug from new beds that have never fruited, and are shipped to our customers while in fresh, vigorous condition. They are not held in the packing house till half their vitality is gone. We ship in baskets or light boxes, and all plants are neatly trimmed and tied in bunches of 25. They are carefully packed and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition when shipped by express; we do not recommend freight shipments for this class of stock.

Those varieties which are strong growers and make a heavy stand of plants are more reliable than those which only make a moderate growth. When we prove a variety to be inferior to the standards it is discarded, and while all varieties may not succeed the same as with us, we judge them by actual test in field culture growth with the object of marketing fruit at a profit

We will furnish plants at the thousand rate in assortment of varieties not less than 250 of a variety. At the hundred rate we will furnish assortment not less than 25 of a variety. Special prices quoted on lots of 20,000 or more.

Plant two by four feet on thoroughly prepared ground, cultivate often and when you have a solid matted row two feet wide, restrict the growth, (don't let a weed grow) mulch in fall with straw or some coarse material free from weed seed, remove a part of it the following spring and place between the rows as mulch.

Varieties marked "Imp." are imperfect in blossom and must be set with "Per." perfect flowering kinds.

Varieties marked * we especially recommend for general cultivation.

NOTICE—The prices below are for plants spring of 1912. To those needing plants the coming August or September we will quote prices after August 1st.

We have a fairly good stand of plants but as the demand is very great we advise ordering early if you wish to be sure of your plants. Many will be disappointed who delay ordering until planting time and then find the grower is sold out. Order now.

If you want the best plants, true to name, and properly handled, place your orders with us. We guarantee satisfaction and will be pleased to have you visit our nursery and inspect the stock.

Plants offered are of **OUR OWN GROWING**.

NOTICE—To parties wishing plants sent by mail add 15 cents per hundred to cover cost of postage and packing. We can ship any distance by mail and plants will arrive in fine condition.

Doz. 100 1000

AROMA — Per. Medium to large, roundish conical form, berry bright red and of good quality. Plant strong but not a free runner; moderately productive, season late\$.25 \$.60 \$ 5.00

***BEDERWOOD** — Per. Medium size, roundish regular form, moderately firm, very productive and of good quality. An early variety of strong vitality and profitable for near market25 .60 3.50

BRANDYWINE — Per. a large late dark red berry of good quality. A large plant carrying the bloom high, somewhat above the foliage, is easily affected by frost. One of the best late varieties25 .60 4.50

CLYDE—Per. Large to very large roundish regular form, bright scarlet, moderately firm, good quality, mid-season to late. A strong plant but not a free runner, yet producing large crops of fine fruit which hold to the end of season. Is one of the best all 'round varieties for home or market25 .60 5.00

GLEN MARY — Per. Very vigorous and productive, large size, irregular shape, very firm, late ships well. Does not always ripen evenly, plants are large but not free runners25 .60 4.50

HAVERLAND — Imp. Early, medium size, conical form, light color, inclined to be soft. Plant a good grower and for home market is all right..... .25 .60 3.50

HIGHLAND—Imp. Medium to large, bluntly conical. Bright scarlet, color extending through the berry. Plants large, strong and vigorous. Bloom imperfect and quite resistant to cold. Firm enough to ship, but not for excessively long distances. Very productive. A new variety from which we expect great results35 1 00 5.00

KLONDYKE—Per. Large to very large roundish conical regular form, very productive, late, deep red and of finest quality. A strong

grower and one of the best but will not class as a shipper .....	.25	.60	4.00
*LOVETT — Per. Medium to large, dark red, conical, very productive, a vigorous grower and one of the best. A good shipper. This is one of the old reliable sorts and seldom fails to produce a large crop			
	.25	.60	3.50
*MARIE—Imp. Medium to large, roundish irregular form, early, light colored and of good quality. Plant a vigorous grower and very productive; berries of even size holding well to end of season. A valuable variety			
	.25	.60	3.75
NORWOOD—Per. Large size, conic, regular shape; of first quality; berry bright red all the way through. Firm, a good shipper and holds its size well to the end of the season.			
	.50	2 00	
*PARSON'S BEAUTY — Per. Medium to large, roundish, conical form, dark red, firm and a good shipper, mid-season. A large, strong plant and a free runner; produces large crops of fine fruit, berry holding size well to the end of season			
	.25	.60	4.00
*SPLENDID—Per. Very productive, firm, medium to large, roundish regular form and of first quality; a vigorous grower but inclined to rust, yet is one of the good market varieties			
	.25	.60	3.50

***SAMPLE** — Imp. Medium to large, roundish conical, dark red, very firm, quality good, a strong vigorous grower and very productive, season late, and a first-class market berry. One of the best pistillates we have..... .25 .60 4.00

***SENATOR DUNLAP**— Per. Medium to large, conical, dark red, firm and of first quality, mid-season. A vigorous grower and usually makes too many plants for best results, unless growth is restricted. It is as productive as Warfield, berries are better colored and a third larger. One of the best market varieties and no list is complete without it25 .60 3.50

STEVENS LATE CHAMPION—Per. Large size long, slightly flattened, bright red, firm and of fair quality. The flowers and berries are well protected by the ample foliage. Will keep well after being picked25 .60 5 00

WARFIELD — Imp. Medium size, roundish conical, dark red, very firm and a good shipper. A leading market variety; perhaps more largely grown than any other. This and Senator Dunlap make a fine pair25 .60 3.50

We have a stock of the following and offer them at 35 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100. **Buster, Cardinal, Cooper, Enhance, Heritage, Ozark, Oswego, Saratoga.**

HUGHSON—Imp. A seedling originated in Wisconsin. Large to very large, regular shape, strong vigorous grower and a persistent plant maker. Of fine quality but too soft to ship. A fine table berry for home use or near market. \$1.00 per dozen by mail.

Fall Bearing Strawberries

We are testing several of the more promising new varieties and offer a few of them at \$2 00 per dozen. Varieties: Ideal, Manhattan, Amanda, Meteor, Iowa, Americus, Ohio Boy, Productive. We have discarded Pan American and Autumn as not being satisfactory varieties. We do not advise setting many of these fall bearing kinds until they have been more fully tested. We have had the above kinds only one year and we offer them to those who want fall bearing kind without recommendation.

Strawberry Boxes

We carry a line of Berry boxes and will quote prices on application.

PRIZE-WINNING

DAHLIAS

7 entries in Professional Class
and 7 First Premiums in same

Our customers quickly "get the habit" of taking
First Premiums.

Wonderful improvement has been made in
the Dahlia in recent years and we aim to have
the best. Write for descriptive list, it's free.

J. T. FITCHETT,

737 Milton Ave.

Janesville, Wis.

Special Offer

4 Apples, 4 to 6 ft., 1 Wealthy, 1 Whitney, 1 N. W. Greening, 1 Iowa Beauty . . .	\$1.00
2 Cherries, E. Richmond, 4 to 6 feet . . .	.70
2 Plums, DeSoto and Wolf, 4 to 6 feet . . .	.50
6 Currants, Victoria and Wilder . . .	.50
2 Gooseberries, Downing . . . . .	.30
12 Raspberries, 6 Miller, 6 Cumberland . . .	.25
6 Blackberries, A. Briton . . . . .	.25
2 Roses, Dorothy Perkins, Mad. Plantier . . .	.70
2 Shrubs, Spirea Van Houtii, Honeysuckle . . .	.50
100 Strawberries, 50 Dunlap, 50 Bederwood . . .	.60
Regular Value,	\$5.30

We will supply above list for \$3.00 cash with order.

Varieties named are the best and hardiest and are sure to please.

Enclose this page with P. O. Order, Express Order or Bank Draft and mail at once. Address

KELLOGG'S NURSERY
Janesville, Wis.

Write your name and address here:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Instructions as to Planting and Care of Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines

Compliments of KELLOGG'S NURSERY

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS

When stock is received, unpack, dip roots (except of Strawberries and Raspberries) in a thin mud and heel in, packing soil firmly around roots, till ready to plant. Dip the roots of Strawberries and Raspberries in water, but do not wet the buds, and plant immediately.

Care should be taken to protect the roots of all stock from the sun and wind, this is especially true of evergreens, their roots once dry are dead. In setting out trees use a wet blanket in which to carry them and with which to keep them covered. Shorten all roots by cutting off all broken and bruised ends, cutting from the under side outward. Remove all but two or three leaves from Strawberries. Trees and shrubs received in the fall for spring planting should be buried in the ground. Select a spot of well drained land, and dig trench and bury roots 18 inches and tops from 6 to 12 inches; wet them down thoroughly that no air spaces remain, and plant early in spring.

Preparation of Trees or Other Stock—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a VIGOROUS CUTTING BACK OF THE FORMER ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY in most cases. And therefore, prune off broken end of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off) cut back the tops to the extent of about one half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth well packed.

SOIL AND LOCATION

For the orchard, the high timber ridges with clay soil is best; avoid the high gravelly knolls for all kinds of fruit. If you have only low, black or sandy soil, select such as is well drained; northern or eastern side hills are best for most tree fruits, and if small fruits are planted on both slopes it will lengthen the season. The better the location the larger the list of varieties that can be grown; for the low ground and black or sandy soil plant the most hardy and fewer kinds. All small fruits will succeed on any good garden soil or corn land.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Too much care cannot be taken in preparing the ground for the orchard and fruit garden. Use land that has raised two hoed crops preceding. Plow deeply in fall and again in spring and keep well harrowed until planted, to retain moisture. Never use fresh sod land for small fruits. Richer land is needed at first for small fruits than for the orchard.

PLANTING

For the extreme north we advise deep planting or heavy mulching to avoid danger of root killing. For each row of trees plow a deep dead furrow up and down the hill and subsoil it deep for drainage; then backset as high a ridge as possible, and set the trees 12 to 18 inches deep on this ridge, leaving the dead furrow between the rows for surface drainage. Trees must not stand in water. Grapes, 8 to 12 inches in slanting position; small fruits (except strawberries) with crown or bud 2 to 3 inches below surface, in light soil slightly deeper than in clay, firm well and water if dry. Never plant when soil is sticky. Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree 3 to 6 inches lower than its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it may be attached.

PROTECTION AND CULTURE

Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and even temperature.

Protect the body of each tree as soon as planted with wire screens, veneer protectors, lath and wire, marsh hay, rye straw, corn stalks, paper (not black); anything to keep the sun off, the borers out, and protect from sun scald. Cultivate every week, to keep the moisture; till July for the orchard, and October for the garden. In November bank all trees six inches high with fresh dirt to keep off the mice. Frequently during the summer remove the mulch and stir the surface soil, replacing the mulch; if the fall is dry remove the mulch and give each tree two pails of water that the winter may not freeze the roots dry. Often it will pay to put barrels of water on a bearing tree to help mature the crop of fruit, and again in November, to put it in good shape for winter. Keep the orchard fenced from all stock except fowls and small pigs; cultivate the first three years and then seed to clover. When in bearing, give each tree a thorough dressing of unleached wood ashes or manure in proportion to the yield of fruit. Grapes, Roses and Ornamental Vines give protection of earth. Raspberries and Blackberries, if protected, will insure a crop, but it is not always necessary. The orchard may be used for growing small fruits and garden, care being taken not to crowd the trees.

PRUNING

Fruit trees should be pruned in shape before planting; leave no limbs that will ever form a crotch; have a central trunk and side branches on like your thumb, and six inches apart. The best time to prune, thereafter, is when you can rub the sprout off with your thumb; prune all the growing season if limbs no larger than your finger. If the orchard has been neglected, prune in March and June, painting the large cuts.

Currants and Gooseberries, after three years, take out the old wood that is not vigorous; remember the fruit grows on two year old spurs. Raspberries and Blackberries—Pinch the new

shoots when 18 to 30 inches high to make the bush more stocky, and to throw out laterals, which prune in spring back to 12 to 20 inches. Take out all the old fruiting canes as soon as fruit is gathered and burn, together with currant brush and blight on apple trees. Renew small fruits when plants have lost their vigor, and the life of a plantation will vary according to the care given. Grapes—Prune off about three fourths of all new wood every fall, leaving fruit canes two to four buds long from the main cane, and six to ten inches apart; train to stake or trellis and spread well so as to give sunshine.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apples	-	20 to 30 feet apart	Gooseberries	-	4 x 6 feet apart
Pears, Standard	-	16 to 20 feet apart	Currants	-	4 x 6 feet apart
Pears, Dwarf	-	12 to 16 feet apart	Raspberries, Red	-	2 x 5 feet apart
Cherries	-	16 to 20 feet apart	Raspberries, Black	-	3 x 6 feet apart
Plums	-	16 to 20 feet apart	Blackberries	-	3 x 6 feet apart
Grapes	-	8 feet apart	Asparagus	-	1 x 4 feet apart
Ornamental stock to suit location and arrangement	-		Strawberries	-	2 x 4 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way,	50	15 feet apart each way,	205	6 feet apart each way,	1,240
25 feet apart each way,	70	12 feet apart each way,	300	5 feet apart each way,	1,745
20 feet apart each way,	110	10 feet apart each way,	435	4 feet apart each way,	2,725
18 feet apart each way,	135	8 feet apart each way,	680	3 feet apart each way,	4,840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

SPRAYING

This has become a necessity with the fruit grower. Following are some of the standard formulas for insects and fungus pests. For leaf eating insects some one of the arsenical poisons should be used. Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead, etc.

For sucking insects and those with soft bodies use Kerosene Emulsion. For leaf blight, and other fungus diseases use Bordeaux Mixture.

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture—4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds fresh lime, water to make 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in a tub or half barrel of water, by suspending it in a coarse burlap just under the surface of the water (it will not dissolve readily if placed in the bottom of the water); and dilute to 25 gallons, slack the lime in a small quantity of water, adding more as needed to prevent burning; then dilute to 25 gallons and strain to remove sediments. Now pour the two solutions, lime water and copper sulphate solution in a barrel at the same time. It is important that practically equal amounts of the two solutions be poured together at the same time as the proper chemical combination will not take place unless this is done, and sediments will form in the mixture and clog the nozzle, producing poor results. Paris green may be added to this mixture at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound or arsenate of lead $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to 50 gallons of water and the spraying for fungus and insects accomplished with one application. Use the Bordeaux Mixture just before the buds open, just after the blossoms fall and two and four weeks later. Bordeaux Mixture properly made is of sky blue color.

Kerosene Emulsion—One pint of soft or one quarter pound of hard soap, (soft or whale oil soap best), two quarts of boiling water, add one pint of kerosene while water is hot, stir till a cream and add 5 gallons of water and spray for slugs, lice, green fly, and all insects that have soft bodies.

For the Currant and Gooseberry, spray soon after the leaves are out with Arsenate of Lead $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 50 gallons of water as for potato bugs. After the fruit is formed use White Hellebore. Spray grapes before and after bloom with Bordeaux Mixture, to prevent mildew and leaf blight.

TIME TO PLANT

Currants, Gooseberries, Pie Plant, Lilac, and hardy shrubs, Peonies and Herbeaceous plants best in early fall. Fruit trees in the north in Spring. Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Strawberries and half hardy Ornamental stock, in the spring. Asparagus, best in fall on rich land; open a furrow deep enough so the crown of the plants will be three inches below the surface; cover with the plow, so in the spring that they may be dragged to start early growth. Give a heavy coat of well rotted manure in the fall.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant in the spring 2x4 feet, set plants with spade, roots down the whole length, buds or crowns even with the surface of the ground; firm well. Row both ways, and this is very essential with all fruit crops, thereby saving a large amount of hand work, cross cultivate till July, then begin to lay runners, covering joints with earth. Cultivate and hoe as long as weeds grow. When the rows are 18 inches wide cut off the runners. As soon as the ground freezes cover about two inches with clean straw or marsh hay, only just so you cannot see the plants or ground; in spring rake a little of the covering off the rows into the paths. After fruiting, mow, rake the leaves off and burn them, cultivate the paths and cover with well rotted manure. Two crops are all that are usually profitable; plant every year and allow no fruit the year of planting.

Varieties which are strong growers and make a heavy stand of plants, are the most valuable, if your ground is well covered with plants, weeds and grass will not appear the second year to any great extent, therefore, do all your cultivating the first season.

We have been testing new varieties for years and seldom find any of the new ones that have any special value, and we do not advise planting such untried varieties except in a very limited way. If you use the old reliable sorts with proper care and cultivation, there will be few failures.

VARIETIES

No list can be given to suit all locations, Look about you and select those kinds that are a success on soil and location like your own. Don't buy of unknown agents; send direct to the nursery. We want you to succeed. Take the best of care of your trees and plants, and write us for further information if needed.

KELLOGG'S NURSERY,

Janesville, Wis.

