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Howard Lake & Victor Nurseries

W. H. EDDY, Prop.

HOWARD LAKE, (LATITUDE 45½ DEGREES) MINNESOTA

We Grow and Have For Sale a Complete Line of

HARDY TREES AND PLANTS

FOR THE NORTH AND WEST

REFERENCES: The Bank of Howard Lake; American State Bank of Howard Lake

Instructions: Read Carefully

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS:

We are thankful to our customers for your liberal patronage in selecting your wants from varieties of our hardy trees and plants that we are propagating and growing in our nurseries.

It is of the greatest importance that you select varieties suited to your wants adapted to your soil, and that will grow well in this Northern climate. We recommend only the varieties recommended by our State Horticultural Society and prove profitable and productive with us. We recognize that the average planter is a busy person and has but little time to devote to the study of varieties or the care necessary for the successful growth of them, and in the preparation of this instructive circular we have endeavored to make it a guide both in the selection of stock and its after treatment. Such descriptions and instructions are of the greatest value for successful tree and plant growing.

The following are the varieties recommended by our State Horticultural Society and are the hardiest and most profitable to grow in this Northern climate.

APPELES

Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hibernal, Patten’s Greening, Okabena.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Malinda, Ansel, Iowa Beauty, University, Lowland Raspberry, Jewell’s Winter, Milwaukee. Valuable in some locations: Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, Longfield Northwestern Greening, Tetočáky, Peerless.

Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patten’s Greening, Okabena, Ansel.

Recommended for top-working on hardy stocks: Wealthy, Malinda, N. W. Greening, Starman’s Winesap, Grimes’ Golden, Milwaukee, McIntosh Varieties for trial: Eastman, Evelyn, Windsor Chief, Gilbert.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS


PLUMS AND HYBRIDS

For general cultivation: De Soto, Forest Garden, Wolf (freestone), Wyant, Stoddard, Terry, Surprise. Most promising for trial: Compass Cherry, Hanuka, Opata, Sapa, Stella Waneta.

GRAPE

First degree of hardiness: Beta, Janesville, Hungarian.


RASPBERRIES

Red varieties: King, Miller, London, Minnetonka Irene ad, Sunbeam, St. Regis, Ohia, Minnesota No. 4. Black and purple varieties: Palmer, Gregg, Older, Columbian, Cumberland.

BLACKBERRIES

Ancient Briton, Snyder, Eldorado.

CURRANTS

White Grape, Victoria, Long Bunch Holland, Pomona, Red Cross, Perfection, London Market, Black Napier.

GOOSEBERRIES

Houghton, Downing, Champion, Pearl, Carrie.

STRAWBERRIES

NATIVE FRUITS
We have the following: Dwarf Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffalo Berry, High Bush Cranberry.

NOTE CAREFULLY
Shellbark Hickory, Black Walnut, Butternut.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Our terms are strictly cash.

ORDER EARLY
All orders are filled in rotation, hence we wait of placing them as early as possible, while the assort-
ment is unbroken.

DEAL IN
If the stock has been shipped and you do not receive it in due season, advise your agent to trace same and notify us and we will have it traced also.

CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED
Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thor-
goughly before placing in a damp cellar or elsewhere in the ground in some cool, moist place un-
til you are ready to set the plants. Keep the plants properly moist and do not receive them not over a foot long. Then place your trees in a barrel half full of water. Then hitch a small boat or a stone boat and haul your tree where they are to be planted. Dig a hole about six inches wide and as far down through the root than the roots are and about eight inches deeper. After the hole is in place and a barrel of top soil in the bottom of the hole; then take tree and place same in the hole which puts it about six inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After placing a little dirt around the roots, give it good water and all the strength and weight at the bottom of the hole, fill it solid; fill in more dirt and repeat the stamping until the tree is well; then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it dishing some toward the tree. Bushes, both fruit and ornamental, are to be root and top pruned the same way. This is very important in order to preserve a balance be-
 tween the root and shoot. Pruning directions for top pruning do not, however, apply to evergreens.

MIXING
In most of our soils in this section we would not advise plowing under the residue in the fall for planting. If the stock is planted in holes dug, but rather apply it: as a top dressing around the trees and bushes which can be done at the following fall, about November 1st, after planting, for winter protection.

HARD BULBS
Dillenian or Bleeding Heart, Peo-
noaceae. Lillies of the Valley, Hardy Phlox and Tulips may be set out as soon as received in the fall. After setting them in well worked soil, put a little manure (one or two inches) over them. If these are set in the spring, set them where you want them, give two good dressings during May, June, July, and August, and then dig them. Cannas and Dahlias, when re-
ceived in the fall, place in a little manure or even in the ground and mulch before spring planting. Tulips must be planted in the fall.

EVERGREENS
Evergreens can only be shipped and delivered in the spring. Why evergreens generally are not shipped in the fall is because the roots are exposed to the air. We find that the sap of ever-
greens root in places of exposure to the air. Keep them in the ground until spring planting, and the roots are exposed to wind or sun for only five minutes the sap forces its way to the surface of the plants and causes a crush of pithy nature. The sap of that pithy nature on the surface of the roots causes the stop-

mind the kind of land, situation and aspect. As this is a corner piece, and the land is nearly at the edge of the woods, and there is little danger of going astray in the management of any tree planted. Cotton, in our neighborhood, is not a crop of every one. A cover, or a layer of homestead or clover, or blue grass sod, even if a few inches be spaded up around each bush, some years will give young trees thrive with such treatment. Corn will be stunted and worthless if planted within one or two rods of large willows. If you are not in a recorded territory; the same is true with all fruit trees and evergreens. Corn is a failure in sandy land; so are nearly all fruit trees.

PLANTING IN SOIL
When necessary, to plant in sod, as a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of 3 or 4 feet, and after planting, keep the ground well culti-
vated or mulched near the trees.

PRUNING AND SETTING OF TREES
Take your fruit tree, forest or or-
namental tree (except evergreens) and trim off half of last year's growth from the top except the cen-
ter limb, and trim all roots from the inside out back to where they are all fresh, leaving them in such a way that they are not over a foot long. Then place your trees in a barrel half full of water. Then hitch a small boat or a stone boat and haul your tree where they are to be planted. Dig a hole about six inches wide and as far down through the root than the roots are and about eight inches deeper. After the hole is in place and a barrel of top soil in the bottom of the hole; then take tree and place same in the hole which puts it about six inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After placing a little dirt around the roots, give it good water and all the strength and weight at the bottom of the hole, fill it solid; fill in more dirt and repeat the stamping until the tree is well; then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it dishing some toward the tree. Bushes, both fruit and ornamental, are to be root and top pruned the same way. This is very important in order to preserve a balance be-
 tween the root and shoot. Pruning directions for top pruning do not, however, apply to evergreens.
page of the circulation of the sap in the roots of the evergreens. That is why so many are already dead when planted.

**ADVISE**

Take your evergreens and keep them well covered with moist straw or moss; lay them in a shed or some protection. When they are ready to plant, choose a piece of ground where there is drainage. Plow the land and get it in the same shape you would for a field of corn. Dig your holes about 18 inches square and deep. Fill the top soil in one place at the side of the hole and the bottom soil in the middle to form the bottom of the basin. When you have your holes dug take your evergreens and place them in a tub or barrel of clean water to cover the roots well. Place same on a stone boat, barge horse to your boat and haul it full of plants. Stop at the first hole and finish planting the first evergreen before going any further. Thickly pack the balance of the basin till the whole is filled. Fill the holes partly with top soil. Fill same sufficient to have evergreen two to four inches deeper set than it stood in the nursery. Large evergreens, say 3 to 4 feet, need to be set 4 inches deeper, and small trees, say 1 foot, need to be set about 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. The balance of the basin in the nursery is easily seen in the change in color of the bark near the roots. Evergreens best adapted for general planting are Scotch Pine, Ponderosa Pine, White Pine, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Jack Pine and Colorado Blue Spruce. The name Blue Spruce is the most picturesque of all evergreens and is as easily grown as a Boxelder. Plant Pines about 10 feet apart; Spruce and Balsam, 8 feet; and American Arbor Vitae for hedges, 1 to 2 feet apart.

**GRAPEs (OF EXTREME HARDINESS)**

Beta, Hungarian and Alpha Grapes. Every family is fond of grapes, and the above three varieties cmd well nearly in any farm garden or city lot. If you are crowded for space plant a few vines where a fence or next to some out buildings; they make a handsome appearance in the summer time and are not troublesome.

**STRAWBERRIES**

Strawberries are one of the most delicious fruits in their season and can be grown on any good soil. Soil 8 inches wide in a row and 4 feet apart between the rows. Strawberries are best planted in the fall as soon as the ground is cleaned. The spring planting is best as the fruit is the easiest to grow. Keep the ground around the plants clean at all times. Excise all suckers as they appear. Do not interplant with any other vegetables, as they thrive and are better in rich loamy soil. The straw is very desirable and should be put on the berries and strawberries as soon as they are picked. As soon as you have your beds made, put on a good manure or compost and keep the weeds down. You can get excellent results in your beds if you plan them carefully and keep them in good condition. The two most popular varieties for the eastern states are Everbearing and June. Everbearing is the best and June the best for the South. The best time to plant everbearing is in late May or early June.

The Everbearing variety is the best because the berries can be picked throughout the season. This requires a large amount of ground space, but it is well worth the effort. The June variety is best for the South because it can ripen before the hot weather starts. This variety requires less ground space than the Everbearing and is easier to care for. Both varieties require good soil, plenty of water, and regular feeding with a balanced fertilizer.

For Everbearing strawberries, plant the runners about 16 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart. After the plants have been established, prune the runners to about 4 feet, leaving the best 4 to 6 runners in each plant. The Everbearing variety should be planted in late May or early June. The June variety should be planted in early June or early July. The best time to plant strawberries is in the spring as soon as the ground is cleaned. The ground should be well drained, and the soil should be rich and loamy. The strawberries should be planted about 4 inches deep, and the plants should be spaced 18 inches apart in the row and 4 feet apart between the rows.

Strawberries require plenty of water, and the ground should be kept evenly moist throughout the season. The berries should be picked when they are about half grown, and the runners should be removed as soon as they appear. The Everbearing variety should be picked at least once a week, and the June variety should be picked twice a week. The berries should be picked immediately after the dew has dried, and the runners should be removed as soon as they appear. The Everbearing variety should be picked at least once a week, and the June variety should be picked twice a week. The berries should be picked immediately after the dew has dried, and the runners should be removed as soon as they appear. The Everbearing variety should be picked at least once a week.
their growth. Progressive variety, one of our best flowering shrubs, and bears pink or white flowers. Spiraea Van Hultii (or Bridal wreath), Spiraea Bilardi with pyramidal habit, and Spiraea Anthony Waterer with a mass of pink flowers. Spiraea Auten with golden leaves and pinkish with white flowers. Purple Lilac, White Lilac, Madam Lemoine Lilac (in grated white flowers), Syringa or Mock Orange, Yellow Peony Flowering current, Pink Flowering Almond, Snowberry, White Snowberry, Prunus Triloba and High Bush Cranberry.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW

The Russian Golden Willow is one of the thickest and most beautiful of all weeping trees. For an ornamental tree, they are simply grand and should have a prominent place in every garden.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

This willow is becoming more popular each year. Experience tells us that they will stand the cold severe winds of the North Dakota winters better than the Russian Golden Willow. They make a very handsome tree. With their glossy leaves they stand out against the background of the surrounding natural beauty. These trees can be grown successfully in thickets as a wind-break or as a screen. Where they are grown as standard trees, they make a very pretty sight. Their use as a hedge makes them remarkable.

NOWAY POPLAR (Sudden Sawlog)

This is just what the people are looking for, a tree that will make Bethod itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. Our forests are rapidly disappearing and must be replaced with something better. The Norway Poplar promises to be to the North what the Eucalyptus is to the South. It is by far the most rapid grower we have. A Minnesota farmer said: "This tree grows faster than any other I know of." The grain of wood is straight and it splits easily. These trees have 17 inches in diameter and 56 feet tall in fifteen years. While we do not have a long list of logs, the one we have show us that there are many different kinds of Norway Poplars growing among Norwegians of southern Minn. They are supposed to be the giant Asia Poplar from Siberia. Superficial observers sometimes call them the Carolina Poplar. They look like the Carolina Poplar during the fore part of the season's growth, but after September, it is hard to tell the differences in the stands. The leaves are larger and are shed earlier. After the year's difference is marked. More than any other tree they retain their size as they mount upward. When mature, they are shed, they make good fence posts. Plant trees 4 feet apart each way, and two years after you can cut them apart, alternates rows for fence posts, and in two or three years after you can cut them apart. They thrive in any soil. The rest of the standing trees will make a splendid forest.

PICKING

LAWN PLANTING

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Hollyhock, Pink Chrysanthemums, Pink and white flowers. Spiraea Van Hultii (or Bridal wreath), Spiraea Bilardi with pyramidal habit, and Spiraea Anthony Waterer with a mass of pink flowers. Spiraea Auten with golden leaves and pinkish with white flowers. Purple Lilac, White Lilac, Madam Lemoine Lilac (in grated white flowers), Syringa or Mock Orange, Yellow Peony Flowering current, Pink Flowering Almond, Snowberry, White Snowberry, Prunus Triloba and High Bush Cranberry.

HEDGES

We are pleased to inform our Northwestern customers of the beauty there are in the white flowered, Syringa or Mock Orange, Yellow Peony Flowering current, Pink Flowering Almond, Snowberry, White Snowberry, Prunus Triloba and High Bush Cranberry.

Our Roses are out-door, field grown roses on their own roots. They are strong two year old plants. They will bloom with proper care, the same season they are planted.

Following are a few named varieties of our Roses and habit of growth:

- In Brides'hair one has Red, Pink and White Moss roses, al.
- so the Hardy Rugosa Rose, General Haywood, Madam Plantier, American Beauty, Captain Hayward, Persian Yellow and M. P. White summer roses.

In Climbing Roses we have the Queen of the Prairie, Baltimore Beauty, Crimson Rambler, Seven Sisters, Dorothy Perkins.

In Baby Rambler Roses we have the Red, Pink, White and Crimson varieties.

HARDY FLOWERS

Plants abundant. Beauty is Wealth. Red, White and Pink Peonies; Bleeding Heart; Lily of the Valley; Rose Rugosa; Canna; Iris; Gladiolus; Tulip; Hardy Phlox; and also remember the Asparagus and Rhubarb.

If you are in the market for trees and plan a, that are not given in this Instructive Circular, kindly write us and mention the kinds of the representatives, and we will be pleased to give you the needed information on the various kinds of Hardy Trees and Plants, and with our several years of experience in the same. Two trees and plan are the prettiest of all, pleased to extend our experience to your Horticultural Friends.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT

Apples and Crabs, 18x24 feet apart 114
Cherry and Plum, 18x24 feet apart 114
Currents and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart 1815
Raspberries, Red Sucker kinds, 2x6 feet apart 2420
Raspberries and Purple kinds, 4x6 feet apart a part 1815
Blackberries, 6x6 feet apart 1815
Strawberries, 2x4 feet apart 5446
Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart 5446
Rhubarb, 3x3 feet apart 2420

The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. In rounding off we have included the number of square feet required by each plant. Thus to find how many grapes are needed to cover an acre we have placed 8 feet apart each way: 8 times 8 equals 64; 43,560 divided by 94 equals 631, the number for one acre.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION ACQUITING COMPANIES EACH SHIPMENT.