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OFFICE

STORAGE AND PACKING SHED IN THE REAR

Howard Lake & Victor Nurseries

W. H. EDDY, Prop.

HOWARD LAKE,

MINNESOTA

(LATITUDE 46 1/2 DEGREES)

We Grow and Have For Sale a Complete Line of

HARDY TREES AND PLANTS

FOR THE NORTH AND WEST

BREEDERS OF:

Jersey cattle of quality. Durac Jersey Hogs.

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 the 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 man 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 to the selection of stock and its after-treatment. Such descriptions 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 hardest and most profitable to grow in this northern climate.

APPLES

Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hibernal, Patton's Greening, Okobena, Okahena, and Peerless.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Malinda, Asim, Iowa Beauty, University, Lowland Raisin, Jubilee Wafer, Milwaukee, and Red-Wing.

Valuable in some locations: Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, Long-Beck, Northwestern Greening, Tenpisky, Peerless.

Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patton's Greening, Okobena, Asim.

Recommended for top-working on hardy stocks: Wealthy, Malinda, N. W. Greener, Malvern, Winsor, Groves' Golden, Milwaukee, and Vidal.


CHERRIES

Howard Lake Cherry, Zambra Cherry, Improved Rocky Mountain Cherry.

GRAPE

First degree of hardiness: Beta, Janisville, Hungarian.


RASPBERRIES

Valuable varieties: King, Miller, London, Minnesota Ironclad, Sunbeam, Northern, Regis, Oita, (Minnesota No. 4, Laturna).

Black and purple varieties: Palmine, Gregg, Oldster, Columbia, Cambrian Plum Farmer.

BLACKBERRIES

Ancient Detroit, Snyder, Eldorado.

CURRANTS


GODDESBERRIES

Houghton, Downing, Champion, Pearl, Carrie.

STRAWBERRIES

Perfect varieties: Bedderwood, Enhance, Splendent, Glen Mary, Sen-ator Dunlap, Minnesota No. 2, Min-nesaba.


NATIVE FRUITS

Valuable for trial: Drift Juncherberry, Red Cherry, Bufflo Berry, High Bush Cranberry.

NUT FRUITS

Shellbark Hickory, Black Walnut.
Preparatory and Setting of Trees

Take your fruit trees in a dormant state, or when the leaves have dropped. Choose a sunny spot, without a north wind. Dig a hole, about 15 inches square and 24 inches deep. Plant the tree, covering the roots with soil. Water. After planting, keep the soil moist and free from weeds. When the ground thaws, plant a little straw or sawdust around the base of the tree to protect the roots from the sun. When the ground is dry, water again. Planting in sod

After the root system is well established, transplant the tree to its permanent location. Prepare the soil by removing weeds and grass, then dig a hole large enough to accommodate the roots. Fill the hole with soil, making sure it is well settled. Water well after planting.

Manuring

Manure is necessary for the growth of trees. Apply compost or well-rotted manure around the base of the tree. Water well after applying. For winter protection, use straw or other insulation material around the trunk.
your evergreens and place them in a tub or barrel with sufficient water to cover their roots. Place some clean straw at the bottom of the tub or barrel and fill in the evergreens. Place some clean straw on the top of the evergreens and water well.

Pick your evergreens out of the tub or barrel and cut back the large roots of the inside out to where they are one inch thick. Fill in the largest long roots not over one foot long. Do not trim off any fibrous roots. Trim the root of the best branches, then dip the tree back into the water. Set your tree into the hole and immediately place some moist soil (not manure) over the roots. When you have the hole nearly filled with the best moist soil, then fill the heel and the strength and weight at the earth down till it is solid. Place the balance of the earth around the tree, having a little dishing toward the tree. Then proceed with the next tree. A few days later cultivate the soil and stir the same around the tree.


Plant Pines about 3.5 feet apart; Spruces about 5 feet; American Arbor Vitae for hedges, 1 to 2 feet apart.

**GRAPEs (Of Extreme Hardiness)**

Rota, Hungarian and Alphah grapes are hardy family is found in grapes, and the above three hardy varieties can be grown easily in any good soil. If you are crowded for space plant a few vines along a fence or in some small building; they make a handsome appearance in the summer time and are readily cultivated by the family.

**STRAWBERRIES**

The Strawberry is one of the most delicious fruits in their season and excellent grown on very good soil, with little sand in, with clay subsoil is the best for the strawberry. Remember the strawberry has very fine roots and must be kept moist until set out. The best land for the strawberry patch is a parade of ground in about the same condition for setting vegetables. In the planting of strawberry plants use the same care and handle the plant similar to plantings of other plants and your strawberry plants will grow. The cultivation and the training of runners toward the center of the row is necessary for the first season. About December remove all canes except straw to cover the whole bed about three inches. The next spring as soon as the plants are starting to grow in a fork and using a fork or straw to plant them in the same center of their rows. The best time to uncover the plants is just after a frost while they are still covered, placing it then between the rows and stepping on it as you take it from the bed. If you take it in its proper place. The straw between the rows sets as a good place for pickers to go while picking the berries. The second year plant the berries along the sixth or seventh row and the plants close to the ground. Stir the straw between the rows and make a wind day set fire to the patch, thereby making a clean burn over the whole strawberry bed. As soon as you have the bed burned over by cultivation or otherwise and get some well pulverized for new plants to take root. Next December plant again with clean straw. If your ground is well cared for you may grow three crops off from one bed. We advise our customers to set out a new bed every year as it is necessary to have young plants from new beds in order to grow large berries. Also watch your bed and don't allow the berries to get too thick. Each plant needs about 3 square feet of ground, and the berries will grow best in large fine berries. For distance and number of plants per acre see scale on this circular.

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY**

The Fall or Everbearing strawberries have come to be popular in the ornamental stage. They have proven a good success, wherever tried, and with good care.

For city residents, we recommend planting about 16 inches each way and grow the plants or the plants or the plants, or can them off. For floral districts, the method here given is generally adopted by the best. By methods here given, to plant about 18 inches apart in the row and 3 feet apart between the row, then allow the runners to take root in the row. With good care and thorough cultivation, you will get a mat of row of 18 inches wide by full of the season's planting.

In planting the everbearing strawberry, choose a level, rich piece of land, get the soil good and well worked then plant about the first of May, or to May 15, because balsam will help well, keep the blossoms picked off until about the middle of July and the 1st to 15th of August, you will be picking large, fine lucious strawberries. Should the full turn out some water, and encourage the size and quantity of fruit.

The Everbearing are a distinct kind in our list, those have better heavy until freezing weather checks their growth. Progressive variety, one of our best leading kinds, berries large, solid and very sweet, plant a strong one.

Supps: Very large and considered by some equal to the Progressive plant a very vigorous variety.

No. 197 originated by Mr. Haraldson at the state fruit breeding farm. Coming to the market next year will be the largest and most vigorous plants and berries grown of the Everbearing varieties.

**WIGE GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW**

It is the hardest and most beautiful of all weeping trees. For an ornamental effect it is pleasingly simple and grand and should have a place in every lawn.

**RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW**

The Russian Golden Willow in one of the thickest wind break trees grown. Trees are clean, pretty and stand through sprays and snow storms. They also make
ornamental trees, when trimmed in tree form. Farmers will make no mistake about laying out at least a few of these trees.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

This willow is becoming more popular every year. Experience with this willow stands the cold severe winds of the North Dakota winter and is the Rosette Willow. They make a very handsome tree. With their glossy leaves they are very pretty during the summer. These trees can be grown successfully in thickets as a wind-break or as single trees. When grown in a group, they make a very pretty shaped tree of good size.

NORWAY POPULAR (Sawdust Saver)

Observing the people that are looking for a tree that will get on a move and itself turn lumber in a very short time, we find that the forests are rapidly disappearing and must be replaced with some rapid growing trees. The Norway Popular promises to be to the North what the Eucalyptus is to the South, and is by far the most rapid grower we have. A Minnesota farmer says, "These trees grow faster than any ash I know of." The grain of wood is straight and it splits easily. Trees planted in rows are 17 inches in diameter and 55 feet tall. In fifteen years you will have a fine load of saw lumber. This is a much superior species than the Carolina Poplar. Their origin is a man knows. They got their name by being planted among Norwegians of southern Minn. They are superior to the white and the giant Asiatic Poplar from Siberia. Superficial observers sometimes call them the Carolina Poplar. This tree is not like the Carolina Poplar during the fore part of the season's growth, but after September, if aged 10 years old could separate them in the same field. The leaves are large and are held early in life; after four years the changes is marked. More than any other tree they retain their size as they move upward. Cut in August, peeled and dried, they make good fence posts. Plant them 10 feet apart each way and in two or three years cut out alternate rows for fence posts, and in 14 years you can cut out alternate rows the opposite way. Ten rows of the standing trees will make a splendid forest.

HARDY SHRUBS FOR LAND SCAPING

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Honeysuckle Tai, and in pink and white hues; Currants and Gooseberries in Red, Blue, and Black; Gooseberries, Ripe, and Gooseberry, Ripe in red, white, and pink; and a wide variety of flowers, these are often used in the landscape and are of great advantage to the farmer and grower. They are hardy and beautiful, and make a very pretty hedge for the shelter of the garden. Our nursery is full of the hardy plants of the season and will make a splendid hedge.

JUDGES

We are pleased to inform our Northwestern customers of the hearing of the different varieties of Hedges. The AMERICAN ARBOR Day, 1866, the poet, of the "overgrown hedge" and is perfectly hardy for Minnesota and the Dakotas. Spirea Aurea and Spirea Lutea, Currant, Pink Flowers; Almond, Snowball, Golden Elaeagnus, W. B. Snow, and Pomegranate Tri, and Hins Rush Cranberry.

ROSES

Our Roses are out-of-door, field grown roses on their own roots. They are two year old plants. They will bloom with the proper care, and if they are planted in rows, in planting roses, cut the top back to within four inches of the ground and leave it natural. Following are a few named varieties of our Roses and hardy of growth. In Bush Roses we have The Red, Pink and White Peonies, al- so the Red Raisa Rose, General Jacquemin, Paul Desprez, Madison Planter, American Beauty, Captain Haywood, Persian Yellow and M. P. Wilder. In Climbing Roses we have the Queen of the Prairie, Baltimore, and Our Rewards. In the Sucker 1815 Belle, Crimson Rambler, Seven Sis- ters. In later Ramblers we have the Red, Pink, and Crimson varieties.

HARDY FLOWERS

Plants abundant, Beauty in Weeping, Red, White and Pink Peonies; Bleeding Heart; Lily of the Valley; Rose Bunch; Canna; Lilac; Crape Myrtle; Phil, Hardy Philox, and also remember the Asparagus and Rhubarb.

If you are in the market for trees and plants, that are not given in this instructive Circular, kindly write us or mention the same to our Representatives, and we will be pleased to give you the needed information and see you get the same. As we are large growers of Hardy Trees and Plants, and with our several years of experience, we are pleased to extend our experience to our Horticultural Friends.

SPRAY CALENDAR

In order to get good clean fruits, with a good yield, we must spray our fruit trees.

Spray for Apple and Plum in Min- nesota: Use 1% of the Dry Armoni, and 4% of the Wet Wreath, and apply to the plant to the extent of 50 gallons of water. Mix the Armoni of lead and lime sulphur strongly with a hand sprayer, before putting it into your spray contain-

It is best time to spray right after the Apple and Plum blossoms show pink or are beginning to bud for the fruit spray.

Second spray: Just after the petals fall.

Third spray: About two weeks later.

Fourth spray, if necessary: When Apples and Pears are 14 grown or about July 1st.

Dry Armoni of Lead, at the rate of 1%. To 35 gallons of water, makes a very good spray for currant and gooseberry worms. Also used to good success on potato bugs.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Any prospective customers, wishing to improve their home grounds, we are pleased to serve you through our Landscape Department. Hardy Trees and Plants grown in our nursery. We handle only the finest of the best, to the best advantage of our customers money in planning their grounds. We furnish drawings and blue prints at reasonable cost.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT

Trees or Plants per acre

Apples and Oranges, 10x24 feet apart 114
Cherry and Plum, 12x28 feet apart 132
Currants and Gooseberries, 6x6 feet apart 1815
Raspberries, 3x6 feet apart –kinds, 3x6 feet apart 2420
Raspberries, Black and Purple kinds, 6x6 feet apart – 3121
Blackberries, 6x6 feet apart 2420
Strawberries, 2x4 feet apart 6454
Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart 6545
Rhubarb, 3x8 feet apart 6545

The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. Divide this amount by the number of square feet allowed by each plant. Thus to find how many grapes are required for an acre plot 6 feet by 4, the result is 6 times 3 equals 64; 45,560 divided by 64 equals 651, the number for one acre.