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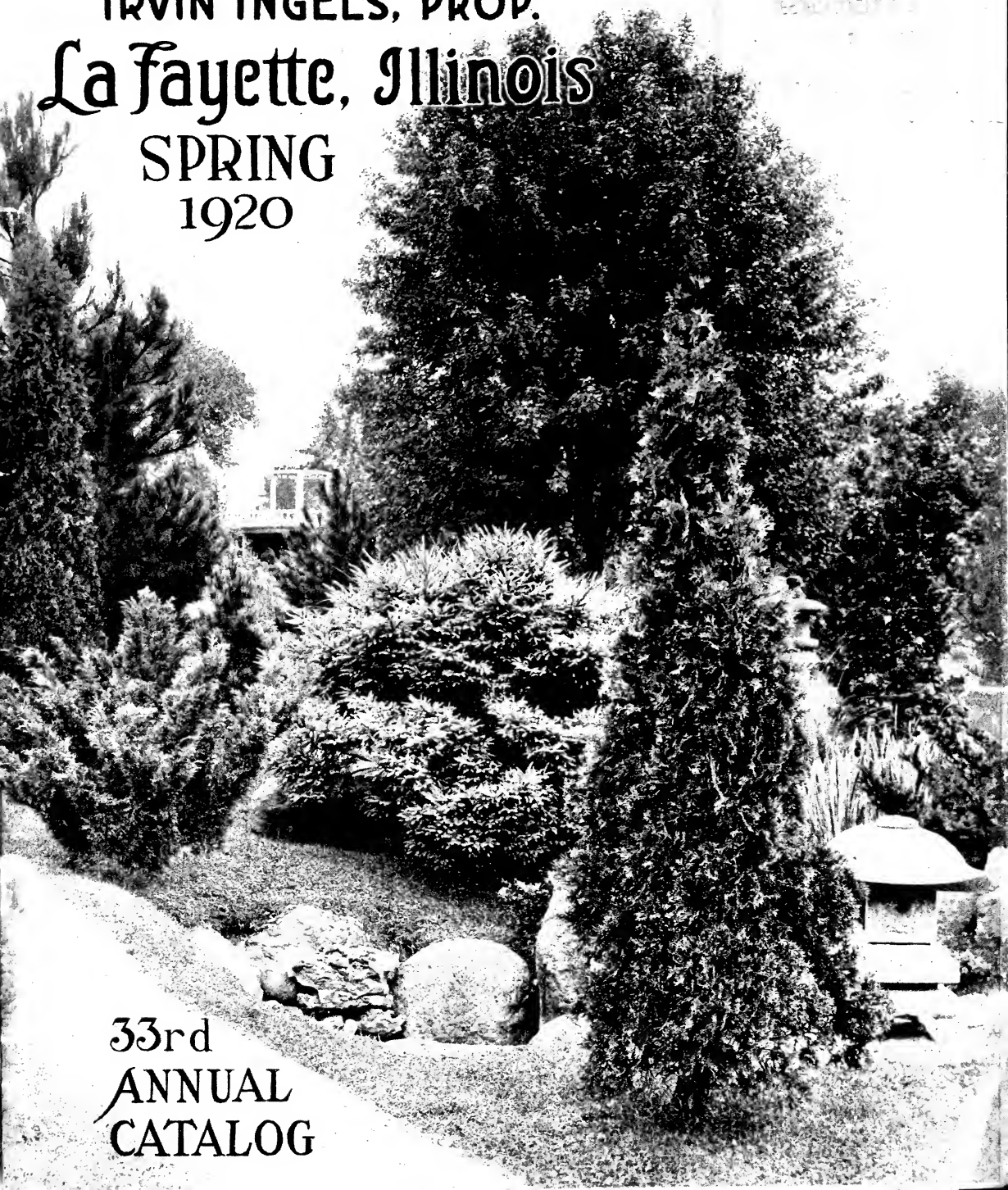
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The
HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, PROP.

La Fayette, Illinois

SPRING
1920



33rd
ANNUAL
CATALOG

Important to Purchasers

TERMS CASH—All orders must be accompanied by cash, money order, bank draft, or personal check, for full amount.

ORDERS LESS THAN \$1—Will not be accepted unless twenty-five cents be added for packing.

REPLACING—We do not replace stock that dies the first season at any reduction. Some firms offer to replace free, but if you will compare our prices with theirs, you will see that they can afford to do so.

COMPLAINTS—Must be made within five days after receipt of the goods; otherwise we cannot consider them.

ORDER EARLY—To those familiar with the rush at the packing season, it is obvious that orders should be received early. Please place your order as far in advance of the shipping season as you possibly can, stating when you would like stock sent.

PACKING—Will be done in the very best possible manner to insure safe arrival of stock for which there is no charge.

GUARANTY—The most important point in the value of a tree is its purity; it must fit the label. We give an unqualified guaranty that our trees are true to label.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guaranty of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

Home Nursery

Located on the "Rock Island" half way between Peoria and Rock Island, 10 miles southwest of Kewanee, 30 miles northeast of Galesburg, and 25 miles north of Elmwood.

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor.

LAFAYETTE, ILLINOIS.

Introductory

IN order to introduce ourselves and business to those receiving this, our **33rd Annual Catalog**, who have never done any business with us and to those who are unacquainted, will say that this is the **34th** year we have been growing trees and plants for the market, and we attribute the extensive patronage we enjoy to the fact that we deal direct with the Planter and furnish stock that is in good live condition and that in after years proves true to label.

Thirty-three years is quite a space of time and is the greater part of the average man's business career. And it is with no little pride that we present this our **33rd Annual Catalog** to our many customers and friends.

The experience we have had during the past thirty-three years in propagating the various fruits and plants suitable for growing in the great corn-belt of Illinois, and the knowledge gained thereby, is free to our customers, and the descriptions and cultural directions can be relied upon to be the very best for this particular region. Having given special attention for more than thirty years past to the growing of the various fruits for the market, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, small fruits and asparagus, and having more than thirty acres devoted to fruit growing alone, we are in position to advise as to the best kinds as well as the best mode of cultivation.

The business having started in a small way in 1887 has now grown to such proportions that we shipped to more than fifteen different states the past season, and have customers that have bought of us exclusively for more than twenty-five years. We have found that a satisfied customer is one of the best advertisements we can get and spare no pains to fully satisfy every customer.

We have frequent inquiries from parties wanting to act as our agent and take orders for us in their neighborhood. This would be all right and perfectly legitimate, but we have had to refuse these offers on the account of the low price at which our stock is listed. They would have to have from thirty-five to fifty per cent of their sales for their trouble and expense which would necessarily have to be added to our selling price. We are quite sure that most people would rather sit down with a catalog and make out their orders for trees and plants themselves than pay a "windy" agent twice the money for the same stock.

People are buying more and more through the mails now than ever and mail order houses are springing into existence most every day. The reason is very obvious; the average clerk can put up a dozen mail orders in less time than it would take to wait on a customer who did not buy anything. In putting up our orders we give each one the very best attention and pack with first class stock only, knowing that the success of our business depends entirely upon a satisfied customer.

There is perhaps no business that offers such inducements for fraud as the nursery business, and there is perhaps no other business that has any larger per cent of fraudulent operators. The average planter has no way of knowing the kinds of fruit or plants he is buying until years after, when, they come into bearing or bloom. He must depend entirely upon the party he buys from. Our respectable customers will appreciate buying from one with an established reputation for filling orders with stock that is absolutely true to label.

In doing a mail order business it is of the greatest importance to the success of the enterprise that every transaction should be made with absolute fidelity and complete satisfaction to the customer.

A mail order business can be built up in no other way but upon strict honesty and square dealing and by furnishing stock of the highest quality. It would be suicidal for any firm to attempt to defraud its customers through the mail. A dissatisfied customer will never order again, neither will his friends. Recognizing this fact, we have spared no pains to satisfy each customer by furnishing the very best of stock, packed in order to reach him in good lively condition. This Catalog is intended to take the place of a personal solicitor and will aid in making selection of varieties as well as giving hints on the proper cultivation, etc. Where the selection of varieties is left to us, we give the very best for the location and kinds of the greatest value.

War Prices—We have had to advance prices a little in some lines only, owing to very obvious reasons—increased cost of production, etc. But you will find that our prices are still less than half you pay traveling tree agents, and in buying of us you are assured of getting stock true to label and satisfactory in every way; if not, you know where to find us.

High Cost of Living—The price of fresh fruit has gone steadily up for the past number of years with a constantly increasing demand, and it will be some time before the price will be lower than now. To meet this condition one should plant plenty of the various kinds of fruits that can be so successfully grown in the corn belt. No farmer or land-owner need be without plenty of fresh fruit for himself and family the entire year from his own fruit garden or orchard. Plant now.

The large and increasing patronage we have enjoyed is evidence that our efforts to produce the very best quality of stock and of the most profitable kinds, has been appreciated.

Our variety list is the very best obtainable. We do not offer to the public new varieties of unknown merit, but such kinds as have proven to be hardy and desirable for the Central West. The descriptions of fruit as well as cultural directions given in this Catalog are made up from an experience of thirty years of growing fruit for the market. There is no other business that years of experience counts for so much. The information gained thereby is free to our customers.

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for ornamental stock for beautifying Homes, as well as Parks, Institutional Grounds, Cemeteries, etc., we have greatly increased our facilities for propagating and growing this class of nursery products. And we are in position to undertake the planting of large as well as small grounds with suitable trees, shrubs and plants, in the most approved and up-to-date manner.

My son, Sherman, is at the head of this department of the business, having completed a four-year course in Landscape Gardening at the U. of I. and is fully equipped in every way to take care of any planting, either large or small. Special attention is given to Large Estates, Public and Institutional Grounds, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Grounds, etc., etc.

Being a member of the A. E. F. and spending some time on the fighting front was permitted afterwards to visit some of the large Estates and Public Grounds and Gardens in Southern France as well as other parts of Europe, thereby adding to his knowledge of his profession. So that we feel justly able to take care of any Planting with our large and varied stock of Ornamentals.

We feel justly proud in calling attention to our son, Gaar, who is at the head of the Greenhouse Department. He having returned during the past year from overseas, being a member of the A. E. F., is making every effort to increase the plantings in this department. You will find a large and varied list of Perennials and hardy plants for out door planting as well as Bedding and flowering plants, in

splendid assortment. Over half the house is given over to growing Cut Flowers, and is able at all times to furnish the finest blooms for decorating, for weddings, for parties, for funerals and anywhere flowers are needed.

Every one is cordially invited to visit our grounds and inspect the stock at any time whether intending to purchase or not. Parties wishing to buy stock in large quantities should write for special low prices, as several lines of stuff we are growing for the wholesale trade and in large quantities both fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits and shrubs, some we have been growing by the hundred thousand.

The Parcel Post makes it possible to send small orders by mail cheaply and quickly, in most cases delivered at your door. It is surprising how many plants and shrubs as well as small trees can be sent in this manner. We are especially prepared to pack stock to go via mail and can send safely to all parts where Uncle Sam's mail goes. In packing we use damp moss and waxed paper which will keep stock in good lively condition for weeks. We guarantee stock to arrive in perfect condition where sent via Parcel Post.

No agents or salesmen are employed, the business being done directly from the office and not connected with any other firm or business.

We invite correspondence relative to any part of the business and are in position to give expert advice on any particular planting or cultural directions. Our inquiries are not handled automatically, but each is answered in a specific manner and the best possible advice is given on each particular subject.

We are located 150 miles west of Chicago, on the Rock Island and Peoria branch of the C. R. I. & P. railroad; thirty miles northeast of Galesburg near the main line of the "Q" and only fifteen miles from the main line of the Santa Fe. Thus we are able to ship over three of the largest railroad systems in the country without going through heavily congested junction points where freight is held up indefinitely.

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Prop.

LAFAYETTE - - - - ILLINOIS

Apples

For the temperate zone there is no fruit quite so important as the Apple. There are so many varieties that every taste can be satisfied, and the different kinds vary in time of ripening almost the entire year.

Every landowner should plant at least some apple trees; the blossoms alone would more than repay for the trouble, even the shade they might afford would be worth the effort. The landscape effect they give to a homestead is invaluable, no real homestead could be complete in appointment without its orchard; it's the one dear spot in the memory of every one reared on a farm that has its orchard. Still some people neglect such an important feature in laying out their home grounds. And with all these benefits you may have apples fresh from the tree at your pleasure with a flavor that cannot be had in ones from a distant market. Could there be greater inducements for planting an orchard?

Some are at a loss to know what kinds to plant. It is true that some kinds do better on certain soils and locations and one must study the orchards in the neighborhood in which he lives to find what kinds succeed best. But after all ones taste is the main consideration in making selection from our list, as every variety is well and favorably known in the corn belt and will do fairly well in any part of it.

In making selection for an orchard one must not choose too many Summer and Fall varieties as they do not last long in a fresh condition and are soon gone, altho the trees are usually good bearers. One should select mostly late Fall and Winter varieties. The reason for selecting a number of kinds is that some varieties are at their best in early winter and some mid-season, while others are not good eating until March or April. Every variety has a certain time of ripening whether it be Summer, Fall or Winter, and a selection should be made so as to have kinds that would give ripe fruit in succession during the entire year, beginning with the early maturing kinds and ending with the very late keepers.

Apples—Continued

Price of Apple Trees, 4 to 6 ft., each 75c; per 10, \$7; per 100, \$65.

Note—Owing to our limited stock of large size Apple Trees, some kinds we are able to supply in small grade only.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***EARLY HARVEST**—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.

Oldenburg—(Duchess)—Strreaked with red, good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.

Red June—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive, very best for eating.

***Yellow Transparent**—White, tender and juicy. Tree comes into bearing immediately.

FALL VARIETIES

***Maiden's Blush**—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red, flesh tender and white and of superior quality.

Snow—Also called **Famuse**. A deep crimson variety, with white flesh.

Wealthy—Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit large, striped with yellow and red, flesh white and tender, reddish stained and of excellent flavor.

WINTER

Ben Davis—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized for its large size and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh white.

Domine—Medium size, skin light yellow, striped with red, flesh white, tender and juicy, extra fine quality.

***DELICIOUS (STARK'S)**—Fine large red apple, deeply ribbed at the apex, extremely hardy and rapid grower, coming into bearing soon. Price \$1.00 each.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—A yellow apple of good size and of excellent

quality, flesh tender and rich, decided spicy flavor.

JONATHAN—Medium to large size, skin almost entirely covered with red, flesh white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid, quality excellent.

Roman Stem—A very productive variety, fruit medium sized, rich yellow with a faint bronze blush; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub-acid.

***Mammoth Black Twig**—One of the most profitable and valuable in the market; resembles **Winesap**, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.

Seeknothfarther—Medium to large in size; the skin is dull red, striped, flesh tender and rich and of delightful flavor.

***SALOME**—A strong growing variety, native of Illinois. Medium to large size, skin pale yellow, with red stripes, flesh yellow and tender, good flavor.

***WINESAP**—Well known variety and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin thick and very tough, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly, sub-acid, quality excellent.

CRAB APPLE

Price, first class, each, \$1.00.

The two varieties we have to offer are the very best kinds. The **Transcendent** is medium early while the **Hyslop** is late.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, productive and valuable; best for all purposes; on account of its beautiful color it commands the highest market price.

TRANSCENDENT—This is one of the best and largest of the **Siberian Crabs**, the fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary; immensely productive.



From a photograph taken in **Home Nursery** Grounds, showing Shrubs and Vines which we grow in large quantities.

Owing to our large and extensive Stock of Ornamental Shrubs and Vines we are able to undertake the beautifying of any Grounds either large or small, private or public.

Remember we visit Grounds and furnish Sketch and detailed Drawings for planting same in the most artistic and up-to-date manner. You will be surprised to know how little it costs to fix up your place. Our services are free to our Customers. Parties wanting their grounds beautified should write us for information. Address,

SHERMAN INGELS,
Landscape Architect.

Landscape Dept. **HOME NURSERY**,
LaFayette, Illinois.

Pears

The Pear is one of the most luscious of the tree fruits and by planting both early and late ripening varieties they may be had in fresh condition from July until mid-winter. When properly grown they are one of the most profitable fruits. The fruit should never be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe, as it then loses its flavor. Summer Pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before ripening and fall varieties two weeks or more. When laid away to ripen they will attain their finest flavor.

The Kieffer Pear is the only kind we have in large supply and has proven to be the most profitable for planting in the Corn Belt. It comes into bearing soon after planting and is a heavy cropper. Although a very late pear, when the fruit is properly ripened, it is equal to the best for culinary purposes as well as first class for eating out of hand.

✓ **Kieffer**—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. Season, November and December. **Price, 6 to 7 ft. trees each 75c.**

✓ **Bartlett**—Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored, great bearer; very popular. One of the principal summer varieties for market. Season, August and September. **Price, each \$1.**

✓ **Dwarf Duchess**—Very large greenish yellow, sometimes russeted. The flesh is white and juicy, buttery, melting and sweet. Ripens from October to November. This kind is one of the most successful grown as dwarfs. **Price, each 80c.**

Cherries

Pears

Peaches

Depending, during past years of getting our Fruit Stocks to work Cherry, Plum and Peach upon, from Europe, have been unable to get Stocks from there since the beginning of the War, hence this season finds us without any of the above Fruit Trees, except what we are able to buy at a high price. Could only obtain a few kinds in light supply. We offer them while they last at the following prices:

✓ **Cherries**—Early Richmond and Montmorency, each \$1.

✓ **Plums**—Native, Japan and European kinds, each 75 cents.

Peach—Assorted kinds, no clings, each 75 cents.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the early garden fruits and of the most easy culture. It may be found growing in a wild state most anywhere along the edge of a grove or thicket, or along the hedges and fences. Being a native it produces bountifully under cultivation. And the fruit finds a ready sale in the markets at nearly double the price of any other fresh berries.

It is necessary to renew a plantation every few years as the crowns become old and infested with anthracnose or raspberry scab causing the fruit to become small and insipid.

The Red Raspberries or those that sprout from the root should be planted closer in the row, and all suckers that come up between the rows should be cut out. This will give more strength and vigor to the growing canes. This class of raspberry requires no pruning further than taking out the dead canes. This has to be done with all raspberries as the canes only live two seasons, that is they grow up one year and bear and die the next. All raspberries like a rich soil and a top dressing every fall will be highly beneficial.

Blackcaps, Price each, 10c; per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.50.

Redcaps, Price each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00.

Reds that sprout from root, each 7c; per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

VARIETIES.

Plum Farmer—A large Blackcap of extra fine quality of fruit. Canes hardy and free from disease and a vigorous grower. The best of the Blackcaps.

Royal Purple—Cap variety with very large purple berries of the finest quality. Of recent introduction and proves to be extra hardy and productive. The most profitable kind we have tried. Season extends nearly a month.

Columbian—Redcap of large size. Canes strong and very productive. The fruit is dark red and of fine flavor.

Cuthbert—Large, bright scarlet, or Crimson, excellent quality; firm juicy and refreshing; hardy and productive. The very best of the kinds that sprout from the root.

Blackberries

Blackberries require about the same culture as Raspberries and follow them closely in time of ripening. The rows should be from 7 to 8 feet apart and the new shoots pinched off at the ends when they get about three feet high, which will give short and stocky bushes that will stand up well under a load of fruit. This, like the Raspberry, is a native fruit and readily responds to high culture. Have tested a good many different kinds and have found the **Snyder** to be the most valuable for the North.

Price, per 10 plants, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

Grapes

The fruit of the Grape has been very popular with the human race ever since our Great Grandfather Noah planted that memorable vineyard after the great flood, being one of the oldest mentioned fruits in Sacred History. It is the most wholesome of all the fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses.

By planting early and late kinds one may have the fruit in fresh condition from mid-summer to late fall, and many varieties will keep fresh until winter if laid away in a cool, dry place.

There is no fruit that will grow and take care of itself as will the grape if given a start. It will climb over any other tree or building that it can get hold of, and the higher it climbs the better flavor its fruit. And there is no fruit that will yield a richer harvest if given proper care and pruning.

Vines via Parcel Post—Grape-vines may be sent cheaply and quickly via parcel post, and where this mode of delivery is desired the exact amount of postage required will be given on inquiry. Ten cents will pay postage on ten vines in first or second zones.

The following list contains a variety of colors and flavors, and is the most valuable for planting in the Central West, where they will be found absolutely hardy. Farther north a light covering will suffice to insure an abundant crop.

The vines we have to offer are all two-year old, grown from cuttings taken from bearing vines, and are first class in every particular.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White)—The leader among the white Grapes; vines similar to the Concord, and is quite hardy. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Concord—The fine old market leader, with handsome clusters of large, luscious fruit. Entirely hardy and productive. Succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. Price each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.50.

Agawam—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, and of good quality; keeps well. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Niagara—(White)—A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are large; greenish white in color, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Pocklington—(White)—A pale green, turning when entirely ripe to a golden yellow. Sweet flavored, having a delightful aromatic odor. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Worden—(Black)—Another very desirable variety; berries and bunches large. The vines are hardy and productive. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

MOORE'S EARLY—Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valued on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens first of August; 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Gooseberries and Currants

Two of our valuable native fruits, and of the most easy culture. They will grow and do well in most any situation, and seem to do as well in a fence corner or along the hedge, as in a cultivated spot.

It is the first fruit from the garden in the spring, and may be had in fresh condition from the bushes till the frost of September or later.

Many people are prevented from growing either Gooseberries or Currants on account of the currant-worm that eats the foliage and prevents the fruit from maturing. These pests are the easiest controlled of any of the insects that feed on the foliage of plants and trees. The worms go into the chrysalis state in the ground under the bushes and the eggs are laid on the leaves near the base on the inside of the bush. The small worms commence to feed as soon as the leaves are developed. During their early existence they are not noticed, but in a few days of warm weather they spread all over the bush and then seem to eat up every leaf in a day. The remedy is to sprinkle the bushes with water to which a little paris-green has been added—just enough to give it a sea-green color—as soon as the leaves are fully grown, and repeat the dose in a week or ten days, to make sure of the worms.

The stock we have to offer is two years old and of bearing age.

Gooseberries, 2 Yr.

✓ **Downing**—Native variety; fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, juicy and fine flavored; skin smooth. Bush very productive. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

✓ **Houghton**—An American variety; clear red when fully ripe; very prolific and profitable. 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

Currants, 2 Yr.

✓ **Long Bunch Holland**—Bunch long, well filled; berries medium to small, and bright red; quality good; bush unusually vigorous and holds foliage well; popular in many parts of the West. 20c each; \$2.00 per 10.

✓ **Black Champion**—Very productive; large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. 25c each.

✓ **White Grape**—Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive. Clusters long; berries large to very large, averaging large; of very attractive color, mild flavor, and good quality. A good table variety. 20c each.

✓ **Ruby Castle**—A very promising new currant, highly recommended by our state experiment station. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Garden Roots

Asparagus—The earliest vegetable from the garden and of the easiest culture. A planting once established will grow and produce abundantly for an indefinite period with the least attention. Price for strong roots, each 5c; per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

Rhubarb—One of the earliest sauces from the garden, and on account of its coming before anything else in the spring is eagerly sought. Strong roots of extra early kind, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Strawberries

The Strawberry is the most universally used fruit in its season of all the fresh fruits on the market. And its season may be said to extend from Florida and Texas to Minnesota and Washington, being on the market from February until late in July, and during May and June the larger cities consume them by the train loads daily.

In our latitude it is the first fruit to ripen in the spring and there is no fruit that yields a greater profit per acre or quicker returns.

A plantation made in the spring will come into full bearing the following season. There is no fruit that has so wide a range of adaptability. It is grown with profit equally well in the North, East, South or West, and will grow with success in any proper fertilized soil or climate.

Our Soil is especially suited to the development of Strawberry plants and our plants are much larger than are usually sent out. Our stock is cultivated entirely for the production of plants which are kept pure, carefully graded, handled and packed.

A great many of my customers leave the selection of kinds to me and I give them the very best early, medium and late kind, which will give a succession of ripe fruit during a period of from four to six weeks.

Plants are tied in bunches of 25, **Price per bunch, 60c; per 100 plants, \$2.00.**

Dunlap—We have only this variety to offer this season. Have found that it is more profitable for this section than any other kind we are able to get, being early and also long season, and of extra rich quality. Is bisexual and does not require any other kind to fertilize the bloom.

Everbearing—We offer the best of the everbearing kinds, they will bear the first season after planting, in fact begin to bear as soon as they commence to grow. They bear as full as the June varieties but the fruit ripens slowly and one is not able to gather as much fruit at one time as from the June kinds from the same amount of ground. They do not succeed well during the hottest part of the summer but with early fall rains, will produce abundantly in September and early October.

Owing to the great demand for the Everbearing and the difficulty in getting plants to set, the price is necessarily high.

Price, for 25 plants, \$1.00; per 100 plants, \$3.50.

Greenhouse Department

To those who have never bought anything in this department we solicit a trial order, that we may convince you of the superiority of our stock. Our facilities for growing all kinds of cut flowers and plants are unsurpassed.

As this catalog is being issued, the proprietor is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, but will no doubt be back in time to put some "pep" into the business during the spring planting.

Under the present management you can be assured of a large and varied stock to select from of the very best quality. Cut flowers for funerals given prompt attention.

Cut Flowers for Weddings and Parties

	Price per doz.
Carnations —Assorted colors, extra fine, prepaid mail.....	\$1.50
Sweet Peas —Pink and light pink; prepaid mail, (per 100, \$4).....	.50
Calla Lillies —Extra large, 2 to 4-ft. stems (each, 50c).....	5.00

Cut Flowers for Funerals

All sprays made up with green—	Price
One dozen Carnations (each additional doz. \$1.50).....	\$2.00
Dozen each, Carnation and Sweet Peas , (add. doz. \$2.00).....	2.50
8 Calla Lillies , extra large, (dozen same, \$5).....	4.00

Emblem, Wreaths, Floral Designs, etc., according to size, from **\$5 up**.

Note—Cut flowers ordered for Easter, Mothers' Day, or Decoration Day, one-third additional will be charged to the above prices.

Note—If ribbon bow is wanted for Sprays, add **50 cents** for Chiffon or **\$1** for Satin. Cards furnished free.

Special Notice—Telephone or telegraph orders will be sent C. O. D., unless the parties have an established credit with our bookkeeping department.

Bedding Plants

	Size pots	Each	Dozen
Snap Dragon —Assorted colors	2-inch	10c	\$.60
Calendula , (Pot Marigold)	4-inch	20c	2.00
Geraniums —Assorted colors	3-inch	15c	1.50
Geraniums —Assorted colors	4-inch	25c	2.50
Salvias —Early dwarf, (Scarlet Sage)	2-inch	10c	.75
Verbenas —Mixed colors	2-inch	10c	.60
Pansies —Giant flowering mixed	2-inch	5c	.50
Centaurea , (Dusty Miller)	3-inch	15c	1.50
Asters —Mixed colors	2-inch	10c	.60
Alternanthera , (Joseph's Coat), red and yellow	2-inch	10c	.60
Heliotrope —Dark blue	3-inch	20c	2.00
Lobelia —Two kinds, dwarf and trailing.....	2-inch	10c	.60
Ageratum —Blue, fine for edging	2-inch	10c	.60
Petunias —Mixed colors	3-inch	15c	1.50
Lantana —Always in bloom	3-inch	15c	1.50
Vincas , variegated (vine)	3-inch	15c	1.50
Vincas —Variegated	4-inch	25c	2.50
Coleus —Assorted colors	2-inch	10c	1.00
Sweet Alyssum	2-inch	5c	.50
English Ivy	3-inch	15c	1.50

Vegetable Plants

The growing of Vegetable Plants is an important branch of the business and we spare no pains to have the very best stock and of the most valuable kinds. Order your plants early and have them mailed to you at planting time.

	Per Doz.
Tomato—Very best kinds, (per 100, \$1.50), according to variety.....	15c to 25c
Tomato—Grown in 3-inch pots; strong and stocky, each 7 cents.....	75c
Cabbage—Early and late kinds	100, \$1.00
Cauliflower	20c
Peppers—Sweet and Cayenne	20c
Egg Plant—Improved Large Purple	60c
Celery—Transplanted Plants	Per 100, \$1.00 20c

Hardy Perennials

The following well known Hardy Perennials represent the very best bloomers of this popular class of out-door plants and when planted together will furnish a wealth of bloom from early Spring until late Fall. Unexcelled for Beds, Borders or in front of Shrubberies. When once established, will continue from year to year, with little or no attention. Our plants are all strong and well-rooted, and will bloom this season.

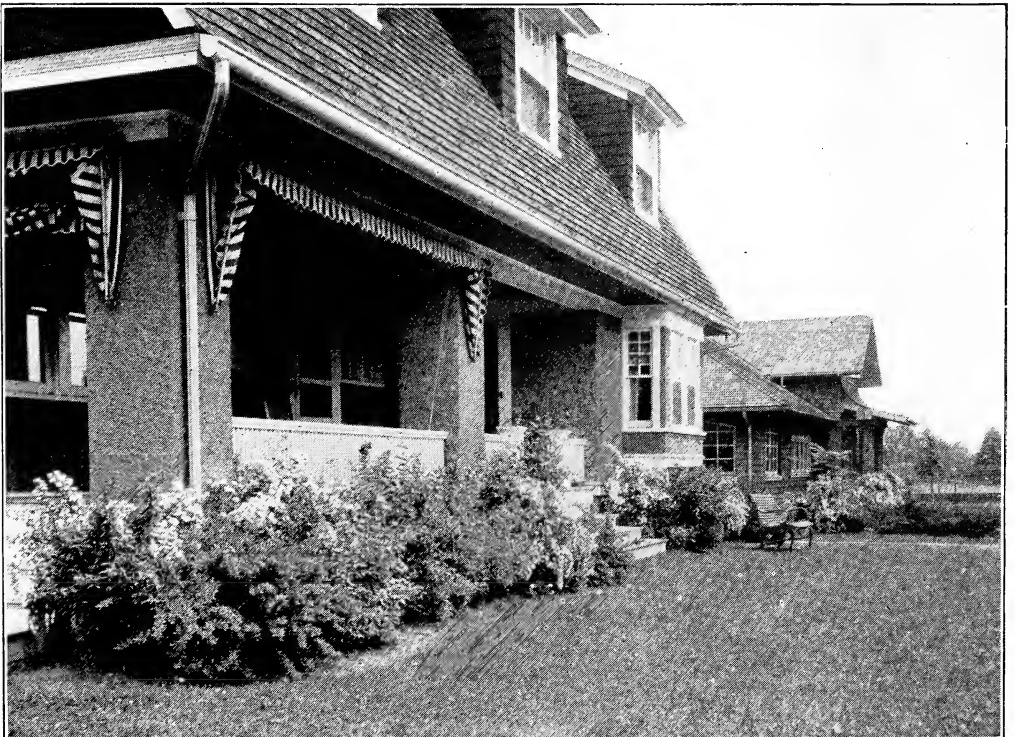
	Each
Canterbury Bells—Assorted colors, 2 kinds	25c
Shasty Daisy, strong Clumps	35c
Rocky Mountain Columbine	35c
Coreopsis Lanceolata—Strong Clumps	35c
Gaillardia	25c
Dianthus Pink (Sweet William)	25c
Dianthus Pink, plumarius	35c
Anchusa Italica—Dropmore variety	35c
Oriental Poppy	50c
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)	25c
Hollyhocks, in variety	25c
Delphinium, belladonna, light blue	35c
Delphinium, formosa, dark blue	35c
Digitalis, purple (Fox Glove)	25c

Miscellaneous Plants

	Size Pots	Each
Boston Fern—Specimen plants	5-inch	\$1.00
Asparagus Fern, plumosa	4-inch	.50
Asparagus Sprengeri	4-inch	.50
Pelargoniums, best varieties, (3-inch, 50c)	2-inch	.25
Carnations and Chrysanthemums (Hardy)	3-inch	.35
Carnations and Chrysanthemums (tender)	2-inch	.15
Parlor Ivy—Fine for Vases or boxes	2-inch	.15
Dracanna Indivisa	4-inch	.25
Moon Vine	3-inch	.20
Cuphea—Cigar plant, always in bloom	3-inch	.15
Gladioli—Named colors, red, white and pink.....	.75 cents per doz.	
Cannas—Best bedding sorts, in pots, each 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.		
Window Boxes—Large stock of plants and vines on hand suitable for this work.		
Bring your boxes and we will fill them.		
Hanging Baskets—\$1.50 and up.		

Important—All orders from this department should be made out separate from other departments of the catalog.

Illustrations show homes that have planted a few Shrubs and Vines along the foundations, which will give some idea as to what may be done to beautify your home.





There is nothing that adds as much beauty or gives such a degree of refinement to a home, for as little out-lay of work and money as a proper planting of Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers. These plantings grow and live from year to year and require little if any attention.

A judicious planting of Shrubs and Vines about the home not only indicates refinement, but adds selling value as well. It is time and money well spent. Write today and tell us about your place. Address,

SHERMAN INGELS,
Landscape Architect.

Landscape Dept. HOME NURSERY,
LaFayette, Illinois.

Ornamental Department

The demand for ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants has greatly increased the past few years, and to meet this demand we have greatly enlarged our plantings in this department and enlarged our facilities for propagating this class of stock, which consists of such kinds as are hardy and desirable and represent a great variety of colors both in blossom and foliage, as well as in habit of growth. We are able to supply these in large quantities.

It is surprising what a difference is made in the appearance and comfort of the home grounds by a judicious planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers, especially when the arrangement and plans have been studied out by a competent artist or architect.

We all know what a difference a little cleaning up and good clothes makes in the looks and comfort of mankind. Cleaning up the home grounds and planting a few shade-trees and some clumps of shrubs here and there that will give fragrance and bloom, some that will give bright-colored foliage in the Autumn; and planting borders or hardy perennials that will furnish a wealth of bloom the entire season; and laying out beds of roses and flowering plants; puts your grounds on "dress parade," and is a continual source of comfort and pleasure to yourself as well as a delight to your neighbors and friends or any one who might happen to view them.

Any home ground planted judiciously has the same elevating influence upon its occupants that cleanliness and good clothes does for the person.

In the development of the Central West the first and most important thing to the home-builder was to get the home, and little attention was paid to the beautifying of the home grounds. Now the land is practically all developed into farms, with convenient and substantial buildings, and the owners are beginning to think about beautifying their homes by the planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and plants. There is nothing about a homestead in the country or residence in city or village that reflects the culture and refinement of the owner as do well-kept and judiciously planted grounds. The planting also adds selling value as well as beauty and comfort.

Where large or small estates are to be beautified, or grounds laid out such as parks, playgrounds, institutional and club grounds, cemeteries, etc., we send a landscape architect to survey same and furnish complete plans and specifications for the proper planting, location of walks, drives, etc., which services are free to our customers.

To parties wanting plans furnished for small residence grounds we make a request of a nominal fee of \$5 to protect us from those who have no intention of using the plans. This amount will be credited on their first order for trees or shrubs amounting to \$10 or more.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Soft Maple—Well known fast-growing tree, have these in large size only, 18 to 20 feet high, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. **Price, each at the Nursery, \$3.** Where trees are to be packed or delivered, extra charge of cost only, will be added. These are all specimen trees.

Hard or Sugar Maple. These are dug from the woods and can furnish all sizes up to 20 feet high or over. **Price, according to selection, from \$1 to \$5.**

Norway Maple—Very similar to the Hard Maple, with a more dense and round top and of very symmetrical growth. **Price, 9 to 10 ft., each \$2.; 10 to 12 ft., each \$3.**

Schwedleri Maple—Red-leaved Maple; ornamental variety of the Norway Maple, with dark red leaves early in the season, becoming dark bronze later. **Price, 10 to 12 feet, each \$3.**

Horse Chestnut—Makes a splendid round top tree with dense foliage and is fine for streets and lawns. **Price each, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.**

Chinese Poplar—Fast growing tree from Central China, recently introduced into this country by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and highly recommended for ornamental planting. Of very upright growth similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar, absolutely free from insect pests. **Price, 12 to 14 ft., each \$1.50.**

American White Elm—Very rapid growing; makes large and spreading top. Becomes a very large and stately tree. **Price, 10 to 12 ft., each \$1.50. Large specimens, 18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 inch stems, \$10.** Packing or delivering charged extra at cost.

Wheatleyi Elm—Variety of English Elm of very dense upright growth, with habit similar to the Lombardy Poplar, 10 to 12 ft., each \$3.50.

Weeping Trees

The Weeping Trees lend grace and beauty to ornamental grounds and may be planted single in open situation where they will fully develop. The following list contains the most hardy and desirable of this class of trees.

Betula Alba Laciniatta—(Cut Leaved Weeping Birch)—Moderately rapid growing, drooping branches and white bark, fine for lawns or cemeteries. 6 to 7 ft., each, \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00.

Ulmus Scabra Pendula (Camperdown or Weeping Elm)—Grafted, 7 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

Morus Alba Pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry)—Two-year head, each \$3.00.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Nature is Always Bounteous in her gifts to man and has been unstinted in giving us a great wealth of shrubs with their perfume and flowers, with their varied colored foliage and bright fruit. No one with home grounds, either large or small should be without the enjoyment of these wonderful gifts. Who can measure the uplifting influence they have upon those that are enraptured by their beauty and fragrance.

They require but little care when once established and grow in size and beauty each year. They are very effective for screens, borders and for grouping on the lawn. There may be had a succession of bloom the entire season by planting the various kinds and many will hang with highly colored fruit during the fall and winter.

There is scarcely a home in country, suburb, or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious planting of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose there is no class of plants that lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. In this part of the West their importance has only begun to be appreciated.

To meet this demand we have added a number of desirable hardy flowering and ornamental-leaved varieties to our list of shrubs.

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—Graceful low dense habit; foliage bright green turning in fall to orange scarlet and crimson. **Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.**

Calycanthus Florida (Strawberry Shrub)—Wood spicy; flowers chocolate color. **Each, 50c.**

Cornus Siberica (Red Dogwood)—Branches bright red in winter. **Each, 40c.**

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—Sometimes called burning bush. **Each, 50c.**

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—Produces large double white flowers in June. The best of the Deutzias; very vigorous growth; profuse bloomer. **Each, 60c.**

Deutzia Gracillis — Slender-branched variety dwarf habit and very early flowering. Flowers pure white. **Each, 60c.**

Diervilla Florida (Weigelia Rosea)—Large upright bush; great bloomer. **Each, 50c.**

Diervilla Florida Hybrida (Hybrid Weigelia)—Eva Rathke; dark red bloom very showy. **Each, 75c.**

Forsythia Intermedia (Golden Bell)—Blooms very early. **Each, 40c.**

Forsythia Suspensa—Drooping variety; fine for borders. **Each, 50c.**

Hibiscus Syracus (Hardy Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon)—Blooms in great profusion in late summer. **Each, 75c.**

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)—Loaded with dazzling white flowers for a large part of the summer. **Each, 60c.**

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (Hardy Hydrangea)—Blooms in August and blossoms hang on until fall. **Each, 75c.**

Privet, Amur River—Resembles California in habits of growth but is hardier and should be planted in sections where the California is liable to winter-kill. **Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.**

Common Buckthorn (R. Catharticus)—A fine robust hardy shrub of European origin; dark-green foliage white flowers and small black fruit. A very popular hedge plant. **Each, 40c.**

Lonicera Tartarica (Tartarian Honey-suckle)—An old-fashioned shrub native of Europe; flowers white or pink borne in great profusion in late spring; fruit red or orange color persisting until fall. Foliage bright green. **Price, 40c.**

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

Lonicera Morrowi (Japanese Honey-suckle)—The best of the bush honeysuckles; flowers in early spring. **Each, 50c.**

Philadelphus Grandiflora (Mock Orange or Syringia)—White waxy flowers bloom in June. **Each, 50c.**

Prunus Japonica (Double Flowering Almond)—Flowers pink early. **Each, 60c.**

Rhus Copallina (Upland Sumac)—Fine for borders or foundation. **Each, 40c.**

Rhus Glabra (Smooth Sumac)—Tall growing; suitable for high borders. **Each, 40c.**

Rhus Glabra Hirta Laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac)—Finely cut leaved. **Each, 75c.**

Rhus Cotinus (Purple Fringe)—Mist-like bloom; large shrub. **Each, 60c.**

Ribes Aureum (Flowering Currant)—Very fragrant and early blooming. **Each, 40c.**

Robinia Hispida (Rose Acacia)—Flowering Locust; great bloomer. **Each, 75c.**

Rosa Rugosa (Japanese Wrinkled Rose)—Blooms vary from purple to white; very hardy shrub. **Each, 50c.**

Rosa Setigera (Illinois Prairie Rose)—Bloom bright pink about two weeks later than other climbing roses. **Each, 75c.**

Rhodotypos Kerrioides (White Kerria)—A handsome and distinct shrub usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green. Flowers pure white an inch or more across appearing in late spring. **Price, 60c.**

Sambucus Aurea (Golden Elder)—Leaves a bright yellow; fine for color effect. **Each, 40c.**

Spirea Thunbergi (Snow Garland)—Fine for foundation planting. **Each, 50c.**

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)—A most graceful shrub. **Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.**

Spirea Billardi—Hardy upright shrub growing 4 to 5 ft. tall. Flowers bright pink produced in long dense panicles in summer. Very showy and attractive. **Price, 40c each.**

Spirea Salicifolia (Willow-Leaved Spirea)—Rather slim upright growing shrub with willow like leaves; flowers in large terminal pinkish white panicles during mid-summer. **Price, each 40c.**

Symphoricarpus Racemosus (Snow Berry)—Graceful shrub bearing coral-like fruit which hangs on until winter. **Each, 50c.**

Symphoricarpus Vulgare (Indian Berry)—Red coral berry; graceful shrub that will grow either in open or shady place. **Each, 40c.**

Syringia Persica (Persian Lilac)—Old-fashioned well-known shrub. **Each, 50c.**

Tamarix Africana—Light feathery foliage; fine for contrast. **Each, 60c.**

Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree)—A large shrub; native of Europe; leaves heartshaped wrinkled dark green above downy beneath. Flowers white in dense flat-topped clusters; berries bright red changing to black. **Price, 60c each.**

Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow Wood)—A bushy shrub with upright branches; leaves bright green; flower creamy white in profuse flat-top clusters in early summer; berries blue-black. **Price, 60c each.**

Viburnum Sterilis (Common Snowball)—Large growing shrub. **Each, 40c.**



From a photograph of part of a block of Arbor Vitae or White Cedar in Home Nursery Grounds. One of the rapid growing Evergreens suitable for windbreaks and shelter-belts, as well as for Ornamental hedging. Can be sheared in any desired form.

On pages 24 and 25 of this Catalog will be found a list of Evergreens we are growing and have to offer, and as may be noted we have them in all sizes up to 16 feet in height.

We also have **Christmas Trees** in all sizes up to 20 feet in height. Write for prices stating size wanted.

The need of a shelter of Evergreens for Feed-yards and Home Grounds on the bleak Illinois prairie is being appreciated more and more and Farm Owners are waking up to the great benefits derived from a well arranged planting of Evergreens about the place which not only protects from high, cold winds but add beauty to the Farmstead as well.

They do not require much room and the initial cost is very little. When desired we give detailed instructions for planting and care as well as advice as to proper location to give best results as a windbreak.

Interested parties are urged to call or write for information. Address,

HOME NURSERY,
LaFayette, Illinois.

Plant This Fall Sure

Leading Authorities Advise It

Trees planted this Fall will usually bear a year sooner than those planted next spring.

Fall planting of trees is advised throughout the Central sections and the South, and for hardy trees in colder latitudes.

As a rule, the ground is in better condition for planting in the Fall than in the spring. Nine-tenths of Spring planting is done when the ground is too wet for the best results.

Fall gives a longer season for planting. The orchardist has more time to devote to planting and the nurseryman has more time to give to the planter. Sometimes Spring is two or three weeks earlier than usual, in this case your trees should be planted earlier than date you have planned. If your trees have been planted in the Fall, the delays which come up every Spring in getting your trees in the at proper time are done away with.

Fall planted trees become firmly established in the ground and root growth commences before cold weather; then they are ready to start into growth at the very beginning of Spring, even before the ground would be in shape for Spring planting. Fall planted trees, therefore, will live better and make stronger growth than those planted in the Spring.

Missouri Experience

The Experiment Station of the University of Missouri, under the direction of Dr. J. C. Whitten, one of the most careful and scientific horticulturists in the United States, have made extensive experiments with Fall and Spring planting, and by comparison have reached some important conclusions. As a result, they unhesitatingly advise Fall planting.

In their general report of the action of these plantings, they found that new root growth on the Fall planted trees began to form quickly, and that wounds began to heal promptly where a branch was cut off in pruning, even when done very late. Also that callus formed abundantly where roots were cut-back in transplanting.

Fall Planted Trees Bear Younger at Missouri Experiment Station

At the Missouri Experiment Station comparison of fall and spring planting of fruit trees of different species has been carried out during the past seven or eight years. Briefly stated these results show that fall planted trees have made better growth than those planted in the spring. The most marked results in favor of the fall planting has been with our sour cherries; a much larger percentage of the trees have lived when planted in the fall than when set in the spring and so far, the fall planted trees made more than double the growth the first year. Some of the autumn and spring planted Jonathans on the grounds have now come into bearing. The fall planted row produced some fruit two years ago, while there was only a single apple on the spring planted row. The next year there were four times as many apples on the fall planted as on the spring planted. This indicated that the fall transplanted trees which got the best start actually reached bearing capacity earlier.—J. C. Whitten, Dean of Horticulture, Missouri, Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

We reproduce below opinions of the best horticulturists in the country bearing on this subject. We agree with their findings and strongly advise Fall planting. Our own experience has shown us that Fall planting is much to be preferred:

Sound Advice from U. S. Expert

Downing was undoubtedly correct: "Early autumn planting is greatly preferred in all mild climates and dry soils, and even for very hardy trees, as the apple, in colder latitudes." Wherever hardiness of tree is beyond question fall planting is advantageous. In fall planting, especially in the south, trees may actually become rooted and the wounds heal before cold weather sets in. Fall planting gives better opportunity for careful handling of the trees and actually doing a good job. Where planting is properly done trees are ready to start into growth at the first beginning of spring.—M. B. Waite, Pathologist in charge, U. S. Department Agriculture.

Prof. Close Favor Fall Planting

I am in favor of the fall planting of apples and pears except where the winters are most severe. In the milder sections other fruit trees also may be planted to advantage in the fall. I have seen peach trees planted in the fall in central Delaware that succeeded splendidly. The greatest drawback to spring planting is the fact that so many trees cannot be planted early enough. A spring-set tree if planted early will be practically as good as a fall-set tree.—C. P. Close, U. S. Dept. Agriculture Division of Pomology.

Theoretically autumn affords ideal conditions for transplanting—the soil is warmer than the air. This condition is ideal for root development, thus assisting the newly moved tree in becoming reestablished, and on the other hand the cooler atmosphere tends to hold back the top. In Iowa if conditions are right, excellent success may be had, but the trees must be transplanted early.—E. T. Erwin, Associate Professor Iowa State College.

Fall planting and spring planting in California are local matters in different regions. Over the great area of the state fall or early winter planting is superior because the tree speedily makes roots and establishes itself, while spring planting is apt to bring the tree into the dry season without having had an opportunity to thus fortify itself.—E. J. Wickson, Dean and Director, California College of Agriculture.

In a temperate climate we find fall and early winter best time to plant trees, especially hardy deciduous trees, shrubs and plants. At this time the tree has more vitality, the soil is warmer and in better condition to settle around and heal the broken roots, new roots form early and the trees become strongly anchored and prepared to pass the heat of summer.—E. W. Kirkpatrick, Texas.

Fifty Per Cent Better

It is a good practice in this country to do as much fall planting as possible. It has been our experience that a fall planted tree does at least 50% better the first year than one that has been planted in the spring.—C. A. McCue, Horticulturist, Del. Agr. Exp. Station.

For mild climates I much prefer fall planting. Where the climate is too rigorous for fall planting, I much prefer to get my trees in the fall and heel them in for spring planting.—F. Walden, Hort. Editor Ranch, Seattle, Wash.

I prefer fall planting and do all I can at that season.—E. A. Riehl, Ill. Exp. Station.

With observing orchardists, the practice of planting trees in the Fall has become almost universal throughout the South and Central-West, while many farther North have found it so satisfactory that they are doing more and more of it.

Fall planting appeals to many because they have more time at that season to devote to it—and the ground is nearly always in better planting condition. In the Spring, crop preparations occupy much of their time; in the Fall, their season's work is over, and they have more time to plan their orchards and can give more time to the planting of their trees.

Directions for Heeling In

Many planters buy their trees in the Fall and heel them in, so they will have them ready the next Spring just exactly when they are wanted. In this case be sure they are handled properly.

Cut open all bundles and with a sharp knife cut off bruised and mangled roots to good sound wood. Select a dry knoll, or a place where no water can stand, dig a trench two feet deep, throwing the earth out so as to form a bank, on which lay the trees with the roots in the trench; then throw a layer of earth on the roots, and on the whole length of the trees as they lay on the bank, until they are buried to the very tips. Tread tightly and firmly, then lay in the next row of trees and so continue, covering all deep with soil, rounded up to the center. Do not be afraid of putting too much earth on roots or bodies of trees. All trees must be spread out in thin layers. See that furrows are dug to carry off all surface water.

Hardy Vines and Creepers

In the beautifying of grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals find no room. For home embellishments there is nothing that adds more grace to the exterior of a house than well-placed and appropriate vines. The enchanting pergola, shady arbor and veranda, or clinging wall cover, gives that artistic effect that no other treatment can produce. Climbing vines add comfort, perfume and flowers.

Vines should have deep rich soil, and without which these charming shrubs will be both disappointing and commonplace. Generally vines about the house get set in a mixture of clay, brickbats, cinders, and building refuse, and the owner finally decides that vines are not much good, while if the ground had been prepared by filling in with good rich soil before planting, and mulched heavily with well-rotted manure in the fall, the results would be most satisfactory.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Forms a dense mass of green foliage turning to crimson scarlet in the fall. **Each, 75c.**

Ampelopsis Englemanni (Engleman's Ivy)—Small-leaved variety of the American Ivy; very hardy. **Each, 50c.**

Celastrus Scandens (American Bittersweet)—Well-known native climber. **Each, 50c.**

Clematis Jackmani—Large purple flowers; vine hardy. **Each, \$1.00.**

Clematis Paniculata—Small flowers, white and fragrant, bloom late. **Each, 75c.**

Lonicera Halliana (Japan Honeysuckle)—Strong grower; holds foliage until early winter. **Each, 50c.**

Wisteria Chinensis (Purple Wisteria)—Well-known hardy climber. **Each, 50c.**

Lonicera Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Very showy; splendid for porches. **Each, 50c.**

Lucium Vulgare (Matrimony Vine)—Very showy vine with coral-red or scarlet berries borne in great profusion. **Each, 50c.**

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These can be used in many ways in beautifying grounds and are showy, planted either in mass or for bordering shrubberies.

Miscanthus Japonica (Japanese Eulalia)—Six to eight feet tall. **Each, 35c.**

Miscanthus Variegata—Leaves striped **Each, 35c.**

Miscanthus Sinensis (Narrow Leaved Eulalia)—Three to five feet. **Each, 35c.**

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Hardy perennials appeal most especially to people that haven't the time to bother with plants that have to be reset every spring. One can have just as gorgeous displays of flowers by the use of these hardy plants as with annuals, and they will live and increase in beauty each year. There are gardens where clumps of some of the old favorites have outlived three generations of owners.

Many kinds are up and in bloom before it is time to think about setting out annuals, and with a small border planting there is no time during the entire season but what one will find a wealth of bloom from some one or more kinds of these most popular plants.

A garden of hardy perennials is a most important adjunct to the home, and the showy Pinys, Irises, Phlox, Hollyhocks, and the like, add a charm that can be had in no other way.

All strong field-grown plants, and will bloom the first season.

Althea Rosea (Hollyhocks)—Strong clumps that will bloom this season; double all colors. **Each, 25c.**

Aquilegia Caerules (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Flowers two inches across tinted with blue and light yellow. **Each, 35c.**

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—Old-fashioned garden pinks. **Each, 25c.**

Digitalis Purpurea (Foxglove)—From the old-time gardens; showy. **Each, 25c.**

Funkia Subcordata (White Day Lily)—White flowers 4 to 6 inches long. **Each 25c.**

Iris Germanica (German Iris)—Great variety of colors; bloom early. **Each, 15c.**

Rudbeckia Sub-Tomentosa (Golden Glow)—Cone flower; blooms throughout the summer. **Each, 20c.**

Paeonia—The showiest and grandest of the garden. We have these in various colors. **Strong plants, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.**

Coreopsis Lanceolata (Lance-leaved Tickseed)—A grand free-flowering species with large showy flowers. Stems 1 to 2 feet tall usually clusters leafy at the base bearing long-stemmed golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches across. Very showy and desirable for cutting. **Price, 35c each.**

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Brilliant colors. **Each, 50c.**

Phlox Paniculata (Hardy Garden Phlox)—Large clumps. Pure white each, 15c; crimson each, 20c.

Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)—Blooms in June, various colors. **Each, 25c.**

Tritoma Pfitzeri—Red-hot Poker; hardy grasslike perennial; blooms from mid-summer until November; very showy. **Each, 25c.**

Plants Suitable for Hedging

Nothing adds to ornamental grounds like a well-kept hedge, and it only requires from one to two years after planting to produce an effective one.

Ordinarily the plants should be set about one foot apart, though if a very low hedge is wanted they should be set closer. Trimming should commence the first season.

Grounds should be prepared by spading full twelve inches deep and three or more feet wide and the length required. Plants should be set in the middle of the spading and kept well cultivated the first season. A heavy mulching will be beneficial the first winter.

The following kinds may be sheared to any desirable form. The grade of stock offered is all first class 18 to 24 inches high, and extra well rooted.

	Per 100
Berberis Thunbergii —Japanese Barberry; dense growing	\$20.00
American Arbor Vitae —(Evergreen)	25.00
Norway Spruce —(Evergreen)	25.00
Spirea Van Houttei —(Bridal wreath)	20.00
Amour Privet —dark green foliage	20.00
Rosa Rugosa —Japanese wrinkled Rose	20.00

Distances for Planting.

Rows apart	Apart in Rows	Rows apart	Apart in Rows
Blackberry8 feet	2 feet	Apple30 feet	20 feet
Gooseberry6 feet	4 feet	Pear16 feet	12 feet
Currant6 feet	4 feet	Plum20 feet	16 feet
Strawberry3 feet	2 feet	Peach16 feet	10 feet
Asparagus3 feet	2 feet	Grape7 feet	6 feet
		Raspberry7 feet	3 feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

Shrubs Adapted to Shady Places

It is quite often that plantings are required in the shade of the house or under large trees. The following Shrubs will grow in shade and give good results. In places that have been shaded for a considerable time the soil often becomes sour, and few varieties of shrubs or plants will thrive in it without the application of lime to counteract the acidity:

Japanese Barberry	Red barked Dogwood	Forsythia
Privet	Viburnums	Deutzia, in variety
Sumac, in variety	Snowberry	Coral berry
Flowering Currant	Hydrangea Arborescens	

Evergreens

Evergreens are invaluable for beautifying grounds. They are used for specimens on the lawn, and also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They lend color in the winter and make a perfect background for the flowering shrubs of early spring.

A good many fail with evergreens on account of improper treatment. In transplanting, the roots should never be allowed to become dry, as no amount of soaking will restore them.

The large-sized specimen trees we furnish with a ball of dirt, which insures the success of transplanting. The large trees produce an immediate effect. Trees dug with ball of earth about the roots and tightly sewed in burlap (B. & B.) may be shipped to any part of the country and planted with success.

Remember that in buying trees of us you get them fresh dug, properly handled, and carefully packed. And there are no middle men's profits to pay.

	Height	Each	10	100
American Arbor Vitae	1½ to 2 ft.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
American Arbor Vitae	2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	45.00
American Arbor Vitae	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50	
American Arbor Vitae, B. & B.....	5 to 6 ft.	5.00		
American Arbor Vitae, B. & B.	6 to 8 ft.	10.00		
American Arbor Vitae, B. & B.	8 to 10 ft.	15.00		
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, B. & B.	3½ to 4 ft.	2.50		
Globe Arbor Vitae, 18-inch spread, B. & B.	1½ to 2 ft.	3.50		
Oriental Arbor Vitae, obtusa nana, B. & B.	1½ to 2 ft.	5.00		
Oriental Arbor Vitae, plumosa aurea, B. & B.....	2 to 3 ft.	5.00		
Fir, Balsam, selected specimens, B. & B.	6 to 7 ft.	6.00		
Fir, Douglas, concolor fir, B. & B.	2 to 3 ft.	3.50		
Fir Normandiana, Normans fir, B. & B.	2 to 3 ft.	5.00		
Juniperus Hibernica, Irish Junipher, B. & B.....	3 to 4 ft.	2.00		
Juniperus glauca, (Blue Cedar), B. & B.	3 to 4 ft.	5.00		
Juniperus Schottii, light green, B. & B.	3 to 4 ft.	5.00		
Juniperus cannartii, upright growth, B. & B.	3 to 4 ft.	5.00		
Juniperus pfitzeriana, Jap. variety, B. & B.	2 to 3 ft.	5.00		
Juniperus excelsa stricta, upright, B. & B.	3 to 4 ft.	5.00		
Juniperus Virginiana, Red Cedar	1½ to 2 ft.	.50		
Pinus Mughus, dwarf mountain pine, B. & B.	2 to 3 ft.	5.00		
Pinus ponderosa, long leaved pine	3 to 4 ft.	2.00		
Pinus Sylvestris, Scotch pine	3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50	30.00
Pinus Sylvestris, Scotch pine	4 to 6 ft.	75	6.00	45.00

	Height	Each	10	100
Pinus Sylvestris Scotch pine, B. & B.	8 to 10 ft.	15.00		
Pinus Strobus, White pine	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Pinus Strobus, White pine	3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	45.00
Pinus Strobus, White pine	4 to 6 ft.	1.00		
Pinus Strobus, White pine, B. & B.	6 to 8 ft.	6.50		
Pinus Strobus, White pine, B. & B.	8 to 10 ft.	10.00		
Pinus Strobus, White pine, B. & B.	10 to 14 ft.	15.00		
Spruce, Black Hills, B. & B.	5 to 6 ft.	6.00		
Spruce, Colorado Blue, B. & B.	4 to 6 ft.	6.00		
Spruce, Kosters Blue, B. & B.	2 to 3 ft.	5.00		
Spruce, Norway	1½ to 2 ft.	.40	3.50	25.00
Spruce, Norway	2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
Spruce, Norway	3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.00	45.00
Spruce, Norway, specimen trees, B. & B.	6 to 8 ft.	5.00		
Spruce, Norway, specimen trees, B. & B.....	8 to 10 ft.	20.00		
Spruce, Norway, specimen trees, B. & B.....	10 to 16 ft.	30.00		

Note—The above prices of Evergreens are understood to be at the Nursery. Where trees are to be shipped or delivered an extra charge for same will be added, at actual cost only.

Note—Trees furnished B. & B.—that is, balled and burlaped—we guarantee to grow or money paid, refunded. The larger sizes have ball of dirt weighing from 250 to 500 pounds.

Evergreens Suitable for Windbreaks

The American Arbor Vitae or White Cedar is one of the very best for windbreaks; a dense-growing native tree that soon attains a large size. The growth is very upright and the branches willowy and not easily broken by wind or sleet. The wood is valuable for many purposes and is used extensively for telegraph poles and railroad ties.

The Norway Spruce is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. On account of its dense growth is very extensively used for shelter belts.

The Pines are all easy to transplant and are of rapid growth, the **White Pine** being the most rapid and the wood the most valuable. The **Scotch Pine** grows more stocky and rugged, and also makes a very beautiful tree.

In planting evergreens for **windbreaks** they should be set in a single row with the trees from three to four feet apart in the row, so as to make a solid wall of green. Usually one row will be sufficient, but when two or more rows are wanted they should be set from sixty to eighty feet apart. The space between the rows may be planted to any of the farm or garden crops with profit.

Roses

There is nothing in flowers that takes the place of roses. There is nothing in flowers that can compare with them in beauty, grace, and ornamentation. It is surely the Queen of Flowers. There is no other flower that is quite as appropriate for decoration.

In this Latitude only the hardest varieties of roses can be grown with success unless they have some winter protection. By laying the bushes down and covering with coarse materials or wrapping with straw or burlap, the half-hardy varieties may be grown with good results, and one is amply repaid for the trouble. By planting the proper selection of kinds one may have a succession of bloom from June until freezing weather in October.

In planting Roses one should bear in mind that new and vigorous growth is what produces the bloom, and this can be attained only by cutting back the top to within three or four inches of the ground as soon as planted. Another essential is good deep rich soil and clean cultivation; these are absolutely necessary for success.

Roses must have a sunny situation and not be planted in the shade of tree or buildings.

Our Stock contains a variety of colors and is the very best for this latitude. The plants are two-year-old field grown, are in good dormant condition, and will bloom the first season. They are not to be compared to greenhouse plants from small thumbpots sold at a low price.

HYBRED PERPETUALS

Price, each, 75c.

F. K. Druschki—Large pure white; ever-blooming.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant Crimson; an old favorite.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; very large and fragrant.

BEDDING VARIETIES

Price, each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00.

Baby Rambler—Dark crimson; very dwarf; blooms all the time.

Clothilda Supert—White shaded with carmine; covered with bloom the entire season.

Pink Cochet—A favorite pink bedding rose with large flowers on long straight stems; color, deep rosy pink; half hardy.

W. R. Smith—Creamy white flesh, pink at the tips and buff at the base. The bloom is especially good during the late season. Half hardy.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Price, each 75c.

Crimson Rambler—Dark crimson; strong grower; well-known popular cluster Rose.

Dorothy Perkins—Delicate shell pink; foliage much finer than the Crimson Rambler; bloom in large clusters.

Illinois Rose—Native of Illinois; bloom single light pink; season two weeks after other varieties are past. Good foliage and extremely hardy.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Rosa Rugosa—Japanese wrinkled Rose; perfectly hardy and fine for massing with other shrubs. Price, each, 50c.

Persian Yellow—Very early double yellow Rose, blooming profusely in June. Old and well-known variety. Price, each, \$1.00.

Madam Plantier—White June rose of great beauty; wonderful bloomer. Price each, 50c.

Luxemburg—Moss rose of dark crimson color; one of the finest of this class. Price, each, 75c.

Hints for the Planter

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, which should be either dug or plowed deep and well worked up. Where preparation by plowing is not practical the holes should be dug at least two feet wide and 16 inches deep. In filling the hole use only fine dirt against the roots. Allow no trace of manure to come against them. The top soil should be well worked up for a space two feet each way around the tree and well cultivated the entire season.

Where trees are planted in plowed ground, a hoed crop may be grown between the trees with profit. No crop should be planted within five feet of the trees. Do not set a tree as you would a post and expect results. It must have cultivation. If the soil is moist and friable at planting time it will not be necessary to use water. If the soil is coarse and crumbly a good soaking will be beneficial.

SELECTION OF TREES A good many people are led to believe that a one-year apple tree will come into bearing as soon as a three-year-old planted at the same time. Experience has proven this to be incorrect for this latitude. It might be true in the South, or in some of the favored irrigated valleys, but in this region the three-year-old tree will come into bearing at least two years sooner. This will apply to all fruit trees as planted in this section.

PREPARATION OF TREES If trees appear dry when received, from being long on the road, place them with their roots in water or bury root and top in moist dirt for a few days until revived before planting.

Ordinarily stock should be planted as soon as received. If the ground is not ready or for some reason you are not ready, the trees may be heeled in for a few days without injury, by covering the roots with moist dirt and shading the tops.

Do not expose roots to sun and wind for any length of time. It is highly injurious and fatal to evergreens. Go over the roots just before putting in the hole, and with a sharp knife cut back to good live tissue as they will start much quicker from a freshly cut surface than from an old wound.

TIME OF PLANTING The proper time for transplanting Nursery Stock is often a disputed question. It is well known that deciduous trees, or those that shed their leaves, may be transplanted any time after the leaves drop in the fall until the growth starts again in the Spring. However, in this latitude, any trees that are inclined to be a little tender are liable to winter injury if planted in the fall. So that owing to our cold winters, spring planting as a rule is preferable this far north. Where fall planting is practiced, it should be deferred as late as possible to allow the wood to ripen fully. This will be usually the fore part of November.

CULTIVATION To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated at all times. Where planted in sod this is very important, as the grass will soon occupy all the space and choke the tree. A coarse mulching would be of benefit to keep down the grass and the ground cool and moist.

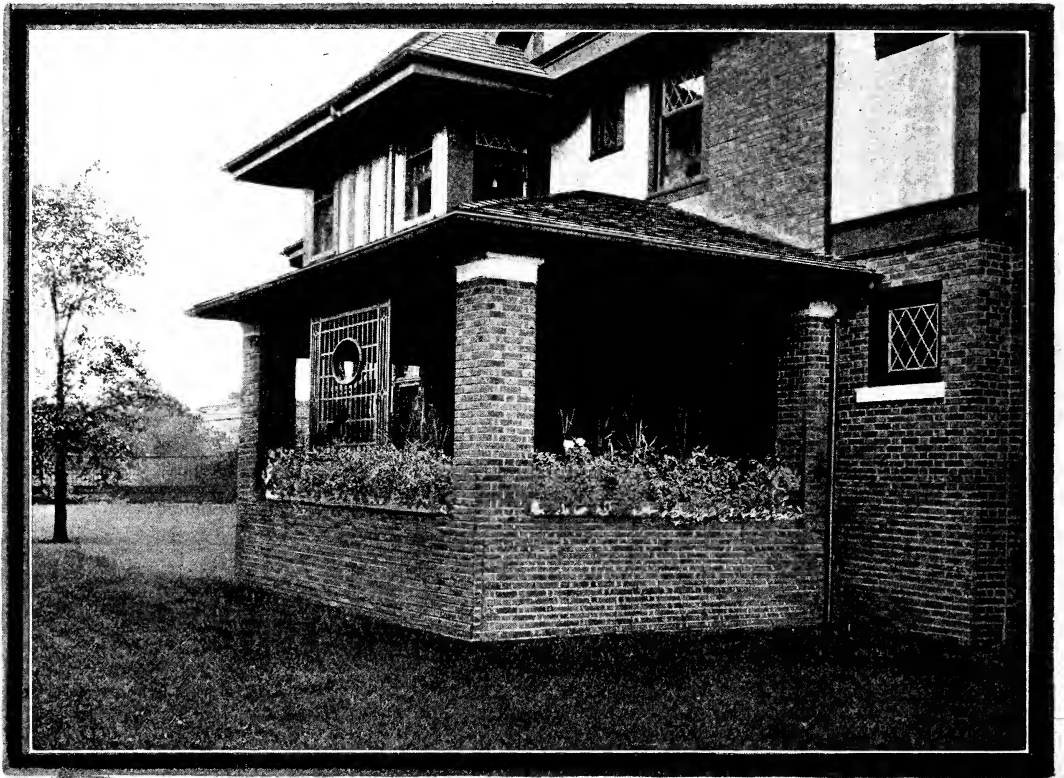
Keep down all water-sprouts or suckers that come up around the base of the tree. The first two years at least the orchard should be well cultivated. Bear in mind that a thrifty tree is usually immune from most insect pests.

SPRAYING We are often asked how, when and what to spray. We do not attempt to answer these questions although we spray our own trees and think we know a few things about the business; but our State Experiment Station is making a special study of the best methods and means of controlling insect and fungus diseases and issues a Bulletin giving the very best and up-to-date information to be had. This Bulletin is free for the asking. Just address, Illinois State University, Urbana, and ask for Bulletin on Spraying.

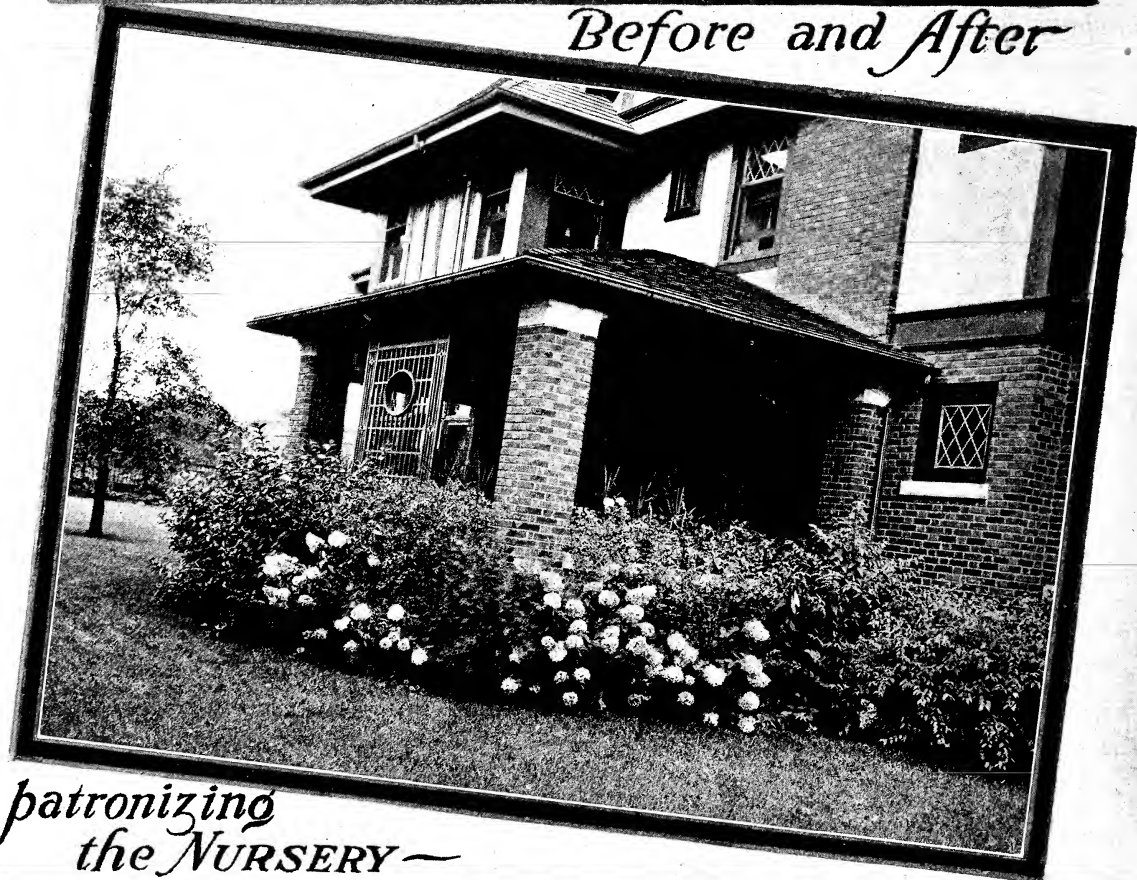
THE HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor.

LAFAYETTE, ILL.



Before and After



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the NURSERY ~*

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