

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,99 Index * = 951 =

Hartschen NURSERY



and
LANDSCAPING SERVICE

614 East 25th St. Cheyenne, Wyo.

PHONE 4880

H-4

PLANTING GUIDE

AND CATALOG



We Handle Only Those
PLANTS and TREES

That We Believe from
Research and Experience

Will Be Hardy Here

Guarantee and replacing are void in case full
payments are not made when due!

Wyoming Requires Plants Adapted to Our Conditions---

Quoted from Dr. A. C. Hildreth:

Plants in this region require different growing methods than other localities. We are indebted to our regional Horticultural Station for information in this regard. The following extracts are taken from a speech by Dr. A. C. Hildreth at the Rocky Mountain Horticultural Conference held in Denver, Colorado, February 3, 1948.

"Better horticulture means better living, more attractive home surroundings, parks and roadsides, a more adequate diet, a better balanced agriculture and a more stable population.

These high plains and mountains were the last region of the United States to be settled by the white man. This whole area was called the "Great American Desert." Settlers who tried to import plants from the East found them generally unsuited to our climate and soil. They also found that many of the traditional gardening practices do not apply here.

Only very recently have attempts been made to breed strains particularly for our own conditions. From our research we must build up our own horticultural literature. **We must breed plants adapted to our conditions.**

Let us consider in what ways this part of the country differs from the East or the Middle West. First of all this is a land of cold winters, although with our dry atmosphere and bright sunshine we do not seem to feel this cold. **Winter injury** to plants, however, is determined largely by the minimum temperature and its duration—not by the way we feel.

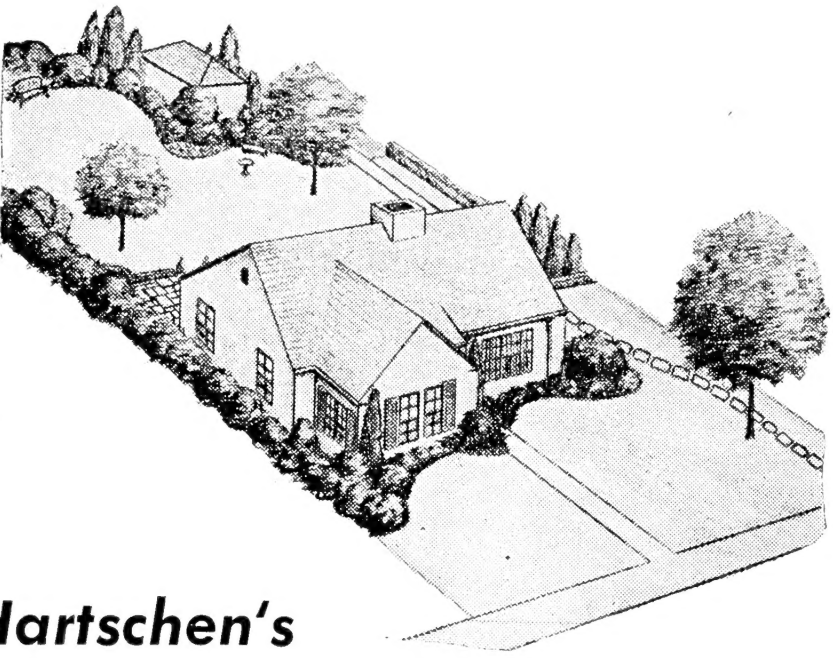
This is a dry country. Our total precipitation is low and decreases rapidly from east to west. In the high plains all seasons are dry but our winters are particularly so, getting about a fourth as much precipitation as in spring and summer. Our winter precipitation falls mostly as snow and our Chinook winds often evaporate it without adding any moisture to the soil. Therefore we have to do such unorthodox things as **watering our lawns and our evergreens in winter**, whereas in the East gardeners are more concerned with winter drainage.

Our western soils are generally alkaline, having a pH. of from slightly above pH. 7 to pH. 9 or higher. Acid soils are not found except in high mountains where the rainfall is heavy or on the plains where someone has acidified the soil by chemical means. This explains why so many trees and shrubs become chlorotic in this part of the country and also why we cannot move many high mountain plants onto the plains. The remedy of course is to select and breed plants particularly suited to alkaline soils."

GARDEN STORE

Come in and see the fine stock of articles we have assembled to help you with your gardening. Lawn mowers, walking sprinklers, hose and accessories to care for your lawn. Weeding forks, trowels and bulb planters to help you with your spring planting. Sprayers and dusters for insect control, plus many other useful articles.

In our garden seed department we will feature a complete assortment of seeds which have been recommended by the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station as hardy and practical for this climate. Come in and see for yourself the many different vegetables that can be grown here safely and with profit. We will have a brand of sweet corn which matures in 65 days and many other varieties suitable for a short growing season. We handle Burpee's flower seeds in many varieties.



Hartschen's

LANDSCAPING SERVICE

ATTENTION HOMEOWNERS

Would you build a home without a plan? It is just as essential to have a plan for landscaping that home. Proper placement of plants and trees will blend the beauty of your home and grounds.

We maintain a landscape service and are ready at any time to draw plans for a complete planting subject to your approval. Why not enlist the services of an experienced gardener for this investment which will increase the beauty and value of your home. Consult your local nurseryman who will be happy to advise you on what varieties of plants and trees are best adapted to this region and he will be able to get them to you in fresh, live condition.

Good landscaping requires careful thought and planning, and use of varieties which will grow best in each location. Good nursery stock is an investment which increases in value as time goes on and **will add from 15 to 25% to the salable value of your home.**

**YOUR TREES AND SHRUBS ARE
AN INVESTMENT THAT DESERVE
PROTECTION AND CARE!**

HARTSCHEN'S BUSINESS POLICY---

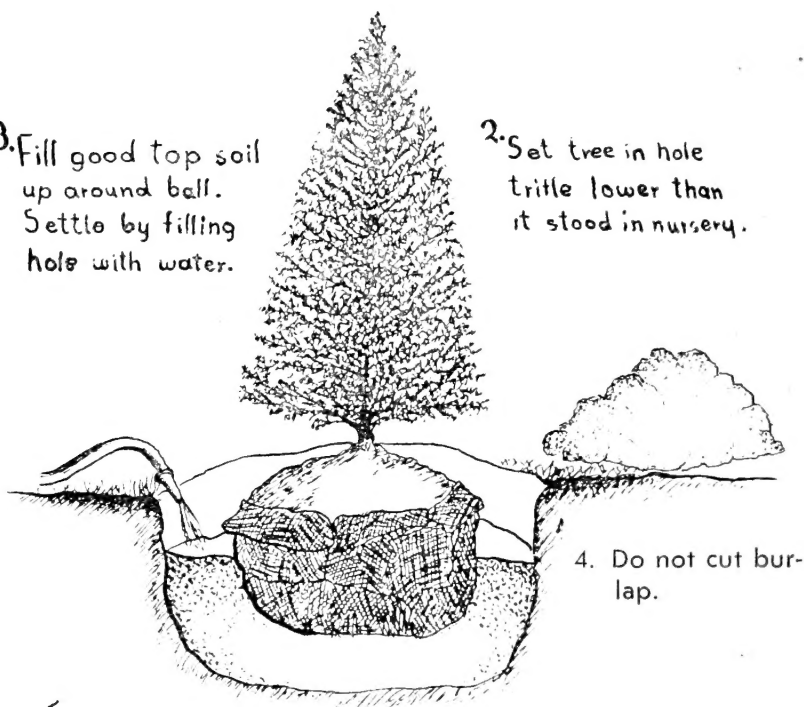
We strive to merit your patronage on the basis of trustworthy service and sincere honesty. We will not knowingly ever make unfounded claims. Our business has been built on this idea and our startling growth is proof that this is the type service you want. May we continue to serve you?

PROPER EVERGREEN PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.

3. Fill good top soil up around ball. Settle by filling hole with water.

2. Set tree in hole trittle lower than it stood in nursery.



Evergreens for Winter Color

Evergreens are beautiful in various ways, either because of their form, their foliage or their fruits. Berries of Junipers, which contain the seed of various sizes, usually somewhat smaller than common garden currants and they are invariably bluish or of a purple hue. Both parts of the flower of Junipers grow on the same tree, therefore, any tree may produce berries. Some by nature are more abundant seed producers than others. The characteristic berries of the Juniper distinguish this tree from all other families of evergreens.

Throughout the world there are approximately 46 families of Evergreens, many of which, however, are tender tropical trees, and others belong to families which are of small horticultural interest. There are thought to be growing in the United States about 930 distinct varieties of Evergreens, the greater part of which are not grown to any extent commercially.

Insect Pest Common to Evergreens

The two most common insects that infest the Juniper and Spruce family, are red spider and aphis, or aphids as they are also known. Red spider is detected readily by the foliage turning to a yellowish green, and later to brown dead needles when the infestation gets real bad; usually starting near the ground on upright growing trees, but appearing most any place on the prostrate or low growing types. Aphis are readily seen in colonies upon close examination, usually on the underneath side of the branches, or on the main stem near the top of the tree. Where ants are noticed working around the branches of evergreen, it is generally a sign of aphis being there.



Pfitzer Juniper

Juniperus-Juniper

J. chinensis v a r. **pfitzeriana**; **Pfitzer Juniper**. This is one of the most important ornamental varieties of Evergreens ever produced. It grows naturally in a low, wide spreading habit. 15-18 in., \$7.00; 18-24 in., \$8.50; 2-2½ ft., \$10.00; 2½-3

ft., \$12.00; 3-3½ ft., \$14.50; 3½-4 ft., \$16.00.

Watering newly planted evergreens. Let the hose run just a trickle for three or four hours until you are sure the soil is saturated to two feet or more, every three weeks (not days!) for the entire first season. Wash the foliage down in the evening to retain the moisture in the leaves.

Water your trees and shrubs through the fall and winter months, every four to six weeks when the temperature is 40° or warmer.

J. sabina; Savin Juniper. Low vase-shaped; very dark green. 18-24 in., \$8.00; 2-2½ ft., \$11.00.

J. sabina tamariscifolia; Tamarix Savin Juniper. An excellent creeping form. Foliage of fine texture and with a bluish-green hue. 15-18 in., \$7.00; 18-24 in., \$9.00; 2-2½ ft., \$11.00.

J. scopulorum; Globe type. 15-18 in., \$9.00.

UPRIGHT JUNIPERS

J. scopulorum; Colorado Silver Juniper. Hardy western variety densely branched. 2½-3 ft., \$9.00.

GRAFTED UPRIGHT JUNIPERS

J. virginiana keteleeri; Kettler's Juniper. An especially fine type of green upright, 3-4 ft., \$14.00; 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

J. virginiana hillii; Hill Dundee Juniper. One of the most valuable Junipers, making a compact pyramidal growth of moderate size. 3-4 ft., \$14.00; 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

J. virginiana cupressifolia; Cypress Juniper. Fine type of upright Juniper with glossy green foliage. 3½-4 ft., \$14.00.

J. virginiana canaerti; Canaert Juniper. A rich, dark green in color, it grows in a symmetrical pyramidal shape, well covered with heavy green foliage. It has bluish berries that frequently occur in large clusters, giving the tree a most striking appearance. 3½-4 ft., \$14.00; 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

J. virginiana glauca; Silver Redcedar. Bright blue foliage, columnar form. One of the interesting features of this tree is the berries of silver and powdery blue color. 2½-3 ft., \$12.00; 3-3½ ft., \$14.00.

J. virginiana De Forest Green. Dark green foliage. 4-5 ft., \$16.00; 5-6 ft., \$17.50.

J. virginiana Dark Green. 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

J. virginiana Schotti. 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

J. chinensis columnaris; Blue Columnar Chinese Juniper. A popular form of spirelike Juniper. The foliage is sharp and prickly and of a bluish green color. 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

J. scopulorum Sutherland. Definitely green in color; bushier in growth habit than the other evergreens. Beautiful if allowed to grow in natural manner without shearing. 2½-3 ft., \$10.00.

J. scopulorum Pathfinder. A bluish-silver type with pyramidal habit of growth. Very highly recommended. 2½-3 ft., \$10.00.

J. scopulorum Marshall. Similar to Pathfinder. 3-3½ ft., \$12.00.

J. scopulorum Cranford. 3½-4 ft., \$14.00.



Colorado Blue SPRUCE

for Graceful Beauty

Picea-Spruce

Picea pungens; Blue Colorado Spruce. This is one of the choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens with its symmetrical pyramidal form and color. Average Blue type: 3-3½ ft., \$15.00; 3½-4 ft., \$17.50. Green type: 3½-4 ft., \$15.00; 4-5 ft., \$17.50.

Picea glauca densata; Black Hills Spruce. Foliage varies from green to bluish tint. Compact, symmetrical form. 3-4 ft., \$13.50; 4-5 ft., \$20.00.

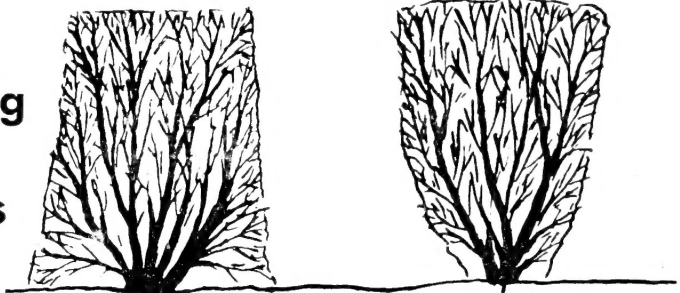
Pinus-Pine

Pinus edulis; Pinon Pine. A very hardy species of pine. Will grow fine in hot, dry conditions. Produces an edible nut, which is delicious. Very dark green short needles. Slow growing. 3-3½ ft., \$12.00; 3½-4 ft., \$14.50; 4-5 ft., \$17.50; 5-6 ft., \$21.00.

P. montana var. compacta; Dwarf Mugho Pine. A dense globose form. Should be trimmed. Very good for specimen. 15-15 in., \$10.00.

P. nigra; Austrian Pine. Foliage a rich, deep, green color. It adapts itself to almost every soil and situation. 3-4 ft., \$12.50; 4-5 ft., \$16.00.

Trimming of Hedges



Right.

Wrong.

HEDGING

Buckthorn, cathartica. Attractive ovate, dark green leaves, smaller, white flowers; black berries. Used extensively for hedging in the north. 3-4 ft., 50c each.

Caragana, arborescens. Very hardy. Yellow flowers in May-June. 2-3 ft., 20c each.

Chinese Elm. Suitable for windbreaks on farms, estates, etc. as well as hedges. 2-3 ft., 10c each; 3-4 ft., 15c each; 5-6 ft., 35c each.

Honeysuckle, tatarian. Lighter grade than regular shrub plants. Strong hedging grade. 18-24 in., 30c each.

Privet, Amur River North. Hardy, well adapted to northern states. 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Russian Olive. Attractive, grayish-green foliage. Hardy. 2-3 ft., 25c each; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Shade and Ornamental

TREES

Recommended for Wyoming



TREES ARE AMONG OUR MOST VALUABLE ASSETS. Care should be taken to select healthy nursery stock. It should be properly planted in good soil. Dig large holes and water in thoroughly. Before planting, cut back the top.

Maintenance of our trees means thorough-going care. They should be fed, watered and cultivated as necessary. Pruning and shaping properly to prevent storm damage and decay is important. Tree surgery is indicated when cavities open up due to injuries. Openings should be sealed to keep out water and stop further decay, a suitable surface provided for cambium to grow over. This prevents entrance of insects causing further damage.

There are many unfavorable conditions which must be met in this region if our trees are to survive. Lack of sufficient water from rain, snow, or irrigation and lack of birds to control pests. Dry air and hot sun which imported trees do not like. Freezing and thawing, and extreme warm and cold spells in spring. Lack of natural leaf-mould to retain and conserve water and to supply needed food.

There are also conditions resulting from leakage of gas from underground pipes, damage from rubbing wires, injuries from nails, wires and other means. All these conditions must be met if our trees are to survive. We are equipped to help you meet these needs.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER-MAPLE

Acer ginnala; Amur Maple. Graceful shrub or tree. Flowers fragrant with conspicuous red fruit throughout the summer. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant red. 3-4 ft., \$2.25; 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

A. saccharinum; Silver Maple. Very attractive, rapid growing tree. Leaves silver on underneath side. 8-10 ft., \$4.50.

A. saccharum; Sugar Maple. A very fine ornamental tree; foliage turning bright orange and scarlet in autumn. 8-10 ft., \$7.00.

BETULA-BIRCH

Betula alba pendula laciniata; Cutleaf Weeping Birch. A graceful, white barked tree with drooping limbs and delicately cut-leaved foliage. Highly recommended for lawn planting. 6-7 ft., \$6.00.

B. pendula (alba); European White Birch. This is a graceful, white barked tree of the upright form. 6-7 ft., \$6.00.

CELTIS-HACKBERRY

Celtis occidentalis; Hackberry. Resembles American elm. A very desirable shade tree. 6-8 ft., \$4.00; 8-10 ft., \$5.50.

CRATAEGUS-HAWTHORN

Crataegus oxyacantha pauli; Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn. The bright pink blossoms of this Hawthorn make it very outstanding. Plant in semi-protected area. 5-6 ft., \$5.00.

ELEAGNUS-OLEASTER

Eleagnus augustifolia; Russian Olive. An ornamental tree of special value; attractive silver gray leaves, grayish white berries. It blooms profusely in June, flowers yellow and very fragrant. Very hardy. 5-6 ft., \$2.50; 6-8 ft., 3.50.

FRAXINUS-ASH

Fraxinus lanceolata; Green Ash. One of the most durable shade trees in dry, cold climates. Makes a round headed tree with attractive green foliage. 6-8 ft., \$4.00; 8-10 ft., \$4.50.

GLEDITSIA-HONEYLOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis; Thornless Honeylocust. Long lived, hardy tree. Fine for specimen and for shade. 5-6 ft., \$2.00; 8-10 ft., \$4.50.

Robinia pseudoacacia idahoensis; Idaho Pink Flowering Locust. A large, thornless shade tree with clusters of bright flowers May-June. A splendid novelty. 8-10 ft., \$5.00.

MALUS-APPLE

Trees and Shrubs of High Ornamental and Commercial Values.

Malus ioensis var. plens; Bachtels Flowering Crab. A beautiful double pink flowering crab with fragrant flowers, May-June. Perfectly hardy. The only fragrant double crab. 4-5 ft., \$4.00; 5-6 ft., \$5.00.

Dolga Crab. A beautiful ornamental crab; flowers are white, followed by gorgeous small, red, and almost heart-shaped fruit. 5-6 ft., \$2.50; 7-8 ft., \$3.50.

Hopa Crab. A beautiful, upright growing tree with attractive foliage. Entirely covered with crimson buds opening to rose colored flowers in May. Fruit is red inside and out. Very hardy and disease free. 5-6 ft., \$3.50; 6-8 ft., \$4.50.

POPULUS — POPLAR AND COTTONWOOD

P. alba bolleana; Bolleana Poplar. One of the most striking of the columnar type trees. The bark is smooth and of a light green color. It has silvery foliage and is a very rapid grower. 6-8 ft., \$2.50; 8-10 ft., \$3.00.

P. nigra; Lombardy Poplar. Grows tall and symmetrical. Branches close to the ground and is fine for screen purposes or landscape work. A picturesque tree. 8-10 ft., \$2.50.

P. sargentii; Cottonless Cottonwood. This is the regular Western Broadleaf Cottonwood except that it does not bear cotton. 8-10 ft., \$3.00; 1½-2 cal., \$4.00.

SALIX-WILLOW

Salix niobe; Niobe Weeping Willow. This Willow is a hybrid between the White and Crack Willows. It is an exceptionally strong, hardy, graceful tree. Splendid weeping habit. 5-6 ft., \$2.50; 8-10 ft., \$4.00.

NOTE—We give no mortality guarantee on Niobe Willow. We deliver good, live trees, but are not responsible for future results on this item.

SORBUS-MOUNTAIN ASH

Sorbus aucuparia; European Mountain Ash. A valuable ornamental tree with scarlet berries from July to winter, also beautiful fern-like green foliage. The combination of berries and foliage makes this one of the most striking and beautiful trees that grow. 6-8 ft., \$5.00; 8-10 ft., \$6.00.

TILIA-LINDEN

Linden, Pyramidal; Pyramidal American Linden. A budded variety of American Linden with attractive and distinct pyramidal habit of growth. 8-10 ft., \$6.50.

ULMUS-ELM

Ulmus americana; American Elm. One of the most popular American trees for street and general planting. 8-10 ft., \$4.50.

Ulmus molini; Moline Elm. A pyramidal, vigorous growing variety with large, handsome green foliage. Fine tree for street and drive planting. 8-10 ft., \$4.00.

Ulmus pumila; Chinese Elm. Strong, well-shaped and well-rooted trees at following prices: 6-8 ft., \$2.00; 8-10 ft., \$3.50; 1¼-1½ in. cal., \$5.00; 2-2½ in. cal., \$7.50.

HARDY FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREES

Apples—Suitable for this locality. Varieties—Wealthy, Delicious, Northern Spy. 11/16 in., \$1.75. Whitney Crab, hardy, good bearer, fruit small to medium, fine for eating and canning. 11/16 in., \$1.75. Quintuplet Apple; each tree carries five varieties of apples. 9/16 in., and up, \$3.00.

Cherries. Large Montmorency, English Morello. 11/16 in., \$2.00.

Plums. Early bearing varieties—Hanska, red; Sapa, purple. 9/16 in., \$2.00.

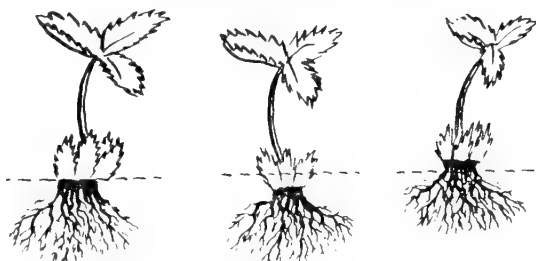
SMALL FRUITS

Currants—2 yr. Red Lake, the light red berries are large in long clusters; thrifty and productive. 60c each, \$6.00 dozen.

Gooseberries—2 yr. Pixwell, large red fruit borne on long stems. Champion, regular and heavy bearer of fine quality. Berries are of medium size, pale green. 60c each, \$6.00 dozen.

Raspberries—No. 1 grade. Indian Summer, a superior new ever-bearing variety of high quality. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES



CORRECT PLANTING

TOO LOW

TOO HIGH

Proper Strawberry Planting Shown Above STRAWBERRIES

GEM—A more hardy everbearing variety producing a constant succession of fruit all summer and fall. Berry is dark red, good size, excellent quality and has a prominent strawberry flavor. Price per 25, \$1.20; per 50, \$2.15; per 100, \$4.00.

CHEYENNE NO. 2—Above medium in size, long, conic shape, bright red with red, tender flesh. Excellent quality with highly aromatic sweet berries. Very winter-hardy and makes abundance of runners. Ripens about the middle of June. Per 25, \$1.00; per 50, \$1.75; per 100, \$3.00.

CHEYENNE NO. 3—Parentage—Fairfax and Rocky Mountain native strawberry recrossed with Fairfax. The fruit is large, rich red in color, with tender but firm flesh, ripening several days later than Cheyenne No. 2; has pleasing, delicious flavor. Largest in size of the Cheyenne varieties, and together with firmness, suggests commercial use as well as a fine home garden variety. Per 25, \$1.10; per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.25.

LARGE QUANTITY PRICE ON REQUEST!

GARDEN ROOTS

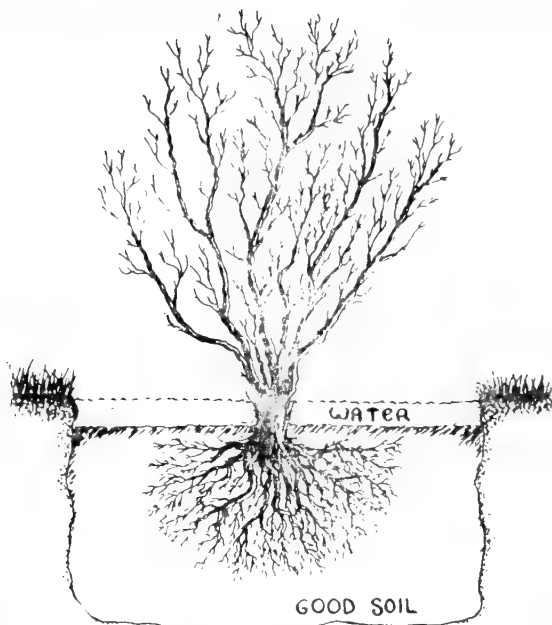
ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—This is the leading rust-resistant variety. 2 yr. No. 1 plants. Price per doz. 75c; per 25, \$1.25; per 100, \$4.00.

**CALL 4880 FOR
PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICE**

We Specialize in Pruning and Shaping.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



How to Plant Trees and Shrubs

Dig generous sized holes with perpendicular sides (never saucer shape). Put the good dirt to one side so that you can use it around the roots. Loosen up the soil in the bottom of the hole. Set trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery; set shrubs at about the same depth they stood in the nursery or slightly deeper. Spread roots out naturally and work soil over and around them. Keep putting in good dirt until the hole is nearly full, tramping the dirt firmly about the roots. If the ground is dry, pour in a bucket of water. Finally fill up the hole with loose dirt. At planting time all trees and plants must be pruned if best results are to be expected the first year. If shrubs are heavily branched, cut out a few whole branches at the base.

BERBERIS-BARBERRY

Berberis thunbergii; Japanese Barberry. Pale yellow flowers, April-May. A splendid hardy hedge plant. Also fine for mass planting. Brilliant red fruit and foliage in autumn. 18-24 in., 75c each; 2-2½ ft., \$1.25.

Berberis thunbergii var. atropurpurea; Red-leaved Barberry. This is a variety of the Japanese Barberry. The foliage is a rich, lustrous red, becoming more brilliant and gorgeous throughout the summer and in the fall changes to vivid orange, scarlet and red shades. 18-24 in., \$1.25; 2-2½ ft., \$1.50.

Berberis thunbergii pluriflora erecta; Truehedge Columnberry. U.S. Plant Patent No. 110. May be used for formal plantings without pruning. Often mistaken for Boxwood because of extremely formal shape and dense glossy foliage. 2-2½ ft., \$1.50.

Berberis Mentorensis. Rich, deep green rounded foliage turns to coppery-bronze during late fall and early winter. 2-2½ ft., \$1.50.

CORNUS-DOGWOOD

Cornus alba sibirica; Siberian Dogwood. Hardy, vigorous, upright shrub producing small white flowers, April-May. Porcelain blue fruit. Bright red bark in winter. 2-3 ft., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

Cornus stolonifera lutea; Gold Twig Dogwood. Yellow branches, very showy in winter. 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

CARAGANA-PEA TREE (SHRUB)

Caragana arborescens; Siberian Pea Tree. Attractive dense growing shrub with bright green, small locust-like leaves. Yellow flowers in May-June. 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

CHAENOMELES-FLOWERING QUINCE

Chaenomeles Japonica; Japanese Flowering Quince. Bright red flowers in early spring, aromatic fruit. Cutting grown, true color. 18-24 in., \$1.00.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster acutifolia; Peking Cotoneaster. A graceful shrub ideal for foundation or full sun planting. Brilliant autumn foliage and black fruits remain well into the winter. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

Cotoneaster divaricata; Spreading Cotoneaster. Similar to the Peking Cotoneaster, except for a more spreading habit, and the fruit is red. 18-24 in., \$1.00; 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

FORSYTHIA

Forsythia fortunei; Fortune Forsythia. This is a very showy spring-blooming shrub. Upright, arching branches. Bright yellow flowers early in April. 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

LONICERA-HONEYSUCKLE

L. fragrantissima; Winter Honeysuckle. Foliage nearly evergreen. Blooms very early in spring with lemon-scented white flowers. 18-24 in., 75c each.

L. morrowi; Morrow Honeysuckle. Spreading habit, attractive foliage. White flowers, May-June. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

L. tatarica rubra; Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. Flower buds are red, open to a deep pink. One of the best. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

L. Zabeli. Supposed to be the nearest red bush Honeysuckle. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

PHILADELPHUS-MOCK ORANGE

P. lemoinei; Lemoine Mockorange. Semi-dwarf with attractive foliage, producing dense racemes of small fragrant flowers. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

P. virginialis Snowflake; Minnesota Snowflake Mockorange. A recent introduction, hardy seedling of Virginal. Produces a mass of very double fragrant white flowers in June-July. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

P. Virginialis; Virginal Mockorange. Medium grower. Loads down with beautiful fragrant semi-double white flowers over a long season beginning in May. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

PRUNUS-STONE FRUITS

Prunus Blireiana; Purpleleaf Plum. Ornamental plum with reddish-purple foliage, large double pink flowers, unusually fragrant. 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

Prunus cistena; Purpleleaf Plum. A very attractive shrub. Hardy. Leaves are purplish-red in color. 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

Prunus Newport. Foliage reddish-purple with bright red tips. Hardy, upright grower. 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

Prunus glandulosa var. sinensis; Double Pink Flowering Almond. Beautiful, double rose-colored flowers, snuggling tight to the branches. Blooming in April-May. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

Prunus Thundercloud. Purpleleaf plum with very deep purple foliage. Strong upright grower. Holds color better than other varieties. 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

Prunus Triloba; Flowering Plum. A handsome, vigorous, large shrub or small tree with double pink flowers in April-May. Superior to the flowering almond. 3-4 ft., \$2.50; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

RHAMNUS-BUCKTHORN

Rhamnus frangula; Glossy Buckthorn. Upright, hardy shrub. Berries red changing to black. Valuable for hedging in the north. 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

SAMBUCUS-ELDER

S. canadensis aurea; Golden American. Hardy, rapid-growing shrub; broad, golden-yellow leaves, tiny white blossoms. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

SHEPHERDIA-BUFFALOBERRY

Shepherdia argentea; Silver Buffaloberry. Shrubs or small trees. Valuable for its great hardiness. Silverish leaves and red fruits. The fruit is edible and can be made into jellies. 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

SPIREA

Popular ornamental subjects for lawn and landscape planting. Spirea thrive in any good soil but require plenty of moisture and sunny exposure.

Spirea arguta; Garland Spirea. Upright, hardy shrub, small bright leaves covered with single white flowers April-May. 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

Spirea froebeli; Frobel Spirea. Vigorous spreading grower. Bright pink flowers May-June. Purplish tips in spring. Beautiful autumn colors. Very hardy. 18-24 in., \$1.00; 2-2½ ft., \$1.25.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A valuable dwarf shrub, bright red flowers, June-September. 15-18 in., \$1.00 each; 2-2½ ft., 1.35 each.

S. vanhouttei; Vanhoutte Spirea. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. One of the best shrubs. Graceful habit of growth. Pure white flowers, April-May. 3-4 ft., \$1.25.

SYMPHORICARPOS-SNOWBERRY

S. alba; Common Snowberry. Attractive green foliage, pink flowers, June-July. Large, white fruit in clusters in autumn. 18-24 in., \$1.00 each.

S. chenaulti; Improved Coral Berry. New, very small leaves; graceful, arching branches; pink flowers; red fruit. 18-24 in., \$1.00 each.

SYRINGA-LILAC

Syringa is a name quite often applied to the Mockorange or Philadelphus. Lilacs are among the most popular of ornamental shrubs, and are very hardy in this locality.

Syringa josikaea; Hungarian Lilac. Hardy, upright flower. Large attractive leaves. Beautiful lavender flowers. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

S. vulgaris Common Lilac; French Hybrid Lilacs. These marvelous products of selection are rapidly becoming the most popular flowering shrub, being used as specimens, screens and for hedges. They are now obtainable in both double and single flowering varieties, many usual shades and color blends. Available in the following varieties:

Chas. Joly; double purplish-red. Tall grower; one of the best. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

Edouard Andre; double clear rose, one of the best of this color. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

Ludwig Spaeth; single dark purplish-red, long panicles. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

Mme. Lemoine; double white. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

President Grevy; double, clear, soft, delicate blue flowers; large panicles. 3-4 ft., \$2.50; 4-5 ft., \$3.50.

S. rothomagensis; Chinese Lilac. Generally grown and sold for Persian lilac. Upright, vigorous grower, reddish-purple flowers, April-May. One of the best for general planting. 2-3 ft., \$1.35.

S. rubra de marley; Lila vulgaris variety. An improved strain, often classed as a hybrid variety, producing a mass of single, rich, reddish-purple flowers. Hardy and vigorous grower. 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

S. villosa; Late Lilac. Bushy, compact grower. Large, attractive leaves, pale pink flowers. 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

TAMARIX-TAMARISK

Tamarix hispida; Kashgar Tamarix. Feathery silver green foliage, with long panicles of lavender-pink flowers. Remains in bloom longer than other varieties. June-July. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

VIBURNUM

Some of the viburnums are known as haws. They are amongst the most popular shrubs and many of them assume attractive autumn colors. They make good bird refuges because of their autumn and winter fruits. They are not particular as to soil.

Viburnum dentatum; Arrowhead. Attractive foliage, bushy growth, single white flowers, April-May, followed by bluish-black fruit. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

Viburnum Lantana; Wayfaring Tree. Upright, attractive green leaves, single white flowers, May. Bright red fruit changing to black. 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

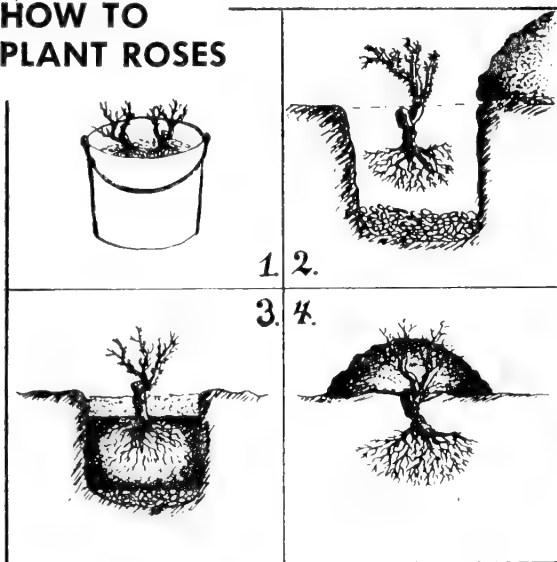
V. opulus sterilis; Common Snowball. Popular shrub. Blooms profusely. Large double white flowers. April-May. 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

ROSES — EVERBLOOMING

The fragrance and color of the rose makes it universally appealing. It is known as a symbol of beauty. Throughout the ages it has brought joy and comfort to all races of peoples. There are many thousands of varieties grown in the United States, alone. It is our pleasure to bring to you many of the older, tried varieties, as well as some newer varieties.

Due to the severe weather in the rose belt this past winter, we will be unable to offer as complete a selection as heretofore. We will have the same high quality, two-year-old, field grown plants. These are western grown roses which are suitable for this locality. These are the everblooming hybrid teas. Prices as follows: Bare Root, \$1.25 each, or \$13.50 per dozen. In pots, \$2.00 each.

HOW TO PLANT ROSES



1. Unpack plants as soon as they arrive from the nursery and soak the roots in a bucket of thick muddy water for 6 to 8 hours before planting. If planting has to be delayed for a few days, cover roots with soil and keep covered, tops and all, with wet burlap or straw.

2. Most important points in planting roses are preparation of soil to a depth of 25", dig hole large enough for roots to

be spread out with 4 to 6 inches of drainage at bottom. Roses will grow in soil that grows good vegetables but ideal mixture for fine blooms and growth is soil plus 15% rotted manure and 25% peat moss, and a cupful of special rose food mixed through the soil.

3. Plant rose so that graft will be at ground level of the bed. Pack soil firmly about roots and when hole is half filled with soil, pour in a bucket of water, then fill with soil. Top few inches should be soil plus 25% peat moss. Space hybrid tea roses 16 to 18 inches apart and floribundas 18 to 24 inches.

4. After planting, hill up 6 to 8 inches of soil over the tops to prevent their being dried out by wind and sun. As soon as new growth has started well, this covering should be removed. At this time, plants should be sprayed or dusted with a special rose spray or dust and 1 tablespoon of rose plant food should be worked into the soil.

Care of Roses

When watering roses, always water from below, as spraying the leaves creates fungus. Systematic feeding with a good plant food at regular intervals will result in healthy plants with good bloom.

Roses should be dusted or sprayed once a week to keep them free of insect pests. In this locality, bush roses and climbers should not be pruned or trimmed in the fall. Hilling up with six to eight inches of soil is good winter protection. In the spring the dead wood may be removed from the climbers and the bush roses may be cut back to about six or eight inches from the soil.

PINK SHADES

Briarcliff. Lovely flowers of silvery rose-pink.

Dame Edith Helen. Excellent shape, very double, glowing pink.

Editor McFarland. One of the best deep pink roses, long-pointed bud. Fine for cutting.

Leonard Barron. A wide, flat flower, quite unique in form with rich pink, salmon, and orange hues all mixed together.

Los Angeles. Lovely shade of pink; long, pointed buds.

Picture. Exquisitely formed, velvety rose-pink with undertones of salmon.

Pink Dawn. Strong, healthy plant, good form, rose-pink color.

Pink Radiance. Medium shade of pink; large blossoms.

RED SHADES

Ami Quinard. Dark velvety crimson, almost black.

Christopher Stone. Long, pointed buds, large semi-double flower, brilliant crimson-scarlet.

E. G. Hill. Very fragrant; rich, deep red color, large blooms.

Crimson King. A descendant of Crimson Glory, it is distinguished from its parent chiefly by its intense spicy fragrance. Color is possibly brighter than Crimson Glory. Plant is bushy, healthy and vigorous.

Etoile de Hollande. Very hardy, almost thornless plant. Rich, velvety crimson.

Grenoble. Clear scarlet-red, tall, strong growing.

Hadley. Lovely, large dark red rose.

Night. Deepest blackish-crimson, shaded maroon.

Red Radiance. Well known and an old favorite. Almost American Beauty Red.

Red Talisman. Red sport of Talisman.

Southport. True scarlet color. Provides a bright splash of color in the garden.

Syracuse. Very full, double rose; long lasting.

Victoria Harrington. Large, richly red rose, with an attractive curving petal formation.

YELLOW SHADES

Golden Dawn. Flowers well-formed, buds sunflower yellow to lemon yellow, double and fragrant. Vigorous.

Golden Rapture. A clear golden yellow flower, rich with old rose perfume.

Joanna Hill. Orange-yellow. Long, slender buds excellent for cutting.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Exquisite, unique flowers of buttercup yellow, flushed orange and red.

Luxembourg. Coppery-yellow with deep yellow stains at base of petals.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Vigorous, free-blooming superior yellow rose. Bushy plants.

Souv. De Claudius Pernet. Full double flowers of a lovely shade of yellow.

Sunkist. Beautiful yellow rose, curved petals.

WHITE SHADES

Caledonia. One of the best of the white roses; large, double blooms.

Edel. A strong grower with plenty of ivory white blooms.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Snowy-white shading to lemon at center.

McGredy's Ivory. Large, well shaped, creamy-white blooms, fragrant.

Remember to have Beautiful Roses — they must be sprayed, dusted, cultivated and fed regularly.

TWO-TONE SHADES

Autumn. This rose is well named for its beautiful fall colors of burnt-orange and yellow. An excellent bloomer.

Duquesa de Penaranda. Vigorous growing plant, color blend of apricot, orange and pink. High quality rose.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Pointed buds, rich orange shade on outside, salmon pink inside.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. One of the best of the two-tone roses. Shades of orange and salmon.

Mme. Joseph Perraud. Superior quality, with coppery yellow tones and admirable plant habit.

It is not difficult to have good roses anywhere in America on a square yard of land exposed to the sunshine half of the day, with soil that will grow one husky weed. Indeed, it is reverently assumed that the Creator intended all the earth to have roses, because natural or "wild" roses have developed all over the planet.

PATENTED EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Charlotte Armstrong. Vigorous plant, producing long pointed buds, and handsome bright red flowers. Fine for cutting. \$1.65; potted, \$2.00.

Countess Vandal. Very distinctive and of high garden value. Shadings of coppery-bronze suffused with soft gold. \$1.50.

Crimson Glory. Rich, velvety crimson, very fragrant. An exceptionally fine rose. \$1.50; potted, \$2.00.

Diamond Jubilee. Double, high centered flowers of glowing buff-orange, with a touch of orange-yellow at base of petals. \$2.25; potted, \$2.50.

Eclipse. Long, pointed buds, long stems and good cutting variety. Rich gold without shading. \$1.65; potted, \$2.00.

Lowell Thomas. Strong, compact plant. Long pointed buds of deep lemon yellow, do not fade as they open. Fine for cutting. \$1.65; potted, \$2.00.

Mirandy. Rich dark red with black shadings; large, well formed flower, long lasting. \$1.65; potted, \$2.00.

Peace. In color, size, sturdiness, this rose is rated very highly. Pink edges the lemon-yellow buds, opening to large flowers of creamy-white. A truly beautiful rose. \$2.25; potted, \$3.00.

Rex Anderson. One of the best white roses of today. Large, perfectly formed buds, opening slowly. Sweet scented. \$1.50; potted, \$2.00.

Tallyho. Always a delightful and unique shade of pink on inside petals, outside a rich crimson. Long stemmed, lasting blooms of spicy fragrance. \$2.00; potted, \$2.50.

Texas Centennial. Bright vermilion with light tone of gold at base. \$1.25; potted, \$1.75.

Will Rogers. Dark velvety crimson maroon, double, free bloomer. Dark green foliage. Strong plant. \$1.50; potted, \$2.00.

POLYANTHAS AND FLORIBUNDAS

These types of roses are a cross between baby ramblers and the hybrid teas and bloom mostly in clusters. They are very useful for mass plantings.

Floradora. Scarlet and geranium-red floribunda producing double twenty-five petalled flowers. \$1.50.

Goldilocks. A true golden floribunda. The buds are ovoid in shape, resembling miniature Hybrid Teas in form and a rich golden color. \$1.65.

Pinocchio. Very vigorous, producing an abundance of salmon pink, pointed buds in clusters, opening to soft pink. \$1.50; potted, \$2.00.

HYBRID PERPETUALS AND RUGOSAS

Austrian Copper Rose. One of the best of the brier roses. These shrub roses will grow as tall as six feet. The flowers are coppery orange on the inside, yellow outside. \$1.50.

Frau Karl Druschki. A very popular large pure white hybrid perpetual. One of the world's greatest white roses. Sometimes recurs in the fall. \$1.35.

Grootendorst. Small bright red flowers in clusters. \$1.35.

Harrisons Yellow. Semi-double blooms of bright yellow. Moderately fragrant. One of the oldest and best of the shrub roses. \$1.35.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty. Carmine, fine form, rich perfume. \$1.25.

Blaze. Large clusters of many 2 to 3 inch cup-shaped flowers cover plant. The blazing scarlet holds color well, even in full sun. \$1.50.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the most dependable of the cluster-flowered hardy climbing roses. Pale pink. \$1.00; potted, \$1.50.

Doubloons. Large, golden flowers, fairly double, in delightful clusters, literally covering the plant for a long period. Clean, spicy fragrance. \$1.75.

Dr. J. H. Nicholas. This plant produces plenty of very double, fragrant, rose-pink flowers. \$1.75.

Mary Wallace. Warm pink flowers, blooming in June. \$1.25.

Paul's Scarlet. Hardy climber, producing a blaze of medium-sized flowers. Holds color well. \$1.25.

Pink Radiance. Cameo-pink, fragrant climber. \$1.25.

Silver Moon. Produces a large crop of slightly fragrant, creamy white to white blooms of large size. \$1.25.

—Keep Your Roses Watered Well—

PEONIES

Each \$1.25

Edulis Superba. Deep pink, double flowers.

Festiva Maxima. One of the best white peonies. Tiny splash of crimson in center.

Frances Willard. Lovely white peony, fully double.

Karl Rosenfeld. Rich, velvety crimson. Large globular flower. A popular red.

Mary Brand. Brilliant shade of red, fully double.

Sarah Bernhardt. Lovely, apple-blossom pink.

VINES

Ampelopsis, veitchi; Boston Ivy. Beautiful foliage in spring and summer, changing to crimson-scarlet in autumn. Clings to brick, stone or concrete walls. 2 yr. No. 1, \$1.00.

Clematis, paniculata; Sweet Autumn Clematis. A valuable climber literally covered with white fragrant flowers in September. 2 Yr. No. 1. Bare root, \$1.00 ea. Potted, \$1.15 ea.

Clematis, Jackmani. The popular variety with large, purple-blue flowers. Bare root, \$1.00 ea. Potted, \$1.15 ea. 2 yr. No. 1.

Clematis, Ramona. Beautiful sky-blue flowers. Bare root, 90c ea. Potted, \$1.15 ea. 2 yr. No. 1.

Honeysuckle, Goldflame. Everblooming trumpet-shaped flowers. Fragrant, bright red outside, yellow inside. Hardy. \$1.00 ea. 2 yr. No. 1.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan. Rapid growing vine with beautiful foliage. Delightfully fragrant, creamy white flowers. Makes a fine hedge or covering for unsightly places. 2 yr. No. 1. 75c ea.

Polygonum auberti; Silvertine Fleeceflower. A rapid growing climber producing throughout summer and fall large foamy sprays of creamy white flowers. 2 yr. No. 1. \$1.00 ea.

ALTHEA-HOLLYHOCKS

Althea rosea; Hollyhocks. Double flowered, strong field roots. Choice, double crested "Begonia Flowered" mixture. 30c each.

AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE

50c Each

A. Crimson Star. Flowers very large with crimson sepals and spurs, and white petals. This is an entirely new color in Columbines.

A. Scott Elliott Hybrids. Many different shades of lovely, long spurred Columbines.

Successful control of insect pests is obtained not only by proper selection and preparation of the insecticide, but also by correct placement of the material on the infested or susceptible parts of the tree. The latter is best accomplished with good spraying equipment.

CAMPANULA-BELFLOWER

Campanulas are very popular for rock gardens and borders. We carry a Hybrid mixture. 35c each.

COREOPSIS

Sunburst. (New Gold). A fine semi-double strain. 35c each.

DIANTHUS

Dianthus grenadin carophyllus. This is the hardiest of all outdoor carnations. Very fragrant, fully double producing large flowers on long stems. 30c each.

Golden Sun. Early flowering, very double, large clear yellow flowers.

King of Blacks. Deep maroon. Almost black.

Scarlet. Rich scarlet. Extra large flowering.

DICENTRA-BLEEDINGHEART

Dicentra spectabilis. Graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers. \$1.00 each.

DELPHINIUM

40c Each

Delphinium. Giant Pacific Hybrids.

Blue Jay Series. A brilliant true medium blue with dark bee.

Galahad Series. The finest clear white delphinium. Immense, double flowers on long spikes.

Guinevere Series. Fine light, pinkish-lavender with white bee.

King Arthur Series. Royal violet with white bee.

Summer Skies Series. Light blue with pretty contrasting white bee.

GAILLARDIA

35c Each

Burgundy. Deep shade of wine red.

Dazzler. The standard fine cutting strain. Golden yellow with maroon center.

Monarch Strain. A very superior mixture of large, full-petaled flowers with an unusually bright color range.

GYPSOPHILA

Gypsophila paniculata; Baby's Breath. A very lovely perennial. Blooms in a spherical mass of very small, pure white flowers. Beautiful in bouquets. \$1.00.

LILIUM-LILY

Lilium Regale; Regale Lily. These grow from 2 to 4 feet tall on slender but strong stems. Outside of blooms are streaked brown shading to pink, inside flushed yellow in center, shading to pure white at outer edge. 50c.

PHLOX

40c Each

Caroline Vandenburg. Best blue, large.

Charles Curtis. Large, beautiful sunset red.

Mary Louise. Pure white, fragrant, large heads.

Rhineland. Salmon-pink.

PYRETHUM-PAINTED DAISY

Extra Double Mixture. A large percentage of extra double flowers in good colors. 35c.

Information on Insect Control

While we have many different insect pests, we also have many controls. We are able to choose a specific chemical for a specific insect. Experience, and knowledge of the right mixture to use in order to protect the plants and trees, is necessary for this control.

There are many preparations at the present time which are easy for homeowners to use. It is important when spraying with these preparations to know that the "follow up spray" is as necessary as the first spray. This catches the insect after the hatching period.

We have followed the latest findings by entomologists and we are equipped to take care of your needs in this respect. In our garden store you will find the materials and equipment suitable for insect control.

Newest and Improved SPRAYS and DUSTS

Ortho Rose Dust. For control of most insects, and certain plant diseases. Contains Rotenone, pyrethrum, DDT, Fermate and Sulphur. No measuring, no mixing, no fuss. Simply point the dustgun package and pump. 8 oz. cylinder, \$1.00; 1 lb. refill package, \$1.25.

Vapotone-XX Spray. The new wonder insecticide for garden use. Kills Aphis, Red Spider, Thrips, Caterpillars, Crawler Scales, etc. Two applications one week apart will control Red Spider. 4 oz. bottle, \$1.00.

Spray-ette Garden Hose Sprayer. The modern hose-type sprayer for spraying with ORTHO insecticides and Fungicides. Makes spraying easy; merely follow directions on bottle of insecticide used, and attach to hose and spray. \$2.60 each.

Insect-O-Gun All Purpose Sprayer. Rugged, utility tool. The Insect-O-Gun is sturdily built. It has pistol grip and trigger for surest control of spray. Handy built-in hook for hanging Insect-O-Gun on branches while filling or for storage. Fits standard Mason jars. Broken jars may easily be replaced from your kitchen. There's nothing to go wrong. Nothing to wear out. No moving mechanical parts ever contact spray material. \$5.95 each.

Black Leaf 40 is a solution of Nicotine Sulphate. It is recommended as a spray for soft-bodied sucking insects. For spraying only. Follow directions carefully. 1 oz., 35c.

Bordeaux Mixture. The best fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, leaf curl, and other diseases on fruits and plants. 1 lb., 50c.

Tree Compound. A liquid compound to coat wounds or bruises on trees for the prevention of rot and decay. 1 pt. can, 50c.

Evergreen Garden Spray. Kills insects on plants, such as aphids, ants, Mexican Bean Beetles, and others. Harmless to humans and animals. 1 fluid oz., 35c. 6 oz., \$1.20.

Colorado .44 Octa Kill. Emulsifiable Concentrate. Effective for grasshoppers, ants, roaches, lice and others. 16-oz. bottle, \$2.00.

N.N.O.R. Garden spray containing Rotenone for control of insects. 1-oz., 35c.

Triogen. Combined spray treatment fungicide-insecticide and plant stimulant. A complete protection against plant insects and diseases. 1 pkg., \$1.35.

Dusting Sulphur. 1 lb., 20c.

Wettable Sulphur. 1 lb., 25c.

Arsenate of Lead. For control of night crawlers in your lawn. 1 lb., 69c; 4 lbs., \$1.70.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

35c Each

Chrysanthemum maximum, Shasta Daisy. Alaska, large white flowers, June to August.

Deniers G. Marconi. New giant double, ever flowering.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

60c Each

The following six new chrysanthemums were produced by the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station. These varieties were developed for outdoor culture in regions of cold winters and short growing seasons and are believed to be of value mainly for the plains states. Any of our mums can be furnished either in clumps or pots.

Arikara. This variety is an early, reddish-bronze cushion. Flowers are semi-double, 2½-3 in. in diameter. At Cheyenne, Wyo., it comes into full bloom between September 1 and 15. The flowers remain attractive a long time.

Lt. Beckner. The flowers of this mum are double, reddish-bronze, 3-4 in. in diameter with a somewhat shaggy form, borne on upright stems 24 to 30 inches high. Blooms from September 1 to 15. The flowers are resistant to frost.

Waku. This mum is a pure white double. The flowers are 2½-3 in. in diameter, borne on stems 24 in. high. It is in full bloom September 15 and remains attractive for long periods. Foliage is a rich, dark green.

Flicka. This is a dwarf cushion with flowers nearly double, 1½ in. in diameter, bronze with rose tints. It is in full bloom September 15. The flowers are borne in profusion on compact plants 15 in. high and 20 in. broad.

Hidatsa. This is a dwarf cushion with double, red flowers, 1½ in. in diameter. It is in full bloom by September 25 and continues until cut down by severe freezes.

CUSHION TYPE MUMS

40c Each

Amelia or "Pink Cushion." A cushion of flowers in masses from August into October. Broad dwarf mounds 12 to 16 inches high completely covered with masses of pink flowers.

These cushion mums can be supplied also in the following colors: Bronze, yellow, white and wine.

SEMI-DWARF AND TALLER TYPES

Algonquin. (24 in.) Deep rich lemon yellow flowers and one of the first to bloom of the later flowering mums. 40c each.

Avalanche. (18 in.) Queen of all whites is this big, fluffy, handsome mum. Flowers over 5 in. across, perfectly formed. Full flower in September. 50c each.

Chippewa. (20 in.) Very dark rose red or mellow purple. 3 in. flowers of incurved petals. Sept. 1. 50c each.

Courageous. (20 in.) Large ruby red of brilliant outstanding color, good growing habit. Midseason. 50c each.

Dahlia Flower. (18 in.) A deep purplish wine, richest of colors, very sturdy. Sept. 1. 40c each.

Eugene A. Wander. New, large glistening yellow. 40c each.

Heatherbloom. (24 in.) Large florets of beautiful heather pink with slightly darker centers. Good for cutting. September 5. 40c each.

Maroon 'N Gold. (16 in.) Immense flowers of bright mahogany shaded maroon with yellow reverse. Sept. 1. 40c each.

My Lady. (20 in.) Large, double, flat flowers of an unusual shade—gold with orange red shadings. August until frost. 40c each.

Polar Bear. (18-20 in.) Pure white, a free flowering double. Mid-September.

Summer Gold. A rich, glowing yellow, flowers large; can be cut for bouquets. Plant this variety for a splendid display next fall. 40c each.

DAHLIAS

Various Types and Varieties. Prices quoted are for strong tubers.

Avalon. (Decorative.) Approx. 4 ft. One of the largest dahlias introduced, with fine stem and a good keeper. Clear rich yellow, 50c.

Bashful Giant. (Decorative.) Approx. 3 ft. One of the largest and best of dahlias. Immense blooms excellent for exhibition. Color is apricot with golden shadings. 50c.

Mrs. Geo. Le Boutillier. Approx. 3 ft. Largest of all red dahlias, 10-12 in. in natural growth. Plant dwarf and bushy habit. Stems very long, color vivid red. 75c.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner. (Decorative.) Approx. 4 ft. Large, perfect flowers of deep mauve-pink. On stout stems. A good grower and free bloomer. Can be grown to diameter of 11 in. 50c.

Purple Manitou. (Decorative.) Approx. 3 ft. Extra large clear purple. 35c.

Rose Fallon. (Decorative.) Approx. 5 ft. An immense flower of fine, perfect form. Stems long and erect. Plant robust and vigorous. Color, dark amber or brownish old gold. 50c.

Rosa Nell. (Decorative.) Approx. 5 ft. Flower immense, stem very long. Color, bright rose and with all a good keeper. 50c.

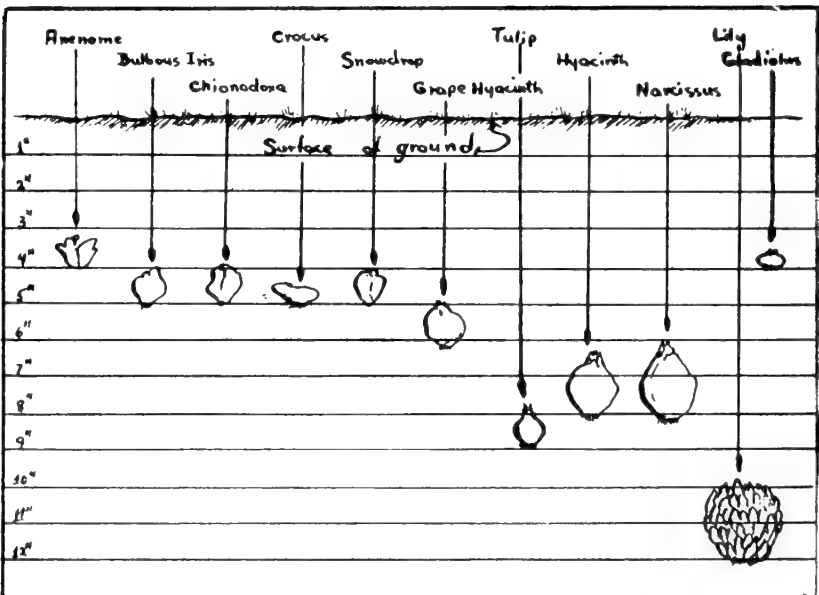
White Knight. (Decorative.) Approx. 5 ft. Fine, large white with long stem. 50c.

Mrs. Carl Salbach. (Decorative.) Approx. 5 ft. Extra large and of beautiful form and always full to the center. Stems are exceptionally long, holding the flower erect. Color, soft lavender-pink. 50c.

GLADIOLUS

We will have many choice varieties and colors from which to choose. Among the reasons for the popularity of this genus are it's adaptability, ease of cultivation, range of color, and possibilities of use both for garden display and cut flowers. Any, good, well-drained soil will suit the gladiolus. The corms may be planted from April 15 until June 15. If a quantity is planted at intervals of two or three weeks, a succession of blooms may be maintained from June 15 until frost.

Guide for Proper Depth for Planting Bulbs



GARDEN SUPPLIES

Power Lawn Mowers — Lawn Mowers — Garden Hose — Sprinklers — Hand Weeder — Dusters and Sprayers — Garden Gloves — Trowels — Trellises.

BRIGHT BULBS

Create pictures with tulips and flowering dogwood, cherries, almond, fruit trees, lilacs and flowering plums. All but the deepest colors are displayed effectively in front of evergreen trees and shrubs. Dark colors look well against light backgrounds.

Combine them with bleeding heart and blue phlox, primroses, pansies, doricum, candytuft and other early perennials. Place tulips back from the front edges of beds and borders to permit perennials and annuals to conceal ripening foliage.

Single and double early varieties and, indeed, all tulips are attractive in groups and drifts in the foreground of the shrubbery border. Give the new Parrot tulip special locations for deserved emphasis.

HYACINTHS

Pink Pearl. Rose color, early blooming.

L'Innocence. White color. For early and late forcing.

Yellow Hammer. Yellow color.

TULIPS

Dillenburg (Breeder.) Medium large. Orange edged apricot. Mid-May height 26 in.

Dom Pedro (Breeder.) Medium large. Morocco-red on cadmium-yellow ground. May 15th. Height 24 in.

Indian Chief (Breeder.) Very large. Reddish mahogany, slightly flushed violet. May 20th. Height 32 in.

Louis XIV (Breeder.) Large. Bluish violet flushed bronze. Mid-May. Height 30 in.

Fantasy (Parrot). Large Salmon-pink. Mid-May. Height 22 in.

Blue Parrot (Parrot). Very large. Bluish-heliotrope, very large flower. Mid-May. Height 24 in.

Orange Favorite (Parrot). Large. Orange, with green blotches and yellow base. Mid-May. Height 22 in.

Red Champion (Parrot). Large. Cochineal-red, flushed scarlet. Mid-May. Height 24 in.

Violet Queen (Parrot). Large. Bluish violet. May 20th. Height 24 in.

Campfire (Darwin). Blood-red. Sport of Bartigon.

Farncombe Sanders (Darwin). Medium large. Cochineal-red. Mid-May. Height 28 in.

Golden Age (Darwin). Deep buttercup-yellow flushed salmon-orange. Mid-May. Height 24 in.

Jubilee (Darwin). Medium size. Violet-purple. May 10th. Height 26 in. Not recommended for forcing.

La Tulipe Noire (Darwin). Medium size. Rose. Mid-May. Height 24 in. Can be forced from January 15th.

Philip Snowden (Darwin). A light carmine-rose. Sport of Bartignon

Pride of Haarlem (Darwin). Large. Cerise. Mid-May. Height 28 in.

Princess Elizabeth (Darwin). Medium large. Rose. Mid-May. Height 26 in. Can be forced from January 25th.

Scarlet Beauty (Darwin). Medium large. Vermillion-scarlet. Mid-May. Height 26 in.

The Bishop (Darwin). Large. Violet-purple. Mid-May. Height 28 in.

Zwanenburg (Darwin). Medium large. White. May 15th. Height 26 in.

Advance (Cottage). Large. Pure White. May 10th. Height 26 in. Can be forced from January 15th.

Dido (Cottage). Large. Light orange-red, with bright orange edge. Mid-May. Height 28 in.

Golden Harvest (Cottage). Large. Lemon-yellow. May 15. Height 26 in. Can be forced from January 10th.

Mrs. John Scheepers (Cottage).

Eros (double late). Large. Distinct old rose. May 10th. Height 22 in. Not recommended for forcing.

Livingstone (double late). Medium size. Cardinal-red. May 10th. Height 18 in. Can be forced from February 1st.

Mount Tacoma (double late). Large. Pure White. May 10th. Height 18 in. Can be forced from January 15th.

LAWN CONSTRUCTION

There are many factors involved in the building of a healthy and vigorous lawn. First is the preparation of the soil. Tilling, grading and levelling are the important steps in this preparation.

Knowledge of the soil and its needs is essential. The soil in this locality is low in humus and nitrogen. In order to obtain this humus in the soil it is necessary to use barnyard fertilizer and peat moss. For the nitrogen content, the use of a balanced plant food with a 12-12-15 analysis which has been tested here, is useful. Nitrogen for top growth, phosphorus for root growth and potash for hardiness is combined in this analysis.

After the soil is prepared the next step is good seed for planting. We have found that Kentucky Blue Grass seed is the best in quality and permanence. For partially or totally shaded spots, we use a mixture of Kentucky Blue Grass seed and Fescues, or Shade Grass seed.

The watering of a new lawn is most important. It should be watered thoroughly twice a day for the first two weeks, then once a day for the next thirty days. If the lawn shows healthy growth, the watering can be done every other day. When the lawn has become established, thorough soaking once a week will cause the roots to grow deeper and will establish a lawn that will carry thru the winter.

We are equipped to do expert lawn installing and repairing and will be glad to consult with you on your lawn problems. We use first class seed and if our instructions are followed, we guarantee a perfect lawn. However, we cannot guarantee against the elements such as hard rains and winds damaging lawns before the grass is established.

Maintenance and Care of Established Lawns

Fertilize with a good balanced plant food in the spring and the fall. The amount to be used per square foot depends on the analysis of the plant food. By following this plan, the lawn will maintain a rich and healthy growth.

Cutting the grass every four or five days, and leaving those cuttings on the lawn will return the humus to the soil. Grass should be left at least two inches in height.

FERTILIZER, PLANT FOODS, ETC.

Ammonium Sulphate. Containing 20% nitrogen. It has a quick-acting effect on leaf and stem growth. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Ammonium Nitrate. 33 1/3% Nitrogen. Lawn food. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Bonemeal. This is a useful and popular fertilizer for garden use. Ground fine, it contains 22% phosphorus and is a good organic fertilizer. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Iron Sulphate. A chemical used for treating chlorotic conditions in lawns, trees and shrubs. Care should be taken to avoid getting the solution on clothing or walks, as it makes a permanent yellowish-brown stain. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Michigan Peat Moss. Soil conditioner. Adds humus to soil.

Super-Crop. 12-12-5. A balanced inorganic fertilizer, higher in nitrogen content. 1 lb., 20c; 80 lbs., \$6.00.

Vermiculite. The ideal growing medium. Is good soil lightening medium. Four qts., 50c; one-half bu., \$1.00; two bu., \$2.25.

INDEX

Evergreens	4-5-6
Fruit Trees	9
Shade Trees	7-8
Hedging	6
Ornamental Shrubs	10-11-12
Roses	13-14-15
Vines	16
Peonies	16
Perennials	17
Mums	19
Insecticides	18
Bulbs	20-21

TERMS

Terms: Cash on completion of job unless previous arrangements have been made. All charge accounts due and payable by 10th of month.

PLANTING AND LABOR CHARGES

Minimum charge: \$2.00. Orders of \$10.00 or over will be planted at 35% of the purchase price. Orders of \$50.00 or over will be planted at 25% of the purchase price. Hedge planting will be done at the rate of \$2.00 an hour.

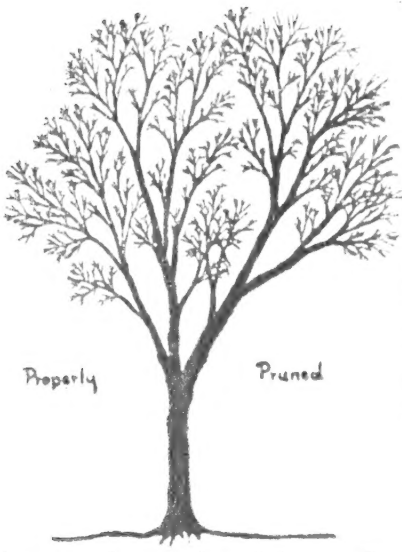
OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee our nursery stock to be true to name and to be strong, healthy, and free from disease and insect pests as certified by state inspection. Any stock that proves otherwise will be replaced free, or the original purchase price will be refunded.

We guarantee our nursery stock to reach our customer in good live condition. If the customer is not satisfied with the stock upon arrival he may return it at once and we will replace it free or refund the purchase price.

If, after reasonable care, cultivation, and watering, our stock does not grow and fails to leaf out the first summer, we will replace it without charge provided the customer notifies us before SEPTEMBER 1st following planting. We cannot replace stock planted unseasonably or against our advice, or where customer is notified of non-replacement before purchase, nor do we assume any responsibility for winter kill.

PRUNING



The Pruning of trees and the subsequent treatment of wounds is probably the most important of all tree maintenance practices. Proper and systematic pruning helps trees to better withstand adverse environmental conditions. In addition, properly pruned trees require less fertilizing, bracing, and spray materials to

keep them healthy. Correct wound treatment will reduce losses due to wood-decay fungi. The two practices are so closely related that they must be considered together.

Trees are pruned principally to preserve their health and appearance, and to prevent damage to life and property.

PRUNING FOR HEALTH

Broken, dead, or diseased branches are pruned to prevent decay-producing fungi from penetrating into the part of the tree to which these branches are attached. Live branches are removed to permit penetration of sunlight and circulation of air through the canopy or to compensate for loss of roots. Overlapping branches and those that interfere with utility wires are removed to prevent rubbing and eventual decay. Branch stubs are removed to promote proper healing. The removal of many small branches rather than a few large ones not only reduces the amount of sunscald, but also makes the work less conspicuous and facilitates maintaining the desired shape.

PRUNING FOR APPEARANCE

An appreciation of landscape values and some idea of the normal form of the tree being pruned are essential for success in pruning trees.

PRUNING FOR SAFETY

Dead, split, and broken branches are a constant hazard to life and property. Danger from falling limbs is always greatest in trees along city streets and in public parks.

