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**H.F. Hillenmeyer & Sons**  
*The Blue Grass*  
*Nurseries*  
**Lexington Kentucky**

# OUR PERSONAL PAGE

## This Catalog is Designed to Help You



IN APPRECIATION of that patronage which has been so liberal and in partial reciprocation of your good will and our desire to serve you better we are encouraged to issue this catalogue. It is designed for your needs and service and dedicated to a clientele that has been our unusual privilege to serve a better part of a century.

Our desire is that every patron will be successful with our nursery stock, realizing that our business longevity depends on the return of our old patrons as well as the acquisition of new ones. In thanking you for your patronage we again renew that pledge of liberal values, efficient service, and honesty of purpose that is included in every order and has been, we believe, responsible for making Hillenmeyer a "household word" in Kentucky.

### A COMPLETE GARDEN GUIDE

This is really a Planters Guide. In it you will find a complete outline of "How to Plant, Pruning Information, Orchardng Problems, Spraying Calendar, Landscape Suggestions", as well as an honest description of varieties.

We have departed from the time worn, text book style of nursery catalog. We hope you will appreciate it. If for any reason you will not need this book, pass it on to one of your friends. It will no doubt find a welcome on the reading table of some garden lover's library.

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## H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

Louis E. Hillenmeyer

Walter W. Hillenmeyer

### The BLUE GRASS NURSERIES

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



FRANCIS X. HILLENMEYER

# A NURSERY with a BACKGROUND 84 YEARS IN THE HEART OF THE BLUE GRASS SECTION



HECTOR F. HILLENMEYER

Since we are soliciting your orders for our nursery products, you may ask, and are certainly entitled to know,—who we are, what our responsibility is, and how we can serve you better or more advantageously than some other firm.

The history of Hillenmeyers' Nurseries has oft been told and here again repeated, not in the spirit of boasting but never-the-less with a degree of justifiable pride, for a record of continuous business in one location for a period of eighty-five years invites more than passing comment.

First, there was Grandfather Francis X. Hillenmeyer, who came from Alsace, and first sold his little lot of nursery stock in 1841. Succeeding him came our father, Hector F. Hillenmeyer, who conducted the business from 1875 to 1910. And now the present partnership of Louis E. and Walter W. Hillenmeyer. We hope to pass the business and its reputation, free of impunity and graced with the good will of a remarkable following of customers, on to the pride and joy of our hearts, namely, our children in the picture below.

Since grandfather sent out that small bunch of grape vines from his modest little place in '41 there has passed from our hands trees and plants by the mil-

lions. Today we have several hundred acres closely planted and well equipped and are doing an almost nation-wide business, verifying an appropriate old adage, "Great Oaks from little acorns grow".

Business relations naturally invite inquiry as to our responsibility. The above history not alone answers this, but rather we suggest that you inquire of any business house or well acquainted individual in Lexington or Central Kentucky, the commercial agencies or any of the leading nurseries of America.

For your information, we have the largest nursery packing and storage sheds and cellars in the South, and an organization of efficient helpers that should instill confidence in those buyers of nursery products that do not already know us.

Then we are so situated that we can serve you quickly from a geographical standpoint. We can render quick service on all orders requiring immediate action. We have had a long experience and our advice on various subjects of horticulture will be cheerfully given to any customer or prospect.

We solicit the continuation and renewal of your patronage and to those who have not hitherto purchased of us, we invite a trial order.



"OUR BEST ROW OF NURSERY STOCK"

These are our children and they certainly promise a continuation of the Hillenmeyer name. Naturally we hope that the long lineage of Nurserymen will remain unbroken and that there will be a fourth generation serving you.



LEXINGTON,  
The Heart of the Blue  
Grass, and Home of  
Hillenmeyer's Nurseries.

## AN INVITATION TO VISIT US

**E**VERY year we have hundreds of visitors. We are always glad to see them. Many of our patrons only know us through correspondence. Most of you we know merely as our clients. We would like to know you better. We extend a cordial invitation to you to come and visit us.

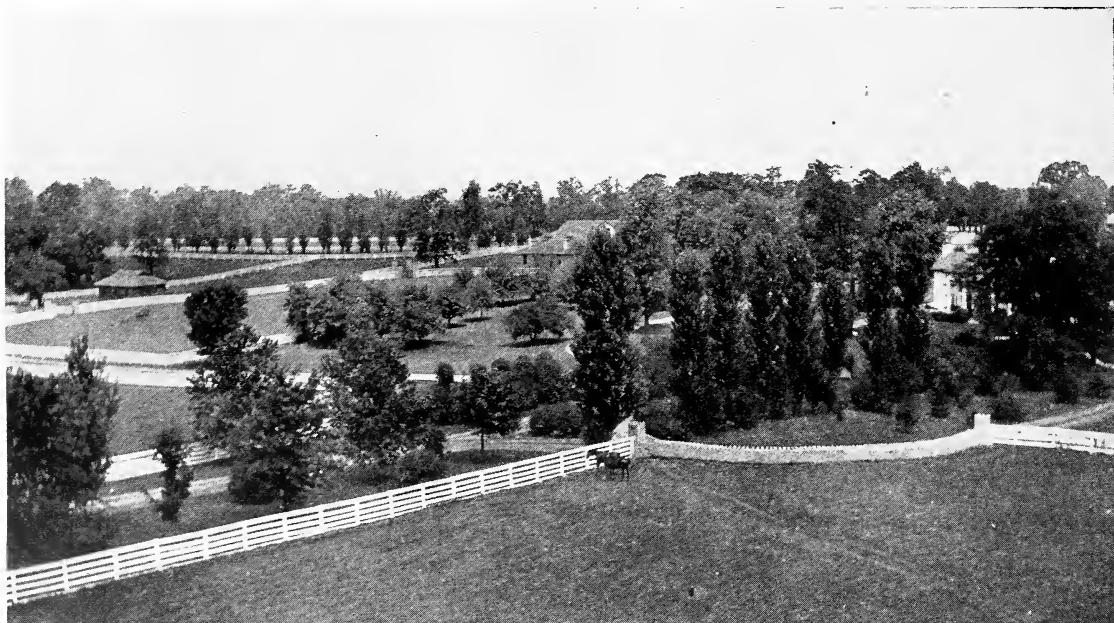
Lexington is a place where there is much to see, for it and its nearby territory is rich in history and attractive in scenic and pastoral beauty. For example, Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, attracts pilgrims from everywhere. His tomb may be seen in the Lexington Cemetery; as well as the home of Mary Todd, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, and the home and equestrian statue of John Hunt Morgan, the great Confederate Raider. You

can spend several days in the famous Blue Grass Region.

Might we suggest that you visit us in the summer? The shrubs and roses are in bloom, the trees and plants are in full leaf and you are better able to judge your requirements when the plants are in growth rather than in the fall or spring when only naked branches greet the eye.

### HOW TO REACH US

We are one and one-half miles north of Lexington City limits. Come out the Georgetown road, passing our homes and branch nursery, to Interurban Stop 6. Turn left here on side (Sandersville) road and our office, sales grounds and warehouses are nearby.



Scene on Col. E. R. Bradley's world famous Idle Hour Stock Farm, Barry Shannon, Mgr. With its 1300 acres of rolling blue grass land, model barns, training tracks, and similar appointments it is one of the show places of the country. Here are bred and raised Derby, Stake and Race Winners from their collection of choice sires and dams. We have more than a natural community pride in Idle Hour as here, too, many of the trees, shrubs and plants that add to its charm and interest were furnished by us.



A VIEW OF OUR OFFICE GROUNDS

# OUR POLICIES AND SERVICES

∞ READ BEFORE ORDERING ∞



**POLICIES AND TERMS**—In our transaction of business with you a great desire for mutual satisfaction prevails. In order to make clear our policies we have endeavored in the paragraphs following to inform you of them that there will be no misunderstanding.

**ADJUSTMENTS**—Naturally in the course of the year, there are a few cases where adjustments are necessary because of errors or misunderstanding. We will promptly and cheerfully correct any error for which we are responsible. We will adjust any such differences to your

satisfaction. There is just one provision that we make and that is we be advised promptly, as delays make satisfactory settlement well nigh impossible. If you have any reason for complaint please advise on receipt of your order as it is then that we can best straighten out the matter.

**AGENTS**—We have no fight with those who conduct the nursery business with agents. We prefer to deal direct with you. If we make certain promises we want to make them good. If we sell you a certain variety we expect to deliver it, and if we don't we will replace it without question. We will save you agent's commissions, we will deliver your order in well packed bales and we will be right here if you should have differences to adjust. This catalog is our business solicitor. We just simply haven't any agents. No one is authorized to represent himself as such.

**SUBSTITUTION**—Occasionally we find ourselves out of a certain variety. In such cases we always send the nearest match in color and season unless you instruct when placing the order to make **no substitution**.

On many orders for fruits or ornamentals our intimate knowledge of varieties, soils and climate enables us to make changes which are profitable to our customers. We make no effort, however, to better a selection of varieties unless our customer gives us specific permission to do so.

**GUARANTEE**—All stock sent out by us must not only be healthy but true to labeled name and as described in catalog.

Errors, of course, sometime occur. We pride ourselves on conducting our business on the highest ethical lines. We deplore misrepresentation and carelessness alike, and the fact that our business is singularly free of adjustments speaks for the consistently satisfying service we render our customers.

Should by any chance a plant be found untrue to

name we will gladly replace with the genuine or refund the purchase price. Beyond this we can assume no responsibility.

**REPLACEMENTS**—Modern methods, ample facilities and our best ability are put into the production, handling and packing of our products. We try to deliver live, healthy and clean stock at reasonable prices.

Now there is a small percent that fails even with ideal care, we expect it. After these trees leave us the other agencies, such as delay in transit, improper care after planting, unprepared, impoverished or unadapted soil, improper setting, failure to prune, disease, drought or injury and the very important "after care", that is watering and cultivation, are all beyond our control. Any one of these or a combination of them might cause a plant to fail and we, of course, cannot be held responsible for such failures.

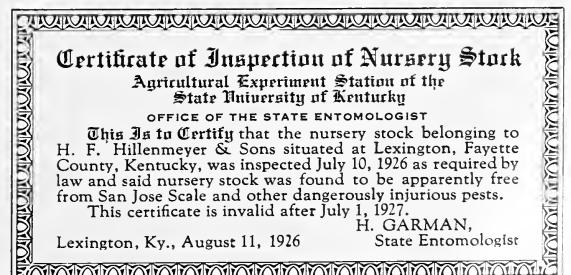
It costs us as much to grow those that fail as it does those that live. We endeavor to send good stock. We make a reasonable charge for it. We send planting booklets with every order. We will gladly answer all inquiries about the care of the plants. Replacement without charge is impossible.

**TERMS**—We expect cash with orders, preferring not to send C. O. D., as it sometimes proves inconvenient and embarrassing.

If you must arrange for credit please write us before sending your order. We make an extra charge for packing the order (approximately 10%) when we have to extend credit.

You are probably as "good as we are", but the long time it takes to produce our stock necessitates close collection and especially from unknown patrons.

**ORDERS FOR LESS THAN \$1.00**—We prefer not to fill any order for less than \$1.00. Postage on all parcel post must be sent with order.



# The A. B. C's of Landscape Gardening



IT is said that we presume the planter knows too much so here are a few simple helpful hints, old axioms to the experienced, but perhaps worth a glance during your "fireside garden moments".

For best effect the home grounds should be divided into three general groups: The Public Area or that which the passerby enjoys, the Service Area or that which embodies utilitarian uses, and the Private Area or that which the home owner enjoys himself.

The entrance by all means should be treated carefully as probably the first impression of a place will be based on it. Plan and plant this with thought.

Don't over plant. Allow ample space for development. The general rule is that a plant will spread as wide as it grows in height. Some exceptions are made, but few.

Misplaced trees stick out like sore thumbs. You can't plant them on rollers to move around, so you had better plan carefully for shade, screen, service, framing or whatever purpose you are planting.

Curves are so much more pleasing than straight lines. Before spading up or staking out the bed get out the garden hose and twist it around to get the desired shape. It is lots easier to change it in this stage than later.

Avoid abrupt change in short spaces. Not only are gentle slopes more pleasing to the eye, but they are easier to maintain and, too, they lend distance to the area so treated.

In foundation plantings use a tall plant at either side to accentuate the entrance and a few plants at each corner to soften the angle. Then a line across the face of the building, grouping some about your "King Plants".

Centers of lawns open, heavy background or skyline, substantial border planting with sufficient height here and there to break the monotony of even height; grouping to either screen objectionable views or accentuate good vistas; foundation plantings to soften the angles of the home and specimens properly grouped for framing, shade and variety is the analysis of every pleasing lawn picture.

Avoid too much variety. Choose fewer kinds and concentrate on them, as the effect is much better where mass planting is used rather than one here and there of many different plants. Avoid "salt and pepper" planting, in other words.

Don't overlook the value of lawn furniture or garden accessories as you choose to call them, that is sun dials, seats, summer houses, pergolas and arches. They add an attractive feature.

Garages with doors opening to the streets are necessities on very small lots only. Setting the garage back a few feet from the property line and facing the door to your side line instead of front will absolutely hide the continuous "eyesore" of gaping doors and unsightly garage interiors. It requires very little more material to make a road to service a garage turning space as suggested above. Try it with a car and see how easy it works.

Pruning often acts as a tonic for sick plants. Don't be afraid to trim them if they are unsightly, misshapen, sluggish or non-productive.

Success is not at all luck, but labor. You can't **promise** plants attention and make them grow; you have to **give** them attention if you wish them to succeed.



## CONSULT US —

We like to render every service we can in connection with our nursery business. You have problems not alone of gardening, but of orcharding that we can no doubt help you solve.

If you want us to suggest varieties for your orchard, or help you decide on your lawn planting, we will be very glad to give you the benefit of our experience.

We will make plans for your planting if necessary. On small layouts there is no charge but where your plan necessitates a lot of work some charge will be necessary. We will estimate this and advise you and any

charge made on such plans will be refunded or applied to your credit when the order is finally placed with us.

Accurate dimensions of the property, home and other buildings, the location of the walks, drives and exposure of the house are very necessary before plans can be made satisfactorily.

We will appreciate your early inquiry on landscape problems. When we get to planting and handling stock during the short weeks of fall or spring we are rushed to the limit. We want to give service if we possibly can.



# WHEN TO PLANT



DO we advise spring or fall planting? For hardy things, fall has some advantages over spring. With favorable weather conditions, that is sufficient frost to stop growth and ripen wood with ample moisture in the ground, plant in the fall everything except Strawberries. Evergreens and perennials may be planted as early as September 15th to October 1st. Deciduous shrubs and trees usually are not ready to plant before October 15th to November 1st. Weather conditions regulate this.

Spring planting usually starts the last of February and continues until May. We keep a lot of stock stored for the late planting, that is after the trees outside are in leaf.

By storing our stock this way we can furnish dormant plants over an extensive planting period which is a decided advantage to those con-

templating doing any spring planting.

The calendar time of planting, that is, in spring, or in fall, is not so important as are the actual conditions under which you plant. First, get the soil in the best physical condition, properly enriching it if it is needed. When soils are properly prepared you are bound to have better results. Second, when you receive the plants handle them carefully without exposing their roots. With the exception of those handled with balls of soil it is necessary to prune all plants at planting time. The branches are cut back to balance the top with the root system which is naturally disturbed in transplanting.

Plenty of water and cultivation given after the growth starts will make plantings at any season of the year grow. The calendar expresses the time, but the conditions under which you plant are the most important. In each section of this catalog you will find suggestions on how to care for nursery stock. If you follow these suggestions both spring and fall are good planting seasons.

## Planting Instructions

*We send a booklet of "How to Plant" with every order. Before you open your package read this. It not only tells but illustrates how this should be done. A separate chapter for each subject is given and you can't go wrong if you follow the instructions. How to Plant is thus made very easy for you.*



Naturally we were pleased when we were selected to furnish the plants for the State Capitol Grounds, Frankfort, Ky. We felt that it was rather indicative of the character and quality of our stock. This is just a glimpse of the base planting at the Governor's Mansion.

# EVERGREENS

## How to Plant — How to Care For

**E**VERGREENS are "always growing" and therefore planting should be done carefully. Study the illustration on this page and you will find it easy to follow.

First, set the trees up along the foundation or in the lawn and move them around until you get them properly placed and spaced. Dig the holes larger and deeper than absolutely necessary. Fill in some loose soil under the roots and then place tree in hole before removing the burlap. See that it is slightly deeper (one or two inches) than it stood in the nursery row.

Now you may remove the burlap or fill in soil, tamping it until the hole is half full and then with a sharp knife cut off the burlap. The roots are then undisturbed. Fill in the remainder of the soil but do not fill higher than the ground level as this will cause the surface water to flow from instead of to the plants. If the ground is dry, water copiously during or after planting but never tamp the wet soil.

Mulching with straw, manure or grass is very good treatment to hold moisture. When watering, either stick the hose into the ground and let it "eat its way" to the roots or drop it by the plant and let run slowly just what the soil can take up. Remember the roots are down a foot or more and it takes lots of water to get that far down. Sprinkling is all right as "washing their faces" frequently is beneficial but to "wet their feet" is another problem. Remember, too, that along the foundation, plants here get only about one-fourth the moisture that open beds do as the house usually shuts off a big percent of the normal rainfall.

Pruning at planting time is not necessary as all our plants are balled and burlapped, that is, dug with a ball of soil without disturbing the roots. Planting in this way is like taking a plant out of pots, they cost more but are better for it.

Shading, that is, throwing a burlap sack or protection over the tops of evergreens when planted late or when they show signs of distress is a good practice. It keeps off the hot sun and drying winds and conserves their vitality until the roots get to functioning properly.



**CARE AFTER PLANTING** — Many folks let their evergreens "go to pieces" after they are planted and especially is this true of base planting. Here are a few helpful hints.

We shear the trees in the nursery row and that is why our plants are more shapely and compact than those secured from other sources. When you get them they will, if you let them, grow open, tall and gawky and become overgrown. Now this can be prevented if you take heed in time. Any evergreen you possess can be trained as you wish. To make them compact start early and give them a "hair cut", that is, run the clippers over them cutting back the growth. If they are tall enough cut out the leader to a side

branch. Never cut beyond last season's growth. This growth always has "foliage" on and the older growth seldom does. Evergreens won't "break" from defoliated wood. Prune only while they are growing vigorously. This is in May, June and early July. Later they will look stubby and hacked. You can make your trees any size and shape by shearing. You must do it only when the shoots are soft and growing. You should start when the plant is young to shape it.

**WATERING**—After evergreens are established and have about reached the size you want them cease watering and fertilizing unless the color is poor. In time of drouth and when they are first planted, water as suggested in the other column, but evergreens don't like "wet feet".

**ENEMIES**—Red Spider. This is a very small insect, hardly discernible with the naked eye unless in palm of the hand or white surface. The plants turn yellow or ashy when affected. Washing the plant with water at strongest pressure several times is very good. Some of the oil sprays are used. Sulphur, lime and arsenate of lead in equal proportions applied as dust is also effective.

Bag worm is another enemy. It is a little insect that encloses itself in a sack partly made of foliage. The surest way is to pick them off and burn. They are hard to get at one time but in the cool of the morning or evening is the best time to try.

## Planters' Quick Reference List

LOW GROWING	MEDIUM GROWING	TALL GROWING	LAWN
Globe Arbor Vitae	Hovey's A. Vitae	Retinosporas	Hemlock
Greek Juniper	Siberian Arbor Vitae	American Arbor Vitae	Pines
Savin's Juniper	Bereckman's Arbor Vitae	Oriental Arbor Vitae	Spruces
Pfitzer's Juniper	Boxwood	Pyramid Arbor Vitae	
Ground Juniper	Retinospora, blue	Irish Juniper	
	Mugho Pine	Blue Juniper	
	Mahonia	Holly	
		Hemlock	

# EVERGREENS

## The ARISTOCRATS of the GARDEN

**E**VERGREENS are the aristocrats of the home grounds. No attempt is made to acclaim extravagantly the uses and beauty of the confers, but knowing plants as we do, with their faults and virtues, there is not a group of plants that holds for its admirers quite the charm that the Evergreens do.

'Tis true they have no flowers, but did you ever think, the blossoms are only with us a few days while the foliage is evident for months? There is no time of the year, summer, fall or winter, that evergreens are not pretty. They are on the job 365 days of the year. You can have them in every shade and hue, in any form, from erect to prostrate, in all habits of growth from dwarf to tall, for wet or dry, exposed or shady places. In landscape work they have no parallel and you should use them generously.

Our stock is again good. There has been some increase in price owing to shortage and adverse weather conditions last year. The plants we offer are of usual quality and we invite inspection.

### ARBOR VITAE

#### ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN. *Thuja occidentalis*.

One of the most popular evergreens because of its easiness to transplant, growing kindly under adverse conditions and as a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth and while it is not as green in color during the winter as some of the other varieties it is one of the most popular because of its many good qualities. **Price**—each, 5-6 ft., \$7.50; 4-5 ft., \$6.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.50.

**Arbor Vitae, Berkman Golden. *T. orientalis aurea nana*.** This is without doubt the showiest of all the Arbor Vitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright green and is striking in appearance. Does especially well with us and should be in every planting. **Price**—each, 2-2½ ft., \$6.00; 1½-2 ft., \$5.00; 1-1½ ft., \$4.50.

**Arbor Vitae, Globe. *T. occidentalis globosa*.** This usually develops into a perfect globe shape plant, the spread equaling the height. The foliage is light green and attractive. These are largely used for front line planting, as specimens in urns or vases as well as in formal work where symmetry is especially desired. **Price**—each, 2½ ft., \$6.00; 2-2½ ft., \$5.00; 1½-2 ft., \$4.50; 1-1½ ft., \$4.00.

**Arbor Vitae, Oriental or Chinese. *T. orientalis*.** This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arbor Vitae family, but is inclined to branch erect forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. It is different from the other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen or in a hedge. It shears especially well and it is often necessary to prune it to make it real compact as it is inclined



The vine on the chimney, the open grouping of the evergreens at the corner, a dwarf hedge around the terrace porch with shade trees properly placed, all harmonizing with the architecture, make this place very attractive. Home of Mr. W. E. Lehman, Richmond Road, Lexington.

to grow open. **Price**—each, 6-8 ft., \$8.00; 5-6 ft., \$6.00; 4-5 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.00.

**Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal. *T. occidentalis pyramidalis*.** This is strikingly attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green and like all Arbor Vitae is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular. **Price**—each, 4 ft., \$7.50; 3½-4 ft., \$6.00; 3-3½ ft., \$5.00.

**Arbor Vitae, Siberian or Ware's. *T. occidentalis wareana*.** This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the American Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left to develop naturally it is oblong. **Price**—each, 2½ ft., \$6.00; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50; 1½-2 ft., \$4.00.

**Arbor Vitae, Ellwanger's. *T. occidentalis ellwangeriana*.** This has very fine cut foliage and does not exactly resemble the "pressed" leaves that characterize the other varieties. This is very compact growing and has a soft feathery appearance not found in other evergreens. **Price**—each, 3-3½ ft., \$6.00; 2½-3 ft., \$4.50; 2-2½ ft., \$4.00.

**Arbor Vitae, Gold Column. *T. or. elegantissima*.** Very attractive bright green, but not yellow foliage, broad at base, and compact pyramidal form. One of the best, especially attractive in spring and summer in its new foliage. **Price**—each, 3-3½ ft., \$6.00; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00.

**Arbor Vitae, Rosenthals. *T. Rosenthalis*.** Much like Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, being dark green, broader at the base and very slow in growth. **Price**—each, 3-3½ ft., \$6.00; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00.

### HEMLOCK

**HEMLOCK. *Tsuga canadensis*.** We consider Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has sweeping



PYRAMIDAL  
ARBOR VITAE



GLOBE  
ARBOR VITAE



HEMLOCK

pendulous branches that are most graceful and when sheared it has a soft billowy appearance that cannot be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green and as it will grow in all exposures and under adverse circumstances it is more largely planted than any other evergreen. We have a saying here, "When in doubt, plant a Hemlock." Price—each, 5 ft., \$7.50; 4-5 ft., \$6.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.50.

## JUNIPERS

**JUNIPER, Blue.** *Juniperus virginiana glauca*. This is one of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color a light blue and a distinct contrast from any other of this group. Price—each, 4-5 ft., \$7.50; 3-4 ft., \$6.00.

**Juniper, Greek.** *J. excelsa stricta*. This is an unusually attractive dwarf pyramidal form with very compact bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil. Its good characteristics are rather difficult to describe but it is very pleasing wherever used. Price—each, 2-2½ ft., \$6.00; 1½-2 ft., \$5.00; 1-1½ ft., \$4.50.

**Juniper, Common.** *J. communis*. Native of the northern woods, and one of the best spreading types known. Stays close to the ground, and most attractive with its silver tips. Grows in shady locations. Price—each, 3-4 ft., \$6.00; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50.

**Juniper, Irish.** *J. communis hibernica*. This is a decided columnar form and

immediately attracts attention. The foliage is a glaucous green. For formal work, especially in contrast with other plants, it has decided advantage over anything you can use for such work. It is very slender in habit of growth and needs no shearing. Price—each, 4-5 ft., \$6.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.50; 2½-3 ft., \$4.00.

**Juniper, Pfitzer's.** *J. chinensis pfitzeriana*. This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage is strikingly beautiful. The branches are horizontally spreading and the terminals slightly drooping. It lays close to the ground and for edging larger plantings there is nothing superior. Flowing lines are especially valuable in landscape planting and this Juniper seems to fill this requirement better than any other. The foliage is a grey green both summer and winter and noted for its ability to withstand the soot and dust of cities, thriving where others fail. Another advantage is that it lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location. Price—each, 2½-3 ft., \$6.00; 2-2½ ft., \$5.00; 1½-2 ft., \$4.50.

**Juniper, Savin's.** *J. sabina*. One of the best. Spreading fan shape habit, of pleasing color of dark green. Stands the city dust, soot, etc., exceptionally well. Price—each, 3-4 ft., \$7.50; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50.

**Juniper, Tamarix foliaged.** *J. tamaracifolia*. A small deep green foliaged Juniper with a low spreading habit. Very slow, but one of the finest. Price—each, 2-2½ ft., \$6.00; 1½-2 ft., \$5.00; 1-1½ ft., \$4.50.

**Juniper, virginiana.** Red Cedar. Platte River type, being close growing and pyramidal in habit. Reddish green in winter and most attractive. Price—each, 5-6 ft., \$7.50; 4-5 ft., \$6.00.

## RETINOSPORA OR JAPAN CYPRESS

**RETINOSPORA, Pea fruited.** *Sawara Cypress*. *Chamaecyparis pisifera*. The foliage of this resembles the *Arbor Vitae* very much and the tree develops decidedly erect with very graceful branches. When sheared, the foliage develops its true color especially well. It is very lacy in appearance with a silvery color on the underneath side. It is a fine plant in the foundation planting where a heavy plant is wanted and on the lawn it makes an attractive specimen. Price—each, 4-4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.50.

**Retinospora, Golden pea fruited.** *C. pisifera aurea*. This has all the characteristics of the green form described above except that the foliage is a very light green or bordering on yellow. Both of these will do well in city planting where some tenderer evergreens fail. Price—each, 4-4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.50.

**Retinospora, Plum ed. or plumed Cypress.** *C. pisifera plumosa*. The foliage of this is a greyish green very fine cut and has a feathery appearance. It resembles a fine cut fern frond at certain stages of its development. Pyramidal in habit



PFITZER'S JUNIPER

of growth and if kept sheared as all varieties of this family should be, in foundation planting it will make a wonderful specimen. Price—each, 8-10 ft., \$15.00; 7-9 ft., \$12.50; 4-5 ft., \$6.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.00.

**Retinospora, Golden plumed.** *C. pisifera plumosa aurea.* In habit of growth and appearance is like the green form previously described. The young foliage is very light green bordering on yellow and for contrast planting for foundation or lawn groups is one of the most popular. Price—each, 8-10 ft., \$15.00; 7-9 ft., \$12.50; 4-5 ft., \$6.50; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00; 3-3½ ft., \$4.00.

**Retinospora, Moss or blue.** *C. pisifera squarrosa.* The foliage of this is very fine cut and of all the evergreens is most lacy in appearance. Its unusual habit of branching gives it an attraction not found in any other of the evergreens. In color the foliage is a very pleasing blue. The plant shears well and usually is seen in a very compact form. If left to grow naturally it is unusually attractive. Should not be planted in sooty or dusty locations. Price—each, 4-5 ft., \$7.50; 3-4 ft., \$6.00.

**Retinospora filifera, Thread Branched Cypress.** An unusual evergreen with long stringy foliage, drooping gracefully from all sides. Slow growing and very desirable. Price—each, 3 ft., \$6.00; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50.

**PINES**

**PINE, Mugho.** *Pinus montana mughus.* This is an excellent dwarf Pine, being globe shaped and erect branching. It is very attractive, especially in spring, when the new growth which seems like miniature candles completely cover the bush.

Price—each, 2-2½ ft., \$6.00; 1½-2 ft., \$4.50; 1-1½ ft., \$4.00.

**Pine, Scotch.** *P. sylvestris.* This is one of the best Pines offered. Very quickly to re-establish itself, grows rapidly and has ability to grow very luxuriantly on high and dry ground. Its needles are shorter than either White or Austrian Pine, in habit more compact, the foliage dark green. Where quick effect is wanted this variety will prove as satisfactory as any evergreen. Price—each, 6-7 ft., \$6.00; 5-6 ft., \$5.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.00.

**Pine, White.** *P. strobus.* This is perhaps the best of the Pine family. It is rapid in growth, reaches a great height and is at home in any soil. Its needles are long and droop gracefully, and in color are beautiful silvery or light green. It transplants very kindly and we recommend it highly. With Norway Spruce, which is much darker in color of foliage, makes an excellent combination for grouping where large trees are wanted. Price—each, 6-7 ft., \$6.00; 5-6 ft., \$5.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.00.

**SPRUCES**

**SPRUCE, Koster's blue.** *Picea pungens kosteri.* Its striking blue color is noticeable as far as can be seen. It is best used as a specimen with a dark background or in groups where contrast is to be had. The past few years it has become very scarce and the plants are decidedly expensive. Price—each, 2-3 ft., \$15.00. Stock limited.

**Spruce, Norway.** *P. excelsa.* This has been the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal



Here is an interesting study in evergreens. Note the various forms and colors and habits of growth.

- (1) PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE; (2) BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE; (3) HEMLOCK; (4) GLOBE ARBOR VITAE; (5) AMERICAN SPRUCE; (6) AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE; (7) PFITZER'S JUNIPER; (8) RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA; (9) ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE; (10) MUGHO PINE; (11) IRISH JUNIPER.

in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green in color. Norway Spruce has been largely planted and really has no serious fault. **Price**—each, 4-5 ft., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$4.00; 2-3 ft., \$3.00.

**Spruce, White.** *Picea canadensis.* This is a very hardy evergreen with light green foliage and similar in many respects to the preceding variety except that it is decidedly slower growing in our locality and can safely be used where a medium sized or small tree is wanted. **Price**—each, 3-4 ft., \$5.00; 2-3 ft., \$4.00.

WE PREFER NOT TO FILL ORDERS  
FOR LESS THAN \$1.00.



AN EFFECTIVE PLANTING OF  
WHITE SPRUCE

## BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS



**T**HESE are different from the conifers, having large shiny leaves and most of them bloom and berry. Some may lose their leaves in late winter, but all

Broad Leaved Evergreens are especially fine for late fall and early winter effect.

**ABELIA, A. grandiflora. (F).** 2-4 ft. White. July to September. This is a comparatively new shrub. It is one of the most attractive of the newer plants and we predict that it will become as popular as Spirea Van Houte. It is just a little tender but it is injured only once in a very great while. When frozen, it comes back very quickly, growing from the crown with renewed vigor and by July will again be full of attractive blush tinted bell shaped blossoms. There is hardly a plant that blooms over quite as long a period. The leaves are especially attractive, being very glossy dark green. It is classed as a semi-broad-leaved evergreen and in mild winters will hold its foliage throughout that season. Does well in shady as well as sunny locations and will adapt itself to all types of soil. Balled and burlaped. **Price**—each, 3-4 ft., (heavy), \$1.50.

**BOXWOOD.** *Buxus sempervirens.* Everyone is familiar with Boxwood and its good qualities. There is hardly a plant that can be used in quite so many positions. For edging, for urns, and window boxes, and as specimens it is very useful. The foliage is always a shining dark green even through the winter. It is a heavy feeder and should never be planted in soil unless it can get plenty of fertility and moisture.

**Price**—each, 2-2½ ft., \$6.00; 1½-2 ft., \$4.00; 1-1½ ft., \$3.50.

**COTONEASTER, Horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster.** A very attractive spreading plant, with horizontal branches, leaves dark green and small. Flowers small, but pinkish white, borne all up and down the stem. The berries are bright red and abundant, staying on for a long time. Not entirely evergreen, but nearly so. This is a fine rockery plant. **Price**—each, 2-3 ft., B. and B., \$2.00; 1½-2 ft., \$1.75.

**EUONYMOUS bungeanus. Winter Euonymous or Evergreen Wahoo.** A new shrub with persistent leaves that stay on all mild winters. Grows 5-6 ft. and has green stems with very dark green leaves. The yellow flower is not prominent but the wealth of red fruits that break open like our native Bittersweet, showing a beautiful coral seed and pod, makes it very striking. It does well in shade and makes a good foundation plant. **Price**—each, \$1.00. Balled and burlaped, at \$1.50 each.

**HOLLY, AMERICAN.** *Ilex opaca.* Everyone certainly knows the native Holly with its large glossy leaves and red berries. Nursery grown plants are comparatively easy to transplant provided the leaves are clipped off at planting time. This native is not half appreciated as it can be sheared into as compact specimens as Boxwood or if left to develop naturally make a bush or small tree that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. Some plants do not bear berries but these may be had if specially ordered. **Price**—each, 5-6 ft., \$6.00; 4-5 ft., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$4.50. With berries, 50 cents extra.

**MAHONIA aquifolium. Oregon Hollygrape.** This resembles Holly in its foliage and is a fine evergreen plants for foundation and mass plantings. Has bright yellow blossoms followed by blue berries. **Price**—each, 2-3 ft., B. B., \$2.50; 1-2 ft., \$2.00.

# HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS

**T**HE actual planting operation is similar to that suggested for other nursery stock.

Stake out your holes, remembering that it is easier to move a stake than a shrub after it is planted. In other words get your spacing right. A good rule to follow is—a shrub will spread approximately as wide as it grows tall—in other words, if the shrub matures at 4 feet, it will spread that much.

In planting it is best to spade up the bed, rather than dig holes in the sod. Also in spacing plants in a bed don't set them out like "bottles in a row", but irregular or alternating. When planting along the foundation wall keep eighteen to twenty-four inches away from the masonry and even wider if the eaves are overhanging.

Dig the holes large enough to take the roots without crowding. Deep enough to permit planting an inch lower than they stood in the nursery row.

Now don't simply shovel in the soil but pulverize it and add a little at a time, shaking the plants so the soil will fall in between the roots. Tread or tamp as you fill until near the top. Apply the last two inches loose and be

sure that no mound of soil is left about the plant. Refer to cut on page 36.

Prune severely—that is, take off about half or at least reduce the top one-third. "Prune them until it hurts".

Water as needed, giving plenty at a time. Surface watering is not of much value. Cultivate new set plants frequently.

At planting time, it is well to arrange the shrubs according to their future growth. The large growing shrubs should go to the back of the bed, and, of course, have more space

between them than the smaller growing shrubs. The smaller growing shrubs should be worked into the planting in masses so as to obtain variety and interest in the skyline of the planting. Small growing shrubs planted in front of the taller growing shrubs will clothe the bottom branches of the tall shrubs and "face" the border, that is, give it foliage clear to the ground.

It should be remembered that the greatest beauty from shrubs is obtained in allowing them to develop to their natural graceful form and shape. Plant low growing shrubs rather than tall ones in front of low windows.



## How to Care for Shrub Borders

"Prune when the knife is sharp", is all right. It won't kill the plants, but there is a chosen time for all things and this causes confusion in the layman's mind.

Pruning in the dormant stage is not injurious to the plant and often easier to accomplish, but this too often stimulates new growth and in addition the branches you have to cut out, the spring bloom is not as abundant. The ideal time to prune shrubs that blossom **along their stems** is just after the blooming period.

For Hydrangeas, Hypericum, some Spireas, Roses and other "**terminal blooming**" shrubs, pruning should be done in the dormant stage, or just as they start in the spring.

In removing old wood don't top the shrubs "hedge style" for it makes an ugly offset in the canes, making them "two storied". Reach way down in the crown and cut there or close to a small branch so as to avoid stubs, as this shoot will naturally develop the characteristics of the particular plant you are working on.

Don't wait until you have to "dehorn or butcher" your shrubs but take them in time.

Established borders usually take care of themselves as far as moisture is concerned as the plants shade the ground and keep it cool. Often fertilizers are necessary and manure or any good commercial product will do.



This is another of those usually attractive suburban places, carefully planned and planted. If you are planting a new home, study this one. Nothing stiff and formal but rather open rambling plantings along the low foundation. Note the trees and groups of shrubs to the side and "hanging over" the house. Home of Mr. W. E. Hupp, Paris Road, Lexington.

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

**M**UCH can be said of this group as it is to them that we come for the finishing touches of landscape planting. The border outlines and shade have been provided with the trees and evergreens and with the shrubs we add the softening touches that are necessary. From late winter they unfold their wondrous bowers of yellow, pink, white and red flowers on background of purple, yellow, light and dark green foliage, and attractive

fruits and berries often adhere after autumn has spread its brilliant colors on the foliage.

Look over this list carefully, you will find something for every location in your favorite color of blossoms and of a height to suit requirements.

**NOTE**—All shrubs suited for foundation planting are marked (F) in the descriptive list. See also ready reference list on next page.

### DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

**ABELIA.** *A. grandiflora* (F). 3-4 ft., white. July to September. This is a comparatively new shrub. It is one of the most attractive of the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. For full description turn to page 10. Prices—3-4 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 2-3 ft., 90c each; 5 for \$4.00.

**ALMOND.** Pink-flowering Almond. *Prunus glabra albiplena*. (F.) 3-4 ft. Rose-pink. April. Very attractive shrub. The plants are usually thickly studded with double pink flowers of medium size from base to tip of branch. The plants are usually propagated on plum or peach stock as it belongs to this family and should be planted deeper than ordinarily advised for other shrubs. Prices—2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 1-2 ft., 90c each; 5 for \$4.00.

**ARALIA.** *Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*. Five-leaved Aralia. 6-8 ft. Yellow. June. This is an unusually hardy shrub, thriving in very adverse soil and city conditions. It will grow under the shade of trees where all else fails. The flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very attractive. The canes are inclined to be prickly and comparatively upright in their habit of growth. Prices 4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**ALTHEA.** Rose of Sharon or Shrub Althea *Hibiscus Syriacus*. These are tall slender shrubs that do well under congested city conditions and other places where some of the woody plants fail to grow. The blossom period usually starts in July and extends to September. Altheas are greatly used for hedge and screen purposes. Please note they may be bought to color. **Single White.** Blossoms white with pink center. **Single Pink.** Selected for clear deep pink blossoms.

**Double White** (Jeanne d'Arc). This is a pure white, double-flowering variety. Very attractive.

**Double Red** (Boule de Feu). Freest blossoming of all the doubles. Very attractive; bright in color.

Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**BARBERRY, Purple.** *Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea*. (F.) 4-6 ft. Yellow. May. An English variety; one of the most attractive foliaged shrubs we have. Royal purple leaves appear in April and are soon followed by chrome yellow blossoms. The leaves hold color well until fall. The clustered berries common to all Barberry are bright red and usually adhere well into the win-



ter. For group or border planting when used en masse it is very desirable. For foundation, especially on lighter colored background, it is without a peer. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Barberry, Japanese.** *Berberis Thunbergi.* (F). 2½-3 ft. Yellow. June. This without a doubt is the most valuable all-purpose shrub offered today. It really hasn't a serious fault and can be used wherever a plant of this size is desired. Grows in semi-shady, moist or dry locations. When used as a specimen plant or as an edging plant for borders, foundations or hedges, its drooping habit, deep green foliage in the summer months and red berries that hang all winter, are attractive. We grow large quantities of this and unhesitatingly recommend it to every one that desires a hardy, thrifty plant that will adapt itself to soil conditions under most trying circumstances. **Does not carry wheat rust.** Prices—2½-3 ft., (heavy) \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 2½ ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 2 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½ ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.



JAPANESE BARBERRY

**BUTTERFLY BUSH, or Summer Lilac.** *Buddleia Davidi.* 4-6 ft. Violet. July-September. A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of very conspicuous purple and violet flowers that attract butterflies. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**CORAL BERRY or Indian Currant.** *Symphoricarpus vulgaris.* 4-5 ft. June. This is a native shrub that in many localities grows in great masses. It is very hardy and easy to establish where other things fail. Its beauty lies in the wonderful wealth of coral berries that come in late summer and usually adhere all winter. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**BEAUTYBERRY** *Callicarpa purpurea.* 3 ft. Pink-tinted blossoms in August followed by clusters of violet-purple berries. Perennial—in that it frequently is winter killed, but comes again. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½-2 ft., 50 cents; 5 for \$2.00.

**CRANBERRY.** *Highbush Cranberry.* *Viburnum opulus.* 8-10 ft. White. May. This plant belongs to the Snowball family and is unusually attractive because of its bright berries that attract birds in mid-summer and also for its color effect in the Fall. The flowers are inconspicuous. This is one of the best things for natural planting but owing to scarcity of stock it has not been largely used. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**CALYCANTHUS floridus.** Sweet Shrub or Allspice. (F). 4-5 ft. Chocolate brown. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all summer and its flowers are usually very sweet scented. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**CRABS, Bechtel, Flowering.** *Malus ioensis plena.* 10 ft. Pink. May. This is an unusually attractive tree in full blossom; flowers being fragrant, double, resembling a miniature rose. The foliage is very much like an ordinary apple tree but there is no plant in the catalogue that is quite as attractive as it is when in full blossom.



## Quick Reference List of Shrubs

Height at maturity, color and month of bloom are all indicated in the description of each variety.

### FOR SCREEN OR HEIGHT

Tamarix	Viburnums
Privets	Mock Orange
Bush Honeysuckles	Deutzias

### FOR DRY PLACES

Aralia  
Barberry  
Privets  
Honeysuckles  
Deutzia  
Sumac  
Coralberry

### FOR PARTIAL SHADE

Abelia  
Barberries  
Dogwoods  
Privets  
Snowberry  
Coralberry  
Golden Bell

### FOR MOIST PLACES

Tamarix  
Snowball  
Elder  
Red Twig Dogwood  
Golden Bell  
Douglas Spirea

Note: All those suited for foundation planting marked (F) in the descriptive list.



HYDRANGEA

Rather slow growing and more expensive than ordinary shrubs but well worth the space it occupies. Prices—4-5 ft., \$2.50 each; 5 for \$10.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**Crabs. Single Japanese. *Malus floribunda*.** 10-15 ft. Deep rose. May. This is a single blossom borne in large clusters and inclined to be drooping. The flowers are considerably smaller than the Bechtel, but showy, because of its very deep color and mass of blossom. It has never been plentiful in the nursery trade. Prices—4-5 ft., \$2.50 each; 5 for \$10.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**CRAPEMYRTLE. *Lagerstroemia indica*.** Familiar to everyone living in the South. It has small, very dark green shining leaf, and blossoms in August and September in panicles of peculiar but attractive flowers. Can furnish pink, red and purple. Not hardy in many places in Kentucky. **Plant only in spring.** Prices—3-4 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 2-3 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.00.

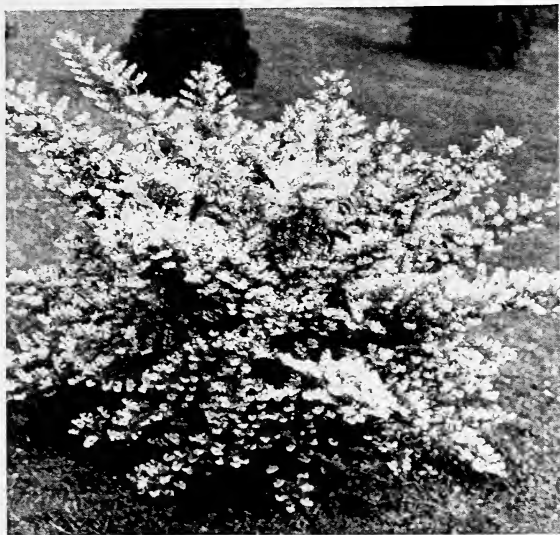
**DEUTZIA scabra candidissima or Snowflake Deutzia.** 6-10 ft. White. June. A Japanese shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit of growth and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes. The small flowerettes resemble double Lily of the Valley. Where quick effect and screen is wanted this is a very desirable plant. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia (F).** 1½-2½ ft. White. May. This is a dwarf shrub very dense in growth, blooming profusely in small racemes on arching branches. Sometimes caught by late freezes but in protected places can be used as a low growing shrub for border planting. We have some trouble occasionally, it being troubled with leaf spot and mildew. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. *D. scabra* (F).** 6-8 ft. Pinkish white. June. This variety is very much the same as *Deutzia candidissima*, but it more popular on account of its color. It is



A view across the campus at the State University of Kentucky. Annually three thousand students attend classes in its six colleges. The University is one of the big assets of Lexington. This picture is taken in front of Mechanical Hall and in the left foreground rests a portion of the stone sills and flat iron rails used on the pioneer railroad of the west. We, of course, furnished many of the trees and shrubs found over its well planted grounds.



DEUTZIA

very hardy, adapting itself to any type of soil and if better known would be one of the most popular shrubs planted today. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**DOGWOOD.** *Cornus florida.* White Flowering Dogwood. 15-20 ft. White. May. This is really a small tree and should be classed with shade trees. Description also appears on page 21. As a background for shrubs this and Redbud are largely used. We hardly know of a plant that is quite as attractive in all seasons of the year as our native Dogwood. Prices—3-4 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 4-5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25; 5-6 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50; 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**Dogwood, Red-twigged.** *C. sibirica.* 6-8 ft. Greenish-white. June. Not so robust a grower as the preceding, but branches are brighter red color in winter, making it even more attractive at this season. Pruning the old wood out to encourage new growth increases its brilliancy of color when used in conspicuous places. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**ELDER, Cut-leaved.** *S. Canadensis acutiloba.* Has very attractive finely cut, green leaves, and is most attractive, blossoms are white, followed by black berries. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Elder, Golden.** *Sambucus Canadensis Aurea.* 7 to 9 feet. This golden leaf variety is very attractive and where color is wanted in a tall shrub this is recommended. Has the usual large elder blossom, followed by black berries. Grows on all types of soil. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**EUONYMOUS or WAHOO.** *E. atropurpureus.* 6-8 ft. Yellow. May. An unusually attractive native plant that is moderately slow growing. The dark green foliage is followed by berries that hang on a great portion of the winter. The plant usually does not spread a great deal, being erect in habit of growth, but severe pruning will make it

branch heavily. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Euonymus, European.** *E. europaeus.* A tall slender shrub with green bark and deep green foliage coloring in the fall. Prized for the wealth of coral fruit opening in the fall. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

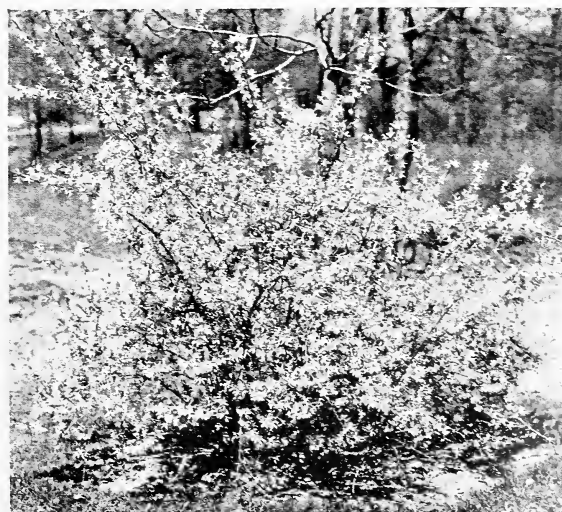
**EXOCHORDA, or Pearl Bush.** *E. grandiflora.* 8-10 ft. White. April. This is a plant that is not as well known as it should be. It is one of the most pleasing of the early Spring flowers, being a mass of blossom during April. The leaves are light green, of unusual construction and in mass planting should be used extensively. Prune severely at planting time for best results. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**FORSYTHIA or Golden Bell.** *F. viridissima.* This is often called Green-stemmed Golden Bell. 6-8 ft. Yellow. April. This is decidedly the most popular of all the Golden Bells. The flowers appear before the leaves and the plant makes a great show early in the spring.

**Fortune's Golden Bell.** *F. Fortunei.* 6-8 ft. Yellow. April. A form of *F. suspensa*, but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

**Forsythia suspensa or Drooping Golden Bell.** 6-8 ft. Yellow. April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or can be made to arch trellises, etc. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**HYDRANGEA, Snowhill.** *H. arborescens grandiflora.* (F.) 3-4 ft. White. May and June. (Also called Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea or Snowball Hydrangea). This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs; while its long period of bloom from early June through August, makes it doubly valuable not only to the florist but to every



GOLDEN BELL FORSYTHIA



LILAC

owner of a garden. Perfectly hardy. Habit of plant excellent. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Hydrangea, Old Fashioned.** *H. paniculata grandiflora*. (Great Panicked Hydrangea). (F.) 4-5 ft. White. August. Commonly known as Hardy Hydrangea. This popular variety does not bloom until August and September. The large spikes are first greenish-white, then pure white, later changing to bronze pink. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort or Gold Flower.** *H. moserianum*. (F.) 1-2 ft. Yellow. July to September. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before. Prices—1½-2 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1-1½ ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant Bush.** *L. fragrantissima*. (F.) 7-10 ft. White. April. So called because of its very fragrant blossom. The foliage is very deep green and glossy. This grows well in partial shade, in adverse soil or in cities where tender plants fail. Because of its nearly evergreen habit it is being largely used for hedges. Without doubt one of the very best plants for landscape purposes grown today. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Honeysuckle. Morrow's Honeysuckle.** *L. morrowi*. 8-12 ft. This is one of the best quick growing, compact and "filler" shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist

soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive. Prices below.

**L. tatarica.** 7-9 ft. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**JAPONICA. Japanese Quince or Flowering Quince.** *Cydonia Japonica*. 6-8 ft. Scarlet. April-May. No doubt one of the most attractive spring blooming shrubs, blossoms always large, produced in great masses just as the leaves are coming out. Foliage is a dark glossy green. If it can be kept free of San

Jose scale will pay for space it occupies in any planting. Prices—3-4 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**KERRIA. (K. Japonica florepleno). Double Kerria.** This grows 4 to 6 feet, having bright green stems and attractive deep green foliage. The blossoms are double, being globe shape and unusually attractive. Blooms all summer. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**LILAC. Common white.** *Syringa vulgaris alba*. 6-8 ft. April. No shrubs are better known than the Lilac. This is the old-fashioned white that everyone knows. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Lilac. Common purple.** *S. vulgaris*. 7-10 ft. This is the old-fashioned variety always so familiar in our grandmother's garden. Usually more vigorous in growth than the white variety. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Lilac. French.** These are the very much improved variety sold to name and color. They bloom unusually soon after planting and their large trusses of blossoms are very attractive. They are more expensive than the common variety but where space is limited are certainly worth planting.

**Chas. X.** Reddish purple.

**Mad. Lemoine.** Double white.

**Michael Buchner.** Pale Lilac.

**Pres. Grevy.** Blue.

**Wm. Robinson.** Deep pink.

Prices—2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

**MAHONIA, aquifolium.** This is a broad-leaved evergreen shrub. For description and prices see page 10.

**MOCK ORANGE or Syringa.** *Philadelphus coronarius*. Sweet Mock Orange. (F.) 6-8 ft. White.

June. The old-fashioned mock orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for back ground, screen or grouping. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cent each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Mock Orange. P. grandiflorus or Large flowering Mock Orange.** 7-10 ft. White. June. This is a more vigorous grower than the preceding but lacks the fragrance. Blossoms are larger and very attractive. Where a tall plant is wanted there is hardly anything better than this. Succeeds under all soil conditions. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Mock Orange. P. virginial.** A magnificent new Mock Orange growing 6 to 8 feet and vigorous. It has large petals, double crested white flowers five to seven in a cluster. June. Sweet scented. Very fine. Plants, 2 to 3 feet. \$1.00 each.

**OXYDENDRON arboreum.** 10-12 ft. White. July-August. Also called Sourwood. Flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley, but borne in panicles. Foliage most brilliant in fall. Prices—3-4 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50.

**PEACH, Flowering. (Amygdalus persica.)** We have these in both pink and red. These make small trees 15 feet and in April every twig and branch is brilliant with its beautiful flowers. One of the most attractive ornamental trees. Order to color. Prices—3-4 ft., 75 cents each; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

**PRIVET Amur or Amoor. Ligustrum amurense.** (F). 6-10 ft. White. June. A small leaved almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges but also very desirable for landscape work because of its unusual rapidity of growth, good foliage and graceful branching. It is not particular about soil and for semi-screen-

ing and mass planting is unexcelled. It is not used enough as a shrub. We are very partial to its use in the south. Hardy where California Privet will succeed. Prices—4-ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Privet Ibota. L. ibota.** 6-10 ft. This is another of the Chinese type, resembling Regel's Privet very closely but being more erect in growth. Its bronze foliage in the fall and attractive berry make it valuable. Then, too, its hardness and ability to withstand not only severe weather, but adverse weather conditions, make this and Regel's Privet a very desirable plant for mass planting. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for 2.00.

**Privet, Regels. L. ibotum regelianum.** (F). 5-7 ft. White. June. A low, spreading variety being very twiggy, with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardness and adaptability to any soil and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**RED BUD, Cercis Canadensis.** Description pages 24. Trained as a shrub. Prices—3-4 ft., 75 cents each; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

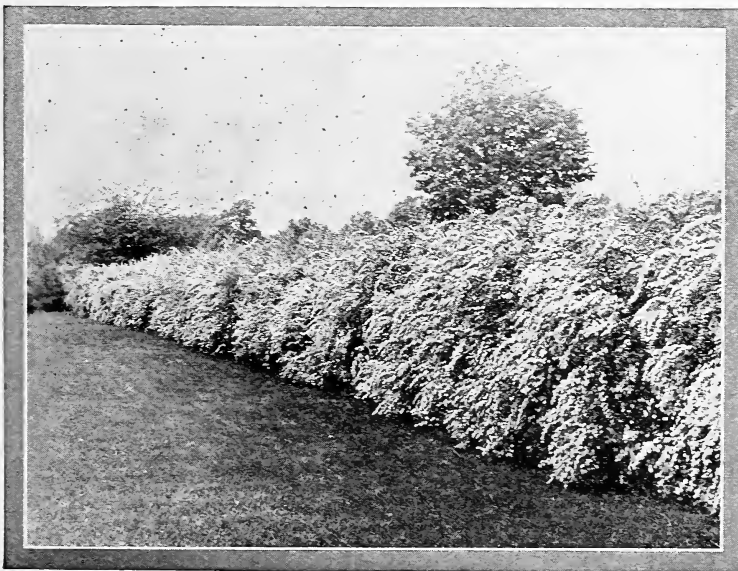
**RHODOTYPOS or Jetbead. R. kerriodes.** (F). 4-5 ft. White. May and June. Very ornamental shrub with bright green, plaited leaves and large white flowers one-half to one inch across. These are produced in the end of the branchlets and are followed by conspicuous shining black fruit that adhere practically all winter. A desirable shrub. Prices 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**ROSE ACACIA (Moss Locust). Robinia Hispida.** 6 to 8 feet. Blooms in May. Foliage resembles our native locust but the mass of long graceful deep rose pink colored flowers make it most attractive. It blooms during the summer but not heavily. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**RUSSIAN OLIVE, Eleagnus angustifolia.** Grows 15 feet or more, bark dark green but foliage silver in color. Fragrant, deep golden flowers followed by ornamental olive fruit. Very striking contrast among deep green foliage plants. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**SNOWBALL. Common. Viburnum o. sterile.** 10-12 ft. White. May. This old-fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white, literally cover the bush when in bloom. Prices—3-4 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50.

**Snowball. Japanese. Vib. tom. plicatum.** (F). 6-8 ft. White. May. This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white double blossoms with a setting of dark plaited leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or in groups. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1 1/2-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.



A HEDGE OF VANHOUTTE SPIREA

**SNOWBERRY.** *Symphoricarpos racemosus.* (F). 4-5 ft. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. Very attractive medium growing shrubs. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**SPIREA.** *S. Anthony Waterer.* (F). 2 ft. Bright pink. June and July. A compact low-growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. Prices—1½-2 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1-1½ ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Spiraea arguta.** Garland Spirea. The unusual mass of tiny white flowers crowd the pendant branches making it one of the showiest of spring shrubs. Foliage bright green, leaves very narrow and attractive. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Spiraea, Dougllassi.** 6-8 ft. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than *Spiraea Billiardii*. Terminals of each branch crowned with flower spike six inches long. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Spiraea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea).** (F). 5-6 ft. White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Spiraea Reevesiana.** *Reeves Spirea.* (F). 4-5 feet. White. May. This is one of the best of the Spirea group. White flowers borne along the stem just as the foliage appears makes a most attractive bush wherever used. The foliage appears early and remains exceptionally late in the fall. In habit it is very graceful and can be used in foundations where plants of this height are desired. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Spiraea Thunbergi (Snow Garland).** (F). 2½-3½ ft. White. April. The extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals and we recommend it highly. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Spiraea Van Houtte (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath).** (F). 4-6 ft. White. May. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulent branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. There is nothing superior in the catalog. When in doubt what to use, plant *Spiraea Van Houtte*. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 each; 5 for \$2.00.

**SUMAC. Shining.** *Rhus copallina.* 7-10 ft. The native variety that colors so wonderfully in the fall. It is not as robust a grower as some of the others but because of its glossy foliage in the summer, and unusual brilliance is most desirable. Prices below.

**Sumac, Cut-leaved.** *R. glabra Laciniata.* 8-10 ft. The foliage of this is very fine cut and fern-like which gives it a tropical appearance. It colors yellow and orange in the fall. Prices—5-6 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 4-5 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 3-4 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Sumac, Staghorn.** *R. typhina.* 10-12 ft. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall. Prices—5-6 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 4-5 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 3-4 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**SYRINGA.** See Mock Orange.

**TAMARIX. Five-stamen.** *T. pentandra, often called T. aestavalis.* (F). 6-7 ft. Pink, June. Shrubs with strong but slender, delicate growth. Filmy, blue grey foliage similar to asparagus with carmen pink flowers in June and scattered blossoms the balance of the summer making it an unusually desirable shrub. Will grow in poor and dry soil. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Tamarix African.** *T. africana.* 7-10 ft. Laven-der-pink. April. This is the most vigorous of the Tamarix family. It has strong canes that bend gracefully as they lengthen. The blossoms appear on the stems before the foliage and are pleasing in mass planting. Sea green foliage and drooping habit make it very desirable for background or inter-planting in shrub borders. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**WAYFARING TREE.** *Viburnum lantana.* (F). 10-12 ft. White. June. A large, vigorous shrub with soft, heavy lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red berries which turn black as they ripen. Prices—3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

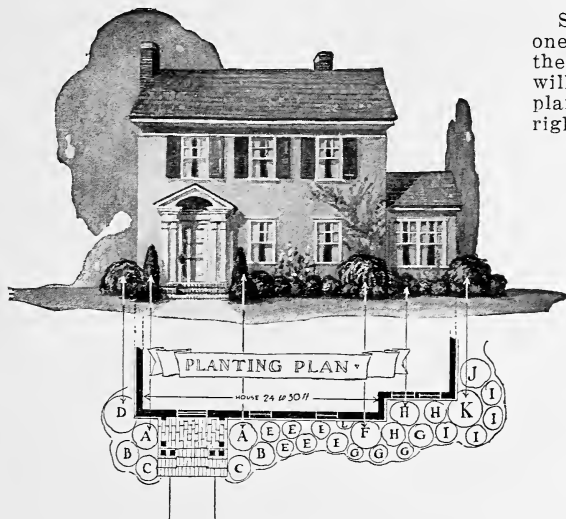
**WEIGELA red.** *W. Eva Rathka.* (F). 3½-4 ft. Crimson. June. Of smaller growth than the other Weigelas. It is decidedly spreading in character of growth and also attracts attention in bloom with its brilliantly colored flowers with white throats. It is specially showy and if given a preference of light soil and slight shelter will prove an excellent variety. Prices—2-3 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 1½-2 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Weigela. White or snow, W. candida.** (F). 5-6 ft. White. May. Most vigorous of the Weigela variety. Flowers are large and quite showy. In exposed places the tops are sometimes injured in severe winters. Very rapid in growth and seems to thrive better in light soil. See prices below.

**Weigela rosea.** (F). 4-5 ft. Pink. May. The most popular Weigela sold today. Its delicate pink bell-shaped blossoms are borne in great profusion along great arching canes. There is also a scattering of blossoms throughout the summer. The leaves are large and especially free of disease. This variety is the best of the group and is good for all use where a shrub this height is needed. Prices—4-5 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 2-3 ft., 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

# Landscape Your Place this Easy Way

Simply select from the typical homes below the one most resembling your own. You will find these plans can be easily adapted to your needs and will make a delightful setting to your home. These plans provide an easy way for you to have the right kind of a foundation planting.



## LANDSCAPE PLAN No. 1 (Left)

Key No.	Name	Catalogue Price
A	2 American Arbor Vitae	\$10.00
B	2 Globe Arbor Vitae	9.00
C	2 Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae	8.00
D	1 Mock Orange (Syringa)	60
E	6 Snowberry	3.00
F	1 Spirea Van Houttei	.50
G	4 Hardy Hydrangea	2.00
H	3 Weigela Rosea	1.50
I	4 Hydrangea Hills of Snow	2.00
J	1 Spirea Reevesiana	.50
K	1 Spirea (Bridal Wreath)	.60
L	1 Englemans Ivy (Vine)	.50

Regular Catalog Price.....\$38.20

**Our Special Price \$32.50**

## LANDSCAPE PLAN No. 2 (Right)

Key No.	Name	Catalog Price
A	2 Specimen Evergreens	\$ 9.00
B	3 Japanese Barberry	1.50
C	2 Spirea Thunbergi	1.00
D	1 Clematis paniculata (Vine)	.50
E	4 Spirea Reevesiana	2.00
F	5 Hydrangea Hills of Snow	2.50
G	1 Forsythia	.60
H	2 Spirea (Bridal Wreath)	1.20
I	1 Spirea Van Houttei	.60
J	4 Snowberry	2.00
K	2 Rhodotypos	1.00
L	1 Purple Barberry	.50

Regular Catalog Price.....\$22.40

**Our Special Price \$18.60**



## LANDSCAPE PLAN No. 3 (Left)

Key No.	Name	Catalog Price
A	2 Abelia	\$ 3.00
B	4 Spirea Anthony Waterer	2.00
C	6 Japanese Barberry	3.00
D	6 Hydrangea Hardy	3.00
E	10 Hydrangea P. G.	5.00
F	1 Named Lilac	1.00
G	1 Morrowi Honeysuckle	.60
H	7 Spirea Thunbergi	3.50
I	1 Clematis (Vine)	.50

Regular Catalog Price.....\$20.60

**Our Special Price \$17.50**



**Note:** All stock in above planting is of medium size, strong and vigorous.



## TREES for SHADE and BEAUTY



ODAY everyone knows the value and use of shade trees. What would we do without them. Imagine our streets, parks, lawns and woodlands without trees to beautify and to shade. Select them with care. For permanency choose the hardwood types, and while they grow a little slower they are worth while. The quick-growing trees are very desirable and useful. They should be used liber-

ally and especially interspersed with the hard wooded varieties.

We sometimes wonder what this country will look like in fifty years. We are taking down old trees, and storms and disease are taking their toll and very soon our native woodland will be extinct unless there is some replacement. Plant some to replace these "old friends" that are passing on, for you will enjoy them and also leave a legacy for succeeding generations.

For actual planting illustration see page 36. If this is followed you will get good results. Our booklet, too, that is mailed with every order tells how this is done.

**DISTANCE**—Ordinarily 40 feet apart is best for lawn or avenue trees, as in time they will touch at this distance. Some of the more erect growing varieties may be moved closer. Where quick growing trees are inter-planted, to be cut out later, 25 feet apart is suggested as the proper distance.

**PRUNING**—At planting time be sure to prune. Shorten the side branches, taking off at least half of last year's growth and don't dehorn the tops but shorten the central leader in proportion to the pruning done of the side branches. Avoid making crotches as these later will split apart under the weight of snow and sleet.

**WRAPPING**—We strongly recommend the wrapping of the bodies of all nursery grown trees with burlap. Being grown close together in the nursery row and shading each other the bark is tender and when planted in full sunlight they are very sure to sunscald. The wrapping should be left into the second year.

**MULCHING AND WATERING**—Mulching is nature's own way of conserving moisture. Any material like leaves, manure, weeds or straw can be used. Pile about the base of the trees and it will keep the roots moist, it adds fertility as it rots and prevents the ground from cracking and baking. If applied in the fall the trees should be guyed to prevent swaying in the wind.

In watering keep in mind how deep down the roots are and that it will take a lot of water to get down to them. A joint of tile placed by large trees is very good to get the water down to the active root system very quickly.

### SHADE TREES

**ASH**, in variety. (*Fraxinus*). This native tree of quick growth, thrives on both dry and moist soil. Its branches are spreading, the foliage is healthy, the tree grows rapidly and is so easy to establish. It is a tree that should be planted more frequently. Prices—12-15 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 12-14 ft., 1 3/4-2 in. caliper, 2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 10-12 ft., 1 1/2-2 in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 8-10 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**BEECH**, European. *Fagus sylvatica*. The foliage is a silvery green, the young growth and under side of the leaves being especially noticeable. Holds the foliage well and colors vividly in fall. Prices—8-10 ft., 1 1/2-2 in. caliper, \$2.50 each;



5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**Beech, Purple.** So called because of its dark purple color in the spring. While it grows slowly as a specimen of universal beauty, it is worth waiting for. Plant carefully. Prices—7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25.

**BIRCH, European white.** *Betula alba.* Tree of moderately quick growth, bark almost white, erect growing with terminal branches slightly drooping. Native of moist places but will do well when planted on dry ground. As a specimen tree and especially contrasted with evergreens it makes a valuable tree for the lawn. Prices—8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each 5 for \$8.75.

**Birch, River.** *B. nigra.* This is a native tree with darker bark but in foliage and general characteristics resembles the other Birches. Prices—8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in. caliper, \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50.

**Birch, Weeping, white.** *B. pendula gracilis.* This tree is one of the most conspicuous trees grown. With its white bark, deeply cut leaves and long pendant branches it presents a picturesque effect planted either as a specimen or otherwise. It should be pruned severely when planted and once established will prove of great merit. Prices—7-9 ft., \$4.00 each; 6-8 ft., \$3.00 each.

**Birch, purple.** *B. pendula purpurea.* Tree is a typical Birch; bark a dark hue and the leaves purple in color. Branches follow the general Birch habit—drooping gracefully. Prices—8-10 ft., \$2.50 each; 7-9 ft., \$2.00 each.

**BUTTERNUT or White Walnut.** *Juglans cinera.* This native tree is perhaps the most precocious of the nut bearing trees. In growth it is rapid making a round-headed tree. If you want nuts quickly, plant Butternuts. Prices—6-8 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 5-6 ft., 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.00.

**CATALPA, Umbrella.** *C. Bungei.* This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives or entrances is greatly admired. Prices—2 yr. heads, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.



AMERICAN ELM

**CATALPA, Western.** *C. speciosa.* This is a tree of very quick growth, and thousands of seedling trees have been planted for timber. The growth is astonishing when planted on moist land, but thrives on higher and poorer soil. The tree in June is a mass of white bloom and therefore highly desirable when flower effect is desired. Prices—8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, 90 cents each; 5 for \$3.75.

**DOGWOOD.** *White Cornus florida.* A native tree well known to everyone. There is hardly a woody plant that grows that is quite as useful as our native Dogwood. Its blossoms are conspicuous, coming early in the Spring. The foliage is attractive all Summer and in the Fall colors beautifully with red berries that hang on most of the winter. It is beautiful at all seasons of the year. It can be used as a specimen or in groups, as a background for shrub borders and when planted in contrast with bright flowering plants like Red-bud it is especially showy. Prices—6-8 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 5-6 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50; 4-5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50.

**Dogwood. Pink.** *C. florida rubra.* This is a colored form of the above native sort, resembling it

## Quick Reference List for Shade Trees

### STREET PLANTING

Pin Oak  
Sugar Maple  
Norway Maple  
Sycamore  
Elm  
Ash  
Lombardy Poplar

### FOR FALL COLOR

Ash  
Dogwood  
Sweet Gum  
Sour Gum  
Sugar Maple  
Red Maple  
Oaks

### FOR MOIST PLACES

Birch  
Maple  
Sweet Gum  
Sycamore  
Willow  
Lombardy  
Elm  
Oaks  
Linden

### FOR QUICK EFFECT

Ash  
Catalpa  
Russian Mulberry  
Weeping Willow  
Silver Maple  
Lombardy Poplar  
Sycamore

very closely in habit of growth, period of bloom and general behavior. Conspicuous in the early spring with bright deep rose blossoms. Prices—3-4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2-3 ft., \$3.00 each.

**ELM, American.** *Ulmus americana*. A tree of unusual vigor, a native too well known to describe. It is rapid of growth, with its long, spreading and pendant branches forming giant arches over roads and streets or as a lawn tree is quick to make a marked effect. The wood is tough, the leaves are moderate in size and make a permanent tree for shade. The beetle that defoliates the European Elms usually avoids these. Prices—12-15 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**GUM, Sweet.** *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall and the unusual appearance in the winter of the young branches with their corky bark are considerations that make it especially valuable. Prices—8-10 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-8 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 6-8 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**Gum, Sour or Tupelo** (*Nyssa Sylvatica*). This is one of the finest trees known for fall coloring. It has long, narrow, glossy leaves and is rather slow growing. Very attractive at all seasons. Not often offered nursery grown. Try some. Prices—6-8 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 at \$8.75; 5-6 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50.

**HORSE CHESTNUT, European.** *Aesculus hippocastanum*. A tree of slow growth, yet very attractive in its roundish form with large leaves that are conspicuous in early summer. It is specially valued for the long panicles of flowers, white and tinged with red. Prices—8-10 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 6-8 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**LARCH, European and Japan.** *Larix*. We have only a few trees of these and we will quote them to interested parties. Unusual trees for any lawn.

**LINDEN, American or Basswood.** *Tilia americana*. This native tree is very attractive and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties, branches pendulous in habit of growth and makes an excellent shade tree under favorable condition. Prices—12-15 ft., 2½ in. caliper, \$4.00 each; 5 for \$17.50; 12-14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50.

**LINDEN, European.** *T. vulgaris*. A very compact, pyramidal tree, of dark green foliage, easy to transplant and very satisfactory for avenue or lawn planting. Leaves are large, heart-shaped, the branches are smooth and tough

and when the tree blooms, which it does profusely, the fragrance is noticeable for considerable distance. Price—12-14 ft., 3 in. caliper, \$10.00 each.

**MAGNOLIA or Cucumber Tree.** *M. acuminata*. A native well known in our mountains, growing conical in shape, having large, glaucous green leaves, making it very attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually of dull white color followed by elongated green seed clusters which later turn coral. Very satisfactory. Prices—6-8 ft., \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 5-6 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**Magnolia, Southern.** *M. grandiflora*. This is a purely Southern Magnolia and while the tree there usually reaches a medium height it does not do well on limestone soil. They seem to thrive best in moist porous soils, demanding an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed planters are well repaid, the flowers being especially large, and attractive, very fragrant, followed by scarlet seed. We purchase these from Southern nurserymen handling only smaller sized trees as they are difficult to establish. Prices—3-4 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 4-5 ft., \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75.

**Magnolia glauca** (Sweet Bay) makes a small tree. Leaves are glossy, laurel like and almost evergreen. Flowers white in June followed by attractive fruits. Price—2-3 ft., \$2.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$3.00 each.

**MAIDEN HAIR, Ginkgo biloba.** A conifer but deciduous. It is allied to the Pine family. On close examination of the leaves one will note the aborted Pine needles bound together into a solid leaf. It is of Asiatic origin and carries with it the indescribable oriental appearance in the shape and position of its branches, leaves, character of growth and color of bark. Perfectly hardy; here and in the East largely used for avenue tree. Prices—12-14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.50 each; 5 for \$15.00; 10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.75; 5 for \$7.50.

**MULBERRY, Russian.** *Morus tartarica*. This makes a round headed tree, quick of growth and very profuse foliage. It is wonderfully produc-



Old Colonial style. Arching trees in great avenues, straight and formal lines focuses all the attention to the attractive old home in the distance. To either side the open areas lend an unusual charm. The beautiful vistas and pastoral scenes lend a beauty only found in the Blue Grass. Home of Col. Phil T. Chinn, Fayette County.

tive of fruit and for any one wishing to attract birds this tree cannot be surpassed. If planted in chicken runs it will produce fruit for several months. The fruit is considerably smaller than our native variety but the tree bears so profusely that it is visible for considerable distance. Prices—8-10 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25; 7-9 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 for \$5.00.

**Mulberry, Weeping.** *Morus alba pendula.* A very odd tree, immediately attractive with its long sweeping branches that touch the ground. It is grafted on its parent stock—Russian Mulberry and is entirely free of all disease and bears some fruit. Price—2 yr. heads, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75.

**MAPLE, Norway.** *Acer platanoides.* A tree resembling the Sugar Maple in character, but of darker and larger foliage, round and spreading in habit of growth. It is really the European Hard Maple and retains this character here. For lawn, as specimens or shade, to plant on streets beneath wires or for spreading over sidewalks, or for parks, cemeteries, avenues or arching over roadways this tree is highly recommended. Sometimes the trunks are inclined to be slightly crooked when young, but it is well known that they grow out of this unsightliness in a few years when planted in the open. Prices—12-15 ft., 2½-3 in. caliper, \$5.00 each; 5 for \$22.50; 12-14 ft., 2½ in. caliper, \$4.00 each; 5 for \$17.50; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 6-8 ft., 1 in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**Maple, Red.** *Acer rubrum.* If it were not for the crooked trunks of this tree, as a lawn specimen it would prove most attractive. The young shoots are bright red in winter, blooming in early spring, a very brilliant color, with pleasing foliage until frost. Then it vies with the Oaks, Sassafras, Gum, Sumac or Sugar Maples for magnificence in color. Prices—10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**Maple, Schwedler's.** *Acer platanoides schwedleri.* A tree resembling the Norway Maple in every respect except in early spring the foliage is a bright purple, changing from bronze to dull green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating. Prices—10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$4.00 each; 7-9 ft., 1 in. caliper, \$2.00 each.

**Maple, Silver or Water,** *Acer dasycarpum.* Because of its quick growth, good foliage and ease to transplant, this tree is in great demand. The tree blooms very early in the spring, leaves appear promptly, being light green in color but silvery beneath, and these remain until late fall. For planting as temporary trees—that is, alternating between the hard wooded and slower growers, as Oaks, Elms, Sugar Maples, Gum, etc., this variety is highly recommended. Prices—12-15 ft., 2½ in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 12-14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**Maple, Sugar.** *Acer saccharum.* Known everywhere and is so popular that it is difficult to



NORWAY MAPLE

keep a well-grown supply on hand. Tree grows to be of great size, foliage of good color and in the fall turns indescribably to all tints imaginable. Being of erect, conical growth, perfectly hardy and wood of such texture that it will survive any abnormal condition of the weather and its adaptability to all types of soils makes it a variety justly popular. Native grown, it proves valuable for the timber for hard wood finishing and also "tapped" for maple sugar. Prices—12-15 ft., 2½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each; 5 for \$22.50; 12-14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$5.00 each; 5 for \$17.50; 10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**OAK, Burr or Mossy Cup.** *Quercus marocarpa.* A native variety, of slower growth but in years a stately tree well covered with thick, dark green foliage of heavy texture. For permanency it has no superior. Prefers a moist or deep soil. Prices—10-12 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.50 each; 5 for \$15.00; 8-10 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 6-8 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**Oak, Pin.** *Quercus palustris.* Of all the Oaks this is preferred. Perfectly symmetrical from the base branches up, foliage a shining green, leaves deeply cut and in fall of wondrous colors—a combination for beauty, symmetry and durability not found in any other tree. It is the easiest of the Oaks to transplant, more rapid of growth and may be used in any capacity, whether shade, specimen, avenue, cemetery or park tree. If one is a little patient the reward is commensurate. We are very partial to it and when a hard wood tree is wanted for any location we unhesitatingly recommend Pin Oak. If you knew it as we do you would be equally enthused. Prices—12-15 ft., 2½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each; 5 for \$22.50; 12-14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$4.00 each; 5 for \$17.50; 10-12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper, \$3.50 each; 5 for \$15.00; 8-10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$12.50; 7-9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**Oak, Red.** *Quercus rubra.* Not as compact as Pin

Oak, equally as rapid and not at all difficult to transplant, Red Oak is nevertheless very satisfactory. Leaves color purplish-red in autumn, and the tree will grow on any type of soil. Supply limited. Prices—12-14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.50 each; 5 for \$16.25; 10-12 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 8-10 ft., 1 ½ in. caliper; \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**Oak, Scarlet, Q. Coccinea.** Beautiful tree with spreading branches and making a conical shaped tree. It is valued for its gorgeous autumn color, turning brilliant scarlet. Slow, but fine specimen tree. Prices—10-12 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$3.50 each; 5 for \$16.25; 8-10 ft., 1 ½ in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 7-9 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**Oak, White, Q. Alba.** A native of Kentucky and one of the noblest of the oak family. The trees grow moderately rapid making round tops at maturity. Colors in fall purple and red. Bark scales off like the sycamore. Prices—10-12 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 8-10 ft., 1 ½ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 7-9 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75.

**POPLAR, Lombardy. Populus nigra italica.** A tall slender tree reaching great heights, very easy to transplant and of most rapid growth. Specimens often reach 50 feet with a spread of less than ten feet, and for this reason when tree plantings are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, this may be used with great satisfaction. Because of its great height and quick growth it is commendable for backgrounds of buildings, to add character to plantings or to offset straight or bare lines. Further for screening unsightly views, fire protection from close buildings or wind breaks—and all for quick effect we unhesitatingly recommend this variety. A false impression prevails that it sheds its leaves early, but this is a misapprehension, as the tree is healthy in growth and foliage (see cut). Not the same as Carolina Poplar. Prices—10-12 ft., 1 ½ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25; 8-10 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$1.25 each; 5 for \$5.00; 7-9 ft., 1 in. caliper, \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50; 6-8 ft., ¾ in. caliper, 75 cents each; 5 for \$3.00.

**Poplar, Tulip.** See Tulip Tree.

**PECANS. Hickoria Pecan.** While we have them to sell they just won't do on our soil here. To those who have suited pecan soil, we can furnish trees both seedling and budded but we don't encourage planting on limestone soil. Prices—Seedling, 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each; Budded, 3-4 ft., \$1.75 each.

**REDBUD or Judas Tree. Cercis canadensis.** A native of our woods, literally covered with its red or pink blossoms early in the spring before it opens its leaves. It is an early harbinger of spring, blooming in April. It is a small shapely tree, wood very tough, and the leaves large and very green in color. It may be used in heavy mass planting of shrubs, with White Flowering Dogwood or against evergreens or White Birch, making a pleasant contrast. Prices—8-10 ft., \$2.00 each; 6-8 ft., \$1.50 each; 5-6 ft.,

\$1.25 each; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

**SYCAMORE, American or Plane Tree. Platanus occidentalis.** A native, sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted, one clean in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, this lesson of nature in distributing it so liberally should be accepted. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter, the leaves hold on well and for avenue, street, lawn and paddock shade, the Sycamore can be satisfactorily used. Prices—10-12 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$3.00 each; 5 for \$13.75; 8-10 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 7-9 ft., 1 ½ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**TULIP TREE. Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Poplar.** This is one of the finest of native trees, growing to be very large. It belongs to the Magnolia family, bearing tulip shaped yellowish blossoms. Leaves large and very dark green. Grows quickly after it becomes established. Prices—10-12 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$2.50 each; 5 for \$11.25; 8-10 ft., 1 ½ in. caliper, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$8.75; 7-9 ft., 1 ¼ in. caliper, \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50; 6-8 ft., 1 in. caliper, \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25.

**WILLOW, Weeping. Salix babylonica.** A tree of stately appearance with long pendant branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze, quick to take hold when transplanted, will give a finish to a lawn not obtained in any other tree. This, too, makes a good screen and whether planted on moist or dry grounds thrives with unusual vigor. Prices—8-10 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 for \$7.50; 7-9 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 for \$6.25; 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 for \$5.00.

## LARGE TREES

Immediate effects are obtained by using large trees. We have some trees larger than the regular grades, which are excellent specimens. Write us for prices and information.



PIN OAKS

# HEDGES —

BEAUTIFY as they SERVE

FOR boundary, screen or barrier, there is nothing more pleasing than a hedge fence. With their bright green leaves they constantly bring a feeling inspired by the fresh foliage of spring. When formally trained or left to develop naturally their arched branches, colored foliage and bright berries are surely more pleasing than the mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. Most hedges are permanent and with the exception of occasional shearing they need little attention after being established.

## AMOR RIVER PRIVET, SOUTH

*Ligustrum amurense*. Semi-evergreen hedge that grows quickly. Occasionally it freezes to the crown in a severe winter, but always comes back with renewed vigor.

PRICES:	10	50	100
12-18 inches .....	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$10.00
18-24 inches .....	2.00	6.00	12.00
2-3 feet .....	2.50	8.00	16.00

## CALIFORNIA PRIVET

*Ligustrum ovalifolium*. A semi-evergreen hedge with thick, shining leathery leaves, that grows very rapidly, can be pruned into any formal effect and planted by every one needing a quick hedge without much expense and trouble. It blossoms in spring, the fragrant white flowers being noticeable for some distance. In planting it is a good idea to cut away practically all the tops of the smaller plants in order to get a bushy hedge. We have quantities of this desirable variety.

	10	50	100	1000
12-18 inches, 2 or more branches..	\$.75	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
18-24 inches, 3 or more branches..	1.00	3.00	6.00	50.00
2-3 feet .....	1.25	4.00	8.00	70.00
3-4 feet .....	1.50	5.00	10.00	80.00



PRIVET MAKES AN EXCELLENT HEDGE

## LODENSE PRIVET

A new very dwarf privet that is very hardy, and doesn't grow over 2 feet. If you want a small hedge to border a walk, terrace, garden border that will stay very low and compact, try this one. The foliage is a good green and plant branches heavily.

PRICES:	100
6-12 inches .....	\$10.00
12-15 inches .....	16.00
15-18 inches .....	22.00

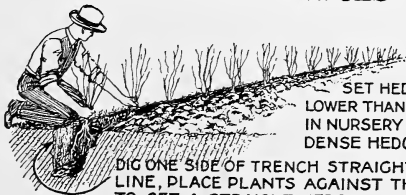
## REGEL'S PRIVET

*Ligustrum regelianum*. This is the hardiest of the Privets we sell. It is semi-drooping in growth, making thick hedges from the ground line, growing 6-8 ft. if left unsheared. Those wanting real permanency, or privacy, where a low hedge is wanted, plant this one.

PRICES:	10	50	100
12-18 inches .....	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$10.00
18-24 inches .....	2.00	6.00	12.00
2-3 feet .....	2.50	8.00	16.00

# HOW to PLANT HEDGES —

## PLANTING HEDGES



SET HEDGE TRIFLE LOWER THAN THEY WERE IN NURSERY TO GET A DENSE HEDGE AT BOTTOM

DIG ONE SIDE OF TRENCH STRAIGHT AND IN LINE, PLACE PLANTS AGAINST THIS SIDE TO GET A STRAIGHT HEDGE

**PLANTING**—Where an impenetrable hedge is wanted plant privets 6-10 inches apart, Japan Barberry 8-12 inches and flowering shrubs 12-18 inches apart. Where height is wanted rather than thickness then double the distance. The size of stock purchased makes little difference in planting distance.

In planting, firm the soil well about the roots. Most hedges must be severely pruned at planting time to encourage growth from the bottom. Hedges planted in late fall should be given a protection of coarse litter.

**AFTER CARE**—Pruning should consist of clipping the young growth at regular intervals. Start the pruning early and raise the height of your hedge gradually. In this way you will build up a thick bodied dense hedge row that will be your pride and joy. Avoid real late pruning, the tender young shoots which follow may freeze.

Hedges made of flowering shrubs never bloom well when pruned formally because the flowering wood is constantly being removed. This kind of hedge should be allowed to develop naturally and the pruning should consist of "touching it up" here and there.

**FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE**

*Lonicera fragrantissima*. This is the very best tall growing hedge ever offered. It is almost ever-green, holding its foliage in mild winters all season, it blooms in March having a most fragrant blossom, it makes a strong, bushy, dense plant and normally grows into a hedge 6 to 12 feet. Requires very little pruning and will grow anywhere. Best hedge we know for screening purposes.

**PRICES:**

	10	50	100
12-18 inches .....	\$2.00	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
18-24 inches .....	3.00	12.50	25.00
2-3 feet .....	4.00	17.50	35.00
3-4 feet .....	4.50	20.00	40.00

**THUNBERG'S BARBERRY**

*Berberis thunbergii*. This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as Privet, but absolutely hardy. Its small,

glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

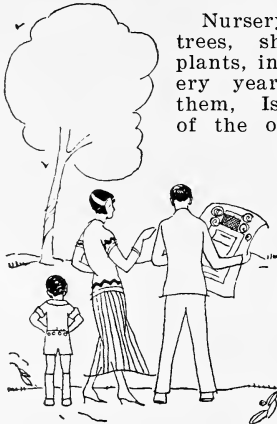
**PRICES:**

	10	50	100
12-15 inches .....	\$2.00	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
15-18 inches .....	2.50	10.00	20.00

**OTHER HEDGES**

Spireas, Hydrangea, Althea, Abelias, Osage Hedge and other plants may also be used for hedges. Write us for prices on them.

# Hillenmeyer's Helpful Hints



Nursery products, that is, trees, shrubs, vines, and plants, increase in value every year after you have them. Is this true of some of the other things you purchase for your home or grounds?

Trees out of ground, are like fish out of water. Exercise every care in the handling of stock to insure it growing.

The subject of replacements is one that is often misunderstood. Read our page of Policies, etc.

With every order of nursery stock we send a Planting Booklet. It tells how to plant, prune and care for nursery stock.

Every customer has the privilege of asking for advice about the things he purchases of us. We will gladly render any service we can.

Cash with orders saves you money. We charge for packing when you do not remit with your order. All prices printed in this catalog will prevail for the year.

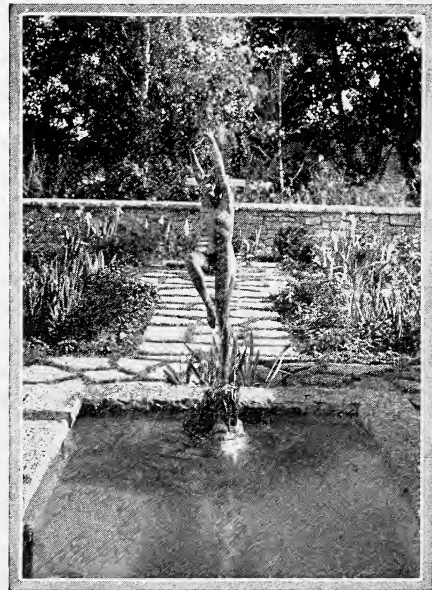
No Agents. We prefer to sell direct to our patrons. By this method you have at least a real assurance that some one is responsible.

Plan your garden for year round beauty. There is something attractive at all times of the year.

We have tried to include all the information possible in the catalog. Read it carefully and you will find many helpful suggestions.

Insects and disease, like the poor, are always with us. We have a spraying calendar and information on page 47. Consult it before writing us.

Place the order early. Our business is crowded into a few weeks of fall and spring, and we can reserve for you plenty of good material if you advise us of your requirements in time.



A Pool, whether it be large or small, will lend interest and variety to the landscape scheme.

# VINES —

## ADD CHARM AND BEAUTY

**W**E offer some that cling to the walls as well as some that need training over the trellis. You will find something here for your needs. Vines are like embroidery, they give just a touch not obtainable otherwise.

Vines are valuable not only as climbers, but in some varieties, as producers of flowers and berries that are not surpassed in beauty by any other plant.

**BITTERSWEET.** *Celastrus scandens.* This is our native variety that is so unusually attractive, because of berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**BOSTON IVY.** *Ampelopsis veitchi.* The best of the self clinging vines. Leaves are deep and very dense, covering any object completely. Foliage small. Colors in the fall. Slow to start, but vigorous when established. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**CLEMATIS Andre.** Large red Chinese variety bearing large flowers. Not easy to establish, but worth the extra care necessary. Price—75 cents each.

**Clematis Jackmani.** This is the most popular Chinese clematis. Has large purple flowers. Exquisite when it can be grown. 75 cents each.

**Clematis Henry.** Same as the preceding two, except it is white. Price—75 cents each.

**Clematis paniculata.** The small white "star" variety that blooms profusely, easy to establish and is attractive in foliage as well as blossoms. Fragrant. Prices—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**ENGLISH IVY.** *Hedera helix.* The most popular evergreen vine having large deep green and glossy foliage and unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool place. Can be sheared into edging for walks or covering for graves. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**EUONYMOUS radicans.** A slow growing vine with small, deep and glossy green foliage. Very attractive. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Euonymus radicans vegetus.** Sometimes called Evergreen Bittersweet. Quicker growing than



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

preceding and produces a quantity of red berries. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**HONEYSUCKLE, Japan or Halls.** (*Lonicera jap. Halliana.*) An evergreen twining vine that is so much used for fences and trellis. Blooms continuously, is fragrant and very easy to establish. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**Honeysuckle, Scarlet.** (*L. sempervirens.*) Has attractive trumpet shaped flowers of bright scarlet. Price—50 cents each.

**KUDZU.** *Pueraria thunbergiana.* The most rapid growing twining vine known today. It is marvelous how it will cover fences, pergolas or similar objects. Belongs to the pea family and the foliage is dark green, large and flowers are very sweet scented and purple in color. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**SILVER LACE VINE.** *Polygonum auberti.* A new quick growing twining vine with small attractive foliage. The flowers are very small and lacy and when the plant blooms it is a perfect mass of silvery white. Blooms over a very long period, from August to frost. Price—75 cents each.

**TRUMPET VINE.** *Bignonia Radicans.* A vigorous woody vine; native of this section, bearing scarlet flowers, followed by long pods. It is easy to establish and grows luxuriantly. Valuable for covering any kind of shelter or rustic work. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER.** *Ampelopsis Englemanni.* This is our five leaved ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. Will grow anywhere and colors brilliantly in the fall. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

**WISTERIA.** A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Flowers in large drooping clusters in both white and purple. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.



ENGLEMAN'S IVY

# ROSES

## The Queen of Flowers

**P**ERHAPS of all the flowers the rose has more lovers and admirers than any other plant that blooms. Improved as they are you can get them in every color for bed, garden, fence or trellis. They will bloom from May to frost and reward their planter with flowers that beggar description.

### Suggestions for Rose Culture

Plant only in a sunny position in soil free of all tree roots and protected if possible from severe weather. Roses like fertile, well-drained soil and if one will prepare a bed especially well, he will be rewarded in wealth of bloom and vigor of plant.

**PRUNING**—In planting, trim them back to three or four good buds, as they will grow off much better. The everblooming roses should be shortened back each year about one-half the previous season's growth. The ramblers may be pruned by taking out the older canes after they are through blooming, leaving only the younger canes or by removing the flower spikes from the old canes. Budded roses should be planted deeper to cover the offset or crook just above the soil mark on the plant. Our plants are mostly own-root and field grown and not the small pot roses usually offered.

Winter protection in the way of soil mounded up several inches about the plant, straw, manure, leaves or litter, especially about the tender varieties, repays in flowers for the extra trouble.

**ENEMIES**—While healthy and vigorous plants are not especially susceptible to disease or pests, some pests will appear. For the leaf-eating insect, chafers, slugs and beetles, use arsenate of lead. For aphid or leaf hopper use kerosene emulsion or if diseases, leaf spot or mildew, use bordeaux mixture. Potassium sulphide, one ounce to three gallons of winter is best to control mildew.

**PRICES**—No. 1 Plants, 65 cents each; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$6.00.

### WHITE ROSES

**Druschki**—**SNOW QUEEN** or **White American Beauty**. H. P. This is a wonderful rose, in bud or full blossom. Owing to its vigorous habit of growth, it produces great masses of large pure white flowers in June, and regularly during the summer. Perhaps the best white in existence.

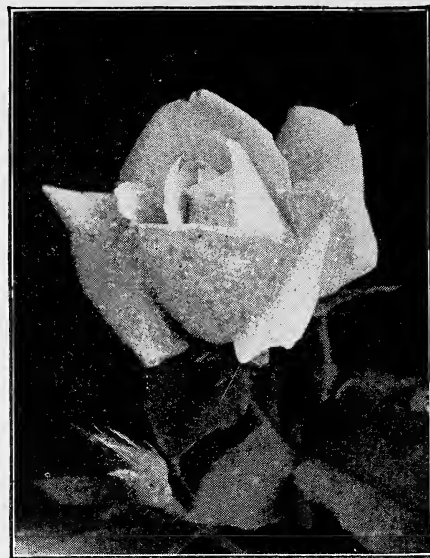
**K. A. Victoria**. H. T. Well formed creamy colored buds that open into white flowers. Free blooming and hardy.

**White Cochet**. H. T. This is the best of its kind. The plant is healthy and will produce, in congenial surroundings, a great profusion of flowers. In bud or when full blown it is very fine. Color white with outer petals slightly tinged with pink. You make no mistake in planting it.

### RED ROSES

**Eugene Marlitt**. H. P. This rose promises to succeed here better than any of its color. Teplitz is a great rose but too tender, but in this we found a hardy perpetual variety that blooms profusely all through the season. Blossoms large and a bright pleasing red, changing to crimson when fully developed.

**F. G. Grootendorst**. This is a rugosa type, producing all season flowers of bright red color. Grows tall and should be given plenty of room.



SNOW QUEEN

**Grass an Teplitz**. H. T. Medium double blooms of brilliant crimson. Makes small plants but blooms all season very freely.

**General Jacqueminot**. H. T. Affectionately called "General Jack" and truly a veteran of many years. It is known and wanted by everyone and notwithstanding the many new varieties this grand old brilliant scarlet, crimson rose finds a place in every rose bed. Its rugged growth, free flowering ways has made it deservedly popular. Does well everywhere a rose will grow.

**Red Radiance**. H. T. Large deep red flowers on vigorous canes. Constant and free bloomer. One of the best roses.

### PINK ROSES

**Conrad Meyer**. Another rose of the Rugosa type. Makes a sturdy bush 3 to 5 feet with glossy green foliage and flowers in large clusters. In color it is one of those silvery pink varieties, beautiful in bud or full flower, followed by bright seed pods. Has received numerous medal awards.

**Mrs. B. R. Cant**. H. T. This is the freest blooming rose we offer, especially it is true in late summer and early fall. The bush is vigorous, free from disease. The pointed buds open into beautiful double flowers. A very dark pink fading into a most pleasing shade that everyone loves. We prize this variety highly and recommend it on its merits.

**Paul Neyron**. H. P. No doubt of its being the most popular hardy perpetual grown. Because of its vigor of bush and pleasing color, large size and comparative freedom from thorns there is an unprecedented demand for it always. It is clear rose pink, sometimes called pink American Beauty, which it resembles much in form and color.

**Pink Cochet**. H. P. This we believe to be the best one of the pink roses today. Strong of bush, and a great producer of exquisite buds and flowers. In color a deep pink, save outer petals which are silvery rose pink. Blossoms very double. Plant it, it won't disappoint.



**Radiance. H. T.** This is a brilliant rosy-carmine with decided opaline tints in open flower. The very best pink rose.

### CLIMBING ROSES

**American Pillar.** Flowers large and single; range from 2 to 3 inches in width. Brilliant carmine-rose with cream variations and yellow stamens at center; produced in immense clusters; being very showy and attractive. Unquestionably one of the finest single climbing roses known. Strong, rapid growth, healthy foliage and a wealth of flowers.

**Christine Wright.** A delightful clear, deep pink with glossy, healthy foliage. One of the best.

**Climbing American Beauty.** This is a wonderful new rose resembling its namesake in character and size of bloom. In color it is a deep pink, not so dark as the bush form.

**Dorothy Perkins.** This variety is one of the most popular climbing roses today. It is a luxuriant grower and is easily trained over fence, veranda or trellis. A beautiful light pink, semi-fragrant, and blooming in large clusters.

**Dr. W. Van Fleet.** Blossoms extra large resembling the tender Hybrid Tea roses in shape and size. Its strong stems are 12 to 18 inches long, making it valuable for cutting. In color a delicate flesh pink changing when full blown to flesh white.

**Excelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins.** This variety is one of the best dark colored roses offered today. A radiant crimson in color, borne in great clusters from almost every bud. Outgrows other climbing roses, usually, and almost immune to disease.

**Gardenia.** This is a Wichuraiana or memorial rose. Very desirable for covering graves, rock walls or stumps. Color in bud a pleasing bright yellow, opening double cream color.

**Mary Wallace.** Large bright double pink flowers



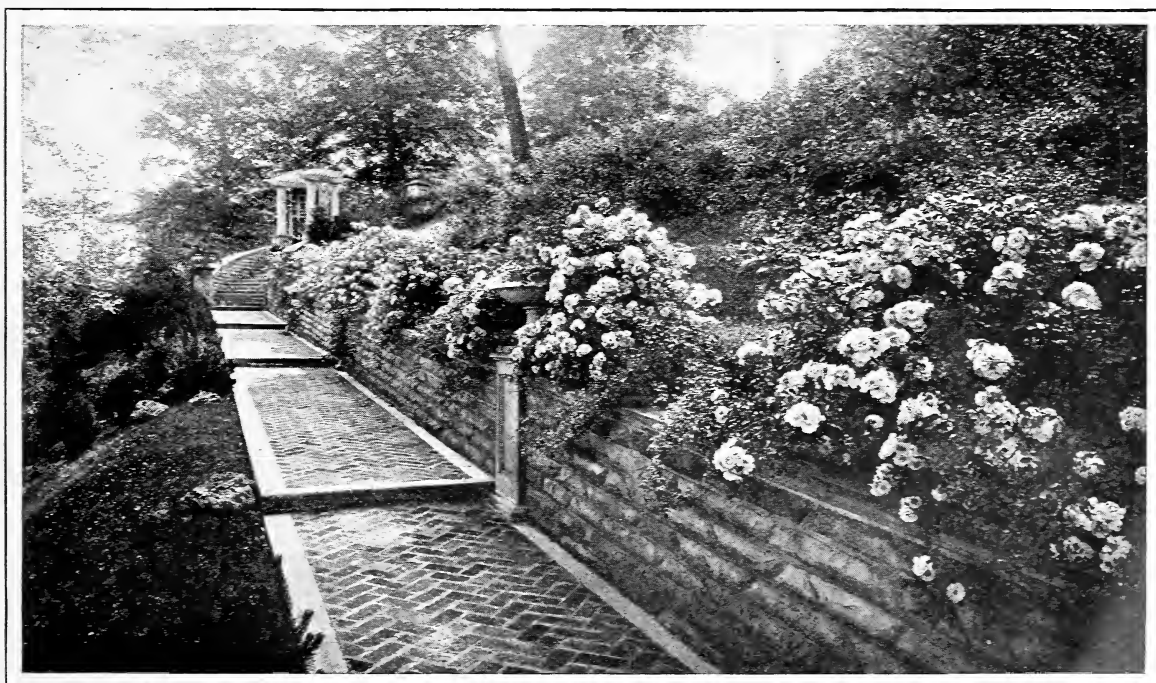
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

illuminated with gold. Plant vigorous and has superb foliage.

**Paul's Scarlet.** This new rose is the finest red climber introduced. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, semi-double, retains color till they fall. Vigorous grower.

**Silver Moon.** Another new rose that has made a name for itself. Flowers cup-shaped and largest of all the climbers. Semi-double and pure white with beautiful yellow stamens in center.

**PRICES—No. 1 Plants, 65 cents each; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$6.00.**



THE EFFECTIVE USE OF HUGONIS AND WICHURAIANA ROSES



## HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS



**H**ARDY perennials, that is those that stay out all winter, come again every spring and bloom more profusely than ever, offer to the average home owner an opportunity for flowers every week of the growing season.

While our list is not a large one it contains the most reliable varieties for the average "old fashioned border". Can you have a more enjoyable time than playing with your flowers? Is there any other phase of recreation that holds for its followers such a peculiar charm? Gardening offers untold pleasures and undescribed satisfaction and the perennial border holds out in prospect, many pleasant minutes to those who choose to plant one.

### PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

**DISTANCE**—Ordinarily you plan to set perennials 18 inches apart. For the dwarf varieties 15 inches. If you will block off your border in squares you will quickly ascertain your requirements and in planting vary, of course, from the rigid lines, but try to alternate them as the effect is better.

**GROUPING**—Try to arrange them in groups of three or more of a variety, depending on the size

of your border. If you scatter one here and there the effect is not so good. Peonies and Iris develop into large plants and should be planted singly except in large borders. The size of growth is given and with the taller ones in the back ground the planning is easy.

**AFTER CARE**—For the sake of neatness and to conserve the vitality of the plants the blossom or seed spikes should be removed immediately after blooming, leaving, of course, foliage sufficient to carry on the natural functions of the plant.

Mulching for winter protection is suggested. It should be applied late, that is, November and December. It should not be put on too heavy as it will smother the plants. Plants with green foliage and soft crowns should not be covered, but rather have the mulch pulled up about them.

Fertilizing is necessary and the application of well rotted manure is suggested as it not only stimulates growth but improves the physical condition of the soil. Bone meal is advised for Peonies and delphinium, especially.

**REPLANTING**—You will find it advantageous to break up old plants periodically, as they seem to get sluggish if left too long. Young plants seem to have more vigor. When plants get to "slowing up", then divide them and they will do better.

**PRICES OF PERENNIALS**  
 25c Each, 5 for \$1.00  
 (Except where noted.)

**ANCHUSA.** We offer the deep blue shade of this excellent perennial. It grows four to five feet, and sometime needs staking. Blooms in May and the giant stalks are a mass of pretty blue flowers. For the background of a hardy border this is indispensable where blue color is wanted. 4-6 feet.

**AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE.** Blooming in late spring and through the early summer months, preferring slightly shaded positions, though it does well in the sun. The flowers are borne on slender stems and mostly long spurred—coming in the many shades they do, prove very valuable in any border. 2-3 feet.

**BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS (False Indigo).** 3-4 ft., Blooms in May with long dark blue lupine-like flowers. Very attractive.

**BEARD TONGUE or PENSTEMON.** Has tall spikes of brilliant scarlet, tubular shaped and bearded flowers. 4 feet. Period of bloom July and August.

**BLEEDING HEART or DICENTRA.** An old favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart shaped flowers of white and old rose. Grows in shade. 1-2 feet. May and June. Special Prices —50 cents each.

**CAMPANULA — CANTERBURY BELL.** Another garden favorite. Blossoms borne on long stems in many shades and colors. Partial shade and rich soil produce the better blossoms. This is a biennial, but should be in every garden. May and June. 2½-3 feet.

**CARNATIONS.** These are the hardy border Carnations. We offer these in mixed colors. The flowers are medium sized and have all the characteristics of the varieties grown under glass. 1-2 feet. June to September.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.** These are hardy and most attractive in September and October. In planting these try to group them as some seasons it may be necessary to save from early frost by covering. Height, 2-3 ft. The flowers are very attractive, borne in large quantities. Colors: White, Red, Pink, Yellow.

**CONE FLOWER.** *Rudbeckia purpurea.* Purple red petals with cone shaped center. Height, 3 ft. July to August.

**COREOPSIS.** A beautiful yellow flower, desirable for cutting or for border. After blooming the seed may be cut away and a good secondary blossoming will follow all through the summer. Height, 2-3 feet. Graceful. June to August.

**DELPHINIUM, Light Blue, Belladonna.** The praises of this variety have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossoms all summer. Height 3-4 feet. Mulch lightly, as crown sometimes rots in winter.

**Delphinium, Dark Blue. Bellosamum.** This is an improved dark blue with all the

other characteristics of the preceding. 3 ft. June to September.

**Delphinium, English Hybrids.** These are taller growing, being 4-5 feet and in all shades of light and dark blue. June to September.

**FOXGLOVE — Digitalis.** This biennial is an old garden favorite. The flowers are borne on long stems (3-4 feet), and during their period of blossom are the most attractive thing in a border. These plants are not offered as to color, but are mixed seed from best plants. They are, ordinarily, very easy to grow, thriving in loose, rich soil. May and June.

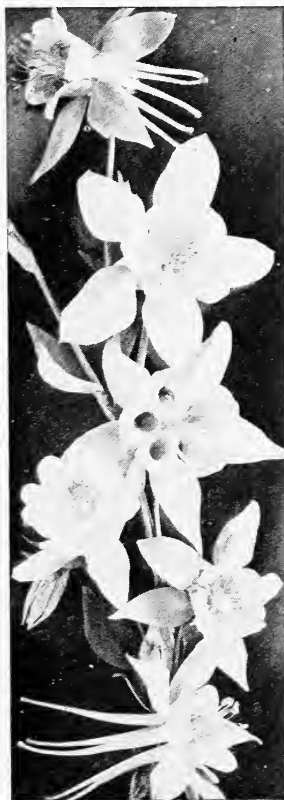
**GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER.** Will grow anywhere, bearing large quantities of yellow flowers flecked and marked with crimson and brown. Starting in June, there are blossoms all summer. One of the most desirable plants for the home garden and the flowers are valued for cutting. 2-3 feet.

**GYPSOPHILA paniculata — BABY BREATH —** 2½-3 feet. May-June. Tiny white flowers with slight pink coloring. Almost a mist of feathery bloom. Attractive and useful to "soften" stiff stem flowers in bouquets and desirable for drying for similar use in winter.

**HELIANTHUS—SUNFLOWER.** Miss Mellish. A beautiful yellow, blooming in August and September, flowers being two inches across and on strong stems. The flowers are single and the foliage free from disease. Spreads quickly and produces tall stalks 5-7 feet.

**HOLLYHOCKS.** Everyone knows them—with their long spikes of multi-colored flowers, borne in profusion as they are, there is no wonder they are so largely used. Blooming in June and July, so absolutely hardy that they will take care of themselves.

**HIBISCUS — MALLOW MARVELS.** Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow five feet and during July and August produce flowers 8 and 10 inches across, especially if



COLUMBINE



DELPHINIUM



PHLOX

given water. We can furnish in white, light and deep pink and red. Order by color.

**ARUNDO donax — GIANT REED.** This variety grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed planted with grasses, or to screen undesirable outlooks. Its long drooping

bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn, though more artistic.

**EULALIA japonica.** 5-6 feet. A hardy grass of robust growth and light green leaves. Used largely for back ground or centers of beds.

**Eulalia gracillima.** 3-4 feet. This is the most graceful of grasses, and therefore most popular. For individual or mass planting it is unexcelled.

**Eulalia variegata.** Long narrow leaves with prominent white stripe. Medium grower.

**Eulalia pennisetum.** Dwarf. 2-2½ feet. Very fine leaves and excellent for bordering.

**Eulalia zebrina.** Similar to japonica, being as the name indicates cross striped with white.

**LILY, Day or Hemerocallis.** These are the popular Lilies that thrive in any border. Like moist and semi-shaded location but will grow anywhere. Color yellow. June and July. 2-3 ft.

**Lily, Plantain or Funkia.** Pure white flowers with large showy leaves. Especially fine for shady spots. 1-2 ft. July and August. Special Price —50 cents each.

**LUPINE.** Deep blue pea shaped flowers. Grows 3-4 feet large and blooms in June.

**PACHYSANDRA — JAPANESE SPURGE.** Fine evergreen ground cover for shady locations. Once established makes a perfect mat.

**PHLOX. (Sir Edward) Landseer.** A brilliant, pleasing shade of salmon-red, very striking.

**Phlox. (Frau G. Von) Lassburg.** A late white, producing great spikes or trusses of pure white flowers. Fine.

**Phlox. (Miss Lingard).** Another white, but blooms in April. Removing seed spikes a good second bloom is to be had. Best white known. Early.

**Phlox. Pantheon.** Just as soft, pleasing shades of rose pink as could be had in a Phlox. Blooms in July and very fine.

**Phlox. (Sir Richard) Wallace.** Vigorous grower and pronounced the best of its season. White with violet center. Attractive.

**PINKS.** Hardy double variety of perennial Pinks, often called Florist's Pink. 1 ft. Blooms profusely in June.

**PLATYCODON—JAPANESE BELLFLOWER.** This comes in blue and white. Blossoming in July, the attractive flowers, often three inches across, come in succession for several weeks. Height, 2½-3 feet.

**POPPIES.** These are Oriental Poppies, vivid shade of red, blooming with the peonies, and the joy and admiration of everyone. Plant a few of our division and have flowers the first season. 2-3 feet. We advise fall planting only.

**PYRETHRUM — PAINTED DAISY.** One of the most desirable perennials blooming in May and June. Attractive. We list mixed shades. 2-3 feet.

**RUDBECKIA—GOLDEN GLOW.** A yellow blooming perennial, that has become popular in a very short time since being introduced. The flowers in July and August are like small Chrysanthemums borne on the terminals of 5-6 ft. stalks. Very desirable.

**SEDUM or STONECROP.** Thick cactus-like leaves that are attractive from early spring, producing flat terminal clusters of pink flowers in August and September.

**SHASTA DAISIES.** Vigorous growing plants, height 2½-3 feet, simply masses of wonderful daisy-like flowers borne on great stems. They are fine for cutting for the house or mass effect in the border. Plants from seeds of improved Alaska type. June and August.

**LATHYRUS, SWEET PEA, Perennial.** This is a hardy vine, robust growing and fine foliage. Flowers in shades of pink, continuous blooming from June to frost.

**SWEET WILLIAM.** Another good old-fashioned plant, so well known that description is not necessary. Flowers in June and is a picture with its white, violet and crimson blossoms. No old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers. 18-24 inches.

**Sweet William, Var. Newport Pinks.** These are similar to ordinary Sweet William save in color; are all light salmon pink.

**STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavendar).** 2 feet. Blossoms in late summer, having a profusion of small blue flowers.

**STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster).** A free blooming perennial, 2½-3 feet, having bluish lavender blossoms 3-4 inches across.

**TRITOMA—RED HOT POKER.** This blooms from July until frost time. The flower spikes are bright red cone-like heads that protrude above the drooping green leaves several feet. It is rather unusual and attractive. 2-3 feet.

**YUCCA filamentosa—ADAM'S NEEDLE or THREAD PLANT.** A stately evergreen thread-leaved plant producing spikes of creamy white flowers, borne on tall stems. The individual flowers resemble the tuberose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array. June.

**PRICES OF PERENNIALS**  
**25c Each, 5 for \$1.00**  
 (Except where noted.)



IRIS

## IRIS

There has certainly been a great deal of interest in Iris the past few years. People are just beginning to appreciate their beauty and range of color.

They will grow any where, doing as well on poor soil as on rich. They are easy to establish. They are not expensive and they multiply rapidly. Cultivation is simple and they will last indefinitely.

### GERMAN IRIS

- After Glow.** Misty lavender lit with yellow at center. 50 cents each.
- Alcazar.** Standards light bluish violet; Falls purple with bronze veins. 50 cents each.
- Ambassadeur.** Standards purplish bronze velvety maroon. 50 cents each.
- Chester Hunt.** Standards celestial blue; Falls dark marine blue. 25 cents each.
- Dream.** A solid clear soft clear pink color. 50 cents each.
- Florentina Alba.** Standards white; Falls white tinged yellow and blue. 25 cents each.
- Hugo.** Standards Petunia violet; Falls deep purple. 25 cents each.
- Iris King.** Standards clear lemon yellow; Falls maroon margined yellow. 25 cents each.
- Ioline.** Standards rose flushed bronzed; Falls mauve with gold tint. 50 cents each.
- La Niede.** Pure glistening white. 50 cents each.
- Lent A. Williamson.** Standards lavender violet; Falls pansy purple; one of the finest, \$1.00 each.
- Lohengrin.** Uniform lilac rose. 25 cents each.
- Loveley.** Standards light yellow; Falls blue bordered cream. 25 cents each.
- Mad. Chereau.** White Standards and Falls frilled and veins purple. 25 cents each.
- Monsignor.** Standards pale violet; Falls very deep violet. 25 cents each.
- Opera.** Standards reddish lilac; Falls velvety violet. 50 cents each.

- Pallida Dalmatica.** Clear deep lavender. Very large and one of the finest, 25 cents each.
- Pauline.** Rich pansy purple with orange beard. 25 cents each.
- Rhein-Nixe.** Standards white; Falls violet blue with white edge. 25 cents each.
- Shekinah.** Soft yellow and large. 50 cents each.
- Sherwin Wright.** Golden yellow with no marking. 25 cents each.
- Queen May.** Soft rosy lilac; looks pink. 25 cents each.
- Walneri.** Standards lavender; Falls purple lilac. 25 cents each.

We have the following varieties in limited quantities at 25 cents each.

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| Amas        | Mrs. H. Darwin   |
| Caprice     | Mrs. Neubronner  |
| Dr. Bernice | Murat            |
| Fairy       | Nibelungen       |
| Gajus       | Nine Wells       |
| Her Majesty | Parc de Neuilly  |
| Iroquois    | Parisiana        |
| Jno Dewitt  | Queen Alexandria |
| Kochi       | Rosa Unique      |
| Ma Mei      | White Knight     |
| Mary Garden |                  |

### JAPAN IRIS

These are not half appreciated. They are the latest blooming and the tallest growing and the most beautiful of the Iris group. They prefer moist but will grow on ordinary soil. They are permanent and we believe you will be pleased with your trial of them. Water well at blooming time.

We have tested these for several years and list a collection of best varieties chosen for color and vigor—listed to name and letter—order either way. Plant only in the Spring.

Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

- (A.) **Gekka-no-nami.** White, base of petals and veins yellow.
- (B.) **Hizakwa.** Purple with 6 frilled petals.
- (C.) **Sakata.** Delicate lavender veined purple. 3 petals.
- (D.) **Zedo Kagin.** Rose with purple markings. 3 petals.
- (E.) **Ho-O-jo.** Mahogany with purple shading. 6 petals.
- (F.) **Surprise.** Blue lavender and mauve markings. 6 petals.

### SIBERIAN IRIS

A most attractive blossom being larger than the Spanish Iris and freer blooming. Deep blue veined purple and one of the best of the Iris. Ordinarily listed as Orientalis. Price—25 cents each.

PRICES—All varieties listed at 25 cents are 5 for \$1.00. All varieties listed at 50 cents are 5 for \$2.00.



# PEONIES —

## THE SUPERB PERENNIAL

**P** EONIES will grow any where an apple tree will, being hardy and long lived. You, perhaps, possess a plant or two that grew in grandmother's garden years ago. It is the superior perennial and with the new varieties being offered you will admit there is nothing that can surpass it in beauty and charm. Investing in them is really buying a "pleasure bond" for you will "clip coupons" of beauty and pleasure for many years. Buy the good ones, they may cost more but they are worth it.

**PLANTING**—Planted in the shade or in the roots of trees it is a failure. Select a deep rich soil, sunny exposure and plant them just covering the eyes of the plant two inches, not more. Deep planting and shaded locations are the reasons why so many plants fail to bloom. Allow plenty of room to develop and three to four feet apart is not too much.

**FERTILIZING**—You have been previously advised to apply manure in the winter. This is not the best practice for peonies, but rather put it on in the growing season. Be careful how you use fresh manure but try to apply well rotted or compost is better still. Bone meal, too, gives fine results.

**PRICES**—Varieties marked. 50 cents each, 5 for \$2.25; \$1.00 each, 5 for \$4.50; \$2.00 each, 5 for \$8.75.

### WHITE PEONIES

**Baroness Schroeder.** A very delicate flesh pink, fading to white with suggestion of heliotrope and gold. Midseason. \$1.00 each.

**Festiva Maxima.** The grandest of the whites. Early. The flowers are extra large, color a pure white save carmine tipped petals. 50 cents each.

**Couronne d'Or.** A cream colored white, compact blossom and very desirable. Late. 50 cents each.

**Mad. de Verneville.** Another very desirable white variety, free bloomer and should be in every collection. Early. 50 cents each.

**Marie Jacquin.** This is almost single, having only double row of outer petals. A favorite with everyone. Midseason. \$1.00 each.

### RED PEONIES

**Francois Ortegat.** A midseason to late variety, being very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good. 50 cents each.

**Felix Crousse.** A midseason variety of the most pleasing velvety red color, fading to lighter shades as the blossom falls. 50 cents each.

**Karl Rosenfeld.** Rose type, late midseason, with large, showy rich velvety crimson flowers. Color most striking. \$2.00 each.

### PINK PEONIES

**Asa Gray.** A soft shell pink, mottled and veined rose. Mid-season, and plant vigorous. Supply limited. \$1.00 each.

**Eduis superba.** Another deep rose of different season, valued for its fragrance and freedom with which it flowers. Early. 50 cents each.

**Lady A. Duff.** Rose type and an unusual delicate flesh pink. One of the most striking of all peo-



FESTIVA MAXIMA

onies, with extra large cup shaped flowers. \$3.00 each.

**LaPerle.** Deep lilac white, blush center flecked carmine. Medium sized rose type and fragrant. 50 cents each.

**La Tulipe.** Of late season, compact blossoms, white with streaks of red and pink on many petals. Resembles the tulip somewhat. 50 cents each.

**Livingstone.** Late; clear pink. Very fine. \$1.00 each.

**Marie Stewart.** Crown type, midseason. Very delicate pinkish lavender flecked with crimson. Fades to white. \$1.00 each.

**Marguerite Gerard.** Another delicate pink, midseason, of great vigor and size. 50c each.

**Milton Hill.** Rose type, very late, large, clear flesh or shell pink. Turns almost white before falling. \$3.00 each.

**Mons Jules Elie.** Large compact, lilac-rose with lighter pink base petals. Fragrant. Early to midseason. \$1.00 each.

**Venus.** Pale hydrangea pink, large, compact crown. Midseason. \$1.00 each.

**Octavie Demay.** Very early, large flat flowers, center deep pink, guard petals lighter flesh or white. Fine for cutting. \$1.00 each.

**Reine Hortense.** Rose type, midseason, large flat flesh pink to shell pink. Very fragrant and one of the finest. \$2.00 each.

**Sarah Bernhardt.** Semi-rose and late. Very large flowers, apple blossom pink with silver tipped petals. Very vigorous. \$2.00 each.

### SINGLE PEONIES

**Clairette.** Single white of unusual beauty. Large flowers and prominent tuft of golden stamens. \$2.00 each.

**Duchess of Portland.** Single and very delicate shade of flesh pink. Large and vigorous. \$2.00 each.

**Josephine.** Single rose pink, of lasting qualities. Stamens yellow. \$2.00 each.

**The Moor.** Very striking deep rich red of unusual beauty. Stamens yellow and striking. \$2.00 each.

# FRUIT DEPARTMENT



Our business reputation was built on the reliability and quality of our fruit trees. We have been growing them for eighty-five years and it is a very important feature of our business today.

Because we have devoted more space in the catalog to the ornamental department, don't for a minute get the impression that we are not still growing fruit trees in large quantities. While there are only a few fruits, and we have reduced the list to the reliable varieties only, there are so many varieties of evergreens, shade trees, shrubs and roses and so on that it takes more space to describe them. We are still fruit tree growers.

**THE ORCHARD.** Select a site for your orchard on high ground, so as to escape the frequent late frosts that prove injurious in the low lands. Soil preparation in the way of crop rotation and added fertility prove good investments.

**PRUNING.** Apple, Plum, Cherry, and Pear, all follow the same rule for pruning illustrated here. Cut side branches to 6-8 inch stubs and don't leave more than five to a tree. See that these are distributed around the trunk. Peach needs more severe pruning. One-year trees are simply headed to whatever height they are wanted.

## HILLENMEYER'S HINTS on FRUIT CULTURE

The Home Orchard is "coming back" since the planter has learned that spraying is so easy.

If you don't know how to prune that orchard, write us. We will send you a bulletin.

Orchard trees can't move around for food. If you expect vigorous growth and good crops feed them occasionally with some kind of fertilizer.

Peach trees are short lived and you should plant a few every three or four years to assure fruit.

Do not expect a tree to grow unless you give it attention after planting. It is just as important to cultivate a tree as it is your potatoes and beans.

In winter apples, plant a few

good kinds, so there won't be so many odds and ends to sort and store.

The filler system, that is, the inter-planting between the rows of permanent fruits with quick maturing trees, like peach and plum, is suggested on plots where space is limited. These fillers are to be taken out as they crowd.

You can have fresh fruit all the time if you choose your varieties judiciously. Don't plant too many kinds. A test orchard is good for the nurseryman but not the farmer.

Are you confused about spraying? You have two kinds of insect enemies to fight: sucking and eating. For the former use a contact spray; for the latter, a poison. See our Spraying Calendar page 47.

### HOW TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES



BEFORE PRUNING                      AFTER PRUNING

A three-year-old, two-year-old, and a one-year-old apple tree before pruning and after pruning. Try not to have two branches nearly opposite. They will form a bad crotch when the tree is older.

# FRUIT DEPARTMENT (Continued)

## HILLENMEYER'S HINTS ON FRUIT CULTURE

The time to prune is when the tree is dormant. Summer pruning may be practiced on peaches but with moderation.

Plums do best in chicken yards. The fowls clean up the curculio that makes the wormy fruit.

Cherries only on well-drained ground. They will not last long under moist condition.

The peach borer is easily eliminated. See special instructions under Peach trees.

The value of dynamite is over estimated. You can use it to advantage under special conditions only. Never blow damp ground as you simply compact the soil. Dry soil will break up but not so with moist clay.

Keep the fruit tree growing. It has been proven that a vigorous tree will be less likely to be injured from frost in the spring.

Keep the leaves on the orchard trees. All plants need a normal rest period and if they become dormant too soon they will probably start early in the spring.

In the orchard, spray thoroughly if you spray at all. It is the part that you miss that harbors the insect and disease.

We suggest to those who purchase fruit trees that there is no difficulty in practicing deceptions, as it takes a tree several years to bear. You should buy only from reliable sources.

If you want to know how to plant that orchard, write to us and we will be glad to tell you.

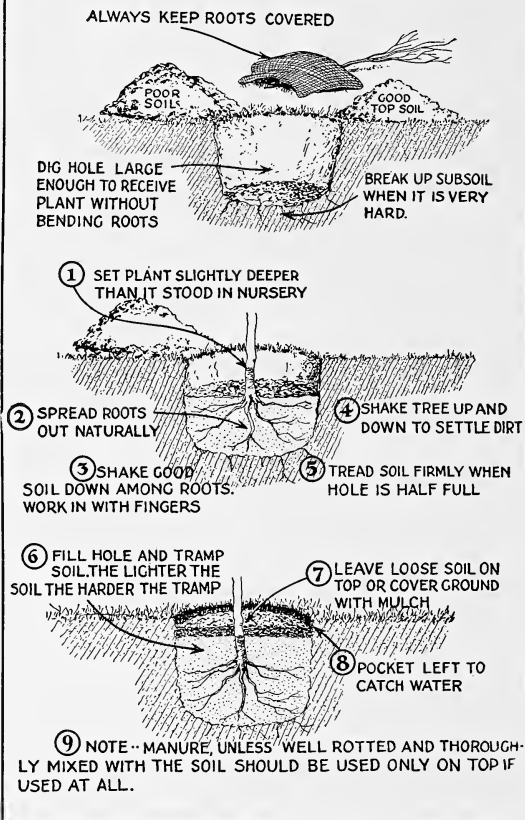
Poor location, poor soil, poor planting, failure to prune properly, lack of cultivation and omitting of control measures for disease or insect enemies will cover 95% of the causes of failure. If you haven't succeeded, why?

Make a map of your orchard so you will know what you have and replace the failures with correct varieties. Then, too, you will have a check on the "mis-fits".

Grapes are the surest of all fruits. All they need is soil, a fleck of sunshine and a stout hearted, strong armed man to operate the pruning shears annually and severely.

Intercropping a young orchard, that is, planting it with vegetables or small fruits, is a good way to utilize ground and cultivate the trees.

### HOW TO PLANT TREES



The illustration here tells the story completely. Follow it closely and you can't go wrong.

By all means keep the tree roots from drying out. An hour in the wind will often do more injury than a long time enroute. Keeping the roots covered will insure vigorous growth.

### CONSULT US

If you wish information or advice on any phase of fruit growing, from selection of varieties to marketing the fruit, we will be glad to serve. Our long experience here enables us to give you sound advice. Our offer of service is included with every order.

No matter what your problem is, in growing fruits commercially or for home use, you can benefit by the service.



# PEACHES —

## Are Profitable and Popular

**T**HE peach is the quickest maturing of all the fruit trees, frequently setting the fruit the second year after planting. It can be had in wide variety and from the middle of June until frost. The variety list that follows covers the season "like a blanket". Try a few of our trees and you will get results that will please.

Light well drained soils, preferably a sandy loam seems to produce the best fruit.

**IN PLANTING**—Prune severely, cutting away all the side branches to one inch stubs and heading it in to make a well balanced tree. Looks like you are ruining the tree but it is the best way.

**AFTER CARE**—The real enemy of the peach tree is the Peach Borer. It is a grub that burrows in the bark of the tree right below the ground line and if left to hibernate here will in a year or so completely girdle the tree causing it to die. There is a chemical used called para-di-chloro-benzine for destroying it. Directions given on the package. However, the simplest way is to scrape away the soil from the trunk of the tree with a hoe, scrape off the "gum" and prod or clean out the runs with a knife blade. Dig out the borer in September or October. For spraying calendar see page 47.

**ORCHARD PRUNING**—The annual pruning should consist of shortening in the terminal growth slightly, to keep the tree shapely and make it more compact. The crop is born on the young wood and don't let the branches get too long as the weight on the ends of the branches will split the trunks of the tree. Dehorning is suggested only when you have a complete failure of crop by winter freeze.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4 1/2-6 ft. ....	\$.55	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 1/2-5 ft. ....	.45	2.00	15.00
2 1/2-3 1/2 ft. ....	.30	1.25	10.00

### EARLY RIPENING

**Mayflower (Free).** Red all over, fine and good. Earliest peach known. June 25th. Extra hardy.

**Red Bird (Cling).** A creamy white peach almost covered with red. Large, hardy and good. An extra early cling. July 1-5.

**Greensboro (Free).** The very best extra early commercial sort. Hardy and productive, fruit large and tree healthy. Color, white with crimson cheek. July 1.

### SECOND RIPENING

**Alton (Free).** White, splashed and shaded with red. Skin tough, of good quality. Hardy. About the same season as Carman but larger. July 25 to August 1.

**Belle Georgia (Free).** White with decided blush; excellent quality; heavy and regular bearer. In this variety we have the best white-fleshed peach for home or market. August 5.

**Brackett (Free).** Orange-yellow mottled and blushed carmine. Large, quality the best. Really is a late Elberta and should be in every orchard. August 25.

**Carman (Free).** White with red blush. Carman is extra hardy, bears every year, and when it fails all else fails, too. Tree a robust grower and produces heavily. Next to Elberta, Carman should be considered. We are partial to it. July 20.



ELBERTA PEACH

**Early Elberta (Free).** Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. August 10.

**Champion (Free).** White fleshed, with attractive red cheek, juicy, good quality and dependable. August ripening.

**Elberta (Free).** Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the peach for years, and is just as good today. The fact that more than 80 per cent of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. August 15.

**J. H. Hale (Free).** Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15.

### LATE RIPENING

**Heath (Cling).** White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1.

**Henrietta (Cling).** Yellow with crimson blush. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. September 20.

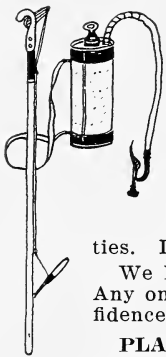
**Krummell (Free).** Golden yellow blushed red and carmine. Large, round, melting, sub-acid, good. Another new peach that is fast gaining in popularity. September 20-25.

**We Prefer not to Fill Orders for  
Less than \$1.00—Please Note.**



# APPLES

## YIELD PROFITABLE RETURNS



**T**HE back bone of every orchard should be apples, as they are the most valuable and dependable of all the fruits.

In planning an orchard make a selection of 15% summer, 25% fall, and 60% winter varieties. Select the summer varieties in small numbers while varieties you expect to keep for winter use should be planted in larger quantities. It is easier to grade and store them.

We have a good list of proven varieties. Any one of these can be planted with confidence.

**PLANTING AND AFTER CARE**—Plant only on well-drained soils. See page 35 for pruning direction. The second year, cut back terminal to produce branching on the framework limbs. As the tree develops take out crossed and chafing branches. Spraying is covered on page 47.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½-6 ft. ....	\$ .55	\$2.50	\$22.50
3½-5 ft. ....	.45	2.00	17.50
2½-4 ft. ....	.40	1.75	15.00

### EARLY APPLES

**Red Astrachan.** Excellent red apple, ripening in July. It is tart, best cooking apple of its season and is good to eat out of hand. Should be in every orchard.

**Benoni.** Attractive, red, best eating apple of its season. Early bearer and very productive.

**Early Harvest.** Pale yellow, sub-acid, regular bearer and is the most popular of the old general purpose varieties.

**Early Transparent.** Very early bearer, productive; valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however. Waxy yellow, tart, excellent.

**Golden Sweet.** The best Sweet we know. Yellow; vigorous grower; productive. Hasn't a fault.

**Liveland.** Succeeds everywhere. A very promising commercial and home variety. An extra early red variety.

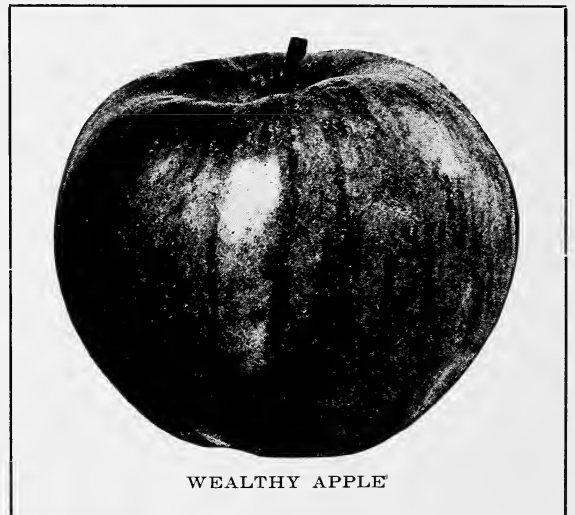
**Maiden's Blush.** A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for home orchards.

### FALL APPLES

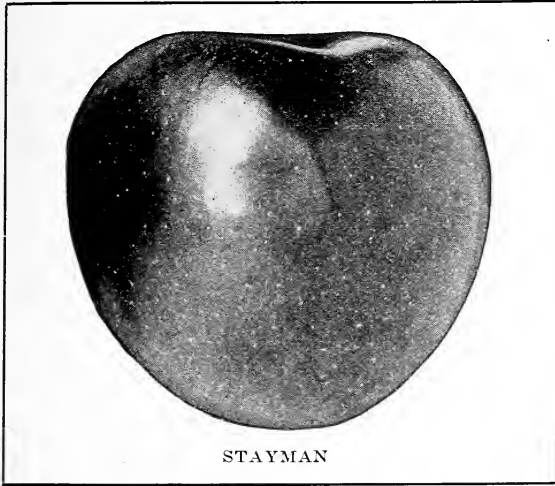
**Fallawater.** Greenish-yellow, extra large and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, early and regular bearer. We consider it one of the best.

**Greening.** Very large green apple ripening in September. Tree very healthy and vigorous and regular bearer.

**Grimes Golden.** No orchard complete without it. Yellow, best quality and productive. For home



WEALTHY APPLE



STAYMAN

**Winter Banana.** With us really a fall apple ripening in September and should be used before Christmas. Of unusually good quality. Yellow with attractive blush.

### “LATE” WINTERS

**Ben Davis.** Striped red, large and attractive. Surest bearer, healthy tree, vigorous and should be planted as a “catch” in every orchard. Greatest fault lacks quality.

**Gano.** Very similar to Ben Davis, better quality. Commercial sort in Middle West.

**Ingram.** Red striped, juicy and productive. Very regular bearer and is an improved Janet. New and very good.

**Janet (Rawles).** Medium size, red-greenish apple, an old favorite, subject to rot in humid seasons.

**York Imperial.** A late keeping commercial variety, shaded red on yellowish skin, flesh firm and tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

### CRAB APPLES

**Hyslop.** Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

**Whitney.** This is a really edible crab; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

or market for this season there is nothing better.

**Northern Spy.** Large striped. Crisp, juicy, aromatic. Excellent quality. Long coming into bearing.

**Wealthy.** Large, shaded to dark red, quality good, tender and productive. Early to bear and very satisfactory.

**Wolf River.** An attractive large striped apple, ripening in September. Owing to its size it finds a ready market. Cooks well. Matures early.

### “EARLY” WINTER APPLES

**Baldwin.** Red, large, fine quality, tree vigorous. Commercial apple of the east.

**Delicious.** Red, large and uniform in size, distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Variety new, very popular and no orchard should be without it. Quality unexcelled. A very early and heavy bearer; for market and home.

**Black Twig.** A seedling of Winesap. Larger, splashed with red, sub-acid and very productive. We can especially recommend this for Kentucky. Valuable for home or market. Plant it.

**Jonathan.** An early bearing variety, red, medium size and quality very good. Tree never large but productive.

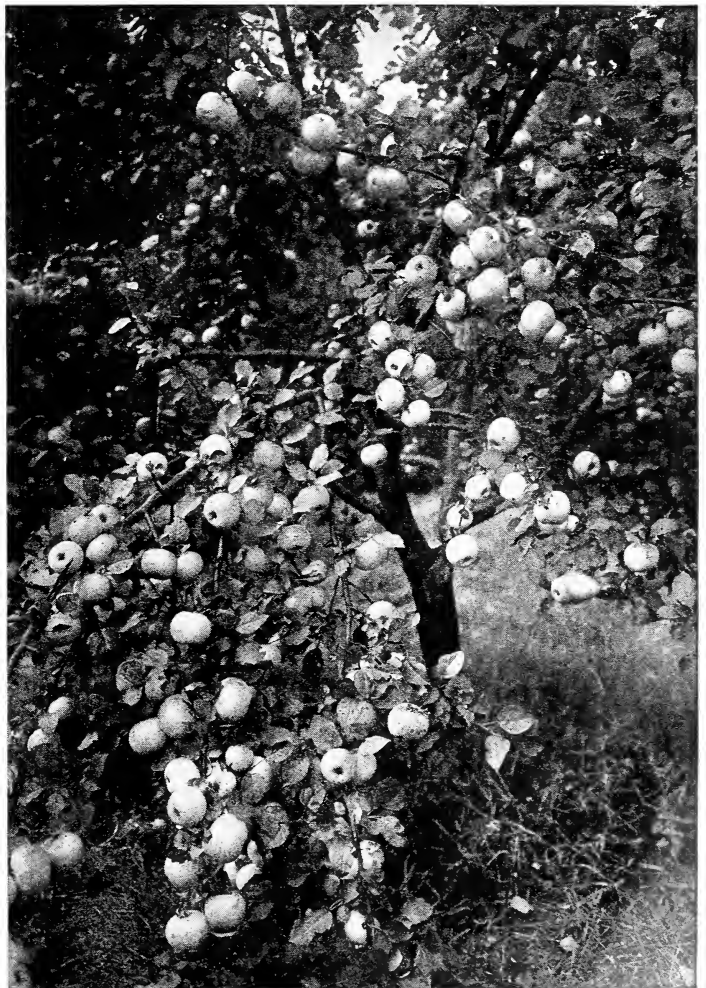
**King David.** This apple bids fair to be one of the best varieties for Kentucky. It is a very heavy bearer, fruits medium to large and unusually bright in color. Very fine for home or market.

**Milam.** A standard for 50 years. Quality excellent, color red, size medium.

**Rome Beauty.** Large red, tender and sub-acid, early bearer and productive. A commercial sort in most sections and a very popular variety.

**Stayman Winesap.** Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Winesap. Tree productive, stands drought. The most extensively grown, the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we offer for Kentucky.

**Winesap.** Medium size, dark red, productive variety, excellent quality, crisp and juicy; sub-acid.



WINESAP APPLE

# PEARS

## The DELIGHTFUL EATING FRUIT

**T**HE pear is perhaps one of the most delicious of the fruits but is difficult to grow. The plantings are becoming more and more limited each year.

To improve the quality of the fruit, house ripening, that is picking the fruit just before it is ripe and spreading on a floor to ripen, is the best way to get high quality fruit. Left on the trees to mature it seldom has good flavor.

**PLANTING** — Plant just as you would any other fruit tree and follow pruning directions given for the apple.

**AFTER CARE**—Don't stimulate too much growth as this seems to invite blight. If, while dormant, you will apply some of the oil sprays, you will in a large measure control the blight that is so bad on it. After it gets the blight, the knife is the only treatment and you should cut beyond the injured parts. Burn these and disinfect the tools.

Pears require little pruning other than taking out the inside branches that cross.

The quality of the European (E) variety is usually very high, while the Japanese (J) varieties are usually more productive.

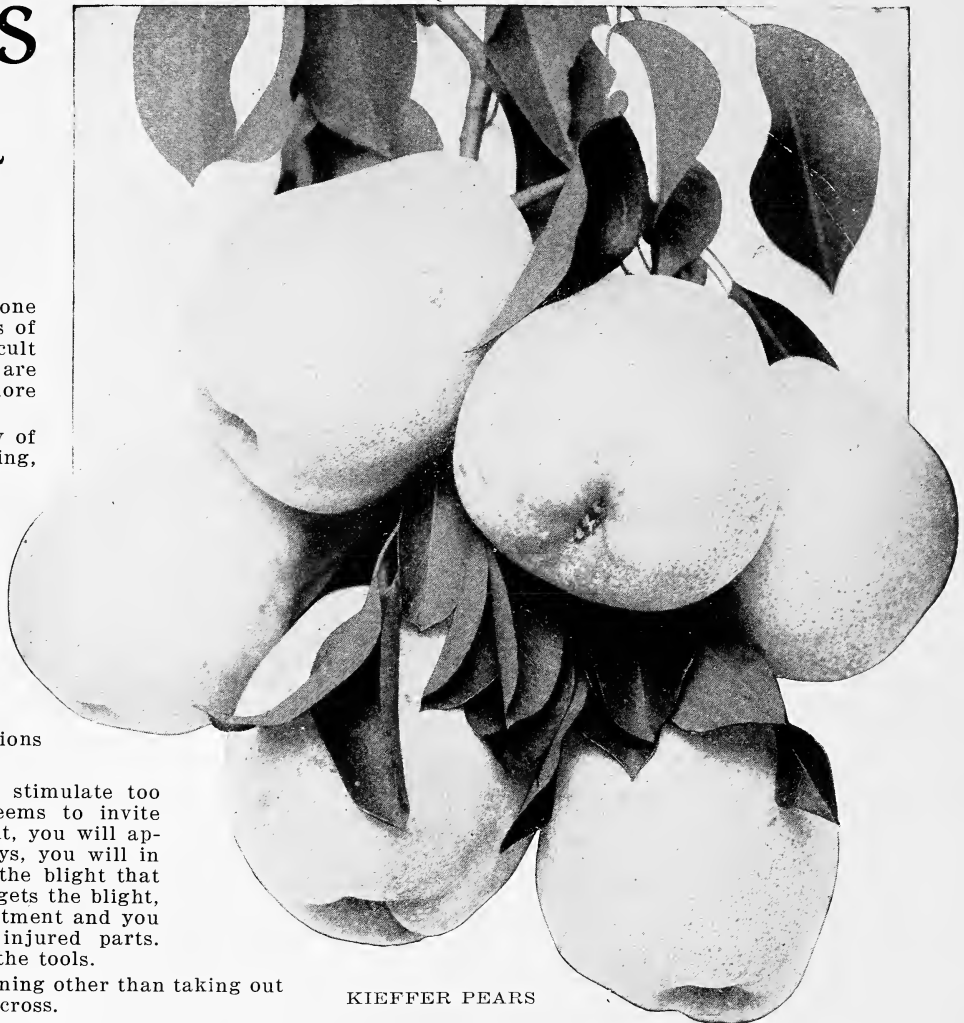
<b>PRICES:</b>	Each	5	50
4½-6 ft. ....	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$37.50
3½-5 ft. ....	.90	4.00	35.00

**Anjou.** Large, buttery and melting. Best fall pear, keeping well. September.

**Bartlett. (E).** August 15. This is no doubt the favorite eating pear offered today. It is large, beautiful yellow with soft blush. In quality it has no equal. The tree bears quite young and on account of its popularity everywhere it is the most sought after of the European pears.

**Clapp's Favorite (E).** August 1st. This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. It is lemon yellow in color with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent. Ripens in early August.

**Kieffer. (J).** September 10-15. This today is the most popular pear for our section. On account of its productiveness and freedom from disease it stands out pre-eminently. The fruit is a large golden yellow sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat and



KIEFFER PEARS

to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

**Seckel (E).** September 15. This small high-quality yellowish-brown pear is one of the most popular of the September fruits. Of melting, juicy and sugary quality (frequently called the little sugar pear), makes it one of the most popular varieties. The tree is of slow growth.

### SHIPPING SEASON

The Fall shipping season starts in October and the Spring season in February. You serve your best interests by ordering early.

See Page 3 for information about ordering, shipments, etc.



EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY

## The CHERRY — A Fruit of Many Uses

**T**HE CHERRY succeeds only on the drier soils, and not on the heavier types required by other fruits. The sour and sub-acid group succeed admirably here. As they bear early, abundantly and regularly they should be in every orchard and rear lawn.

The sweet cherries are uniformly failures on our soil. They grow luxuriantly for a few years, make a nice looking tree but never seem to be productive nor permanent.

**AT PLANTING TIME**—Shorten in the branches about halfway, leaving 4 to 7 to a tree and be very sure to tread the soil firmly about the roots. We have more complaints of cherries failing than all the rest of the fruit varieties. Be sure to wrap stems and give them a little extra attention and you are more likely to have good results.

**AFTER CARE**—The pruning of the bearing trees is seldom necessary save the sawing out of broken or mutilated branches.

Spraying should be done to prevent wormy fruit and also in order to keep the foliage from becoming spotted. Refer to Spraying Guide on page 47.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½-6 ft. ....	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$37.50
3½-5 ft. ....	.90	4.00	35.00

**Early Richmond.** This old standard cherry has been the favorite for a number of years. In quality it is tart and very valuable for canning purposes. It yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with its wonderful crop. It succeeds everywhere cherries will grow and as it is the earliest in season of bearing it is very popular.

**Late Duke.** This is a sub-acid variety of a large light red fruit, rich and tender in quality. The tree is decidedly upright in character of growth, resembling the sweet in this respect but decidedly hardier.

**May Duke.** This ripens a little earlier than the preceding variety and while not quite so vigorous in tree, the fruit is slightly superior. It is an old variety and has been tested and found worthy of a place in all catalogues.

**Montmorency.** This is gradually supplanting the Early Richmond principally because of its size. It resembles Richmond very closely and except for being a little later the descriptions are practically the same. This variety is not quite as acid as others of its group and when ripe is

good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late and will make a crop frequently when the sweet varieties fail.

### HEARTS AND BIGGAREAUS

**Black Tartarian.** This old-fashioned variety is today perhaps the most popular of the sweet varieties. The fruit is large, black and heart-shaped. In quality it is rich. The tree is vigorous and where one has suitable soil this one should not be overlooked.

**Governor Wood.** This is another variety that has been catalogued for a number of years and to date we find few that are superior to it in quality or productiveness. It is a pale yellow with blush; fruit medium sized and flesh soft and of good quality, making it a most valuable table cherry.

**Napoleon.** This and Yellow Spanish are very similar. It, however, is a prince among its kind. The tree is more erect and productive of fruit. As a commercial sort it is planted in large acreage and for home use we consider it one of the very best of the sweet cherries.

**Yellow Spanish.** This is a later variety than any of the preceding. Its large yellow, firm and high-quality fruit has made it exceedingly popular around the whole world. It is not quite as tender as some of the preceding and its fruit can be adapted to a multitude of uses. Not planted as it should be.

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## THE PERSIMMON

**The Persimmon**—The persimmon is the last of the fruit to ripen, hanging on the tree until well into the winter. It requires care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and is long lived. The native fruit often forms a pleasant link in the sweet chain of memories of the old home.

PRICES:	Each
5-6 ft. ....	\$1.00
4-5 ft. ....	.75

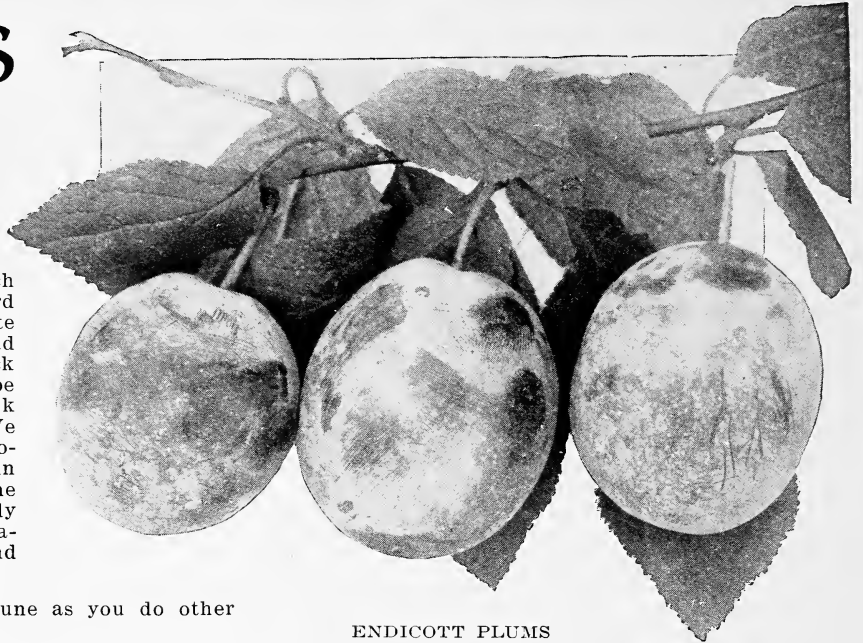
## QUINCE

**The Quince**—Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has been by far the best for us.

PRICES:	Each	5
4-5 ft. Bush .....	\$ .75	\$3.00

# PLUMS

For MARKET  
and  
HOME USE



ENDICOTT PLUMS

**P**LANT the Plum on rich ground and it will reward you. No other fruit is quite as productive. The fruit should be thinned as if left too thick it will rot, and the fruit will be small. The branches break badly under a heavy load. We have three classes the Europeans (E) which are best in quality but uncertain. The American (A) which are hardy and productive and the Japanese (J) that bear early and overload with fruit.

**PLANTING**—Plant and prune as you do other fruit. See page 36.

**AFTER CARE**—Thin the fruit as mentioned and spray as directed in our calender on page 47, for both the rot and curculio (which are the only real enemies) virtually insures you abundant fruit.

The Borer, as described under Peach Trees, is another enemy and should be treated as directed there.

<b>PRICES:</b>	Each	5	50
4½-6 ft. ....	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$37.50
3½-5 ft. ....	.90	4.00	35.00

**Abundance (J).** July. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large, oval and in color amber changing to cherry. The quality is very good and the tree is hardy. One of the best.

**Burbank (J).** Late July. A later, more vigorous variety than the preceding. In color, violet to light purple with occasional shades of yellow. Fruit is large, flesh yellow and of excellent quality. For either canning or marketing this is the most popular sort. We believe it to be the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

**Damson (E).** This variety has been a standard for years and is really too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere plums will grow.

**Endicott (Hybrid).** This is a new hybrid that will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our list of varieties. The tree is one of the most vigorous. It seems to be absolutely free from disease and bears a great crop of fruit, amber in color and of excellent quality.

**Green Gage (E).** Another old variety that has been outstanding for a number of years. It ripens in mid-August and its medium-sized, yellow-green, high-quality fruit makes it a standard of excellence by which the others are judged. The tree is a moderate grower but healthy.

**Lombard (E).** August. We consider this the best of the dark colored plums for our section. The tree is vigorous and will produce a crop as often

as any other. It is a valuable market variety as well as for home use. The fruit is medium sized, bright purple in color and in quality it is very good.

**Omaha (Hybrid).** This is another very promising variety being vigorous in growth and free from disease. Being an American-Japanese hybrid, it inherits the hardiness and productiveness from each parent and produces great crops of coral fruit that is yellow fleshed and of good quality.

**Red June (J).** July. A typical Japanese in character of growth, productiveness and quality of fruit. Color red; flesh yellow; semi-cling stone and of good quality.

**Yellow Egg.** Early August. A large early plum of pure yellow color. Of extra quality and tree a great bearer.

**Wild Goose (A).** This variety has been a standard favorite for many years. In vigor and productiveness it has no equal in the plum family. Is practically free from disease and if given good soil will well repay for the space it occupies. It annually produces a great crop of large, red plums of fair to good quality. A most valuable variety for home market.

## FERTILIZERS

Animal manure is best for the average plant. Sheep manure is quickest acting; cow manure lasts longer and makes soil solid; horse manure leaves soil in best physical condition, while fowl manure is concentrated and should be applied with care.

Bone meal is one of the best to apply, being easy to handle and effective.

Nitrates and complete commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage but don't apply all at one time, give in broken doses.

# GRAPES—

## The Universal Fruit

**W**HO remembers a single complete failure? This ancient fruit will produce on any kind of soil, trained on any kind of trellis or fence, if given a fleck of sunshine and a good foot hold. No fruit requires less attention, demands less space and bears as regularly and heavily.

**PLANTING**—Set 8 feet apart. Lay the vines in a trench or long hole (not round) six or eight inches deep, turning all the roots one way and cover all except two or three eyes of the tops, which should be cut back to stubs. By turning the roots one way you give each vine the same chance and posts or stakes can be set behind the vines at any time.

**AFTER CARE**—Cut the first season's growth back and next year train two or three vigorous canes to stakes and thus form your frame work. Prune these severely again and always remember that annual pruning is the "secret" of successful grape culture. It is a good practice to cut back the strong canes that break from your main stem to 3 or 4 buds or its equivalent, removing the weak canes entirely.

Black Rot is controlled by Bordeaux Mixture. The grape beetle by arsenate of lead.

**PRICES:**

	Each	10	100
	\$ .30	\$2.50	\$20.00

If by Post add 10%.

### BLACK GRAPES

**Concord.** This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and compact.

**Ives.** For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To mix with Concord for wine or grape juice it is unsurpassed.

**Moore's Early.** An extra early variety. Medium bunch, large berry and hardy. Is very reliable and does well wherever planted.

**Cottage.** A seedling of Concord. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

**Worden.** A seedling of Concord, of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

### WHITE GRAPES

**Martha.** An old standard white grape of merit.

**Niagara.** The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

### RED GRAPES

**Brighton.** Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet. Unsurpassed for table.

**Caco.** A new amber red variety of unusual promise. It is a cross between Catawba and Concord and is different than either parent. Vine is vigorous and bears very early. Its flavor is distinctive, sweet and delightful. Special priced: 50 cents each.



CONCORD GRAPES

**Catawba.** Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable.

**Delaware.** A well known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

**Lindley.** Of exceptionally good quality, large; ripening in midseason. Vigorous of vine and hardy.

**Lucile.** A new grape of decided merit. Very hardy, likely to overbear if not pruned severely. Bunches very compact, color light red.

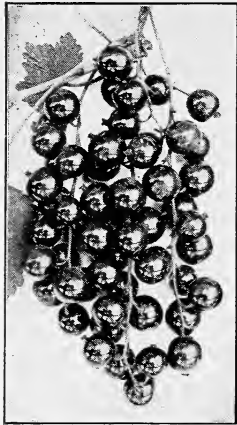
**Lutie.** An early grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vines scarce. Best, extra large.

**Wyoming.** Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality.

#### YOUR PROTECTION

Agents go from door to door offering apparently attractive values in trees. For your own sake consider that these tree peddlers have no responsibility and you have no assurance of receiving trees of proper quality.

In buying from the Hillenmeyer Nurseries you not only pay less because of our policy of selling to you direct, but you have the satisfaction of dealing with a responsible organization. Our many years of satisfying service are your best guarantee.



# SMALL FRUITS

## CURRANTS

### The Bountiful Producer

Does best in the rich soils. When properly grown yields bountiful returns.

**PLANTING**—Set 3 to 5 feet apart and prune severely, that is, cut the canes in half so as to induce low branching.

**Red Dutch.** By far the most productive of the many kinds we have tested. Color of fruit a brilliant red, large berries borne in long clusters along the stems and quality is excellent. The white varieties have proven worthless in this climate.

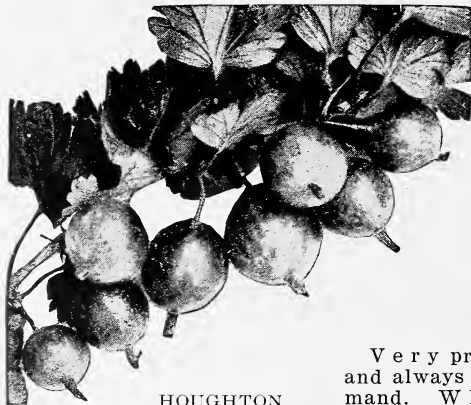
**PRICES:** Each 5 10  
\$ .25 \$1.00 \$2.00

By Post add 10%.



PREMIER STRAWBERRIES

## GOOSEBERRIES



HOUGHTON

Very productive and always in demand. When allowed to ripen they lose much of the

sourness attributed to them. Fine for making pies and can be profitably canned.

The use of gooseberries and other small fruits will give a succession of fruit crops so desirable to the home owner or commercial grower.

**PLANTING**—Space 4 to 6 feet apart. Prune tops back two-thirds and work soil well into the roots.

**Downing.** Fruit almost round, large, and juicy. Best quality. Whitish green color. Does especially well in the North.

**Houghton.** Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew, and the best for general purpose in this section.

**PRICES:** Each 5 10  
\$ .25 \$1.00 \$2.00

By Post add 10%.

## STRAWBERRIES

### Always Productive, Always in Demand

We make the growing of strawberry plants a specialty and as they are planted in the spring only, we issue at that time an annual catalog, devoted principally to the description of varieties and complete cultural directions. The shallow root of the strawberry does not permit planting in the fall, as the alternate freezing and thawing or expansion and settling of the surface soils throughout our falls, winters and early springs will expose the roots and cause the loss of the plants. We hardly expect to have our usual lot of plants this year owing to lateness of planting in the spring.

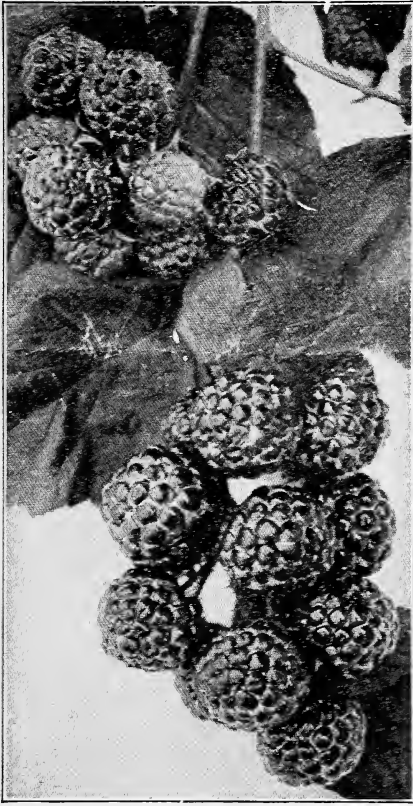
#### HOW TO CARE FOR GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS

Keep the old canes thinned out as best fruit is borne on two to four year wood. Don't let the bushes get too thick but keep them open.

**ENEMIES**—A leaf worm that appears periodically in the spring quickly destroys the foliage. Arsenate of lead dusted on completely eradicate them.

Mildew sometimes attacks the leaves of gooseberries, causing them to prematurely fall. Bordeaux mixture will control this trouble easily.





## RASPBERRIES

For Every Garden Purpose

Loose soils produce the best raspberries. Partial shade is no hindrance to productiveness, as the natural habitat of the raspberry is in lower ground, filled with leaf mold and partly shaded. For this reason along higher fences and in between the young orchard trees, raspberries are likely to thrive.

**PLANTING**—Get your ground in good condition, making it loose and plant in a furrow made with one horse plow. Space  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart in rows six or seven feet wide.

Allow not more than 4 or 5 good canes to develop to each plant and pinch out the tops of these, so as to cause the canes to branch. If you train on trellis after the Northern style, allow three or four canes only to develop. Remove old canes when they are through bearing.

### RED RASPBERRIES

**Cuthbert.** Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is so popular and unsurpassed.

**King.** Bright scarlet, sweet and melting. This early red is the best of its season because of hardiness, productiveness and general good qualities. Ripens two weeks before Cuthbert.

**St. Regis.** This so-called everbearing. It does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

### BLACK RASPBERRIES

**Cumberland.** Large, glossy, black, rather oval. Firm and stands handling well. After fruiting eight or ten new kinds we have come to the conclusion that no black raspberry of its season compares with it.

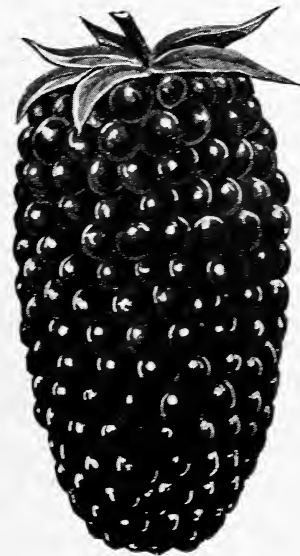
**Kansas.** The great market variety, more generally planted than other kind; early, large, productive, round, firm, moderately juicy; a strong grower. Handsome appearance; stands shipping well.

**PRICES:** 25 50 1000  
\$1.00 \$1.50 \$25.00

Sold only in bundles of 25. Add 10% for Parcel Post.

## BLACKBERRIES

Prolific and Easy to Grow



**Early Harvest.** Extra earliness and productiveness make this the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a moneymaker.

**Eldorado.** A large oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

**PRICES:** 25 50 1000  
\$1.00 \$1.50 \$27.50

Sold only in bunches of 25. Add 10% if by Parcel Post.

### GRASS SEED

Located in the center of the Blue Grass Seed area, we are able to furnish you the best seed obtainable.

Pure Blue Grass, 50 cents per quart.

Best lawn mixture, 50 cents per quart.  
10% for Parcel Post.

Leaflet telling how to make a lawn sent on request.

# ASPARAGUS

## The GARDENERS FAVORITE

Asparagus is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas are discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich, spaded over, and three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe, and say, four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free from weeds for all time and well manured.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let the plant grow like any other and then mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the soil and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the larger grower, but the town man can only keep more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a long time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops when green, the covering with salt and rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor wall of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

**Martha Washington.** This is new. Our own two years' trial convinces us that it is worth adding. It is larger and whiter than Palmetto and supposedly rust proof. Too early to say how it will stand up under several years' trial.

**Palmetto.** This is the old standard and grows vigorously. It is a "white variety" but if left in the sun will turn green. Most of the asparagus used today is of this variety.

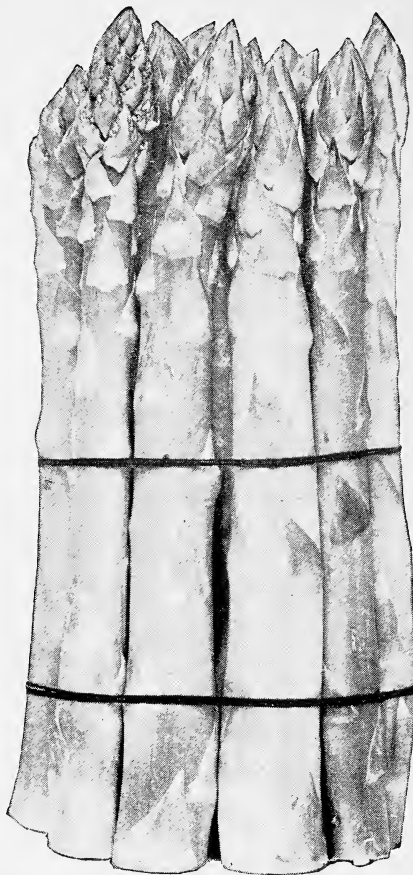
PRICES: For 2 year plants,       50       100       1000  
   \$1.00   \$2.00   \$12.00

If by Post add 10%.

## SEED POTATOES

We always have a large supply of Second Crop Seed Potatoes, that is, we plant in July, seed that has been kept on cold storage until planting time. This seed stock matures late, is solid and has more vitality than "Northern Seed" planted and dug months earlier.

We will offer in the spring only Certified Seed. Our fields have been inspected, mosaic and disease



"rogued" out and only certain sized, disease free potatoes are permitted to go out under a Certified tag. We have been unusually successful and some of our neighbors to whom we could spare a few, say their yields were fifty or more bushels per acre.

In the spring these will be ready for sale and we would like for you to try a few of our Certified Cobblers.

Prices will be made after digging time.

## RHUBARB

Rhubarb or pie plant is known to every one.

Planted 4x3 feet with eye 4 inches below the surface on clean soil, success is assured. We offer only divided crown and not seedling plants as these are worthless.

**Excelsior.** Very early with long stem. Plant vigorous and dependable.

PRICES:                                    Each     5       100  
   \$ .10   \$ .50   \$8.00

If by Post add 10%.

## HORSERADISH

The roots serve as an excellent relish. Once established is of very easy culture.

PRICES:                                    Each     5       100  
   \$ .05   \$ .20   \$2.50

If by Post add 10%.

**HELPFUL HINTS—Turn to the subject you are interested in and you will find some helpful hints.**

# SPRAYING GUIDE



**S**OME persons have been disappointed in their results from spraying because they used the wrong material, failed to apply thoroughly, or did not apply at the right time. Therefore, to get results study the character of insects and pests and then the work can be done intelligently and profitably. No single application nor single spray material will control every trouble.

There are two general divisions of plant enemies, i. e., insect and fungus.

**INSECTS.**—For convenience let us divide the insects in two groups: Chewing and sucking.

Chewing insects are those like the potato beetle or codling moth that eat part of the tissues of plants. This class is easily controlled by the spreading of some poison like Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead within their feeding range, provided it is done in time. Thorough application will soon control this class.

Sucking Insects. This group have no jaws but proboscis or beaks that they sink into the tissues and suck out the sap. Scale or Aphis are familiar examples. Because of this character of feeding they are not susceptible to poison spread on the foliage so they must be killed with a contact-poison. These are either irritants or miscible oil combinations, so that when they are hit with a spray material death will result. Because every insect must be touched to insure results, thoroughness is absolutely necessary in bad infestation.

**DISEASES.**—Fungus causes most of the plant diseases. It spreads by means of spores which are very small dust-like bodies that adhere to a congenial host plant and there develops its thread-like structures causing a diseased condition. They are easily spread from plant to plant by insects, birds, wind and water. Because this fungus growth develops at the expense of the host plant and leaves it in a diseased condition, prevention and cure are equally important. In spraying commence before the disease has advanced and spray thoroughly as spores will germinate rapidly on favorable host plants and in moist seasons.

**SOME BEST SPRAYING REMEDIES.**—Arsenate of Lead. Is recommended for all chewing insects. It mixes readily, sticks to the foliage better, remains in

suspension longer, not injurious to plants, is not an irritant, thus easy to apply. Use 2 to 3 pounds per 50 gallons of water, depending on the virility of the insect. First mix in a small quantity of water strain or at least see that it is free of lumps and then mix thoroughly. Keep agitated when applying.

**Bait for Cut-Worms or Grass-Hoppers:** Bran, 4 quarts; Arsenic or Paris Green, 3 oz.; Cheap Syrup, 1 pint; Water, 1 gallon. Mix thoroughly and scatter about infested areas. Do not put it where poultry, etc., will reach it.

**Kerosene Emulsion:** Hard Soap, ¼ pound; Hot Water, ½ gallon; Kerosene, 1 gallon. Slice soap and dissolve in hot water. Remove it from fire and pour in kerosene while still hot. Churn and pump into itself until a creamy emulsion is formed, which should mix with cold water. For all sucking insects dilute 8 to 15 times.

**Bordeaux Mixture:** 4-4-50 Mixture; Copper Sulphate, 4 pounds; Fresh Stone Lime, 4 pounds; Water 50 gallons. Dissolve copper sulphate in hot water using a wooden vessel. Slake lime in another receptacle. Slowly pour these into the water, stirring until an immaculate blue mixture results. It is ready for immediate use. Fresh mixtures give best results. Note Peach and Japan Plums foliage is tender and two pounds more lime is suggested. For all fungus, i. e., rots, moulds, mildews, etc., this is effective.

**Lime Sulphur Solution.**—This is the commercial form and should not be confused with self-boiled lime sulphur. Standard commercial Lime Sulphur should test 32 degrees Baume by hydrometer.

**Self Boiled Lime Sulphur.**—8-8-50. Slake 8 lbs. of the best stone or lump lime in a barrel or tight box. Use hot water when available, but only enough to start slaking.

When slaking begins add 8 lbs. of flower of sulphur (previously mixed to a paste with a small quantity of water) to the slaking lime, stirring constantly. Continue to add water in small quantities, sufficient to keep lime in soft, pasty condition.

As soon as the slaking is over (usually within 15 minutes) it is important to add at once sufficient cold water to cool the mixture and stop the cooking of the sulphur. Stir vigorously and strain into spray barrel or tank, adding water to make 50 gallons of spray material.

## ORCHARDIST SPRAYING CALENDAR

Recommended by Kentucky Experiment Station

### SPRAYING APPLES

Spray for	Time to Apply	What to Use
1. San Jose scale.	Dormant season; best time, just before leaf buds open.	Standard lime-sulphur, liquid 1 gal. to 8 gals. water. <b>Scalecide or equivalent</b>
2. Apple scab. Apple aphis.	Just before blossoms open; when showing pink color.	Lime-sulphur 1¼ gals. to 50 gals. water. Nicotine sulphate ½ pint added to above if aphis is present.
3. Apple worm. (Codling moth). Apple scab.	When blossoms have fallen.	Lime-sulphur 1¼ gals. to 50 gals. water and 1¼ lbs. arsenate of lead powder.
4. Apple blotch, apple scab. Codling moth (late hatched).	Two weeks after blossoms fall.	Bordeaux mixture 3-4-50, 1¼ lbs. arsenate of lead powder.
5. Blotch, apple scab. Rots.	Two weeks after Spray No. 4.	Bordeaux mixture alone.
6. Apple blotch, rots. Codling moth may be present.	Two weeks after Spray No. 5, about June 15.	Bordeaux mixture 3-4-50 lbs. arsenate of lead.
7. Codling moth. Apple blotch, rots.	About July 15.	Bordeaux mixture 3-4-50; 1¼ lbs. arsenate of lead.

### SPRAYING PEACHES AND PLUMS


Spray for	Time to Apply	What to Use
1. San Jose scale. Leaf curl.	Dormant season.	Commercial lime-sulphur, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water. <b>Scalecide</b>
2. Curculio.	After blossoms fall.	1 lb. arsenate of lead powder, 3 lbs. lime, 50 gals. water.
3. Peach scab. Brown rot, Curculio.	2½ to 3 weeks after Spray No. 2.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur 8-8-50, 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder.
4. Brown rot. Scab.	3 to 4 weeks after Spray No. 3.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur 8-8-50.
5. Brown rot. Scab.	About 4 weeks before fruit ripens.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur 8-8-50.



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# SOUTHERN GROWN PLANTS for SOUTHERN PEOPLE

HERE is no questioning the fact that those whose homes are in the Southland, will find it much to their advantage to purchase nursery stock from this nursery which is located in the heart of the Blue Grass.

In the first place, the possibility of injury to the plants, shrubs, or trees, attendant upon shipping from a long distance is entirely eliminated.

Then, too, home grown plants, propagated and grown in this section are acclimated and will do better than material grown in sections where the climate and soils are different than ours. Conditions of temperatures at our nurseries are much the same as throughout this section of the country; therefore, it is entirely logical that plant life which has thrived at our nurseries will continue to thrive in your garden.

Finally, there is the important matter of service. We can render you a quicker service than a distant nursery. You will receive freshly dug plants, an important consideration in successful planting. In understanding climatic and soil conditions of this section, we believe we are better qualified to give really intelligent and authoritative advice on any horticultural problem.

**H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS**  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

