

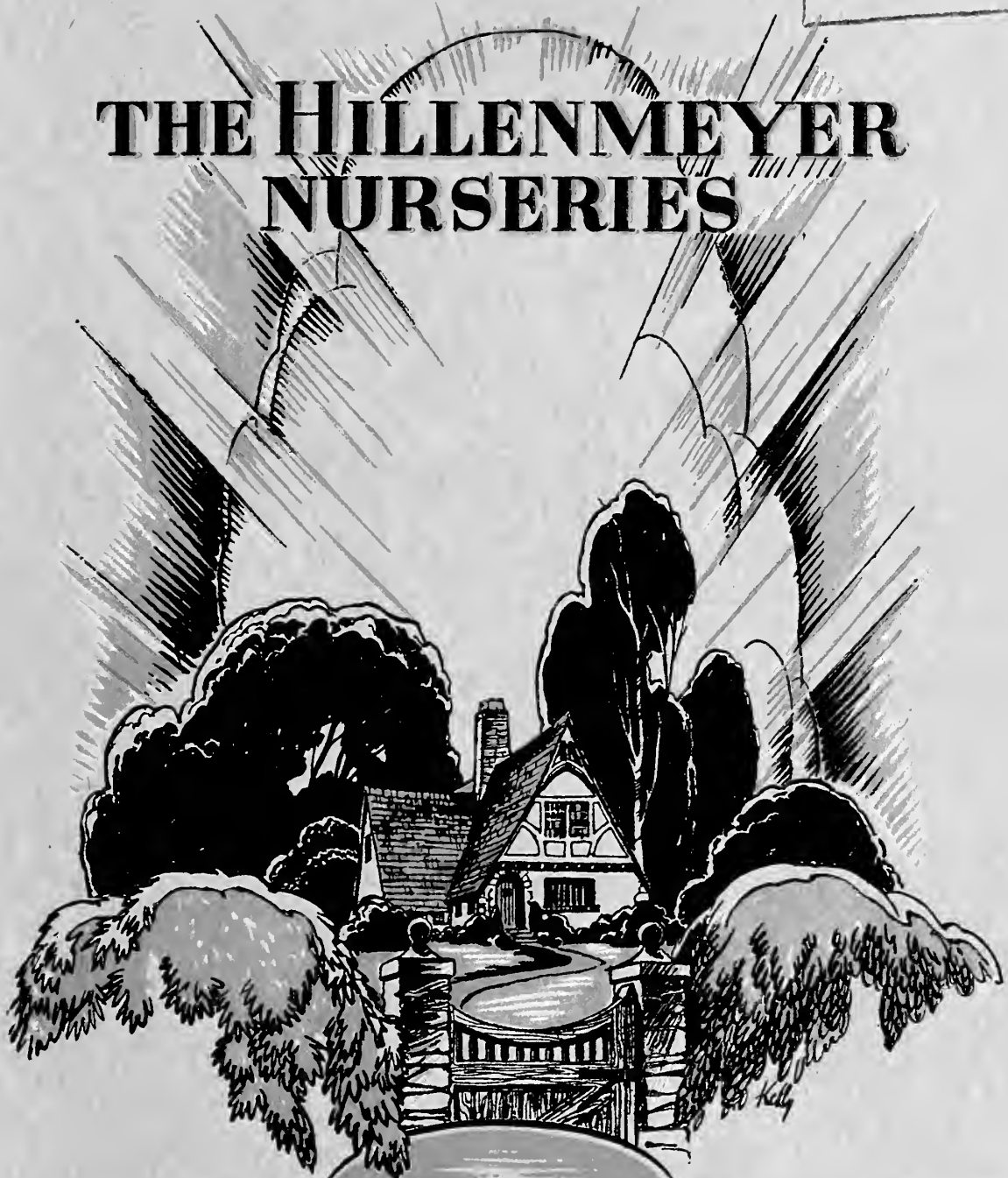
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE HILLENMEYER NURSERIES



Lexington Kentucky
Catalog No. 87

Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Our Personal Page

THIS is not "just another nursery catalog," but really a book designed to help YOU. Study it carefully for it is a

Planting Guide Service Bulletin and Catalog Combined

It was built around the idea "we are at your service". Examine it thoroughly and then if not interested pass it to a neighbor.

If you want further information write us. This is a part of the Service we are rendering in partial appreciation of the generous business entrusted to us these many years.

HILLENMEYER NURSERIES

LOUIS E. HILLENMEYER

WALTER W. HILLENMEYER

Lexington, Kentucky

ESTABLISHED 1841

(Our first nursery sale was made in 1841)



SIX FLOWERING SHRUBS

Here are six shrubs that should be in every planting. For variety, color, assortment, long season and continuity of blossom they are invaluable.



THE HEIGHT at which they mature, and further characteristics are more definitely described in our shrub list which you will find on pages 5 to 12 of this book. Suffice here to say that starting with the Honeysuckle in April you will have some blossom through October. You cannot go wrong in planting them.

Special Introductory Offer Group No. 1

1 plant each of these six varieties—a special low price. All number one plants.

\$2.50

VANHOUTTE SPIREA



WEIGELA



BUSH HONEYSUCKLE



COMMON SNOWBALL



BUTTERFLY
BUSH



ANTHONY WATERER
SPIREA

For description of Shrub varieties turn to page 4



APPLES

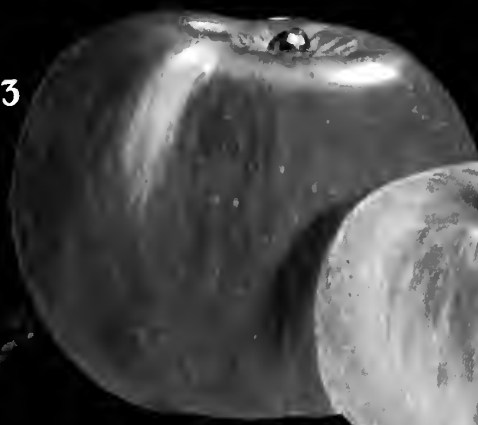
This selection covers the season "like a blanket". All hardy, vigorous and sure bearers.

- (1) Yellow Transparent Early Summer
- (4) Wealthy Late Summer
- (5) Grimes Golden Fall
- (2) Delicious Early Winter
- (3) Stayman Winesap Winter

**Special Introductory Offer
Group No. 2**

5 first size trees—a bargain.

\$2²⁵



Turn to our Fruit Section, page 36, for all varieties of fruits



A Tip From The Hillenmeyers

**Eighty-seven years have taught us
Planted Homes are Happy Homes**



THERE is an indescribable charm about the planted home. Not only do you admire it because of its beauty, but there is a "something" about it that appeals to you, even though you may be merely a passerby.

Planted homes are beautiful homes. The intimate interest in the beautification and the inspiration of growing these gifts-of-nature makes one live contentedly there. The garden, the lawn, the flowers, the trees, constantly create a pleasant thought. Can these fail to impress? Place one in unpleasant, unsightly surroundings and what is the reaction? Truly, planted homes are happy homes.

Let us assist you in your planting. With a back ground of many years, rich in experience with the problems that concern you most in the selection of materials and the planting of

your home, we offer gladly our services. This catalog will help you, but further information can be yours for the asking.

Delicious Fruits make life worth living



Amid all the wonderful pleasures of this golden age of home ownership is there anything quite so appealing as fresh, melting and honied fruit, plucked from one's own tree and raised by one's own care?

A bit of soil, a fleck of sunshine, moderate attention, and in a little while you will have the reward that comes to those who plant. No farm, no lawn, no garden is complete without a few fruit trees.

Come and See Us at Lexington

You are Always
Welcome at Our
Nurseries



THE automobile has made it possible for you to really visit us during the summer and fall seasons, and to personally in-

spect the great variety of interesting plants that we have.

We want you to visit. We make this invitation with no idea of selling you some of our products, but rather that we may know you better. We know we have a nursery that is well worth seeing.

Of course, during the shipping period we are rushed filling orders, and so the ideal time for inspection or sight-seeing over our grounds is during the growing season. As you drive over our fields of nursery stock, you will be impressed with the selection we have for every type of soil and location.

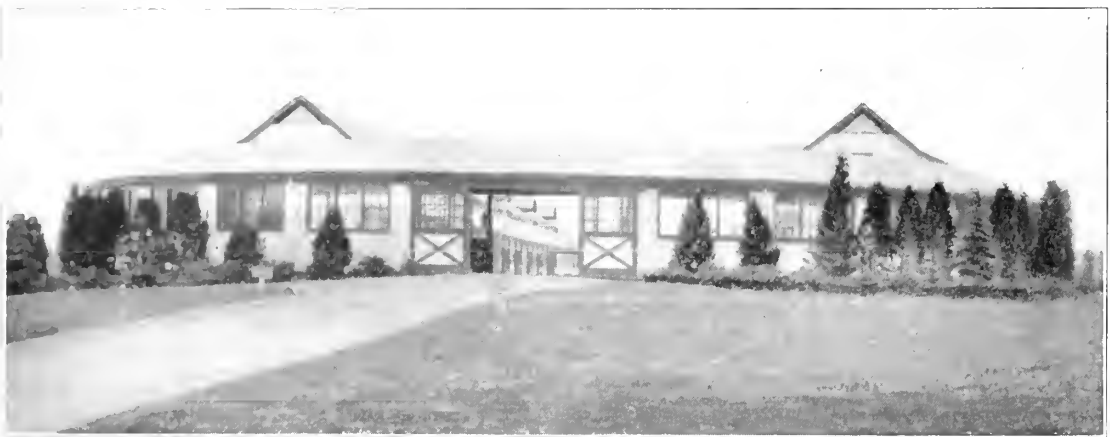
During the planting season we are able to give you fresh-dug plants. These you can

load in your car and have them home in a few hours. Or we can ship them to you after you have made your selection. People situated close enough to us, by all means should, sometime or other, avail themselves of this opportunity. There is always something fascinating to see about a nursery as large as ours.

Not only will you enjoy seeing us but you will find Lexington and the surrounding Blue Grass country very interesting. We have a community pride in our location. It is rich in historical events, and has been the residence of many great men, including Henry Clay and General Morgan, whose homes are still standing. The nearby country is studded with great estates, the homes of Kentucky-famous blooded horses and pedigreed live stock.

HOW TO REACH US

We are easily reached in twelve minutes from the heart of Lexington. Take the Georgetown-Cincinnati Road, and one mile from the city limits, on the left, you will see our homes and branch nursery. Turn in on the side (Sanderville) road at the sign, and our offices, warehouse and sales grounds are nearby. We will be pleased to see you.



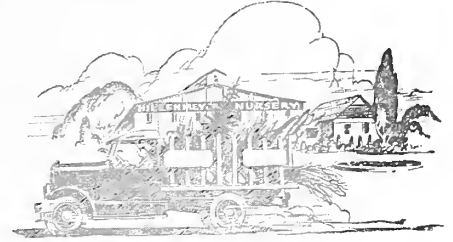
This is a poor picture of the all year training barn on Joseph E. Widnener's Elmendorf estate. The track is one-sixth mile, glazed and under cover. Planting both inside and out makes it most attractive. Elmendorf is one of the show places of the country.

Your Order will be Shipped Just at the right time for planting

IF YOU are in doubt about the time to plant anything listed in this catalog, rest assured we will not ship it unless it is the right time for planting.

We perform this service because it frees you of any danger from loss, and relieves you of the extra worry and care of storing and protecting plants until the proper season.

This accommodation is such that if we receive your order promptly we can ship early in the proper season for planting. This enables you to get the most successful results.



BEST PLANTING SEASON—Spring or Fall?

Almost everything may be planted with equal satisfaction either in the spring or fall. In so small a space as this it is impossible to list for you the proper planting seasons for each plant, but we can say that most things may be planted in the spring although the fall has some advantages for hardy plants. You may depend upon us not to send your order at a time when it would be improper for its satisfactory planting.

Success with your plants depends, however, not so much on the time they are planted as upon the condition of the stock and your own planting conditions. You must first get your soil in the best physical condition, properly enriching it, if necessary. Second, when you receive the plants, handle them carefully without exposing their roots.

Plenty of water and cultivation given after plants start to grow will make plantings usually successful. The calendar may express the time for planting, but you can remember that the conditions under which it is done are the most important.

Our spring season starts about March first and the fall planting time comes around October 15th. In case your order comes a little late in the spring season, our storage facilities make it possible for us to supply you with dormant plants suitable for late planting.

HILLENMEYER'S Ten Tree Commandments

1. Plan your requirements for space allotted.
2. Order from reliable sources.
3. Dig holes one foot larger than spread of roots require.
4. Separate the top and subsoil in digging, and in planting use only the good soil about the roots.
5. Do not set too deeply. Plant about same depth they came from nursery row.
6. Do not expose roots one minute longer than necessary.
7. Make the soil firm after planting by pressing it against the roots.
8. Water well after planting and repeat when conditions are dry.
9. Wrap trees to prevent sun-scald or other injury.
10. Cultivate continuously and fertilize to keep the trees growing vigorously. Mulching will help considerably.

Free Planting Directions with every Order This book tells HOW!

In order that you will have success with your plantings, we are going to send with your order a booklet that tells you how to plant. Even though you have never done any planting, this little booklet, "How To Plant," makes it easy and the results, sure. It is written by authorities, in language the layman can understand, and is illustrated.

The suggestions in this catalog will help, too, (see page 24) but if you will follow the instructions in the booklet, and watch the pruning, planting and other details, you will have perfect success with Hillenmeyer stock.

This free booklet is just an added service we wish to render our patrons. If there are other questions that come up from time to time, we are further at your service. Let us hear from you. No effort, or expense, is spared in making every order we send out give utmost satisfaction.



We help you plan your Grounds

Our Landscape Dep't offers you planning service

PLANTING with a purpose, from a carefully worked-out plan, gives you effects that are the most attractive and successful. We are always ready to help you plan your grounds. Call upon us, and you may have our expert advice without charge.

This service makes it easy for anyone to have beautiful grounds. Of course, you will want it. Shrubs and flowers make a home twice as attractive. When planting is done to get harmonious and artistic effects, the results are particularly noticeable.

Be sure and ask for our plans early. We find that too many persons wait until the very last minute to request their plans for landscape work. This handicaps us in our ability to always give the service, or desired attention, because of over-work at that strenuous season. It sometimes simply isn't possible to do your work justice at the rush period. First problems submitted will have best attention.

No Actual Charge for Plans

We have no desire to make money out of plan drawing or designing, but we look on it as a service. Frequently, however, after we have devoted some time to this kind of work, persons take advantage of us and place the order elsewhere. We request a deposit of at least \$5 on every plan at the time the request is sent in. When your order is placed for the nursery stock, the deposit you made on the plans is immediately credited to your account on the original purchase. This, of course, does not apply to small plantings



where time and expense involved is not great. We feel that this request is fair and ask your co-operation.

Suggestions for Those Who Want Plans

Drawings showing the size of your lot and other information we need to make a plan should be submitted early. Be sure to give all dimensions. Let us know the exposure of your residence, as some plants will not grow on the north side. Kodak pictures of houses help materially, and they will be returned. Indicate the approximate amount you wish to put into a planting. All stock is sold by prices in this catalog, and we never over-sell or over-plant. Indicate the type of planting you desire about your foundation, whether evergreen, shrub or both. We will be glad to serve you.

TRY THESE COLLECTIONS OF INTERESTING PLANTS



SNOWBERRY.

Offer No. 5

FOR BERRIES IN WINTER

A little winter cheer in the form of bright colored berries is welcome on any place.

Callicarpa, violet-purple berries.
Japan Barberry, bright red berries.
Regel's Privet, purple berries.
High Bush Cranberry, red berries.
Coralberry, coral-red berries.
Snowberry, waxy white berries.

Regular Price, \$3.00

5 Good
Shrubs
for
\$2.00



DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

Offer No. 6

FOR THE SHADY CORNER

Golden Bell (Forsythia).
Japanese Barberry (Berberis).
Rhodotypos (Jethead).
Lonicera (Honeysuckle).
Acanthopanax (Five leaved Aralia).
Aronia (Red Chokeberry).
Physocarpus (Ninebark).
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

Any 5 for **\$2.00**
Regular Price, \$3.00

Offer No. 7

THESE FOR CONTINUOUS BLOOM

Abelia, one of the best.
Hydrangea A. G. (Hills of Snow).
Althea (Hibiscus syriacus).
Butterfly Shrub (Buddleia).
Spirea Anthony Waterer.

5 Good Plants **\$2.50**
Regular Price, \$3.40

Offer No. 8

THE FIVE BEST DWARF SHRUBS

Spirea Anthony Waterer.
Spirea thunbergi (Snow Garland).
Golden Syringa (Philadelphia).
Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia).
Japanese Barberry.

Special Price, 5 for . **\$2.00**
Regular Price, \$3.00

If it's good shrubs you want, the kind that grow and make a showing, order them from Hillenmeyers

Ornamental Shrubs

Add beauty, charm and color to the home grounds and garden



THE ornamental shrub group includes all those deciduous, blooming, and berry-bearing, woody plants that are ordinarily called shrubs. They naturally cover a wide range as to size, from very low growing plants to those that are tall enough for screens and wind breaks. In color of blossom, character of growth, adaptability to soil, you will find something suited for every location. They will put the finishing touches to your home grounds.



FLOWERING ALMOND.

How to Use This Shrub List

The common names and technical names are both used.

(F) indicates those plants best suited for foundation or doorstep planting.

The height to which they grow is indicated immediately after the name, as: 1 to 2 feet, or, 5 to 6 feet.

You will notice that occasionally five plants of a particular size are specially priced. If you do not wish five of the same variety you may buy an assortment at that price, providing the grade of each plant is the same.

Quantity Rates On All Shrubs

Any assortment can be made with these prices.

- 5 of any \$1.00 each size.....\$4.50
- 5 of any \$.75 each size.....\$3.25
- 5 of any \$.60 each size.....\$2.50
- 5 of any \$.50 each size.....\$2.00

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora (Abelia). (F). 3 to 4 feet, 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 18.

- 3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.90 each.....\$4.00 for 5
- Balled and burlapped, \$.25 extra.

Aralia

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia). 6 to 8 feet. 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.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each
- 3 to 4 feet..... .60 each;

Aralia spinosa (Hercules Club). 15 to 18 feet. A rather unusual shrub having white flowers in summer, followed by dark purple berries. Useful for tropical effects.

- 6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 each; 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each

Amygdalus—Flowering Peach

Amygdalus persica (Flowering Peach). 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.

- 3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 each

Aronia—Red Chokeberry

Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Valuable because of its red berries and fall coloring. Grows in moist places and endures shade. White flowers in June.

- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 each; 1½ to 2 feet...\$.60 each



Attractive residence of Mr. Wm. Preston, Richmond Road, Lexington. While a new planting, this shows the possibilities of large trees and proper arrangement to give immediate effect.

Turn to page 24 for Hillenmeyer's helpful suggestions on the planting and care of shrubs

Benzoin—Spice Bush

Benzoin aestivale (Spice Bush). Flowers yellow and blossoms in the spring before the foliage. The berries are scarlet in late summer or early fall. The foliage is attractive and aromatic. It thrives in moist places.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Berberis—Barberry

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea (Red leaved Japanese Barberry). 3 to 4 feet in height. This is a new variety and seems destined to become popular. It has unusually bright red foliage in spring that remains so during the summer season if in full sun. If planted in the shade the color is dull. It is like the Japanese Barberry in habit and when bright color is wanted during the summer it can be used with telling effects.

Two year plants.....\$.75 each
\$3.25 for 5



JAPANESE BARBERRY.

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). (F). 3 to 4 feet. Yellow.

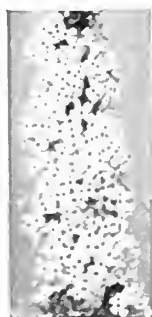
June. This without a doubt is the most valuable all-purpose shrub offered today. It really hasn't a serious fault and can be used wherever a plant of this size is desired. Grows in semi-shady moist or dry locations. When used as a specimen plant or as an edging plant for borders, foundations or hedges, 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.**

2½ to 3 feet (heavy)\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
2½ feet\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
2 feet\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1½ feet\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). (F). 4 to 6 feet. Yellow. May. An English variety; one of the most attractive foliage 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 winter. 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush



Buddleia davidi (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac). 4 to 6 feet. 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each
\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each
\$2.00 for 5

Callicarpa—Beautyberry

Callicarpa purpurea (Beautyberry). 3 feet. Pink-tinted blossoms in August followed by clusters of violet-purple berries. Perennial—in that it frequently is winter killed, but comes again.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Calycanthus—Allspice

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub or Allspice). (F). 4 to 5 feet. 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. Its reddish brown shoots and large, glossy green leaves are considered very attractive.

2 to 3 feet.\$.60 each.\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.\$.50 each.\$2.00 for 5

Caryopteris—Blue Spirea

Caryopteris incana (Bluebeard or Blue Spirea). Semi-shrub with the most attractive lavender blue flowers coming in the late summer and early autumn when nothing else is blooming. Dwarf in habit of growth and tops often winter kill, but they come right back again, better than ever. A fine shrubby border plant.

1 foot.....\$.50 each
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.60 each

Cercis—Redbud

Cercis canadensis (Redbud). Trained as a shrub.

4 to 5 feet.....\$1.25 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each

Cercis chinensis (Japanese Chinese Red Bud). 10 to 12 feet. Listed by some as a tree but makes a bushy shrub of slower growth and larger and darker flower than our native variety. Best in rather moist soil. Foliage extra good.

1 to 5 feet.....\$1.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each



REDBUD.

Chionanthus—White Fringe

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe). 15 to 18 feet. An old favorite with white tassel-like flowers in May. Foliage, dark green. Slow growing.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5

Planting and Cultural Hints



THE 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.

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.

Pruning. See page 24 for hints on pruning shrubs.

Shrubs are naturally the undergrowth of large trees and seem to thrive when planted reasonably close together. The first season, therefore, after planting keep the ground well stirred, watered and fertilized. Leaves fall and protect them in their native habitats and mulching, therefore, will not be out of place where more convenient than cultivation.

Cornus—Dogwood

Cornus florida (White Flowering Dogwood). 15 to 20 feet. White. May. This is really a small tree and should be classed with shade trees. Description also appears on page 20. 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.

- 7 to 9 feet.....\$3.00 each; 6 to 7 feet.....\$2.50 each
 - 5 to 6 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$8.75 for 5
 - 4 to 5 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$7.50 for 5
 - 3 to 4 feet.....\$1.25 each.....\$5.00 for 5
- Balled and Burlapped, 25 cents Extra.

Cornus sibirica (Red-twigged Dogwood). 6 to 8 feet. 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.

- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster acutifolia (Pekin Cotoneaster). 8 to 10 feet. Upright growing, dense shrub with elliptical, very deep green leaves. Flowers in May and June followed by purplish-black fruit in fall. Very hardy.

- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each; 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each

Crataegus

Crataegus oxyacantha Paulii (Paul's Scarlet Thorn). 12 to 15 feet. This is perhaps the best of the scarlet thorns having brilliant double flowers freely produced. Should be planted more frequently.

- 4 to 5 feet.....\$2.50 each

Cydonia—Flowering Quince



Cydonia japonica (Japanese Quince or Flowering Quince). 6 to 8 feet. 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.

- 3 to 4 feet. \$.75 each
- \$3.25 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet. \$.60 each
- \$2.50 for 5
- 2 feet. \$.50 each
- \$2.00 for 5

Deutzia

FLOWERING QUINCE.

Deutzia lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). 4 to 5 feet. Blossoms in June, large white flowers in graceful compound clusters or panicles. The leaves are narrow and the general habit of the plants is upright.

- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each

Deutzia scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). 6 to 10 feet. 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.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia). (F). 1½ to 2½ feet. 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.

- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5



FLOWERING DOGWOOD.



Deutzia scabra (Pride of Rochester). (F). 6 to 8 feet. Pinkish white. June. This variety is very much the same as Deutzia candidissima, but is more popular on account of its color. It is very hardy, adapting itself to any type of soil and if better known would be one of the most satisfactory shrubs planted today.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.50 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Elaeagnus—Russian Olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). 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.

- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Shrub Assortment Offer

- 5 of any \$1.00 each size for.....\$4.50
- 5 of any \$.75 each size for.....\$3.25
- 5 of any \$.60 each size for.....\$2.50
- 5 of any \$.50 each size for.....\$2.00



Deutzia is a splendid shrub.

Hillenmeyer's Kentucky grown blue grass seed makes good lawns. Order your supply now

Shrub Assortment Offer

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind

- 5 of any \$1.00 each size for.....\$4.50
- 5 of any \$.75 each size for.....\$3.25
- 5 of any \$.60 each size for.....\$2.50
- 5 of any \$.50 each size for.....\$2.00

Euonymus



FRUITS OF EUONYMUS.

Euonymus alatus (Winged or Cork-barked Euonymus.) 8 to 10 feet. One of the most attractive of shrubs with unusual corky bark that is conspicuous in winter. The foliage is shiny and turns to a pleasing rose color in the fall. The red berries open into an orange color.

- 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each
- \$1.50 for 5

Euonymus europaeus (European Euonymus.) 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.

- 5 to 6 feet....\$1.00 each; 1 to 5 feet....\$.75 each
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Euonymus patens (Winterberry Euonymus). 5 to 6 feet. We are listing this as a broad-leaved evergreen. Read description and price on page 18. Better handled with ball of soil.

- Naked root, medium plants.....\$1.00 each

Exochorda—Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). 8 to 10 feet. 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.

- 5 to 6 feet....\$1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet....\$.75 each
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Forsythia—Golden Bell

Forsythia spectabilis (Showy Border Golden Bell). 5 to 6 feet. Unusually profuse in bloom, the flowers being a large, rich, golden yellow. More compact in growth than other varieties.

- 3 to 4 feet..\$1.00 each..\$4.50 for 5

Forsythia viridissima (Golden Bell). This is often called Green-stemmed Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. 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.

Forsythia fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell.) 6 to 8 feet. Yellow. April. A form of *F. suspensa*, but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

Forsythia suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). 4 to 6 feet. Yellow. April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or used on arch trellises.

- 5 to 6 feet..\$1.00 each..\$4.50 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet..\$.75 each..\$3.25 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet..\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet..\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5



The Golden Bell is first to bloom in spring.

Halesia—Silver Bell

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell). 15 to 18 feet. Blooming with the Dogwood, it is unusually attractive with its great mass of snow-white bell-shaped flowers. Small tree or large shrub. Foliage attractive.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Hamamelis—Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel). 10 to 12 feet. Ribbon-like, yellow flowers in late autumn. Large attractive foliage. Good for natural planting and shady places.

- 3 to 4 feet....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet....\$.60 each

Hibiscus—Rose of Sharon

Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon). 10 to 12 feet. These prove one of the most satisfactory of shrubs because of their long period of bloom from June to frost. It is rather upright in growth, and rarely spreads over three feet. It does astonishingly well in cities or congested areas where other plants fail. Plant it with confidence. Listed to color: Totus

Alba, single white; Joan d' Arc, double white; Single pink, clear pink; Ardens, double mottled pink; Boule de Feu, double red.

- 3 to 4 feet..\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet..\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill). (F). 3 to 4 feet. 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 owner of a garden. Perfectly hardy. Habit of plant excellent.

- 2 to 3 feet..\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
- 1 to 2 feet..\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5



HIBISCUS, ROSE OF SHARON

Planting adds beauty and value—and there is no substitute

Hydrangea—Continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Old Fashioned Hydrangea). (F). 4 to 5 feet. 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. The blossoms are highly prized for winter decorations. If picked just as they turn a bronze pink and taken indoors they will dry and make a very attractive winter bouquet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 1 to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Hypericum—Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum (St. John's Wort or Gold Flower). (F). 1 to 2 feet. 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.

1½ to 2 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 1 to 1½ feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Jasminum—Winter Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 2 to 3 feet. Rich, golden, yellow flowers appearing before foliage in March and April. Stems green and leaves small and glossy. Creeping in habit of growth.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Kerria

Kerria 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Lagerstroemia—Crapemyrtle

Lagerstroemia indica (Crapemyrtle). 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.**

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5



Hydrangea P. G. is ideal for foundation planting.



HYDRANGEA—HILLS OF SNOW.

Lespedeza—Purple Bush Clover

Lespedeza (Purple Bush Clover). One of the most attractive August blooming herbaceous shrubs. Simply covered with reddish purple, sweet scented, pea-like flowers, borne on arching branches and lasting several weeks. Very graceful, makes a good "forward" plant for shrub border. The tops, like Butterfly bush, freeze out in severe winter, but come back each spring.

Strong plants.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Ligustrum—Privet

Ligustrum amurense (Privet Amur). (F). 6 to 10 feet. 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-screening 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.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Ligustrum ibota (Privet Ibot). 6 to 10 feet. 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 hardiness and ability to withstand not only severe weather, but adverse weather conditions, make this and Regel's Privet very desirable plants for mass planting.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Ligustrum ibotum regelianum (Privet Regels). (F). 5 to 7 feet. White. June. A low, spreading variety being very twiggy, with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardiness and adaptability to any soil and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Privet for Hedges

(See Hedge Plants, page 29)

Plant a hedge of privet or some other desirable hedge plant. There is no type of planting more useful or more ornamental than a hedge. Turn to page 29 for description of hedge plants and suggestions on planting and pruning the hedge.



LOICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

Loicera—Honeysuckle

Loicera fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush). (F). 7 to 10 feet. 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.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Loicera morrowi (Morrow's Honeysuckle). 8 to 12 feet. 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.

4 to 5 feet.....	.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Loicera standishii (Standish Honeysuckle). 4 to 5 feet. Creamy white blossoms in March or early April before foliage appears. The leaves are very deep green and persist nearly all winter. The berries are red. This is one of the best low-growing honeysuckles.

3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Magnolia

Magnolia glauca (Sweet Bay). This makes a small tree. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like and almost evergreen. The flowers are white in June and are followed by attractive fruits.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.50 each;
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.00 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00 each

Magnolia soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). 15 to 18 feet. This is a tall shrub or small tree having unusually attractive, ruddy pink blossoms that appear before the leaves in April. It is correctly called the Tulp tree because of the resemblance of the

individual flowers to giant tulips. It is very scarce and expensive, but well worth planting. Plants are shipped with balls of soil.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$7.00 each; 1½ feet.....\$5.00 each
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Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolium. This is a broad-leaved evergreen shrub. For its description see page 18.

Malus—Flowering Crabs

Malus Floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). 12 to 15 feet. Makes a small tree with graceful arching branches. When laden with red blossoms and buds, shading to pink, it is a sight to behold. In the spring it is certainly a mass of color.

Malus inuensis plena (Bechtels Crab). 10 to 15 feet. This has a large, double, light pink flower that is not unlike a small rose. It is one of the last plants to flower and is certainly exceptionally fine. Very hardy and forms a compact, upright tree.



MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB.

Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). 10 to 15 feet. Very similar to the above variety, Floribunda. Has larger, double flowers of a light rose color which last for a long time.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50 each

Oxydendron—Sour Wood

Oxydendron arboreum (Sour Wood). 10 to 12 feet. White, July and August. Flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley, but are borne in panicles. Its foliage is most brilliant in fall.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5

Philadelphus—Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange or Syringa). (F). 6 to 8 feet. 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 conlined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for back ground, screen or grouping.



VIRGINAL SYRINGA—PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Philadelphus coronarius aureus (Golden Leaf Mock Orange). 3 to 4 feet. Has dwarf, compact habit with bright, golden leaves that are most attractive. The blossoms are white. They are very good for a low border shrub.

2 feet.....	\$.60 each; 1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each
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Philadelphus lemoinei (Lemoine's Mock Orange). 4 to 5 feet. Compact habit, medium growth and flowers in great profusion all along stems. Where a small growing mock orange is wanted, plant this one.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each
------------------	--

Philadelphus grandiflora (Large-flowering Mock Orange). 7 to 10 feet. White. June. This is the most vigorous but lacks somewhat in fragrance.

Make Up Your Own Collections

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any \$1.00 each size for.....	\$1.50
5 of any \$.75 each size for.....	\$3.25
5 of any \$.60 each size for.....	\$2.50
5 of any \$.50 each size for.....	\$2.00

Plant a few fruit trees on the rear lawn and enjoy their beauty and shade as well

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.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Philadelphus virginial (Mock Orange). 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.

- 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5

Physocarpus—Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark Spirea). 8 to 10 feet. A vigorous shrub doing especially well in shade, with creamy white flowers in May and June. Pods assume a bright red color and are most attractive on the long, arching branches.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each; 4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each

Prunus Glandulosa—Flowering Almond

Prunus glabra albiplena (Double Flowering Almond). (F). 3 to 4 feet. 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.

- 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
- 1 to 2 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5

Pyracantha

Pyracantha. (See Broad-Leaved Evergreens, page 18.)

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides (Jethead). (F). 4 to 5 feet. 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 at the end of the branchlets and are followed by conspicuous shining black fruits that adhere practically all winter. A desirable shrub.

- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Rhus—Sumac

Rhus aromatica canadensis (Fragrant sumac). 4 to 5 feet. Yellow flowers in clusters followed in summer with coral red fruits. Has pleasant aromatic



foliage, fine as an undershrub, or in dry, shady, rocky places.

- 2 feet.....\$.60 each; 1½ feet.....\$.50 each

Rhus copallina (Shining Sumac). 7 to 10 feet. 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.

Rhus glabra laciniata (Cut-Leaved Sumac). 8 to 10 feet. 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.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Rhus typhina (Staghorn Sumac). 10 to 12 feet. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Robinia—Locust

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia or Moss Locust). 6 to 8 feet. Blooms in May. Foliage resembles our native locust but the mass of long, graceful, deep rose pink colored flowers makes it most attractive. It blooms during the summer but not heavily.

- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Rosa—Rose

Rosa rugosa (Shrubby hybrid roses). These are not classed as garden roses since they are stronger in habit of growth and do not have the semblance of winter kill. They should be treated as shrubs. The old variety is not as satisfactory as these grafted varieties which may be purchased to color and be planted in the shrub border.

Courad F. Meyer. We have selected this as the best clear pink, and while its flowers are double, the variety is so hardy we recommend it strongly.

F. J. Grootendorst. Best red, very fragrant bloomer. Attractive at all seasons of the year.

Hugonis. Unusually beautiful yellow rose with fine-cut foliage. It is wonderfully prolific in bloom. Superior.



R. HUGONIS.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Best pure white. Distinctly rugosa in foliage and fruit and has proven the best single white.

- 2 to 3 feet..\$.75 each; 1½ to 2 feet..\$.60 each

Salix—Willow

Salix Caprea (Pussy Willow). 15 to 20 feet. These are bush form and may be classified as small trees. They grow on either dry, or wet soil and are valued because of their silky catkins that appear before the foliage in the Spring. Valuable because winter-cut spikes may be forced indoors.

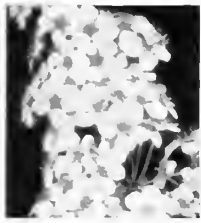
- 6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00 each; 5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each

Sambucus—Elder

Sambucus canadensis aurea (Golden Elder). 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.

- 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Sambucus canadensis neatifolia (Cut-Leaved Elder). 8 to 9 feet. Leaves very finely cut; distinct and unusual. In other respects this plant is similar to the variety above. The prices are the same.



SPIREA ARGUTA.

Spiraea—Spirea

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. (F). 2 feet. 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.

2 to 2½ feet (heavy)\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 1 to 1½ feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5



SPIREA DOUGLASI.

Spiraea Arguta (Garland Spirea). 4 to 5 feet. This has small, light green leaves and is very free flowering in April. Its soft foliage gives it a billowy appearance and makes it one of the most attractive plants. Very much like Spirea thunbergii, except it grows slightly larger.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea fortunei. 4 to 5 feet. This variety is taller than Spirea Anthony Waterer, but is not as vigorous as Spirea douglasii. The color of its blossoms is pink and they bloom in June and July. The terminal growth has a reddish appearance which is quite pleasing.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each

Spiraea douglasii. 6 to 8 feet. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billiardi. Terminals of each branch crowned with flower spike six inches long.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). (F). 5 to 6 feet. 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea reevesiana (Reeves Spirea). (F). 4 to 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 make 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea thunbergii (Snow Garland). (F). 2½ to 3½ feet. 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.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea vanhouttei (Bridal Flower or Bridal Wreath). (F). 4 to 6 feet. 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, pendent 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 Spirea Vanhouttei.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
 3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Shrub Assortment

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any \$1.00 each size for.....\$1.50
 5 of any \$.75 each size for.....\$3.25
 5 of any \$.60 each size for.....\$2.50
 5 of any \$.50 each size for.....\$2.00

Symphoricarpos—Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). (F). 4 to 5 feet. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. Very attractive medium growing shrubs.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 to 5 feet. 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Blue Grass Lawn Seed

Turn to page 35 for Hillenmeyer's famous Kentucky blue grass seed grown in the heart of the blue grass region. It pays to use good seed. Send us a trial order today.



TAMARIX PENTANDRA, AMUR TAMARIX.

Syringa—Lilac

Syringa persica (Persian Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. This has a rich, lilac color and blooms slightly later than the old fashioned sorts. Its leaves are more pointed, also.

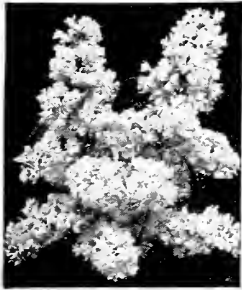
3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet....\$.50 each

Syringa vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). 6 to 8 feet. April. No shrubs are better known than the Lilac. This is the old fashioned white that everybody knows.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Syringa vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 7 to 10 feet. This is the old fashioned variety always so familiar in our grandmother's garden. Usually more vigorous in growth than the white variety.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5



FRENCH LILAC—
MME. LEMOINE.

French Lilac. These are the very much improved varieties 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.
Mme. Lemoine. Double white.
Michael Buchner. Pale Lilac.
Pres. Grevy. Blue.
Wm. Robison. Deep pink.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each
\$4.50 for 5

Tamarix

Tamarix pentandra. Often known as: **Tamarix aestavalis (Five-stamen Tamarix).** (F). 6 to 7 feet. 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.

4 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Tamarix africana (African Tamarix). 7 to 10 feet. Lavender-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 interplanting in shrub borders.

4 to 5 feet..\$.75 each..\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet..\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet..\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5

Viburnum

Viburnum dentatum (Arrow Wood). 10 to 12 feet. Flowers creamy white in flat clusters in May and June. The berries that follow are blue-black and the foliage coloring is purple and red in the fall. This will grow in wet soil.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Viburnum laurata (Wayfaring Tree). (F). 10 to 12 feet. 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.

3 to 4 feet..\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet..\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5

Viburnum opulus (Highbush Cranberry). 8 to 10 feet. White. May. This plant belongs to the Snowball family and is unusually attractive



PURPLE LILAC—An old favorite.

because of its bright berries that attract birds in midsummer 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.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball Bush). 10 to 12 feet. 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). (F). 6 to 8 feet. 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.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. See listing in Broad-Leaved Evergreen section, page 18.

Weigela

Weigela Eva Rathke (Red Weigela). (F). 3½ to 4 feet. 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 especially showy and if given a preference of light soil and slight shelter will prove an excellent variety.

2 to 3 feet...\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet..\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5

Weigela candida (White or Snow Weigela). (F). 5 to 6 feet. 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 to 5 feet. 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 uses where a shrub this height is needed.

5 to 6 feet...\$1.00 each..\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet...\$.75 each..\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each..\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet...\$.50 each..\$2.00 for 5



WEIGELA ROSEA.

Our planting booklet which we send with every order makes it easy for you to plant successfully

Evergreens - - Rich in Color

Our Evergreens are noted for shapeliness and beauty

IT IS impossible to describe here the beauty and utility of the aristocratic Evergreens. They have an individual charm that they retain throughout the entire year. Their green foliage of every possible shade and hue is especially pleasing during the winter months, when every thing else is bleak and dreary. The many different types and forms make it possible to secure varieties appropriate for any planting. Their use is rapidly becoming wide-spread, and everywhere they add a cheering note to the landscape.

Evergreens are not all alike. Do not confuse the plants listed here with the seedling stock offered by some nurseries. The better varieties and dwarf plants are more expensive, because it takes a great amount of time and care to grow them. It is possible to buy Foundation and Doorway Collections at low prices, but these trees grow rapidly and may not prove entirely satisfactory after a few years.

Plant permanently and, if necessary, do it by sections. Then the complete planting will possess a grandeur that cannot be excelled.



Home of Mr. Cliff L. Thompson, South Hanover Avenue, Lexington. A complete planting of choice evergreens properly grouped.

Arbor Vitae—Thuja

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). 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.

- 5 feet\$6.00 each
- 4 to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each
- 3½ to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each
- 3 to 3½ feet.....\$4.00 each



GLOBE ARBOR VITAE

Thuja Occidentalis Compacta (Parsons Arbor Vitae). This variety is almost globe shape, similar to Globe Arbor Vitae in practically every respect, but slightly brighter green. Very good for formal planting.

- 2 to 2½ feet.....\$5.00 each
- 1½ to 2 feet.....\$4.50 each
- 1 to 1½ feet.....\$4.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae). 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.

- 3 to 3½ feet...\$6.00 each; 2½ to 3 feet...\$4.50 each
- 2 to 2½ feet...\$4.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Filicoides (Fernleaf Arbor Vitae). A decided pyramidal tree not unlike the regular Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, except that the foliage is a deeper green and has a "crinkled" appearance. Slow growing and very attractive.

- 3 to 3½ feet...\$6.00 each; 2 to 3 feet...\$5.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae). 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.

- 2 to 2½ feet...\$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet...\$4.50 each
- 1 to 1½ feet...\$3.50 each;

Thuja Occidentalis Lutea (Geo. Peabody Arbor Vitae). This variety is similar to the American Arbor Vitae, except that the foliage is golden when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is by far the best of the American Golden types.

- 4 to 5 feet....\$7.50 each; 2 to 3 feet....\$4.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). 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.

- 1 to 1½ feet.....\$7.00 each
- 3½ to 4 feet.....\$6.00 each
- 3 to 3½ feet.....\$5.00 each
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$4.50 each

Thuja Occidentalis Rosenthal's (Rosenthal Arbor Vitae). Much like Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, being dark green, broader at the base and very slow in growth.

- 2½ to 3 feet.....\$5.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Wareana (Ware Arbor Vitae). This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE

Planter's Quick Reference List

LOW GROWING

- Globe Arbor Vitae
- Greek Juniper
- Savin's Juniper
- Pfitzer's Juniper
- Ground Juniper

MEDIUM GROWING

- Hovey's Arbor Vitae
- Siberian Arbor Vitae
- Berkman's Arbor Vitae
- Boxwood
- Retinospora blue
- Mugho Pine
- Mahonia

TALL GROWING

- Retinospora
- American Arbor Vitae
- Oriental Arbor Vitae
- Pyramidal Arbor Vitae
- Irish Juniper
- Blue Juniper
- Holly
- Hemlock

LAWN

- Hemlock
- Pines
- Spruces

A good lawn makes a perfect setting for evergreens. Use Hillenmeyer's blue grass lawn seed

These Attractively Priced Groupings will give you splendid results

Offer No. 9

DOORWAY GROUP

- 1 American Arbor Vitae
- 1 Globe Arbor Vitae
- 1 Juniper Pfitzeriana

3 Good Plants for. **\$12.00**

Regular Value, \$14.00

Offer No. 10

CORNER OF FOUNDATION GROUP

- 1 Ware's Arbor Vitae
- 1 Globe Arbor Vitae
- 2 Juniper Pfitzeriana
- 1 Golden Oriental Arbor Vitae

5 Good Plants for. **\$20.00**
Regular Price, \$23.50

Offer No. 11

LAWN TRIO

- 1 Norway Spruce
- 1 Hemlock
- 1 Oriental Arbor Vitae

3 Large Plants for. **\$12.00**
Regular Price, \$14.00



darkest green of all the American Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left develop naturally it is oblong.

2 1/2 feet. \$6.00 each; 2 to 2 1/2 feet. . . \$5.00 each
1 1/2 to 2 feet. . . \$4.00 each

Thuja Orientalis (Oriental Arbor Vitae.) 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 to grow open.

6 to 7 feet. \$7.50 each
5 to 6 feet. \$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet. \$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet. \$3.50 each

Thuja Orientalis Aurea Conspicua (Goldspire Arbor Vitae). This is the brightest colored of all the tall growing Chinese varieties, and is best where color is desired.

5 to 6 feet. \$7.50 each

Thuja Orientalis Aurea Nana (Berekmans' Golden Arbor Vitae). 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.

2 to 2 1/2 feet. \$6.00 each
1 1/2 to 2 feet. \$5.00 each
1 to 1 1/2 feet. \$4.50 each

Thuja Orientalis Elegantiissima (Yellow Column Arbor Vitae). 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.

4 to 4 1/2 feet. \$7.50 each
3 to 4 feet. \$6.00 each

Thuja Orientalis Erecta (Oriental Erect Arbor Vitae). This is a rather pleasing tree with foliage in folds and very close erect growing. Decidedly upright and more columnar than pyramidal shape. Much superior to the ordinary Oriental Arbor Vitae.

3 to 3 1/2 feet. \$5.00 each
2 to 3 feet. \$4.50 each

Thuja Orientalis Erecta Aurea (Golden upright Oriental Arbor Vitae). This variety is exactly like the above except that its foliage is a lighter green.

4 to 5 feet \$7.00 each
3 to 4 feet \$5.00 each
2 to 3 feet \$4.50 each

Hemlock—Tsuga

Tsuga Canadensis (Canada Hemlock). 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 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."

5 to 6 feet. \$7.50 each
4 to 5 feet. \$6.00 each
3 1/2 to 4 feet. \$5.00 each
3 to 3 1/2 feet. \$4.50 each
2 1/2 to 3 feet. \$4.00 each

Tsuga Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). See next page for description.



TSUGA CANADENSIS, HEMLOCK.

We grow and handle our evergreens to stand transplanting successfully

Hemlock—Continued

Tsuga Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). The Carolina has not been generally offered, being a more pendulous variety than the Canada Hemlock. Of moderate growth only. Foliage a deep green, borne in miniature whorls about the branches. It has proven hardy and quite attractive.
4 to 4½ feet \$7.50 each; 3 to 4 feet \$6.00 each
2 to 3 feet \$5.00 each;

Juniper—Juniperus

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). This is a valuable addition to our list. It is quite columnar, wider at base than Irish Juniper and tapering to a decided point. Winter color is especially good and it is free of all disease. It is destined to replace some of the erect growing evergreen favorites.
4 to 5 feet \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 feet \$5.00 each
2 to 3 feet \$4.00 each;

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage are 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.
3 to 4 feet \$7.50 each; 2½ to 3 feet \$6.00 each
2 to 2½ feet \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet \$4.50 each

Juniperus Communis Ashfordii (Ashfords Juniper). This is a very attractive variety, being columnar in appearance with enough short drooping foliage to take away the stiffness of the very formal type. The tops are more or less blunt and, when the new growth comes, present a spiny appearance. Very good where a permanent upright and slender variety is needed.
4 to 5 feet \$6.00 each
3 to 4 feet \$5.00 each



PFITZER JUNIPER

Juniperus Communis Depressa (Prostrate Juniper.) Native of the southern woods, and one of the best spreading types



Just a glimpse of the formal garden in the rear of the Arts Building, University of Kentucky. Evergreens contribute to the interest and color of this garden. Harry Lindberg, Landscape Architect.

known. Stays close to the ground and most attractive with its silver tips. Grows in shady locations.

- 4 to 5 feet \$7.50 each
- 3 to 4 feet \$6.00 each
- 2½ to 3 feet \$5.00 each
- 2 to 2½ feet \$4.50 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa Aurea (Golden Prostrate Juniper). In habit of growth and general characteristics like the Prostrate Juniper, except the foliage is a very bright green shading to yellow. It is especially colorful in the spring, and is used to liven up the low border.

- 4 to 4½ feet \$7.50 each; 3 to 3½ feet \$6.00 each
- 2½ to 3 feet \$5.00 each; 2 to 2½ feet \$4.50 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa Plumosa (Purple Spreading Juniper). This is a very unusual variety, remaining close to the ground and in summer has a silvery reflex to the otherwise gray-green foliage. In fall and winter it turns to a purplish cast that is unusual in evergreens. Fine for rock work or low planting.

- 2½ to 3 feet \$6.00 each; 2 to 2½ feet \$5.00 each
- 1½ to 2 feet \$4.50 each



Juniperus Communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). 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.

- 3½ to 4 feet \$5.00 each; 3 to 3½ feet \$4.50 each
- 2½ to 3 feet \$4.00 each

It is Easy to Grow Hillenmeyer's Evergreens

(1) Dig Hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth; use good soil.



CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Planting directions are given in the picture shown. Follow this as directed.

The common error in planting about the foundation is too close planting with the idea of immediate effect. Space wide enough to permit development.

Pruning should consist principally of the shearing or clipping of the terminal growth in the spring just when the new growth appears. This keeps your trees compact and once they get to the height you want them they can be kept this way like a hedge. Don't prune too late in the summer.

Lawn trees are better left to develop naturally. Pruning is not necessary except to shape them up.

Never top or cut an evergreen below the point where it is showing green foliage. Always leave a fringe of foliage on the tips of the branches.

The dead that comes inside of the trees in the fall is natural. They shed this old growth about this time. Shearing in the summer usually causes the trees to cover this unsightliness.

Juniperus, Excelsa (Greek Juniper). 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.
1 1/2 to 2 feet...\$5.00 each; 1 to 1 1/2 feet...\$4.50 each



Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). One of the best. Spreading fan shape habit, of pleasing color of dark green. Stands the city dust, soot, etc., exceptionally well.

3 1/2 to 4 feet...\$7.50 each; 3 to 3 1/2 feet...\$6.00 each
2 1/2 to 3 feet...\$5.00 each; 2 to 2 1/2 feet...\$4.50 each



Juniperus Virginiana Canariensis (Canariensis Juniper). A fine pyramidal, compact growing evergreen, wonderful winter color and the best of its type. It is perfectly hardy and never suffers winterburn common to some other varieties.
4 1/2 to 5 feet...\$8.50 each
4 to 4 1/2 feet...\$7.50 each
3 to 4 feet...\$6.00 each

Juniperus Virginiana Glauca (Blue Juniper). 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 with any other of this group.
4 to 4 1/2 feet...\$7.50 each; 3 to 4 feet...\$6.00 each

Japan Cypress—Chamaecyparis

Chamaecyparis Pisifera (Sawara Cypress). 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.
5 to 6 feet...\$7.50 each; 4 to 5 feet...\$6.00 each
3 1/2 to 4 feet...\$5.00 each; 3 to 3 1/2 feet...\$4.50 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress). 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.
5 to 6 feet...\$7.50 each; 4 to 5 feet...\$6.00 each
3 1/2 to 4 feet...\$5.00 each; 3 to 3 1/2 feet...\$4.50 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Pilifera (Thread Branched Cypress). An unusual evergreen with long stringy foliage, drooping gracefully from all sides. Slow growing and very desirable.
3 feet...\$6.00 each; 2 1/2 to 3 feet...\$5.00 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa (Plumed Cypress). 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 of growth and if kept sheared, as all varieties of this family should be, in foundation planting it will make a wonderful specimen.
8 to 10 feet...\$15.00 each; 5 to 6 feet...\$7.50 each
4 to 5 feet...\$ 6.00 each; 3 1/2 to 4 feet...\$5.00 each
3 to 3 1/2 feet...\$ 4.00 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa Aurea (Golden Plumed Cypress). 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.
8 to 10 feet...\$15.00 each; 4 to 5 feet...\$6.00 each
3 1/2 to 4 feet...\$ 5.00 each; 3 to 3 1/2 feet...\$4.50 each

Pine—Pinus



Pinus Montana Mughus (Mughus Pine). 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 covers the bush.
2 to 2 1/2 feet...\$6.00 each; 1 1/2 to 2 feet...\$5.00 each
1 to 1 1/2 feet...\$4.00 each

Pinus resinosa (Red Pine). Of more rapid growth than any pine, robust with dark green foliage. Free of all disease and makes a wonderful growth. Prices same as White Pine, next column.

Pinus Strobus (White Pine). 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.
7 to 9 feet...\$10.00 each; 6 to 7 feet...\$7.50 each
5 to 6 feet...\$ 6.00 each;

Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). This is one of the best Pines offered. Very quick 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.
7 to 9 feet...\$10.00 each; 6 to 7 feet...\$7.50 each
5 to 6 feet...\$ 6.00 each; 4 to 5 feet...\$4.00 each

Spruce—Picea



Picea Canadensis (White Spruce). 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.
4 to 4 1/2 feet...\$6.00 each; 3 to 4 feet...\$5.00 each
2 to 3 feet...\$4.00 each

Picea Canadensis Albertiana (Black Hill Spruce). One of the good western evergreens finding their way east. In general appearance not unlike the White Spruce, but more compact and slower growing. The most pleasing characteristics is the very bright green or blue growth that appears in the spring, making one think it is a Colorado Blue Spruce. Deserves planting where such a tree is needed.
3 to 3 1/2 feet...\$5.00 each; 2 to 3 feet...\$4.00 each

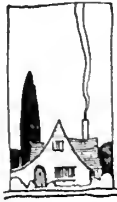
Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce). This has been the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green.
4 1/2 to 5 feet...\$5.00 each; 4 to 4 1/2 feet...\$4.50 each
3 to 4 feet...\$3.50 each; 2 to 3 feet...\$2.50 each

Picea pungens Kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce). 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. Stock limited.
2 to 3 feet...\$15.00 each



An attractive planting of Blue Spruce.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs



BROAD-LEAVED evergreens have been so named because they hold their foliage all winter, or at least, very late into that season. If you have the rigors of a northern climate these trees will defoliate earlier than usual in some cases. In most cases, however, the foliage persists all winter.

This particular class of plants is used to mix in plantings of coniferous evergreens, and in shrub plantings, to give a touch of winter cheer.

In planting broad-leaved evergreens it is advisable to cut off all the foliage. This virtually insures growth. The plant is slow to start, but this method is well worth its use. Balled and burlapped plants are advised for use since they are cheaper in the long run.

NOTE: B. and B. means furnished with ball of earth bound in burlap.

ABELIA grandiflora (Blush Arbutus). (F). Two to four feet high. 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 *Spiraea Van Houtte*. 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 bluish 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.

3 to 4 feet, extra heavy, B. and B. \$1.50 each
3 feet, B. and B. \$1.25 each

BUXUS sempervirens (Boxwood). 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.

2 to 2½ ft., \$6.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each
1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50 each

ELONIMIS Patens (Evergreen Wahoo). A new shrub with persistent leaves that stay on all mild winters. Grows 5 to 6 feet 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.

2 to 3 feet, heavy \$1.50 each
1½ to 2 feet, medium \$1.25 each
Deduct 25 cents without B & B.

ILEX opaca (American Holly). Everyone certainly knows the native Holly with its large glossy leaves and red berries. Nursery grown



MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA.

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 makes 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.

5 to 6 feet, \$6.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet, \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 each
With berries, \$1.00 extra.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape). This resembles Holly in its foliage and is a fine evergreen plant for foundation and mass plantings. Has bright yellow blossoms followed by blue berries.

2 to 3 feet, B. and B. \$2.00 each
1 to 2 feet, \$1.50 each

PYRACANTHA coccinea laevis (Firethorn). This has small, dark green leaves on upright branches with very few laterals. The flowers are inconspicuous in June, but are followed by large clusters of bright orange berries that adhere most of the winter.

1 to 4½ feet, B. and B. \$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet, B. and B. \$4.00 each

VIBURNUM Rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum). A new variety in the trade having large hantana-like leaves, deeply plaited, green above and lighter beneath. Blossoms in flat heads and inconspicuous, but followed by red berries.

4 to 5 feet, B. and B. \$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet, B. and B. \$4.00 each

AZALEAS and RHODODENDRON. These simply will not thrive in limestone soil here in Kentucky. It is necessary to excavate and fill in with leaf mold, rotted wood or some material on the acid side. We do not grow but will order plants for our patrons or direct them to reliable sources for supply.



Ashland Country Club showing a view of the Club House and a portion of the grounds. Our stock has been used exclusively here.

Planting adds Beauty and Value and there is no substitute

Deciduous Trees —

Add beauty, comfort and value



WHEREVER you find them, there is a charm about shade trees with their great, sheltering, shielding, leafy arms that spread in protection. Their foliage is deeper than the greenest ivy, and, in the beauty of its passing, the scarlet of kings, as well as the purple of dignitaries might well blush.

We have these trees in all sizes. Some sizes are too large to ship. We have some that grow rapidly, while others are slow in their development. You should plant some of both types on your place so you may take out the short-lived trees when they begin to crowd.

Acer—Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Silver or Water Maple). 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.

- 12 to 15 feet, 2½ inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$2.25 each, \$11.00 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$1.75 each, \$ 7.50 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$1.50 each, \$ 6.25 for 5

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). 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.

- 10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet, 1 inch caliper, \$1.50 each, \$ 6.25 for 5

Acer platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple). 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.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper.....\$4.00 each
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper.....\$3.50 each

Acer rubrum (Red Maple). 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.

- 10 to 12 feet, 1¾ in. caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5.
- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5.
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ in. caliper, \$2.00 each, \$8.75 for 5.

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple). Known everywhere and is so popular that it is difficult to 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



SUGAR MAPLE.



The Norway Maple makes a splendid lawn tree.

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.

- 12 to 15 feet, 2½ inch caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
- 12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
- 10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Aesculus—Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut). 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.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Betula—Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). 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.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1½-1¾ inch caliper.....\$3.00 each
\$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Betula nigra (River Birch). This is a native tree with darker bark, but in foliage and general characteristics it resembles the other birches.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1½-1¾ inch caliper.....\$3.00 each
\$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼-1½ inch caliper.....\$2.00 each
\$8.75 for 5

Betula pendula gracilis (Weeping Birch). 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 it is established, it will prove of great merit.

- 7 to 9 feet.....\$4.00 each; 6 to 8 feet....\$3.00 each

Betula pendula purpurea (Purple Birch). This tree is a typical birch. Its bark is a dark hue and its leaves are purple in color. Its branches follow the general birch habit of drooping gracefully.

- 10 to 12 feet.....\$4.00 each.....\$18.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5

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.

Catalpa

Catalpa bungei (Umbrella). 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.

Three year heads, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
Two year heads, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa). 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 ground, but it thrives on higher and poorer soil. In June the tree is a mass of white bloom, and therefore, is highly desirable when a flower effect is desired.

8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$1.75 each, \$7.50 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$1.50 each, \$6.25 for 5

Celtis—Hackberry

Celtis mississippiensis (Hackberry). 40 to 60 feet. The native hackberry is one of the best of our trees. It is not rapid in growth but is comparatively free of disease. Grows either on dry or wet soil and the fruits are attractive to birds and children.

8 to 10 feet.....\$3.00
7 to 9 feet.....\$2.00

Cercis—Judas

Cercis canadensis (Redbud or Judas Tree). 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; its wood is very tough, and its 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, to furnish pleasant contrast.

7 to 9 feet...\$2.50 each; 6 to 8 feet...\$2.00 each
5 to 6 feet...\$1.50 each; 4 to 5 feet...\$1.25 each

Cornus—Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White Dogwood). A native tree, well-known to everyone. There is hardly a woody plant that grows, 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



WEeping BIRCH.
See page 19.

beautiful at all seasons of the year. It can be used as a specimen, or in groups, as a background for shrub borders. When planted in contrast with bright, flowering plants, like Redbud, it is especially showy.

7 to 9 feet...\$3.00 each...\$13.75 for 5
6 to 7 feet...\$2.50 each...\$11.25 for 5
5 to 6 feet...\$2.00 each...\$ 8.75 for 5
4 to 5 feet...\$1.75 each...\$ 7.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet...\$1.25 each...\$ 5.00 for 5

When balled and burlapped, \$.25 extra for each.

Cornus florida rubra (Pink Dogwood).

This is a colored form of the above native sort, resembling it very closely in habit of growth, period of bloom, and general behavior. Conspicuous in the early spring with bright, deep rose blossoms.

3 to 4 feet.....\$5.00 each
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each

Diospyros—Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana (Persimmon). 20 to 25 feet. It has value both for shade and fruit. The foliage is glossy and shining, the coloring yellow in fall. Its fruit is valued after frost time and is an old favorite. It is a tree too well known to describe.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00 each
7 to 9 feet.....\$1.50 each
6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00 each

Fraxinus—Ash

Blue Ash, Green Ash, American Ash. We offer these three varieties which are not unlike in appearance and which are all native. The whole group is desirably successful in dry, moist, and lime soils. These should be more generally planted, especially in the paddock and for reforestation purposes.

12 to 14 feet.....\$4.00 each...\$18.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet.....\$3.00 each...\$13.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet.....\$2.25 each...\$11.00 for 5
7 to 9 feet.....\$1.75 each...\$ 7.50 for 5

Ginkgo—Maiden Hair

Ginkgo biloba (Maiden Hair). A conifer that is 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 trees.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Gymnocladus—Kentucky Coffee

Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A native of noble proportions growing rather irregular in shape with blue green foliage. Resembles the Walnut tree. Fine for heavy clay soils.

8 to 10 feet...\$3.00 each; 7 to 9 feet...\$2.00 each



Catalpa Bungei along entrance walk.

**QUICK REFERENCE LIST
of TREES**



**TREES FOR
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 QUICK EFFECT

- Ash
- Catalpa
- Russian Mulberry
- Weeping Willow
- Silver Maple
- Lombardy Poplar
- Sycamore

FOR MOIST PLACES

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| Birch | Sycamore | Elm |
| Maple | Willow | Oaks |
| Sweet Gum | Lombardy | Linden |

Hillennmeyer's fine shade trees have splendid roots and will give you quick results

Halesia—Silverbell

Halesia. See page 8 for description.

Juglans—Walnut

Juglans cinerea (Butternut). This native tree is perhaps the most precocious of the nut bearing trees. In growth, it is rapid in making a round-headed tree. If you want nuts quickly, plant Butternuts.

- 8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$8.75 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 each.....\$6.25 for 5
- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$3.75 for 5

Liquidambar—Sweetgum

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweetgum). 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 of the young branches with corky bark in the winter are considerations that make it especially valuable.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 7 to 8 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Liriodendron—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. Its leaves are large and a very dark green. Grows quickly after it becomes established.

- 12 to 14 feet, 2-2½ inch caliper.....\$4.00 each
\$18.75 for 5
- 10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$2.25 each, \$11.00 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper, \$1.75 each, \$ 7.50 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet, 1 inch caliper, \$1.50 each, \$ 6.25 for 5

Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A well known native in our mountains, which grows conical in shape and has large, glaucous leaves, making it attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually of dull, white color followed by elongated green seed clusters which later turn coral. Very satisfactory.

- 8 to 10 feet.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5
- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$ 7.50 for 5

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is a purely Southern Magnolia and while it usually reaches a medium height it does not do well on limestone soil. It seems to thrive best in moist, porous soils. It demands an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed, planters are well repaid, the flowers being especially large, and attractive and very fragrant. The flowers are followed by a scarlet seed.

- 4 to 5 feet.....\$4.50 each.....\$23.75 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet.....\$3.50 each.....\$16.50 for 5

All are balled and baled.
See page 10 for other Magnolias.

Malus—Flowering Crab

Malus. See page 10.

Morus—Mulberry

Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). 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 diseases. Bears some fruit.

- Two year heads.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5



WEeping MULBERRY.

Morus tatarica (Russian Mulberry). This makes a round-headed tree, quick of growth and very profuse foliage. It is wonderfully productive of fruit and for any one wishing to attract birds, it cannot be surpassed. If planted in chicken runs it will produce fruit for several months. This fruit is considerably smaller than our native variety but the tree bears so profusely that it is visible for considerable distance.

- 10 to 12 feet.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet.....\$2.25 each.....\$11.00 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$ 7.50 for 5

Nyssa—Sour Gum

Nyssa sylvatica (Sour or Tupelo Gum). This is one of the finest trees known for all 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.

- 8 to 10 feet.....\$3.50 each.....\$16.50 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet.....\$3.00 each.....\$14.75 for 5
- 6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5
- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$ 7.50 for 5

Ostrya—Hophornbeam

Ostrya virginiana (Hophornbeam). 20 to 25 feet. Sometimes called American Hophornbeam. Slender branches with reddish tinted terminal leaves in Spring. Fall coloring is a clear yellow. Develops slowly into a very attractive small tree. Thrives on dry soil, too.

- 6 to 8 feet....\$2.50 each; 5 to 6 feet....\$2.00 each

Oxydendron—Sour Wood

See shrubs for description. Page 10.

Platanus—Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis (Sycamore). 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.

- 10 to 12 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1¾ inch caliper, \$2.25 each, \$11.00 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1½ inch caliper, \$1.75 each, \$ 7.50 for 5

CULTURAL NOTES: Turn to page 24 for suggestions on caring for and arranging trees and shrubs.

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.

The place to buy Shade Trees is from the nurseryman who grows them



LOMBARDY POPLAR.

Platanus orientalis (European Planetree). 70 to 80 feet. Very similar to our native variety and not quite as rapid, but for city planting is excellent. Its leaves are not quite as large and coarse; the bark is gray instead of white. A general favorite for quick, maturing trees.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.25 each.....\$11.00 for 5
 7 to 9 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$ 7.50 for 5

LAWN SEED

Turn to page 35 for Hillenmeyer's famous Kentucky blue grass seed. It pays to keep some good seed on hand. Order some today.

Populus—Poplar

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). 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. Not the same as Carolina Poplar.

14 to 16 feet, 2 1/4 inch caliper, \$2.50 each, \$11.25 for 5
 12 to 14 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$1.75 each, \$ 7.50 for 5
 10 to 12 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper, \$1.50 each, \$ 6.25 for 5
 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper, \$1.25 each, \$ 5.00 for 5
 7 to 9 feet, 1 inch caliper, \$1.00 each, \$ 3.75 for 5
 6 to 8 feet, 3/4 inch caliper, \$.75 each, \$ 3.00 for 5

Prunus—Flowering Cherries

Prunus subhirtella pendula (Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry). As a lawn tree this can hardly be excelled. Its sweeping, pendulous branches are literally studded with pink bloom early in spring. An ornament in any lawn. For spring planting only.

Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet.....\$5.00 each

Prunus serrulata (Japanese Flowering Cherries). For spring planting only. Blooming in April, they are the earliest trees in blossom. There is no flowering tree that has the beauty and charm of these wonders of the Orient. As the demand increases our variety list will grow, but the ones listed here are the choicest varieties for planting. Like all cherries they are shallow rooted and do not necessarily have to have rich ground in which to thrive. **Naden:** Large, double, bluish pink variety, Mid-season. Tree has medium growth. **Shirofuzuki:** Very large double pinkish white flowers. **Kanzan:** Deep pink shading into old rose. Late and very double. Spring planting only.

3 to 4 feet.....\$3.50 each.....\$16.25 for 5



Beautiful Japanese Cherries in bloom as seen in Washington, D. C.

Should any of your friends be interested in our catalog please send in their name

Quercus—Oak

Quercus alba (White Oak). 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 all to purple and red. Bark scales off like the sycamore.

- 10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5;
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5;
- 7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$8.75 for 5.

Quercus Coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A beautiful tree with spreading branches that makes a conical shape. It is valued for its gorgeous autumn color, turning brilliant scarlet. Slow, but fine specimen tree.

- 10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5;
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5;
- 7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$8.75 for 5.

Quercus macrocarpa (Burr or Mossy Cup Oak.) 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.

- 10 to 12 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). 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.

- 12 to 15 feet, 2 1/2 inch caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
- 12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
- 10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Quercus rubra (Red Oak). 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.

- 12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
- 10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper, \$2.00 each, \$8.75 for 5.

Rhus—Sumac

For description see shrubs, page 11.

Salix—Willow

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). A tree of stately appearance with long pendant branches swaying their silvery

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 on the parkways and lawn in front of Chas. E. Ellison's home, South Hanover Avenue, Lexington. Notice the attractive, evergreen planting about the entrance and foundation.

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 ground thrives with unusual vigor.

- 8 to 10 feet...\$1.75 each
\$7.50 for 5.
- 7 to 9 feet...\$1.50 each
\$6.25 for 5.
- 6 to 8 feet...\$1.25 each
\$5.00 for 5.

Salix caprea (Pussy Willow).

This is a small tree of attractive foliage that is grown especially for early spring and winter cutting, when the branches may be brought inside and placed in water to open the buds. The silver buds and catkins make a most attractive table ornament.

- 5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each; 3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each
- 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each



WEeping Willow.

Tilia—Linden

Tilia americana (American Linden). Sometimes known as Basswood. 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 conditions.

- 12 to 15 feet, 2 1/2 inch caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
- 12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5;
- 10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5;
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5;
- 7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch, caliper, \$2.00 each, \$8.75 for 5.

Ulm—Elm

Ulm americana (American Elm). 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.

- 12 to 15 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$4.00 each, \$18.75 for 5;
- 12 to 14 feet, 1 3/4-2 inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5;
- 10 to 12 feet, 1 1/2-2 inch caliper, \$2.25 each, \$11.00 for 5;
- 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4-1 1/2 in. caliper, \$1.75 each, \$7.50 for 5.



THE ELM. Most beautiful of all shade trees.

Shade tree planting adds beauty and value and there is no substitute

HILLENMEYER'S HELPFUL PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Look this page over carefully. It will help you to succeed



Showing doorstep planting, attractively arranged, at home of Dr. Julian Estill, West Second Street, Lexington, Kentucky. At the doorway entrance it is most important to have a simple and dignified treatment such as this.

HERE are a few layouts and pictures of typical desirable landscape effects and planting suggestions. You will find them helpful in gaining for yourself with the least effort the attractive home grounds that you wish. Great success with nursery products is simple if a little taste is exercised and a few suggestions about planting and care are heeded.

The doorway is the most conspicuous place about your home. (See illustration to left.) Plan the planting around this carefully so as to make it inviting. Evergreens and shrubs may be planted effectively. Tall varieties should be used but they will have to be tied together with low plantings.

Selection and Planting of Trees

The chart at the left will interest you. It shows the shapes of most of the typical trees. In choosing trees for your home, study the house. If it is high and seems to stick up in the air too much, plant a tree that will tower and spread over it, or else one that will shoot up tall and narrow and make it seem lower by opposition to its horizontal lines, such as the cypress. If it is a low house, it can be made to hug the ground or rise higher as seems best by placing the right tree. See diagram at the bottom of this column. Women are pretty good judges of such things. They eternally study just such problems in clothes and hats.

Care after Planting

After planting a tree be sure and give it plenty of water. Sometimes a tile can be planted with the tree so as to get the water down to the roots. If the tree is planted out in a pasture where watering is not convenient, be sure to mulch the ground heavily with some convenient material. Wrapping is necessary to protect the tree. Burlap, straw, or paper may be used, however, to protect it temporarily from the hot sun rays. Insects that will eat the foliage may be killed with arsenate of lead. No other pests seem to bother shade trees to any extent.

THERE are just a few points which spell the difference between a partial and a big success with planting. We are offering here a few simple directions which, if they are observed, will help you secure the best success possible.

Success with Evergreens

In addition to the instructions about the care and planting of evergreens, found on Page 16, it is important to watch for the enemies of this plant. Bagworms are one of its prominent enemies. They are little insects that suspend themselves in tough sacks. Watch carefully for them and pick them off. It will take several examinations to get them all but it is worth the time. You may kill them if you spray with Arsenate of Lead but the unsightly bags can only be removed by picking them off. Red Spider is another enemy. It causes the tree to turn "rusty" looking. Turn the hose on with all the force your nozzle will give and wash thoroughly. Otherwise you may dust the tree with sulphur. Sulphur, however, must not be applied when the sun is too hot. A spray of arsenate of lead will help, too. The black spots that come in the base of evergreens are caused by dogs usually. Spread some pepper about to break up the habit.



With little care, evergreens retain their beauty.

The A. B. C.'s of Landscape Planting

IT IS easy to be successful with planting if a few simple rules are adhered to. Just remember to: Plant in masses, leave open spaces and avoid straight lines. These are the A. B. C.'s of plant design.

Don't fail to spade up the beds before planting. It will double your chances for success.

Watering along the foundation is important. Foundation plantings never get sufficient watering from rains.

Fertilizing is necessary in densely planted beds. Don't overdo it but remember it takes good soil to keep plants growing when set close together.

Remember in planting groups to keep taller plants well to the rear, with the low growing ones in front.

Don't plant too many kinds in a single group. Try to clump three to five together in modest plantings and increase the number in large plantings.

Stake out your places before digging holes. It is easier to move the stakes than the misplaced plants.

Never top your shrubs "hedge style." If you do you will have a two-storied effect. Always remove the canes close to the ground line of the plant.

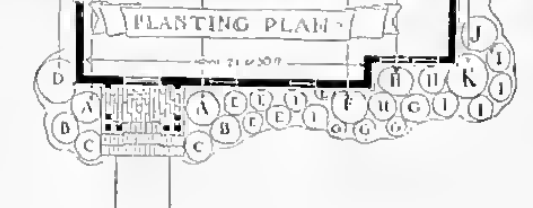
Planting—Pruning and Spacing Shrubs

PRUNING should usually be done at the time shrubs are planted. Full instructions for doing this pruning is described in a booklet we send with every order.

But there are few things you must remember. In pruning, shorten the terminals of the longer branches one-third to one-half and reduce the inside growth by partially removing the small wood. This pruning should be done at planting time to balance the loss of root system and encourage young and vigorous canes from the bottom.

Later pruning may be done whenever the shrubs need it except during late summer. The ideal pruning season for all shrubs is that period just after they are through blooming. In doing this pruning, remove the old wood pretty far back into the bushes. Doing this, you will encourage a lot of new, vigorous growth from the bottom that will return you an increased blossom next season. Later pruning does not necessarily mean a literal stripping each time but instead a gradual systematic pruning which will keep your planting vigorous and full of blossom.

Pruning of terminal blooming shrubs like Hydrangeas, Hypericum, Spirea Anthony Waterer and Garden Roses, should be done either during the dormant stage of the shrub's growth or just as it starts "breaking" in the spring. This puts all the energy of the root systems into a few canes and rewards you with more vigorous shoots, larger flowers and better foliage.



PLANTS for the ABOVE PLAN

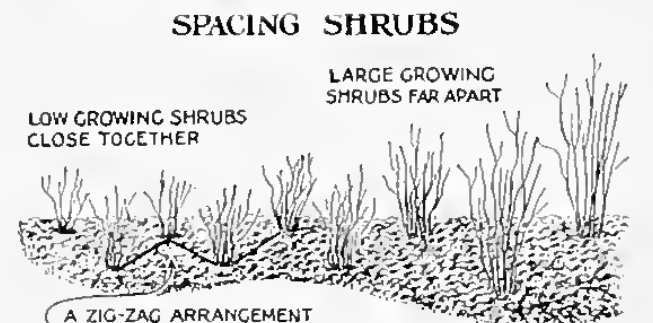
Notice in the above picture how tall plants are not placed in front of the windows. They are used instead at the corners of the house or in front of the large wall spaces.

A suitable arrangement and variety of plants for the above plan may be as follows:

Key	No.	Name
A	2	American Arbor Vitae
B	2	Globe Arbor Vitae
C	2	Berkman's Golden Arbor Vitae
D	1	Mock Orange (Syringa)
E	6	Snowberry
F	1	Spirea Van Houtte
G	4	Hardy Hydrangea
H	3	Weigela Rosea
I	4	Hydrangea Hills of Snow
J	1	Spirea Reevesiana
K	1	Spirea (Bridal Wreath)
L	1	Engelmann's Ivy (Vine)



PREPARE SHRUB BEDS BY SPADING SPADE OR PLOUGH GARDEN BEFORE PLANTING BERRIES



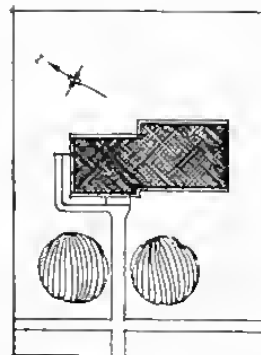
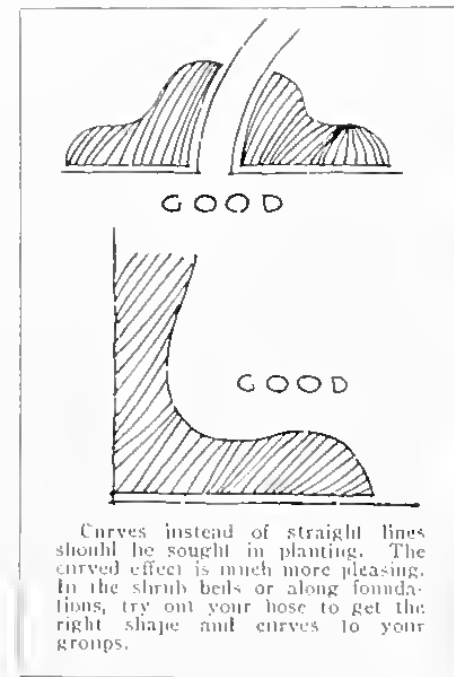
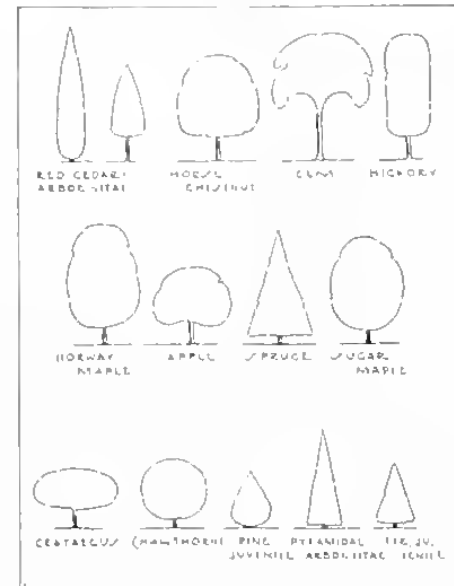
SPACING SHRUBS

LARGE GROWING SHRUBS FAR APART

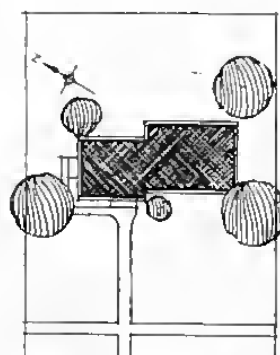
LOW GROWING SHRUBS CLOSE TOGETHER

A ZIG-ZAG ARRANGEMENT IS BEST

There are two general rules to remember in staking out your shrub plantings. First, place the plants in a zig-zag arrangement instead of like "so many bottles in a row." Second, avoid planting too close to walls. A space of at least eighteen inches should be left.



This is wrong because there are trees on one side only, planted so as to obstruct view to and from the house.



Trees on all sides of the house, planted near the corners, will provide shade and frame the view to and from the house.

Hardy Roses You Will Love



THE loveliest of all flowers is the rose and the sweetest of all perfumes is its fragrance. Your garden will be increasingly a joy to you if you include in it this flower whose plants we have cultivated to fine perfection in our nurseries.

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.

Sir Thomas Lipton. See page 11.

White Cochet. H. T. The plant is healthy and will produce, in congenial surroundings, a great profusion of flowers. In bud or when in full bloom it is very fine. Color white with outer petals slightly tinged with pink.

PINK ROSES

Conrad F. Meyer. See page 11.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H. T. Clear pink with outer petals a silvery white. Called a giant LaFrance. One of the best.

Los Angeles. H. T. A remarkable rose of luminous flame-pink shaded with coral red and gold at base of petals. Extra fine rose and should be planted more liberally.

Mrs. H. 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.

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.

Pink Cochet. H. P. This we believe to be the best one of the pink roses today. In color a deep pink, save outer petals which are silvery rose pink. Blossoms very double.

Radiance. H. T. This is a brilliant rosy-carmine with decided opaline tints in open flower. The very best pink rose. The most popular of all the pink roses.



SNOW QUEEN

RED ROSES

General Jacqueminot. H. T. Affectionately called "General Jack" and truly a veteran of many years. It is known and wanted by every one and notwithstanding the many new varieties this grand old brilliant scarlet, crimson rose finds a place in every rose bed.

General McArthur. H. T. A fiery red, magnificent in color. Very free blooming. One of the best.

F. J. Grootendorst. See page 11.

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

Madam Edouard Herriot. H. T. Very striking coral red and as they open shade orange and copper. One of the best late and vigorous.

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

YELLOW ROSES

Duchess of Wellington. H. T. This is an intense saffron-yellow stained rich crimson. Like all yellows is just a bit tender but well worth the few minutes necessary for winter protection.

Ingouis. See page 11.

Lady Hillingdon. H. T. Perhaps the most popular yellow, producing flowers of apricot yellow color. Very fragrant and free flowering. Protect in winter.

Souy de Claudius Pernet. This is a new rose and after a few years test proves to be the best golden-yellow rose of today. It is charming in bud, and the flower in opening retains the intense color. Foliage very good and quite a free bloomer. (Our stock is limited).

PRICES: No. 1 Plants 60 Cents Each; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$5.00.



PINK RADIANCE
ROSES.

See special rose offer in color insert

Climbing Roses —

To ramble over your walls or trellis

SINGULAR beauty and pleasantness may be added to your house and your garden with the use of climbing roses. They can be put to many uses, not only as delightful ornaments, but also as a means to transform unattractive walls and corners.

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 from disease.



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.



A Gorgeous Display of Climbing Roses.

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 illumined 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, retain 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, 60 cents each; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$5.00.

Suggestions for Rose Culture —

LOCATION—Roses are best planted in fertile, well drained soil that is free of tree roots and has a sunny exposure.

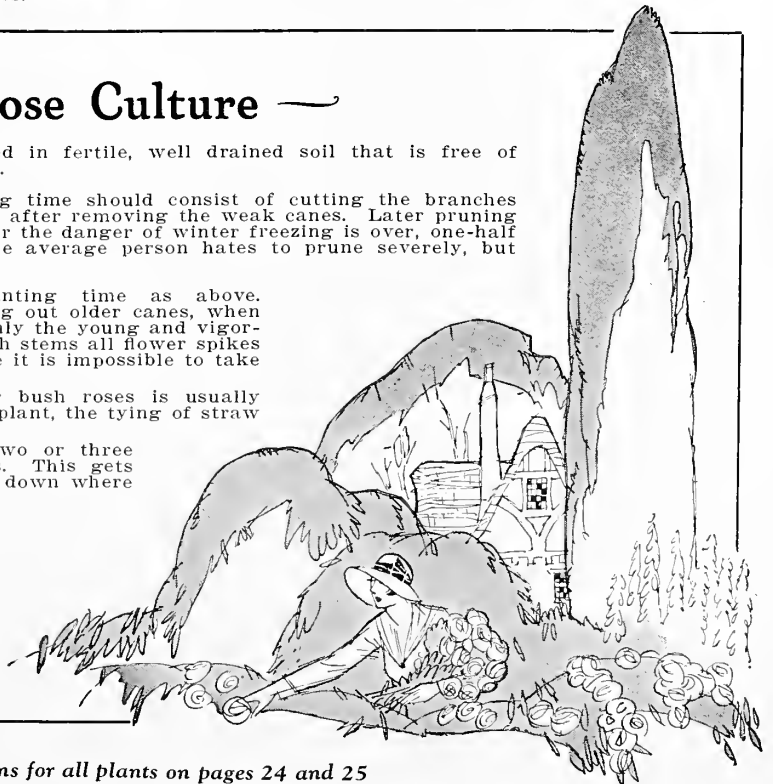
BUSH ROSES—Pruning at planting time should consist of cutting the branches back to four or six buds on each stem after removing the weak canes. Later pruning consists of annually cutting back, after the danger of winter freezing is over, one-half of the previous season's growth. The average person hates to prune severely, but it is the best tonic for roses.

CLIMBING ROSES—Prune at planting time as above. Later pruning should consist of taking out older canes, when they are through blooming, leaving only the young and vigorous shoots, or pruning back to one-inch stems all flower spikes that branch from the old cane, in case it is impossible to take out the entire branch.

Winter protection of the tenderer bush roses is usually necessary. Soil mounded up over the plant, the tying of straw or similar protection is advised.

Budded roses should be planted two or three inches deeper than are rooted plants. This gets the root stock which is non-blooming down where it will not sucker or sprout.

After planting, as good idea is to place a few shovels-full of soil over the plant tops to shade them for a week or longer while the roots are getting started. This keeps the tops from shriveling while the main roots are throwing out their little moisture-gathering rootlets. Remove the soil some cloudy day and the roses will grow on nicely.



Cultural directions for all plants on pages 24 and 25



BOSTON IVY.

Ornamental Vines

Climbing and Trailing

There is something about vines that gives an indescribable charm to wherever they are used. Like embroidery they give a finishing touch of beauty to a home and serve to cover walls that otherwise would look quite bare. If you use them judiciously you will find them valuable in the plan to make your home very attractive.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

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 velthei.* 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 henryi. 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 places. Can be sheared into edging for walks or covering for graves. 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. (*Lonicera 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 flowers are very sweet scented and purple in color. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

SILVER LACE VINE. *Polygonum amberti.* 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 engelmanni.* 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.

Vines for Special Uses

To Cover Top of Pergola or Lattice

Kudzu Vine
Wisteria
Silver Lace Vine

For Covering Brick or Stone Walls

English Ivy
Boston Ivy
Virginia Creeper

For Graceful Twining Effects on Sides and Top of Pergola

Bittersweet
Clematis in variety

Honeysuckle
Climbing Rose

For Solid Screen Effects

Virginia Creeper
Trumpet Vine

Honeysuckle
Kudzu Vine

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



WISTERIA.

Plant vines to cover arbors, posts, walls, fences or any object you want to cover with green

Hedges

Hedges give a finish that nothing else can give and serve as a fence as well

WHETHER it is used as a living wall of green, neatly trimmed and kept within borders, or as a free-growing row of shrubs which screen out unsightly views, there is nothing quite so satisfactory as a hedge.

Where little space is available, the hedge makes an ideal boundary planting. The hedge is decorative the year round and will add much to your lawn.

Our hedge plants give splendid results. Here you will find a variety of plants suited for any purpose to which you wish them used.



A privet hedge along the front makes a picture worth considering.

Amoor 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	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$ 7.50
18-24 inches	1.50	4.50	9.00
2-3 feet	1.75	6.00	12.00

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.

It is Easy to Grow Hedges



PLANTING. If you wish a thick hedge, Privets should be planted six to ten inches apart and Barberry, twelve to fifteen inches. At planting, tops should be cut back to four to six inches above

the ground so the branches will be encouraged from the ground. Coarse litter, as a mulch, is suggested for fall-planted hedges.

PRUNING. Each spring the hedge can be trimmed back to the desired height and width. Frequent trimming, during the early summer, will make the hedge grow dense. But avoid further pruning after September fifteenth as the young tender shoots that would be encouraged might be killed by winter. In pruning, trim both the sides and the top, or the hedge will grow wider at the top and become open at the bottom.

Hedges of flowering shrubs never bloom well when "boxed", so if you want their blossoms you must permit them to develop naturally and prune them only by occasionally touching up their ragged growth.

PRICES:	10	50	100	1000
8-12 inches	\$.75	\$2.00	\$ 4.00	\$30.00
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

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima. This is the very best tall growing hedge ever offered. It is almost evergreen, holding its foliage in mild winters all season. It blooms in March having a most fragrant blossom. 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

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 feet if left unsheared. Those wanting real permanency, or privacy, where a low hedge is wanted, should plant this one.

PRICES:	10	50	100
12-18 inches	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$ 7.50
18-24 inches	1.50	4.50	9.00
2-3 feet	1.75	6.00	12.00

Thunberg's Barberry

Berberis thunbergi. 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	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12.00
15-18 inches	2.00	8.00	16.00

There are a number of other plants that make excellent hedges. We are in position to supply you with: Spireas in variety, Hydrangeas, Altheas, Abellias, Osage Orange, Amoor River Privet, North, Lodense Privet, Box Barberry, etc.

Write us for our attractive prices.

Our How to Plant book is sent free with every order. Hillenmeyer's stock planted right, surpasses all others



Hillennmeyer's Hardy Perennials



Perennials are becoming more and more popular with the increase in gardening.

No home grounds are now completely planted without a border of these continuously blooming plants. If you plan carefully you can have flowers all year. For your selection there is listed here a wide variety of those dependable, hardy plants, that once established, assure you of a succession of blossom without the constant trouble of replanting.

Anchusa

We offer the deep blue shade of this excellent perennial. It grows four to five feet, and sometimes 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 the 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 to 3 feet.

Baptisia

Baptisia Australis (False Indigo). 3 to 4 feet. Blooms in May with long dark blue lupine-like flowers. Very attractive.

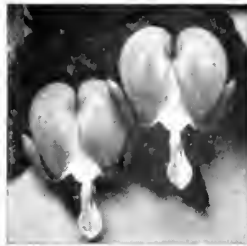
Beard Tongue or Pentstemon

Has tall spikes of brilliant scarlet, tubular shaped and bearded flowers. 4 feet. Period of bloom July and August.

AQUILEGIA.

Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. An old favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart shaped flowers of white and old rose. Grows in shade. 1 to 2 feet. May and June. Special Prices—50 cents each.



BLEEDING HEART.

Canterbury Bell

Campanula. 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 to 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 to 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 to 3 feet. 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 feet. 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 to 3 feet. Graceful. June to August.

Delphinium

Belladonna (Light Blue). 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 to 4 feet. Mulch lightly, as crown sometimes rots in winter.

Bellamosum (Dark Blue.) This is an improved dark blue with all the other characteristics of the preceding. 3 feet. June to September.

Delphinium—Larkspur

Delphinium (English Hybrids). These are taller growing, being 4 to 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 to 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 to 3 feet.

Baby's Breath

Gypsophila paniculata. 2½ to 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.

Sunflower

Helianthus (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 to 7 feet.

Consult the typical planting problems shown on page 24 for suggestions

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.



HOLLYHOCKS.

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

Giant Reed

Arundo donax. 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.

Hardy Grasses

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

Eulalia gracillima. 3 to 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 zebrina. Similar to japonica, being as the name indicates cross striped with white.



DAY LILY.

**Day Lily—
Hemorocallis**

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 to 3 feet.

Plantain Lily or Funkia

Pure white flowers with large showy leaves. Especially fine for shady spots. 1 to 2 feet. July and August. Special Price—50 cents each.

Lupine

Deep blue pea shaped flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall and blooms in June.

Pachysandra—Japanese Spurge

Fine evergreen ground cover for shady locations. Once established makes a perfect mat. Very good to use with evergreens or under trees where shade keeps the grass from growing.

Phlox

Sir Edward Landseer. A brilliant, pleasing shade of salmon-red, very striking.

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

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

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



VON LASSBURG PHLOX.

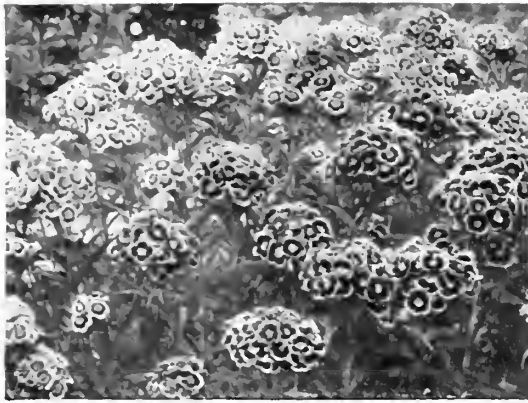
Sir Richard Wallace. Vigorous grower and pronounced the best of its season. White with violet center. Attractive.

PRICES OF PERENNIALS
 25c Each, 5 for \$1.00, \$2.00 per Dozen
 (Except where noted.)



Let perennials bring life and color to your outdoor living room.

The place to buy nursery stock is from the nurseryman who grows it



SPECIAL OFFER See color insert for special collection offer of perennials.

Sedum or Stonecrop

Thick, succulent-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 to 3 feet, simply masses of wonderful daisy-like flowers borne on great stems. They are fine for cutting for the house or for mass effect in the border. One of the finest perennials for cut flowers. June and August.

Perennial Sweet Pea

Lathyrus latifolius. This is a hardy vine, robust growing and fine foliage. Flowers in shades of pink, continuous blooming from June to frost.



SWEET PEA.

Pinks

Hardy double variety of perennial Pinks, often called Florist's Pink. 1 foot. 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 to 3 feet.



PLATYCODON.

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 to 24 inches.

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

Sea Lavender

Statice latifolia. 2 feet. Blossoms in late summer, having a profusion of small blue flowers.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

A free blooming perennial, 2½ to 3 feet, having bluish lavender blossoms 3 to 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 to 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.

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 to 3 feet. We advise fall planting only



TRITOMA

Pyrethrum—Painted Daisy

One of the most desirable perennials blooming in May and June. Attractive. We list mixed shades. 2 to 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 to 6 feet stalks. Very desirable.



ORIENTAL POPPY.

PRICES of PERENNIALS

25c Ea., 5 for \$1.00, \$2.00 per Doz.

(Except where noted).

SUGGESTIONS for CARE

Plant the average perennial one and a half to two feet apart.

Plant in clusters of three or more all the smaller growing plants.

Peonies should be allowed more room—usually three feet apart.

Cut off the seed spikes of all perennials after blossoming. It saves the plant and often brings on a secondary bloom.

Mulching is of doubtful value on many plants. Protect the tender ones with coarse litter, but in no case apply a very heavy mulch. Annuals should be interplanted to give late summer and fall bloom especially where you have a "spring garden".



EVERGREEN YUCCA.

Hillennmeyer's Blue Grass lawn seed makes better lawns. Try some

PEONIES

Our tested varieties are best
for Kentucky gardens

PEAONIES are the glory of May. They thrive where an apple tree will grow, and live almost as long as an oak tree. For real beauty and charm, they have no superior in the plant kingdom.

Invest in some of the better kinds we list. You are really purchasing a "pleasure bond" with Peonies. You will be clipping coupons of beauty and satisfaction for a generation, if you have them.

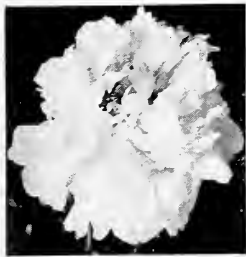
We test our plants over a period of years before offering them. Here in Kentucky, we find that all the varieties listed by some of our northern friends do not survive our warm winds and dry spells at blooming time. Some of those types they list do not warrant the prices asked for them unless you, too, are a specialist. This list covers only those varieties specially recommended, and in case you want the others let us quote them for you. We have grown over one hundred and twenty-five varieties.



FELIX CROUSSE—One of the Best Reds.

BARGAINS IN PEONIES

Strong healthy roots, true to name, and at best prices in America!



FESTIVA MAXIMA.

White Peonies

Baroness Schroeder. A very delicate flesh pink, fading to white with suggestion of heliotrope and gold. Midseason. 50 cents 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. 50 cents 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 Rosenfield. Rose type, late midseason, with large, showy rich velvety crimson flowers. Color most striking. \$1.50 each.

Pink Peonies

Asa Gray. A soft shell pink, mottled and veined rose. Midseason, and plant vigorous. 50 cents each.

Edulis 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 peonies, with extra large cup shaped flowers. \$1.50 each.

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

Livingstone. Late; clear pink. Very fine. 50 cents each.



EDULIS SUPERBA.

Madam Emile Galle. Rose type, late midseason. Color very delicate pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. 50 cents each.

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

Milton Hill. Rose type, very late, large, clear flesh or shell pink. Turns almost white before falling. \$2.50 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. 50 cents each.

Octavie Demay. Very early, large flat flowers, center deep pink, guard petals lighter flesh or white. Fine for cutting. 50 cents each.

Reine Hortense. Rose type, midseason, large flat flesh pink to shell pink. Very fragrant and one of the finest. \$1.50 each.

Sarah Bernhardt. Semi-rose and late. Very large flowers, apple blossom with silver tipped petals. Very vigorous. \$1.50 each.

Single and Japanese Peonies

Akaki (Japanese). Guards deep American Beauty shade, petaloids conspicuous saffron yellow margined rose. \$2.50 each.

Clairette. Single white of unusual beauty. Large flowers and prominent tuft of golden stamens. \$1.50 each.

Duchess of Portland. Single and very delicate shade of flesh pink. Large and vigorous. \$1.50 each.

Josephine. Single rose pink, of lasting qualities. Stamens yellow. \$1.50 each.

Perle Rose. Light pink with petals edged silver rose. \$1.50 each.

Rosy Dawn (Single). Large snow white flower with very delicate blush shading in the bud. \$1.50 each.

Ruigegno (Japanese). Dark maroon with petaloids most pleasing yellow. Very showy. \$2.50 each.

Snow Wheel (Japanese). Pure white, large petals. Petaloids, too, are white. Our best white Japanese variety. \$1.50 each.

The Moor. Very striking deep rich red of unusual beauty. Stamens yellow and striking. \$1.50 each.

The place to buy good peonies is from the nurseryman who grows them

The Gay and Colorful IRIS —



THE world over, the Iris is known as the Queen of the Garden. Your garden can never be complete unless you have this beautiful flower.

It unfolds in rich splendor, adding to the garden bright colors of purple and gold that give a radiance to their surroundings. Its beauty gives joy and pleasure which has inspired poets through the ages.

Cultivation of no flower is so simple. It requires very little attention, thrives in poor soil, as well as in fertile, and blooms delightfully year after year. It is astonishingly easy to establish and you will find that it multiplies rapidly.

To get the best success with the Iris, and the most attractive flowers, plant only the better varieties which we have listed here. Figures following descriptions, designate rating given by the Iris Society.

GERMAN IRIS

- Ambassadeur.** Standards purplish bronze, falls velvety maroon, 25 cents each. (9.4).
- Chester Hunt.** Standard celestial blue; falls dark marine blue, 25 cents each. (6.9).
- Dream.** A solid, soft clear pink color, 25 cents each. (8.5).
- Her Majesty.** Standards rose pink. Falls bright crimson, 25 cents each. (7.3).
- Iris King.** Standards clear lemon yellow; Falls maroon margined yellow, 25 cents each. (2.9).
- Isoline.** Standards rose flushed bronzed; Falls mauve with gold tint, 25 cents each. (8.6).
- La Niège.** Pure glistening white, 25 cents each. (8.3).
- Leut A. Williamson.** Standards lavender violet; Falls pansy purple; one of the finest, 25 cents each. (9.6).
- Luhengrin.** Uniform lilac rose, 25 cents each. (8.2).
- Loreley.** Standards light yellow; Falls blue bordered cream, 25 cents each. (7.9).
- Opera.** Standards reddish lilac; Falls velvety violet, 25 cents each. (8.4).
- Pallida Dalmatica.** Clear deep lavender. Very large and one of the finest, 25 cents each. (8.8).
- Père de Nully.** Rich plum purple; very good, 25 cents each. (8.1).
- Pauline.** Rich pansy purple with orange beard, 25 cents each. (7.5).
- Quaker Lady.** Standards smoky lavender, yellow shadings; falls ageratum blue and old gold; odd and attractive, 25 cents each. (8.1).
- Rhein-Nixe.** Standards white; falls violet blue with white edge, 25 cents each. (8.4).
- Seminale.** Standards soft violet rose; falls rich velvety crimson, 25 cents each. (8.3).
- Shekinah.** Soft yellow and large, 25 cents each. (8.8).
- Sherwin Wright.** Golden yellow with no marking, 25 cents each. (7.4).
- Queen May.** Soft rosy lilac; looks pink, 25 cents each. (7.4).



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—We offer 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1.00 sized clumps.

- (A.) **Gekka-no-nami.** White, base of petals and veins yellow.
- (B.) **Hizakwa.** Purple with 6 frilled petals.
- (C.) **SakaGa.** 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

These follow the German Iris in blossom and prove quite an addition to the garden or border. The leaves are thin, long and graceful and the flowers are usually nestled in the foliage just showing their blossoms. More dependable than Spanish Iris and should be planted. We offer three colors: **Blue—White—Yellow.** Price—25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PRICES: On All Iris varieties listed at 25 cents are 5 for \$1.00.



IRIS COLLECTION

Our selection. Her
monious colors. Five
varieties of German
Iris, guaranteed to
please.

5 varieties,
5 plants 90c

5 varieties,
25 plants \$4.00

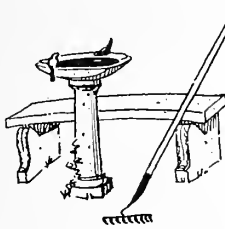


What can be more lovely than a mass of Iris blooms?

Should any of your friends be interested in our catalog, please send in their names; a copy will be sent for the asking

Order Your Blue Grass Seed

From Hillenmeyer's in the heart of the Blue Grass Country



THE finest blue grass seed obtainable is grown right here in Kentucky. We have made a specialty for some years of supplying our customers with the best Kentucky blue grass seed obtainable. It is pure seed, with high germinating qualities, and it is free from troublesome weed seeds. This seed will give better results on our Kentucky soils than foreign grown seed.

One of the most important elements in making a good lawn is to use good seed. You do not want to get the soil all ready for seeding, and then have the seed make a poor showing or come up half weeds. Use our straight blue grass seed, or our best lawn mixture, and you will get better results than you would with any other seed. A trial order will convince you. Keep some seed on hand.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Prepare the soil properly and give good seed a chance to grow. Loosen the soil and rake it evenly. Use plenty of seed on new lawns, at least one quart for every 300 square feet. Keep the ground continually moist for at least three weeks. We will send you a pamphlet on lawn making on request.



Grass Seed Prices

Hillenmeyer's f a m o n s, pure Blue Grass, 50 cents per quart.

Hillenmeyer's best lawn mixture, 50 cents per quart.

Leaflet telling how to make a lawn sent on request.

Plan the Lawn for Enjoyment

Leave the center of the lawn open. Use masses of shrubs and evergreens for boundary planting. Trees should be placed for shade. Set them where the shade will be right at the time of day you wish to be out on the lawn.

A good lawn is essential to the beauty and enjoyment of the home place. Plan it with this in mind.

Use lawn furniture on your lawn. It makes your place more interesting, more inviting and more enjoyable.



Feature the rear lawn, as it is the place where you can enjoy your grounds in greatest privacy. A few fruit trees on the rear lawn are desirable.

A good lawn requires some attention to keep it neat. Mow the grass often. Fertilize the lawn at least twice a year. Sheep manure, bone meal and commercial fertilizers are all good if directions are followed.

Remember, we are glad to help you plan your lawn if you will but call on us.

A good lawn with the center left open and simple planting not overdone, showing judicious use of nursery stock to soften the lines of the house, make this home one to be admired. Residence of Mr. E. B. Wrenn, Sycamore Drive, Lexington. Chas. Michler, Landscape Architect.

Use the order blank found attached to the last page of this catalog

FRUIT DEPARTMENT



At Hillenmeyer's the growing of fine fruit trees and plants continues to be one of the most important phases of our business

DON'T get the impression that we are not still producing a large quantity of dependable fruit trees.

We have been growing them these many years, and we produce only quality stock. In addition to their dependability, our trees are suited to nearby conditions.

We have large blocks of these trees, and you can rely on us sending you just what you order in varieties best suited to our section. There are a lot of new varieties that come out annually, that have no place with us. We test our trees before offering them to you, saving you this time and expense.

We feel our best argument is dependability. We propagate under careful conditions. We sell direct to every customer, and we ask no fancy prices. With the assurance that everything we have is just as described, we hope to have your patronage.

As an evidence of our careful methods, we might say that during the long time we have been selling trees here, there have been practically no complaints as to the quality of our stock.

Plan for a succession of fruit, increasing quantities where you expect to market or store.

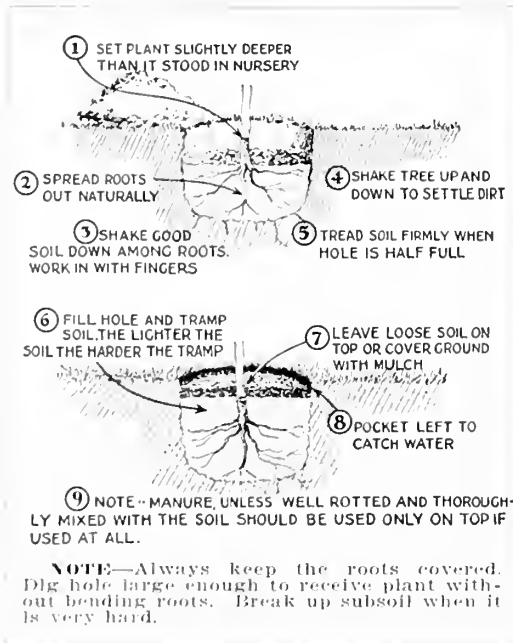
Plant peaches every few years. They are not as long lived as some others.

It is just as important to cultivate a newly planted tree as it is a tobacco plant. It is only after the root system develops can it partially take care of itself.

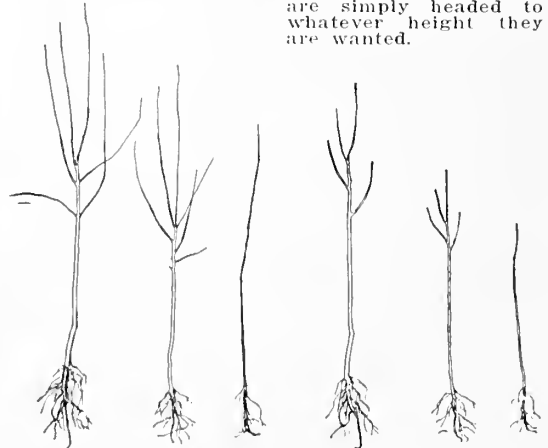
Grow Your Own Fruit

The home orchard is coming back into popularity. People are beginning to realize the value, and convenience of having an orchard and are recognizing the superior quality of home-grown fruit. More and more people are experiencing the joy of having fruit that they may give to their friends, of having all the fruit they can use and present to their visitors. Too, people are discovering that a few fruit trees in the back yard furnish as much shade and are equally as attractive as the ordinary ornamental trees.

How to Plant and How to Prune



HOW TO PRUNE. In pruning Apple, Plum, Cherry and Pear trees, cut the side branches to 6-8 inch stubs and do not leave more than five to a tree. See that these are distributed around the trunk. The peach tree requires a little more severe pruning. One-year trees are simply headed to whatever height they are wanted.



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.

Use This Card---

in ordering from our Spring Price List.

**Hillenmeyer Nurseries,
Lexington, Kentucky.**

Dear Sirs:

Send me at the proper planting season the following for which remittance of \$_____ is enclosed.

Quantity	Variety	Price
_____	Aroma	
_____	Big Joe	
_____	Gandy	
_____	Haverland	
_____	Sen. Dunlap	
_____	Premier	
_____	Champion \$1.50 per 100	_____
_____	Progressive \$1.50 per 100	_____
_____	Mastadon \$2.50 per 100	_____
_____	Certified Seed Potatoes	_____
_____	Special Seed Potatoes	_____
	Total	\$_____

Please send by Express Parcel Post Freight

Name _____

P. O. _____

Ship to _____

City _____ State _____

If interested in our general catalog and you haven't a copy check here.

Hillenmeyer's Peaches

Peaches are profitable and popular.
We sell only tested varieties

PEACHES are the quickest maturing of all fruit trees. They often bear the second year after planting. This fruit may be had from late June to frost time.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet.....	\$.55	\$2.50	\$22.50
3½ to 5 feet.....	.45	2.00	15.00
2½ to 3½ feet.....	.30	1.25	10.00

Early Ripening

Arp Beauty. Best extra early yellow mottled with crimson. Quality better than Red Bird or Greensboro which we discarded in its favor. Is semi-cling like all extra earlys but very fine.

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

Second Ripening

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.



J. H. HALE
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

Chairs Choice. We thought we had a better peach in this one so discarded Krummel. This is so much better ripening in September, a big round golden yellow with blush. Best late freestone.

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.

Planting and Care

Plant only in well drained soils, following method employed for any other fruit tree. Trim severely, heading low and removing all side branches to short stubs. Don't be afraid to use the pruning knife vigorously.

After-care consists in keeping the trunk just below the ground line free of the borer. It is a grub that hibernates here, and frequently girdles the tree unless removed. In September or October you can get a new chemical—para-di-chloro-benzine—and apply according to directions on package.

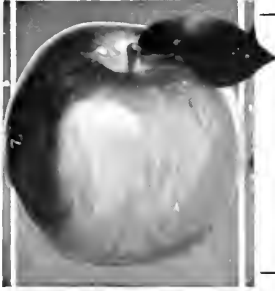
For spraying schedule, send for our free bulletin.

Orchard pruning briefly consists in shortening in the terminal growth to keep the tree compact and shapely. Prevent the branches from growing too long as the crop is borne on the new wood, often breaking the tree down when over loaded. "Dehorning" should only be done when there is a complete winter kill.



ELBERTA PEACH.

The blossoms of peach trees are as beautiful as any ornamental tree. Plant some peaches in the rear lawn



Selected Apples

The most valuable and dependable fruit for the market or home

Grow Apples for Your Health's Sake

THE OLD saying, "An apple a day, keeps the doctor away," always holds true. If for no other reason, you should grow apples for your health's sake. No one ever thinks of an orchard without planning to make apple trees the backbone of it.

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 apple varieties. Any one of these can be planted with confidence.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet	\$.55	\$2.50	\$22.50
3½ to 5 feet	\$.45	2.00	17.50
2½ to 4 feet	\$.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.

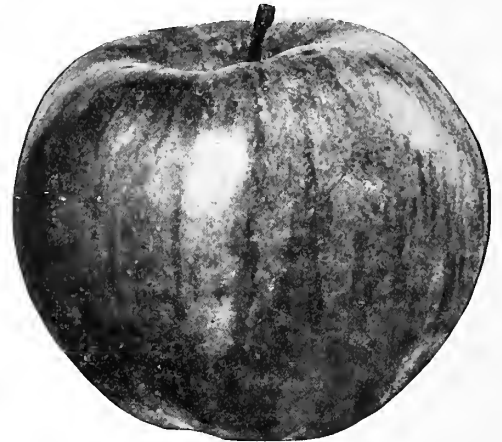
Benoni. Attractive, red, best eating apple of its season. Early bearer and very productive.

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; very promising commercial and home variety. An extra early red variety.



WEALTHY APPLE.

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

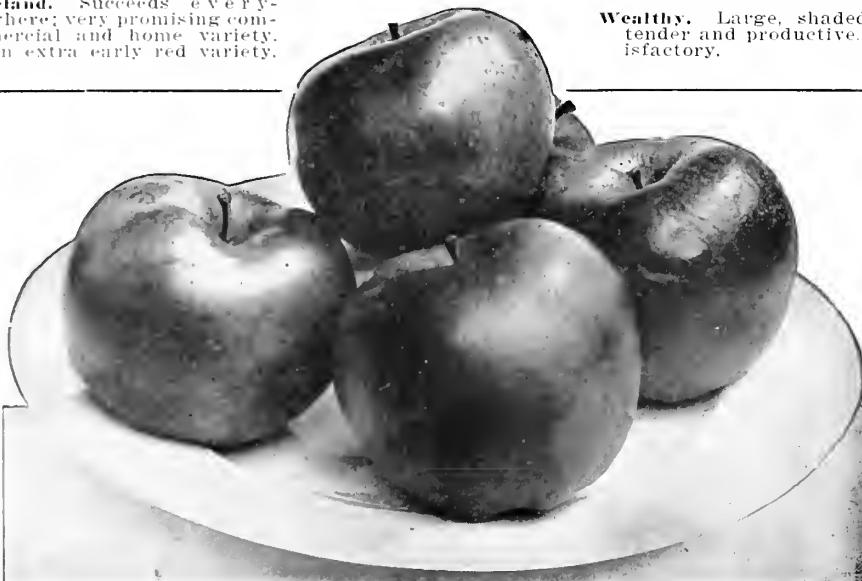
Fall Apples

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

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



YORK IMPERIAL APPLES

HOW TO GROW APPLES

Apples prefer well-drained and fertile soil. You cannot expect the best results if you plant them in impoverished ground.

Plant them according to the suggestions you will find on page 36. As the trees develop you will find it best to take out the crossed and chafing branches.

Main leaders of the trees should be cut back after their first season's growth. This will produce branching and thus make a better framework for scaffold limbs.

Don't overlook the possibilities of using apple trees on the rear lawn for shade and flowers as well as for fruit

Fall Apples—Continued

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.

“Late” Winter Apples

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.

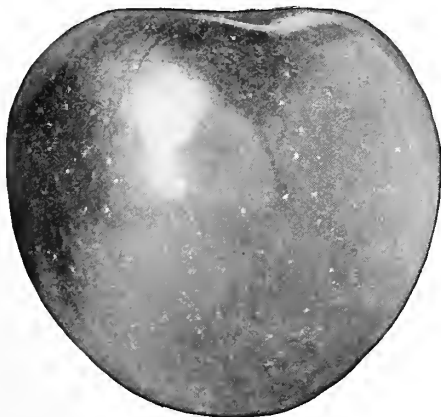
Janet (Rawles). Medium size, red-greenish apple, an old favorite, subject to rot in humid seasons.

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.



STAYMAN.



WINESAP APPLE

SPRAYING MADE EASY

EVERYONE who has fruit trees knows that there is no “bug bear” about the dreaded spraying that once was so worrisome. You can now buy spray materials to put into water like you drop sugar in your coffee. All you have to do is to stir up the solution. A small spray pump can be purchased from a hardware man as easily as you can buy a plow. To make spraying a particularly simple process send to us for a bulletin on the subject. You will then have a future reference.



HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

To have success with trees you must give them attention after they are planted. Forget the idea that when you have filled in the hole, the tree is going to take care of itself.

To quickly mature a fruit tree and make it produce much earlier, you will have to cultivate and fertilize. Do not let grass and weeds steal too much of the moisture and fertility of the soil nearby. For the first several years, at least, you should keep these pests away that the tree may get a proper start.

Sod may be left around the older trees in the lawn but under such circumstances it is best to retain a little “saucer”, free of grass, about the trees. This “saucer” will hold water and double the growth of the trees.

Pruning is a simple process. Remember never to be severe. Just shape and form your trees to build a frame out of living branches to support the fruit.

Cherries — Dependable Bearers

CHERRIES are one of the most dependable of fruits. They bear early and produce great crops each year.

There are two classes of this fruit; one is sweet while the other is sour. The sweet cherry has large leaves and makes a fine tree but is not generally as productive as the sour cherry. The sour cherry is a heavy producer at an early age.

PLANTING. Plant only in dry soil and be sure to press the soil down firmly around the roots. They are pruned in the same way as other fruit trees.

AFTER-CARE. Spraying should be done to prevent wormy fruit and to keep the foliage from becoming spotted. Send to us for a free spraying bulletin. It is seldom necessary to prune old trees.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
1½ to 6 feet.....	\$.80	\$3.75	\$35.00
3½ to 5 feet.....	.70	3.25	30.00

Cluster and Sub-Acid Cherries

The varieties listed in this group have proven best adapted to this section of the country. You may plant any one of these varieties and you will be rewarded. This group seldom fails to bear a good crop.

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 catalogs.



MONTMORENCY CHERRIES.

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.

Sweets or "Heart"

This group grows luxuriantly, makes a fine showing for a few years, and then if not in soil that is exactly suitable, will die. These varieties are the hardiest of the group.

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 cataloged 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.

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 to 5 feet Bush.....	\$.80	\$3.75

Apricots

Apricots. This well known fruit has been regarded as semi-tender and hardly able to bear our Kentucky winters. We have secured a variety that is as hardy as the Peach and is reasonably sure to bear a heavy crop of fruit if not killed by a late frost. Quality unexcelled and most desirable for orchard or lawn.

PRICES:	Each	5
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$4.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	3.75



BLACK TARTARIAN

Send for our Spray Bulletin, a complete guide to spraying

Pears

We have a fine supply

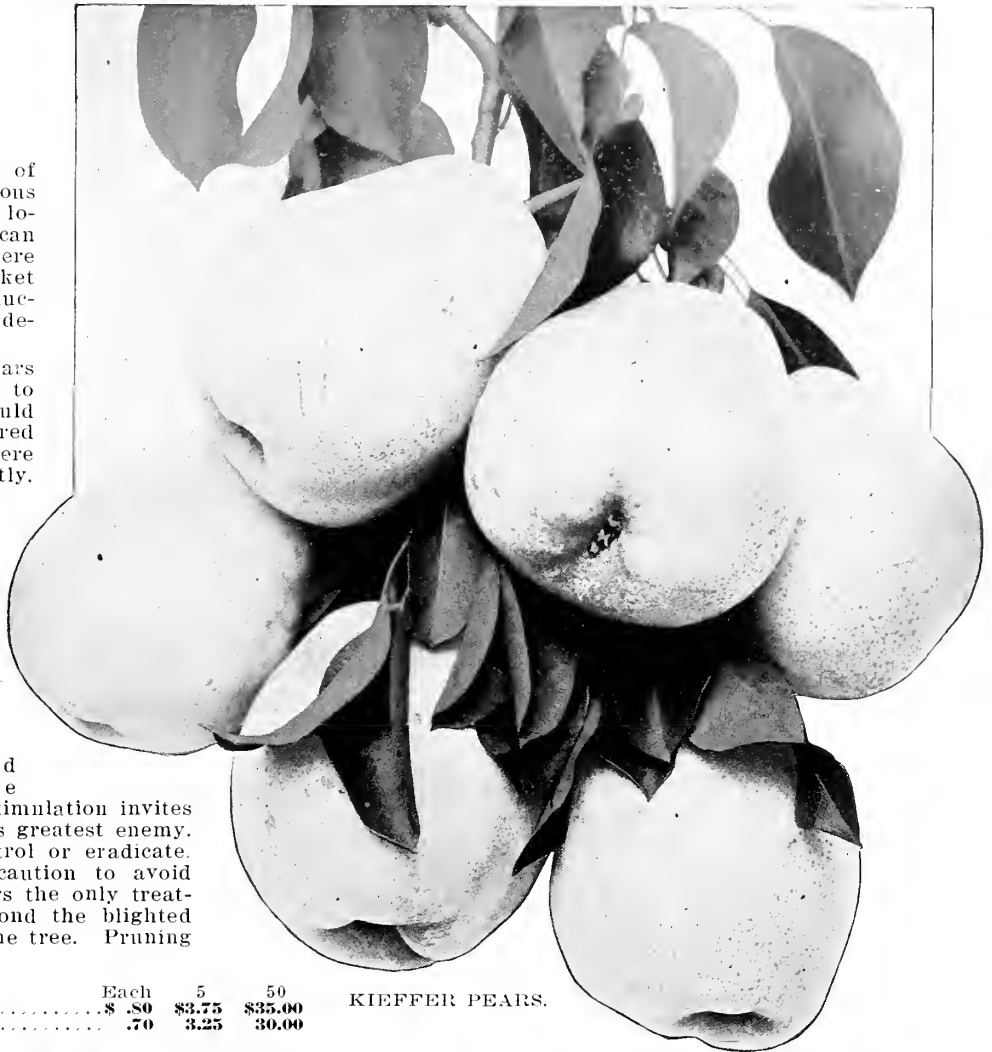
PEARS prove one of the most delicious fruits, if you are located where you can grow them. There is always a market for pears and their production rarely satisfies the demand.

Unlike other fruits, pears should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place where they can ripen perfectly. European Pears (E) are the finest for quality, but the Japanese (J) are the most prolific.

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

AFTER-CARE. Avoid over-stimulating the growth of pears. Over stimulation invites blight which is the fruit's greatest enemy. Blight is difficult to control or eradicate. Spraying is a good precaution to avoid blight but once it appears the only treatment is to cut well beyond the blighted part and then disinfect the tree. Pruning is generally very light.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet.....	\$.80	\$3.75	\$35.00
3½ to 5 feet.....	.70	3.25	30.00



KIEFFER PEARS.



BARTLETT PEAR.

Anjou. (E). 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 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.

SPRAYING BULLETIN
Send for your copy of this handy spraying guide.
It is free.

Pears take but little space. Every home should have a few

Plums —

Ornamental as well as useful

PLUMS are a quick-growing, early-bearing fruit that should be more generally planted. A few in your garden, or in the rear of your lawn will more than pay for the little space they occupy. They will pay with delicious fruit and beauty.

The plum tree will grow anywhere there is good soil. It is equally suited to the commercial orchard and the home garden. Many people are planting them in chicken runs.

We have three classes of plums: the European (E), which are best in quality but uncertain; the American (A), which are hardy and productive; and the Japanese (J), which bears early and overloads with fruit.

PLANTING. Plant and prune as you do other fruit. See Page 36. An excellent plan is to plant Plum trees 25 feet apart in an orchard of late-bearing Apples.

AFTER-CARE. When the crop is heavy, as it usually is, thin out the fruit so it will not touch. This prevents rotting and increases the size of the fruit. Request us to send you our Spraying bulletin for complete directions for spraying. See Page 37 for information on how to protect this fruit from the borer.

PRICES:

	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet.....	\$.80	\$3.75	\$35.00
3½ to 5 feet.....	.70	3.25	30.00

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.

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.



ENDICOTT PLUMS.

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.

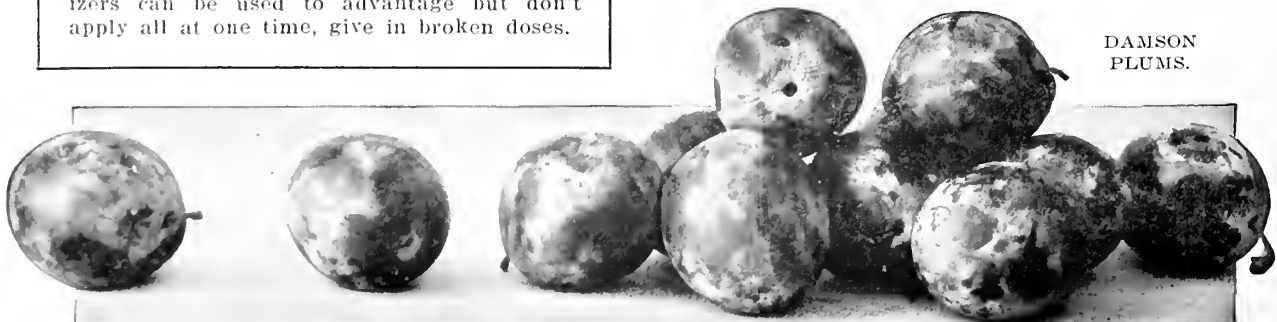
Endicott. (Hybrid). This is a new hybrid that will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our list of varieties. The tree is one of the most vigorous. It seems to be absolutely free from disease and bears a great crop of fruit, amber in color and of excellent quality.

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.

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



DAMSON PLUMS.

A thicket of plums is as beautiful a sight in springtime as anyone would wish to see

Grapes — The Best Home Fruit

Easy to grow, abundant in yield.
No home should be without them

DO YOU remember a complete failure of your grape crop? No fruit demands less attention, less space and bears as regularly and abundantly. Ordinary good soil, a fleck of sunshine, and frequent annual pruning of a very severe nature, spells success with grapes.

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. This variety should be the "backbone" of your planting.

Ives. Quality not equal to Concord but ripening earlier. Desirable for grape juice or wine.

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, 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.

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.

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

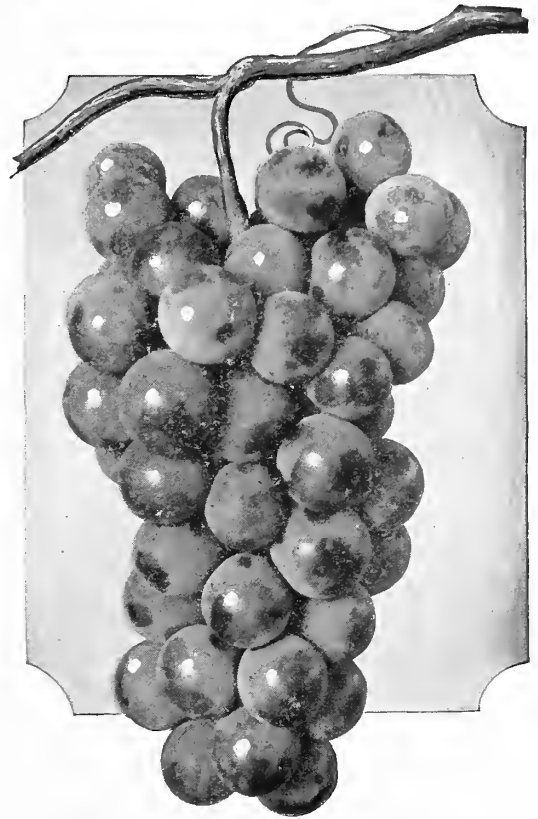
Delaware. A well known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

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

Lucille. 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 early.

PRICES: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$17.50.
By Parcel Post add 10%.



CONCORD GRAPES.

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

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.

How to Plant and Care for Grapes



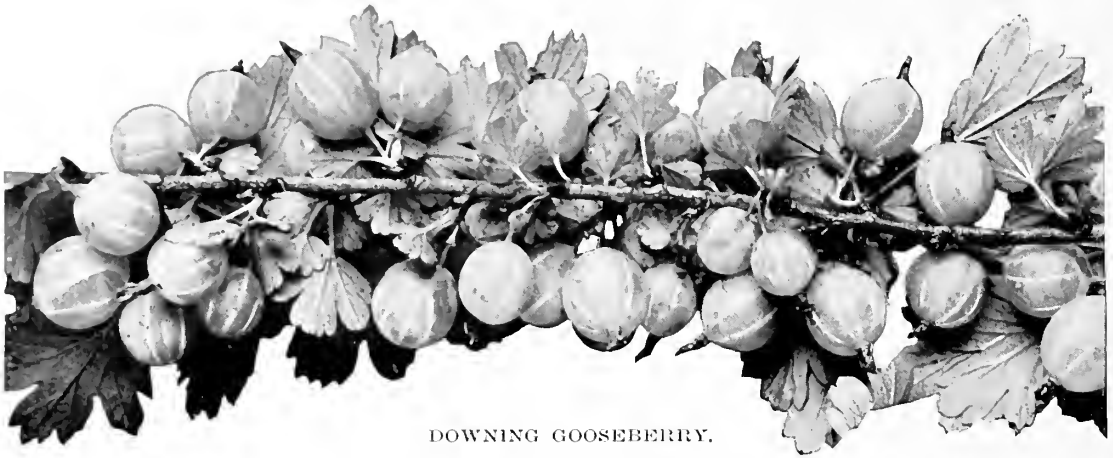
PLANTING. Plant eight feet apart. Lay the vines in a trench or long hole (not round) six or eight inches deep, turning all the roots one way and cover all except two or three eyes of the tops, which should be cut back to stubs. By turning the roots one way you give each vine the same chance, and posts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



The best place to buy fruits is direct from the nurseryman who grows them



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.

SMALL FRUITS

Currants and Gooseberries



CURRENTS and gooseberries grow best in garden soil. With little care they produce great crops of fruit.

CARE: The same care may be given both. Plant three to six feet apart, so as to allow plenty of space. Prune to within six inches of ground at planting time. When plants get old "sneak out" the dead wood canes that are losing their vigor, and thus encourage new growth.

About the only pest to molest them is a green worm that eats the foliage. A dusting of the plants with arsenate of lead will control this. If

mildew appears Bordeaux mixture or Lime Sulphur will control it.

Red Dutch Currant. 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.

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

Houghton Gooseberry. 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
By post add 10%.....\$.20 \$.75 \$1.50

Strawberries

We list these plants for Spring Sale only. At that time we issue a Special Booklet with descriptions of varieties telling you how to plant, cultivate and care for them. We shall be pleased to mail you a copy when ready, if requested.

Spring planting only is advised. They heave out of the ground when planted in the fall.

VARIETIES

Aroma.....Mid-seasonBig dark red berries
Gandy.....Late.....Old standby; very popular
Premier.....Early.....Noted for heavy fruiting
Haverland.....Early mid-season...A mighty good one
Senator Dunlap...Early mid-season....The old reliable
Joe Johnson...Mid-seasonOne of the best

Quantity	By Parcel Post and only when remittance is made with order	Via Express purchaser paying transportation
100	\$1.00	\$1.00
200	1.75	1.60
300	2.55	2.40
400	3.40	3.20
500	4.25	4.00
600	4.80	4.50
700	5.60	5.25
800	6.40	6.00
900	6.95	6.50
1000	7.50	7.00

Prices on larger quantities given on application.

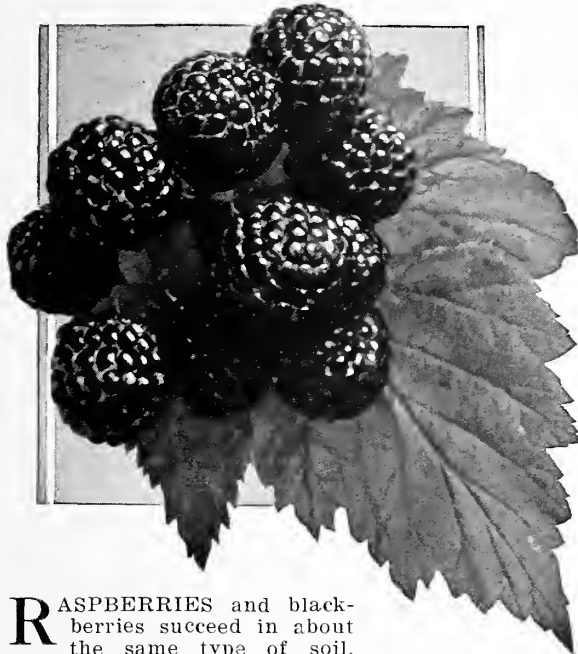


SENATOR DUNLAP.

Our "How to Plant" booklet makes it easy for you to succeed with Hillenmeyer's fruits

Raspberries and Blackberries

Put your waste spaces to work growing berries



RASPBERRIES and blackberries succeed in about the same type of soil. Partial shade is no hindrance, as they grow naturally in the edges of woods as well as in open exposures. They may be planted along fences, between orchard rows or in the garden. Watch them thrive.

Planting and After-Care

Prepare your ground as you would for your vegetables, open rows with small horse plow, and space plants two and a half to three and a half feet apart. The rows should be five feet or wider. Plant about four to five inches deep, and cut off tops three inches above the ground.

As they grow older do not allow too many canes to develop, rather just a few strong canes. Pinch out the tops of these, when the tips are soft. Should you prefer to train on wires or stakes, thin out the plants to four canes and allow tops to develop naturally.

The brambles are perennials whose old wood dies after producing one crop. This wood should be removed as soon as through fruiting. These plants have no particular insect enemies.

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. 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. By post add 10% for postage.

LAWN SEED—Genuine Kentucky grown blue grass seed, best for lawns. It pays to use good seed. See page 35.

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 ever-bearing. It does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

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

Sold only in bundles of 25. By Post, add 10% for postage.

LATHAM—The New Red Raspberry

Acclaimed throughout the nation.

Large, delicious, disease-free.



ACTUAL SIZE OF LATHAM.

This new variety seems destined to replace some of the old varieties. It is getting favorable attention all over the country. The Latham berry is very large, later by one week than King, and the most vigorous of all the reds. Our short tests indicate that it will prove superior.

PRICES: 25 100
 \$1.50 \$4.00

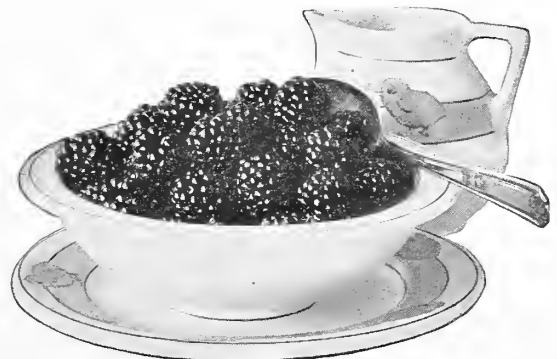
BLACKBERRIES

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 bundles of 25. Add 10% if by Parcel Post.



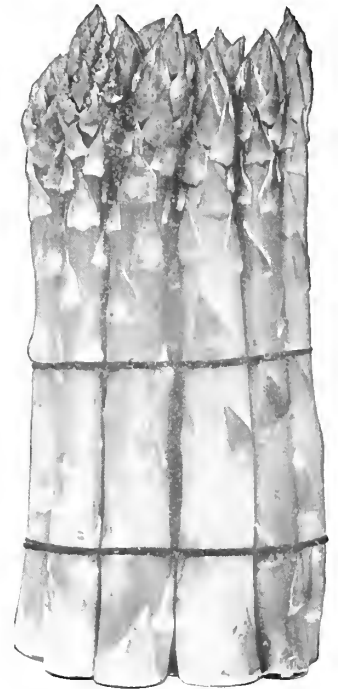
Fresh home-grown berries are delicious.

Asparagus Plants

A favorite health promoting vegetable

ASPARAGUS is the earliest and best of all esculents and is 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 then have three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe. The rows should be about four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as much like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean, free from weeds, and well manured for all time.

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 resurrexion 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 mentioned, 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.

Martha Washington. This is the new variety of asparagus that seems destined to succeed the older kinds. It is very vigorous and "rust proof" which disease has wrought havoc with many beds. The tips are large, very fine in texture and white in color. You make no mistake in choosing this variety.

	50	100	1000
1 yr. Plants	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$10.00
	By Post Add 10% Extra		

HORSE RADISH

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%.		



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:	Ea.	5	100
	.10	.50	\$8.00
	If by Post add 10% extra		

We prefer not to fill orders for less than \$1.00. Please note.

SEED POTATOES

At the time this catalog is being printed our Second Crop Irish Cobbler potatoes are looking especially fine. We are making a speciality of **CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES** and in the winter we will have out a special bulletin offering these at market prices. If you are going to plant potatoes this spring do not fail to let us quote you on your requirements. Our seed is acknowledged to be superior.

YOUR PROTECTION

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.

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.

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 47 for information about ordering, shipments, etc.

OUR LIBERAL TERMS

Read Before Ordering



CASH with order is expected. When credit must be arranged please write us in ample time.

Charges for packing are made on all orders not paid for at time of shipment. This amounts to be-

tween five and ten per cent.

ADJUSTMENTS—Replacements and adjustments in a few cases are necessary because of errors or misunderstandings. The only provision we require is notification within five days after the receipt of the goods. We will promptly and cheerfully correct any error for which we are responsible.

GUARANTEEING TO GROW—It is obvious that any grower of a perishable article like nursery stock cannot be responsible for it after it leaves his hands. We are unable to replace without charge unless through special arrangement or added price. There are some plants difficult to transplant and there are a certain amount that will fail regardless of the best of care. With the many agencies like soil, improper planting, exposure, delay, drought, failure to prune, and others, any one or a combination might cause a plant to fail, it is asking us to take too much responsibility to replace those that do not grow. We only agree that they should reach you in condition to plant and be satisfactory then. Reports must be made promptly for adjustment.

GUARANTEE AS TO GENUINENESS—All stock sent out by us must not only be healthy but true to labeled name and as described in catalog. Errors, of course, sometimes 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 prove untrue to name we will replace with the genuine or refund the purchase price. Beyond this we assume no responsibility and if the goods are not accepted on these terms they may be returned and money paid for them refunded.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Sometimes during the course of the season we find ourselves out of certain varieties. In such cases we always send the nearest match as to color

Certificate of Inspection

STATE OF KENTUCKY
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

Kentucky Nurseryman's Certificate No. 1.
Lexington, Kentucky, July 9, 1928.

This Is to Certify that the growing nursery stock belonging to H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, situated at Lexington, Fayette County, has been inspected by a duly appointed inspector from this Office, according to the provisions of the Law enacted at the Regular Session of the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1926 and said stock was found to be apparently free from dangerous insects and plant diseases.

This certificate is valid until July 1, 1929, unless sooner revoked.

H. GARMAN,
State Entomologist.

and season unless you mark your order with **NO SUBSTITUTION**. We make no attempt to change or better the selection of varieties, although with our intimate knowledge of varieties and conditions we could many times advantageously do so. We substitute only in case of necessity but will not do so where the patron instructs otherwise. All substitutions we make are marked with their correct names.

AGENTS—We have no fight against those doing honest business but we have **NO AGENTS** out representing our organization.

Our responsibility is direct to the customer. Annually we are misrepresented by tree peddlers and agents who have no responsibility whatever.

PREPAID SHIPMENTS—Extra cost for transportation must be added when stock is wanted prepaid. By post and freight, this figures about ten per cent and by express, fifteen per cent. When wanted this way, please enclose your remittance in advance.



A view of our Office and Grounds.

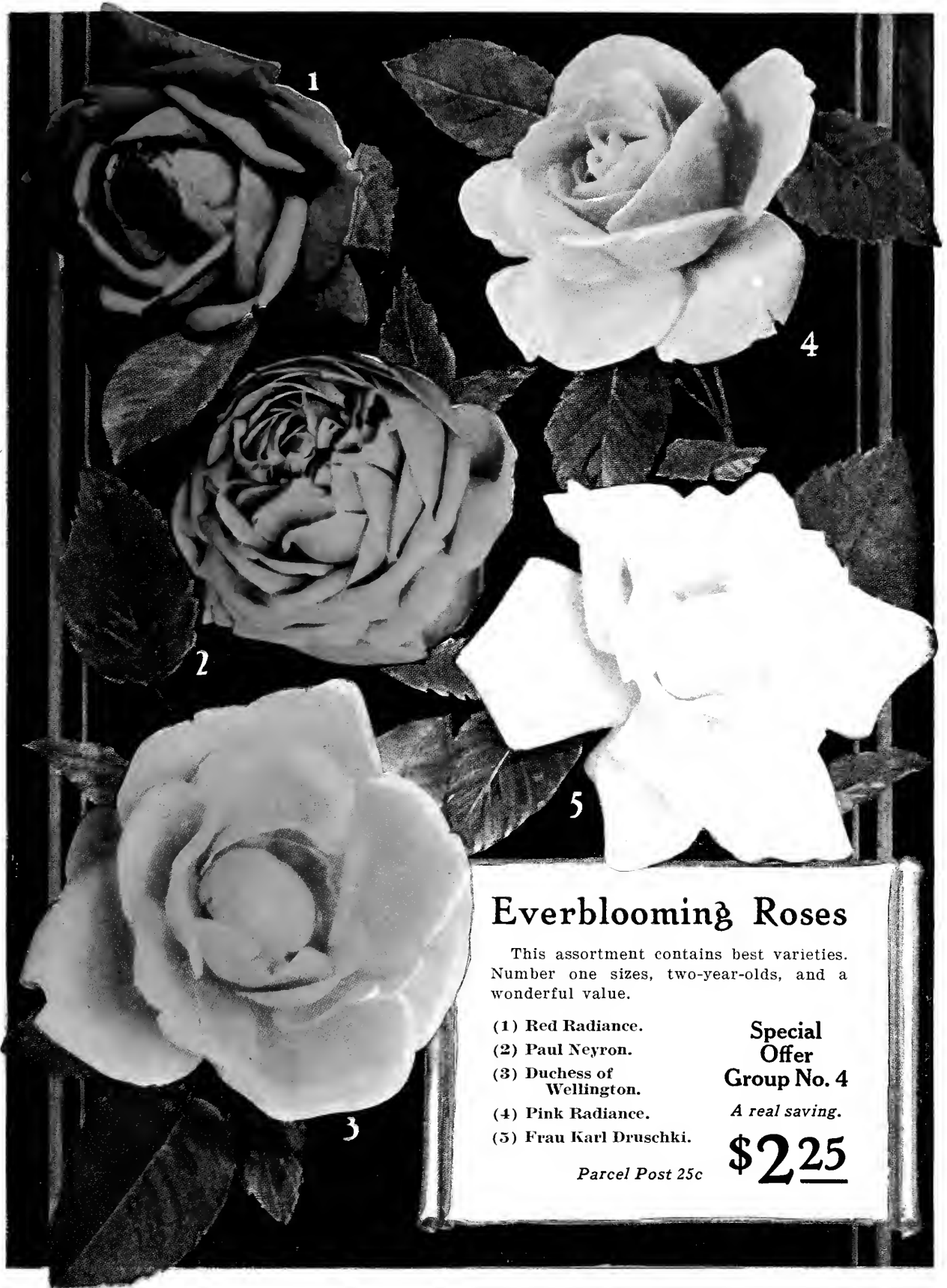
If you have any friends who would be interested in our catalog, send us their names



Index



	Page		Page		Page		Page
A				K			
Abelia	5, 18	Dicentra	30	Kentucky Coffee Tree	20	Raspberries	45
Acer	19	Digitalis	30	Korria	9	Redbud	6
Adam's Needle	32	Diospyros	20	Kudzu	28	Red Hot Poker	32
Aesculus	19	Dogwood	7, 20			Rhododendron	18
Almond, Flowering	11					Rhodotypos	11
Ampelopsis	28	E				Rhubarb	46
Amygdalus	5	Elder	11	L			
Anchusa	30	Elaeagnus	7	Lagerstroemia	9	Rhus	11
Apples	38, 39	Elm	23	Larkspur	30	Robinia	11
Apricots	10	Eubalia	31	Lathyrus	32	Rosa	11
Aquilegia	30	Euonymus	8, 18	Lespedeza	9	Rose Acacia	11
Aralia	5	Evergreens	11, 18	Lilac	13	Roses of Sharon	8
Arbor Vitae	11-15	Exochorda	8	Linden	23	Rudbeckia	30, 32
Aronia	9			Liquidambar	21	Russian Olive	7
Arrow Wood	13	F					
Arundo	31	False Indigo	30	Liriodendron	21		
Ash	20	Flowering Almond	11	Loenst	11	S	
Asparagus	46	Flowering Cherry	22	Lonicera	10, 28, 29	Salix	11, 23
Azalea	18	Flowering Crab	10	Lupine	31	Sambucus	11
B				M			
Baby's Breath	30	Flowering Peach	5	Magnolia	10, 21	Sea Lavender	32
Baptisia	30	Flowering Quince	7	Mahonia	10, 18	Sedum	32
Barberry	6, 29	Firethorn	18	Maiden Hair	20	Shasta Daisies	32
Beard Tongue	20	Porsythia	8	Mallow Marvets	31	Shrubs	5, 13
Beautyberry	6	Poxglove	30	Malus	10	Silver Bell	8
Bellflower	32	Prunus	20	Maple	19	Silver Lace Vine	28
Benzoin	6	Fruit Department	36, 46	Mock Orange	10, 11	Snowball	13
Berberis	6	Punkia	31	Morns	21	Snowberry	12
Betula	19			Mulberry	21	Sour Wood	10
Bignonia	28	G				Spruce	17
Birch	19	Gaillardia	30	Spurge	31	Spice Bush	6
Bittersweet	28	Giant Reed	31	Spiraea	12	Spiraea	12
Blackberries	15	Ginkgo	21	Spirea	12	Statice latifolia	32
Blanket Flower	30	Golden Bell	8	St. John's Wort	9	Stokesia	32
Bleeding Heart	30	Golden Glow	32	Stoncrop	32	Strawberries	44
Blue Spirea	6	Gold Flower	9	Sweetgum	21	Sunac	11
Boston Ivy	28	Gooseberries	44	Sunflower	30	Sweet Bay	10
Boxwood	18	Grapes	43	Sweet Shrub	6	Sweet William	32
Broad-leaved Evergreen	18	Grass Seed	35	Symphoricarpos	12	Syringa	13
Bridal Wreath	12	Gum	21				
Buddleia	6	Gymnocladus	20	N			
Butterfly Bush	6	Gypsophila	30	Ninebark	11	O	
BUXUS	18			Nyssa	21	Oak	23
C				O			
Calliarpia	6	Hackberry	20	Ornamental Shrubs	5, 13	Ornamental Vines	28
Calycanthus	6	Halesia	8	Ostrya	21	Oxydendron	10
Campamula	30	Hamelis	8	P			
Carthurbury Bell	30	Hardy Grasses	31	Pachysandra	31	Painted Daisy	32
Carnations	30	Hedera helix	28	Penches	37	Panicles	37
Caryopteris	6	Hedges	29	Peach, Flowering	5	Pearl Bush	8
Catalpa	21	Helianthus	30	Pears	41	Pears	41
Celastrus scandens	28	Hemlock	15, 16	Pentstemon	30	Peonies	33
Celtis	20	Hemoroedalis	31	Perennials	30, 34	Perennial Sweet Pea	22
Cercis	6, 20	Hercules Club	5	Persimmon	20	Phlox	31
Chamaecyparis	17	Hibiscus	8, 31	Phlox	31	Philadelphus	10, 11
Cherries	19	Holly	18	Physocarpus	11	Physocarpus	11
Chionanthus	6	Hollygrape	18	Picea	17	Pine	17
Chokeberry, Red	5	Hollyhocks	31	Pine	17	Pinks	32
Chrysanthemum	30	Honeysuckle	10, 28, 24	Planetree	21, 22	Plantain Lily	31
Chenadis	28	Hopbunbeam	21	Platanus	21, 22	Platycodon	32
Chimabine	30	Horse Chestnut	19	Plum	42	Plums	42
Cone Flower	30	Horseradish	36	Poppies	22	Poplar	22
Corn Berry	12	Hydrangea	8, 9	Poplar	22	Polygoum	28
Cornopsis	30	Hypericum	9	Potatoes, Seed	46	Privet	9, 20
Cornflower, Aster	30	I				Prunus	22
Cornus	7, 20	Hex	18	Prunus glandulosa	11	Prunaria	28
Cotoneaster	7	Iris	31	Purple Bush Clover	9	Pussy Willow	11
Crabs, Flowering	19	Ivy	28	Pyracantha	18	Pyrethrum	32
Cranberry, Highbush	13	J				Quercus	23
Crape myrtle	9	Japan Cypress	17	Quince	40		
Crataegus	7	Japanese Bellflower	32				
Creeper, Virginia	28	Japanese Spurge	31				
Currants	11	Jasminum	9				
Cydonia	7	Jelbeid	11				
D				K			
Dog Day	31	Judas Tree	20				
Deciduous Trees	19, 23	Juglans	21				
Delphinium	30	Juniper	16, 17				
Dentzia	7						
R				V			
				Viburnum	13, 18	Vines	28
				Virginia Creeper	28		
				W			
				Wahoo	18	Walnut	21
				Wayfaring Tree	13	Weigela	13
				White Prunge	6	Willow	11, 23
				Winter Jasmine	9	Wisteria	28
				Witch Hazel	8		
				Y			
				Yucca	32		



Everblooming Roses

This assortment contains best varieties. Number one sizes, two-year-olds, and a wonderful value.

- (1) Red Radiance.
- (2) Paul Neyron.
- (3) Duchess of Wellington.
- (4) Pink Radiance.
- (5) Frau Karl Druschki.

**Special
Offer
Group No. 4**

A real saving.

\$2²⁵

Parcel Post 25c

Turn to page 26 for description of Rose varieties



Ten Hardy Perennials

Another unequalled offer. All season blossom in the perennial border assured with these gems.

- (1) Sir Edward Landseer Phlox.
- (2) Miss Lingard Phlox.
- (3) Pantheon Phlox.
- (4) Delphinium (Light Blue), Larkspur.
- (5) Aquilegia, Long Spurred Columbine.
- (6) Coreopsis, Tickseed
- (7) Sweet William, Newport Pink Variety.
- (8) Gaillardia, Blanket Flower.
- (9) Gypsophila, Baby's Breath.
- (10) Shasta Daisy.

Special Offer
Group No. 3

Collection of ten—a splendid value

\$1 75

Parcel Post 25c

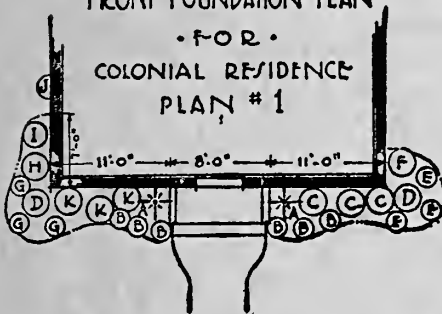
For full description of Perennials, see pages 30 to 32

TYPICAL PLANTING PROBLEMS

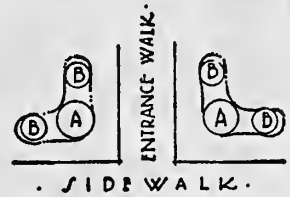
WE OFFER THESE PLANS TO OUR CUSTOMERS — PLANS MAY BE MODIFIED TO FIT INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN No. 1

FRONT FOUNDATION PLAN
FOR
COLONIAL RESIDENCE
PLAN # 1



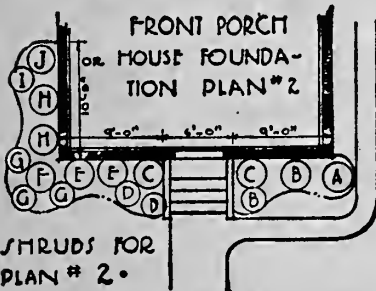
KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	2 AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE
B	6 JAPANESE BARBERRY
C	3 ABELIA
D	2 SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)
E	3 HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)
F	1 VIBURNUM LANTANA
G	3 HYDRANGEA "P. G."
H	1 WEIGELA ROSEA
I	1 MOCK ORANGE SYRINGA
J	1 ENGELMANN'S IVY
K	3 SPIREA REEVESIANA



ENTRANCE WALK PLANTING
PLAN # 4.

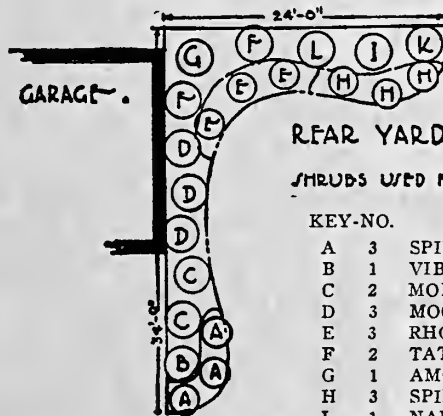
KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	2 ABELIA
B	4 JAPANESE BARBERRY

FRONT PORCH
OR HOUSE FOUNDATION
PLAN # 2



SHRUBS FOR
PLAN # 2.

KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	1 SPIREA REEVESIANA
B	2 SNOWBERRY
C	2 SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)
D	2 JAPANESE BARBERRY
E	2 ABELIA
F	1 PURPLE BARBERRY
G	3 HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)
H	2 FORSYTHIA
I	1 SPIREA THUNBERGI

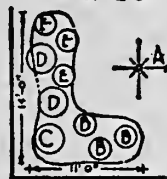


PLAN # 5
REAR YARD CORNER PLANTING

SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN # 5

KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	3 SPIREA VAN HOUTTE
B	1 VIBURNUM LANTANA
C	2 MORROWI HONEYSUCKLE
D	3 MOCK ORANGE SYRINGA
E	3 RHODOTYPOS
F	2 TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE
G	1 AMOOR PRIVET
H	3 SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)
I	1 NAMED LILAC
K	1 NAMED LILAC
L	1 NAMED LILAC

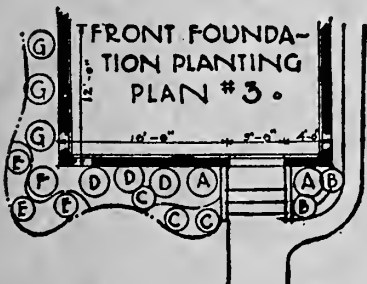
A LOT CORNER PLANTING PLAN



SHRUBS USED FOR PLAN

KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	1 SPECIMEN EVERGREEN
B	3 JAPANESE BARBERRY
C	1 FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
D	2 SPIREA VAN HOUTTE
E	3 HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)

FRONT FOUNDATION
PLANTING
PLAN # 3.



SHRUBS USED FOR
PLAN # 3

KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	2 ABELIA
B	2 SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER
C	3 JAPANESE BARBERRY
D	3 SPIREA THUNBERGI
E	3 HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)
F	1 HYDRANGEA P. G.
G	3 SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)

HARDY PERENNIAL
FLOWER BORDER
PLAN # 7.



PERENNIALS USED IN PLAN # 7.

KEY-NO.	VARIETY
A	5 ANCHUSA
B	6 SHASTA DAISY
C	4 COLUMBINE
D	8 LARKSPUR
E	6 HOLLYHOCK
F	5 GAILLARDIA
G	8 IRIS
H	6 HARDY PHLOX



Hillenmeyer Nurseries
Lexington, Kentucky