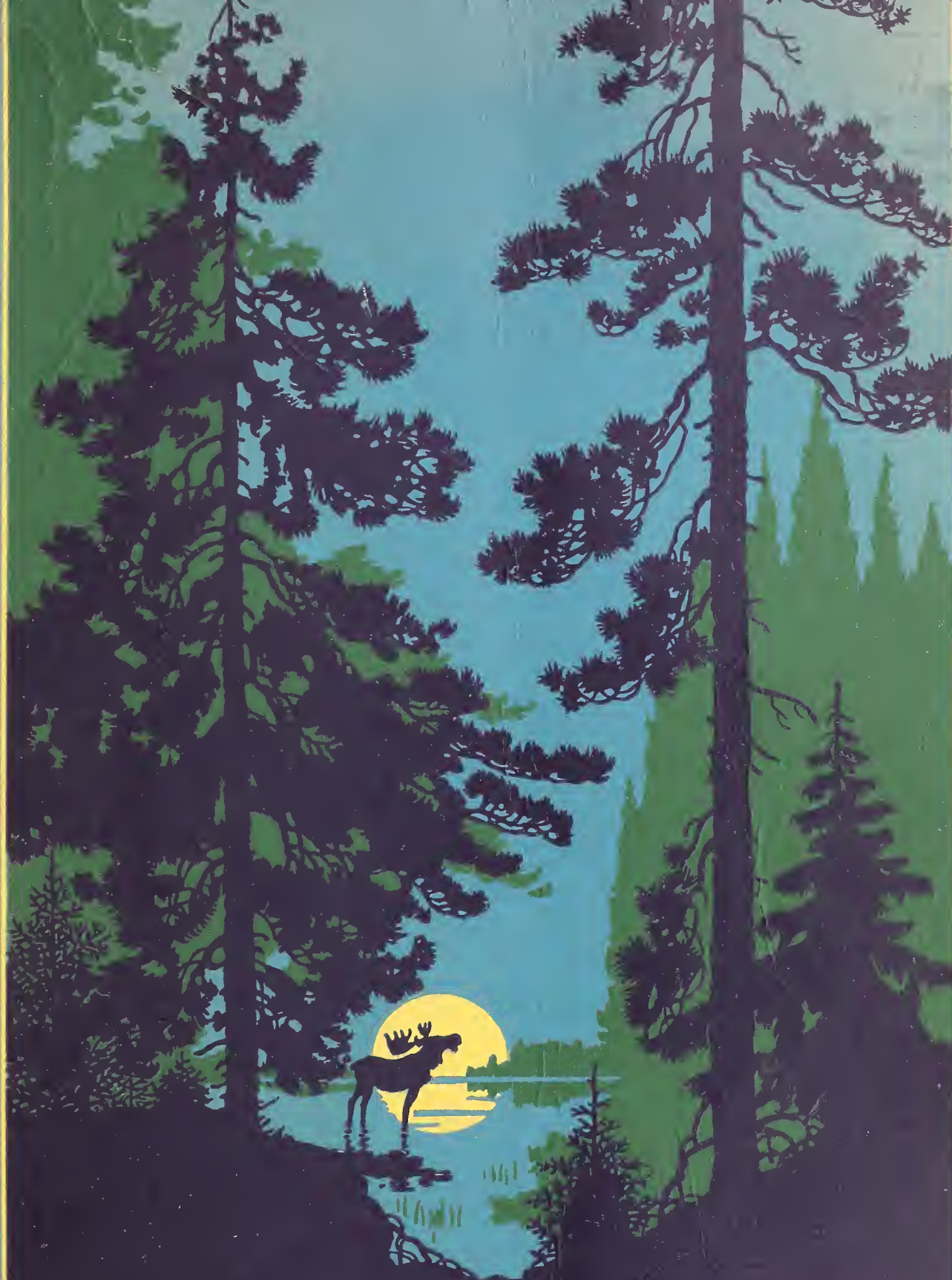


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HILL'S EVERGREENS

► 1931 ◀

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE ILL.

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Leading Varieties of Evergreens

Classified According to Habit of Growth

WE list below the leading varieties which we regularly grow. In every instance these varieties do not fall exactly into the different groups, but their habits of growth are more or less according to the group illustrated.

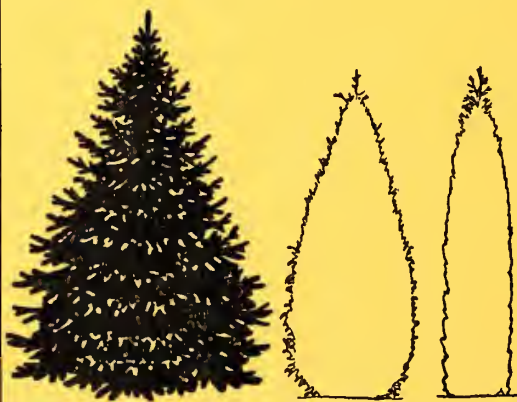
It must be understood that individual trees under varying conditions may grow entirely different than the sketch illustrates. We realize the limitations of this chart, but feel that it will nevertheless be found handy as a reference.

This list will be a help to anyone who desires to include in his plantings an assortment of shapes in evergreens which will give a complete range in habit of growth, which the present demand for evergreens requires.

Tall Growing Evergreens

GROUP 1

Canada Hemlock.....	26
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Concolor or White Fir.....	28
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Norway Spruce.....	20
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Austrian Pine.....	15
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Group 1 Group 2 Group 3

Medium Height Evergreens

GROUP 2

Chinese Juniper.....	14
Redcedar.....	10
Silver Redcedar.....	11
Spiny Greek Juniper.....	11
Cannart Redcedar.....	12
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GROUP 3

Colorado Juniper.....	13
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Hill Dundee Juniper.....	8
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Hill Silver Juniper.....	13
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Round or Globular Evergreens

GROUP 4

Hill Mugho Pine.....	16
Dwarf Japanese Yew.....	29
Japanese Table Pine.....	19
Woodward Arborvitae.....	24

Half Erect Evergreens

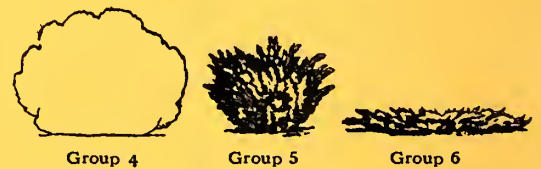
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Andorra Juniper.....	4
Koster Juniper.....	9
Meyer Juniper.....	11

Creeping Evergreens

GROUP 6

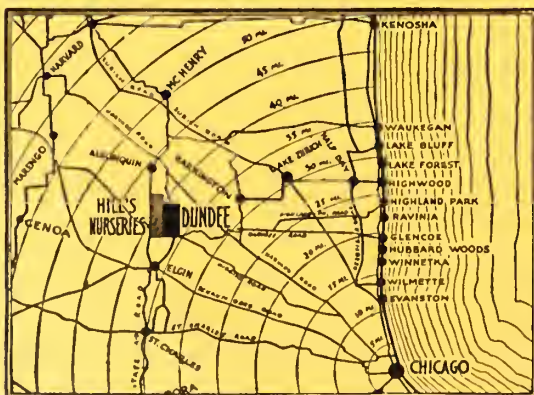
Sargent Juniper.....	5
Bar Harbor Juniper.....	4
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Group 4 Group 5 Group 6

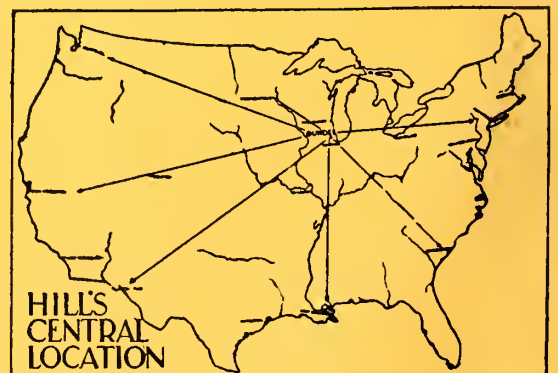
LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Should you desire the services of a competent Landscape Architect to assist you in the proper arrangement of your trees, we will gladly put you in touch with some one in your immediate locality. We are in direct communication with all the leading Landscape Architects and can easily refer you to some one best qualified to handle your problems.



AN INVITATION

to visit the nursery is extended to all who are interested in evergreens. The office is open on week days but is closed Sundays except during planting season. Those coming from a distance may save some time and confusion by calling Dundee, Illinois, telephone 217, if they are coming by way of Chicago and we can give instructions as to how best to reach the nursery. Bus lines, electric lines and railroads are all within easy distance of our grounds. The map at the left shows our proximity to Chicago with some of the leading highways from Dundee to Chicago



1931 * CATALOG * 1931 HILL'S EVERGREENS

EVERGREEN TREES A SPECIALTY

IN 1859—72 years ago—this advertisement of the Dundee Nursery carried the news “Evergreens a Specialty.” Two entire generations of the Hill family have passed away since this advertisement appeared, but evergreens today still remain our exclusive product. Today nothing but Evergreens are produced in the more than six hundred acres of rich Illinois soil which comprises our nursery.

AT THE
DUNDEE NURSERY
You can buy
EVERGREENS
FOR
ONE HALF CENT A PIECE.

The growing of European Larch and Evergreen Trees a specialty.

Send for Price List.

WILLIAM HILL.



D. Hill

January 17, 1847—September 18, 1929

Since our last catalog was printed we record here with great sorrow, the passing away of Mr. D. Hill.

D. Hill succeeded to the ownership and management of the Hill Nursery in the early seventies, the nursery having been previously established in 1855 by William Hill, whose early advertisement appears above. From a small beginning D. Hill built up a successful business founded on an earnest desire to merit a reputation for highest quality, fair dealing, and specializing in Evergreen trees. Although Mr. Hill had not been active in the management of the nursery for several years, the influence of his ideals for the conduct of the business has over-shadowed its affairs.

The active management of the nursery will be carried on as in the past, under the direction of A. H. Hill who succeeds his father as president of the Company.

TERMS AND INFORMATION

When to Plant Hill's Evergreens

THERE are two seasons in which Evergreens can be transplanted—spring and fall. The spring planting season begins about the first of April and continues until early May. The time may vary somewhat from year to year, according to the weather conditions and the locality. The second season for transplanting starts about the middle of September and continues until the end of November.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES

On account of our close proximity to Chicago (the great railway center), we have direct access to all leading railroads. In most cases, specimen Evergreens dug with solid earth balls are shipped by Freight.

Business Terms

Prices. Prices in this catalog are F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois. There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. This catalog cancels all previous catalogs and price lists. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Rates. Five trees of same variety and size will be furnished at 10 rate, 50 of same variety and size at 100 rate.

Our responsibility. We exercise the greatest care to have all stock genuine and reliable and hold ourselves prepared to replace on proper proof all that proves untrue. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

Adjustments. Any errors or omissions in execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

Terms of Payment—Cash with Order

Orders should be placed as soon as possible after receiving catalog, or before some varieties are sold out. We start spring shipments about April 1, and continue on until early May. The nursery business is different from other lines in that orders are usually placed two or three months in advance of shipment. However, to induce early orders, we offer generous cash discounts which give you good interest on your money, as follows.

1. Cash Orders

Orders mailed in January, deduct 5% cash discount.

Orders mailed in February, deduct 4% cash discount.

Orders mailed in March, deduct 3% cash discount.

Orders mailed in April and May, no discount.



Fir (1/2 natural size)



Arborvitae (1/2 natural size)

Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will reach you safely and in good condition, be found true to name and prove entirely satisfactory, or we cheerfully refund money paid.

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

LEARN TO DISTINGUISH EVERGREENS

Identification Made Easy with These Colored Pictures



Juniper (1/2 natural size)



Pine (1/2 natural size)



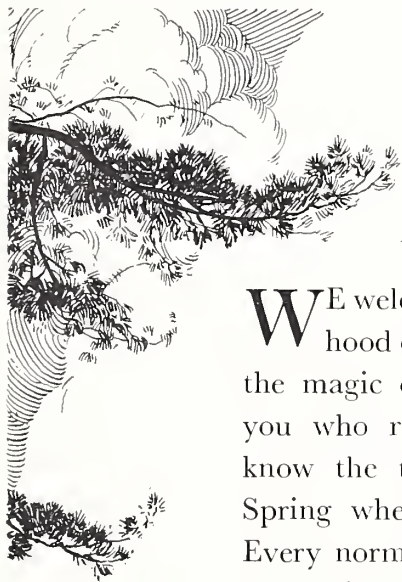
Yew (1/2 natural size)



Spruce (1/2 natural size)



Hemlock (1/2 natural size)



The Magic of the EVERGREEN

Dear Friends:

WE welcome you into the brotherhood of those who have learned the magic of Evergreens. Many of you who receive this 1931 catalog know the thrill that comes in the Spring when planting time arrives. Every normal person has a desire to garden in some form.

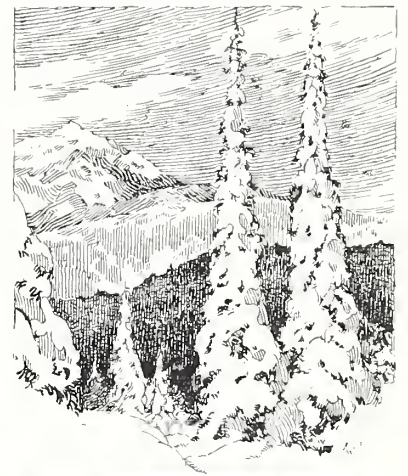
During these days of Garden Clubs and nation-wide interest in the improvement of home grounds, it has become almost a universal desire to plant something. Planting would doubtless be carried on even on a more extensive scale were information of interest to planters more easily accessible.

We give you in this catalog our best efforts to provide inspiration for planting Evergreens, suggestions for selection for various needs, pictures in natural colors to help you in choosing, and prices on trees of various

sizes. Prices on medium sized trees are surprisingly low. Only a small investment will provide an attractive planting of Evergreen trees for you.

You can buy Hill Evergreens with full assurance of getting strong healthy trees, grown by Evergreen Specialists. Selection is not limited. Cost need no longer prevent your enjoyment of Evergreens. I give you my personal assurance of a square deal. Your order will receive careful attention and our sincere appreciation whether large or small.

A. Hill



Andorra Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*)

AN OUTSTANDING NEW VARIETY

ONE of the finest evergreens recently introduced, brought out by Andorra Nurseries, Inc., Philadelphia. It is a most satisfactory low-growing variety. It does not cling quite so closely to the ground as some of the other creeping forms. It lifts its branches about 18 inches off the ground, and for this reason, fills a somewhat different need in landscape work.

Its outstanding feature is the unusual color, which is well shown in the illustration at the right. As soon as the frost comes in the fall, it changes to a rich, purple-bronze color. This is not the brownish winter color some evergreens develop but a real reddish-purple color, entirely distinct in this respect from all evergreens. During the spring and summer it is bright green. It is still rare and stocks are limited.



The contrasting color of the Andorra Juniper against a background of Silver Redcedar brings out the exquisite coloring of these remarkable trees in winter.

		EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx	B&B	\$2.25	\$20.00
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	3.25	30.00
1 to 1½ feet xxx	B&B	3.75	35.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	4.50	42.50



A specimen of Hill Waukegan Juniper planted on a hillside.

Hill Waukegan Juniper

(*Juniperus horizontalis douglasi*)

This is one of our own introductions to which we have given especial attention for a number of years. Its unique point of merit is its color. It takes on a winter hue, as shown in the picture to the left. During the summer months, it is of a soft blue color.

Its foliage is composed almost entirely of the scale-like, or whipcord Juniper foliage. It is a contrast to the prickly, needle-shaped foliage of some of the other creepers.

Under usual conditions this tree does not make so dense a growth as some of the others, but density of growth is not always essential or desired.

		EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	4.75	45.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Bar Harbor Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*)

The picture at the right is a photograph taken at the Arnold Arboretum, showing a style of planting which is seldom seen except in extensive grounds. This picture illustrates the color of the tree and general habit. It is, of course, also adapted to small areas, for use on terraces or in rockeries and in similar situations. As the name indicates, the native home of this variety is along the Coast of Maine, in the vicinity of Bar Harbor. Centuries of exposure to the rock-bound and wind-swept coast of Maine make this tree unusually rugged.

It has sturdiness, hardiness and the most beautiful greenish blue color, as if it held for its own the reflection of the ocean waves. This tree brought to your garden will bring with it some of the lure of its native home. A true creeper, resting close to the ground. American planters are indebted to the Arnold Arboretum for the introduction of this variety.



Bar Harbor Juniper.

		EACH	10
to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Japanese Juniper

(*Juniperus japonica*)

THIS variety differs from the other creeping junipers in the texture of its foliage and in its color, which is a very decided bright grayish-blue. It has sharp, pointed leaves.

It reaches 10 to 12 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high. This tree does exceptionally well in a shady location, much better than some of the other creeping junipers. It also thrives in the sun. It is a fairly rapid grower and one which is exceptionally vigorous and robust.

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$2.75 \$25.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	3.75 35.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	4.75 45.00

Sargent Juniper

(*Juniperus sargentii*)

THIS is a sea-shore juniper discovered by Sargent in northern Japan, about 1892. It forms a prostrate mat, 8 to 10 feet across when fully developed, but, like all dwarf evergreens, may be kept smaller by trimming. It never reaches more than a few inches in height.

In order to produce an effect as shown in the picture below, a number of trees must be grown together. In fact, practically all plantings of creeping evergreens should have not less than three or four trees set quite close together so as to give a mat-like appearance. A distance of two to three feet apart is not too close.

This is a rare variety of distinct character, which will help to lift your evergreen planting out of the commonplace. It likes plenty of sun. Foliage is bright green, when first coming out, taking on a bluish cast as the season progresses. An extremely hardy type which will do well in poor soil.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx	B&B	\$2.75 \$25.00
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	3.25 30.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	4.25 40.00



This is a specimen of Japanese Juniper on our nursery grounds. It has a diameter of about 5 feet and it is 10 to 12 inches high.



Sargent Juniper growing in the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.



To transform a level and bare piece of ground into such a delight to the eye, is the privilege of any home owner. Designs may be simple or intricate, of small cost or considerable expense, to suit any purse or purpose. Dwarf Evergreens are ideal for such gardens. Creeping forms, semi prostrate varieties and some taller sorts for backgrounds, are all pleasing and important parts of the picture. Visitors to the nursery will enjoy seeing this garden which is on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hill.



A simple foundation planting consisting of two Pfitzer Juniper and four American Arborvitae may be purchased as low as \$8.75 for the entire planting, selecting small trees from this page and from page 23.

Pfitzer Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*)

A FEW YEARS AGO this remarkable tree was almost unknown, yet it is today in the front rank of ornamental evergreen trees. It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery near Berlin, Germany, and introduced to the trade by Ludwig Spaeth, famous German nurseryman and horticulturist. Our original trees were obtained direct from him.

Its great popularity is due to its ability to thrive in all parts of the country and under almost any conditions of soil or exposure. It is an important tree in the far South and also a perfect grower in the extremely cold sections of the country. It is one of the few evergreens that will stand considerable shade, making it of use on the north side of buildings where many varieties are not satisfactory.

The usual practice in growing this tree in nurseries is to allow the tree to form a low, broad, irregular form. By training the tree upward and staking it in the nursery, all of our trees assume a more upright habit, as shown in the colored picture at the left. They thus serve more uses in landscape work.

There is some variation in color and texture of foliage. Some strains are bluish in color and fine in texture. We have developed a strain which is a deep green color with a grayish cast and having a strong, vigorous type of foliage.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$1.85	\$17.00
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
1½	to 2 feet xxx	B&B 4.00	37.50
2	to 2½ feet xxx	B&B 5.25	50.00
2½	to 3 feet xxx	B&B 6.25	60.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Pfitzer Juniper



In the Hill Nursery, the Savin Juniper is a leading variety. More than 25,000 trees are available this year in the sizes shown below.

Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina*)

A LOW, many-branched shrub, usually growing not over 2 or 3 feet high, but sometimes reaching a larger size in old trees. Its branches are spreading, dense, thickly covered with branchlets and heavily clothed with short, tufted foliage.

It is a native tree in the lower Alps, also in the Pyrenees Mountains and in Greece.

The color is dark green at all seasons of the year.

Its berries are blackish-purple or dark violet in color, some smooth and shining, some glaucous or powdery, all of them small, round, or oval, about the size of small currants.

Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger evergreens in the background. It is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of evergreens in general. It does well in smoky atmosphere. Can be easily trimmed and kept small.

			EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xxx	..... B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
1½	to 2 feet xxx	..... B&B	3.50	32.50

Savin Juniper in right foreground. Other trees in the group are Blue Spruce and Cannart Redcedar.

Swedish Juniper

(*Juniperus communis suecica*)

An old favorite variety of extremely columnar form, having grayish-green, prickly needles. A most compact grower, reaching, eventually, 10 to 12 feet, with a diameter at the base of only 12 to 15 inches. A good tree for formal uses. Can be kept small by trimming.

			EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	..... B&B	\$2.00	\$17.50
1½	to 2 feet xx	..... B&B	3.00	27.50

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

*"Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,
Our staunch old friends and true!
What boots the snow, when wild winds blow,
For never a change do the cedars know
All the long years through.*

*"A toss of my cap to the Cedars!
The lovingest trees that be,
The time tides roll and the seasons veer,
Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,
My Cedars are true to me."*



Swedish Junipers used as a border



Von Ehron Juniper

Von Ehron Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina von ehron*)

An interesting and rare variety very seldom seen in nurseries. It has a very compact, pretty, low form, bearing both juvenile and adult foliage. Branches are upright and wide-spreading. Has a tendency to make very irregular growth so that it is very picturesque and thus especially suited for Japanese Gardens and rockeries.

			EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	..... B&B	\$3.25	\$30.00
1½	to 2 feet xx	..... B&B	3.75	35.00



Hill Dundee Juniper

(*Juniperus virg. pyramidaformia hillii*)

DURING the process of growing millions of evergreens in a large evergreen nursery, many variations in trees are found. Never a season goes by but one or more trees of some outstanding characteristic are observed. Some of these trees are found to revert to their original type, others develop undesirable features, but once in a great while a tree of true merit is found. Such is the Dundee Juniper. The original tree was noticed in the nursery row because of its most unusual winter color. This tree was transplanted to our trial grounds and watched for several seasons. A few grafts were made and were planted in the nursery. Gradually a few trees were grown and from this small beginning, a new variety was born.

The summer color of this tree is grayish-green, the winter color a plum color as shown in the color plate. The original trees are now about 12 feet in height and give evidence of making but little more growth.

		EACH 10		EACH 10	
1	to 1½ feet xx...B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50	2½ to 3 feet xxx..B&B	\$6.25 \$60.00
1½	to 2 feet xx...B&B	3.75	35.00	3 to 3½ feet xxx..B&B	8.75 \$85.00
2	to 2½ feet xx...B&B	4.25	40.00	3½ to 4 feet xxx..B&B	9.75 95.00

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill Dundee Juniper



Who has not stood in rapture in a woodland dell where the shadows lie so deep and where a babbling brook rests for a moment in a rock-edged pool, before it goes chattering on again? The modern rock garden or pool or Japanese Garden, or whatever you may choose to make, satisfies the desire that most of us have for "a garden," a place to watch and develop and grow to love. There is no model for a garden. You must make it to please yourself.

Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa*)

FAST GROWING—DWARF

THIS is a rather low-spreading plant, extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of 7 to 8 feet in every direction. The extremities of the branches are usually ascending, but rarely to a greater height than 3 feet. The leaves are sharp-pointed, gray-green, marked on the upper surface by broad white bands, light silvery beneath.

It is a very vigorous, many-stemmed tree, at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun. It grows rapidly but may be kept small by trimming.

It grows native over a wide area in eastern and northern America and varies somewhat in its habit, according to the locality. We obtain our seed from Wisconsin as we find this produces the best type. Planted 3 to 4 feet apart in a massed border, it forms an excellent frontage to a group of larger conifers.

The berries are globular, smooth, shining, and dark purple in color, "azure studded."

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	3.50	32.50
2½ to 3 feet xxx	B&B	4.25	40.00
3 to 3½ feet xxx	B&B	5.75	55.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Golden Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa aurea*)

The golden form is very similar in habit to the green variety; the foliage, however, is a brilliant golden color, brightest in the spring and darkening during the year.

		EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx	B&B	\$2.25	\$20.00
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	3.25	30.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	3.75	35.00

Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

New Hill Introduction

These trees are grown from a selected specimen of peculiar upright, vase shaped habit, discovered in our nursery a few years ago. The trees are propagated from grafts. They make specimens of distinct habit different from the seedling form.

		EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$3.25	\$30.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	3.75	35.00

Koster Juniper

(*Juniperus virginiana kosteri horizontalis*)

A rare tree of very unusual character, as shown in illustration at the right. It is gaining popularity because of its peculiar habit of growth. The branches spread out horizontally making it a fine addition to the rock garden to hang over rocks, as well as for use in low growing Evergreen plantings. It is very hardy, bluish green in color. Can be kept small by trimming.

		EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx	B&B	\$2.00	\$17.50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	2.25	20.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	3.50	32.50
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	5.25	50.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hillside planting of Prostrate Juniper—Golden Prostrate Juniper in foreground in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.



KOSTER JUNIPER (*Junip. virg. kosteri horizontalis*)



RED CEDAR (Juniperus Virginiana)



Redcedar used at a gateway.

Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*)

THE Redcedar is America's best advertised evergreen. Nature planted it over almost all the North American continent. From the land of snow and ice, down through to the far South, it is found in one form or another—tall and narrow trees, low and bushy trees, and all intermediate shapes are found in various localities. The type shown in this picture is the narrow, compact, pyramidal type.

As winter comes on, the tips of the new foliage present a pinkish appearance and make a very beautiful picture. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer.

Redcedar often grows naturally in gravelly hill-sides, and is excellent for planting in poor, sandy soils. It is not a fast grower as compared with some of the Pines and Spruces, but makes, under favorable conditions, an annual growth of about eight inches.

It is interesting to note that from this tree various other varieties of Junipers are produced by grafting, including *Juniperus glauca*, *J. Cannartii*, *J. Schottii*, and *J. elegantissima*, mentioned in the following pages.

The wood of Redcedar is an important commercial product. It is especially noted for its ability to resist the effects of moisture. It is also notable for its fragrance, which helps to prevent the attacks of moths and, in consequence, it is much used for closets and chests.

In season the tree bears bright blue and silvery berries containing the seeds which require, under natural conditions, two or three years to germinate. The berries are a great attraction to birds.



Redcedar can be trimmed into any shape or size, which makes it desirable for hedges and locations requiring trees that will remain small.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B \$ 2.25	\$ 20.00
2 to 3 feet xx	B&B 3.00	27.50
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B 7.25	70.00
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B 10.25	100.00
6 to 7 feet xxx	B&B 12.50	120.00

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Redcedars are appropriate for the taller trees used in foundations, entrances and corners of the house. When they have a good sunny location they are fast growers and will quickly make a good showing.

As a lawn tree they provide an interesting contrast to the usual forms of trees





Silver Redcedar

Silver Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

THE most popular variety of Redcedar is the Silver Redcedar. The glaucous blue color, especially attractive during the spring growing season, makes it very desirable, adding color contrast for landscape work. The growth is quite rapid, the long, slender branchlets producing a graceful effect.

Different methods of trimming produce trees decidedly different in appearance. In the Hill Nursery, we trim the trees quite severely during the early stages of growth, thereby stiffening the branches and making the trees compact and uniform. Some planters prefer the more open growth, but in either case it fits in remarkably well in groups of other varieties. The ultimate size is 15 to 20 feet, although it may be maintained at much smaller size by trimming.

Silver Redcedar thrives over a wide range of territory. It makes an excellent tree in the south, and thrives wonderfully well in the vicinity of New Orleans. In colder climates, as far north as Minneapolis, it forms an important item in the list of hardy evergreens.

			EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B	3.25	30.00
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	6.25	60.00
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B	7.75	75.00
4	to 5 feet xxx	B&B	11.00	105.00
5	to 6 feet xxx	B&B	12.50	120.00

Meyer Juniper

(*Juniperus squamata meyeri*)

A NEW NOVELTY OF UNUSUAL MERIT

THE late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, found this tree in China. The original trees were distributed by the United States Government. It has also been called "Fish-back Juniper."

It has a most unusual color and habit. The leaves are plump, pointed and prickly, and of bright, shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish-red, making it the most striking in color of any evergreen. It grows in an irregular form, as shown in picture below.

It makes an ideal planting for the rockery or around a pool. It never fails to attract attention and will prove a source of great interest in your evergreen plantings.

Only a few trees are now available.

			EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx		B&B	\$4.25	\$40.00
1 to 1½ feet xx		B&B	5.00	47.50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped

Spiny Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)

This beautiful variety forms a tall, dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point, and is of a fine glaucous color.

The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings; rock gardens, or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.

			EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx		B&B	\$2.25	\$20.00
1 to 1½ feet xxx		B&B	2.75	25.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Spring Greek Juniper at left



Meyer Juniper at right





From left to right—Goldtip Redcedar, Schott Redcedar, Cannart Redcedar.

Cannart Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*)

THIS is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moment's trimming each spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavily tufted foliage. Some trees bear blue and silver berries, which adhere late in autumn and are greatly enjoyed by birds.

			EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
2	to 2½	feet xx	3.25	30.00
2	to 3	feet xxx	6.25	60.00
3	to 4	feet xxx	7.75	75.00
4	to 5	feet xxx	8.75	85.00

Schott Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana schotti*)

A pyramidal variety differing from its mother plant, the Redcedar, principally in its light yellowish-green color. It does not change color in winter but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well. Reaches 15 to 20 feet.

			EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
2	to 2½	feet xx	3.25	30.00

Goldtip Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*)

Goldtip Redcedar never fails to bring forth an exclamation of delight from anyone who views it for the first time. It comes out in spring with rich cream colored tips which gradually darken during the summer and fall until it becomes almost the color of old gold.

It eventually reaches 10 to 15 feet. The branches have a slightly drooping tendency.

When small it forms a rather irregular spreading tree, but has a tendency to gradually take on a pyramidal habit. It deserves a place among the more choice and rare varieties for the finer landscape plantings.

			EACH	10
1	to 1½	feet xx	\$3.75	\$35.00
1½	to 2	feet xx	4.25	40.00
2	to 2½	feet xxx	5.25	50.00

Five of same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies bailed and burlapped.



A winter's drive through Highland Park in Rochester, New York, is no less interesting than the same road in summer. It is winter that makes us appreciate evergreens. When other trees have lost their leaves and stand shivering in the cold and snow, the warm green colors of the evergreens give cheer and color to the winter landscape.

Hill Silver Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum hilli*)

THIS is a selected form of striking light blue foliage. It is the whitest blue Juniper obtainable. The silvery foliage is magnificent as it sparkles in the sun. The color is brightest in the summer months but it is attractive at all seasons.

The specimens shown in this picture are growing on our nursery grounds, where they are greatly admired.

This form was discovered in the Black Hills by Mr. D. Hill many years ago, but has only been on the market for a few years.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx.....B&B	\$3.75	\$35.00
2	to 2½ feet xx.....B&B	4.50	42.50
2½ to 3	feet xxx.....B&B	6.25	60.00

SILVER GLOW JUNIPER

A very narrow type, with branches growing almost vertically. Never spreads out more than 18 inches. An attractive silvery blue color.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....B&B	\$2.75	\$25.00
1½ to 2	feet xx.....B&B	3.25	30.00
2	to 2½ feet xx.....B&B	3.75	35.00

MOONLIGHT JUNIPER

Extremely blue. All whip-cord foliage. No needles. Spectacular novelty.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx.....B&B	\$3.75	\$35.00

BLUE MOON JUNIPER

Broad pyramid. Silvery-blue color. Fine delicate foliage.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx.....B&B	\$3.25	\$30.00

Colorado Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum*)

This is the seedling form which produces a variation in habit and color. The color ranges from green to light blue, most trees having a silvery-blue color. The color is more pronounced during hot, dry weather.

The Colorado Juniper is narrow, compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage remains a good, healthy color through the tree.

The Colorado Juniper can be used anywhere that Junipers are needed in landscaping. In foundation planting, border, groups, masses or individually, it can be planted with good taste. Its narrow habit of growth also makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....B&B	\$2.25	\$20.00
1½ to 2	feet xx.....B&B	2.75	25.00
2	to 2½ feet xxx.....B&B	3.25	30.00
3	to 3½ feet xxx.....B&B	6.25	60.00

Five of same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill Silver Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum hilli*)



How strange it is that out of these barren hills can spring trees of such beauty. In surroundings such as these unfruitful, rocky cliffs and ravines in the bad lands of the Black Hills of South Dakota is the home of the magnificent Silver Juniper. It is called Colorado Juniper because its range extends into Colorado and other western states. But in the Black Hills, trees of the most striking beauty are found. In these hills we have found occasional trees of unusual merit which we have propagated and are now growing. In the fall berries begin to appear, some of them clear sky-blue, others darker, and silver colored. The berries, ⅛ inch in diameter, are borne abundantly and are very attractive to the song-birds.

Of all the trees which China has contributed to our use here in America, the Chinese Juniper is one of the most important. It is the mother plant of a number of important ornamental varieties, including the Pfitzer Juniper. This picture, furnished us through the courtesy of the late Dr. Ernest Wilson, shows a specimen growing in its native Chinese soil.



Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and bur-lapped.

Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*)

Only recently is the true merit of this tree being realized and its popularity greatly increased. As shown in the picture, there is considerable variation in the outline of the tree among different specimens.

The majority of the trees run broader and bushier, like the larger specimen in the picture.

A description of the actual growing habit would not apply, of course, to every plant. As a general rule, plants run about 15 to 20 feet in height, with a diameter of three feet. The leaves are lance-shaped, sharp, pointed, channelled on the upper side and convex below, sometimes very glaucous or bright green, while some of the needles have very short, scale-like formations, common in Junipers.

It bears both juvenile and adult foliage, having both masculine and feminine forms, some of which have been separated, named and reproduced by grafting. The berries are small, about the size of currants, of glaucous, violet-brown color when ripe.

It is comparatively rapid in growth, growing 8 to 12 inches a year when established.

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$1.75	\$15.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B 3.00	27.50
2 to 3 feet xxx	B&B 4.00	37.50
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 5.25	50.00

Column Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*)

THIS extremely narrow, columnar tree was first discovered in China by the late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tree in this picture is one growing in governmental grounds near Washington, D. C. It shows the true character of the tree when it reaches full development. Small plants, when received from the nursery, do not have so narrow a form, but develop the narrow shape as they grow older. There are two distinct forms of this tree, one having green foliage, the other, blue foliage. The illustration below shows the blue type.

This tree reaches, approximately, 20 feet in height when fully grown. It is a tree which is in demand to fill certain needs in landscape work, such as formal plantings, sentinels or accent trees. It will do well in almost any situation except in a too shady location or damp ground.

BLUE FORM			EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50	
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B	3.50	32.50	
2 to 3 feet xxx	B&B	6.25	60.00	
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B	8.25	80.00	

GREEN FORM			EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50	
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B	8.25	80.00	



Column Chinese Juniper.



Austrian Pine 1 1/2 to 2 feet. Good, strong, thrifty trees like this will quickly develop into sizable trees.

Austrian Pine

(*Pinus nigra*)

THE leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of the world as the "Black Pine." No tree shows such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have little effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting and for inland.

In old trees planted in the open, the diameter of the branch-spread often nearly equals the height of the tree, but in the native forests of Austria and other parts of Europe it makes a tall tree often over 100 feet high. Annual growth has been observed to be, under favorable conditions, from 12 to 18 inches or more.

Sixty years ago Josiah Hoopes in his "Book of Evergreens" makes this reference to the qualities of Austrian Pine and the record of over half a century bears out his observations. "We desire to advocate the Austrian Pine for planting wherever a strong, hardy evergreen is desired. In groups or for avenues in particular situations, it is one of the most desirable trees at our command."

	EACH	10
1 to 1 1/2 feet xx..... B&B	\$1.35	\$12.00
1 1/2 to 2 feet xx..... B&B	1.85	17.00
2 to 2 1/2 feet xxx..... B&B	3.25	30.00
2 1/2 to 3 feet xxx..... B&B	4.75	45.00
3 to 3 1/2 feet xxx..... B&B	8.25	80.00

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Austrian Pine makes an idea specimen lawn tree.

BOOKS ABOUT EVERGREENS

Address the Book Department,

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

"Hardy Evergreens"

by Frank A. Schrepfer. Postpaid—\$1.35

This is a new book, written in a very practical way so that it contains a great deal of valuable information. It is described as a practical handbook on evergreens, exclusive of the broad-leaved species.

"Cultivated Evergreens"

by L. H. Bailey. Postpaid—\$3.00

One of the few books on conifers. Includes information on landscape gardening, propagation, cultivation and adaptation for different sections, as well as a description of insects, diseases and injuries. 434 pages.

"Foundation Planting"

by Leonard H. Johnson—\$3.50

The finest work yet published covering the use of evergreens for foundation work. 256 pages, contains hundreds of illustrations and helpful suggestions.

"Evergreens for the Small Place"

by F. F. Rockwell. Postpaid—\$1.15

A new 1928 book, exceptionally well prepared and containing valuable material. Everyone interested in evergreens should obtain this book.

"Conifer Comments"

is the title of a 70-page booklet containing practical information about culture of evergreens, prepared by the D. Hill Nursery Company. Sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

The Leading Dwarf Evergreen
HILL MUGHO PINE
 Genuine True Dwarf Type



A very old specimen of Mugho Pine growing in Yorkville, New York. Height approximately seven feet. Diameter about fifteen feet.



A novel arrangement for your entrance walk. Mugho Pine kept trimmed low.



Beds of small Mugho Pine in the nursery.

THE old definition "Short and stout and round-about," fits the Hill Mugho Pine. The growth is dense and the plants are thickly covered with heavy, dark green needles. The various pictures on this page will give a good idea of some of the various uses to which this tree may be put and the different habits it assumes under various planting conditions.

Hill Mugho Pine is grown from a selected strain of seed which produces the true, many-stemmed, low-branched, dwarf type. In a very limited locality in the mountains of central Europe the seed of this true type is gathered. It is a mountain plant which grows high up on the mountain sides.

Through the most vigilant efforts, each year, when a crop of seeds is available, we obtain seeds direct from this source, although it costs

eight to ten times more than that of the usual type. Other forms of mountain Pines are found elsewhere, but, as far as is known, no other locality produces a type like the Hill Mugho Pine.

It seldom grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8 or more feet in diameter when full grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired; in fact, the trees shown in the bed planting on this page were kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 feet in diameter.

It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth.

The color is deep green in summer and winter. It is free from insects or pests of any kind, and will grow in almost any location.

Hill Mugho Pine is a tree which is fairly tolerant of shade and it will grow on the north side or the shady side of a building quite successfully. It is without question the outstanding dwarf evergreen tree for all-round uses.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B \$1.35	\$12.00
12 x 12 inches xxx.....	B&B 1.85	17.00
15 x 15 inches xxx.....	B&B 2.35	22.50
18 x 18 inches xxx.....	B&B 3.25	30.00



In the Hill Nursery the Mugho Pine is the leading dwarf evergreen. Trees are produced in immense quantities. They are strong, thrifty growers, as shown in this picture.



A specimen of Mugho Pine dug with ball of earth and tied with burlap ready to ship to you.



Mugho Pine growing in Minneapolis in a foundation planting. These have been allowed to grow more upright without much trimming.



HILL'S MUGHO PINE IN BED PLANTING



HILL'S MUGHO PINE



This little doorway planting contains 3 Mugho Pines, 3 Prostrate Junipers, 3 Silver Redcedars and 3 Pyramidal Arborvitae. All varieties are selected for the purpose.

Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

THIS well-known tree, though tall, seldom grows straight, and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. The bark is rough and cracked, and the leaves are short, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under, and of a pale green color.

The rapidity of growth, great hardiness and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool, gravelly subsoil that is well drained and will then form a handsome tree. It always inclines more to the picturesque than to the beautiful.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$1.15	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B	5.25	50.00
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B	7.75	75.00

White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

The White Pine is the largest of all conifers native to the eastern part of the United States. The crowns of mature White Pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surrounding hardwoods.

It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils, for it is found on the poorest and driest sand, and on steep, rocky slopes, and also on moist, clay flats and river bottoms. White Pine can endure considerable shade for a number of years, but as it becomes older it requires more and more light for its development.

It grows rapidly, and has long, flexible needles, whitish beneath.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$2.25	\$20.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Scotch Pine is a dependable tree for poor soil, where it will thrive in spite of soil conditions. It will also grow equally well in a better location.



White Pine.



In this group are tall-growing sorts in assortment. Concolor Fir, Blue Spruce and Pines are grouped together, but rather too closely for a permanent planting.

Japanese Table Pine

(*Pinus tanyosha globosa*)

INTERESTING DWARF FORM

DWARF forms among the Pines are not numerous. This one is especially valuable because of its unique habit, entirely distinct from other evergreens. It grows on a short, stout trunk, branching out evenly in numerous branches, forming a flat, table-like top.

It has an attractive light green color with characteristic long, slim needles, soft and flexible. Our original trees were imported some years ago from Japan. It is reproduced by grafting.

For use in rockeries or among dwarf evergreens, it has a peculiar style of its own. An uncommon variety which will appeal to lovers of new and interesting subjects in their plantings.

Old trees develop a spread of three to four feet, but it remains only about two feet in height at the most.

	EACH	10
1 foot xx.....	B&B	\$2.75 \$25.00
18x18 inches xxx.....	B&B	6.25 60.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



What Can Be Done By Trimming

FEW evergreens will grow exactly in the shape and nature desired. A great deal can be done by trimming. Trimming not only helps to keep trees within bounds, but greatly improves the general appearance. Except where necessary it is better to avoid closely trimmed, formal looking specimens. In the sketches some idea of results of trimming is shown.



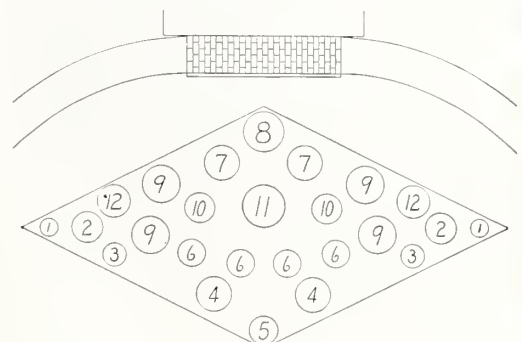
Japanese Table Pine

ENTRANCE PLANTING COLLECTION

This unique and attractive planting may be duplicated on your grounds with the following trees.

Key for planting shown in colored picture at the right.

- (1) 2 Woodward Globe Arborvitae.....15x15"
- (2) 2 Douglas Golden Arborvitae.....2 to 2 1/2'
- (3) 2 Hill Mugho Pine.....15x15"
- (4) 2 Hill Waukegan Juniper.....1 to 1 1/2'
- (5) 1 Globosa Arborvitae.....15x15"
- (6) 4 Cannart Redcedar.....2 to 3'
- (7) 2 Black Hill Spruce.....2 to 3'
- (8) 1 Redcedar.....4 to 5'
- (9) 4 Pfitzer Juniper.....1 1/2 to 2'
- (10) 2 Japanese Yew.....1 to 1 1/2'
- (11) 1 Chinese Juniper.....3 to 4'
- (12) 2 American Arborvitae.....3 to 4'



Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*)

OVER large sections of America the term "evergreen" is almost synonymous with Norway Spruce. A few years ago Norway Spruce was probably the most widely used evergreen. Even at the present time it is doubtful if any evergreen is produced and sold in such quantities as Norway Spruce. The tendency to plant it seems to be lessening a little nowadays. Not because it is any less a beautiful or desirable tree, or has not stood the test of climate, but now more varieties of evergreens are available from nurseries and it is only human nature to want to get away from varieties that are "common."

Norway Spruce is the common native Spruce of Europe and is found in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France and elsewhere. This wide range of seed supply accounts for the behavior of the tree in this country. It is essential that seed come from the most desirable sources to insure satisfactory results in America.

The high esteem in which this tree has always been held is expressed in these words of Hoopes, "In a comparison of the Norway Spruce with our native species, we must confess to having not one that will compare with this invaluable tree for every purpose. Its great hardiness enables it to withstand the utmost rigors of every portion of our country, and the ease with which it adapts itself to almost every soil stamps it as superior in that respect."

The sharp, pointed leaves are an inch or less in length and dark green in color. The general habit is tall, with regularly branched layers or whorls of branches. It branches close to the ground and makes a slightly sweeping or drooping appearance. The growth is rapid; under favorable conditions, it will grow one to two feet each season.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet xx	B&B	1.75	15.00

Five of same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Specimen of Norway Spruce.



A Norway Spruce, 80 years old with a mantle of snow, growing in Southern Wisconsin.



Xmas Trees

Supply the Xmas Tree Market
in Your Locality
with Home-Grown Trees



You can easily grow a plantation of Xmas Trees to supply your local market. Small, transplanted sizes of Norway Spruce rapidly grow into money. Each year wild trees are getting scarcer and it will be only a few seasons until the cutting of wild trees will be prohibited. You can start selling in three or four years at \$1 each and up.

Send for prices and complete information



Blue Spruce grown at the Hill Nursery are all staked and tied when young to develop shapely trees with a straight leader.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE A TRIUMPH IN EVERGREEN GROWING

Colorado Blue Spruce

(*Picea pungens glauca*)

OTHER trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree.

The glory of the Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in evergreen-growing.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Colorado Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings.

SELECTED BLUE SPECIMENS

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....B&B	\$4.25	\$40.00
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....B&B	5.25	50.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....B&B	7.25	70.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx.....B&B	9.75	95.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx.....B&B	13.25	130.00
3 to 3½ feet xxx.....B&B	17.50	.....

GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE

1 to 1½ feet xx.....B&B	\$1.50	\$12.50
1½ to 2 feet xx.....B&B	1.75	15.00
2 to 2½ feet xx.....B&B	2.25	20.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx.....B&B	3.25	30.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx.....B&B	4.75	45.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



"The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain Trail. A fluffy, silver-tipped, flowing robe it wears. It hears the call and scold of squirrel and the echoes in the canyon. At its feet, the water ouzel sings and the chipmunk plays. By it the columbine blooms. Nearby, in autumn, the white-limbed aspens shake their golden leaves. On its frosty top sits the haughty, handsome wit, the crested jay. A playground are its arms for child-like, cheery chickadees. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a hollyhock."

ENOS A. MILLS.



Black Hills Spruce.

Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis albertiana*)

THE Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces—symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact-growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover.

Botanically, the Black Hills Spruce is considered a close relative of White Spruce, and has developed its distinct characteristics through long centuries of living in the Black Hills country of South Dakota. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color.

When fully matured, it reaches 25 to 40 feet in height and requires 10 to 12 feet for spread of branches. For this reason it is used mainly for individual specimens, for backgrounds, borders and in places away from buildings. However, as it is a slow grower, it can remain in close quarters for several years and is often seen in foundation plantings and similar places. Situations should be selected which provide sun at least part of the day.

		EACH	10
10	to 12 inches xx	B&B	\$1.50 \$12.50
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B	1.85 17.50
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	4.75 45.00
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B	6.75 65.00
4	to 4½ feet xxx	B&B	8.75 85.00
4½	to 5 feet xxx	B&B	9.75 95.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

American White Spruce

(*Picea canadensis*)

ANATIVE of the northern part of America, its range extending to the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, attaining heights from 25 to 50 feet. It is thoroughly hardy, free-growing, not particular about soil, but prefers moist to dry situations.

A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and annually make an upward growth. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well, and also stand severe trimming. Being a native of cold climates, it grows most successfully when planted north of a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

White Spruce is especially suitable for tall background, shelters, wind-breaks and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth, with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue.

The best type prevails through northern Wisconsin, where our seed is gathered from carefully selected grounds.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$1.25 \$10.00
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B	1.50 12.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B	2.00 17.50
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	3.50 32.50
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B	5.25 50.00

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Young White Spruce in the nursery. All trees have a tendency to grow in a shapely, compact form.

"Growing Evergreens for Profit" is the title of a new booklet now ready, sent free on request. If you have a good location and land available, it will pay you to investigate the business opportunities in growing Evergreens.



Foliage of Arborvitae about 1/2 natural size.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE
The leading Evergreen
hedge plant. Equally
attractive as a specimen



As it can be readily trimmed, American Arborvitae is a very practical tree for formal uses.

American Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis*)

How little I know of that Arborvitae
When I have heard only what science can tell me.
—THOREAU.

TREES of this genus are of ancient origin, representatives of *Thuja occidentalis* having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerrard in his "Historie of Plants."

The American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall, pyramidal specimens. The native forests of Arborvitae have long been of great commercial value for timber, producing tall, straight trunks much used for telegraph poles. The Arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of fine, deep green color. Covering such a wide range in its native growths, trees from some sections are open-growing and undesirable, but we are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of absolute hardiness, good green color, and compact habit of growth.

	EACH	10
1 1/2 to 2 feet xx.....	B&B \$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet xx.....	B&B 1.50	12.50
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B 3.50	32.50
4 to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B 5.25	50.00
5 to 6 feet xxx.....	B&B 8.75	85.00
6 to 7 feet xxx.....	B&B 10.50	100.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A colony of American Arborvitae in natural shape, showing the form and size usually attained by old specimens.

Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)

UNDOUBTEDLY the most popular form of Arborvitae today is the Pyramidal Arborvitae. This tree fills a real need in landscaping and has a place of importance in practically every evergreen landscape planting. Usually it reaches about 20 feet in height and the most desirable strains remain very narrow in habit, measuring two to three feet or less in diameter at the base. The color, as a rule, is much greener in winter than the American Arborvitae and the foliage is more dense. Full sun is needed for this tree. Those planted in the shade or on the north side of a building will usually become thin and unsatisfactory within two years. When the planting location is on the south or east and the soil is reasonably good, the Pyramidal Arborvitae makes a remarkable growth and will grow plump and healthy. These same planting conditions will apply to all Arborvitae.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 feet xxx	B&B	4 75	45 00
3 to 3½ feet xxx	B&B	5 50	52 50
3½ to 4 feet xxx	B&B	6 25	60 00
4 to 4½ feet xxx	B&B	8 25	80 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A single tree properly placed sometimes looks better than a group of several trees.

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis*)

A compact form with crowded fern-like branchlets, introduced by Robert Douglas. The branchlet tips are sometimes cockscomb-like. Foliage is dark green with lighter tips. Fine pyramidal habit. Reaches a height of 12 to 15 feet.

The Arnold Arboretum says: "As a garden plant, the most valuable of them all (Arborvitae types) is perhaps the tall, slender pyramid raised many years ago by Robert Douglas and generally known as Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae."

		EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$2 00	\$17 50
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	2 75	25 00
2 to 3 feet xx	B&B	3 50	32 50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.



Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Woodward Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*)

WITHOUT doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitae in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming, and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns.

The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants, presented to Mr. Hill by the introducer shortly before his death, form the basis of our stock. Therefore, we can justly say that all trees are from the true strain.

		EACH	10
10 by 12 inches xx	B&B	\$1 50	\$12 50
12 by 12 inches xx	B&B	1 75	15 00
15 by 15 inches xx	B&B	2 50	22 50
15 by 15 inches xxx	B&B	3 00	27 50
18 by 18 inches xxx	B&B	3 25	30 00



Woodward Arborvitae.



Among the many uses of Evergreens, their value as a screen or barrier against intrusions makes them valuable in protecting the home grounds. Such a screen of contrasting varieties not only serves this purpose but is a great attraction in itself. The low border in the foreground is Japanese Spurge. (See page 31.)



Ware Arborvitae.

Douglas Golden Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis douglasi aurea*)

AMONG the golden forms, the Douglas Golden Arborvitae is well known and widely used. It is a form originated by Robert Douglas of the old Douglas Nurseries at Waukegan, Illinois. It forms a broad, bushy, pyramid, very similar in outline to a good type of the regular American Arborvitae. The foliage is decidedly golden, not so bright as Peabody's, but usually a better appearing tree than the latter. The bright golden color is best displayed when planting this variety with a background of darker shades of green. It grows in any ordinary good soil and does especially well in damp, cool locations.

No one wants an entire planting of yellow-foliaged trees, but one or two to add a note of contrast among the green of other trees is always pleasing. In habit, this tree closely resembles the American Arborvitae, from which it originated.



Douglas Golden Arborvitae.

Ware Arborvitae

(Siberian)

(*Thuja occidentalis wareana*)

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges. The name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long-lived.

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx	B&B \$2 00	\$17.50
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B 2 75	25.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B 4 25	40.00

	EACH	10
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B \$3.00	\$27.50
2½ to 3 feet xxx	B&B 3.25	30.00

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Not everyone prefers such a heavy planting of Evergreens and of course the type of house has a great deal to do with the selection of varieties. In this planting the trees are banded two and three rows deep, dwarf creeping varieties in front, medium height varieties next and taller growing forms in the back. This is a principle which should be borne in mind to arrange trees according to their habit of growth.



The beautiful Hemlock. A certain charming gracefulness belongs to it alone. As it endures partial shade and is also easily kept trimmed, Hemlock can be used in a wide variety of situations.



Hemlock Hedges have a grace and charm not possessed by any other hedge evergreen.

Canada Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*)

*O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!
How faithful are thy branches,
Green not alone in summertime,
But in the winter's frost and rime,
O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!
How faithful are thy branches.*

—LONGFELLOW

THE long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground, present a beautiful picture—it is indeed difficult to surpass it. When we compare the rich, dark green foliage of a healthy plant that is varied so exquisitely with the glaucousness of the under side of the leaves, we must admire a tree which presents such diversity of charms. A mistake is made by planting the Hemlock in dry situations; for while it cannot thrive in wet and swampy ground, it greatly prefers a rather moist, deep loamy soil and cool location, the better if partially shaded. In such spots the beauty of the foliage and luxuriant growth speedily develop themselves in the highest degree.

The regular, conical form, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long, straight and thrifty shoot is the common shape of this tree.

As a screen or hedge, the Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well, grows thriftily and is of a dark green color and very dense. The results are most satisfactory.

The Hemlock will remain small for many years if sheared, so that it can be especially recommended for foundation groups and small yards.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B 2.25	20.00
1½ to 2	feet xxx	B&B 3.50	32.50
2	to 2½ feet xxx	B&B 4.25	40.00
2½ to 3	feet xxx	B&B 5.25	50.00
3	to 3½ feet xxx	B&B 7.50	72.50
3½ to 4	feet xxx	B&B 9.25	90.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

CONIFER COMMENTS

is the title of a 70-page booklet containing practical information on evergreens. Contains complete information on transplanting, fertilizing, soil conditions, trimming, cultivation, diseases, winter protecting, weights, freight and express rates, and hundreds of other practical pointers. Sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing.



An Old Hemlock.



Stone and stucco houses make an ideal background for evergreens.



Douglas Fir, 1½ to 2 feet.

Douglas Fir

(*Pseudotsuga douglasi*)

SINCE discovered on Vancouver Island, in the year 1791, the Douglas Fir has been known by nearly thirty specific and varietal names. The name *Pseudotsuga* is now generally used. *Pseudotsuga* signifies like hemlock, or false hemlock. It was subsequently found in 1827 by David Douglas, a Scotch explorer, and was later named in his honor.

There are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty.

The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward.

Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical with rather short needles, in contrast to southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular, and open-growing.

It reaches 60 feet or more in height, with a spread of branches 12 to 18 feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development.

The Fir is a symbol of rugged strength, of endurance, and permanency. You enter a virgin forest of Fir with the same sense of vastness and reverence as in a great cathedral. The Firs are among the grandest of nature's triumphs.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 feet xxx	B&B	3.75	35.00
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B	5.75	55.00
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B	8.25	80.00
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B	10.50	100.00

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



The towering firs in conic forms arise, And with a pointed spear divide the skies.



CONCOLOR FIR



Concolor Fir as it comes from the nursery.

White or Concolor Fir

(*Abies concolor*)

THE name "Concolor," given to this tree by Dr. Engelmann, who discovered it about the middle of the last century, signifies even color—both the upper and under sides of the needles are beautiful grayish-blue. Many years ago, Mr. D. Hill, while on a visit to the Colorado Rockies, was keenly impressed with the distinctive attractiveness of the Concolor Fir. Chiefly through his efforts this beautiful Fir has been introduced to American planters. Concolor Fir is also known as "Silver Fir" and "White Fir."

A well-known evergreen authority writes: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs, because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to with-

stand heat and drought." As an ornamental tree, Concolor Fir must be considered as a decided acquisition, the general outline being symmetrical but without stiffness. The spread of branches in young and healthy trees being wide in proportion to the height warns intending planters that sufficient space should be given for perfect development. The form from Colorado is best adapted to planting. It retains a distinctly pyramidal outline and is branched to the base. The large, flat leaves, thickly disposed on the branches, are very noticeable and give it a very dignified appearance.

We are careful to obtain our seed-supply from northern Colorado, which produces trees of absolute hardiness, with striking foliage varying in color from light green to deep soft blue and with medium short needles. The new growth in spring is silvery.

"Judging from the results which have now been obtained with Firs, there are only two Firs which can be depended on to retain their beauty here (Eastern Massachusetts) for more than fifty years. One of these is Concolor Fir."—*Arnold Arboretum*.

		EACH	10
10	to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2.00 \$17.50
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	2.50 22.50
1½	to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	4.25 40.00
2	to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	6.25 60.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Concolor Fir is one of the most beautiful of all evergreens for specimen planting.

Dwarf Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata nana*)

THIS tree fills a unique place among evergreens. It has a low, peculiar, irregular and picturesque outline. Old trees assume the billowy outline of old boxwoods and offer to planters in colder climates some of the charm which old boxwood trees possess.

These trees have an added advantage of being able to thrive in dense shade. In this respect, they are superior to all other types of evergreens, as they will actually thrive and make a thrifty growth when planted on the shady side of a building or under the shade of taller trees or shrubs. The tree shown in the colored picture is a specimen growing on the grounds of Mr. D. Hill, where it has been established for a number of years. Ultimately, plants may reach 3 feet or more in height and 3 feet or more in width. The branches are covered with little bunches of blackish-green foliage. The color is retained throughout the season, which gives it an added advantage over many forms of evergreens. The foliage is very heavy and of a waxy, shiny green color. In many respects, this dwarf Yew is the oddest-appearing evergreen that we have.

Japanese forms of Yew retain their color throughout the most severe seasons. The growth is slow, but they are of extremely long life, and have that unusual quality of growing old gracefully.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$3.25 \$30.00
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	3.75 35.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



At the left—a Dwarf Japanese Yew as it comes from the nursery. The tree in the colored picture has been growing in Mr. D. Hill's grounds for many years. Below—Foliage of the Yew.



For points of accent in a formal garden, evergreens keep on giving service throughout the year, after the rest of the garden has lost its charm.

Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata*)

THE Japanese Yew which we offer is the upright, branched form which develops a leader, as shown in the picture.

A great many of the Japanese Yews offered by nurserymen are spreading trees of irregular habit. This difference is due to the method of propagation. Trees produced from seed make superior tree-shaped specimens, while those grown from cuttings,—a somewhat more rapid process of propagation—produce less desirable trees.

This tree was originally brought to America from Japan by Dr. George Hall about 1862, the original trees being distributed by the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. It has been established in America long enough now so that it has come to be looked upon as a tree of absolute dependability in our northern states.

It has the typical, waxy, shiny, green leaves of Yews, and while it grows very slowly as compared to some types of evergreens, it is, for this reason, an especially desirable tree for foundation groups, formal gardens, rockeries, and similar positions where trees need to be kept within certain bounds.

It has from time immemorial been cultivated in Japan, where it is looked upon as a valuable tree in Japanese landscape art. The growth is close, compact and possesses a certain richness in appearance which marks it distinct from all other types of evergreens.

The Yew produces its seeds in the form of a scarlet, cup-shaped berry. This method of reproduction classifies the Yew as a relic of the vegetation which existed on the earth ages ago. They are known as "drupe-fruited" trees. In Japan it is called the "Fir of the Goddess of Mercy." The importance of this tree for permanent plantings cannot be over-emphasized. In positions where trees must remain for many years with little attention, such trees are found to prove of great value. In locations such as cemetery lots, this tree is particularly to be recommended.

While we emphasize the ability of the Japanese Yew to withstand an extremely shady position, we also wish to point out that it will thrive equally well in the sun.

	EACH	10	
10 to 12 inches xx	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	3.50	32.50

Five of same variety at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A planting of Japanese Yew along the north side of a residence. Pfitzer Junipers seen at either end of the planting with Japanese Yew between. The Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra is used as a ground cover. See page 31 for information on the Japanese Spurge.



Japanese Yew.

The Ancient Yew

The Yew is a very ancient tree which once covered large areas of the earth's surface. Geologists have found a "fossil forest" beneath the English Channel which gives evidence that the ancestors of the Yew tree flourished in bygone days, when the surface of the earth was much different than today.

"The Vine loves the hills and the Yew tree the north wind and the cold"—nearly 2,000 years ago Virgil was interested in the Yew and thus referred to it. It is one of the trees of perpetual youth.

Within the life of one Yew, empires rise and fall. A span of 3,000 years is credited to one Methuselah of the Yews which was some years ago cut down in England.



Detail of foliage of Japanese Spurge.

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)

EVERGREEN VINE GROUND COVER

A COMMON problem in securing attractive, finished effects, especially in foundation plantings, is to provide a ground cover of good, green foliage to plant between the trees and shrubs and cover the ground. In northern climates, the class of such material which keeps green in the winter is extremely limited; in fact, the Japanese Spurge is practically the only broad-leaved evergreen which is hardy and which serves the purpose in northern climates.

It is not a clinging vine or one which will cover a wall, but is suitable for use as a low border where it serves a very satisfactory purpose, or as an under-planting to trees and shrubs, as shown in the colored picture on this page.

4 to 6 inches x \$12.00 per 100

Order in multiples of 25. 25 at 100 rate, 500 at the 1000 rate.



Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Stays green all winter and is perfectly hardy. The plant in the corner is Japanese Barberry.

To be found effective, Japanese Spurge must be thickly planted. One secret in making a satisfactory growth where the plant is in the sun is to plant thick enough so that the sunshine does not get at the root system. It will grow in the full sun if the plants are set close enough together. It also thrives in dense shade, even where grass would not grow.

It is not a new plant, but one which has been neglected, at least by most nurserymen. It can be planted with success either in the Spring or Fall and will grow in shade or sun and will stand severe freezing weather. Plant five or six plants to each square foot ground area or set four or six inches apart as a border. Even closer planting than this will insure quicker results.



Rose Daphne (*Daphne cneorum*)

A delightfully fragrant flowering evergreen shrub. It is a broad-leaved Evergreen keeping its leaves during the winter months. It comes through the winter perfectly when we have an abundance of snow, other years it requires some covering late in the fall as a winter protection.

The fragrant pink flowers almost completely cover the plant early in the spring. It blooms during April and extends until May. It blooms again in the fall months. This makes an ideal plant for rockeries or to plant among perennials. It does well either in a shady or sunny location.

EACH 10

12 to 14 inches xx \$3.50 \$32.50

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



The bluish colored trees are the Silver Redcedar. These have been trimmed and shaped up, showing what beautiful specimens can be made with little effort. The dark green trees in the background are the Japanese Yew. For creeping varieties such as shown in the foreground of the picture, see pages 4 and 5.

EVERGREEN HEDGES

Best for Year Round Service

NO trees or shrubs make so permanent and so attractive a hedge as evergreens. The old European gardens owe much of their beauty to their beautiful evergreen hedges.

A hedge may be of almost any shape and size and serve many different purposes. If tall like in picture at right, it may serve as a windbreak or screen. On the other extreme, it may form a low border for flower beds. Hedges are also suitable as backgrounds for various types of gardens. Varieties suitable for hedges should be those easily trimmed and which will retain their foliage when crowded. Hemlocks, Yews, and the Arborvitae combine these qualities best for use in colder climates. American Arborvitae is the leading sort used.

American Arborvitae

Of all the above mentioned varieties of evergreens, the American Arborvitae is unquestionably the best all around hedge evergreen and the one which is used in greater numbers than all other varieties combined.

It will grow into a beautiful tall, informal, unclipped hedge if allowed to grow without trimming, or it can be clipped and maintained at almost any size from only a few inches up to several feet in height.

Hedges should be planted three to four feet from the sidewalks. The effect is much better if the plants are not crowded too close to lot lines, drives and sidewalks.

The question is sometimes asked, "How long will it take to establish a perfect evergreen hedge?" All depends upon the care received and how large the hedge is to be. For the average hedge of American Arborvitae three feet tall, it should look very well with the third year, and should be in splendid form by the fifth year. In regard to the life of the hedge, this depends also on attention received. We have seen hedges thirty and forty years old in almost perfect condition.



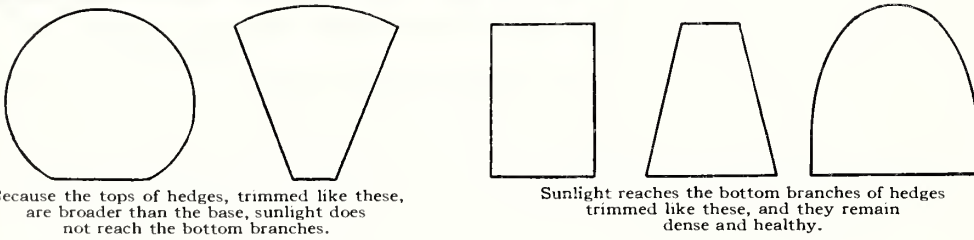
Evergreens are set from twelve inches to eighteen inches apart. Eighteen inches make a very satisfactory hedge, but where a hedge is desired in the shortest possible space of time and which will be very dense in growth from top to bottom, planting one foot apart would probably be more satisfactory.

A very desirable hedge can be made by planting a double row, spacing the trees alternately. The ground should be spaded for a width of 2½ to 3 feet. The rows should be set one foot apart. The plants in one row should come opposite the open spaces of the other row.

How to Plant Evergreen Hedges

The time for planting evergreen hedges is identical with the time for planting deciduous trees. Set the plants out in April or early May in the northern states.

Before starting to plant, have a trench dug and ready. This should be of ample width, at least two feet—and sometimes three feet is never too wide—and two feet in depth. Let the bottom be filled with loose earth, rounding in the center so as to permit a downward spread of the roots. The roots of an evergreen should never be exposed to the sun or wind, or allowed to get dry. Keep the roots wet until the trees are in the ground. As soon as the hedge is planted, and the ground thoroughly soaked, some plantmen recommend the use of a mulch.



Careful Growing Methods

Few people realize the time it takes to grow an Evergreen tree in the Nursery. Trees with well developed roots and tops take from seven to ten years to grow. At that time they are from two to three feet or three to four feet in height for tall varieties and much smaller for dwarf varieties. Such trees make rapid progress when planted on your grounds because they have a fibrous root system and have been several times transplanted.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

	10	100
10 to 12 inches xx	\$1.70	\$17.00
12 to 18 inches xx	2.00	20.00
18 to 24 inches xx	4.00	40.00
2 to 3 feet xx	5.50	55.00

Each x indicates one transplanting.

NOTE: Trees are carefully packed in damp moss to insure safe shipment.

Evergreen Seedlings and Small Transplanted Sizes Suitable for Home Nursery Planting

Every year finds an increasing number of planters interested in small evergreens suitable for starting a home nursery. These trees are intended for planting out in your garden where they can be cultivated and allowed to develop before being used in their permanent location. The use of small evergreens gives everyone an opportunity to enjoy beautiful evergreen trees at the minimum of expense. A small investment in baby evergreens will repay you a hundred times, both in the enjoyment of watching them develop as well as the continually increasing cash value of the trees. Complete planting instructions and cultural directions furnished with each shipment.

HILL'S TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS

*Sold only in bundles of 5 of each variety
and size*

	Inches	Per 5
Chinese Juniper.....xx	8-10	\$1.20
Chinese Juniper.....xx	10-12	1.65
Chinese Juniper.....xx	12-18	2.00
Pfitzer Juniper.....xx	12-18	5.50
Prostrate Juniper.....xx	8-10	1.50
Prostrate Juniper.....xx	10-12	2.00
Japanese Juniper.....xx	8-10	2.50
Colorado Juniper.....xx	8-10	2.00
Redcedar.....xx	10-12	2.00
Redcedar.....xx	12-18	3.00
White Spruce.....xx	12-18	1.00
White Spruce.....xx	18-24	2.25
Norway Spruce.....xx	12-18	1.20
Norway Spruce.....xx	18-24	1.65
Norway Spruce.....xx	2-3 ft.	2.00
Mountain Pine.....xx	8-10	1.10
Mugho Pine.....xx	8-10	2.00
Austrian Pine.....xx	10-12	1.20
Austrian Pine.....xx	12-18	2.50
Austrian Pine.....xx	18-24	3.00
Scotch Pine.....xx	12-18	2.00
Douglas Fir.....xx	12-18	1.75
Douglas Fir.....xx	18-24	2.50
American Arborvitae.....xx	10-12	.85
American Arborvitae.....xx	12-18	1.00
American Arborvitae.....xx	18-24	2.00
American Arborvitae.....xx	2-3 ft.	2.75
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae..xx	12-18	3.00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae..xx	18-24	3.50
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae..xx	24-30	5.50
Woodward Arborvitae.....xx	8-10	1.50
Woodward Arborvitae.....xx	10-12	3.50

xIndicates once transplanted.

xxIndicates twice transplanted.

HILL'S TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS

*Sold only in bundles of 25 of each variety
and size*

	Inches	Per 25
Balsam Fir.....xx	6-8	\$3.00
Balsam Fir.....xx	8-10	4.00
Concolor Fir.....x	4-6	4.00
Concolor Fir.....xx	6-8	10.00
Andorra Juniper.....x	6-8	7.50
Pfitzer Juniper.....xx	8-10	8.75
Pfitzer Juniper.....xx	10-12	11.25
Spiny Greek Juniper.....xx	6-8	7.50
Waukegan Juniper.....xx	6-8	7.50
Japanese Juniper.....xx	6-8	10.00
Savin Juniper.....xx	6-8	7.50
Savin Juniper.....xx	8-10	10.00
Bar Harbor Juniper.....xx	6-8	10.00
Bar Harbor Juniper.....xx	8-10	12.50
White Spruce.....xx	8-10	3.00
White Spruce.....xx	10-12	3.75
Black Hill Spruce.....xx	6-8	4.25
Black Hill Spruce.....xx	8-10	5.00
Black Hill Spruce.....xx	10-12	9.00
Norway Spruce.....x	6-8	2.50
Norway Spruce.....x	8-10	3.00
Norway Spruce.....x	10-12	4.00
Colorado Spruce.....xx	10-12	7.50
Mugho Pine.....xx	6-8	4.50
Austrian Pine.....x	6-8	3.00
Austrian Pine.....x	8-10	4.50
Ponderosa Pine.....x	6-8	3.00
White Pine.....xx	10-12	7.50
Scotch Pine.....x	6-8	2.50
Scotch Pine.....x	8-10	3.00
Douglas Fir.....xx	8-10	4.50
Douglas Fir.....xx	10-12	6.00
Japanese Yew.....x	4-6	7.50
Japanese Yew.....xx	6-8	12.50
Dwarf Japanese Yew.....xx	6-8	15.00
American Arborvitae.....xx	6-8	3.00
Douglas Golden Arborvitae..xx	10-12	7.50
Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.....xx	6-8	7.50
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae..xx	8-10	6.00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae..xx	10-12	7.00
Ware Arborvitae.....xx	8-10	6.50
Hemlock.....xx	8-10	7.50
Hemlock.....xx	10-12	12.50
Hemlock.....xx	12-18	20.00
Hemlock.....xx	18-24	25.00

HILL'S EVERGREEN GRAFTS

*From 2 1/4-inch pots, shipped only in the Spring
during April or early May*

	Inches	Each
White Leaf Chinese Juniper....	8-10	\$.80
Blue Column Chinese Juniper..	8-10	.80
Green Column Chinese Juniper.	8-10	.70
Green Sargent Juniper.....	8-10	.80
Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper..	8-10	1.00
Golden Prostrate Juniper.....	8-10	.80
Waukegan Juniper.....	8-10	.80
Japanese Juniper.....	8-10	.80
Bar Harbor Juniper.....	8-10	.80
Von Ehron Juniper.....	8-10	1.00
Hill Silver Juniper.....	8-10	1.25
Meyer Juniper.....	8-10	1.25
Cannart Redcedar.....	8-10	.80
Goldtip Redcedar.....	8-10	.90
Silver Redcedar.....	8-10	.80
Hill Dundee Juniper.....	8-10	1.25
Schott Redcedar.....	8-10	.80
Koster Blue Spruce.....	8-10	1.50

HILL'S EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

*Seedling trees are put up in bundles of 50 of
the same variety and size, and orders can be
filled only for uniform bundles*

	Inches	Per 50
Concolor Fir.....	4-6	\$5.00
Douglas Fir.....	4-6	4.50
Chinese Juniper.....	4-6	4.00
Prostrate Juniper (depressa)....	4-6	3.00
Colorado Juniper.....	6-8	4.00
Redcedar.....	6-8	5.00
European Larch.....	6-8	3.00
White Spruce.....	4-6	2.50
Black Hill Spruce.....	4-6	4.00
Norway Spruce.....	6-8	1.50
Colorado Spruce.....	4-6	3.50
White Pine.....	6-8	3.50
Scotch Pine.....	4-6	2.50

Write for prices if interested in larger quantities

