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HILL'S EVERGREENS

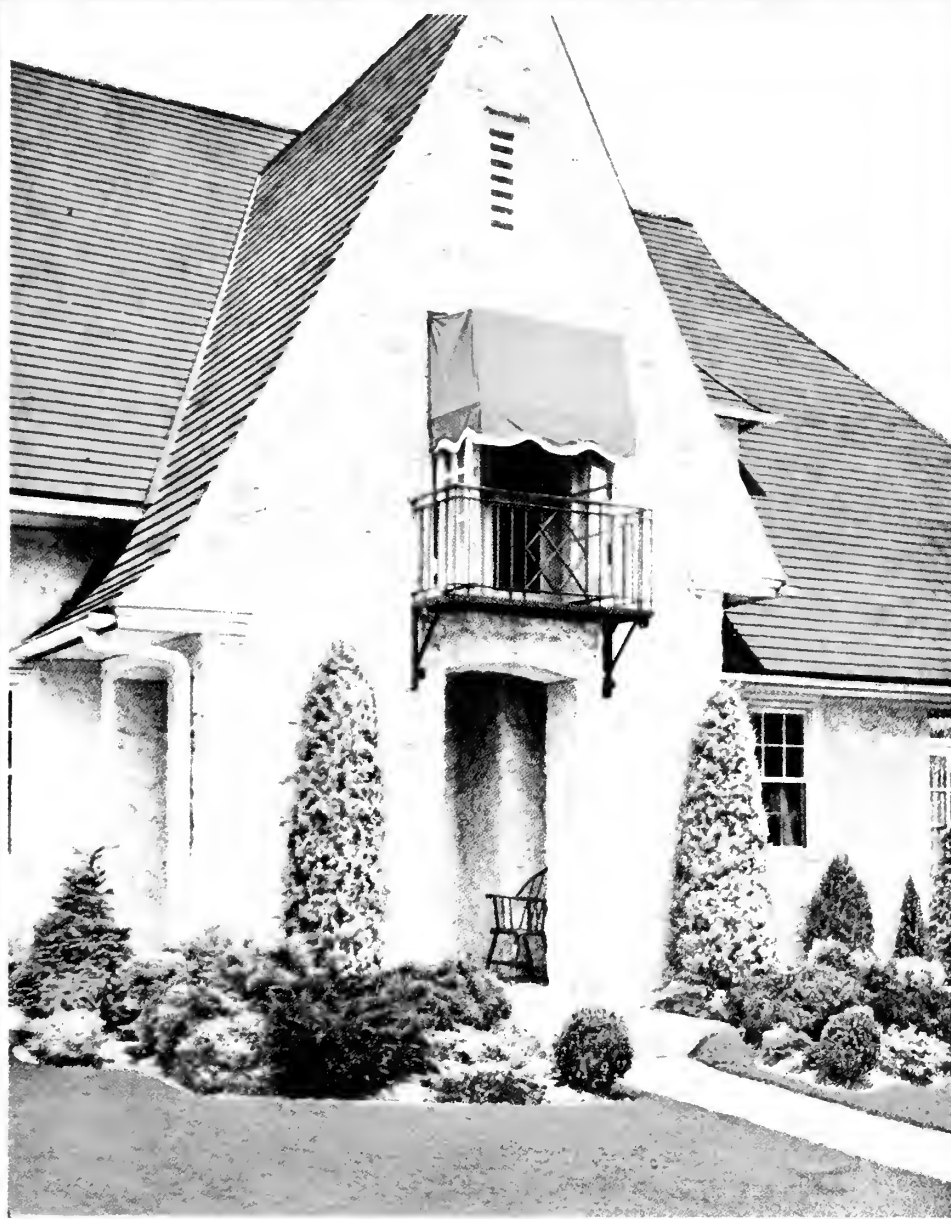
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HILL'S EVERGREENS

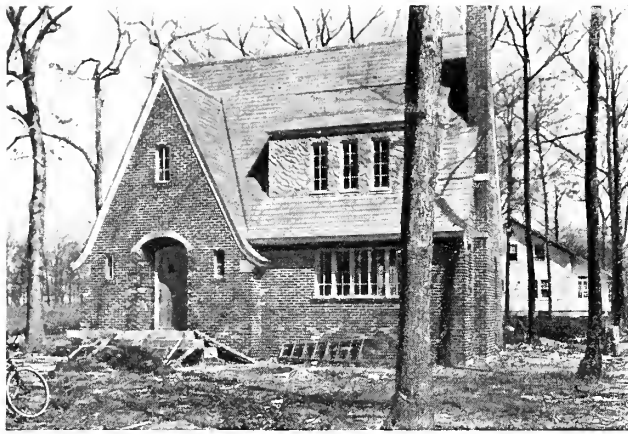


Today is the day of Evergreens! No longer does one ask, "Shall I plant Evergreens?" New homes need Evergreens to be in style. Old homes can be brought up to date by taking out outgrown shrubs and replanting with fadeless Evergreens

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

Evergreen Specialists · Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE · ILLINOIS



Fine Evergreens around the house are as essential as fine furniture inside the house. Few people see the inside of your home. You are judged by outside appearances. Hill Evergreens make you proud of your home, while their attractive beauty will appeal to all who pass by



THE
FADELESS EVERGREENS

Beauty and grace in its form combine,
A monarch, born of a noble line,
Long may it be, ere its race decline!
Frost shall not wither a leaf of thine,
Fearless and fadeless Pine!

—MARY F. TUCKER

Dear Friends:

To each succeeding generation since 1855, Hill Evergreens have given the best that could be had in Evergreens. Today there are new uses for Evergreens, new colors, new shapes, new styles. Evergreens have become a symbol of the up-to-date home grounds.

You seek beauty and refinement in your home surroundings. Fine Evergreens satisfy that same desire for charm and elegance in your grounds that the finest of furnishings give to the interior of the house.

Evergreens help to give character to a home because we naturally associate them with permanence. They stay, and their presence suggests the kind of people who stay. Although not all grounds are large enough for

extensive plantings of Evergreens, this does not mean that the person owning a small city or suburban lot cannot enjoy their cheer also. If it is not for more than a pair of trees at the entrance, there is always a place for Evergreens. The love of trees is a heritage of all men.

"A tree is one of nature's words, a word of peace to man.
A word that tells of central strength from whence all things began.
A word to preach tranquillity to all our restless clan.
Ah, bare must be the shadeless ways, and bleak the path must be,
Of him who, having open eyes, has never learned to see,
And so has never learned to love the beauty of a tree."—H. KELSO.

A. J. Hill

President.



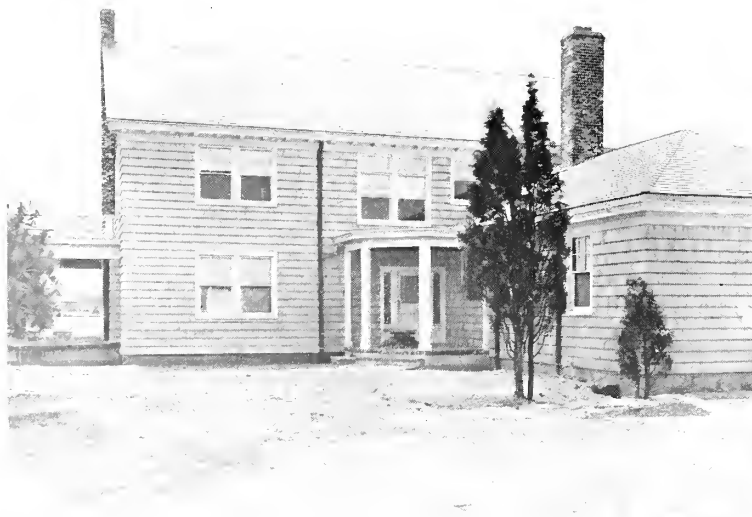
A New Vogue Is Sweeping the Country

EVERYWHERE we look we see fresh evidence of the great desire for beautiful home surroundings that is sweeping the country. The editors of our great magazines and newspapers, whose fingers are ever on the public pulse, are fully conscious of this trend and are devoting ever increasing space to the subject of beautifying the home grounds.

As a result, the eyes of the American people are being directed, as never before, to their home surroundings. Garden Clubs are springing up everywhere, and all over America one finds a new interest in the fascinating pastime of beautifying the home. America will become the garden spot of the world when every citizen comes fully to realize that—"It's Not a Home Until It's Planted."



What a difference just a few trees make! How much this formal but simple planting adds to this home. Pyramidal Arborvitae for the tall trees, with Woodward Arborvitae for the low ball-shaped trees, with a small group of Hemlock at the edge of the terrace, completes this attractive grouping. The open outdoor living room is now an important part of the new order in planning homes



It is gratifying to know that, in addition to the enjoyment derived from well-planted grounds, every tree, hedge, plant and vine you plant adds far more to the value of your property than its cost. In fact, you are actually paid for making your home attractive, not alone by the added pleasure and satisfaction of living in cheerful surroundings, but in actual dollars and cents. By making your property more attractive, you make it more valuable

The Leading Families of Evergreens

Grown by the Hill Nursery



Juniper (1/2 natural size)



Fir (1/2 natural size)



Hemlock (1/2 natural size)



Pine (1/2 natural size)



Spruce (1/2 natural size)



Arborvitae (1/2 natural size)



Yew (1/2 natural size)

All the varieties of Evergreens grown at the Hill Nursery belong to one of the seven distinct families of trees represented by these colored photographs. In Junipers, for instance, thirty or more varieties are grown but all of them bear resemblance to the photograph of Juniper foliage pictured here. Differences occur in the shape of the trees, color and other characteristics. By carefully studying this chart anyone may easily learn to identify Evergreens ac-

ording to families. Pictures are exactly one-half natural size. There are many other families of Evergreens different in character from these but which are not dependable in this climate. The actual varieties represented by these pictures are: Concolor Fir, American Hemlock, Japanese Yew, Austrian Pine, Norway Spruce, American Arborvitae, and Redcedar.



The beautiful Hemlock. Its certain charming gracefulness belongs to it alone. As it endures partial shade and is easily kept trimmed, Hemlock can be put to many uses in landscaping



Hemlock is a tree which grows old gracefully. Old plants develop a distinct character which is always pleasing

PRICES

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....B&B	\$ 1.75	\$ 15.00
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	6.50	62.50
3½ to 4 feet xxx.....B&B	8.50	82.50
4½ to 5 feet xxx.....B&B	10.50	100.00

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

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.

"MOST graceful of all Evergreens" is the title often bestowed on the Hemlock. Certain it is that few Evergreens can claim the charms of this tree, both in youth and in its elder years. Its long branches droop gracefully to the ground, and the branchlets bend willingly to the breeze.

The common shape of the tree is conical, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long straight thrifty shoot. Most trees have a single main stem, but low wide-spreading trees may have several stems.

In cultivation, when planted by itself in the open, it will develop a height of 25 feet or more with a spread of branches 10 or 12 feet wide. It is most often used in connection with other trees, when the growth is retarded a great deal.

When growing in its native stands, throughout northern Wisconsin and Michigan, it never grows in solid stands by itself. It often seeks the protection and the company of other larger trees, preferring a cool, moist, partially shaded spot, where it develops rich, dark green luxuriant foliage.

It is not wise to plant the Hemlock in open dry windswept places. It likes the north side of buildings, a partially shaded hillside or a partly protected spot.

The needles are soft and delicate, not more than ¼ to ½ inch long. The color is dark green on top, glaucous or whitish beneath.

Because of its flexible branches, it can be severely trimmed, which accounts for its being used in foundation groups and elsewhere, in small



Pictures are the universal language. They speak louder than words. Anyone can see that bare foundation walls need Evergreens to soften the bricks and masonry, to tie the building to the ground. Buildings without Evergreens may be ever so fine, but they give the same impression as a well-dressed man without a necktie.

spaces. When trimmed it can be made to grow very close, compact and shapely.

As a screen or hedge, Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well and grows thriftily in hedges.

There is a great variation in the behavior of Hemlock for planters in the middle west, depending upon the source of seeds. Hemlocks grow abundantly in Tennessee and other southern states but only those trees produced from Northern Wisconsin seed will give satisfaction.

Under favorable conditions it grows rapidly. Sunny southern exposures should be avoided on account of possible winter burning. Neither does the tree like extremely dry locations, exposed to scorching winds.

Hemlock has been a leading specialty for many years at the Hill Nursery, and Hill's trees are always in demand for their fine form and quality.

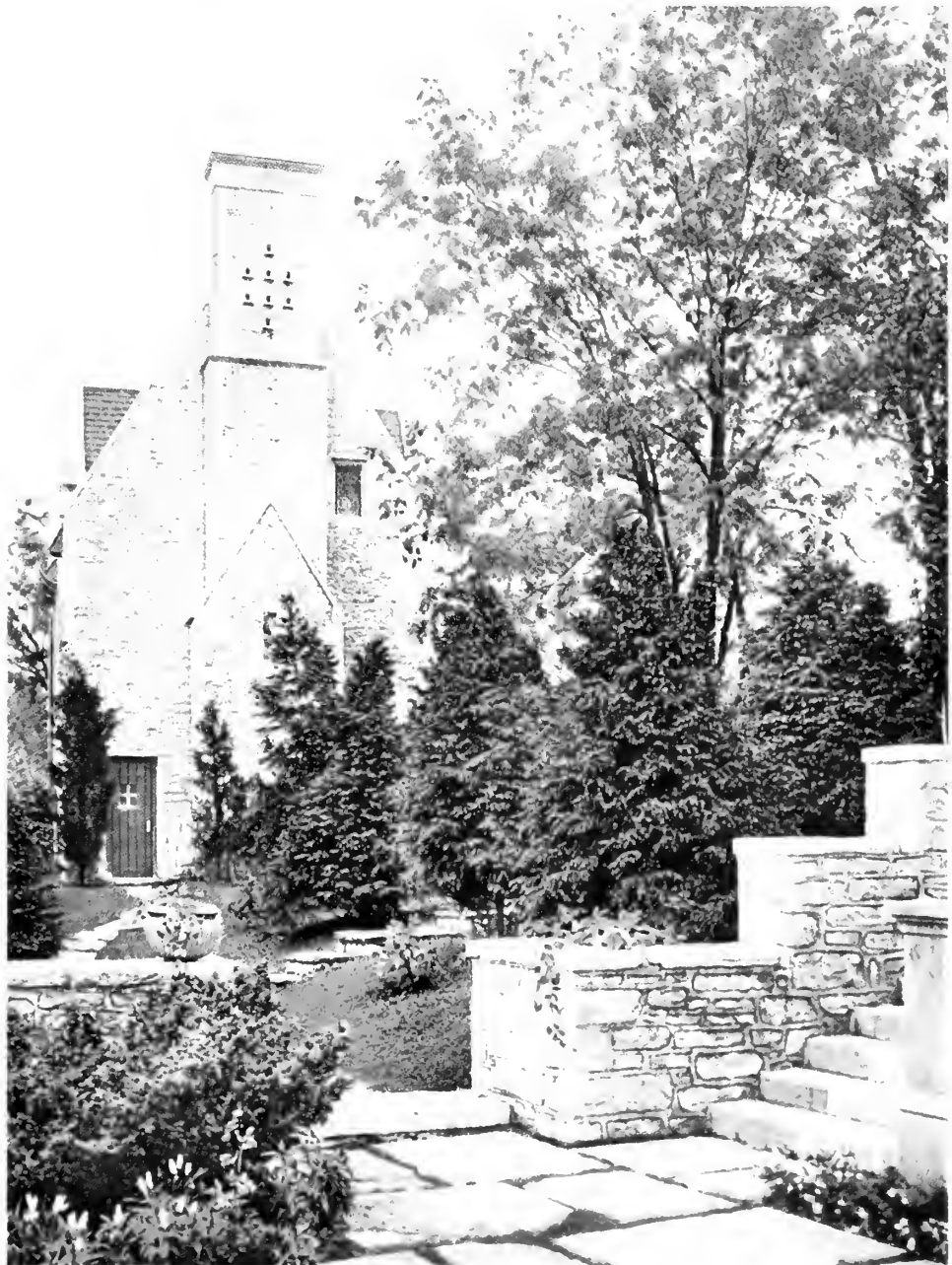
MIDSUMMER

One little hour to lie unseen
Beneath thy scarf of leafy green!
So, curtained by a singing Pine,
Its murmuring voice shall blend with mine.
I'll, lost in dreams, my faltering lay
In sweeter music dies away.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



A perfect Hemlock hedge, impenetrable, beautiful green throughout the year



An ideal spot for Hemlocks. A shady hillside. A quiet and restful spot, given the grace of the permanent loveliness of the graceful Hemlock.

Meyer Juniper

(*Juniperus squamata meyeri*)

A NEW NOVELTY OF UNUSUAL MERIT

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.

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."

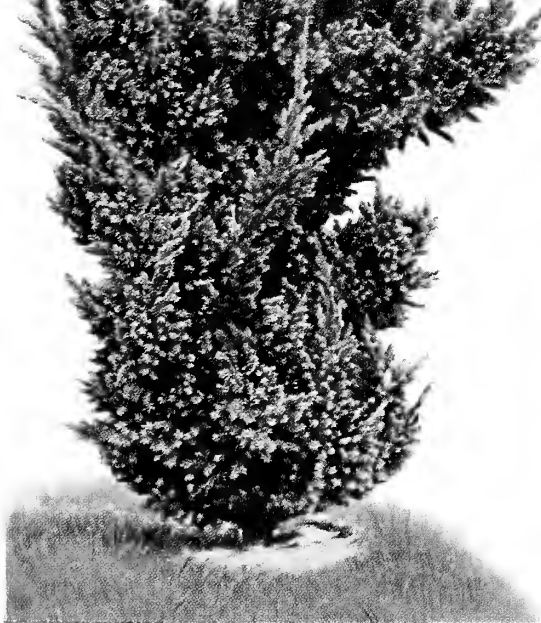
It makes an ideal planting for the rockery or around a pool. It never fails to attract attention and will prove a source of great interest in your Evergreen plantings.

For rockeries, around pools, or in groups with other trees it is always conspicuous because of its unusual color and shape.

Meyer Juniper is a choice and rare tree that is appreciated by planters who want the unusual. It will win the admiration of any Evergreen enthusiast.

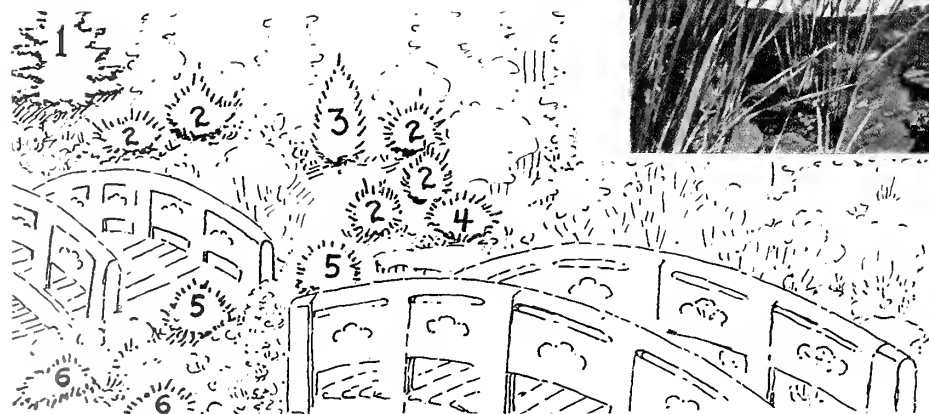
		EACH	10
12 to 15 inch xx	B&B	\$3 00	\$27.50
15 to 18 inch xx	B&B	3 50	32.50

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



An idea of the unusual character of the Meyer Juniper can be seen in this picture of a specimen tree and the stock as it looks in the nursery

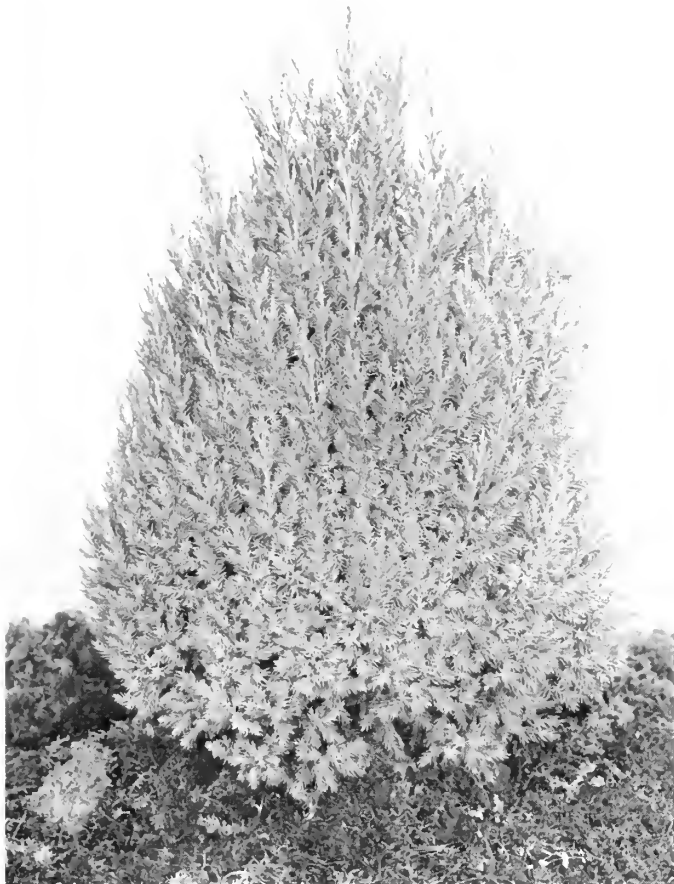
In the chart below we have indicated a part of the varieties shown in this picture. Key for the planting shown is given at right below.



COME AND SEE THE BEAUTIFUL GARDEN

The garden pictured above is located on our nursery grounds. It contains a collection of many choice Evergreens. Visitors at the nursery are always invited to go through the grounds.

Key for planting shown in colored picture above—(1) Colorado Blue Spruce; (2) Meyer Juniper; (3) Spiny Greek Juniper; (4) Andorra Juniper; (5) Hemlock; (6) Japanese Juniper.



One of the most compact and shapely of all dwarf slow growing Evergreens is the Spiny Greek Juniper

A Word About the Hill Nursery

Since 1855, the name "HILL" has been synonymous with high quality in Evergreens. Here in Dundee under ideal conditions of soil and climate are over 600 acres of land devoted exclusively to the growing of high-class evergreen trees. No matter where you live, HILL EVERGREENS can be shipped to you safely.



Uniform grower of even, formal outline. One of the most interesting of dwarf trees

Spiny Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)

THIS little tree has been in great favor for many years. It has been more extensively used in the eastern and southern states but is now becoming popular in the middle west.

It requires a sunny dry situation for best development and under those conditions develops a close, dense growth of sharp prickly needles of very glaucous blue color.

The mother tree is a native of Greece and Asia. This horticultural form was first produced many years ago in the Rollenson Nursery at Tooting, England.

Its growth is rather broad, tapering to a pointed terminal top. In this locality trees seldom reach more than four or five feet high with a spread of 2½ or 3 feet.

It grows slowly and is, therefore, of great value in foundation plantings and rock gardens.

Because of its close growing, even branching habit, it fills a need for a formal tree of dwarf size. Even though it grows slowly it is capable of being trimmed and maintained as a very small tree for many years.

		EACH	10
12 to 15 inch xx . . .	B&B	\$2 00	\$17 50
15 to 18 inch xx . . .	B&B	2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx . . .	B&B	3 50	32 50

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



This Long Island home is given a most inviting approach with this pair of Spiny Greek Juniper



In the formal surroundings of a lily pool and walled garden, the Spiny Greek Juniper is a good example of "the right tree in the right place"



Because of its low spreading form the Savin Juniper is a good tree for low beds. Here they are spaced two feet apart

Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina*)

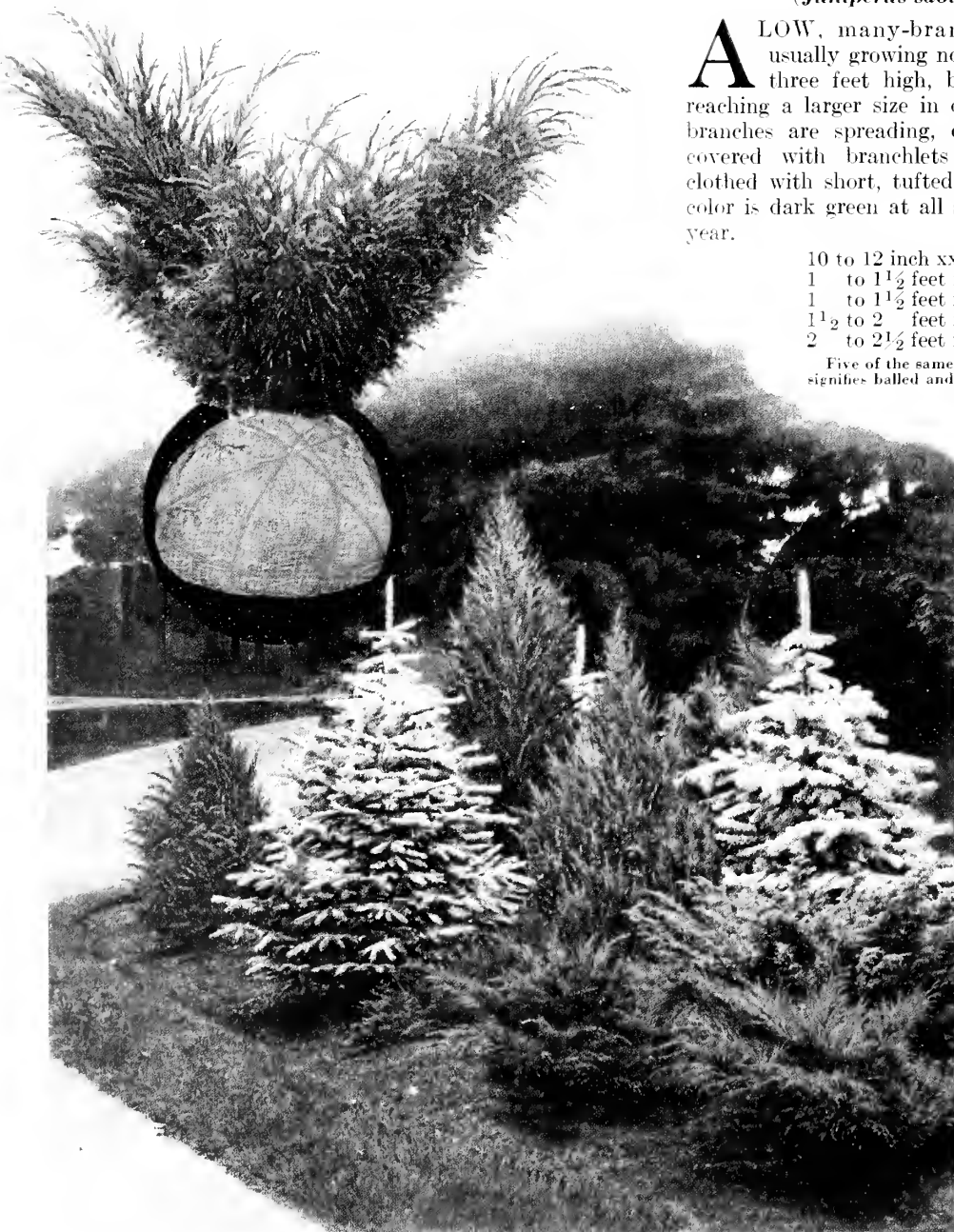
A LOW, many-branched shrub, usually growing not over two or three feet high, but sometimes reaching a larger size in old trees. Its branches are spreading, dense, thickly covered with branchlets and heavily clothed with short, tufted foliage. The color is dark green at all seasons of the year.

The 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.

It forms an excellent border to larger evergreens, and is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and for beds of Evergreens. Does well in smoky atmosphere. Can be easily trimmed and kept small.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx	B&B \$1.50	\$12.50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
1 to 1½ feet xxx	B&B 3.50	32.50
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B 4.00	37.50
2 to 2½ 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.



Savin Juniper is used here as a border to taller Evergreens. Balled tree shows typical development of a nursery specimen



Bordering a walk up the hill side, the Savin Juniper is a most appropriate selection



The truest happiness is in the home. All of us are interested in making our homes more attractive. What can add more to a home than a foundation or entrance planting of Evergreens? In this planting only two varieties are used and with pleasing effect. Pfitzer Juniper at each side of walk, with American Arborvitae to complete the planting

Pfitzer Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*)

“THE handsomest of the Chinese Juniper varieties, the Pfitzer, which grows in the form of a low broad pyramid, is the most satisfactory of all Junipers in this climate.”

This endorsement of Pfitzer Juniper is given by the Arnold Arboretum, whose business it is to test all trees impartially.

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 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.

There is some variation in color and texture of foliage. 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	\$1.50	\$14.00
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B	2.00	17.50
2	to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	4.25	40.00
2½	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	5.00	47.50
3	to 3½ feet xxx	B&B	7.75	75.00

The following sizes are the flat type:

2	to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	4.25	40.00
2½	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	5.00	47.50

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



These are typical specimens of Pfitzer Juniper which have been staked up when small. They make a fine contrast to the spire like forms of Pyramidal Arborvitae



Prostrate Juniper used on a hill side. Golden Prostrate Juniper in foreground



There is some variation in growing habit in Prostrate Juniper. Some are very low and flat growing

Prostrate Juniper

(Juniperus communis depressa)

AN old well-known tree, formerly called Juniperus canadensis. A very vigorous growing, low spreading plant, having many stems. Old plants may extend seven or eight feet but it may be easily kept small by trimming. It grows very fast as compared to other Junipers. Rarely grows over three feet high, many plants grow even smaller.

The leaves are sharp pointed, gray-green above, silvery white beneath.

The berries are globular, smooth, shining, and dark purple in color, "azure studded." They mature at the end of the third year, when they are used for medicinal purposes and manufacturing of spirits. Evidence of this latter fact is contained in these lines of Tennyson:

*"The Birch Tree swang her fragrant hair;
The Bramble cast her berry;
The juice within the Juniper
Began to make him merry."*

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.

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$1.75 \$16.00
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	2.00 17.50

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. Will make a bright spot of contrasting color among the darker Evergreens.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx	B&B	\$2.00 \$17.50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	3.00 27.50
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B	3.75 35.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	4.50 42.50

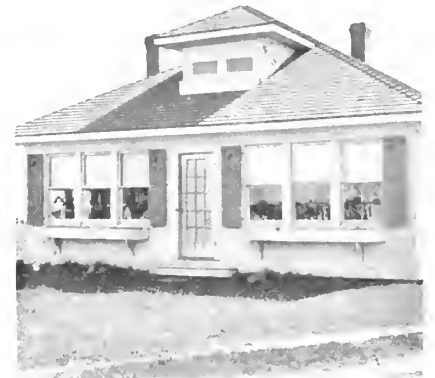
Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Prostrate Junipers make a good foundation planting tree, for use in front of taller growing trees



Even the most modest cottage can be made a thing of beauty with Evergreens. In this planting there are at the corners and at the entrance, four Pyramidal Arborvitae, beneath the windows six Dwarf Japanese Yew, two Pfitzer Junipers at the outside corners, and two low growing Junipers at the entrance. The picture below shows the cottage before the planting.



Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

New Hill Introduction

THIS tree is a variation of the Prostrate Juniper shown on page 12, which was found in the Hill Nursery several years ago. It grows in a more erect habit than the usual types. It grows rapidly, keeps its color well and has no tendency to show any injury from severe winters.

We propagate this interesting tree from grafts and offer the only stock available anywhere.

Anyone wishing to add plants of unusual appearance and interesting forms will be glad to use it in their landscape work. It has the characteristic grayish-green, prickly needles of the Prostrate Juniper. Like other varieties of the common Juniper it thrives best in hot, rather dry locations.

Koster Juniper

(Juniperus virginiana kosteri horizontalis)

THIS tree is said to be a variety of the Redcedar although it bears no resemblance to it. It is a semi-dwarf tree with naturally spreading, gracefully arching stems two to three feet tall. It is an unusually handsome kind, and proves useful in many ways in landscaping. The picture at the left shows a group of old plants at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, while the specimen tree pictured below shows the unusual horizontal growing habit of the specimens. It is a good hardy tree, bluish-green in color. It is just the tree to overhang rocks in rockeries and around pools.



Old planting of Koster Juniper

	EACH		10
1 to 1½ feet xx.	B&B	\$1 75	\$15 00
1½ to 2 feet xx.	B&B	2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.	B&B	3 50	32 50
2½ to 3 feet xxx.	B&B	4 25	40 00

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



Koster Juniper as grown by the Hill Nursery, showing the peculiar horizontal form



Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

Silver Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

THE glaucous blue color, especially attractive during the Spring growing season, but of striking blue color at all seasons, makes it very desirable, adding color contrast for landscape work. The growth is 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.

			EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet	xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
1½	to 2 feet	xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
2	to 2½ feet	xx	B&B 3.00	27.50
2½	to 3 feet	xxx	B&B 4.50	42.50
3	to 4 feet	xxx	B&B 8.25	80.00
4	to 5 feet	xxx	B&B 11.50	110.00
5	to 6 feet	xxx	B&B 16.00	150.00

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



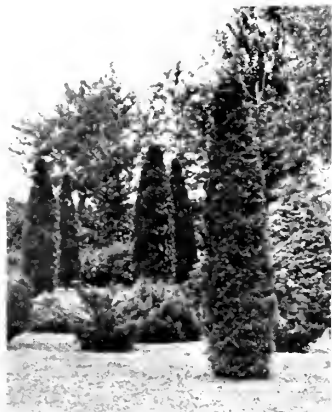
Silver Redcedar which has been moderately trimmed

On an island in Lake Superior is this mute evidence of the tenacity of Evergreens. Perched on a barren rock with barely enough soil to hold on, this pine tree continues to make a yearly growth.

Evergreens are found growing under the most adverse conditions, overhanging the rocks at the seashore or high on the timber-line where their very existence is a constant struggle with the elements.



The blue trees in this group, which is a part of our nursery grounds, are Silver Redcedar. These trees have been closely trimmed and maintained at this size for many years



As a lawn tree these trimmed specimens of Redcedar provide an interesting contrast to the usual form of trees



When allowed plenty of room in the open sunlight, Redcedars develop into strong, bushy-growing trees



Because of their compact and symmetrical form, Redcedars are suitable for use as sentinels at entrances



Redcedars are appropriate as the taller growing trees in foundation groups, for entrances and corners of the house

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 a wild state 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, which we grow exclusively, 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, where it has plenty of circulation of air and sunlight. 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.

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.

The tree bears bright blue and silvery berries which are a great attraction to birds.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B \$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 feet xx	B&B 1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 3.75	35.00
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B 7.25	70.00
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B 11.25	110.00
6 to 7 feet xxx	B&B 14.25	140.00
7 to 8 feet xxx	B&B 17.25	170.00

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



A little patience and skill is shown here in this rather unusual garden entrance. Two Redcedars are trained into a living arch



RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*)



A good example of the typical Cannart Redcedar



Cannart Redcedar at home in the snow. Scene on our nursery grounds

Cannart Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*)

ONE of the leading forms of Redcedar, having deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage. It makes a pyramidal specimen of middle size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. It can be readily trimmed and thus maintained at any size wanted. If left untrimmed, the growth is more or less open, but none the less pleasing.

Some trees bear blue and silver berries which adhere late in Autumn and are greatly enjoyed by the birds. An absolutely hardy tree, propagated by grafting.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$2 25	\$20 00
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B 2 50	22 50
2½	to 3 feet xxx	B&B 5 00	47 50
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B 6 25	60 00
4	to 5 feet xxx	B&B 8 75	85 00

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



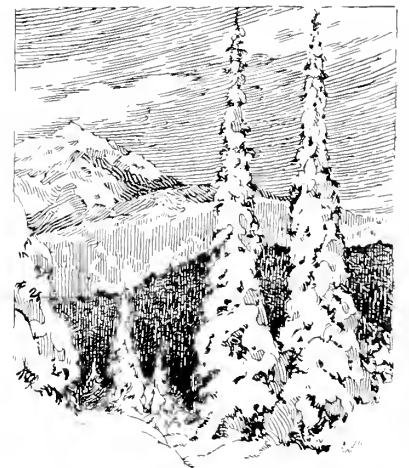
Cannart Redcedar are used here with good effect as the tall trees in a foundation planting

THE WOOING

Two cedars, twins,
Danced with the winds,
Who sang them ardent pleas:
The Frost lads came
And wooed the same
Two slender cedar trees.

I knew who had won
When the rising sun,
Dismissing the guard of night,
Paused in the lane
To kiss these twain.
All robed in bridal white.

—Whitelaw Saunders.





Hill Dundee Juniper: Attractive New Hill Introduction



Hill Dundee Juniper makes a most uniform and shapely tree even in the small nursery sizes

Hill Dundee Juniper
(*Juniperus virg. pyramidaformia hillii*)

THE most interesting tree produced in the Hill Nursery in recent years is the Hill Dundee Juniper.

It is bluish-gray in the Spring and Summer and it changes to a plum-like color in the Fall and Winter. This is not the bronze color of the Redeedar.

but a very unusual plum-like shade which is entirely different from any other Evergreen. To create new interest in your Evergreen plantings you should include this most excellent new Juniper. While it is of recent introduction, we have had plants tested in different localities for the past ten years so offer it with full assurance of its dependability and satisfactory development.

- 1 to 1½ feet xx.
- 1½ to 2 feet xx.
- 2 to 2½ feet xx.
- 3 to 3½ feet xxx.
- 3½ to 4 feet xxx.

	EACH	10
	B&B \$2 25	\$20 00
	B&B 2 75	25 00
	B&B 3 25	30 00
	B&B 7 50	72 50
	B&B 8 50	\$2 50

Schott Redcedar
(*Juniperus virginiana schottii*)

A PYRAMIDAL variety differing from its mother plant, the Redeedar, 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 \$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ feet xx.	B&B 3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ feet xxx.	B&B 4 00	37 50
2½ to 3 feet xxx.	B&B 5 00	47 50
3 to 3½ feet xxx.	B&B 6 00	57 50

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.	B&B \$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.	B&B 3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ feet xxx.	B&B 3 75	35 00



Schott Redcedar

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



Goldtip Redcedar

A single ounce of seed of the Giant Redwood, the patriarch of Evergreens, contains about 9,000 seeds. There is scarcely anything in nature which is so interesting to contemplate as the potential possibilities of life within a single ounce of the seed of this magnificent tree.

The percentage of the seeds produced in the native forests which grow into trees is infinitely small. It seems to be a provision of nature to furnish seed in abundance, knowing that out of the millions of seeds produced, enough will take root to perpetuate every species.



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.



Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis*)

THIS native Juniper of Asia corresponds to our Redcedar in America. It seems immune from severe winters and also has remarkable ability to withstand heat and drought. It does equally well in practically all parts of the country and in any situation except wet or poorly drained ground.

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 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 needles are lance-shaped, sharp, pointed, 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.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B \$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 3.25	30.00
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B 4.75	45.00

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



Chinese Juniper are used for points of accent in this garden. Evergreens can be combined to advantage with flowers, trees and shrubs in many landscape features

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 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.

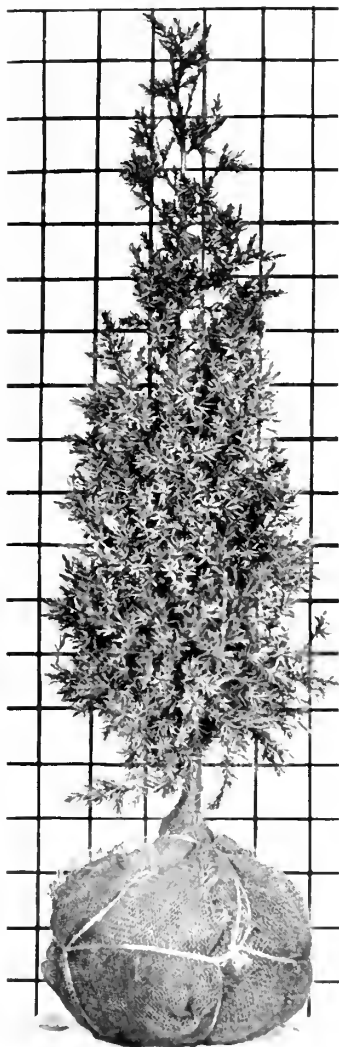
The demand for this interesting tree is increasing each year. All Hill stock is *grafted*, insuring trees of good thrifty growth with abundant roots. Trees propagated by other methods are seldom satisfactory.

BLUE FORM

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.	B&B \$1.75	\$15.00
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B 3.00	27.50
2½ to 3 feet xxx	B&B 4.50	42.50
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 6.50	62.50
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B 9.50	92.50

GREEN FORM

1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B 1.50	12.50
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B 2.00	17.50
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B 4.25	40.00
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 6.25	60.00
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B 8.25	80.00
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B 10.25	100.00



A small balled specimen of Column Chinese Juniper in the 2 1/2 foot grade. Each square in the background is two inches.

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

Plantings of the type shown below need careful and frequent trimming. Neglect of pruning will spoil the neat, attractive grouping. Note the wide variety of color to be enjoyed with evergreens. Shades of gold, green and blue, with the seasonal variations of color in each tree, give such plantings perpetual interest.



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 left:

- (1) 2 Woodward Globe Arborvitae 15x15 inches
- (2) 2 Douglas Golden Arborvitae 2-2½ feet
- (3) 2 Hill Mugho Pine 15x15 inches
- (4) 2 Hill Waukegan Juniper 1-1½ feet
- (5) 1 Globosa Arborvitae 15x15 inches
- (6) 4 Cannart Redcedar 2-3 feet
- (7) 2 Black Hill Spruce 2-3 feet
- (8) 1 Redcedar 4-5 feet
- (9) 4 Pfitzer Juniper 1½-2 feet
- (10) 2 Japanese Yew 1-1½ feet
- (11) 1 Chinese Juniper 3-4 feet
- (12) 2 American Arborvitae 3-4 feet



Hill Silver Juniper



THE LATE D. HILL

whose recent death at 83, brought to a close a lifetime of devotion to Evergreens.

One of his most particular interests was the development of new varieties of the Colorado Juniper as described on this page.

He made regular trips to Europe where he visited many nurseries in England, Holland, Belgium and France. Such trips never failed to develop a new variety or two. From a beginning of three or four varieties he finally built up a stock of scores of varieties. His original nursery of five acres expanded to six hundred acres and his business extended long before his death into every state and to foreign lands.

Hill Silver Juniper

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

NEW HILL INTRODUCTION

NO such beautiful Junipers of real outstanding features have ever been offered to the nursery trade. This tree and the two other forms below will be a great delight for anyone who appreciates new additional and dependable varieties.

The Juniperus scopulorum was a hobby of the late D. Hill. He experimented with these trees for twenty-five years having nearly two dozen forms at various times. He tested them thoroughly for hardiness and found them well suited for both the extreme south and north of the United States. In color and form they are without comparison among all Junipers.

The Hill Nursery originated these trees and is the only source of supply for the genuine choice Hill introductions.

The Hill Silver Juniper is the whitest blue Juniper obtainable. The silver foliage is magnificent. The color is brightest during the summer. It grows fast, bushy, and develops a shapely form as shown in this picture.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B 3.25	30.00
2½	to 3 feet xxx	B&B 5.25	50.00
3	to 3½ feet xxx	B&B 6.25	60.00

MOONLIGHT JUNIPER

This is an extremely blue form having all whip-cord foliage with no needles. It is a spectacular novelty unlike any other Juniper.

		EACH	10
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B \$3.50	\$32.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B 4.00	37.50

BLUE MOON JUNIPER

This is a broad pyramidal form of silvery-blue color, with fine delicate foliage.

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$3.00	\$27.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B 4.00	37.50

Colorado Juniper

(Juniperus scopulorum)

IN its native home the Colorado Juniper covers a wide range extending from Colorado north to Montana and the Black Hills of South Dakota. Under the name "Colorado Juniper," we offer the seedling form, which is quite variable in habit and color.

Most trees are of a silvery color and close symmetrical, upright growth. It thrives in hot dry weather, when the color is brightest. It has a single stem or trunk, so that it is not easily injured by snow and ice. It retains its inner foliage well and keeps good shape as it grows. 12 to 15 feet is about the maximum height.

		EACH	10
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B \$1.50	\$12.50
2	to 2½ feet xx	B&B 2.00	17.50
2½	to 3 feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
3	to 3½ feet xx	B&B 3.50	32.50
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B 4.50	42.50

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

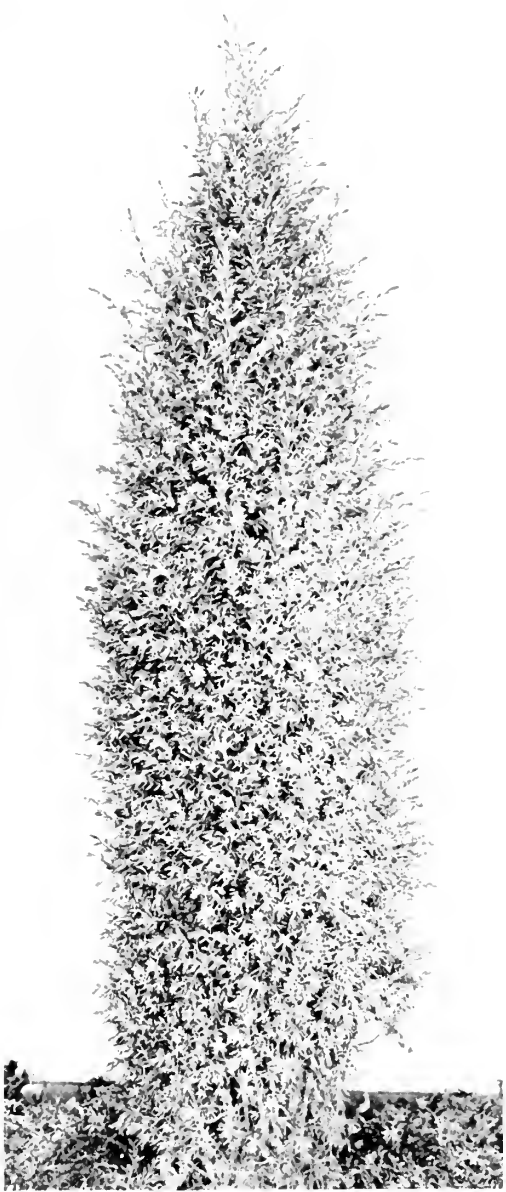
Von Ehron Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina von ehron*)

THIS is an interesting variation of the Savin Juniper. It is a rare variety seldom seen in nurseries. The growth is compact and it has an irregular low spreading form. It is one of the fastest growing of all Junipers, having a most thrifty and robust constitution. The branches grow in a semi-upright position in a wide spreading habit. Its irregular picturesque growth makes it well suited for use in rock gardens and foundation plantings.



Von Ehron Juniper



Swedish Juniper

	EACH	10	
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	6 25	60 00

"Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,
 Our staunch old friends and true!
 What hoots 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 loveliest trees that be,
 The time tides roll and the seasons veer,
 Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,
 My Cedars are true to me."
Held.

Swedish Juniper

(*Juniperus communis suecica*)

THIS is the old favorite and familiar variety of extreme columnar form. It has grayish-green, prickly needles. In color and form it resembles the Irish Juniper but has the advantage of being more hardy than the Irish Juniper.

It grows very close and compact. It reaches 10 to 12 feet in height with a diameter of only 12 to 18 inches when matured. It is a good tree for formal use and can be kept small by frequent trimming.



Small Swedish Junipers used as a border

	EACH	10	
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	\$2 25	\$20 00

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



A well-chosen foundation planting of twelve trees in four varieties as follows:
 No. 1—Four Pyramidal Arborvitae. No. 2—Two Savin Juniper. No. 3—Two Mugho Pine. No. 4—Two Savin Juniper. No. 5—Two Pfitzer Juniper



Sargent Juniper in the Arnold Arboretum

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 grows only a few inches in height.

In order to produce an effect as shown in the picture above, 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 inch xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
12 to 18 inch xx	B&B 2.50	22.50
15 by 15 inch xxx trimmed specimens	B&B 5.25	50.00
18 by 18 inch xxx trimmed specimens	B&B 6.25	60.00

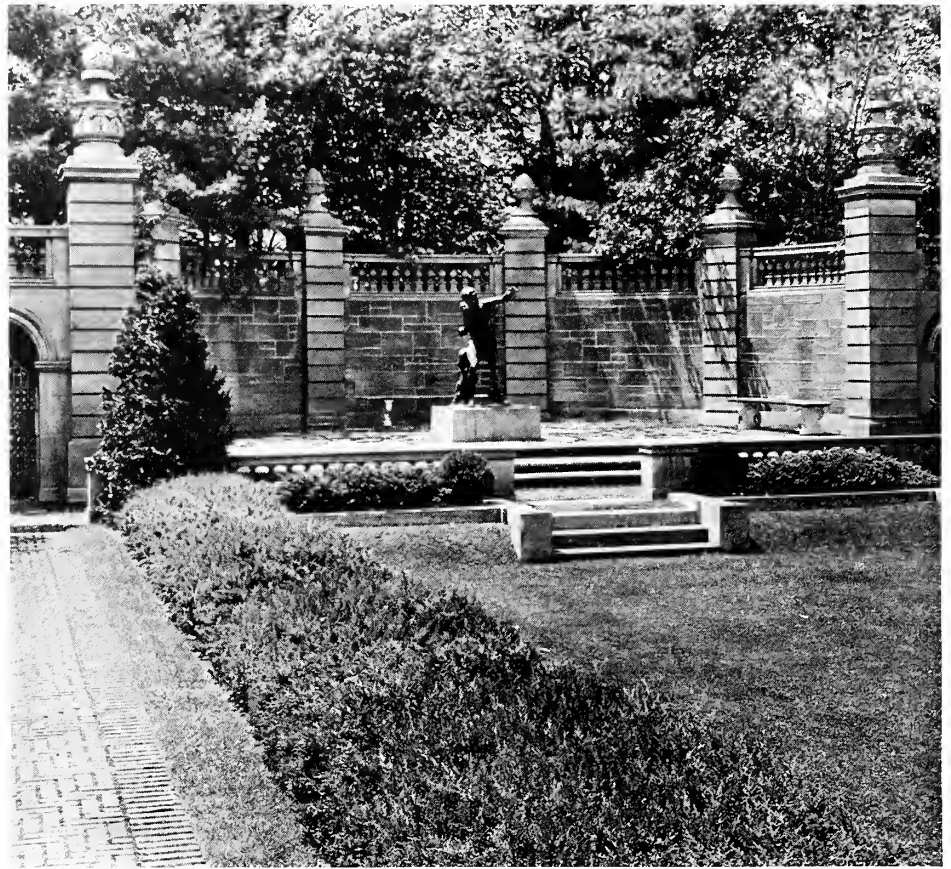
Hill Waukegan Juniper
(*Juniperus horizontalis douglasi*)

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 right. During the summer months, it is of a soft blue color.

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

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B 2.50	22.50

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



A novel low border planting of creeping Juniper

The Use of Creeping Evergreens

POPULAR interest in creeping Evergreens is growing every day. As they become better known, new uses are continually being found. No extensive country estate is necessary to enjoy these miniature trees. Any small, vacant spot is sufficient to provide a home for a planting of creeping Evergreens.

The pictures on pages 22 to 25 offer suggestions for their use. As a border to taller Evergreens, they add a finished appearance as shown in the picture above.

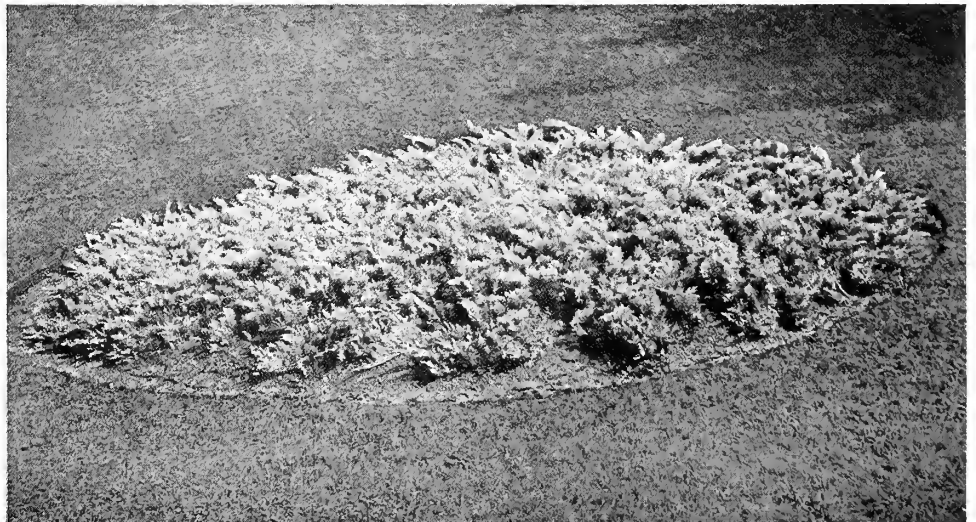
For covering a bank or terrace, they provide a beautiful carpet of green or blue foliage throughout the year.

In a rock garden or around a pool, creeping Evergreens find their greatest usefulness in landscaping. They cling to and overhang the rocks in the most graceful manner.

There is a wide choice in shades of color, including hues of green, blue and plum color. In texture of foliage, there is plenty of variation to suit every need.

When used as a ground cover, always plant in groups of several trees, allowing 2 to 3 feet between plants. In this way a solid mat will soon develop which will completely cover the ground. While all are strictly dwarf in habit, an occasional trimming will serve to keep them within bounds for years.

In Japan where the fine art of landscaping small areas has been most highly developed, dwarf Evergreens have always been important objects in the landscape.



A hillside planting of Waukegan Juniper



In the nursery row, Japanese Juniper make interesting subjects. Given plenty of room and carefully grown they develop into specimens of the most unusual form and character.

Japanese Juniper

(*Juniperus japonica*)

(*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*)

THE following description is taken from a bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University: "This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent the gardens of America. It is a plant with wide spreading creeping stems, blue-green. It has sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy."

Very old plants will reach 6 or 8 feet in diameter with a height of only 8 to 12 inches. However, it may be permanently kept small by occasional trimming, making it an ideal subject for hanging over rocks, for terraces and low beds of various kinds. It is exceptionally robust, and a strong rugged grower. It thrives in full sun and is one of the few Junipers that will also stand considerable shade.

There is considerable variance among varieties offered as Japonica, but we are careful to propagate by grafting, only from the true strain of hardy compact growing plants we imported direct from Japan many years ago. Here again our customers are given the benefit of our long experience in growing "true to type" specimens.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch 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 50	42 50
2 to 2½ feet xxx.	B&B 5 00	47 50
*2 by 2 feet xxx.	B&B 8 00	77 50

* Extra choice specimens.



A single plant of Japanese Juniper on the grounds of the Hill Nursery.

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



Japanese Juniper is used here to good advantage as a low border to a group of Evergreens at an entrance gate. Other trees in this group are Pfitzer Juniper, Mugho Pine and Column Chinese Juniper.

THE SINGING PINE

There's a pine tree on a hilltop,
In a country far away,
Where all the breezes rise and drop
In the rhythm of their play.

And a streamlet winding slowly
In the valley just below,
Lends its measure sweet and lowly
To the tall pines stately flow.

Whether skies of winter darkened,
Or the brooding summer smiled,
Came a little maid who harkened
By those mingling strains beguiled.

All that worldly lore has brought her
May vanish — may decay,
But the songs the pine tree taught her
These shall never pass away.



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



The summer color is silver grayish green, which changes with the first frosts of Autumn

Andorra Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*)

A NEW low-growing, spreading dwarf Evergreen of most distinctive color and graceful form—a beautiful silvery green in the Spring, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the Autumn, as shown in our colored picture, giving a combination of coloring not found in any other tree of this type.

It does not cling so closely to the ground as some of the other creeping forms. It lifts its branches about 15 to 18 inches off the ground and for this reason fills a somewhat different need in landscaping.

Under favorable growing conditions in a sunny place, it may reach a spread of 5 or 6 feet. However, it is easily trimmed and can be kept within bounds. In fact the trees shown in the colored picture, which are growing on our nursery grounds, have been kept at practically the same size for nearly ten years.

It is very useful to fill in at the base of taller growing Evergreens, good for foundation groups, for terraces and for rock gardens. It is of particular interest in this way on account of its charming and unusual color.

While it is said to have been originally found in a lot of Prostrate Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*) seedlings, it has none of the characteristics of this latter variety.

It is a comparatively rapid grower, which does best in a sunny or partially sunny location. It will grow in shade but the growth is slower and less vigorous. Andorra Juniper is a very hardy sort that needs no favoring in winter.

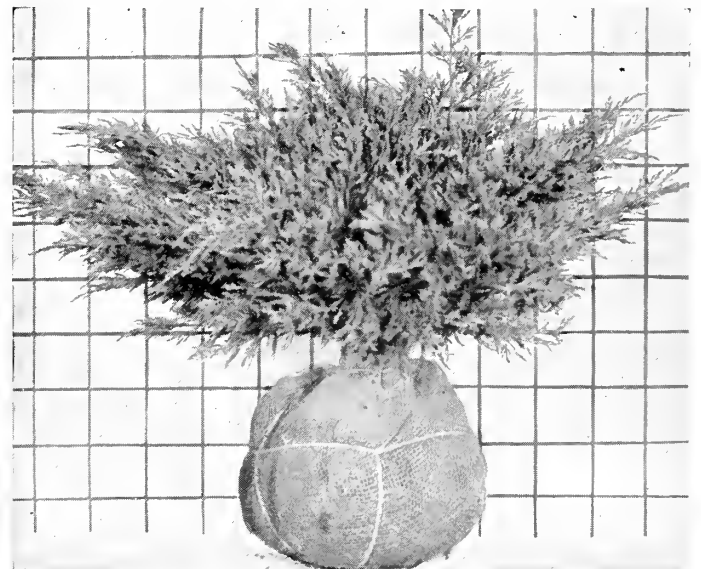
We have offered this tree for only the past five years, but it is already one of the most popular varieties.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B 3.00	27.50
1 to 1½ feet xxx	B&B 3.75	35.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B 4.50	42.50

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



Thousands of Andorra Junipers are grown by Evergreen specialists under ideal conditions in the Hill Nursery. Several sizes to choose from



This actual photograph of a 1 to 1½ feet xx B&B specimen shows the thrifty development of the stock offered. The squares shown in background of picture are two inches apart. Size is estimated on width in this class of stock



Rock garden on the Hill Nursery grounds, showing the use of creeping Evergreens



As a border to taller trees, creeping Junipers give a finish to planting and tie them to the ground



Bar Harbor Juniper at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Massachusetts

Bar Harbor Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*)

THE colored picture 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.

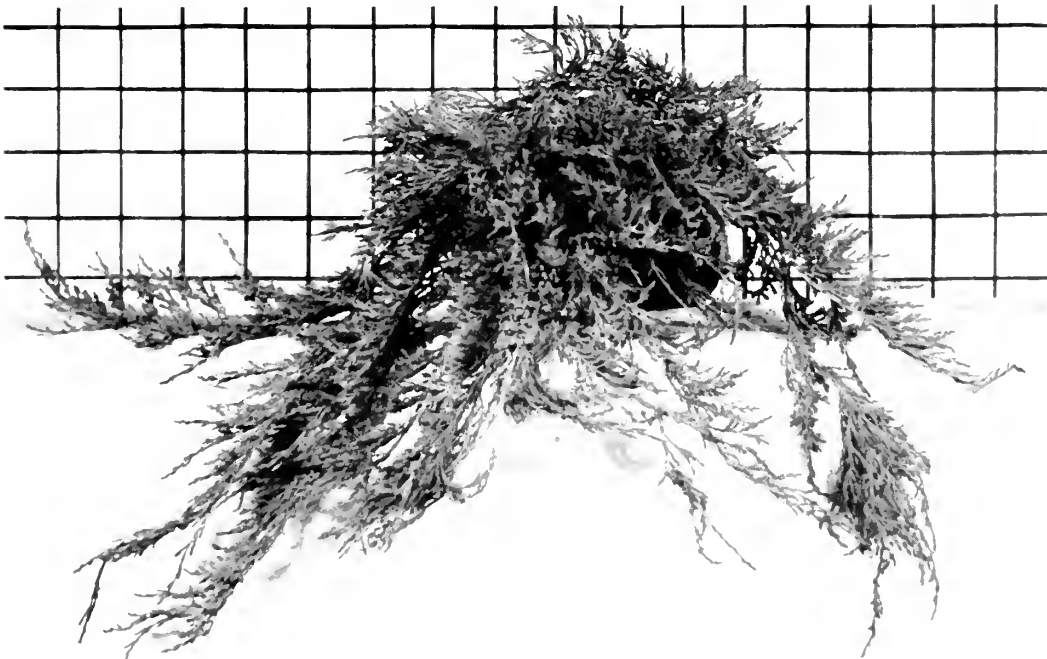
It has sturdiness, hardness and the most beautiful greenish blue color, as if it held for its own the reflection of the ocean waves. This tree brought to your garden will bring with it some of the lure of its native home. A true creeper, resting close to the ground. American planters are indebted to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

EACH 10
1 to 1½ feet xx... B&B \$2.50 \$22.50

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

CONIFER COMMENTS

is the title of a 64-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.



This balled specimen shows the loose, lacy branches which cling to the ground, making a solid mat of dense foliage

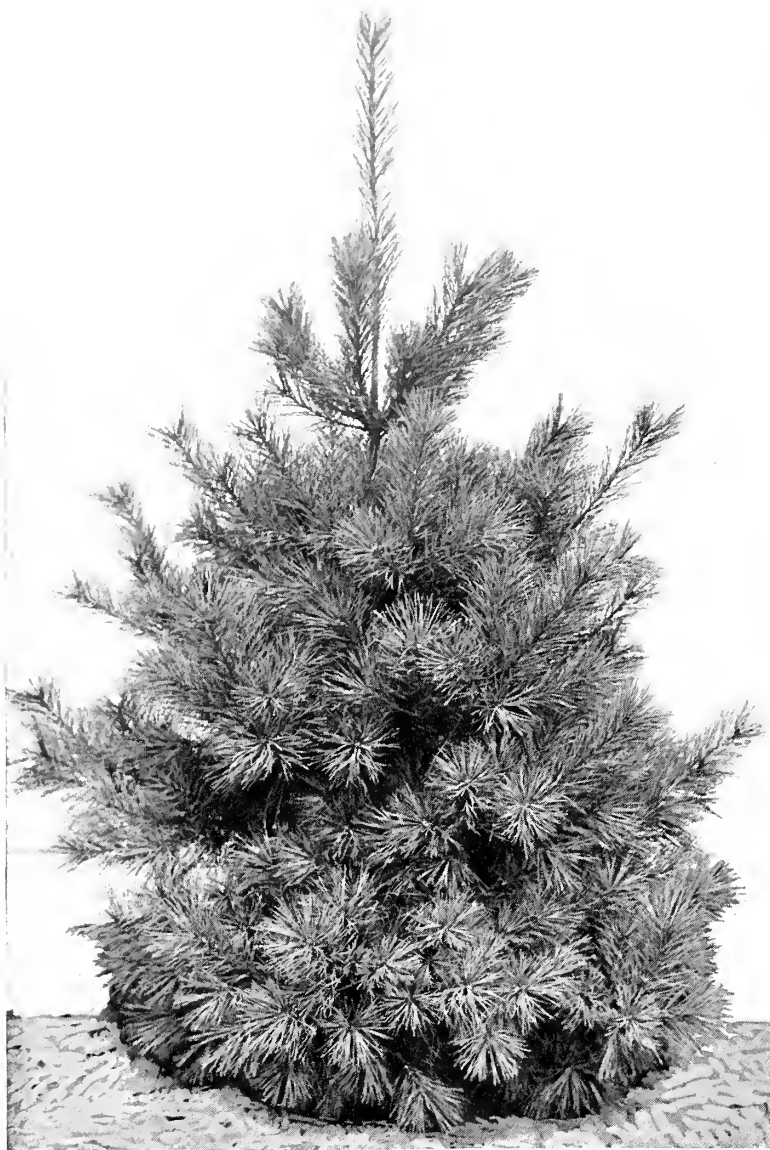
White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

WHITE PINE has long been of great commercial value for timber. It formerly grew abundantly throughout the northern Lake states, where it is the largest of all native Evergreens.

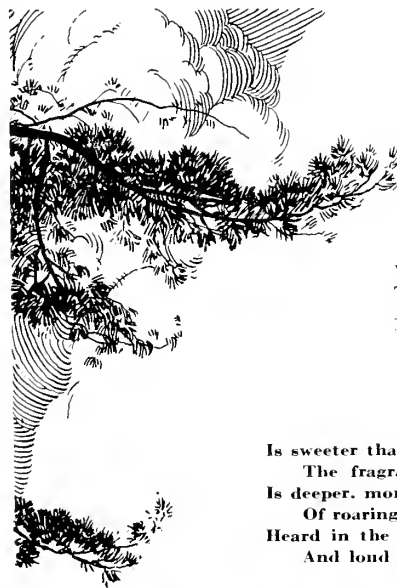
It grows very fast. Its needles are 3 to 4 inches long, soft, flexible and, unlike most other varieties, there are five needles in each little bundle or sheath. It is able to grow well on both dry and moist soil and on rich or poorest soil. It will also endure some shade for a number of years.

White Pine is a beautiful object planted alone, its horizontal branches slightly curving upward. It will also bear considerable crowding which makes it adapted for use in close growing screens, backgrounds or wind-breaks.



	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B \$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 feet xxx	B&B 2.50	24.00
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 3.00	29.00

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



The Whispering Pines

But the trees all kept their council
And never a word said they,
Only there sighed from the pine tops
A music of seas far away.

—*Lowell.*

What is the secret the pine trees know,
That keeps them whispering soft and low?
All day long in the breezes swaying,
What can it be they are always saying?

—*Jennie G. Clarke.*

No refrain
Is sweeter than the night-wind's lay among
The fragrant pines, no choir's swelling voice
Is deeper, more exalting than the song
Of roaring surf, or distant thunder's noise,
Heard in the forest evergreen—while long
And loud in primal tones they do rejoice.

—*Leslie Burroughs.*



What could be more suited to screen or shelter planting than these White Pine. They also make beautiful trees for use as ornamental specimens



Austrian Pine 1½ to 2 feet. Good, strong, thrifty trees like this will quickly develop into sizable trees

Austrian Pine

(*Pinus nigra*)

Regal and stately behold it stand
 Above its brethren, towering grand,
 A sentinel guarding the sleeping land.
 Beauty and grace in its form combine,
 A monarch, born of a noble line,
 Long may it be, ere its race decline!
 Frost shall not wither a leaf of thine,
 Fearless and fadeless Pine!
 —Mary F. Tucker.

FEW trees show such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal, gas and smoky atmosphere have little effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting or inland. It is by far the most popular and largest selling of the upright Pines.

Austrian Pine has such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of Europe as the Black Pine. The needles are two in a sheath, straight and slender and four to five inches long.

In old trees planted in the open, the branch spread often nearly equals the height, but in the native forests of Europe it reaches a great height. Under favorable conditions the annual growth is one to two feet.

The growth is close and compact compared to most other Pine. This fact and its fine color at all seasons, no doubt accounts for the great favor shown this tree by planters everywhere.

It has been planted in America for over 100 years and has proved itself well deserving of a place in American landscapes.



Austrian Pine makes an ideal specimen lawn tree

		EACH	10
1½ to 2	feet xx.	B&B \$1 65	\$15 00
2 to 3	feet xx.	B&B 2 00	19 00
2½ to 3	feet xxx.	B&B 3 50	32 50
3 to 3½	feet xxx.	B&B 4 50	42 50
3½ to 4	feet xxx.	B&B 11 50	110 00
4 to 5	feet xxx.	B&B 13 50	130 00

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



In this Parkway group the taller Austrian Pine are combined with Mugho Pine and Savin Juniper



LET ME BE A PINE

Lord, let me be a pine that lifts its hands up high
 To grasp the subtle secrets of the sky,
 The maples blush on lower spheres;
 The hemlocks bow their heads to list
 To whispering of running brooks;
 But, oh, the pines do never tarry in their climb
 Up to the stars.
 Lord, let me be a pine.

Edna Smith De Ran.

The Leading Dwarf Evergreen

HILL MUGHO PINE

Genuine True Dwarf Type



At entrances with groups of other Evergreens, Mugho Pine is just the tree to use

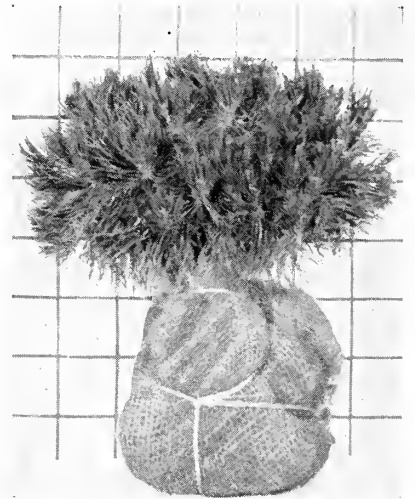
HILL MUGHO PINE is grown from a selected strain of seed which produces the true, many-stemmed, low-branched, dwarf type. In a very limited locality in the mountains of central Europe the seed of this true type is gathered. It is a mountain plant which grows high up on the mountain sides.

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.

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 next page were kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 feet in diameter.

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 these pages will give a good idea of some of the various uses



By producing Mugho Pine in immense quantities, and transplanting frequently, Hill Mugho Pine are all selected for type, only the true dwarf compact trees are used. This is a picture of the 10 to 12 inch xx grade. Even in the small size, these trees have all the characteristics of old trees

THE OLD TREE SPEAKS

**Feet grounded in Earth's titan heart,
My head wreathed in God's sky,
I see man come, pause, and depart,
As centuries sweep by.**



For Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses or large private grounds, Mugho Pine is useful. Here it forms a low border for taller trees. The combination of White Birch with Evergreens is always pleasing. These are old specimens which have never been trimmed



Hundreds of thousands of Mugho Pine are available at the Hill Nursery. Prices are lower than ever before

to which this tree may be put and the different habits it assumes under various planting conditions.

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 inch xx.	B&B \$1.50	\$12.50
12 by 12 inch xxx.	B&B 2.00	17.50
15 by 15 inch xxx.	B&B 2.50	22.50
18 by 18 inch xxx.	B&B 3.50	32.50
24 by 24 inch 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.



This is a view of the small Mugho Pine in balled and burlapped sizes. Even in the small grades they have the characteristic, compact form



HILL'S MUGHO PINE

The white tips show the new growth. This appearance is given the trees in late May and early June



This bed is on our nursery grounds. By trimming the trees can be kept small and low for several years



These are good examples of average development of good specimen Mugho Pine



This specimen growing in Western New York, shows about the ultimate development under ideal growing conditions



An old tree in miniature. The Japanese Table Pine



An untrimmed specimen of the Japanese Table Pine in a rock garden. Trimming will develop trees with flat tops as shown in the colored picture

Japanese Table Pine

(*Pinus tanyosha globosa*)

INTERESTING DWARF FORM

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.

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.

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

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx.....	B&B	\$1.50 \$12.50
12 to 15 inch xx.....	B&B	2.50 22.50
15 by 15 inch xxx.....	B&B	4.00 37.50
18 by 18 inch xxx.....	B&B	4.50 42.50

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

Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

"I saw far off the dark top of a pine look like a cloud—a slender stem, the tie that bound it to its native earth . . ."

WORDSWORTH, *The Pine on Monte Mario*

THE rapidity of growth, great hardiness and the ease with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has made this tree a great favorite both here and in Europe.

Scotch Pine is the Common Pine of Europe where it has been a valuable tree for timber and ornament for centuries. It is familiarly known in Scotland as Scots Fir.

The needles are short, two to three inches long. Light green in color, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under side.

When young, it makes a loose but symmetrical growth. In old age it inclines more to the picturesque than the beautiful. In old trees the bark is of reddish brown color.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$1.25 \$11.00
2 to 3 feet xx.....	B&B	1.75 15.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	2.50 22.50
2½ to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	3.50 32.50



A young Scotch Pine. Such vigorous trees will quickly grow into large specimens



A well developed Scotch Pine. This variety grows very rapidly

Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis albertiana*)

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.

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.

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.

Mr. D. Hill was the leading introducer of this variety to the trade, having offered it more than forty years ago.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx	B&B \$1 15	\$10 00
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B 1 65	15 00
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B 2 00	17 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B 4 00	37 50
2 to 3 feet xxx	B&B 4 50	42 50
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B 6 00	57 50
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B 9 25	90 00
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B 13 75	135 00

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

TO A TIMBERLINE TREE

High on a lonely mountain pass
Facing alone all Nature's wrath,
Twisted and torn by eternal storm,
Brave with your bark and your branches worn,
Crippled and bent by eternal blasts
Winning life's battle by holding fast
To your place in the world as it was ordained,
Timberline Tree, I am so ashamed
Of the fight I've made in the world of men;
I go back to the valley to fight again."

—Charles Bowman Hutchins.



JUST A BATTERED OLD TREE

The Timberline Tree is not beautiful, if you look for beauty in symmetry, and lush foliage, and graceful lines. At times the battle has gone against it, and the marks of many a defeat are plain to be seen.

Up where all the other trees have abandoned the unequal fight, the Timberline Tree holds the farthest outpost of life. I know that the Timberline Tree is not good for fruit, nor is it of much material use to the children of men. But its spirit is that of the adventurer, who goes far beyond any chances of gain or glory, and shows what intrepidity can compass. I think of it as in some way kin to the Lincoln among men.

And I think of One who bowed his head against bitterer winds than have beat on all the sons of men, but who stood his ground until the day when he could say, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world!"

—JUSTUS TIMBERLINE.



The Black Hill Spruce makes a very shapely tree of compact growth



Reaching up stahart and straight, White Spruces give us all we can ask for in symmetry and beauty



Snow has blown down from the wings of night. Trees grow majestic under their ermine. The young Spruce is a princess, carried in alabaster and ebony

American White Spruce

(*Picea canadensis*)

AT the last stand of the trees, within the arctic circle where we find the final vestige of tree life, the White Spruce has pushed its way. In its native stands it covers large areas in Canada on down to northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. It grows twenty-five to fifty feet high with wide spreading branches. Except when crowded it keeps its lower branches to the ground.

It is a native of cold climates and thrives best north of the latitude of St. Louis.

By nature it is a symmetrical and shapely grower, making a handsome pyramidal tree when small and a graceful, tall and impressive tree at maturity.

The needles are quite short, sharp, pointed and of a bluish green color. It grows fast, sometimes makes a growth of two feet a year when established.

White Spruce is especially suitable for tall backgrounds, screens, wind-breaks and shelters. For single specimens, 12 to 15 feet should be allowed for the spread of the branches. It will also stand severe trimming and is for this reason often used for hedges.



The living Christmas tree! It gives joy to the owner and cheer to all. White Spruce are ideal Christmas Trees

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B \$.85	\$ 7.50
1½	to 2 feet xx.....	B&B 1.50	13.50
2	to 2½ feet xx.....	B&B 1.85	17.50
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B 3.00	27.50
3	to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B 4.50	42.50
4	to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B 6.50	62.50

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

“Old man,” cried a fellow passing near,
 “You are wasting your strength with planting here,
 Your journey will end with the ending day
 And you never again will pass this way,
 You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
 Why plant a tree at eventide?”
 And the planter raised his old grey head,
 “Good friend, on the path I have come,” he said,
 “There followeth after me today
 A youth whose feet will pass this way
 He has not come to the twilight dim,
 Good friend, I am planting a tree for Him.”

Colorado Blue Spruce

(*Picea pungens glauca*)

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE is so well known that almost everyone knows it and admires it.

When grown from seed only a small percent of the trees develop into blue specimens, the larger number are green or only slightly bluish tint. The blue trees offered here are those selected as the best blue specimens out of blocks of thousands of trees. This accounts for the extra cost of the blue trees.

The blue color is brightest in the late Spring when the new growth develops. The color gradually changes during the season until only a bluish tint remains. We make mention of this fact so that customers will not be disappointed in their trees upon arrival. The color of the Blue Spruce is the same as the "bloom" or sheen on a grape or plum, it is a powdery substance that may be wiped off the needles. This accounts for the trees losing color after a hard winter of snow and ice.

The Blue Spruce should be planted as a specimen tree in the open sun away from other trees and buildings, where it will develop into a marvel of rich beauty.

SELECTED BLUE SPECIMENS

	EACH	10
15 to 18 inch xx	B&B \$2.50	\$22.50
1½ to 2 feet xxx	B&B 5.25	50.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B 7.25	70.00
3 to 3½ feet xxx	B&B 10.25	100.00

GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$1.50	\$12.50
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B 2.00	17.50
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B 3.25	30.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx	B&B 4.25	40.00
3 to 3½ feet xxx	B&B 5.25	50.00
3½ to 4 feet xxx	B&B 6.25	60.00

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

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE A TRIUMPH IN EVERGREEN GROWING



"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, cherry chickadees. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a holly-hock."

- ENOS A. MILLS.

Colorado Blue Spruces win the admiration of all lovers of trees

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

(*Picea Conica Glauca*)

ONE of the most interesting oddities among Evergreens. It is of extremely narrow, pyramidal growth, thickly covered with short, close set twiggy branches and clothed in grass green leaves. It is unlike any other Evergreen, both in shape and general appearance so that it always attracts attention.

The parent tree is in the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. It was found in the Canadian Rockies at Lake Laggan in 1904, by Mr. J. G. Jack, of the Arnold Arboretum staff. Its annual growth is only one-half inch to one inch so that many years are required to raise the trees in the nursery. As it must be grown by small cuttings or grafts, at least ten to twelve years growth is represented in the sizes shown here.

Some of the oldest trees in the country are said to be about five feet high, still retaining their characteristic habits.

It is perfectly hardy in this climate, but there is only one danger for which we must look out. If exposed to the south this little tree may be burned by the winter sun and winds. Snow which easily collects in the dense branches will, if melted by the sun, change to ice and have the effect of a lens. No serious damage will then result, except a browning and shedding of some of the needles. It is advisable, therefore, to shade it toward the south during winter. This is easily done by fastening a piece of burlap to two stakes, setting at the south side of the trees. It prefers a partially shaded, rather moist location, and winter protection is then unnecessary. We can speak from experience as we have tested a group of trees on our own grounds for the last eleven years.

Many planting uses suggest themselves for this little tree. For formal effect in terraces and gardens and rock gardens, it is proving of great interest and value.

EACH 10
8 to 10 inch xx..... B&B \$2 50 \$22 50

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



Dwarf Alberta Spruce, growing on an estate in Massachusetts

Nest-Shaped Spruce

(*Picea excelsa nidiformis*)

FOR want of any authorized common name we have given this tree a literal translation of its botanical latin name.

It was found in cultivation near Hamburg, Germany, and described by the introducer in 1906 as "a round plate-like, fan-forming form with a dense nest-like mass of branchlets where the leading shoot should be."

It is of such extra ordinary dense form, so densely branched that one wonders how the light ever gets to the lower branches. Branchlets in tight layers, the whole forming a dense impenetrable head.

It grows slowly, 3/4 inch to 1 3/4 inch yearly. This is one of the few truly dwarf Evergreens. Ultimate size is a matter dependent entirely upon conditions.

EACH 10
8 by 8 inch xx..... B&B \$2 50 \$22 50

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

"WITCHES-BROOMS"

Many dwarf forms of Spruce have originated from sports on branches of an otherwise normal tree. Most people have noticed these curious nest-like conglomerations of branchlets that occur at times on trees and familiarly known as "witches-brooms." These are said to arise from several causes, such as insect irritation or sap constriction. It has been found that cuttings or grafts taken from such growths, produce plants similar to the broom—"Dwarf and Slow Growing Conifers." Hornebrook



The Nest-Shaped Spruce (*Picea excelsa nidiformis*)

Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*)

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 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.

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. More varieties of evergreens are available from nurseries and it is only human nature to want to get away from varieties that are "common."

EACH 10

1½ to 2 feet xx.	B&B \$1 15 \$10 00
2 to 3 feet xx.	B&B 1 65 15 00

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

Profits in Raising Christmas Trees

IT is estimated that five million Christmas Trees are used in the United States every year. The use of the Christmas Tree is a well established custom in every section of the country and is being continued in even greater numbers year after year.

Growing Christmas Trees in plantations near the large consuming centers is an attractive business proposition. This is particularly true for centers in the Eastern and Middle Western States which are rather distant from a natural source of supply. Several such plantations are already in existence. In a plantation adjacent to a good public road, all trees could be sold right on the ground to people passing in automobiles.



Norway Spruce is a thrifty, rapid growing tree, of deep green color

There is a growing preference for Christmas Trees which have been produced locally. There are several reasons for this. One reason, probably the most important, is the fact the trees retain their foliage throughout the holiday season. They are usually cut a week or so before Christmas and if kept in a cool place will not shed their needles even though brought into a warm house and left for a week or ten days.

There is also a great advantage with

the home grown trees in the general shape and character of the trees. Those produced at home have a thriftier appearance and are apt to be of much better shape.

Trees usually planted are Norway Spruce. They can be lined out directly into field rows and if cultivated the first year or two they will quickly become established.

Further details will gladly be sent on request and prices quoted for various quantities of planting stock.



A young Christmas Tree Planting—making use of waste space in a new orchard



There is also a good market for table Christmas Trees for small homes and apartments



Douglas Fir just beginning its annual Spring growth, displaying its soft and new tips

Douglas Fir
(*Pseudotsuga douglasi*)

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.

After many years 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. The Firs are among the grandest of nature's triumphs.



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

		EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B \$1.15	\$10.00
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B 1.50	12.50
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B 2.00	17.50
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B 3.50	32.50
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B 6.00	57.50
4	to 5 feet xxx	B&B 8.50	82.50
5	to 6 feet xxx	B&B 10.50	100.00
6	to 7 feet xxx	B&B 16.00	155.00

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

THE FIR TREE

Hark, hark! What does the Fir tree say?
 Standing still all night, all day—
 Never a moan from over his way.
 Green through all the winter's gray—
 What does the steadfast Fir tree say?
 Creak, creak! Listen! "Be firm, be true,
 The winter's frost and the summer's dew
 Are all in God's time, and all for you.
 Only live your life, and your duty do,
 Be brave and strong, steadfast and true."
 —Luella Clark.



Concolor Fir as it comes from the nursery

White or Concolor Fir

(*Abies concolor*)

I remember, I remember
The Fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy. —*Thomas Hood*

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, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought." As an ornamental tree, Concolor Fir is excellent, 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.

The name "Concolor," given to this tree by Dr. Engelmann, who discovered it about 1850, 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."

We 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.



Specimen Concolor Fir on the Hill Nursery grounds

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet XX	B&B \$2 50	\$22 50
1½ to 2 feet XXX	B&B 3 75	35 00
2 to 2½ feet XXX	B&B 6 25	60 00
2½ to 3 feet XXX	B&B 8 75	85 00
3 to 3½ feet XXX	B&B 10 75	105 00

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

The sizes quoted in all Hill Evergreens represent the height of the tree above the earth ball. For instance, 2 to 3 feet means the trees will average 2½ feet high, not counting the extreme tip or the earth ball. In the case of creeping trees and dwarfs, the size quoted is the width of the tree.



Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata*)

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.

From time immemorial it has 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.

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.

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.

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.

			EACH	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$3.50	\$32.50
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B	4.00	37.50
2	to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	8.75	85.00
3	to 3½ feet xxx	B&B	17.50	170.00

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.

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



This stone terrace is most appropriately bordered with a low hedge of Japanese Yew



An old specimen of Dwarf Japanese Yew on our nursery grounds



No Evergreen would fit so well in this location as the Dwarf Japanese Yew

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 nursery grounds, where it has been established for a number of years. Ultimately, plants may reach three feet or more in height and three feet or more in width. By trimming, trees may be kept small so they may be used in close quarters.

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.

They are of extremely long life, and have that unusual quality of growing old gracefully.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 inch xx	B&B	\$3 50 \$32 50
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	4 00 37 50

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

You can know the joy of a well planted home

Few things pay such great and continuous dividends of genuine pleasure as well planted home grounds. There is the joy of creating beauty, the knowledge that the appearance of your home place is such that it will bear inspection of friends, neighbors and passers-by. Moreover, there is a tremendous satisfaction in knowing that your grounds give unmistakable evidence of good taste, culture and refinement. These, together with the joy of living amid beautiful surroundings, will pay you a hundred-fold for the small investment of money and time required.



A specimen of Dwarf Japanese Yew as it comes from the nursery



For a low irregular hedge or border, the Dwarf Japanese Yew is well suited



Foliage of *Arborvitae* one-half natural size

American Arborvitae
(*Thuja occidentalis*)

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

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 *Arborvitae* is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. It likes a sunny location but will stand some shade. 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.

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."

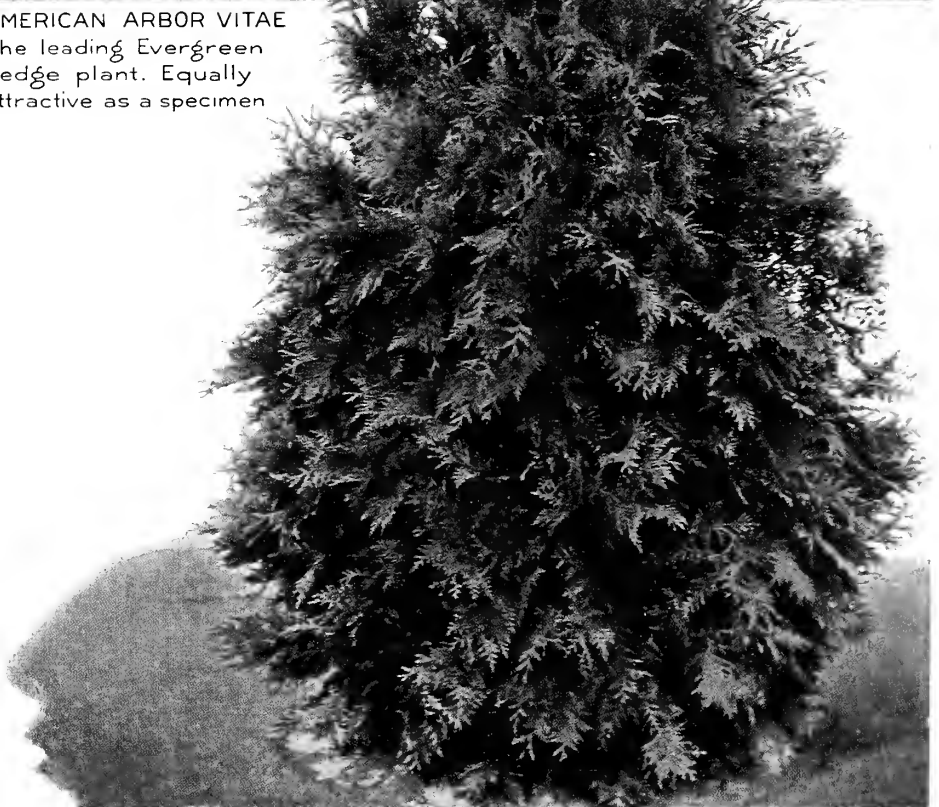
The foliage is flat, arranged in sprays of lacy dark green, pungent scale-like leaves.

			EACH	10
1½	to 2	feet xx	B&B \$1.15	\$10.00
2	to 3	feet xx	B&B 1.50	12.50
3	to 3½	feet xx	B&B 2.00	17.50
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 the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



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



Through the courtesy of E. F. Hodgson Company of Boston, Massachusetts, we show this little house by the sea-shore appropriately planted with *Arborvitae*



As an informal hedge, screen or border, *American Arborvitae* is most satisfactory because of its dense growth



A splendid example of Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae



Pyramidal Arborvitae are the dominant trees in many foundation plantings. The six taller trees in the picture are all Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae

Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)

The Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae has become an essential part of almost all landscape plantings in the middle west. It furnishes the necessary tall narrow effects for foundation plantings, is a great favorite for entrances and is often seen in formal gardens or for markers in gardens of various kinds.

On account of its rapid growth, its bright green color, its shapely even pyramidal habit, and ease of being trimmed, it ranks among the first half dozen leading Evergreens in this section of the country. By producing it by the hundreds of thousands we are able to offer our customers a wide range of sizes at remarkably low prices.

The improved Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae is the result of many years expert attention. They are all grown from a few original, selected trees, picked out by the late D. Hill. He realized that there was a great variation in characteristics among the Pyramidal Arborvitae and then decided to pick out a type of uniform good qualities and grow nothing else. Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae has gained a nation wide reputation on account of their superior merit.

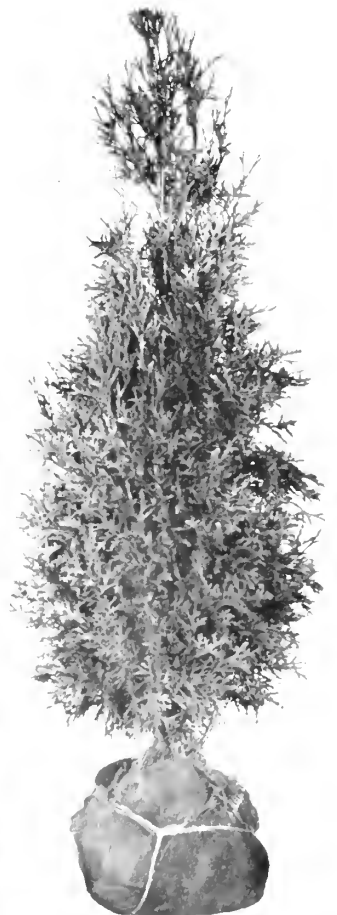
Pictures on this page give an idea of the development of this tree. It grows narrow, trees twenty feet high, seldom spreading over two feet in diameter. Under favorable conditions trees reach considerable height but may be freely cut and trimmed and thereby kept within any bounds necessary.

		EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$1 75	\$16 00
2 to 2½ feet xx	B&B	2 25	20 00
2½ to 3 feet xx	B&B	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B	5 00	47 50
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B	7 50	72 50
5 to 6 feet xxx	B&B	8 75	85 00

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



This tree is about the extreme development of size in Pyramidal Arborvitae.



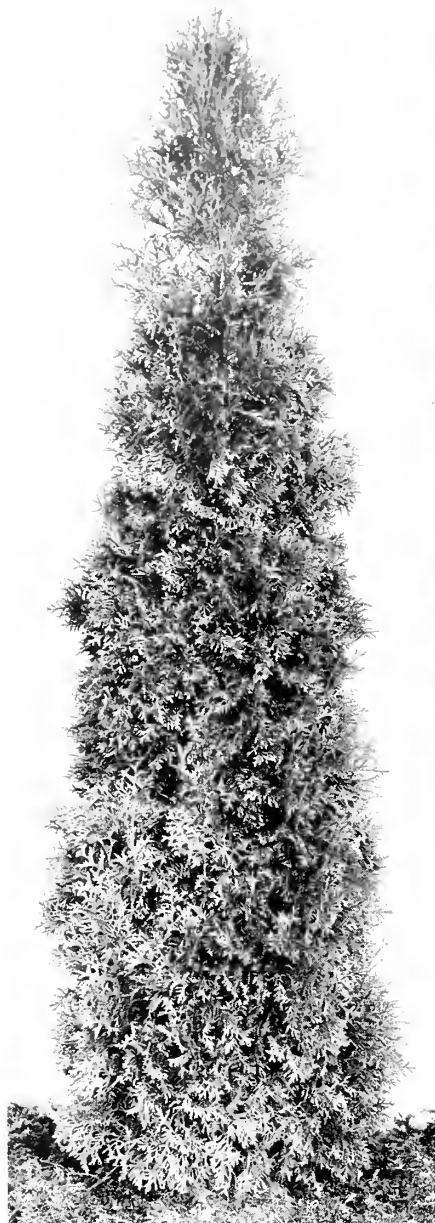
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae in 2 to 2½ feet grade. A well developed tree you can afford to use in quantities



Eighteen acres of Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae growing under ideal conditions makes it possible to offer our customers trees of the best quality at low growers prices



The tall spire-like forms of the Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae are well chosen for framing this garden gateway



Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis*)

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

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."

This appears to be one of the best substitutes in northern gardens for the Pyramid Italian Cypress.

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

Purchase your Evergreens from true Evergreen Specialists. We are the only extensive growers of Evergreens exclusively in America. This one line has our undivided time and attention, devotion and study. We are thus Evergreen specialists in a sense which possesses a real value and significance.



Douglas Golden Arborvitae

Douglas Golden Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis douglasi aurea*)

IT forms a broad, bushy, pyramid, very similar in outline to a good type of the regular American Arborvitae. The foliage is decidedly golden, very bright in the Spring and keeping its color well. 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 moist cool locations.

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 Nursery at Waukegan, Illinois.

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.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet xx...	B&B	\$2.00 \$17.50
2 to 3 feet xx...	B&B	2.50 22.50
2½ to 3 feet xxx...	B&B	3.50 32.50
3 to 3½ feet xxx...	B&B	4.00 37.50
3½ to 4 feet xxx...	B&B	4.50 42.50

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

EVERGREENS INCREASE IN VALUE
 When you are making your planting, you are adding to the value of your home. It is a satisfaction to know that your planting of evergreens increases in value each year. At the same time it adds dignity and stability to the appearance of your home grounds and without question makes them more readily salable, and at a higher value.



A healthy young specimen of Ware Arborvitae



Ware Arborvitae in a formal arrangement

Ware Arborvitae

(Siberian)

(*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*)

THE name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

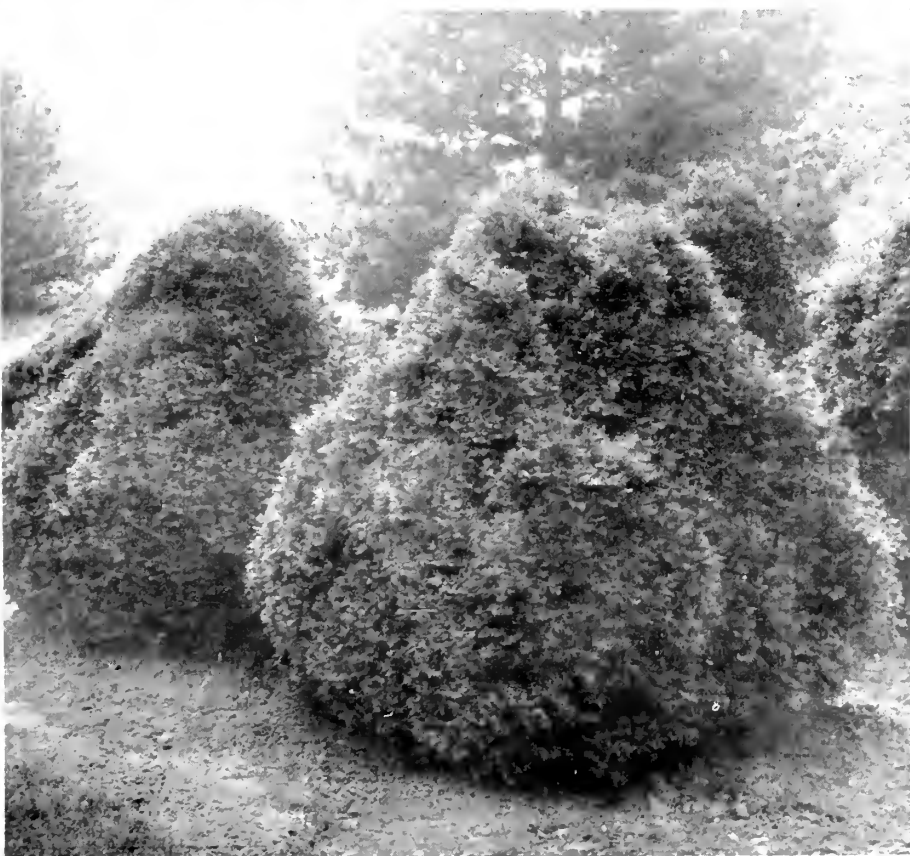
Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges.

It has a great advantage not possessed by most other varieties of the arborvitae family. It keeps a good green winter color.

A. D. Webster, in his book on "Coniferous Evergreens" describes it: "Of dense neat habit and remarkable for the deep green of the foliage. It is very desirable for ornamental planting, being regular of growth, of deep foliage tint, and with the branchlets clustered and compact, at the ends of the branches."

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$1.75 \$15.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	3.50 32.50

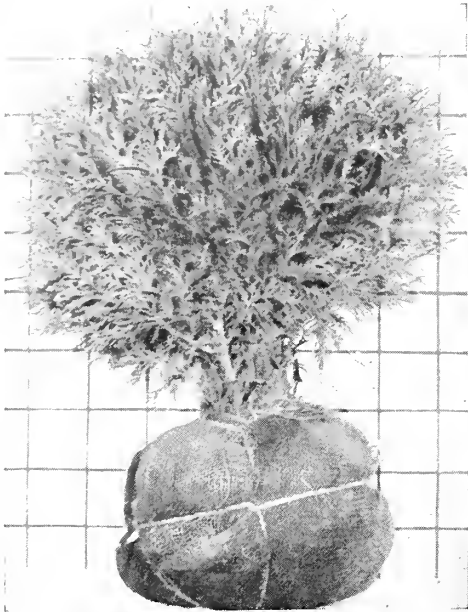
Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Old trimmed specimens of Ware Arborvitae have a gracefulness and a billowy outline which reminds us of Boxwood



Ware Arborvitae are shown here used in a foundation group with Junipers and Yews



Even in the 10 to 12 inch grade pictured here, the Woodward Arborvitae takes a natural ball shape



This formal garden makes good use of Woodward Arborvitae. Its regular, even form is well suited to gardens of this style

Woodward Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*)

THESE are, no doubt, at least twenty-five varieties of so called Globe Arborvitae offered by nurserymen. We have tested globe forms of all sorts in all kinds of soil and planting conditions and can recommend the Woodward to our customers as giving the best satisfaction for general landscape use.

It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming, and under good conditions will reach three feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for formal uses, for tubs, urns or foundation groups.

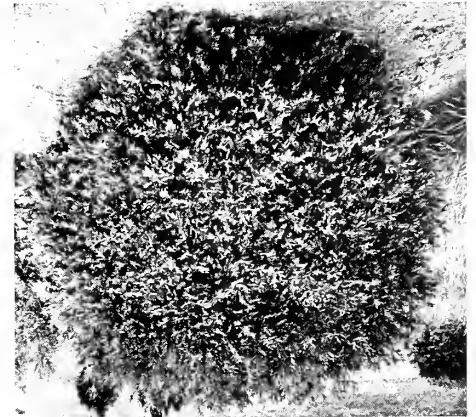
The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Massachusetts, and named after his son Woodward Manning. A few plants presented to Mr. D. Hill by the introducer many years ago

forms the basis of our stock. We can therefore, justly say that our stock is the original true strain.

The propagation of Woodward Arborvitae has been carried on under the favorable conditions that surround the production of all Hill Evergreens, and which tend to make Hill Evergreens standard among all producers.

		EACH	10
12 by 12 inch xx.....	B&B	\$1.50	\$12.50
15 by 15 inch xx.....	B&B	2.00	17.50
18 by 18 inch xxx.....	B&B	3.00	27.50
24 by 24 inch xxx.....	B&B	4.00	37.50

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



An old tree of Woodward Arborvitae showing its even round form even in old specimens. This tree is three feet in diameter



Woodward Arborvitae has been the leading ball shaped Evergreen in the Hill Nursery for many years. This field of 30,000 trees will make choice specimens after two years growth in the nursery



As a border to drives and walks the Japanese Spurge adds a finished appearance throughout the year. To make a border 50 feet long, only 200 plants would be required

Japanese Spurge

(*Pachysandra Terminalis*)

A REMARKABLE EVERGREEN PLANT OF MANY USES

WHAT IS IT?

A BROAD-LEAFED EVERGREEN plant growing 6 to 8 inches high and forming a close mat-like growth, formed by planting several plants close together.

HOW TO USE IT

When used as an underplanting, it gives finish to your plantings of shrubs, trees and flowers, by covering the bare soil. It helps Evergreens to conserve moisture when planted beneath them, furnishing more of a natural forest condition. It is good for growing on banks and terraces, its fibrous roots and creeping stolons help to hold the soil. It is an excellent plant for a low border along drives and walks. It is an ideal plant for window boxes both winter and summer. It is just the thing for bare spots under trees where grass will not grow. It makes a beautiful and perpetual covering for graves in cemetery planting. It thrives in city yards under smoky conditions. Bulbs may be planted in it. It is also an interesting plant in a rock garden. It is perfectly hardy under all conditions, stands severe freezing without discoloring. It has a bright green, attractive foliage.



This closeup detail of the foliage of the Japanese Spurge shows the close branching habit. Leaves are not over 3/4 inch wide and 2 inches long



Japanese Spurge is used here to fill in a hard-to-plant corner. A bundle of twenty-five plants with a barberry in the background completes the planting

HOW TO PLANT

To be effective, Japanese Spurge must be thickly planted. A secret of 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 full sun if the plants are set close together. It makes its most luxuriant growth in dense or partial shade.

Set five or six plants in each square foot of ground area or plant four or five inches apart as a border. Even closer planting than this will do no harm.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

The Japanese Spurge requires no attention but improves in luxuriant growth with age. Plantings fifteen years old are still in perfect condition. A light application of finely pulverized compost could be applied every two years with beneficial results.

It does not have any noticeable flowers, but is favored for its cool, pleasing green leaves.

It is not a vine and cannot be expected to climb trellises or walls. Use it in various ways as shown in pictures on this page. It is put up in bundles of 25 and packed in moss for shipment by Parcel Post or Express.

	PER 100	PER 1000
2 to 4 inch x	\$12 00	\$100 00
25, 50 or 75 at 100 rate.		500 at 1,000 rate.



A steep bank is well covered in this planting with Japanese Spurge. Here it is planted with dwarf Evergreens to make a pleasing combination. In this setting about 100 plants would be required



Here is a shady nook at the entrance planted with Japanese Spurge. A little bed of this size would only need twenty-five plants



American Arborvitae allowed to grow tall makes a dense screen, a protection and an ornament



By more severe trimming, Arborvitae may be maintained at a height of only two or three feet, as shown in the hedge pictured here

Evergreen Hedges

Best for Year Round Service

A HEDGE should be as attractive and as serviceable in the winter months as in the summer months. Evergreens are the only plants which are permanently attractive and useful. In Europe, almost every garden has an Evergreen hedge of some kind. Planters in America are, more and more, learning to surround their gardens and their property with attractive Evergreen hedges.

Hedges may be of almost any shape and size and may serve many different purposes. Arborvitae is the most widely used of Evergreen hedge plants because it can be so easily trimmed into various sizes and shapes. It may be used as a tall screen or hedge, as in picture above, or a low hedge two or three feet high, as in the picture at the right and top of the page. It may also be kept extremely small and used as an edging or border for flower beds.

There are other trees ideal for hedge purposes which we also offer in addition to the Arborvitae. Hemlocks, Yews, and Spruces are all suitable hedge materials.

HOW TO PLANT HEDGES

Evergreens are set from twelve to eighteen inches apart if set in a single row. Where space permits they may be set in two rows spacing the trees alternately, setting the rows about one foot apart. The plants in one row should come opposite the open spaces of the other row.

Hedges should be planted at least three or four feet from sidewalks or property lines to

allow for future development and to avoid crowding.

American Arborvitae should make a very presentable hedge after five years. Of course it is attractive immediately after setting out but before it can be trimmed into a compact formal growth, about three years time is necessary. When once established, hedges last indefinitely.

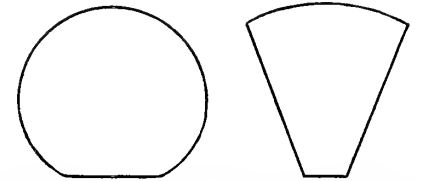
The trees can be set out either in the Fall during late September or October, or in the Spring as soon as the Spring shipping season opens. Before starting to plant, have a trench dug and ready. This should be at least two feet wide and eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. Let the bottom be filled with loose earth rounding in the center so as to permit a downward spread of the roots. The roots of Evergreens should never be exposed to the sun and wind, or allowed to get dry. Keep the roots damp until the trees are in the ground. As soon as the hedge is planted water thoroughly and continue watering Spring planted trees all during the first summer.

Suggestions for Pruning

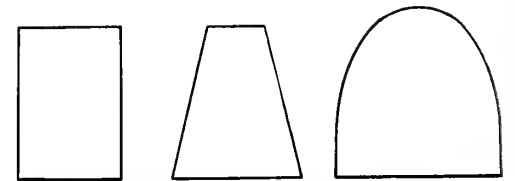
Hedge plants can be cut at once after planting, but the first trimming should not be too severe. Remove any straggling and irregu-

lar branches and bring the individual trees into as nearly the same size as possible. The permanent shaping of the hedge will require a watchful eye and a careful hand. The necessary time is four to five years, but gradually a solid wall will result. On this page, we show outlines of hedges which should be avoided and also those which make the best hedge. Trim only once a year and always before new growth appears, the latter part of May or early June.

Never cut in midwinter, for the tips which you cut away are intended by nature as a protection for the buds which are to make next summer's growth.



Because the tops of hedges, trimmed like these, are broader than the base, sunlight does not reach the bottom branches



Sunlight reaches the bottom branches of hedges trimmed like these, and they remain dense and healthy

PRICES AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

	10	100
10 to 12 inches xx	\$1.80	\$18.00
12 to 18 inches xx	3.40	34.00
18 to 24 inches xx	5.00	50.00
2 to 3 feet xx	6.00	60.00

HEMLOCK

10 to 12 inches xx	6.00	60.00
--------------------	------	-------

WHITE SPRUCE

12 to 18 inches xx	3.00	30.00
--------------------	------	-------

Each x indicates one transplanting

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



Spruce has long been one of the most satisfactory and beautiful hedges



Pyramidal Arborvitae are a great favorite for window box planting



A combination of Spruce and Mugho Pine using two rows

Hill Evergreens for Window Boxes

THERE is no need for your window boxes to be bare of decoration during the winter months. When the early frosts in the Fall spoil your summer window boxes, then is the time to put in refreshing green trees. They will remain green and vigorous all winter. They thrive in the most severe climates.

The depth of the box, the amount of moisture, and the exposure, govern results. They may be depended upon to remain green and attractive all during the winter, up until time to put out the summer plants.

A window box planted with growing Evergreens of different varieties and colors will add much to the appearance of the porch, windows, or to any room in the house. There are charming foliage effects and spicy fragrance that make Evergreens more and more popular. For more than twenty years we have been featuring these hardy Evergreens for winter window box decorations and can recommend the assortment offered here.

In estimating the number of trees required, figure about one tree per foot of window box. A three-foot box would require four plants, etc. If your boxes are fairly wide, eight inches or more, you can use two rows of trees. Plant in good black dirt, soak well when planting and again just before the ground freezes solid. They do not require any care during the winter months.

PRICES

WHITE SPRUCE
Bluish green—conical, compact, shapely grower

	PER 5
12-18 in. high	\$1 50
18-24 in. high	2 00

MUGHO PINE
Dwarf, low-growing, well branched, dark green

	PER 5
8 to 10 inches broad	\$2 00

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE
Dark green, soft, icy foliage, bushy

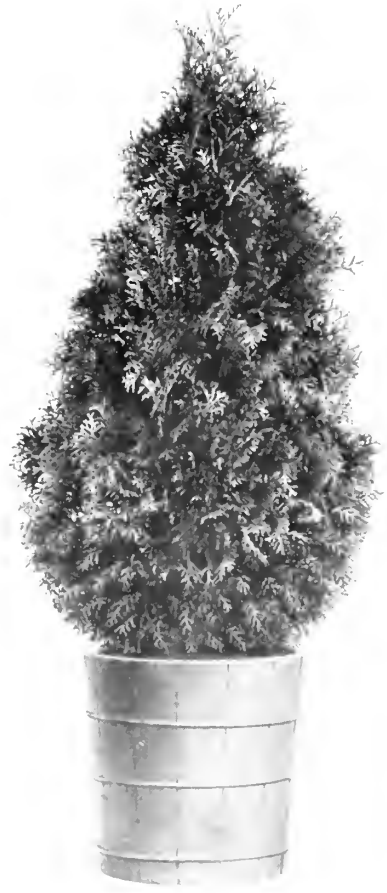
	PER 5
12 to 18 inches high	\$1 70
18 to 24 inches high	2 50

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE
Narrow, pyramidal, deep green

	PER 5
12 to 18 inches high	\$3 00

WOODWARD GLOBE ARBORVITAE
Ball-shape, close growing, dark green

	PER 5
10 to 12 inches broad	\$3 00



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Special Trial Offer

10 Window Box Evergreens, \$3.75

Four Assorted Varieties, ten trees in all. Enough for two four-foot boxes.

- 3 White Spruce 12 to 18 in.
- 2 Mugho Pine 8 to 10 in.
- 3 American Arborvitae 12 to 18 in.
- 2 Woodward Arborvitae 10 to 12 in.

Packed lightly for express shipment

Evergreens for Use in Tubs

FOR decorative purposes, for use outdoors during winter and summer, ideal for entrances to homes, stores, tea rooms, etc. Tubs not furnished. Trees shipped with earth ball tied in burlap ready for tubbing. Selected trees in well matched pairs. Only care required is occasional watering. Will stand severe freezing temperature. Shipped by freight. Be sure to mention "matched pairs for tubs."

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE			
3 feet.		EACH	PAIR
4 feet.		\$5 00	\$10 00
		7 50	15 00

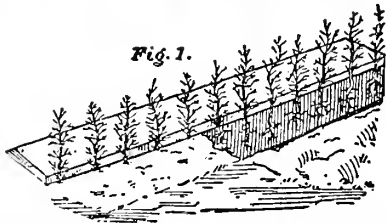
WOODWARD ARBORVITAE		MUGHO PINE			
	EACH	PAIR			
15x15 inches	\$2 00	\$4 00	15x15 inches	EACH	PAIR
18x18 inches	3 00	6 00	18x18 inches	3 50	7 00



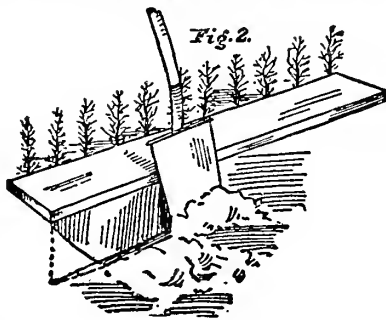
Woodward Arborvitae



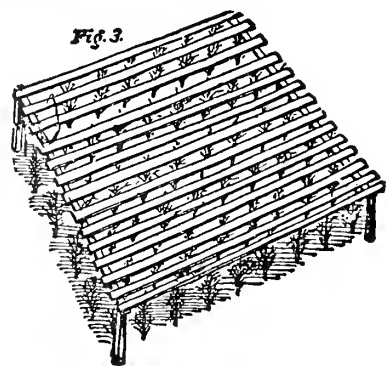
Seedlings have been grown in the Hill Nursery for more than 75 years. Experience has taught us how to produce healthy, strong trees. The beds shown here are hand weeded and cultivated, and cover more than twenty acres. Each bed is six feet wide and one hundred feet long



By using a board six feet long and three or four inches wide, a straight row is easily laid out. With a sharp spade, dig a trench as shown. Plant the trees, spreading the roots out carefully and immediately filling in with dirt. It is important that the small Evergreens be planted about the same depth as in the nursery. This depth is easily determined from the stem of the tree.



When the first row is planted, proceed as shown, in cutting the next trench. This method not only makes straight rows of uniform space, but allows the roots to be spread out without crowding. Where the roots are crowded into small holes in poorly prepared soil, it cannot be expected that the growth will be anything but slow and disappointing.



When the planting is completed as shown in figure three, a shade should be immediately constructed and placed in position to protect the trees from the severe sun the first season. This lath shade should be set on stakes and elevated 3 or 10 inches above the top of the seedlings.

Space should be left between the lath as shown so the shade will not be too heavy. An opening equal to the width of one lath is recommended so that shade covers only one-half of the bed at one time.

Hill Evergreen Seedlings

SEEDLINGS are the smallest trees that can be offered for sale. They average two years old. Some are only two years in the fast growers and some are three years of age.

For best results seedlings must be planted in beds and covered with shade of some kind for one year as recommended in the planting instructions given on this page. The trees are prepared for shipment in bundles of 50 of the same variety and size and orders should call for multiples of 50.

All Hill Evergreen seedlings are grown from seed from known origin. We obtain seeds from our own collectors who gather them in localities known to produce the best type of trees.

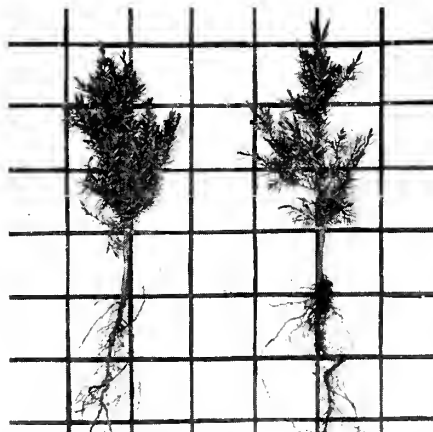
Only the following listed trees are available as seedlings. Horticultural varieties are not grown from seed but must be propagated from grafts or cuttings. These may be purchased in sizes as listed on pages 49, 50 and 51.

Small lots of seedlings can be sent by parcel post or express. 1,000 seedlings when packed for shipment will weigh from twenty-five to fifty pounds.

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

	INCH	50	100	1000
White Fir.....	4-6	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$80.00
Nikko Fir.....	4-6	3.50	7.00	50.00
Chinese Juniper.....	6-8	5.00	10.00	80.00
Common Juniper (<i>Communis</i>).....	4-6	4.00	8.00	60.00
Prostrate Juniper.....	4-6	3.00	6.00	40.00
Colorado Juniper.....	4-6	4.00	8.00	60.00
Redcedar.....	4-6	4.00	8.00	60.00
European Larch.....	8-10	3.00	6.00	40.00
White Spruce.....	6-8	3.00	6.00	40.00
Colorado Spruce.....	4-6	4.00	8.00	60.00
Austrian Pine.....	4-6	4.00	8.00	60.00
Scotch Pine.....	4-6	2.00	4.00	20.00
Ponderosa Pine.....	4-6	2.00	4.00	20.00
White Pine.....	4-6	4.00	8.00	40.00
Douglas Fir.....	4-6	4.00	8.00	60.00

500 of same variety and size at the 1000 rate.



Chinese Juniper Seedlings. The squares indicated are two inches



White Spruce Seedlings. The squares indicated are two inches

Hill Evergreen Grafts

CERTAIN trees among the Junipers including many choice and rare varieties are grown from grafts. They cannot be grown from seed or cuttings. This process is carried on in the greenhouse and as each tree must be handled separately in a pot, the cost is much greater than for trees grown by other methods.

There is a great difference in the quality of grafts. All Hill Juniper grafts are grown on genuine Juniper Understocks and the scions used in grafting are of ample size so that grafts average 8 to 10 inches. They are strong and large enough to be set out directly into field rows without the usual work of first planting in beds.

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

Shipped with dirt on the roots

	INCHES	EACH
White Leaf Chinese Juniper . . .	8-10	\$ 60
Blue Column Chinese Juniper	8-10	60
Green Column Chinese Juniper	8-10	60
Green Sargent Juniper	8-10	60
Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper	8-10	80
Golden Prostrate Juniper . . .	8-10	60
Japanese Juniper	8-10	60
Bar Harbor Juniper	8-10	60
Von Ehron Juniper	8-10	80
Moonlight Juniper	8-10	1 00
Blue Moon Juniper	8-10	1 00
Hill's Silver Juniper	8-10	80
Meyer Juniper	8-10	70
Cannart Redcedar	8-10	60
Goldtip Redcedar	8-10	60
Silver Redcedar	8-10	60
Hill Dundee Juniper	8-10	80
Schott Redcedar	8-10	60
Koster Blue Spruce	8-10	1 50

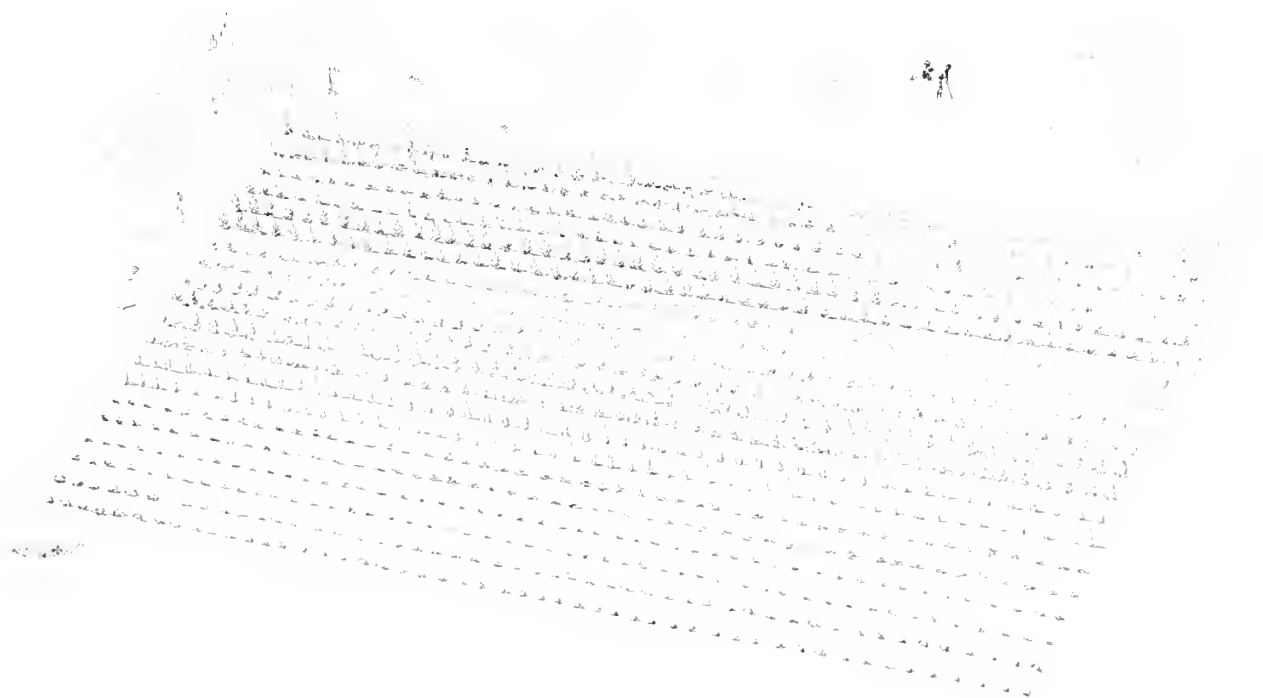


These are Silver Juniper grafts, ready to plant out in field rows

The Home Nursery

PARKS, cemeteries, golf clubs and private estates having large grounds to develop, can provide trees for future use by setting out a home nursery. In the plot illustrated below, 1,000 trees are lined out in rows three feet apart with the trees three feet apart in the rows. Such a layout only requires a space 60 by 150 feet. Write us for special quotation to meet your individual needs.

The Development of a Home Nursery of Evergreens Will Provide Trees for Future Use for Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Clubs and Private Estates





Once and Twice Transplanted Evergreens

(From Beds)

TREES in this department are seedlings and cuttings which have been transplanted once or twice as the case may be, and have been grown from three to four years in the beds, making them from five to six years old on the average. They have well developed root systems and branched tops. They are suitable to be set out in field rows like the trees shown in the picture on page 49. They give much quicker results than the seedlings.

These trees are put up in uniform bundles of twenty-five to the bundle of the same variety and size. In the picture at the left are Scotch Pine, White Pine and Austrian Pine. The first year after transplanting they are shaded with lath racks but the second year the shade is removed so that when received by the planter they are thoroughly hardened up in growth and need no further protection.

		INCHES	PER 100
Balsam Fir.....	x	6-8	\$ 8.00
Balsam Fir.....	xx	8-10	16.00
Concolor Fir.....	x	6-8	20.00
Concolor Fir.....	x	8-10	28.00
Nikko Fir.....	x	4-6	12.00
Veitch Fir.....	x	4-6	12.00
Pfitzer Juniper.....	x	6-8	20.00
Golden Prostrate Juniper.....	x	6-8	40.00
Andorra Juniper.....	xx	6-8	30.00
Irish Juniper.....	xx	10-12	28.00
Swedish Juniper.....	x	8-10	30.00
Spiny Greek Juniper.....	xx	6-8	24.00
Spiny Greek Juniper.....	xx	8-10	32.00
Japanese Juniper.....	xx	8-10	40.00
Savin Juniper.....	xx	6-8	32.00
Bar Harbor Juniper.....	xx	6-8	36.00
Bar Harbor Juniper.....	xx	8-10	40.00
Von Ehron Juniper.....	xx	8-10	50.00
Koster Juniper.....	xx	8-10	34.00
White Spruce.....	xx	8-10	10.00
White Spruce.....	xx	10-12	14.00
Black Hills Spruce.....	xx	6-8	17.00
Black Hills Spruce.....	xx	8-10	20.00
Black Hills Spruce.....	xx	10-12	34.00
Norway Spruce.....	x	8-10	14.00
Norway Spruce.....	xx	10-12	16.00
Colorado Spruce (Mixed blue and green).....	xx	6-8	24.00
Colorado Spruce " " " ".....	xx	8-10	26.00
Colorado Spruce " " " ".....	xx	10-12	30.00
Large Swiss Pine.....	xx	8-10	20.00
Austrian Pine.....	x	8-10	18.00
Austrian Pine.....	x	10-12	20.00
Austrian Pine.....	xx	10-12	34.00

		INCHES	PER 100
Scotch Pine.....	x	6-8	\$16.00
Scotch Pine.....	x	10-12	20.00
Ponderosa Pine.....	x	6-8	12.00
White Pine.....	x	8-10	16.00
White Pine.....	x	10-12	24.00
White Pine.....	xx	12-18	30.00
Douglas Fir.....	xx	8-10	16.00
Douglas Fir.....	xx	10-12	20.00
Japanese Yew.....	x	4-6	24.00
Japanese Yew.....	xx	6-8	50.00
Japanese Yew.....	xx	8-10	70.00
Dwarf Japanese Yew.....	xx	6-8	60.00
American Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	14.00
American Arborvitae.....	xx	10-12	18.00
Douglas Golden Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	24.00
Douglas Golden Arborvitae.....	xx	10-12	34.00
Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	24.00
Globe Arborvitae.....	xx	8-10	30.00
Little Gem Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	30.00
Geo. Peabody Arborvitae.....	xx	8-10	24.00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae.....	xx	8-10	20.00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae.....	xx	10-12	28.00
Rosenthal Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	20.00
Rosenthal Arborvitae.....	xx	8-10	24.00
White Tipped Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	30.00
Ware Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	24.00
Ware Arborvitae.....	xx	8-10	28.00
Woodward Arborvitae.....	xx	6-8	30.00
Woodward Arborvitae.....	xx	8-10	34.00
Canada Hemlock.....	xx	4-6	10.00
Canada Hemlock.....	xx	8-10	40.00

All the above trees are tied in bundles of 25. Orders should call for multiples of 25.

Planting Instructions

THE location should be selected where the soil is well drained, loose and workable and open to the full sun. The ground should be worked up, spaded and raked thoroughly, and when planting is done on a large scale, plow deep and thoroughly pulverize the ground. If possible, it is a good advantage to have the ground prepared several months in advance. Thorough preparation of the soil cannot be over estimated. Where well rotted manure is available, this can be applied in limited quantities on top of the ground before the spading begins and thoroughly worked into the soil. Great care should be taken, however, to see that no green manure is used or other strong fertilizer.

Keep the roots of the trees thoroughly moist until they are in the ground. Do not allow the wind and sun to dry out the roots. This precaution can easily be taken by keeping them in a box or taking but a small quantity out of the box at a time, covering the roots with a wet piece of burlap or with moss.

After digging the holes, spread the roots out as soon as possible and pack the dirt around the tree firmly.

Aside from frequent cultivation during the first season and occasionally



Hill Mugho Pine of the true dwarf type has been a leading specialty at the Hill Nursery for many years

watering in a severely dry summer, no further attention is required at this stage of growth. We recommend planting trees in rows about three feet apart with the trees two feet or three feet apart in the row, depending upon the variety and how long they are to stand before being again transplanted.

Twice Transplanted Trees

(From Field Rows)

THESE are the largest trees we sell in the clean-root (not balled and burlaped) sizes. In most cases trees are five to seven years old. They are seedlings, cuttings or grafts which have been previously transplanted into beds and again moved into field rows. They have well developed roots and tops. While intended for nursery planting—they are often used in their permanent location for windbreaks, hedges, window boxes and other uses. They are the same trees we use ourselves to grow on for specimen trees. In two to five years you can grow choice specimen trees suitable for the finest landscape work.

The twice transplanted trees offered on this page are put up in uniform bundles of five trees of the same variety and size and orders should call for multiples of five. When packed for shipment the trees average 50 to 100 pounds per hundred trees. They are usually sent by express, although larger quantities can safely be sent by freight. Detailed instructions for planting are furnished with each order.

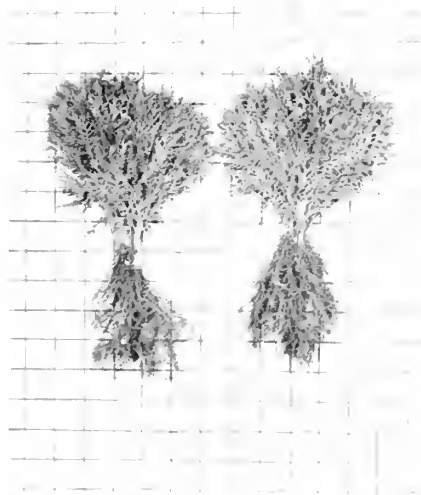


The trees shown in this picture are Colorado Juniper, which are offered in the 10 to 12 inch xx grade

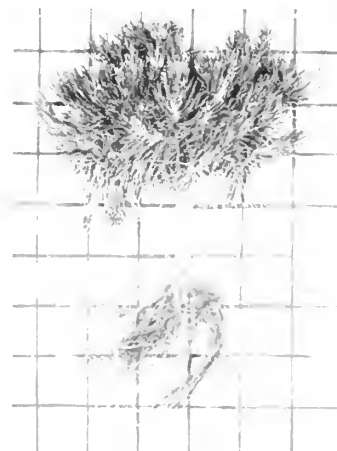
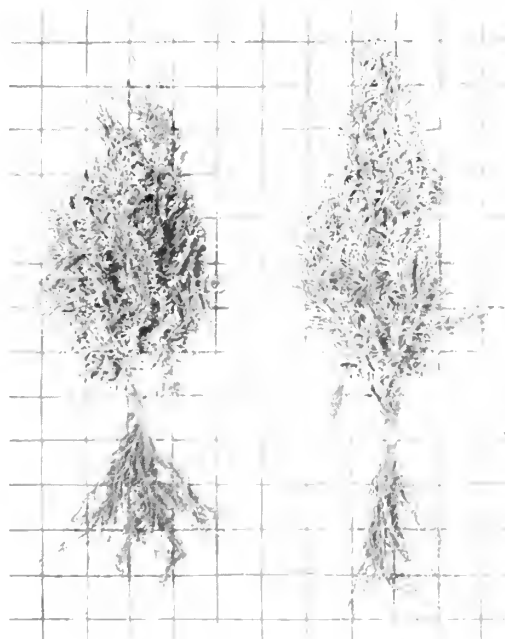
	INCHES	10	100
Chinese Juniper	xx 10-12	\$2 40	\$24 00
Chinese Juniper	xx 12-18	2 80	28 00
Chinese Juniper	xx 18-24	3 40	34 00
Pfitzer Juniper	xx 8-10	3 00	30 00
Pfitzer Juniper	xx 10-12	4 00	40 00
Pfitzer Juniper	xx 12-18	8 00	80 00
Prostrate Juniper	xx 8-10	3 00	30 00
Prostrate Juniper	xx 10-12	4 00	40 00
Golden Prostrate Juniper	xx 8-10	5 00	50 00
Golden Prostrate Juniper	xx 10-12	10 00	100 00
Andorra Juniper	xx 8-10	3 40	34 00
Spiny Greek Juniper	xx 10-12	5 00	50 00
Savin Juniper	xx 8-10	4 00	40 00
Colorado Juniper	xx 10-12	4 00	40 00
Colorado Juniper	xx 12-18	5 00	50 00
Redcedar	xx 18-24	6 00	60 00
Redcedar	xx 24-36	9 00	90 00
Cannart Redcedar	xx 12-18	12 00	120 00
Silver Redcedar	xx 12-18	12 00	120 00
White Spruce	xx 12-18	3 00	30 00

	INCHES	10	100
White Spruce	xx 18-24	\$4 00	\$40 00
White Spruce	xx 24-36	6 00	60 00
Norway Spruce	xx 12-18	2 20	22 00
Norway Spruce	xx 18-24	3 20	32 00
Norway Spruce	xx 24-36	4 00	40 00
Colorado Spruce (Selected blue)	xx 12-15	10 00	100 00
Mugho Pine	xx 6-8	2 00	20 00
Mugho Pine	xx 8-10	4 00	40 00
Scotch Pine	xx 12-18	4 00	40 00
Scotch Pine	xx 18-24	6 00	60 00
White Pine	xx 12-18	4 00	40 00
White Pine	xx 18-24	6 00	60 00
Douglas Fir	xx 12-18	4 00	40 00
Douglas Fir	xx 18-24	6 00	60 00
American Arborvitae	xx 12-18	3 40	34 00
American Arborvitae	xx 18-24	5 00	50 00
American Arborvitae	xx 24-36	6 00	60 00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae	xx 12-18	6 00	60 00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae	xx 18-24	7 00	70 00
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae	xx 24-36	11 00	110 00
Ware Arborvitae	xx 12-18	7 00	70 00
Woodward Arborvitae	xx 10-12	6 00	60 00
Canada Hemlock	xx 10-12	6 00	60 00

These trees are tied in bundles of five and orders should call for multiples of five.

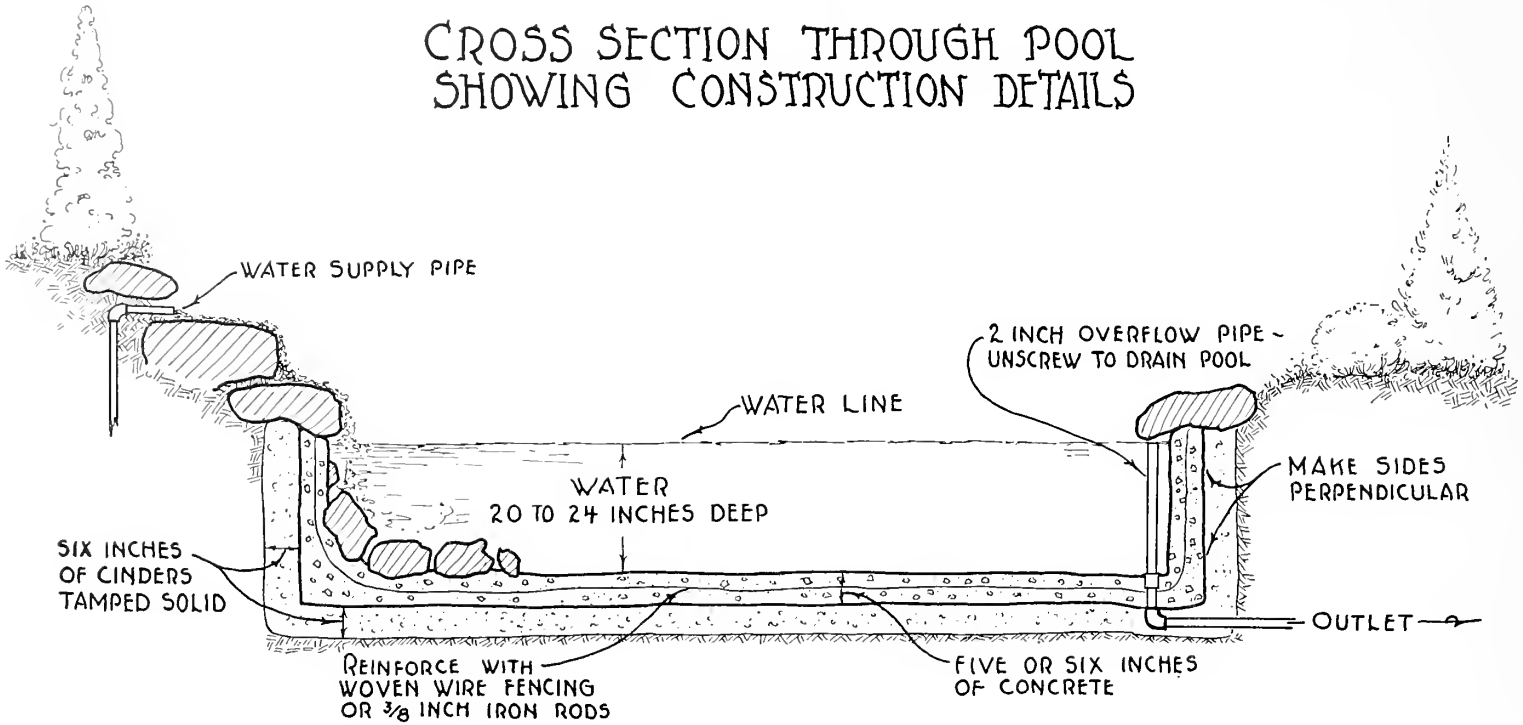


Woodward Arborvitae, with such fibrous root system and well-developed tops, make friends and new customers. Pyramidal Arborvitae in the center picture



Only by careful growing methods, selection of seed and hand selection of plants, can this fine type of Mugho Pine be produced. The squares shown in the background of all these pictures are two inches apart

CROSS SECTION THROUGH POOL SHOWING CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



ROCK GARDENS and pools are one of the most interesting and intensive forms of horticulture. The exact form or style of the garden gives opportunity for endless variety. On this and following pages a dozen different pools and rockeries are shown, all of them distinct in character. Rockeries are usually considered distinct from pools although, on grounds of limited space, a combination of a pool and rockery often gives opportunity for a most interesting treatment.

Some pools may be built using a clay basin. Concrete, however, is the most practical material for building the basin of the pool and is recommended.

In the drawing shown above, details of construction of a simple pool are shown.

First comes the selection of the site. Wherever a hillside or an uneven, rough piece of land is available, this makes an attractive site for the pool. However, this feature is not essential, as just as attractive a pool may be built on a flat piece of ground. In this instance a sloping background should be given to the flat ground for proper effect.

The size of the basin and the shape are matters which must be decided upon to suit the

How to Build a Pool

convenience of the owner. The little pool on the opposite page is twelve feet long and six feet wide at its widest part, with an irregular boundary. Such a naturalistic style of planting as the one illustrated gives the best opportunity for the use of plant materials and is generally favored for small grounds.

Half of the enjoyment comes from building the pool and while it requires a little painstaking effort, almost anyone with a little help can build a small pool. After the site has been selected, small stakes can be used to outline the general shape of the pool. Excavating can then be done, digging down two feet or two and one-half feet. Coarse gravel or cinders should then be thrown in the hole and evenly distributed to a depth of about six inches. This should be firmly tamped solid to form the base for the concrete. In climates where there is considerable frost, we recommend laying a piece of rather heavy woven wire fence, or iron rods, or some other reinforcement in the concrete which will help prevent cracking or damage from severe freezing and thawing.

Before mixing the concrete, all outlets and drains must be provided for as shown in sketch, and you should make certain that the various edges of the pool are level. If one edge is too low, the water will run out of course before the pool is full. An easy way to insure level edges is to drive stakes at various points at the edge of the pool. With an ordinary carpenter's spirit level on a straight edged board, establish the correct level and mark it on the stakes. Then you are ready to mix and lay the concrete.

The following proportions in the mixing of concrete will be found entirely satisfactory for making a pool. One part cement, two and one-half parts sand and five parts gravel. For an extra nice finish which will make the pool water-proof, a top dressing of one part cement and two or three parts sand will give a fine finish.

Thorough mixing is very important in concrete work. If the cement shows in streaks, the mixing has not been well done. Do not mix a larger batch than can be quickly put into the forms.

Sometimes a very naturalistic effect can be carried out by embedding stones or coarse gravel loosely in the concrete, after it is laid, to take away the artificial appearance.



This pool is constructed so that no concrete shows. Porous rocks over-hang the edge of the water so that the water covers half of the rocks. This gives a moss covered edge and more of a natural and pleasing appearance



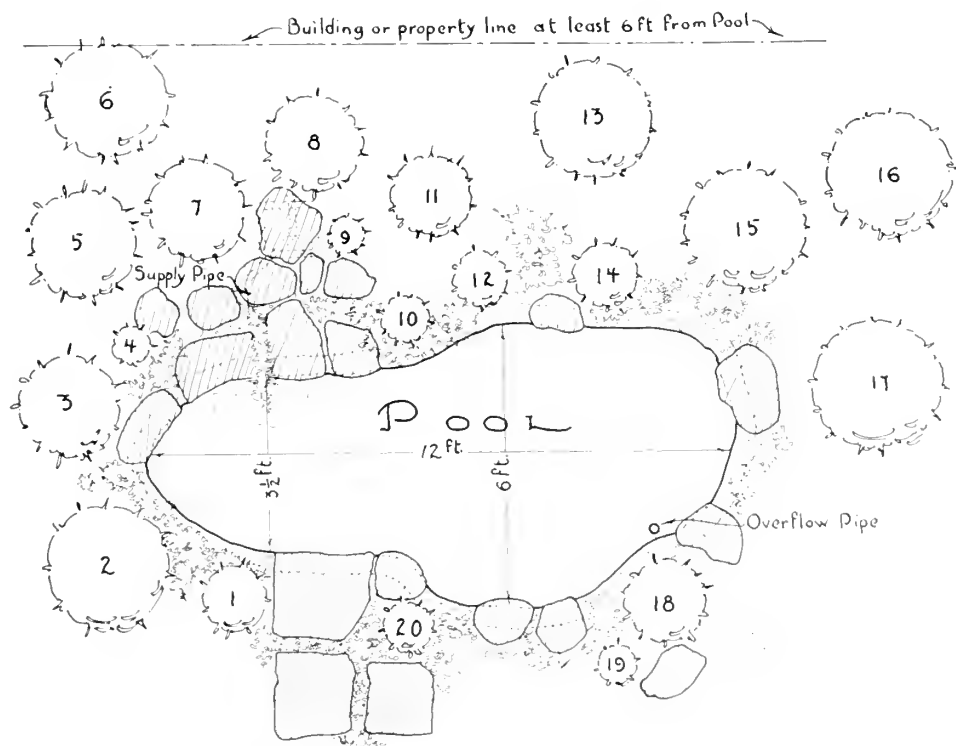
In this pool the builder has succeeded very well in making it look natural. Various grasses, reeds, and swampy plants combined with Evergreens give this pool the appearance of being created by nature



Landscape in miniature. Few garden activities give the enjoyment that comes from having water, especially running water, in the garden. Little fish darting in the sunlight lilies resting in the water, beautiful flowers to brighten our days with their brilliant colors, and Evergreens. We need the Evergreens most of all

Naturalistic Pool

With Planting Sketch



GROUND PLAN ~ SHOWING LOCATION OF EVERGREENS and SIZE of POOL

THIS pool built of concrete is six feet wide at its widest point, and about twelve feet long. It is largely planted with Evergreens in variety as indicated by the following planting key. Not all of the trees are shown in the picture, and of course the planting could be greatly simplified, and the cost could be reduced by using fewer trees and smaller sizes.

Alpine plants, perennials and annuals are not shown but are easily obtainable and are also necessary to complete the planting.

Key for sketch shown at left:

1. Woodward Arborvitae
2. White Spruce
3. White Spruce
4. Sargent Juniper
5. Black Hill Spruce
6. Norway Spruce
7. Cannart Redcedar
8. White Spruce
9. Savin Juniper
10. Japanese Juniper
11. Redcedar
12. Dundee Juniper
13. White Pine
14. Savin Juniper
15. Cannart Juniper
16. White Pine (not in picture)
17. Pfitzer Juniper (not in picture)
18. Japanese Juniper
19. Sargent Juniper
20. Woodward Arborvitae

SOME FINE EXAMPLES OF



No water is used in this rockery, but advantage is taken of the natural hillside. Rocks are laid in profusion with no regularity. Along the stone walk, flowers and dwarf Evergreens are planted in crevices. The path leads up to a rustic seat which commands a view of the entire garden.



This owner was handicapped for space in which to place his pool, being obliged to set it next to his garage. By using some quick growing willows and poplars in the background an artistic setting is not marred on this account. The addition of some creeping Evergreens around the front edge of the pool would improve it.



Here is the other extreme of formality of pool construction. This pool is intended as a display for water plants but the owner has very wisely taken advantage of the formal growing habit of the Redcedars to mark the four corners of the pool.



In formal pools such as this one, the use of stratified rocks laid in regular formation forms the outline of the pool. A pair of Scotch Pines has been added. Other Evergreens could also be used here.

YOU may use a regular edging of flat or stratified stones which may be embedded in the concrete before it hardens, or the surface may be left entirely smooth. Or it may be decorated with small boulders of whatever type are easiest to obtain in your neighborhood.

Many suggestions for the use of rock plants, building of pockets for alpines, as well as information on how to raise lilies and water plants, can be obtained from nurserymen who specialize in aquatic and perennial plants. The suggestions which we make here apply only to the use of Evergreen trees which should make the framework or background around the pool and rockery. Flowers and plants can be filled in as space permits.

The artistic and natural appearance of a rock garden and pool is something which you cannot gain from reading books or suggestions. The artistic effect which you may have admired in other pools will furnish an outline for you to follow. The rocks, the trees and plant materials, as well as the location and your own artistic sense will govern your results.

Some of the chief faults in rockeries made by beginners are too much stone and too great regularity. It is better to have a few larger stones than many small ones. The larger you can get the rocks the better for the appearance of your rockery. Broken rocks, pieces of concrete and other unnatural looking objects should never be used. Stones which are rather porous make more interesting subjects than hard boulders. If the porous stones are set so the lower half of each stone is touching the water, they will quickly become covered with moss. Porous stones full of holes and depressions also give opportunity for planting many delicate plants. Round, water-worn boulders are difficult to place to look properly, while



This pool is a combination of rock wall and pool. The rocks here appear too conspicuous and there are more rocks than would be necessary around a pool of this size. However, the picture was taken immediately after planting so that time will naturally soften the effect. Evergreens will grow over the rocks and other plants will help cover them.

ROCK GARDENS AND POOLS



Rockeries such as this, on the hillside, and those which can be built up taller in the background, make the best examples for planting. Dwarf Evergreens and perennials of various kinds all combine for your pleasure in such a garden



A swimming pool has here been combined with a rock wall adorned with Juniper trees. This area directly adjoining the dwelling combines these two garden features in a most unusual and artistic manner

egg-shaped rocks are not of much use. The extreme of slab-like rocks is equally to be avoided.

Evergreens furnish a background of beautiful green foliage for the rockery or pool. Even on a small scale, a few tall growing trees are necessary to give height and mass to the background of the planting. Interesting low and dwarf forms can be used around the edge of the pool and among the rocks. The listing of various Evergreens and suggestions for their use in rockeries will be of assistance to prospective builders.

For overhanging rocks, and overhanging the edge of the pool, there are a number of strictly creeping Evergreens among the Junipers: Hill Waukegan Juniper, Bar Harbor Juniper, Japanese Juniper, and Sargent Juniper. The Andorra Juniper might also be included in this group. For planting among the rocks there are others of a dwarf habit but slightly more upright in growth, such as Savin Juniper, Pfitzer Juniper, Prostrate Juniper, Koster Juniper, Meyer Juniper, Dwarf Alberta Spruce, Mugho Pine, Japanese Table Pine, Woodward Arborvitae and Dwarf Japanese Yew. For the background of the pool or at its border as a frame to the planting, almost any of the other varieties of Evergreens offered in this catalog will prove suitable. All the above mentioned trees are available in various sizes listed in this catalog.

Frequent trimming of plants and trees used in rockeries and around pools makes it possible to use a much wider variety and keep trees small and within bounds for many years.

Some of the brighter colored Evergreens, such as the bright Golden Prostrate Juniper, Goldtip Redcedar and trees of unusual color, have an interesting place in plantings of this kind.



This pool newly made and newly planted will gain in grace and beauty after a year or two. One or two Evergreens are already in place around the pool and others could well be included either among the rocks in the background or around the edge at the front of the pool



A pool to reflect the grace and beauty of the flowers and trees of the garden is one of the oldest of garden features. The use of water in one form or another adds so much to the enjoyment of home grounds



In many ways, pools of this kind making use of large massive rocks give a closer approach to the natural rock formations. The only difficulty, of course, is in obtaining and moving the rocks. Where facilities for doing this are available, large rocks are usually to be desired

Simple Lessons in the Use of Evergreens

PROFESSIONAL landscape architects well know that there are no definite rules for landscape work. It is true that the treatment given each landscape development takes into consideration a great many conditions. We make no attempt to give suggestions for landscape developments on a large scale. Naturally, plantings of considerable extent deserve the assistance of the best landscape architect available. On the other hand, there are thousands of home owners who, for one reason or another, prefer to do their own landscaping. The illustrations and suggestions given here will give assistance to anyone who desires to improve his grounds in simple landscape design with Evergreens.

SIMPLE DESIGN A FIRST ESSENTIAL

It is of first importance that plantings be made simple. One of the most common mistakes amateur planters make is the wrong selection of varieties and placing them on the grounds without any definite plan. Oftentimes trees are purchased with no thought of where they are to be used on the grounds, and as the planting is done at different times the finished planting often results in a mixture of planting materials and in poor arrangement.

By working with this suggestion in connection with the pictures and descriptions in the catalog, any planter can develop his own grounds in an artistic and pleasing manner.

EVERGREENS INCREASE IN VALUE

When you are making your planting of Evergreens you are adding to the value of your home. Evergreen plantings increase in value each year. They add stability and dignity to the appearance of your home grounds and without question make your home more readily salable.

VARIETY OF SHAPES IN EVERGREENS

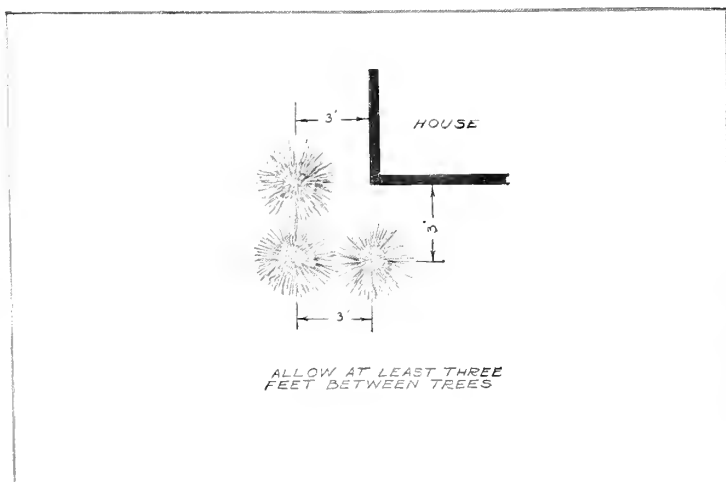
On page 59 is a sketch showing the wide variety of growing habits available in Evergreens. There is scarcely a landscape need which can not be filled with some kind of an Evergreen.

WIDE RANGE OF BEAUTIFUL COLORS

There are many color effects which can be worked out with Evergreens. The name "Evergreen" conveys the impression to many people that the trees are only green. There are, however, numerous attractive color variations including various shades of green, blue, golden, silvery and others. Pictures in natural colors are shown in this catalog.

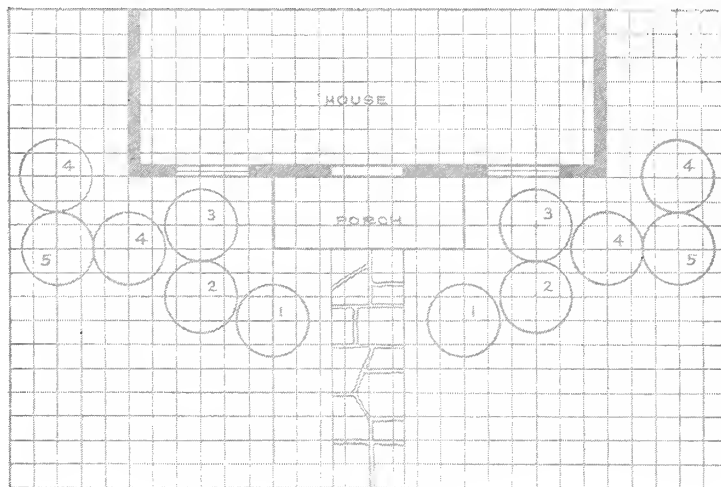
DIFFERENCE IN TEXTURE OF EVERGREENS

Evergreen foliage is not all alike. In fact, every family of Evergreens has its own beautiful foliage characteristics. Some are soft, delicate, and artistically formed. In others the foliage is long, heavy and coarse. Some thought should be given in selecting varieties so that the texture of the tree itself will be harmonious with its surroundings.



Build the Plan on Paper First

Visualize the Results Before Planting



IT is easier to change the planting on paper than it is to change the planting after it is in. For this reason it is always an excellent idea to first make a sketch of the planting which you propose to make. To do this to best advantage, accurately draw an outline of the house on ruled paper like the sketch above. If you let each square represent one foot you will then be sure to get the planting done in correct proportion. In this way you can tell exactly how much space there is between windows, doors, etc., and also the number of trees required can be more accurately estimated.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES

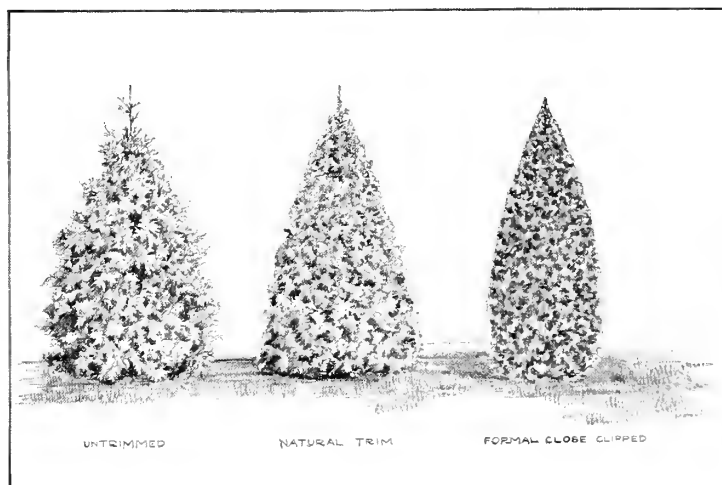
The sketch in the lower left hand corner of this page shows the minimum planting distance. Three feet is the closest that trees should be set to each other or to buildings. Four feet is not too far apart, although planters sometimes set them close in an effort to get a more immediate effect.

AVOID CROWDING

Right here is a good place to mention that a planting containing too few Evergreens is more desirable than a planting which is overdone. A few trees properly located will usually be more pleasing than a larger number of trees crowded closely together.

What Can Be Done by Trimming

FEW Evergreens will grow exactly in the shape that 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 below some idea of results of trimming is shown.



What You Have to Work With

Tall Growing Evergreens

Group A

	PAGE
Austrian Pine	27
Black Hill Spruce	31
Canada Hemlock	6-7
Colorado Blue Spruce	33
Colorado Green Spruce	33
Concolor or White Fir	37
Douglas Fir	36
Norway Spruce	35
Scotch Pine	30
White Pine	26
White Spruce	32



A B C D E F

Medium Height Evergreens

Group B

American Arborvitae	40
Cannart Redcedar	16
Chinese Juniper	18
Douglas Golden Arborvitae	42
Dwarf Alberta Spruce	34
Goldtip Redcedar	17
Japanese Yew	38
Redcedar	15
Schott Redcedar	17
Silver Redcedar	14
Spiny Greek Juniper	9
Ware Arborvitae (Siberian)	43

VARIOUS habits of growth obtainable in Evergreens are roughly illustrated above. First, determine whether the tree you have in mind to plant is suitable and will develop into a specimen of the size and shape that you want.

are of use at entrances for sentinels, also for markers in formal gardens, at corners of houses, and similar situations. All of these forms can easily be trimmed and kept small if desired, although some of these varieties will reach twelve to fifteen feet or more when matured.

GROUP A

Trees in this group are the largest and tallest growing forms. They include varieties which develop into specimens of ten to fifteen feet in diameter and up to a height of fifty feet or more. They are best suited for such purposes as heavy backgrounds, screens, windbreaks, forest plantings, and individual specimens. Planters very often use them in other ways, but in doing so must realize that the trees will eventually become large and must be removed. Spruces and pines are frequently used in foundation plantings and while they are attractive for a number of years in such locations they will in a few years become too large and must be taken out. Some varieties can easily be trimmed and kept small.

GROUP D

There is increasing need for round or ball-shaped trees. For use around smaller types of houses, in foundation plantings, in corners next to the walk, and in many situations where "tree forms" would be out of the question, these little dwarf growing trees fill the purpose. They can all be trimmed and kept as small as desired, although if allowed to grow many of these trees will reach a height and diameter of three or four feet.

GROUP E

Among the half-erect forms we find the finest of all our Evergreens and those which are of greatest use, especially in landscape planting of small areas. Trees in this group include those forms which are essential for the low-growing trees in foundation plantings, entrance plantings, rock gardens, and low-growing groups.

GROUP F

Trees in this group are the low, creeping, mat-like forms that remain close to the ground. They grow not over six or eight inches high under usual conditions and spread to a considerable diameter. However, as they can easily be clipped and trimmed, they remain for years in a small space. Trees in this group are suitable for rock gardens, to cover terraces or banks, or to finish off a group of taller growing forms.

GROUP B

The average height of trees in this group will run eight to twenty feet, and in diameter usually not more than three to five feet. Such trees are suitable for the taller growing specimens in foundation plantings, entrance groups, also suitable for planting among borders to add contrast to flowering shrubs, or formal uses in gardens.

GROUP C

This group covers trees of extremely narrow pyramidal habit. The narrow habit of trees in this group may be further improved by trimming, but all of them have a tendency to produce very narrow spire-like forms. Such trees

Narrow Pyramidal Evergreens

Group C

Colorado Juniper	20
Column Chinese Juniper (blue)	19
Column Chinese Juniper (green)	19
Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae	42
Hill Dundee Juniper	17
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae	41
Hill Silver Juniper	20
Swedish Juniper	21

Round or Globular Evergreens

Group D

Dwarf Japanese Yew	39
Hill Mugho Pine	28-29
Nest-Shaped Juniper	34
Woodward Arborvitae	44

Half Erect Evergreens

Group E

Andorra Juniper	24
Golden Prostrate Juniper	12
Japanese Table Pine	30
Koster Redcedar	13
Meyer Juniper	8
Pfitzer Juniper	11
Prostrate Juniper	12
Savin Juniper	10
Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper	13
Von Ehron Juniper	21

Creeping Evergreens

Group F

Bar Harbor Juniper	25
Hill Waukegan Juniper	22
Japanese Juniper	23
Sargent Juniper	22

HILL EVERGREENS

Famous since 1855

Laying Out the Foundation Planting

THE size of the house, the height of the foundation, and the matter of economy are all factors which govern the number of trees necessary or desirable for a foundation planting. Below is shown four different treatments for the same house.

SIMPLE ENTRANCE DESIGN

In planting "A" the simplest possible planting is shown. Merely a tree of tall upright habit on either side of the entrance with a group of one or two low-growing forms around it. Such a simple planting is one which might be all that your house would require and certainly it would make a pleasing design.

ADDITION OF TREES TO CORNERS

Planting "B" shows the same simple design with the addition of a small group at each corner.

COMPLETE FOUNDATION TREATMENT

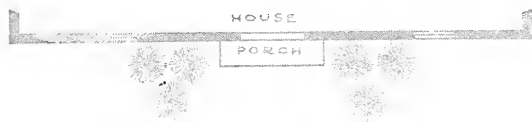
Planting "C" shows the same planting with the area between corners and the entrance filled in by using low-growing trees beneath the windows.

FOR LARGE HOMES

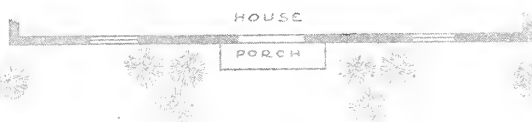
In group "D" where space allows and the house is of a suitable style the planting may be extended to include two rows of Evergreens rounded out both at the entrance and at the corners of the house.

This series of sketches illustrates the evolution of a planting from the simplest form up to the completed heavy type of planting. From the standpoint of economy a planting of this kind may be developed over a period of two or three years. The first year the house could be planted as shown in the first group; the second year a few trees planted, and so on until the planting is completed.

While this plan is here applied only to foundation plantings, the same idea could easily be carried out with any other type of planting around the home grounds.



(A) Simple entrance design



(B) Addition of trees to corners



(C) Complete foundation treatment



(D) For large homes

Trees for Special Locations

The Right Tree for the Right Place

THE ideal location for most Evergreens is an open, sunny situation removed from city smoke, on well drained soil. When Evergreens are planted under adverse conditions, such as shade, damp ground, or under conditions of the city, some attention ought to be paid to the selection of varieties. It should not be concluded that the trees mentioned will grow only under the conditions named. For instance, trees that endure shade may likewise flourish in the sun, but are mentioned here only for their ability to succeed in the shade. It is also a curious fact that some trees which are valuable for their ability to grow in low, damp ground, will also prove satisfactory in high, dry situations.

Evergreens That Endure City Atmosphere

In localities where there is a great deal of smoke and gas in the air, it is important that Evergreens are selected that are able to resist these conditions. There are no Evergreens that can be said to thrive vigorously under conditions mentioned, but the following trees seem to suffer less and prove more satisfactory than most others. Careful attention to planting and the use of good soil is important. Also, wash off foliage frequently with a garden hose.

Japanese Yew	Mugho Pine
Dwarf Japanese Yew	Scotch Pine
Austrian Pine	Colorado Blue Spruce

Evergreens That Will Endure Hot, Dry Situations

The following trees are drought resistant because they are deep-rooted. Watering should be done, however, until the trees are established.

Redcedar	Pfitzer Juniper
Scotch Pine	Chinese Juniper
Mugho Pine	Prostrate Juniper
Savin Juniper	Japanese Juniper

Evergreens That Will Endure a Shallow Soil

Plantings are sometimes necessary in locations where the soil is not deep, perhaps with rock not far under the surface. In such a location, the following trees are suggested:

Norway Spruce	Scotch Pine
American Arborvitae	Hemlock
Redcedar	

Evergreens That Will Endure Severe Cold

In localities where the winter temperature reaches low extremes, the use of Evergreens must be confined to the hardier sorts, including the following:

Black Hill Spruce	Redcedar
White Spruce	Mugho Pine
Colorado Blue Spruce	Pfitzer Juniper

Evergreens That Will Endure Shade

While most of the following varieties will grow even better in sunlight, they will also survive fairly well in the shade.

Japanese Yew	Hemlock
Dwarf Japanese Yew	Pfitzer Juniper
Prostrate Juniper	

Evergreens for Terraces, Sandy Banks, or for Ground Covers

It is sometimes a problem in landscaping to cover a hillside, a steep terrace, or even a level area where grass does not grow or where a low ground cover is desired. Among Evergreens especially suitable for such work are the following:

Japanese Spurge	Waukegan Juniper
Prostrate Juniper	Koster Redcedar
Andorra Juniper	Japanese Juniper
Bar Harbor Juniper	Sargent Juniper

Evergreens for Use in Rock Gardens, Around Pools and Small Rockeries

Dwarf Creeping Varieties

Hill Waukegan Juniper	Bar Harbor Juniper
Japanese Juniper	Sargent Juniper

Half Erect Evergreens

Pfitzer Juniper	Golden Prostrate Juniper
Savin Juniper	Andorra Juniper
Prostrate Juniper	Koster Redcedar

One point about the use of Evergreens in rock gardens cannot be over-emphasized. Planters should start with small-sized trees and keep continually trimming and pruning the trees so they will not grow too large.

The Wrong Way to Plant

SOMETIMES the right way of doing things becomes more evident to us by a study of the wrong methods. The same home is shown here in two plantings, one with a poor placing of trees and wrong selections of types and the other with careful arrangement and proper selections of varieties.

In the picture below approximately the same number of trees have been used, but the result can be neither permanent nor attractive. In this planting are varieties with wide spreading branches entirely unsuited to planting near the house in a foundation setting. At the entrance are two low-growing varieties which have been replaced with tall narrow ones illustrated in the picture at the right. You do not need to be a landscape architect to see that these trees are much more appropriate for this particular location than those of low spreading habit.

In the picture below, out in the lawn, is a Juniper of slender branched pyramidal form. Trees of this type seldom, if ever, should be used as specimens. In the right hand picture is a specimen spruce tree, a type of growth which is suitable for an individual specimen of tree.

It is, of course, unnecessary to use the exact varieties shown in the picture to the right, but in selecting the trees the selections ought to be confined to trees of similar growing habit.



Object of Planting

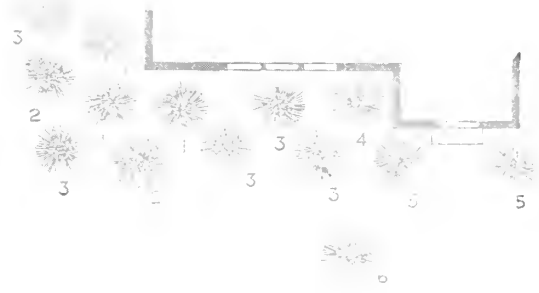
THERE are numerous purposes to be accomplished by planting. To be sure, we generally plant because "it makes the place look good," but there are other reasons for planting. Among the most popular uses of Evergreens are:

- Foundation plantings
- To add points of interest in the rock garden
- To bring out points of accent in the grounds
- To form a background or screen against unsightly views
- To form a low barrier or hedge
- To form a protection against winds, or
- A tree to be planted for its individual, ornamental beauty.

Therefore, before planting go over your grounds and decide just where, if possible, and for what purpose the planting is to be made.



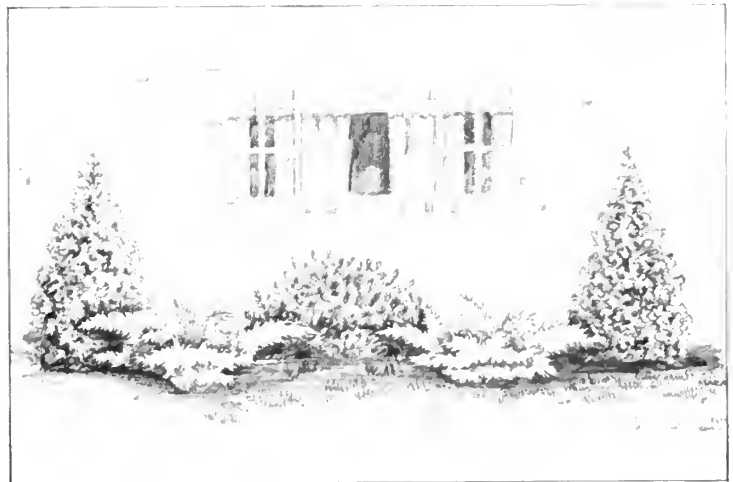
A Good Planting Arrangement



- 1 American Arborvitae
- 2 Woodward Arborvitae
- 3 Pfitzer Juniper
- 4 Spiny Greek Juniper
- 5 Pyramidal Arborvitae
- 6 Black Hills Spruce

Variation in Height a Point to Consider

TWO planting plans for the same space are illustrated below. The arrangement pictured at the right is the one which the landscape architect would recommend. This planting has a variation in height which gives it a more artistic finish and which the eye will readily recognize as an improvement over the picture at the left. The trees in this planting are not set in one straight line, but the two Junipers are spaced slightly in front of the others, giving the whole an appearance which should serve as an example of artistic treatment. The planting idea which this picture illustrates is one which can be made use of in any foundation planting. Briefly: avoid lines which are too straight and stiff. Give as much variation to the height as possible.



Transplanting Season

Best Time to Plant

FOR fear of being contradicted by experienced planters, we acknowledge that under favorable conditions it is possible to transplant Evergreens any day during the year. We do not wish to advocate such a plan, especially with trees taken up and shipped. On the other hand, where small or medium sized trees are to be merely transplanted to a different part of the grounds, the transplanting can be successfully done almost any time except during the very hottest days of the summer.

From the practical standpoint, there are only two safe seasons to plant Evergreens—a few weeks in the Spring and a few weeks in the Fall. We are speaking now of conditions in the north central states. For planters who live in Florida, California or other localities where the seasons are not so well defined as they are here in Illinois, planting time may continue from late in the Fall until February or March in the Spring.

SPRING PLANTING SEASON

In the latitude of Chicago, it is usually the first of April before the ground is in condition to plant Evergreens in the Spring. Some years, we are able to plant the last of March and again the season may not open until later. On the whole, however, we can say from the first of April until the 15th of May is the proper time to plant Evergreens in this locality.

Spring has always been the favorite time for transplanting. At that time of the year our thoughts turn to the out-doors and there is more interest in planting than at other times during the year.

FALL PLANTING SEASON

On the other hand, Fall planting has many fine advantages. More and more people are taking advantage of the long Fall season to transplant and to rearrange their grounds. Experienced help is usually available, the weather is more settled and planters find more leisure in the Fall. The Fall planting season usually opens about the middle of September and continues until the ground freezes, usually about December first. Fall-planted trees should be planted during late September or early October for best results and this is the season which we recommend. In our own transplantings here in the nursery we are usually able to continue up until the first of December and sometimes even later, depending upon the weather.

After all, it is not so much a matter of when to plant as the manner in which the planting is done and the conditions the planting is made under. A few rules for transplanting which are given elsewhere in this catalog are more important than the exact time for doing the work. It is a good plan, however, to keep the planting within the periods recommended above.



Before digging holes it is a good plan to arrange the trees in position. Sometimes in this way an improvement in arrangement will suggest itself. Move the trees around until the most attractive setting is arrived at.

PLANTING AND Planting Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

BALLED and burlapped" means that the tree is dug from the nursery soil with the earth remaining undisturbed about the roots of the tree. The earth ball is securely wrapped in burlap and tied with stout rope. The tops of all except the small trees are tied up to prevent injury to the branches. This method practically insures safe handling and very little shock to the tree in moving.

Be sure to set the boxes out of sun and wind.

It is advisable to plant your Evergreens as soon as they are received. If impossible to do this, they will keep for several days in good condition if earth balls are kept wet. If unable to plant at once, submerge each earth ball in a tub of water for a few minutes. Then stand the trees in a place out of the wind.

Leave the limbs tied up and the burlap on the roots until after the trees are planted.

Dig the holes wide and deep enough easily to admit the earth ball. Set the tree straight and two inches deeper than it stood in the Nursery. (You can tell by the soil line on the stem.)

Tamp the dirt in firmly, bearing your whole weight to pack it in tight. Leave the burlap around the earth ball, but cut the string and lay back the burlap as shown in sketch. (The burlap helps to anchor the tree and soon rots away.) When the hole is two-thirds filled, flood with water and then draw in enough loose dirt to mound up the hole and form a mulch.

After the tree is planted, unwind the string from top and carefully straighten out the branches.

WATERING: At time of planting and once each week during the first season, give a good thorough soaking of water to supply ample moisture for the roots to feed on and prevent foliage from drying out.

MULCHING: The best way to mulch Evergreens is to apply a covering six or eight inches deep of manure, leaves or straw on the ground around the tree, late in the Fall after ground freezes and then spade this into the top soil in the Spring. Never put stable manure in the holes when planting.

A Word About Soil

IT is not surprising to find so little accurate information in the mind of the average person regarding soil. Most plantings of Evergreens are made without any serious consideration of the chemical and mechanical condition and contents of the soil. It is not necessary that we become soil technologists in order to succeed with our trees. In instances where trees are planted to insure their long life as specimens and for best development over a long period of years, some attention to soil conditions will prove a great benefit.

On the other hand, plantings of trees around the home grounds for ornamental use need not concern planters to any extent, as such plantings are intended for a few years' use with no thought in view of establishing plants which will endure for generations.



CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Fertilizers for Evergreens

“WHAT about fertilizers?” is a daily question from planters of Evergreens, who are anxious for good thrifty trees.

Fertilizer applied to Evergreens indiscriminately, with no thought of its physical properties or its strength, is the cause of many a disappointing failure of the trees.

The abundant use of fertilizer is not the panacea for all ills of Evergreens nor will its use overcome an unfavorable planting location, a lack of watering or neglect of cultivation. These things are all more important than the fine points of chemistry concerning the value of certain materials used as fertilizers.

One thing to learn in handling Evergreens is to avoid placing any fertilizer in direct contact with the roots. The most common practice is to apply the fertilizer on top of the ground and allow it to be carried down with the rains, although if thoroughly mixed with the soil at time of planting, fertilizer can be applied in this way.

It is possible to “kill Evergreens with kindness.” One planter brought his problem to us recently and his experiences could be related for the benefit of other planters. His entire planting of Evergreens died after he had given them the “very best of care.” First he dug out all the soil where his planting was put in, and filled in with black dirt secured from a nearby greenhouse. This was very rich soil to begin with. Then he mixed bone meal with it. Then he gave a generous application of a well known commercial fertilizer. It was too rich a diet and his trees could not survive it. If this planter had merely used his black dirt and no fertilizer, or used his regular soil with a light treatment with plant food of some kind, his trees would have been alive and healthy.

We have tested commercial fertilizers and can recommend both Armour's Tree Food and Swift's Vigoro. Either of these products is easily available. Use them according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

Suggestions for Watering

THERE are those who advocate no watering at all and on the other extreme those who recommend far more watering than is necessary.

Very few Evergreens die from too much water. Those that fail to grow from lack of water probably account for the greatest number of failures in Evergreens.

The thing to bear in mind in watering Evergreens is this: See that the roots are kept moist. There is no rule which we can lay down that will guarantee this result, as can well be seen. In the first place, the amount of rainfall which may normally be depended upon in many localities, the condition of the soil, that is, whether it is a type of soil that retains moisture or not, and the amount of cultivation which is given, all have a bearing on results.

It is also quite evident that after the trees become better established and the roots extend down into the soil, they become more independent of surface moisture and can withstand considerable drought.

In the north central states, the months of June, July, August and September is the period of the year when vegetation requires artificial means for watering. When watering becomes a necessity do not water every day, but at intervals of a week or ten days. A thorough soaking twice a month is far more beneficial than a daily sprinkling of the top soil. A small amount of water applied directly on top of the ground is liable to cause the roots to grow upward to seek this small amount of moisture rather than downward as they should when thoroughly soaked.

WATERING THE TOP OF EVERGREENS

It is beneficial to Evergreens occasionally to give their tops a thorough washing off with a garden hose. This removes dust and grime and helps the trees to function in a natural way. In dusty or smoky locations this is important. Judgment must be used in watering the tops of Evergreens, to do it in the evening or late afternoon or a day when there is no bright sun. Watering in the heat of the day may sometimes burn the foliage.

Suggestions for Pruning Evergreens

TO paraphrase an old saying we might say, “Spare the knife and spoil the tree.” But we must not take this too literally. We have all seen plantings of Evergreens that have been ruined by someone who has a mania for trimming. Every tree, regardless of its natural habit has been trimmed after the same pattern. This produces an artificial and displeasing appearance and entirely ruins the beauty of the tree as nature intended it to grow.

In contrast to this type of pruning we see a planting which has been entirely neglected. Trees sometimes become “leggy,” irregular, weak and thinned in appearance, and if allowed to go without attention soon fail entirely to fill the place in the planting for which they were originally intended. Between these two extremes is a reasonable middle course.

Rules for pruning Evergreens are dangerous unless tempered with the judgment of him who is doing the pruning. This is apparent when we realize that no two trees are alike. Each plant has individual characteristics. Some are by nature conical, some columnar, some globular and some prostrate. Suggestions must therefore be only suggestions and not definite iron-clad rules to be followed without variation.

You must first decide the purpose for pruning. Reasons for pruning may be roughly described as follows:

To invigorate the tree.

To keep the tree within certain limits as to size and shape.

To remove any diseased or injured part of the tree.

To facilitate transplanting.

To shape the tree into some desired form.

In the case of Pines, Firs and Spruces or other varieties of similar growth, the process of pruning by “pinching off” the buds can be followed to check the growth of the more vigorous branches and to help the tree develop into a more perfect specimen. When the new growth is coming out in the Spring the more vigorous buds can be pinched off either in whole or in part to give the weaker buds a chance to push out and equalize the growth. If this pinching of the buds is done carefully, the new growth the following season will come out just as straight as though this pruning had not been done. On the softer foliage plants, the buds are not so conspicuous, so pruning can be done with a knife, to the same effect.

Cultivation

CULTIVATION is the one most important point to remember in the culture of Evergreens. Planters are sometimes negligent in cultivation and fail to do anything about it until their trees start to show signs of neglect. It is a good plan to start cultivation immediately after planting. Keep the ground in a cultivated state around newly planted trees. This conserves the moisture in the ground and prevents evaporation, keeps the grass and weeds from interfering with the growth and improves the appearance of your planting wonderfully. Cultivation is especially important where the ground is naturally hard and easily dried out. The drier the season, the greater the necessity for cultivation. Some planters make the mistake of mulching their newly planted Evergreens to avoid the work of cultivation. A mulch is better than no cultivation at all but cannot take the place of thorough cultivating.

The “dust mulch” is especially necessary with Evergreens. By “dust mulch” is meant a layer of loose earth, three or four inches deep, made by weekly stirring of the soil with a hoe, all through the summer months, from the middle of May to the first of September. This prevents baking and cracking of the soil and the escape of moisture. In the case of small trees planted in beds or nursery rows, cultivation is just as essential.

Winter Protection

IT is common practice among the nurserymen and landscape gardeners to protect newly planted Evergreens the first year with a mulch of some kind.

Late in the Fall, after the ground has frozen, it is a good plan to provide a mulch of dry leaves, hay or well rotted stable manure around each tree. This mulch can be 10 inches deep and extend out well beyond the natural spread of the roots.



A plantation of pines two years after planting

Help to Bring Back the Forest!

THE growing of trees as a profitable crop is a practice that has been followed for many years by the federal government and the various states. Large privately owned industries with far seeing management and individuals with wastelands have been carrying on systematic reforestation in increasing numbers. Aside from the actual profit to be gained, reforestation has a much greater economic aspect. Many organizations and prominent men have devoted ceaseless effort for years past to arouse public interest in the preservation and systematic use of existing forests and the planting of trees for future generations.

European countries much older than ours in point of settlement have stringent laws relating to the cutting of trees and the planting of new forests.

It has been the business of the Hill Nursery to furnish Evergreen trees for reforestation for the past fifty years. Millions of trees have been planted which were grown in this nursery. Trees for forest planting are available at a most reasonable cost when used in large quantities, and even in small plantings the expense is remarkably little.

Lands unsuited to any other use generally are made to produce trees. Worn out agricultural lands, sand dunes and barrens, and cut over timber lands offer fine opportunities for forest planting. Planting the water sheds to conserve the nation's water supply is increasingly receiving the attention of municipalities. Owners of private estates and farms can erect no more lasting monument to their sound judgment and leave a heritage of genuine worth to their successors.

The actual work of planting is simple and can be done readily by anyone. The planting is best done by two men, one with a grub hoe to make holes, and the other with a pail of trees. The trees should be set about six feet apart each way, which will require about 1200 trees per acre.

Preparation of the soil is not necessary but the plantation must be protected from fire and grazing must be prohibited. In five to ten years, or before if possible, the brush, weeds, and rubbish should be cut out, but further attention is not necessary until the trees have reached twenty years of age. Then the advice of a forester should be sought. Thinning and any trimming will have to be looked after depending upon the soil conditions, the rate of growth and the varieties being grown. Twenty-five to fifty years makes marketable timber and plantations should produce \$150 to \$200 or more per acre, total income.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

For light sand, Scotch Pine is a satisfactory tree. For coarse gravel, Red Pine is recommended. In wet lands Balsam Fir and American Arborvitae may be used. In good loam soil, White Pine, various Spruces and Larch are suitable. We will gladly offer advice on selections of varieties and also quote prices on large quantities of trees. In small lots prices are given for trees of different varieties and sizes on pages 48 to 51.



There is no greater satisfaction than to help the return of the forests!



A government forest in New Zealand. The New Zealand government has been our valued customer for many years

Terms and Information

OUR GUARANTEE

WE guarantee that all goods purchased from us will be as represented, true to name, and prove entirely satisfactory upon arrival. We do not guarantee the trees to grow. Where conditions warrant we will make replacements at one-half price.

ADJUSTMENT

Any errors or omissions in the filling of the orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified promptly upon receipt of shipment.

WHEN TO PLANT HILL EVERGREENS

Spring season: About April 1st until May 15th, depending upon weather conditions.
Fall season: From the middle of September until the ground freezes, usually in late November. For detailed information on the planting season see page 60.

PRICES

Prices in this catalog are net except cash discounts as indicated below. 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.

DELIVERY CHARGES

The prices quoted in this catalog are the prices for the trees F.O.B. Dundee. Freight or express charges are at customer's expense. In the absence of definite shipping instructions we

will use our best judgment, shipping by parcel post, express or freight. Small trees not balled and burlapped usually can be sent by express. Balled and burlapped stock can be shipped either by express or freight. We always try to ship by whatever method serves the customer's interest best. Arrangements may also be made to deliver by truck at reasonable expense to nearby customers.

RATES

Five trees of the same variety and size will be furnished at the 10 rate, 50 of the same variety and size at the 100 rate, 250 of the same variety and size at the 1,000 rate.

TERMS OF PAYMENT CASH WITH ORDER

To induce early orders we offer the following cash discounts for orders mailed in advance of the shipping season.

- Orders mailed during January, deduct 5%
- Orders mailed during February, deduct 4%
- Orders mailed during March, deduct 3%
- Orders mailed during April or May, net, no discount.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

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, and orders are accepted with this understanding.

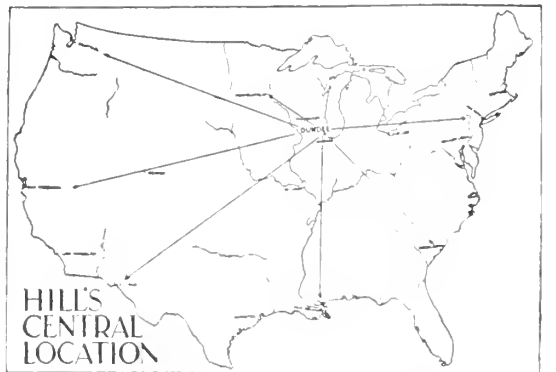
CAREFUL GROWING METHODS

At the Hill Nursery we grow nothing else but Evergreens. We have developed a system of transplanting and root pruning which insures the best results with our stock. 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. Such trees make rapid progress on your grounds because they have a good fibrous root system and have been several times transplanted.

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

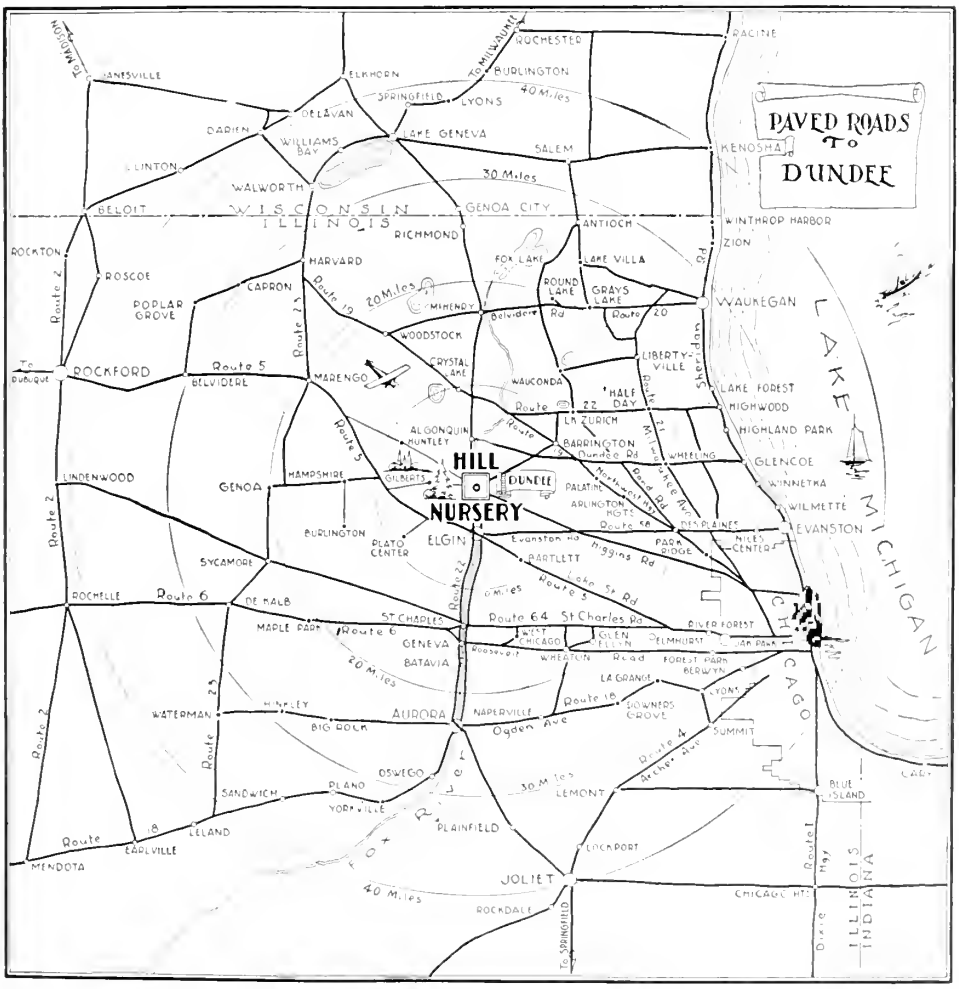
We do not maintain a landscape department and do not carry out designing or planting contracts. However, we are in touch with leading landscape architects in various communities and will gladly refer you to someone qualified to handle your problems.

WE invite you to visit America's largest Evergreen nursery at Dundee. During the shipping seasons, a large display of trees is dug fresh daily and is available for you to take home. You will enjoy the trip whether you buy or not. Sizes and prices to suit everyone. Open Sundays during the shipping season.



OUR CENTRAL LOCATION

Being located close to Chicago, the great railway center, gives us direct connection with all leading railroads. In most cases, Evergreens dug with earth ball are shipped by freight.



Dundee is easily accessible from all directions by improved roads. You are invited to visit us at any time

CATALOG CONTENTS

ARBORVITAE	PAGE		PAGE
American Arborvitae.....	32	Silver Redcedar (Juniper).....	14
Douglas Golden Arborvitae.....	42	Spiny Greek Juniper.....	9
Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.....	42	Swedish Juniper.....	21
Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae.....	41	Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper.....	13
Ware Arborvitae (Siberian).....	43	Von Ehron Juniper.....	21
Woodward Arborvitae.....	44		
		PINES	
FIRS		Austrian Pine.....	27
Concolor Fir.....	37	Japanese Table Pine.....	30
Douglas Fir.....	36	Mugho Pine.....	28-29
		Scotch Pine.....	30
HEMLOCK		White Pine.....	26
Canada Hemlock.....	6-7		
		SPRUCES	
JUNIPERS		American White Spruce.....	32
Andorra Juniper.....	24	Black Hill Spruce.....	31
Bar Harbor Juniper.....	25	Colorado Blue Spruce.....	33
Blue Moon Juniper.....	20	Colorado Green Spruce.....	33
Cannart Redcedar (Juniper).....	16	Dwarf Alberta Spruce.....	34
Chinese Juniper.....	18	Nest Shape Juniper (Nidiformis).....	34
Colorado Juniper.....	20	Norway Spruce.....	35
Column Chinese Juniper.....	19		
Golden Prostrate Juniper.....	12	YEWS	
Goldtip Redcedar (Juniper).....	17	Dwarf Japanese Yew.....	39
Hill Dundee Juniper.....	17	Japanese Yew.....	38
Hill Silver Juniper.....	20	Evergreen Grafts.....	49
Hill Waukegan Juniper.....	22	Evergreen Hedges.....	46
Japanese Juniper.....	23	Evergreen Seedlings.....	48
Koster Juniper.....	13	Evergreens for Tubs.....	47
Meyer Juniper.....	8	Illustrations of Foliage.....	5
Moonlight Juniper.....	20	Japanese Spurge.....	45
Pfizer Juniper.....	11	Once and Twice Transplanted Evergreens.....	50-51
Prostrate Juniper.....	12	Planting and Cultural Directions.....	60-61
Redcedar (Juniper).....	15	Profits in Raising Christmas Trees.....	35
Sargent Juniper.....	22	Rock Gardens.....	52-55
Savin Juniper.....	10	Simple Lessons in the Use of Evergreens.....	56-59
Schott Redcedar (Juniper).....	17	Window Box Evergreens.....	47

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.

"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.

"Cultivated Evergreens"

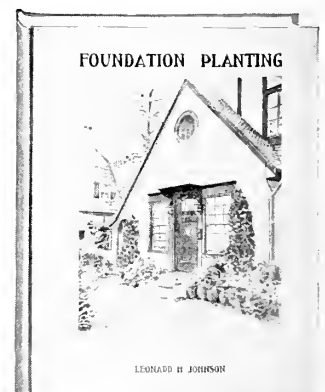
by L. H. Bailey. Postpaid—\$3.00

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 book, exceptionally well prepared and containing valuable material. Everyone interested in Evergreens should obtain this book.

