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RHODO- DENDRONS



G. G. NEARING
Ridgewood, New Jersey

While no Japanese beetles have been found in the nursery up to the end of the 1935 season, this district as a whole is under quarantine, and it will not usually be possible to ship plants to points outside the political Japanese beetle quarantine area.

Although giving no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness of any plants listed in this catalog, and accepting no responsibility for same, nevertheless every effort is made to have names correct. All species and varieties are continually checked by botanical research.

Many of these plants are not obtainable elsewhere, and may be present here in very limited numbers. But prices are kept low on every form which can be propagated freely here, no matter how rare.

Shipments made by Railway Express at customer's expense, packing free.

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RHODODENDRONS

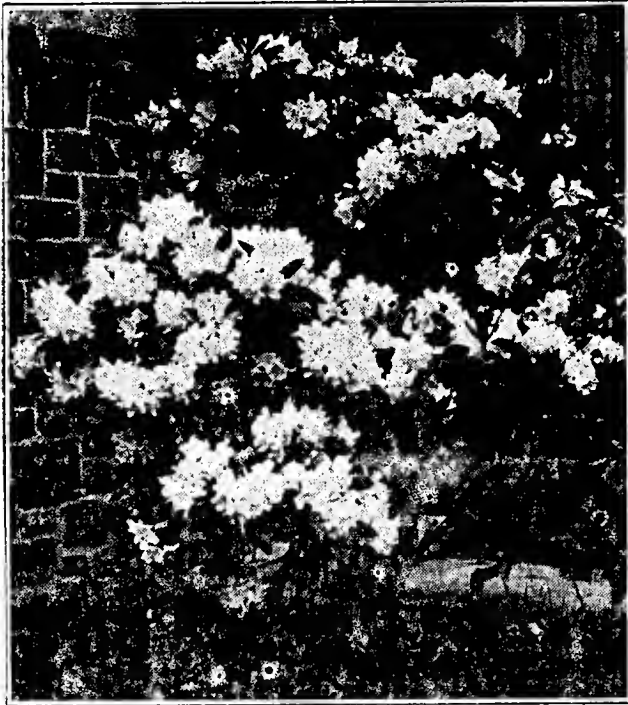
MAGNIFICENT is the Rhododendron, monarch of the garden. On the throne of its eternal dark jade leaves it bears the crown jewels of the flower kingdom, rubies and glowing amethysts and great pearls.

In winter its foliage gleams majestically through the snow. When other leaves have fallen, those of the Rhododendron remain the only ones of large size enduring our northern rigors.

For a shaded garden wall, a cool foundation bed, a tree-studded lawn, a brookside, or the edge of the woodland, no other shrub so completely fulfills the gardener's heart's desire.

But the forms of Rhododendron are legion, and now explorers who roll back the curtain from dark corners of the world, are revealing hundreds more. One is a tall tree, another a tussock. One flowers blood-red, another yellow, another blue. The leaf of one is as long as your arm, of another is smaller than a baby's fingernail. One flourishes in the arctic, another hugs the tropics.

What these will eventually do for our gardens, no one yet knows. Some species are proving reasonably hardy. If others languish in cultivation, pining for their native peaks, we must cross them with sturdy sorts till the offspring learn to grow vigorously under a garden regimen.



Horticulturists a century long now

have been making such crosses with good success. Hence an ever increasing list of named hybrids, the few best selected from millions of seedlings. And of these still fewer are hardy in our northeast climate.

It is unfortunate that people who see these wonderful named hybrids in flower are easily misled to buy the wild *Rhododendron maximum*, in the belief that it too will flower beautifully. As well dig

a wild rose from the pasture expecting it to rival a Dr. Van Fleet. *R. maximum* has handsome foliage which looks well in the mountains, and the small, pale flowers are pleasing in desolate places. But in the garden *R. maximum* suffers by comparison with its splendid relatives, and is often a failure, out of place, unhappy, unsightly. *R. catawbiense* is somewhat better, but magenta.

Wild Rhododendrons would seem better left in the mountains, giving over the gardens to garden hybrids, which can be multiplied as desired without despoiling nature. When species are needed -- and many of the Asiatics prove even more beautiful than hybrids with one skillful enough to grow them -- we raise these from seed in the nursery.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

All Rhododendrons need an acid, cool, moist soil rich in vegetable matter. It must contain no lime nor limestone in any form. Whether or not there is natural acidity, prepare the ground by digging into it a large amount of acid peat or of leafmold from oak woods.

Rhododendrons also prefer sloping ground for drainage. Except the pigmy sorts, separately dealt

with further on, they need some shade or a north exposure, shelter from wind, a damp atmosphere. If these conditions are lacking, sprinkle faithfully.

For the average lawn, place them near the north wall of a building, or where they will get shade about half the day, but if the shade would be from maples or elms, better arrange the Rhododendrons elsewhere, in full sun if necessary -- and provided they can be sure of abundant watering. Oak gives ideal shade, because oak roots do not rob the soil, while oak leaves rot acid.

A perpetual mulch of oak leaves proves most satisfactory, although, since leaves blow around the lawn, some prefer the neater peat moss. A new and better treatment originated here, is to mulch with three or four inches of oak leaves, which are then covered completely and weighted down by stones the size of your fist or larger, laid edge to edge just like a cobble pavement. This may be left undisturbed for years. Still another good way of anchoring the leaf mulch is to cover with an inch of pine needles. Any mulch may be added to from time to time, but never removed or dug in.

Rhododendrons should never be allowed to dry out. During even short droughts they should be sprinkled daily if possible, but not much during October and November, heaviest in May.

NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

The Rhododendrons you see covered with large, gorgeous bloom are not wild shrubs from the hills, but garden varieties selected through a century of hybridizing and breeding.

As these do not come true from seed, they must be propagated by cuttings, layers or grafts. Grafting, the usual method, results in a quick growth of weak wood, which often fails and dies after a few years. Superior plants are produced by cuttings, but the method of rooting them, discovered recently, is still known to a few only. When that famous plantsman, E. H. Wilson, was told of it, he replied: "This is a decided step forward and one for which Rhododendron growers of the future will probably bless your name."

For years growers have forced small hybrids to set flower buds by practises which strain the vitality of the plants, often killing them. When such buds open, they seldom show true color or full size, and these exhausted plants commonly fail altogether to bloom the next year. Such destructive methods are

not followed here. These Rhododendrons produce few flower buds while small, and so live to form magnificent displays safely at a proper age.

Owing to a recent moving, there are not yet any large Rhododendrons in the nursery.

Stars, where mentioned, refer to the American ratings by Dr. Bowers. There are now in the nursery a few plants of about 20 other hybrid varieties, too few of each to list. Some are for sale.

ALBUM ELEGANS ★ A tall, rapid-growing hybrid of *R. catawbiense* with very large trusses of a pale lavender which fades after a day or so to nearly white. Young plants grow rather narrow, but specimens 8 to 12 feet high become exceedingly handsome, when given plenty of room on a shaded lawn or at the edge of a wood. One of the hardiest Rhododendrons at Boston, Rochester and Ithaca.

12 to 15 inches high, with ball \$1.25 each

15 to 18 inches high, with ball \$1.50 each

BOULE DE NEIGE ★ Semi-dwarf, compact hybrid of *R. caucasicum*, reaching after many years a height of several feet. Flowers are white, blotched centrally with green, and plentiful. Likes sun better than other hybrids. One of the hardiest.

6 to 8 inches high, with ball 75 cents each

8 to 10 inches high, with ball \$1.00 each

CARACTACUS. A compact hybrid, probably of *R. Smirnowi* and *R. arboreum*, reaching moderate size and bearing good red flowers. Of all hardy reds, Caractacus has the most shapely habit, with ample foliage that seldom suffers from the sun. One of the hardiest.

12 to 15 inches high, with ball \$2.00 each

15 to 18 inches high, with ball \$2.50 each

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM ★★★ Not a true variety of *R. catawbiense*, but a mixed hybrid, medium height, with good clean foliage, flowers brilliant white with yellowish or greenish center. The most satisfactory pure white for general use, and one of the hardiest.

12 to 15 inches high, with ball \$1.50 each

15 to 18 inches high, with ball \$2.00 each

CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM. A hybrid, not a botanical variety. Flowers orchid purple, on a well formed bush. While it survives the winter here, this must be considered its northern limit. Not recommended for cold places.

12 to 15 inches high, with ball \$1.25 each

15 to 18 inches high, with ball \$1.50 each

MINNIE. Rather tall, with narrow leaves. Flowers white, conspicuous brown central blotch. This rather striking variety, though not one of the hard-

iest, does well in a good location. It originated in Germany, and is little known in this country.

12 to 15 inches high, with ball \$1.25 each

15 to 18 inches high, with ball \$1.50 each

ROSEUM ELEGANS ★ The thriftiest and the most generally useful pink among ponticum-catawbiense hybrids. Grows rapidly into a dense, broad bush even under rather adverse conditions. One of the hardiest.

12 to 15 inches high, with ball \$1.50 each

15 to 18 inches high, with ball \$2.00 each

ASIATIC RHODODENDRONS

Though the hardy hybrids so greatly excel our native Rhododendrons for landscape planting, many newly discovered species yet more beautiful are on trial now for hardiness. A few may prove entirely satisfactory in their present form, while others will need to be bred and hybridized over a period of years, even of generations and centuries. Even so, some of their exquisite grace must usually be sacrificed in making them adaptable. All who desire to grow these rare treasures now may do so by protecting as will be explained with regard to each spec-

ies on inquiry. All plants listed here have always wintered without artificial heat.

Among the hardiest and most enchanting are the large-flowered, fragrant Fortunei Rhododendrons, *R. Fortunei*, *decorum*, *discolor*, *Fargesii*, *oreodoxa*, *vernicosum*, etc. These paragons from China and Tibet deserve to be grown wherever they can stand the winter, or even wintered in a cold-pit to make sure of their flower buds. All need copious watering and the shelter and shade of trees.

Stars, where mentioned, refer to ratings by the Rhododendron Association, England. (Highest rating 4 stars.)

RHODODENDRON FORTUNEI ★★ Fine tree introduced from China about 1859, but not till recently given any proper trial on our soil, growing to moderate size and flowering on Long Island and Cape Cod at favored spots. Less congenially situated, it probably needs wintering



in a cold-pit for best results. The individual flowers are each nearly 4 inches in diameter, pale pink or lavender, delightfully scented of cloves, opening late in May. As in most of this group, the corolla has 7 lobes and a peculiar satiny sheen.

3-year plants in 4-inch pots \$1.25 each

4-year plants in 6-inch pots \$2.00 each

RHODODENDRON CALOPHYTUM ★★★ An impressive tree often 50 feet high in the mountains of west China, introduced about 1900. Leaves are a foot or more in length, flowers white, pink or red with a darker blotch above the center, deeply bowl-shaped, and borne in very large trusses. Distantly related to *R. Fortunei*, it is not quite hardy, requiring a cold-pit in winter, though it will not actually die if left outside in a favorable place.

3-year plants in 4-inch pots \$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON DECORUM ★★ A fine tall shrub from southwest China resembling *R. Fortunei*, but not so hardy. It will survive the ordinary winter with only slight protection, but cannot endure violent frost after a wet fall. Big white fragrant fls.

2-year plants in 3-inch pots 75 cents each

3-year plants in 4-inch pots \$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON DISCOLOR ★★★★★ Largest-flowered of all hardy Rhododendrons and one of the most beautiful. The white or pink corolla may be more than 5 inches in diameter. If given shade and ample moisture, the hardiest forms will grow in the open here, and should bloom in June or later after reaching a good size.

In 4-inch pots

\$2.00 each

RHODODENDRON FARGESII ★★ A smaller-leaved shrub introduced from west China in 1900, and already grown to considerable size on Cape Cod. Its rose-pink, red-spotted, fragrant flowers are produced in May so abundantly that they must be cut away as soon as faded, to avoid injuring the plant. These seedlings from a wild albino, Rock 22820, may vary in color.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON OREODOXA ★★ Shrub or small tree of slender habit, resembling *R. Fargesii*, but much taller, and the flowers often spotted purple. From a more northerly part of China, it seems hardy, blooming well on Long Island in late April or May.

In 4-inch pots

\$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON VERNICOSUM ★★ Another of the *Fortunei* group, related to *R. decorum* but apparently hardier, the leaves considerably smaller. Flower color varies from white to bright rose, with the Chinese parent of these seedlings described as pink. New and variable.

In 3-inch pots

75 cents each

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

OTHER HARDY SPECIES:

RHODODENDRON SMIRNOWI. Compact shrub with leaves dark and shining above, clothed on the under side with conspicuous, dense, white wool that later turns brown. Rose-colored flowers appear at the end of May. First brought from the Caucasus about 1886, it has since proved supremely hardy in all sections where Rhododendrons grow, and nearly immune to lace-wing fly, disfiguring *R. maximum*.

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON BRACHYCARPUM. Dense, slow-growing Japanese species with broad, blunted leaves. The smallish flowers in June are white, tinted with pink or cream, and slightly fragrant. Nearly hardy as far north as Boston, it lasted for many years at the Arnold Arboretum.

In 4-inch pots

\$1.00 each

DWARF AND PIGMY RHODODENDRONS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

From Tibet and western China come alpine Rhododendrons, some not more than 3 or 4 inches tall, which, once their needs are understood, will surely become favorite subjects for the rock garden. Even those described as 3 or 4 feet high are often natural midgets, easily kept small by proper exposure to the sun.

Most of the Asiatic species have been discovered and introduced in the last dozen or twenty years, and are still virtually unknown to American gardeners. Explorers still brave the perils of wildernesses never before penetrated by a white man, to gather the seeds, and most of the plants here listed were raised direct from seeds thus sought out amid the mountain wastes of Asia.

The species show astonishing variety in form and habit. Their colors range through shades of purple, violet, mauve, lavender, pink, rose, crimson, maroon, orange, yellow, cream, blue, white and black.

While it is too soon to lay down definite rules for the cultivation of all the dwarfs, many have proved hardy and not too difficult when a few simple precautions are observed. All the species offered spent the winter of 1935-36 unprotected and unmulched in an open bed under oaks, their pots plunged in peat, with loss of about one per cent.

But to thrive and bloom well, most of them need more light and root-range. The following situations have been found most suitable: moraine, pool edge or stream bank down within a few inches of the water, a perpetually wet bank or slope, a damp ravine opening north. If possible the roots should be able to reach water. Otherwise the hose must be used unflinchingly.

The soil must be strongly acid, the water free from lime. To insure acidity, plant in a mixture of acid peat and gravel, half and half. Then pack in on the surface a close mulch of quartz, granite or sandstone pebbles averaging the size of an egg or larger.

Some species, when their roots can reach water, revel in full sun and grow much better for it. Others require the shade of a rock, still others of woodland. All will grow in shade, but not all will flower well or thrive there. Give them what sun they stand.

The best time to plant is spring up to June first, but with a little care these pot-grown plants may be handled safely up to October. Late Fall planting is dangerous, and no species should be set in full sun after May.

No winter cover or mulch except the stone mulch should be used on Lapponicum or Saluenense types. Anyone unable to abstain from mulching should practise it only on such species as Keiskii or racemosum, which will not be harmed by it if it is acid and light, and which may even be benefited. Avoid fertilizers.

In addition to the Rhododendrons here described are many more of equal or even of greater interest, some too rare and scarce, others too newly introduced for inclusion now. Still others await the outcome of hardiness tests. A few of those offered last season are so nearly sold out that they must be left out of the catalog until a sufficient supply can be propagated.

On the last two pages will be found a list of the species now growing here, some of which, though not cataloged, are for sale in small quantities to collectors of rare plants or others especially interested. Detailed information furnished on any species.

The LAPPONICUM Rhododendrons, so named because related to *R. lapponicum*, an arctic species, have very small leaves, about a quarter inch to an inch long, always evergreen, and somewhat like a *Daphne*. The Azalea-like flowers come in April or May, plentifully on well grown plants, all in pastel shades that harmonize together. Scattered flowers occur later throughout the season.

Though from the snow line, most of them can be made to thrive and bloom at sea level by following directions on the preceding page. Some are known to be hardy in New England. To most of them the single requirement is a constant supply of water helped by plenty of snow in winter, sun in summer.

RHODODENDRON CANTABILE ★★★★★ An upright shrublet, large for the series, leaves an inch long. Flowers about 10 in a globe-shaped cluster, and borne freely, dark violet or deep, bright blue-purple. In England it is considered one of the best alpines. These 3-year plants winter successfully, but have not yet been thoroughly tested for sun, which ought to be good for them, since they grow on open cliffs in west China. Until tests are complete, a lit-shade must be recommended.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

Lapponicum Rhododendrons seldom grow well in pots, and you will probably be disappointed at their appearance. But given a year in the open under suitable conditions, they take their natural pleasing shape. Once established, they must not be moved.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSSEUM ★★ Shrub to 2 feet, leaves half an inch long. Flowers a bright yellow, 4 or 5 in each cluster. Not tested for hardiness here, but has done well elsewhere. Plants are 1936 seedlings, still small, and will not be ready to set out till May, 1937. The seed came from Yunnan, Rock 23540.

One-year plants in thumb pots 50 cents each

RHODODENDRON DRUMONIUM ★ A tufted shrub usually less than one foot high, discovered recently in open, stony places north of the upper Yangtze. Leaves a quarter inch long, flowers one or two at the tip of each twig, generally bright mauve, but in 1932 Dr. J. F. Rock found a deep blue form No. 25377, a superior alpine, and from this seed all the plants here were raised. One of the hardiest of the group, it prefers full sun, appearing indifferent to heat and cold. In the open its habit is exceptionally attractive, low and branching densely.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots \$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON MULIENSE ★★ The Muli Mountain Lapponicum, a shrub to 2 feet with half-inch leaves and bright yellow flowers, 5 or 6 in a cluster. Yellow being so rare a color among hardy Rhododendrons, makes muliense especially attractive. It grows slowly and needs a little shade, but is hardy enough when correctly placed. As the stock of older plants is now nearly exhausted, only 1936 seedlings will be available May, 1937.

One-year plants in thumb pots

50 cents each

RHODODENDRON ORTHOCLADUM ★★★ Upright shrub with narrow, half-inch leaves which keep their shape and bronze-green color through the coldest winter, and mauve flowers borne 1 to 3 together at ends of the straight branches. Hardy and vigorous if plenty of moisture is provided, and thrives best in nearly full sun. Among its native Yunnan highlands it flourishes on cliffs of limestone, but probably will not endure even a suggestion of lime here under our light rainfall, requiring instead a highly acid peat.

4-year plants in 4-inch pots

\$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON RAVUM Unlike the other Lapponicums listed here, and of larger growth, as

high as 4 feet, yet dwarf enough for the rock garden, at least until very old. Leaves about an inch long, flowers deep rose, 4 or 5 in each cluster. Its home is along the upper Yangtze, and like most of the species from that region it winters successfully here, asking just a little shade. Until these plants bloom, there is some doubt as to the name, the foliage suggesting *R. cuneatum*, a better species.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON WEBSTERIANUM. Newly introduced, and not yet rated. As much as 3 feet high, but slow growing. The color of this form, R. 25370, is given as blue, which will be better than the previously discovered form described as a rosy purple. Coming from the moorlands of far western Szechuan, it survives our winters but has not yet flowered.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

OTHER DWARF RHODODENDRONS

Outside the Lapponicum Series are very different dwarf and semi-dwarf species including some that handle more easily under ordinary cultural conditions as noted.

RHODODENDRON CHAMEUNUM ★★ Matted shrublet a few inches high, belonging to the Saluenense Series, and resembling *R. saluenense*. The



big, deep purple flowers are held higher on single stalks, as shown in the accompanying illustration of an even smaller Saluenense. Hardy in nearly full sun, calling for the same con-

R. radicans, a pigmy Saluenense conditions as the Lapponicums, but not so fastidious, though from a southerly latitude, the Li-ti-ping of Yunnan.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots

\$1.25 each

RHODODENDRON SALUENENSE ★★★ An outstanding shrublet, somewhat larger than the preceding, but growing very slowly. Flowers large for the size of the plant, nearly 2 inches across, saucer-shaped, deep purple-crimson with darker markings. Found on cliffs and boulders in west China, it takes

kindly to a moraine or a sunny, wet bank, one of the hardiest and most promising rock-garden species thus far introduced.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots

\$1.25 each

RHODODENDRON FERRUGINEUM ★ Called Alpine Rose in the mountains of Europe where it is native. Somewhat like the American *R. carolinianum*, but much smaller, and with the flowers good rosy crimson. A reasonably hardy dwarf which has been considered difficult in this country because of a fungous blight. With plenty of sedge peat and an occasional application of Bordeaux spray, these little plants give no trouble in nearly full sun.

2-year plants in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

RHODODENDRON RACEMOSUM ★★★★★ Introduced to cultivation about 1900, and already a feature in American rock gardens, this fine Rhododendron has proved its worth as far north as Boston. It belongs to another series, the *Virgatum*, its round leaves the size of your thumbnail, dark above, and shining white beneath, all smothered in bright pink bloom about the first of May. There are numerous strains, differing much in both habit and hardiness. These plants from American-grown seed of dwarf,

hardy strains, mainly Forrest 19404, have wintered unprotected, and are all small types, not likely to grow much higher than one foot. They do best in nearly full sun, but not the sopping wet conditions preferred by the Lapponicums. The faded flowers should be cut away, not allowed to set seed.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots 75 cents each

4-year plants in 4-inch pots \$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON PUBESCENS ★★★ Series Scabrifolium. Resembles *R. racemosum* in general, but with a more slender and open habit, and the narrower leaves have a downy upper surface. Flowers small, bright rose. So recently introduced from thickets in the Muli Mountains of far southwestern Szechuan, that in 1930 the color was not yet known to science. It prefers to hang gracefully over rocks rather than form a tuft, and likes shade. Unless well sheltered from wind, it should be mulched in winter to preserve the flower buds. Moist soil, but not too wet.

One-year plants in thumb pots 50 cents each

4-year plants in 4-inch pots \$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON HEMITRICHOTUM ★★★
Closely related to *R. pubescens*, but with leaves not

downy, and showing an odd pinkish tinge in winter that makes it distinct. The shell-pink blossoms, red tipped in bud, give a delightful effect in May. On a north rock so steep that the sun could not reach it, nor much wind, it carried every bud through a severe winter unmulched but was more or less injured in other locations.

2-year plants in 3-inch pots

\$1.00 each

RHODODENDRON AMBIGUUM ★ A dwarf of the Triflorum Series introduced about 1900 by E. H. Wilson. The leaves, an inch or two long, are attractive, bright green, flowers a greenish yellow. From western Szechuan, it is hardy at 20 below zero in part shade with shelter from wind, but may lose its flower buds in extreme cold.



Rhododendron hemitrichotum

2-year plants in 3-inch pots

60 cents each

3-year plants in 4-inch pots

90 cents each

RHODODENDRON KEISKEI ★★★ Another fine dwarf of the Triflorum Series, native of Japan and Corea. Leaves fully evergreen, bronze in the young stage; flowers clear yellow in May. Hardy if well placed, but requiring some protection to save its buds during a hard winter. Oak-leaf mulch will serve. Some individuals grow several feet tall, but others which remain low are now being propagated.

3-year plants in 3-inch pots \$1.00 each

4-year plants in 4-inch pots \$1.50 each

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM. A dwarf yellow of the Ponticum Series, unlike any other low species described here, and looking like the familiar garden Rhododendrons. Study has suggested that these plants are probably not true to name, but rather an alpine form of the closely related *R. brachycarpum*. Growth is slow, usually less than half an inch annually, and no flowers have yet appeared. If they come yellow, as expected, this may be *R. brachycarpum montanum luteum* from Corea. In any case, it is the hardiest dwarf yet tried here, preferring full or nearly full sun, and abundance of water, almost a bog.

4-year plants in 3-inch pots 75 cents each

4-year plants in 4-inch pots 90 cents each

RHODODENDRONS FOR EXPERIMENTERS

While the average gardener may not care to try these newest Asiatics, with their alpine temperaments and little known needs, yet for the experimenter they offer a field unparalleled in possibilities, with rich rewards for success. So far the most favorable climates tried are Cape Cod and the north shore of Long Island, in oak-wooded ravines facing north, but there must be other spots equally good. Heat is worse than cold, drought worse than either, also wind and sun are usually harmful. A sheltered lake shore or a perpetually damp mountain gorge may prove ideal. Shaded cold-frames or a cold-pit are recommended for wintering the tenderer sorts. Certain species which bloom in early spring may be suited to the conservatory, but all plants here have already stood zero or near-zero temperatures.

For complete list of species growing here, see end of catalog.

BARBATUM ★★★★★ 60 feet, Nepal. Brilliant crimson scarlet flowers. Not quite hardy.

In 4-inch pots

\$2.00 each

BULLATUM ★★★★★ 8 feet, Yunnan, white or pink, fragrant, the leaves wrinkled. For the conservatory, as it is injured by hard freezing.

In 3-inch pots \$3.00 each

CAMPANULATUM ★★ 18 feet, Himalayas, white with maroon blotch in this form, more commonly pink or purple, apparently hardy.

In 3-inch pots \$1.50 each

CAMPYLOCARPUM ★★★★★ 8 feet, Nepal, yellow, often blotched crimson. The best yellow for England, almost hardy here. Difficult -- sedge peat.

In 4-inch pots \$4.00 each

CRINIGERUM ★★ 12 feet, Tibet, white or pink, leaves brown-felted. Not quite hardy.

In 3-inch pots \$2.00 each

FICTOLACTEUM ★★★ 45 feet, Szechuan, the leaves to 2 feet long, heavily felted beneath, flowers white, cream or pink, blotched crimson. Nearly hardy, probably suited to Long Island.

In 4-inch pots \$4.00 each

FLOCCIGERUM. 5 feet, Yunnan, crimson, rose or yellow, leaves small and narrow. Not quite hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$2.50 each

FULVUM ★★ 20 feet, Yunnan, pink, the leaves large, felted orange-cinnamon beneath. Not hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$1.50 each

FULVOIDES ★★ 20 feet Yunnan, white flushed rose, blotched crimson. Like *R. fulvum* not hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$1.50 each

GRIFFITHIANUM ★★★★★ 20 feet, Sikkim, white, fragrant flowers sometimes each 6 inches across. Parent of best hybrids. Not hardy.

In 6-inch pots \$7.50 each

In 8-inch pots \$10.00 each

LITIENSE ★★★★★ 9 feet, Yunnan, clear yellow. Related to *R. campylocarpum*, but seems hardier and less difficult.

In 4-inch pots \$4.00 each

MORII. 25 feet, Formosa, white, spotted crimson. Not hardy.

In 3-inch pots 75 cents each

RHAIBOCARPUM, 7 feet, Yunnan, white with crimson blotch, leaves rather small. Nearly hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$2.50 each

THOMSONII ★★★★★ 14 feet, Himalayas. Red or sometimes pink flowers. Hardy some winters, but should be protected. Use sedge peat.

In 4-inch pots \$4.00 each

WARDII ★★★★★ 20 feet, Yunnan, bright yellow. Slightly hardier than the related *R. campylocarpum*.

In 4-inch pots \$4.00 each

Of different nature, and related to our native *R. carolinianum* are the following:

CINNABARINUM ★★★★★ 6 feet, Nepal, cinnabar red, leaves pale glaucous. Almost hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$2.00 each

OREOTREPES ★★ 7 feet, Tibet, mauve or pink, foliage glaucous. Almost hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$1.00 each

TEPHROPEPLUM ★★★★★ 7 feet, Tibet, a vivid magenta rose with purple tube, leaves small, narrow. Not hardy.

In 3-inch pots \$2.00 each

RUBIGINOSUM ★★ 30 feet, Yunnan, lilac or white, spotted brown. Fairly hardy.

In 4-inch pots \$1.00 each

A complete list of the *Rhododendron* species growing here will be found on the two final pages. Details regarding their behavior will be furnished gladly to anyone interested.

The primary purpose of raising these new species is for use in hybridizing. Those hybrids originating in Europe seldom prove hardy in eastern United States, yet in spite of repeated urging by E. H. Wilson, few Americans have attempted breeding *Rhododendrons* here, where climate eliminates the unfit.

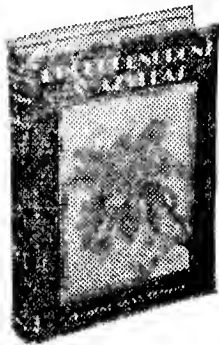
We need new and hardier hybrids in every color and in every size from tree to rock plant. Crosses have been made here, and crosses made by others elsewhere are being grown here, but the work of any one person can accomplish only a small part of the great task still ahead. More American breeders should help improve our Rhododendrons.



RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS

By Clement Gray Bowers

Complete picture of the Rhododendron in the United States. This book of over 500 pages, first in modern times to treat the subject from the American standpoint, affords lists of all known species, all recognized hybrids. In spite of the names and facts compiled it can be read by any gardener with both pleasure and profit. Every breeder, propagator and fancier of Rhododendrons needs it as a reference work. Published in 1936.

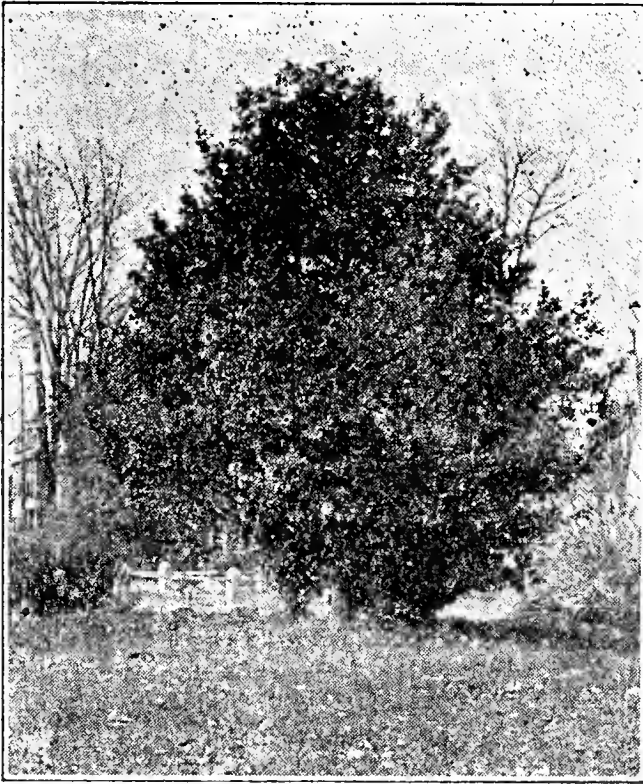


Price including postage

\$10.00

HOLLIES FOR THE LAWN

Christmas Holly makes an excellent ornamental tree that may be grown anywhere from southern New England southward. Until destroyed by holiday gatherers, it grew wild even in Massachusetts.



American Holly

Holly prefers the lowlands with a sand, gravel, or muck soil, but it will also grow on higher ground in heavier soil if it can be sheltered from wind. Considered difficult to move, it may be handled with complete safety from pots, especially if set out during April or May. A mulch of peat or leaves is beneficial, or the ground may be kept cultivated. To fruit, berry-bearing hollies are placed near a staminate tree, or else hand-pollinated.

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ARDEN HOLLY, a strain of American Christmas Holly, *Ilex opaca*, is a hardy northern form which stood all the recent disastrous winters here north of New York City without injury, and almost without the loss of a leaf. Ordinary Holly, commonly grown from seedlings collected in the south, often suffers severely from zero weather, and may be unsightly even by Christmas.

Arden Holly was selected after comparing thousands of forms for four qualities: superior hardiness, rapidity of growth, rich winter color, and regularly heavy crops of a bright vermilion berry. All plants are cutting-propagated, so that they will come true. As sold in the pots, they are small and often shapeless, but when set in loose soil should grow 1 to 3 feet each year. Use no fertilizer.

In 6-inch pots \$1.00 each

In 8-inch pots \$2.00 each

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM CAMELLIAEFOLIA. This variety of European Holly is handsomer than the American, but not quite so hardy -- though usually uninjured after 10 below zero if given a sheltered spot. In mild winters not even a leaf will be hurt. Narrow tree with large, blackish, nearly spineless

leaves densely massed, and large, glistening berries which seem to ripen without the need of pollen.

Slow-growing, very choice.

In 4-inch pots \$1.25 each

In 4-inch pots \$2.00 each

Others of the many named varieties of European Holly are on trial, but so far only two or three of these seem hardy enough to propagate and offer for sale. Probably their greatest usefulness will be in city gardens, where they show remarkable resistance to smoke and soot, as do all hollies, and are benefited by the heat of surrounding buildings.

ILEX LATIFOLIA. A very different kind of Holly, which by its appearance you would not suppose to be a Holly at all. A most handsome Japanese evergreen tree, with dark, spineless leaves about 6 inches long, and enormous red berries on the pistillate form. About as hardy as the European, and may succeed on Long Island or in southern New Jersey. Winter-tested seedlings, sex unknown.

In 6-inch pots \$2.50 each

ILEX PEDUNCULOSA. Much hardier than *Ilex latifolia* and with all its parts about half the size,

becoming a shrub or small tree not unlike an evergreen cherry, foliage without spines, berries red. Almost as hardy as American Christmas Holly. Prefers some shade. Winter-tested seedlings, sex unknown.

In 6-inch pots

\$1.75 each

ILEX PERNYI. Perny's Holly from China, with spines like the Christmas Holly, but leaves much smaller, only an inch long, set close to the stem, and large, red berries nestled among them. Eventually a small tree, but slow-growing. Not quite so hardy as the American Holly, it will stand 10 or 15 below zero if not too exposed, while 25 below has killed back some of the tips. This particular form of *I. Pernyi* bears staminate flowers followed by the pistillate ones that form the berries. Cutting-grown plants.

In 4-inch pots

\$1.25 each

In 6-inch pots

\$2.00 each

OTHER CHOICE PLANTS

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA. The Dove Tree E. H. Wilson made famous. Quick-growing deciduous tree 60 feet high with odd flowers that look like white birds. Hardy in sheltered places, but after

transplanting it often winterkills almost to the root. For this reason it should be set in its permanent place in spring while yet very small.

In 4-inch pots

75 cents each

HEDERA HELIX MINIMA. A dwarf English Ivy with leaves about an inch across arranged close together in two ranks. Exceedingly slow growing, it can be trained into a shrublet or allowed to vine on rocks.

Small plants in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

PIERIS JAPONICA ALBO-MARGINATA. Variety of the familiar Japanese Andromeda growing compactly and slowly with a white line so narrow and refined around the edge of the leaf as to please even those who do not like variegation. Needs peat soil and some shade.

Small plants in 3-inch pots

75 cents each

SEDGE PEAT, best for Rhododendrons, \$2.00 per hundred pound bag. Ask for quantity prices.

RHODODENDRON SPECIES

Under Test at Ridgewood

Many of the following species are not quite hardy, while others are too rare and scarce to list for sale. They are mentioned for the benefit of experimenters and breeders.

achroanthum	campanulatum	detonsum
adenogynum	campylocarpum	diacritum
adenophorum	cantabile	dichroanthum
adenopodum	carolinianum	dictyotum
aechmophyllum	catawbiense	didymum
aeruginosum	cephalanthoides	discolor
aganniphum	chaetomallum	dolerum
agglutinatum	chameunum	drumonium
ambiguum	charianthum	dryophyllum
Amesiae	chartophyllum	eclecteum
apodectum	chasmanthum	elaegnoides
Aucklandii	chrysanthum	eriandrum
Augustinii	chryseum	eriogynum
auriculatum	ciliatum	erubescens
Baileyi	cinnabarinum	euanthum
Bainbridgeanum	citriniflorum	Falconeri
Balfourianum	Clementinae	Fargesii
barbatum	coccinopeplum	fastigiatum
basilicum	colletum	Fauriei
Beesianum	concinnum	ferrugineum
blepharocalyx	coriaceum	fictolacteum
Bodinieri	coryphaeum	flavidum
Boothii	crinigerum	flavorufum
brachycarpum	croceum	floccigerum
brevistylum	cucullatum	formosum
bullatum	cyanocarpum	Fortunei
Bureavii	dasycladum	fragariflorum
calophytum	Davidsonianum	fulgens
caloxanthum	decorum	fulvastrum
camelliaeflorum	desquamatum	fulvoides

fulvum
glaphyrum
glaucum
Griffithianum
habrotrichum
haemaleum
haematodes
heliolepis
helvolum
hemitrichotum
heptamerum
himertum
hippophaeoides
hirsutum
Hodgsonii
horaeum
hormophorum
Houlstonii
Hunnewellianum
hypolepidotum
impeditum
intricatum
Keiskei
keleticum
Keysii
lacteum
lanatum
lepidotum
leucaspis
leucopetalum
levistratum
litiense
lochmium
lutescens
maculiferum
manipurense
maximum

megeratum
mekongense
Metternichii
micranthum
minus
Morii
moupinense
mucronulatum
muliense
neriiflorum
niphargum
orbiculare
oreodoxa
oreotrepes
orthocladum
pagophilum
paradoxum
phaeochrysum
pholidotum
planetum
pleistanthum
poecilodermum
ponticum
primulinum
prunum
Przewalskii
pubescens
pycnocladum
racemosum
radicans
ramosissimum
ravum
recurvum
rex
rhaibocarpum
rigidum
Ririei
rubiginosum

russatum
saluenense
sanguineum
schizopeplum
scintillans
Searsiae
selense
semibarbatum
setosum
siderophyllum
sigillatum
sinolepidotum
Smirnowi
Souliei
sperabile
sperabiloides
sphaeroblastum
suberosum
telmateium
temenium
tephropeplum
Thomsonii
timeteum
Traillianum
trichocladum
triflorum
tsangpoense
Ungernii
Valentinianum
vernicosum
Wallichii
Wardii
Wasonii
Websterianum
Wightii
Williamsianum
yanthinum
yunnanense

TO VISIT THE NURSERY

The nursery having moved recently is still in the rough and without accommodations for visitors, but any plant enthusiast who does not mind hopping over stumps and ditches is invited during working hours, or by appointment evenings and Sundays. The most interesting time of year is May, when a few of the new Rhododendrons are sure to be in flower.

Location: at the eastern edge of Ridgewood village, about a mile west of the Suffern road, Route 2, and 4 or 5 miles north of the Paterson highway, Route 4.

Or from the center of Ridgewood drive east on Ridgewood Avenue till you pass an ice pond on the left. Four hundred feet east of the pond a narrow footpath leads to the nursery. If the gate should be locked (in working hours it seldom is) ask at the corner house 600 feet further east.

G. G. N E A R I N G

RHODODENDRON GROWER

1251 East Ridgewood Avenue

Ridgewood, New Jersey

P. O. Box 516

Telephone RIDgewood 6-4396

