Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

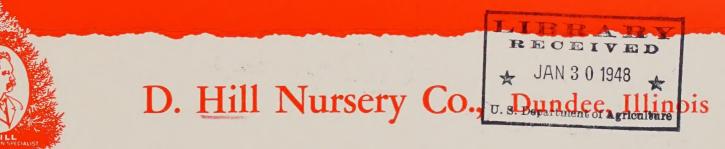


RETAIL CATALOG

FALL 1947 - SPRING 1948

EVERGREEN SPECIALIST ·····

····· LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA



INFORMATION FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

You can purchase from Hill's with full assurance that each item will be as represented of the very finest quality, true to name and full of vitality. Your patronage will be appreciated, and your order will have expert attention.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will be as represented, true to name, and prove entirely satisfactory upon arrival. We grow our Evergreens by the best known methods. We transplant our trees and root prune them at proper intervals to develop a fibrous root system. Our trees are dug and handled by men of long experience. Many conditions over which we have no control govern results that you may have with Evergreens, such as watering, planting site, proper planting, soil conditions, injury, or severe adverse weather conditions. There is, therefore, no guarantee on the growth of the trees.

Any error 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.

PRICES

Prices in this catalog are net. There are no charges for packing. This catalog cancels all previous catalogs and price lists. Prices are subject to change without notice. Terms of Payment—Cash with order.

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 by 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.

HOME NURSERY

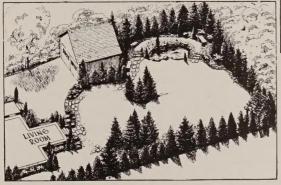
			Per 10	Per 100				Per 10	Per 100
Concolor Fir	6-8"	xx frames	\$ 6.00	\$	Spreading Japanese Yew.	8-10"	xx frames	\$ 9.00	\$84.00
	4-6"	x flats	4.00	34.00	Spreading Japanese Yew.	10-12"	xx frames	11.00	
	4-6"	x flats	4.00	34.00	Brown's Yew	8-10"	xx frames	9.00	84.00
Redcedar	4-6"	0	1.20	10.00	Hatfield Yew	10-12"	xx frames	13.00	
Black Hill Spruce	6-8″	xx frames	4.60	40.00	Intermedia Yew	6-8"	xx frames	8.60	80.00
Black Hill Spruce	8-10"	xx frames	5.00	44.00	Dwarf Japanese Yew	6-8"	xx frames	9.00	84.00
Colorado Spruce	6-8″	xx frames	4.60	40.00	Dwarf Japanese Yew	8-10"	xx frames	12.00	
Colorado Spruce	8-10"	xx frames	5.40	48.00	Media No. 1 Yew	8-10"	xx frames	9.00	84.00
Colorado Spruce	10-12''	xx field	7.00	64.00	Hick's Yew	4-6"	x flats	3.60	30.00
Red Pine	10-12''	xx frames	5.00	44.00	Hick's Yew	8-10"	xx frames	9.00	84.00
Douglas Fir	6-8"	xx frames	5.00	44.00	American Arborvitae	8-10"	xx frames	4.00	34.00
Douglas Fir	8-10"	xx frames	5.60	50.00	American Arborvitae	10-12"	xx frames	4.60	40.00
Douglas Fir	12-15"	xx field	10.60	100.00	American Arborvitae	10-12"	xx field	7.00	60.00
Douglas Fir	15-18″	xx field	12.60	120.00	American Arborvitae	12-18"	xx field	8.00	74.00
Douglas Fir	18-24″	xx field	14.60	140.00	Hemlock	4-6"	x flats	3.00	24.00
Upright Japanese Yew	6-8"	xx frames	9.00		Hemlock	6-8″	x flats	3.40	28.00
Upright Japanese Yew	8-10"	xx frames	10.00		Hemlock	8-10"	xx frames	8.00	
Upright Japanese Yew	10-12"	xx frames	12.00		Hemlock	10-12"	xx frames	8.60	
Spreading Japanese Yew.	4-6"	x flats	3.60	30.00	Japanese Spurge	4-6"	xx frames	2.80	22.00

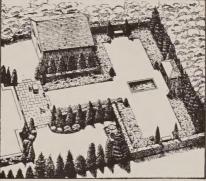
5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate.

Each x indicates one transplanting; each o indicates seedlings.

AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM FOR FUN AND RELAXATION

More and more throughout the country backyards are coming into their own as a place of beauty—a secluded spot for fun and relaxation. Barbeque pits and lawn chairs are rapidly replacing the unkempt "storage spaces" with family cast-offs.





Today, beautiful gardens, arrays of flowers and rich, living grass are as much a part of home as the living-room itself. Unlimited possibilities present themselves for personal expression in landscaping your outdoor living room. Illustrated on this page are just a few of the distinct styles of arrangements. You may have your own carefully laid plans. Evergreens are essential in all these plans, as a background to the garden itself and the outlining of its various sections, and for the permanent winter and summer beauty which Evergreens provide.



LANDSCAPING THE HOME

Visualize the results by making a proposed layout on paper before actually planting Evergreens. Make your changes on paper first. It is easier than making changes after the trees are in the ground.

If you want to use your sketch to the best advantage, actually draw an outline of your house on ruled paper. Let each square represent one foot. You will then be sure that your planting is done in correct proportion. In this way you can tell exactly how much space there is between windows, doors, etc., and you can also more easily estimate the number of trees required to make your planting a professional looking job.

A few trees properly spaced will be much more effective than a large number of trees crowded closely together.

use altitres sid pro 2 1 WALK Do ma ing

There are no definite rules used by professional landscapers, although there are a great many treatments to be taken into consideration with each individual project.

Keep your planting simple. Don't make the mistake of so many amateur planters of selecting the wrong varieties and then placing them with no definite

plan. Before you purchase trees, know where they are to be used, when they are to be planted, and how the finished project will look. This will avoid both poor mixtures and unsuitable arrangements.

THE FOUNDATION PLANTING

Three factors which govern the number of trees necessary for desirable foundation planting are: 1. size of the house; 2. height of foundation; 3. matter of economy.

For the simplest entrance design, planting "A" is suggested. This consists of one tall tree on either side of the entrance and one or two low-growing forms around it. The design is simple, but definitely effective.



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



For the complete foundation landscaping, planting "C" covers the same area and uses low-growing trees between the windows.



Sketch "D" is designed for the large home where space allows two rows of Evergreens to be used. This series of sketches briefly illustrates the evolution of a planting from the simplest form up to the relatively complete project. From the standpoint of economy, a planting of this type may be developed over a period of several years working from sketch "A" through sketch "D." The same idea in plantings could easily be carried out around the rest of the grounds.



TREES YOU HAVE TO WORK WITH

Before you buy Evergreens, make certain the tree you have in mind will develop to the size and shape that you want. Individual trees have various growing habits under certain conditions. The following chart should be handy as a reference when choosing your trees.

GROUP A

If you were looking for trees for backgrounds, windbreaks, forest plantings, etc., choose your trees from group A. Although they may be used in other ways, remember, they will become large, often fifteen feet in diameter and grow to a height of fifty feet.

GROUP B

Should you want trees that will run from eight to twenty feet in height, and three to five feet in diameter, for border planting to add contrast to shrubs, entrances, or for use in formal gardens, you should select your tree from group B.

GROUP C

The narrow habit of trees in this group may be further improved by trimming, but all of them have a tendency to produce narrow spire-like forms. These trees are excellent for markers in formal gardens, at corners of houses, and other similar situations. They will reach a height of twelve to fifteen feet but can be easily trimmed and kept small.

GROUP D

With many small houses now being built, there is an increasing need for round or ball-shaped trees. They may be used in foundation plantings and in corners next to the walk. These little trees can be trimmed and kept small, and can be used where larger trees would be out of the question.

GROUP E

This group contains the finest of all our Evergreens and those which are of greatest use in landscape planting of small areas. They may be used very effectively for entrance plantings, foundation plantings, and rock gardens.

GROUP F

If you want a tree that will not grow over six or eight inches in height, but will spread over considerable diameter, pick one of these low, creeping, mat-like forms. Trees in this group may be used on terraces or banks, or to finish off a planting of taller forms.



A B C D E F

TALL GROWING EVERGREENS

Group A

Austrian Pine Black Hill Spruce American Hemlock Koster Blue Spruce Norway Spruce Douglas Fir Scotch Pine

MEDIUM HEIGHT EVERGREENS Group B

American Arborvitae Canaert Redcedar Dwarf Alberta Spruce Japanese Yew Redcedar

Spruce Reuce

NARROW PYRAMIDAL EVERGREENS

Group C

Column Chinese Juniper Hill Dundee Juniper Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae Hick's Yew Hatfield Yew

ROUND OR GLOBULAR EVERGREENS Group D

Dwarf Japanese Yew Hill Mugho Pine Brown's Yew

HALF ERECT EVERGREENS Group E

Meyer JuniperVon Ehron JuniperPfitzer JuniperSpreading Japanese YewVase Shaped Prostrate JuniperIntermedia Yew

CREEPING EVERGREENS

Group F

Japanese Juniper

Andorra Juniper

PLANTING BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

When a tree is dug with the earth undisturbed around the roots it is called "balled and burlapped," because the earth is wrapped in burlap and securely tied with rope. This insures safe handling and very little shock in moving.

Trees should be planted as soon as they are received. but if this is impossible, they should be submerged in a tub of water for a few minutes and then placed out of the wind and sun. Limbs should be left tied and the burlap left on the roots until after the tree is 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.) Replace the dirt firmly, bearing your whole weight to pack it tight. Leave the burlap around the earth ball, but cut the string and lay back the burlap. (The burlaps 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.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WATERING

Roots of Evergreens should be kept moist. The amount of rainfall which may normally be depended upon in many localities, the condition of the soil and the amount of cultivation which is given, all have bearing on the results of the growth of your Evergreens.

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

In the north central states, summer is the period of the year when Evergreens will require artificial means of watering. Watering should be done at intervals of a week or ten days. A bi-weekly soaking is far more effective than daily sprinkling on 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.



KETELEER JUNIPER

This is one of the newer varieties. It has scale-like foliage, rather loosely arranged but is a fast grower, with a stiff straight leader and foliage of green color. It has very large blue berries.



PFITZER JUNIPER

This is the most widely planted and generally satisfactory of all the Junipers. Has a very robust and thrifty constitution. Unlike most of the Junipers, it will stand considerable shade, but does well also in the full open sun. It makes a rapid growth, but may be easily trimmed. Among the low spreading forms of Evergreens this tree is outstanding. Widely used for foundation groups, low borders and similar uses. Foliage is dark green both summer and winter.

Old trees when untrimmed will reach a considerable spread of branches. The height is governed by the method of staking and pruning.

9

Keteleer	Juniper	Each	
3-4 feet xxx	B&B	.\$10.50	\$
4-5 feet xxx	B&B	. 12.50	
5-6 feet xxx	B&B	. 17.00	

	10
	\$100.00
)	120.00
)	165.00

The trees we offer are staked when small so that they will usually grow up to a height of 3 feet or more. When untrimmed they will seldom reach more than 2 feet in height. Originated about 40 years ago.

Pfitzer Juniper	Each	10
15-18 inch xx B&B	\$3.60	\$34.00
18-24 inch xx B&B	4.20	40.00
1½-2 feet xxx B&B	7.00	65.00
2-2 ¹ / ₂ feet xxx B&B	8.50	80.00



Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

15-18 inch xx B&B....

VASE-SHAPED PROSTRATE JUNIPER

A horticultural improvement over the old seedling variety, producing a tree of semiupright habit. A grass green tree with prickly needles, whitish beneath. A dwarf form. Its half erect habit of growth makes it well suited to foundation plantings or wherever a tree of low form is needed.

GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER

The remarkably clear, canary yellow color develops after the new growth comes out in late May or early June and continues the brilliant color during the summer months, changing to green in the fall and winter. It grows in a spreading habit.

Golden Pfitzer Juniper

	Each	10
	1 ¹ / ₂ -2 feet xxx B&B\$ 7.00	\$ 65.00
10	2 ¹ / ₂ -3 feet xxx B&B 10.00	95.00
\$27.00	3-3½ feet xxx B&B 10.50	100.00

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Each

\$2.90



ANDORRA JUNIPER

Summer color a light grayish green, winter color is its outstanding feature. When frost comes in the fall it takes on a pinkish shade which is most attractive.

Low spreading grower, never reaching over 15 or 18 inches in height, but spreading to considerable size.

VONEHRON JUNIPER

A horticultural variety of the Savin Juniper. Originated in one of the German Nurseries some years ago. It grows very rapidly. It is not uncommon to find branches 12 to 24 inches in a single season. This makes it somewhat more loose and open in appearance.



Andorra Juniper	Each	10	Vonehron Juniper Each	10
12-15 inch xx B&B	\$2.80	\$26.00	1 ¹ / ₂ -2 feet xxx B&B\$6.00	\$55.00



CANAERT JUNIPER

This horticultural variety of the Redcedar has long been one of the leading favorites. It has deep, rich green color and runs largely to the whipcord foliage rather than the needle formation.

It is a tree which will reach, under favorable conditions, up to 20 feet. but may be kept much smaller by trimming.

Frequently trees bear attractive bluish or powdery berries occurring in large clusters, which gives the tree an added attraction.

The photograph above is a well grown specimen in the Hill Nursery.



SILVER JUNIPER

An old favorite of many years' standing. Shapely pyramidal tree of moderate size. Its most outstanding feature is the whitish, silver-blue color, brightest in spring and darkening somewhat as the season progresses. Stands trimming well. Does well in all sections of the country.

Canaert Juniper	Each	10		
3½-4 feet xxx B&B	\$12.50	\$120.00	Silver Juniner ' Each	10
4-4 ¹ / ₂ feet xxx B&B	14.50	140.00	Silver Jumper	10
4½-5 feet xxx B&B	17.00	160.00	18-24 inch xx B&B\$4.40	\$42.00



HILL DUNDEE JUNIPER

We consider this tree the most valuable Juniper introduced within recent years. It originated from a specimen found in the Hill Nursery. Both in color and form this tree is outstanding. It is a grayish green in the spring and summer and purplish color in the fall and winter. Its winter color is a different shade from any other Evergreen.

It is an ideal tree for foundation groups or for sentinels as it can be trimmed into formal shape. When untrimmed it will make somewhat wider and more bushy growth than the picture shows. Matured specimens will vary in width up to perhaps 30 inches in diameter and up to 20 feet in height, but they may be maintained within much smaller bounds by trimming.

Hill Dundee Juniper	Each 10	0
3½-4 feet xxx B&B	\$12.00 \$11	5.00
4-4 ¹ / ₂ feet xxx B&B	13.50 13	0.00



NORWAY SPRUCE

This tree is more familiar, at least to people in the northern states, than any of the others. It has been planted for so many years that it is looked upon almost as a native American tree. Its tall, drooping, sombre green color is a familiar sight along country roads and around farm homes. The tall, fast-growing type has wide spreading, thickly growing branches, making an ideal tree for windbreaks, screens, backgrounds and similar purposes.

Norway Spruce	Each	10
2-3 feet xxx B&B	.\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00
3-4 feet xxx B&B	. 8.00	75.00
4-5 feet xxx B&B	. 11.00	105.00



DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE

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.

Its annual growth is only onehalf 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.

If exposed to the south, this little tree may be burned by the

winter sun and winds. It is advisable, therefore, to shade it toward the south during winter. It prefers a partially shaded, rather moist location, and winter protection is then unnecessary.

Dwarf Alberta Spruce	Each	10
12-15 inch xxx B&B	\$6.00	\$55.00



BLACK HILL SPRUCE

Black Hill Spruce is called a close relative of the White Spruce, having developed the distinct characteristics through centuries of living in the Black Hills country of South Dakota. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint. Some specimens are as blue as the Colorado Blue Spruce. This is one of the most hardy of all the Spruces. It grows usually symmetrical. compact and bushy, and shows good characteristics even in the small trees in the nursery.

The little specimens only a few inches high are shapely and well developed. Of slow growth and moderate size at maturity. Wide spreading and pyramidal in form.

Black	Hill	Spruce	Each	10
12-18 inc	h xx	B&B	\$2.80	\$26.00



HILL MUGHO PINE

It does not have a main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even regular growth. It is deep green in color both summer and winter. Is fairly tolerant of shade, but will also thrive in the open sun.

Hill Mugho Pine	Each	10
10x10 inch xx B&B	\$2 .9 0	\$27.00
12x12 inch xxx B&B	4.00	35.00



DOUGLAS FIR

A rapid growing Fir with long, graceful branches and soft flexible, fragrant foliage. It grows in a narrow, pyramid shape. Stands crowding very well and a considerable amount of shade.

These trees vary somewhat in color, ranging from light green to dark green and some with bluish tint. This is the variety native to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain section, a different tree than the well-known Douglas Fir from the Pacific northwest. It ranks as a leader among all Evergreens of this type. It is not uncommon to find annual growth of two feet or more on established trees. Specimens eventually may reach 60 feet in size or more, with a wide spread of branches.

It has a particularly commendable habit of retaining its lower limbs in old age.

Douglas	Fir	Each	10
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$ feet	xx B&B	.\$ 3.60	\$ 34.00
21/2-3 feet >	xxx B&B	. 7.00	65.00
3-4 feet xx:	к В&В	. 9.00	85.00
4-5 feet xxx	к В&В	. 12.00	115.00



SCOTCH PINE A very rapid tall growing pine. A native of Europe. Attractive bright green foliage.

Scotch Pine Each 10 5-6 feet xxx B&B.\$16.50 \$160.00



UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW

A seedling form of the Japanese Yew growing in an upright habit. Some trees are single stemmed, and others have a tendency to produce many stems. The trees are equally desirable either way and are often grown both ways with careful attention to early pruning. Like all Yews these trees are at home in either shade or full sun.

> 10 \$155.00 210.00 260.00 320.00

Upright Ja	panese Yew	Each
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$ feet xxx	B&B	\$16.00
21/2-3 feet xxx	B&B	22.00
	B&B	
$3\frac{1}{2}-4$ feet xxx	B&B	33.00



SPREADING JAPANESE YEW

This is the low-branched, many-stemmed form of the Japanese Yew, usually grown from cuttings. There is some variation among the types of spreading Yews, but all of them usually grow more broad than tall, branching out from the bottom with numerous stems in a semiupright growth. This accounts

for their use as hedge trees, for small borders and edging, and in confined areas such as foundation plantings. While Yews will withstand considerable shade, they will also thrive in the open sun. The growth is rapid where the trees have favorable growing conditions. They are heavy feeders and require fertilizing to make their best development.

Spreading .	Japanese Yew	Each	10
10-12 inch xx	B&B [*]	 3 2.90	\$ 27.00
12-15 inch xx	B&B	 3.30	31.00
15-18 inch xxx	B&B	 8.50	80.00
1½-2 feet xxx	B&B	 11.00	105.00
$2-2\frac{1}{2}$ feet xxx	B&B	 16.00	155.00



BROWN'S YEW

It has heavy, dark green foliage, is a fast grower, and develops into an attractive vase-shaped shrub. It is erect in habit rather than the typical form of the Spreading Japanese Yew. We have been growing it for several years at the Hill Nursery and have found it to be a hardy and reliable variety which has proven very popular with customers who have used it.

Brown's Y	Yew	Each	10
10-12 inch	xx B&B	\$ 2.90	\$ 27.00
15-18 inch x:	xx B&B	9.00	85.00

COMPACT SPREADING YEW

A selected compact strain of the well known Spreading Yew. This plant, because of its slow growing, dense habit, finds many uses in general landscape plantings where space is restricted.

Compac	t Spreading	Yew	Each	10
15x15 xxx	B&B		\$8.00	\$75.00
18x18 xxx	B&B		9.50	90.00



HATFIELD YEW

A form with erect branches growing in a graceful, columnar shape. Foliage is extremely heavy and almost blackish green in color. One of the introductions of the late T. D. Hatfield, for many years a specialist in the Yews. One of the newer and less known varieties.



INTERMEDIA YEW

A form developed by the Cottage Gardens, Queens, Long Island. At first glance it closely resembles the old Dwarf Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata nana) as it has the same heavy, deep green waxy foliage. It is, however, a much faster grower, due perhaps in part to the fact that it starts to grow a week or ten days earlier than other Yews. An ideal subject for hedges or any use requiring trees of dwarf habit.

		Intermedia Yew	Each	10
Hatfield Yew Each	10	10-12 inch xx B&B	\$ 3.40	\$ 32.00
12-15 inch xxx B&B\$ 5.5	0 \$ 50.00	12-15 inch xx B&B	3.80	36.00
15-18 inch xxx B&B 6.5	0 60.00	1 ¹ / ₂ -2 feet xxx B&B	13.00	125.00
1½-2 feet xxx B&B 7.5	0 70.00	2-2 ¹ / ₂ feet xxx B&B	15.00	145.00
2-2 ¹ / ₂ feet xxx B&B	0 125.00	2 ¹ / ₂ -3 feet xxx B&B	17.00	165.00



DWARF JAPANESE YEW

This is the slowest, most compact growing form of the Yews and the oldest horticultural variety. Old specimens bear a close resemblance to the billowy outline of boxwood. Grows in low, irregular and picturesque outline. Old specimens reach a considerable spread of branches.

All of the Japanese Yews have certain characteristics in common. The needles are all quite similar in appearance. They produce their fruit in the form of a fleshy cup-shaped scarlet berry. The male and the female flowers are produced on separate trees. In order to have fruiting specimens the trees must be planted in groups.

Dwarf Japanese Yew	Each	10
10-12 inch xx B&B	\$ 3.40	\$ 32.00
12-15 inch xx B&B	3.90	37.00
12-15 inch xxx B&B	7.00	65.00
15-18 inch xxx B&B	10.00	95.00
1½-2 feet xxx B&B	13.00	125.00

HILL PYRAMIDAL YEW

This is a pyramidal form introduced by the Hill Nursery. It is a tree of very slow growth, compact habit and conical outline. Foliage is very dark green and heavy resembling the foliage of the Dwarf Japanese Yew. This tree has been on the market for a number of years and we have many customers who have purchased it year after year.

Hill	Pyramic	lal Yew	Each	10
10-12	inch xx B	&B	\$3.40	\$32.00

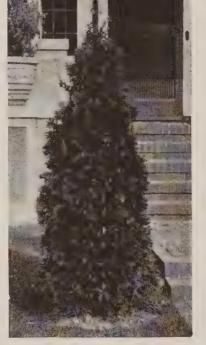


HICK'S YEW

A variety with vertically growing branches, making a narrow outline of rich, deep green foliage. It is a variety of the Japanese Yew discovered in the Dana Arboretum at Glen Cove, Long Island. Like all varieties of the Japanese Yew, this tree is thoroughly hardy, will stand severe cold, and will thrive in the shade. Not a common tree as yet in the middle west, but one which is gaining friends fast. Its growth is

quite rapid, its ultimate spread of branches very narrow, height perhaps 6-7 feet. Can be easily trimmed.

Hick's Yew	Each	10
3-31/2 feet xxx B&B	.\$11.00	\$105.00
Ward's Yew		
	Each	10
15-18 inch xxx B&B	.\$ 8.50	\$ 80.00



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

On account of its rapid growth, its bright green color, its shapely even pyramidal habit, and ease of being trimmed, it ranks among the leading Evergreens in this section of the country.

It grows narrow, trees 20 feet high, seldom spreading over two feet in diameter. Under favorable conditions trees reach considerable height but may be freely cut and trimmed.

Pyramidal Arborvitae

-	Each	10
2-21/2 feet xx B&B	.\$ 4.00	\$ 38.00
3-3½ feet xxx B&B	. 7.50	70.00
3½-4 feet xxx B&B	. 8.50	80.00
4-5 feet xxx B&B	. 10.00	95.00
5-6 feet xxx B&B	. 14.00	135.00



GLOBE ARBORVITAE

One of the old well-known and best of the globe forms. It forms a good bushy natural globe shaped tree of compact form and good color.

HEMLOCK

A regular, conical top tapering from a broad base, forming a long, straight and thrifty leading shoot, is the common shape of this tree. Has long. slender branches, drooping in older specimens. Often called the most graceful of all Evergreens. Does well on the north exposure. In fact, it is not recommended for open southern exposures.

Soft and small delicate shiny, green foliage. In cultivation tree is of moderate size, sometimes made into hedges.

Globe Arborvitae	Each	10
12x12 inch xxx B&B	.\$4.00	\$35.00
15x15 inch xxx B&B	. 5.00	45.00
18x18 inch xxx B&B	. 6.00	55.00

Hemlock	Each	10
12-18 inch xx B&H	3 \$ 2.90	\$ 27.00
18-24 inch xx B&I	~	32.0 0
2-3 feet xxx B&B	10.00	95.00
3-4 feet xxx B&B	12.00	115.00

NEW 1947 AND 1948 "DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF EVERGREENS"

60 Plates in Full Colors

This catalog has been issued for the benefit of customers interested in making a more thorough study of Evergreens.

Due to the high cost of color printing, we must charge \$1.00 for this catalog.

Book Department, D. Hill Nursery Company, Dundee, Illinois.

I enclose \$.....for.....copies of "Descriptive Catalog of Evergreens" at \$1.00 each, postpaid.

 Name
 Post Office

 Street
 State

"THE FRIENDLY EVERGREENS" \$6.00 Postpaid

This book is an entirely new book, containing more than 80 color plates and a total of more than 500 illustrations. Over 200 drawings have been especially made, illustrating various phases of Evergreen culture and use.

The book contains 240 pages securely bound in cloth, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. Nurserymen, florists, landscape gardeners, park and cemetery officials, private planters, instructors, and anyone who has occasion to refer to any detail on this subject will find this the most complete book ever published.

The book is now ready for mailing.

Book Department, D. Hill Nursery Company, Dundee, Illinois.

I enclose \$	for	copies of "The	Friendly Evergree	ns" at \$6.00 ea	ch, postpaid.
Name		Post Office			
Street		State			••••••
24					



