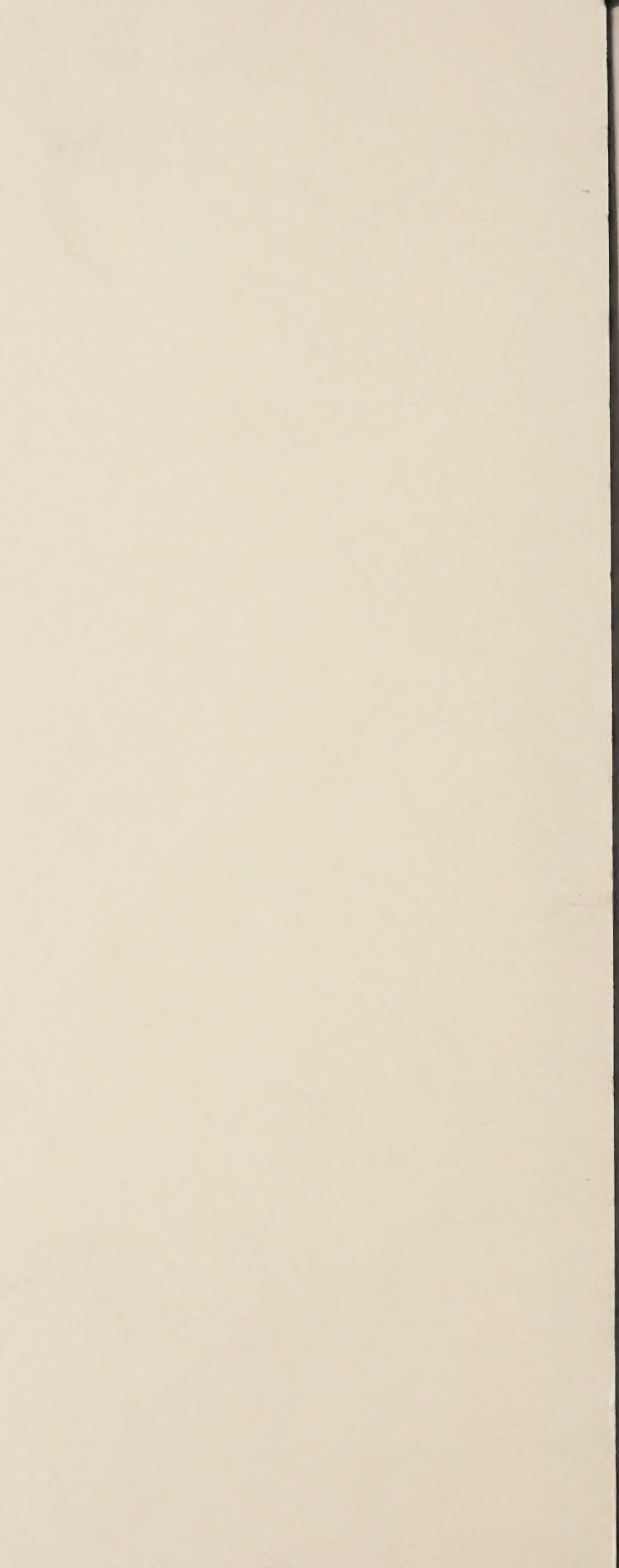


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NURSERIES

W. E. DICK

W. J. BILLERBECK

FAIRVIEW AVENUE
WAYNESBORO, PENNA.



LINERS

AND

PERENNIALS

FALL 1950

SPRING 1951



Phones:

Nurseries - - - 1179J
Office and after 6 P.M. 1179M



Members

- American Association Nurserymen
- Pennsylvania Association Nurserymen
- Maryland Association Nurserymen



TERMS: Usual

PACKING CHARGES: Prices quoted include all charges for packing.

Method of Delivery

Perennials from the field will be shipped by parcels post or express. Each shipment is weighed and the postage and express are calculated, and shipment is made by the method appearing most economical for you.

Plants in bands or pots will be delivered by our trucks, so far as it is practicable. In the spring '50 season about 95% of our merchandise was delivered by our own trucks or by hired trucks. Deliveries were made to the New England States, and state-wide over the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the northern and eastern parts of West Virginia, and the eastern half of Ohio.

Most forms of transportation are either too costly or too slow; and all are pretty rough on plants in less than carload lots. So we have made it a practice to deliver shipments of 1000 banded plants or more, whenever it is possible. Even if your order is for less than 1000 plants in bands, if you are located so that we can group your shipment with others, truck delivery will be made. Our charges for delivery will be reasonable, and your plants will be handled carefully by experienced men.

Lots which cannot be handled by our trucks will be forwarded by Motor Express, Parcels Post, or Railway Express - whichever appears most advantageous for you.

**“Tell ‘Em
We Ship Them
With Their Shoes On”**

That's what our chief propagator said when we asked him if he thot we were really getting across our "PLANTBAND STORY".

“Tell ‘em we don't send out a lot of half-dead stuff that's supposed to be dormant, but is actually on its way out”.

“Tell ‘em that our stuff is growing when they get it, and it just doesn't stop growing! Tell ‘em “WE SHIP ‘EM WITH THEIR SHOES ON!”

That's nice enthusiasm; and actually it does tell much of the story, too. But let's put it this way. Suppose you could get liners from beds with an ample ball of earth about the roots of each plant. Suppose that it were possible for the shipper to gather up all of the little "feeder roots" and get them all into the ball, too. And then suppose that he had some novel container that would hold the roots and ball of earth into one firm, compact package, and that that's the way it would come to you.

Practically speaking, that is the P L A N T B A N D STORY. When the plants are taken from the propagating medium they are potted up into individual plantbands, in soil they like; and until they are shipped they remain in those bands.

Why plantbands instead of clay pots? That's easy! Plantbands are cheaper, and in many ways better.

Let's take the clay pot deal first!

First, gather a bunch of pot chips to cover the holes. (Can somebody tell us why they put holes in pots? Maybe, so they can be covered.) Pot the plants, and set each pot in a flat as it is finished. When the flat is full, carry it out to the coldframe, and put a man in there to plunge them. Pots dry out pretty quickly, so have a man check them at least once a day. They take a lot of space, too; and they are heavy to handle.

When shipping time comes, send a man out to the frame to gather up, one at a time, what is needed for the order. Have someone bring them into the packing rooms. Tap them out, one at a time. Set up paper shipping pots, one at a time; and then, one at a time, put the plants into the paper pots, and into a box. To pack in boxes plants out of pots, and to do it right, takes a lot of packing experience, and it is expensive. They must be tight and well "shored" in the box, or when they get to destination they will be in two lots: one lot of bare-root plants, and one lot of mud.

When you get plants out of pots, something must be done about it right then. No matter how busy you are, you must either repot or plant them. You can't let them stand around.

Now let's look at the plantband program!

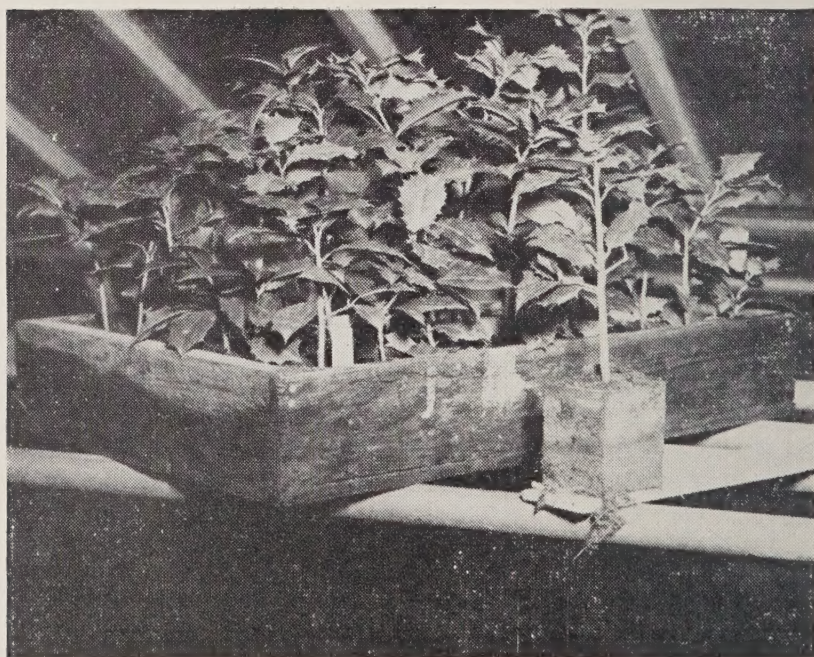
The bands are set up in the flats by highschool kids. The flats come to the potting room with the bands already in them. A shovelful of soil is scattered over the flat to cover the bottom. A plant is set in the corner band, and a handful of soil is cupped into the band with the hand, pressed slightly, and another plant picked up, ready to go thru the same process. Potting into plantbands, or "banding", goes quickly, and the cost per plant is low.

When the flat is full, it is set on a roller conveyor which carries it down to the water trough to be well watered. Then the flatful of plants is set on a truck that rolls out into the coldframes or greenhouses. Each time a flat is moved, it means 50 plants or more are in transit. The whole flat is handled as a unit. When packing time comes, a flatful of plants is handled in every case. No tapping out; no paper shipping pots; no "shoring up" of the plants to make them ride well in transit. The band goes right with the plants, holding the soil firmly in transit.

When you get the plants in bands, all you need to do is to set them up in flats - and that can be done in a few moments. Water them well and place them where they are shaded so that they won't need watering every day; and you can leave them there for one day or six months, and they'll just keep right on growing. You don't have to upset the whole place to get together help to plant them "right now", as you would if they were out of pots.

Imagine in your own mind the great many costs that have been eliminated. But then we have gone still further! Every handling detail and practically every motion of making cuttings, potting, handling flats of plants, etc., has been studied and worked out to cut down all unnecessary motion. Our helpers appreciate being able to do the things quickly and simply, and of course that adds to lowering costs.

There you have the explanation for the unbelievably low prices for some of the finest liners you have ever bought.



American Holly in 3" bands; and every one guaranteed to be a berry-bearing lady.

Banded Shrubs and Evergreens

For Immediate Shipment

2" BANDS

If you have soil that does not "heave" from winter freezing and thawing, or if you will plant these liners in protected outside beds, you can certainly use these fine plants to good advantage. Better yet, if you have coldframes, keep them in flats over the winter. All are very well established.

Increased labor costs and increases in costs of nearly all expenses are forcing some slight increases in our prices; but on these items for immediate delivery we shall maintain the same prices as in our spring '50 list. Better take advantage of them if you can.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 25 or more at 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted; for less than 25 of a variety, figure at \$3.00 per 100 above prices shown.

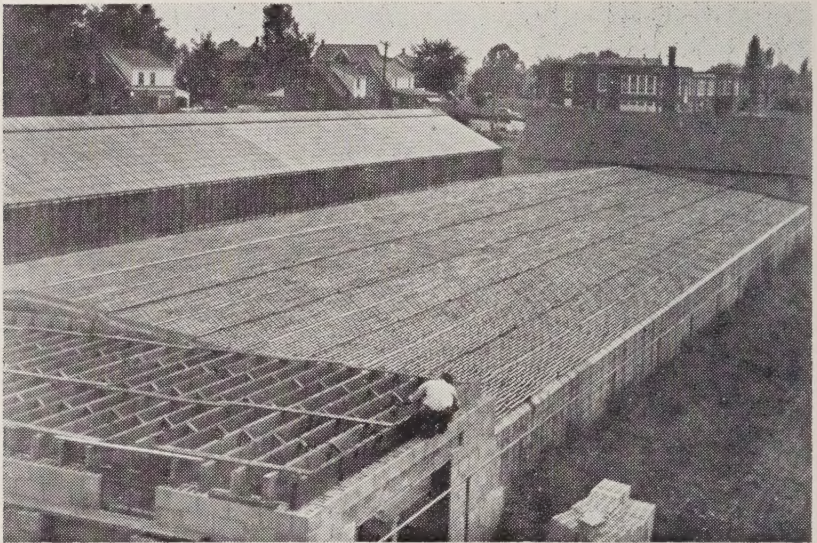
- AZALEA hinodegiri.** (Broadleaved evergreen type; brilliant deep red flowers in early spring; hardy here; extra fine quality; see notes under "Rhododendrons") \$12.00
- AZALEA mollis hybrids.** (Deciduous; vary from pink thru gold to clear yellow; very hardy; extra fine quality. See notes under "Rhododendrons") ----- 10.00



Azaleas doin' a job of growing.
These are in 3" bands.

- AZALEA schlippenbachi.** (Deciduous; large fragrant pink flowers; very hardy. See notes under "Rhododendrons") ----- 10.00
- BERBERIS Juliana.** (Julians Evergreen Barberry) --- 10.00
- BUDDLEA Charming.** (Large Flowered Pink Butterfly-bush) ----- 6.50
- BUDDLEA Dubonnet.** (Reddish-Purple Butterflybush) ----- 6.50
- BUDDLEA Eleanor.** (Powder blue Butterflybush) ---- 6.50
- BUXUS suffruticosa.** (Fine dwarf English Boxwood) -- 8.00
- CORNUS stolonifera lutea.** (Goldenstem Bush Dogwood; fine shrub for winter color contrast) ----- 6.50
- CORNUS mascula.** (Cornelian Cherry; getting scarce; we have a limited quantity) ----- 6.50
- COTONEASTER buxifolia.** (Boxleaf Cotoneaster; small, shiny, evergreen foliage; plenty of red berries) ---- 9.00

COTONEASTER decora. (Necklace Cotoneaster; pleasing greyish green foliage; dwarf; nice plant) -----	9.00
DAPHNE cneorum. (Limited quantity) -----	12.00
ERICA darlyensis. (Dwarf evergreen type of Heath; hardy; starts blooming in early spring before snows are gone) -----	8.00
EUONYMUS pulchellis. (Evergreen foliage somewhat like perennial Teucrium; very dwarf; looks a little like Old English Boxwood when small; very fine edging plant or fine for low-10"-hedge) -----	8.00
HEDERA helix. (Eng. Ivy large leaf, very hardy type) -----	8.00
ILEX c. angustifolia. (Dahoon Holly; narrow, long-leaved type; hardy south of us) -----	15.00
ILEX cornuta burfordi. (Burford's Chinese Holly; dark green foliage; heavy berry-bearer; hardy along coast and south) -----	18.00



Nearly 500 3 x 6 sash are required to cover this combination coldframe and sash-house. Almost full now.

ILEX crenata convexa. - bullata (Lots of noise about this one! A Japanese Holly with dark, shiny green leaves, black berries; fine low foundation plant; in good demand) -----	12.00
ILEX crenata nobilis. (Upright form with slightly larger leaves than most of the Jap. Holly types; new, and looks good) -----	12.00
ILEX crenata upright. (Jap. upright Holly; demand good; we have only about 250 left unsold) -----	12.00
ILEX opaca femina. (American Holly; we guarantee every plant to be berry-bearing; this lot is from 8 trees selected for heavy berry-bearing qualities. Also, in addition, we have a few each of named varieties including Ardens, Croonenburg, East Polatka & Hume; see note below about "American Hollies") --	18.00
JUNIPERUS com. dep. plumosa. Andorra Juniper or Purple Spreading Juniper; low spreading type; some don't like it, but it probably makes the nurseman more money than any evergreen he grows) -----	10.00
JUNIPERUS sabina. - von Ehron (Spreading form; more upright than sabina; have but few) -----	10.00
LIGUSTRUM ov. aureum. (Golden-variegated Privet; nice where you need color contrast) -----	6.50
LIGUSTRUM lucidum. (Glossy Privet; no good north of Md., but a fine southern plant; good strain) -----	6.50
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. (Jap. Spurge. One of the most popular ground covers) -----	7.00
PHILADELPHUS coronarius aureus. (Goldenleaved Mockorange; small supply) -----	8.00
PICEA conica glauca. (Dwarf Alberta Spruce; very small cuttings. Don't order too many - we have only a few. Takes a year to root them) -----	12.00
PICEA excelsa maxwelli. (Spreading dwarf Spruce. Not more than 25 to a customer) -----	12.00
RETINOSPORA pl. lutescens. (Football cypress; compact 30" plant with golden fleck in good green foliage) -----	10.00
SALIX purpurea nana. (Blue Asiatic Willow. Makes a "very best" hedge, and nice 4' shrub for other uses; scarce and good) -----	6.50

TAXUS cuspidata. (Spreading Jap. Yew. You can't have too many!) -----	10.00
TAXUS media thayeri. (Good low growing type - limited quantity) -----	11.00
TAXUS intermedia. (Selected strain; we like it better than cuspidata) -----	10.00
TAXUS media hatfieldi. (Hybrids by hatfieldi. We have limited quantity of both spreading and upright types) --	11.00
TAXUS media hicksi. (Hicks Columnar Yew-hardy and good; heavy berry-bearing strain) -----	10.00
TAXUS media hunnewelli. (Medium ht.; good foliage; somewhat faster growing than many of the Yews) --	10.00
THUJA occ. elegantissima. (Gold-tipped Arborvitae; one of the better Arborvitae) -----	10.00
THUJA occ. globosa Little Gem. (Maximum height here about 20"; slow, but a beautiful plant; limited quantity)	11.00
THUJA occ. globosa Woodwardi. (Probably one of the best of the globe Arborvitae) -----	10.00
THUJA occ. nigra. (Dark green form of American Arborvitae; grows like the American Arb., but has much better color) -----	10.00
THUJA occ. pyramidalis. (Pyramidal Arborvitae. Ours is a strain selected for good winter color and more compact growth) -----	10.00
VIBURNUM opulus. (European Hibush Cranberry; Good tall shrub loaded with red berries August & September) -----	6.50
VIBURNUM opulus sterilis. (Common Snowball; been scarce in the trade for several years) -----	6.50
WEIGELA floribunda. (Redflowering; medium growing; good) -----	6.50

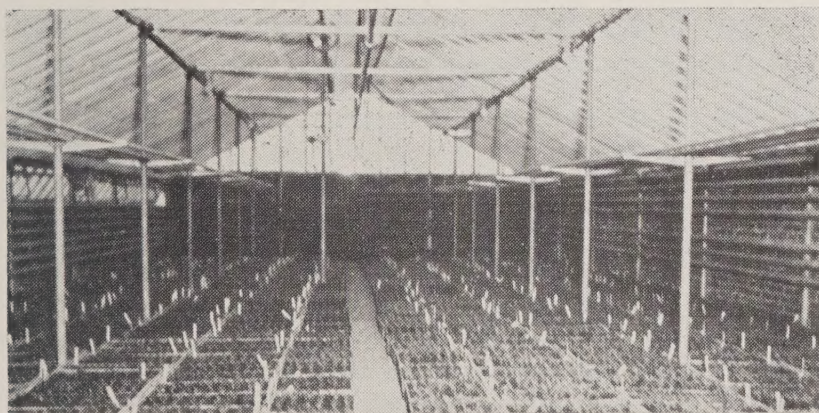
Stock in 3" Clay Pots

For Immediate Delivery

These potted plants are shipped in the pots, so you can expect them to arrive in good order. See "Method of Delivery" for shipping information. You'll like this merchandise, we assure you.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 25 or more at 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted; for less than 25 of a variety, figure at \$3.00 per 100 above prices shown.

AZALEA hinodegiri. (Broadleaved evergreen type; brilliant deep red flowers in early spring; hardy here; extra fine quality; see notes under "Rhododendrons") -----	22.50
ILEX creanata convexa. - bullata (Lots of noise about this one! A Japanese Holly with dark, shiny green leaves, black berries; fine low foundation plant; in good demand) -----	22.50
TSUGA canadensis. (Canadian Hemlock; been in pots a year) -----	22.50



Poor photo, but those are Rhod. hybrid seedl. on right, and catawbiense on left. We've got 'em!

Banded Shrubs and Evergreens

For Spring '51 Shipment

2" BANDS

Note that there are some slight differences in prices when compared to those listed above "for Fall '50 shipment". The reason is simply that all costs are going up, and these price increases are being forced upon us. Shipment will begin about May 10th. See "method of Delivery" on page 2.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 25 or more at 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted; for less than 25 of a variety, figure at \$3.00 per 100 above prices shown.

ABELIA grandiflora. (Bush Arbutus. One of the most satisfactory shrubs we know; evergreen foliage; blooms nearly all summer; and will grow in almost any soil) -----	8.00
AZALEA hinodegiri. (Broadleaved evergreen type; brilliant deep red flowers in early spring; hardy here; extra fine quality; see notes under "Rhododendrons") -----	11.00
AZALEA kaempheri hybrids. (Evergreen; hardy group; mixed colors, pink thru gold to almost clear yellow. See notes under "Rhododendrons".) -----	12.50
AZALEA mollis hybrids. (Deciduous; mixed colors pink thru gold to clear yellow. See notes under "Rhododendrons".) -----	11.00
AZALEA schlippenbachi. (Deciduous; large fragrant pink flowers; very hardy. See notes under "Rhododendrons".) -----	11.00
BERBERIS juliana. (Julians Evergreen Barberry) ---	11.00
BUDDLEA Charming. (Large flowered Pink Butterfly-bush) -----	7.50
BUDDLEA Dubonnet. (Reddish-purple Butterflybush) -----	7.50
BUDDLEA Eleanor. (Powder blue Butterflybush) ----	7.50
BUDDLEA New Red. (Our own introduction; one of the nicest "Reds" available. Oversold now, but will continue to book orders for shipment "when ready".) -----	7.50
BUDDLEA New White. (Oversold at present, but will continue to book orders for shipment "when ready") -----	7.50
BUXUS suffruticosa. (Dwarf Old English Boxwood) --	9.00
CALICARPA purpurea. (Chinese Beautyberry) -----	7.50
CORNUS mascula. (Cornelian Cherry; getting scarce; we have limited quantity) -----	7.50
CORNUS stolonifera lutea. (Goldenstemmed Dogwood; fine shrub for winter color contrast) -----	7.50
COTONEASTER buxifolia. (Boxleaf Cotoneaster; small, shiny evergreen foliage; plenty of red berries) -----	10.00
COTONEASTER decora. (Necklace Cotoneaster; pleasing greyish green foliage; dwarf; nice plant) -----	10.00
COTONEASTER divaricata. (Spreading Cotoneaster; good berry-bearing variety) -----	10.00
COTONEASTER franchetti. (Upright form; grey-green foliage with orange berries) -----	10.00
DESMODIUM penduliflorum. (One of the few deciduous shrubs that blooms in Sept. and Oct.) -----	7.50
DEUTZIA gracilis. (Slender Deutzia; dwarf, with white flowers in May) -----	8.50
ERICA darlyensis. (Winter blooming Heath; low evergreen) -----	9.00
EUONYMUS pulchellus. (Evergreen foliage somewhat like perennial Teucrium; very dwarf; looks a little like Old English Boxwood when small; very fine edging plant or fine for low 10" hedge) -----	9.00
HEDERA helix. (Eng. Ivy; large leaf, very hardy type) -----	8.00
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. (Snowhill Hydrangea) -----	7.50
HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. (Hydrangea Pee Gee) -----	7.50
ILEX c. angustifolia. (Dahoon Holy; narrow, longleaved type; hardy south of us) -----	17.50

ILEX cornuta burfordi. (Burford's Chinese Holly; dark green foliage; heavy berry-bearer; hardy along coast and south) -----	20.00
ILEX crenata convexa - bullata. (Lots of noise about this one! A Japanese Holly with dark, shiny green leaves, black berries; fine low foundation plant; in good demand) -----	13.50
ILEX crenata nobilis. (Upright form with slightly larger leaves than most of the Jap. Holly types; new, and looks good) -----	13.50
ILEX crenata rotundifolia. (Roundleaf Jap. Holly. Grows about as broad as high. Excellent broadleaved 'green') -----	13.50
ILEX crenata upright. (Jap. upright Holly; demand good; we have only about 250 left unsold) -----	13.50

Discount for Ordering Now For Spring '51 Shipment

Now, while the list is complete, is the best time to place your order. By so doing you can be reasonably certain to get items you want. Later, some varieties will be sold out, and you will be disappointed. As an added inducement, until November first, deduct 5% where check in full accompanies the order. This discount offer does not apply to orders for fall shipment, but only to orders for nursery stock for spring '51 accompanied by cash in full.

About American Hollies

About every second customer interested in American Hollies asks "What kind of soil do they want?" and "Do you think we can grow them in our climate?"

Here, in potting, we use a mixture of about one-third peatmoss, one-fourth coarse building sand, and the balance good garden soil. They seem to like it. In outside beds a cover of one inch of sand and three or four inches of peatmoss, well chopped into the top six inches of soil, should make them very happy.

Then, they should be kept on the moist side; and it will be well to shade them for the first year or two. Locating them under large shade trees until they are a foot tall should keep them in good growing humor; then they can be moved to the field. There, if you can plant them beside or between blocks of tall shrubs or evergreens to keep off the winter winds, you will find that they will do well.

They dislike elevation and cold winds far more than they dislike cold climates.

Give them a dusting of 5% or 10% DDT about once a month during the summer to keep down the leaf-eating insects and leaf miner, and look them over during dry spells for red spider. Two pounds of flake glue in 100 gals. of water will take care of the spiders. Chances are that you can grow them without much trouble.

ILEX opaca femina. (American Holly; we guarantee every plant to be berry-bearing; this lot is from 8 trees selected for heavy berry-bearing qualities. Also, in addition, we have a few each of named varieties including <i>Ardens</i> , <i>Croonenburg</i> , <i>East Polatka</i> and <i>Hume</i> ; see note above) -----	20.00
ILEX pernyi. (A very dwarf, compact Chinese form with plenty of spines. Grows slowly, and about the same height as spread. Red berries) -----	20.00
JASMINUM nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine; bright yellow forsythia-like flowers very early in Spring; foliage and stems are evergreen) -----	10.00

Junipers

As a rule Junipers will not root early enough to be shipped in May with other liners. *Pfitzers*, *Pfitzeriana nana*, *Savins*, *horizontalis*, *Sargents* and *von Ehron* are slower than *pfitzeriana compacta*, *dep. plumosa* and *hetzi*. These slower rooting varieties will be forwarded later on most orders, and orders will be filled in the rotation received, as far as possible.

JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana. (<i>Pfitzer's Juniper</i>) ----	11.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana compacta. (Compact form of <i>Pfitzer Juniper</i> ; doesn't grow quite so clumsy and large as common <i>pfitzers</i>) -----	11.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitz. nana. (Dwarf form of <i>Pfitzer Jun.</i> Gets plenty large for foundation planting of modern single story homes) -----	13.50
JUNIPERUS communis depressa plumosa. (<i>Andorra Juniper</i> ; or <i>Purple Spreading Juniper</i> ; low spreading type; some don't like it, but it probably makes the nurseryman more money than any evergreen he grows)	11.00
JUNIPERUS com. hibernica. (<i>Irish Juniper</i> ; Narrow upright columnar type with grey-green foliage) -----	11.00
JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta. (<i>Greek Juniper.</i> Broad based cone shaped form with bluish foliage) -----	20.00
JUNIPERUS glauca hetzi. (<i>Hetz's Blue Juniper</i> ; grows well; makes up quickly and a good 'green') -----	11.00
JUNIPERUS sabina. (<i>Savin Juniper.</i> Vase shaped, with deep green color) -----	11.00
JUNIPERUS sabina von Ehron. (More upright than <i>sabina</i> , but with the same deep green color) -----	12.50
LAGERSTROEMIA indica. (<i>Crapemyrtle</i> ; lavender, red or pink; hardy south only) -----	8.00
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. (<i>Drooping Leucothoe</i> or <i>Andromeda.</i> Does well with <i>Azaleas</i> and <i>Rhododendrons.</i> See " <i>Rhododendrons</i> ") -----	12.00
LIGUSTRUM lucidum. (<i>Glossy Privet</i> ; hardy south) --	9.00
LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum. (<i>Regal Privet.</i> Orders booked subject to crop) -----	7.50
LIGUSTRUM ov. aureum. (<i>Golden variegated Privet</i> ; nice where you need color contrast) -----	7.50
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. (<i>Jap. Spurge</i> ; one of the most popular ground covers) -----	8.00
PICEA conica glauca. (<i>Dwarf Alberta Spruce</i> ; very small cuttings. Don't order too many - we have only a few. Takes a year to root them) -----	13.50
PICEA excelsa maxwelli. (<i>Spreading dwarf Spruce</i> ; not more than 25 to a customer) -----	13.50
PIERIS japonica. (<i>Evergreen Japanese Pieris.</i> See " <i>Rhododendrons</i> " below) -----	13.50
PYRACANTHA cocc. lalandi. (<i>Leland's Firethorn.</i> Thorny bush with orange berries; sells well) -----	11.00
RETINOSPORA plumosa. (<i>Plumed Retinospora.</i> Dark green; grows quickly) -----	11.00
RETINOSPORA pl. aurea GOLDDUST. (Best of the golden <i>plumosa Retinosporas</i>) -----	11.00
RETINOSPORA pl. lutescens. (<i>Football Cypress.</i> Low, golden-flecked and one of the better <i>Ret's</i>) -----	11.00

Rhododendrons

Azaleas, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Pieris and Rhododendrons might be classed in the same category. To have success with them, try planting them in strait peat. Much has been said about soil preparation; but in heavy soils it has been our experience that strait peat is most satisfactory of all. Any peat-moss will do; but German and Polish Peat seem to get better response than Holland and Canadian. Michigan Peat seems to give us best results of all. This year, with more than a quarter million of these (Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Leucothoes and Pieris) in plantbands, all of the above-mentioned kinds of peat will have been used; and anyone interested can see here the difference.

Whether you repot or reband the plants, or plant them out, we suggest that you try this strait peat-moss for a growing medium. You will be surprised how lustrous green the foliage will continue to be and how quickly the plants will grow into saleable sizes.

Some nurserymen use combinations of peatmoss and sawdust with success. Most who use that combination complain about leaf-rollers, cutworms, and other plant choppers in the sawdust. An application of 10% DDT (250# to the acre, or 1# to 175 square feet) or ISOTOX (250# of 2% dust to the acre, or 1# to 175 sq. ft.) will take care of such pests. The DDT will last longest, and will continue active for three to five years. Isotox may not last as long, but it will give the quickest kill. Then, too, if you have some Isotox left over, you can put some of it in your bean duster, and easily control the leaf-chewers that happen along thru the summer. It will "get" almost any bug that flies or jumps, altho red spider seems to get fat on it.

Bear in mind that all of these (ericaceous) plants are "surface feeders". Don't plant them deeper than they are in the pot or band, and don't hoe around them. Pull any weeds that come up; and don't "heel up" around them. They don't like having their surface roots disturbed. Get the ground prepared, plant them, and then, mostly, let them alone.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. (Carolina Rhod. 1 yr. nursery-grown seedlings; hardy over wide area; pink blooms earlier than most Rhod.) -----	11.00
RHODODENDRON catawbiense. (Catawba Rhod. 1 yr. nursery-grown seedlings; hardy; buds deep purplish-red, open to crimson) -----	11.00
RHODODENDRON hybrid seedlings. (1 yr. nursery-grown seedlings from seeds of red blooming hybrids)	11.00
SALIX purpurea nana. (Blue Asiatic Willow. Makes a "very best" hedge, and nice 4' shrub for other uses; scarce and good) -----	7.50
TAXUS cuspidata. (Spreading Jap. Yew. You can't have too many) -----	11.00
TAXUS cuspidata capitata. (Upright Japanese Yew. From tip cuttings) -----	13.50
TAXUS cuspidata nana-brevifolia. (True dwarf Japanese Yew) -----	13.50
TAXUS intermedia. (Selected strain; we like them better than cuspidata) -----	11.00
TAXUS media browni. (Brown's Yew. Good grower, and may be grown as a globe or upright by proper shearing) -----	13.50
TAXUS media hicksi. (Hick's Columnar Yew; hardy and good; heavy berry-bearing strain) -----	11.00
THUJA occ. elegantissima. (Gold-tipped Arborvitae; one of the better Arborvitae) -----	11.00

THUJA occ. globosa Woodwardi. (Probably one of the best of the globe Arborvitae) -----	11.00
THUJA occ. nigra. (Dark green form of American Arborvitae; grows like the American Arb., but has much better color) -----	11.00
THUJA occ. pyramidalis. (Pyramidal Arborvitae. Ours is a strain selected for good winter color and more compact growth) -----	11.00
VIBURNUM burkwoodi. (Fragrant Snowball; semi-evergreen, hardy, and a very fine plant) -----	22.50
VIBURNUM opulus. (European Hibush Cranberry; good tall shrub loaded with red berries August and Sept.) -----	7.50
VIBURNUM opulus nanum. (Dwarf Viburnum) -----	7.50
VIBURNUM opulus sterilis. (Common Snowball; been scarce in the trade for several years) -----	7.50
VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. (Leatherleaf Viburnum) -----	11.00
WEIGELA Eva Rathke. (Redflowering Weigela) -----	7.50
WEIGELA floribunda. (Redflowering; medium growing; good) -----	7.50



Rhod. carolinianum as of 8-29-50.
Nice and husky, no?

Come & See Us!

The latchstring is always out: you certainly are welcome! Our town is located 12 miles from Hagerstown, Md. (US Rt. 11) and 12 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. (US Rt. 30). Good roads; good Dutch Cookin'; and our nice clean cool mountain air that will make you feel young again. You'll enjoy it!

Pick out the things you want, or just sit around and help cuss the politicians. But do

Come & See Us!

Perennial Liners in Plant Bands

For Spring '51 Shipment

2" BANDS

If at all possible, try to anticipate your needs in perennial liners, and let us have your order this fall for delivery next spring. Last season it became necessary to return orders for some items as early as February. This year, by expanding facilities, we hope to be able to fill every order. Then, by placing your order soon, you can avail yourself of a substantial cash discount (See "Discount for ordering now" on Page 9).

Read comments under "METHOD OF DELIVERY" for delivery information.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 25 or more at 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted; for less than 25 of a variety figure at \$3.00 per 100 above prices shown.

ASTER	per 100
Beechwood Challenger. Red.	6.50
Mount Everest. White with yellow disc	6.50
Mulberry. New mulberry-red	7.50
Sunset Pink.	6.50
Victor. Very dwarf blue	6.50
Violetta. Excellent violet-blue	7.50

ASTILBE (Perennial Spirea)

America. Lilac-rose	8.00
Fanal. Carmine red	8.00
Gertrude Brix. New carmine red	8.00
Gladstone. White	8.00
Grant. Crimson red	8.00
Peachblossom. Pink.	8.00

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Following is but a partial list of the varieties we will have for Spring. Special 'mum lists will be issued later; but meanwhile do permit us to book now such of the following list as you select, thus giving us a guide for propagation.

Achievement. Cushion type. Pink, gold yellow ----	7.50
Ann. (USDA) Double white. Tall	7.50
Apricot Glow. Rich apricot-bronze cushion type ---	7.50
Autumn Lights. Tall copper-bronze	7.50
Avalanche. Tall dbl. white	7.50
Betty. Tall dbl. Apple blossom pink	7.50
Bokhara. Double. Crimson and wine	7.50
Bonfire (Deep fiery-red cushion)	7.50
Bronze Cushion.	7.50
Burgundy. Tall dbl. wine red	7.50
Butterball. (Minn.) Tall dbl. dark lemon	7.50
Cerese. Large English Double. Pink	7.50
Charles Nye. (U. of C.) Tall large dbl. buttercup yellow	7.50
Chippewa. Tall. Large Aster-purple	7.50
Commander Cushion. Red with yellow center	7.50
Dean Kay. Tall, golden yellow	7.50
Early Harvest. Mahogany orange. New cushion ----	7.50
Eugene A. Wander. Tall, very large yellow	7.50
Eureka Giant. Tall, semi-dbl. bronze	7.50
Glazier. (Minn.) Tall, pure white	7.50
Golden Charm (Tall yellow pom. for cutting) ----	7.50
Golden Surprise. 1949 Introduction. Beautiful 3" Pom. Tall	7.50
Jewelry. Rose pink. Ball shaped. Tall	7.50
Joan Helen. Purple with golden center. Tall	7.50
Judith Anderson. Buttercup yellow	7.50

Lavender Lady. Tall, silvery lavender -----	7.50
Lavender Princess. Tall, lavender pink. New -----	7.50
Major Cushion. Improved pink cushion -----	7.50
Maroon N'Gold. (Minn.) Tall, mahogany with gold reverse -----	7.50
Meditation. (U. of C.) dbl. 3" red and yellow. Tall -----	7.50
Mrs. P. S. DuPont. Tall, peach blended mauve -----	7.50
Mrs. Sam P. Rotan. Yellow shaded bronze. Tall -----	7.50
Orchid Spoon. Best grower of the spoons -----	7.50
Polar Ice. (U. of Chi.) Tall, pure white -----	7.50
Purple Cushion -----	7.50
Pygmy Gold. Clear yellow pom. -----	7.50
Red Gold. (Minn.) Tall, red and orange-gold -----	7.50
Red Velvet. Dark crimson. Tall -----	7.50
Rustorch. Bright rust. Semi-dbl. Tall -----	7.50
Santa Clause. Cushion, red with gold reverse -----	7.50
September Dawn. Large double. Deep pink -----	7.50
Serene. Tall, white tinted peach -----	7.50
Tampico. (USDA) dbl. Bronze. New, Fine -----	7.50
Terry. (USDA) Lemon yellow. Medium Early. Profuse -----	7.50
DICENTRA (Bleedingheart)	
eximia. Fernleaved type -----	5.50
spectabilis. True old-fashioned type -----	8.00
GYPSOPHILA (Babysbreath)	
bodgeri. Double white tinted pink -----	7.00
Bristol Fairy. Grafts in 2" pots: \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100; \$180.00 per 1000.	
oldhamiana. Pale pink. Blooms late -----	6.00
IBERIS. (Candytuft)	
sempervirens. Dwarf. Hardy -----	6.50
PHLOX SUBULATA (Mountain Pinks)	
alba. Pure white -----	5.00
atropurpurea. Rich wine red -----	5.00
Blue Emerald Cushion. New blue -----	6.00
Blue Hills. Pale blue -----	5.00
lilaciana. Lilac blue -----	5.00
rosea. Rose pink -----	5.00
PYRETHRUM. (Painted Daisy)	
James Kelway. Shades of red -----	6.00
roseum hybrids. All colors -----	5.00
SHASTA DAISY	
Alaska. Single white -----	5.50
Mt. Shasta. New double white -----	7.00

**YOU CAN'T GET JAPANESE BEETLES
FROM US!**

Everything we have on the place, including stock in pots, bands and in the field is certified by the U. S. D. A. to be free of Japanese Beetles. Ask for certificate if your's is a certified nursery.

Stock in 3" x 3" Bands

For Spring '51 Delivery

Bands are cheaper than pots. That's explained above. The following items were prepared in 3" bands instead of 3" clay pots. We believe that this larger stock in larger bands will be just as popular as the smaller stock in the smaller bands. If so, after this year we shall plan to eliminate the clay pots under 5" size, entirely, and prepare more plants in the 3"

bands. Try some of these; give us your reports, and if you like them well enough, the list will be greatly expanded another season.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 25 or more at 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted; for less than 25 of a variety, figure at \$3.00 per 100 above prices shown.

Read comments under "METHOD OF DELIVERY" for delivery information.

AZALEA hinodegiri (Broadleaved evergreen type; brilliant deep red flowers in early spring; hardy here; extra fine quality; see notes under "Rhododendrons")	18.00
AZALEA mollis (Deciduous; vary from pink thru gold to clear yellow; very hardy; extra fine quality. See notes under "Rhododendrons")	18.00
COTONEASTER buxifolia (Boxleaf Cotoneaster; small, shiny, evergreen foliage; plenty of red berries)	16.00
COTONEASTER decora (Necklace Cotoneaster; pleasing grayish-green foliage; dwarf; nice plant)	16.00
ILEZ opaca femina (American Holly; we guarantee every plant to be berry-bearing; this lot is from 8 trees selected for heavy berry-bearing qualities)	25.00
TAXUS intermedia (Selected strain; we like it better than cuspidata)	18.00
TAXUS media hicksi (Hicks Columnar Yew - hardy and good; heavy berry-bearing strain)	18.00
RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolina Rhod. 1 yr. nursery-grown seedlings; hardy over wide area; pink blooms earlier than most Rhod.)	18.00
RHODODENDRON catawbiense (Catawba Rhod. 1 yr. nursery-grown seedlings; hardy; buds deep purplish-red, open to crimson)	18.00
RHODODENDRON hybrid seedlings (1 yr. nursery-grown seedlings from seeds of red blooming hybrids)	18.00

Perennials from Field

Nice, clean stock, thrifty and well grown. The kind of plants you and your customers like. Shipment after October 1st.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 25 or more at 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted; for less than 25 of a variety, figure at \$3.00 per 100 above prices shown.

ASTER

Mt. Everest (white)	15.00
Mulberry (New Mulberry Red)	18.00
Sunset Pink	15.00
Victor Blue (Dwarf; blooms early)	15.00

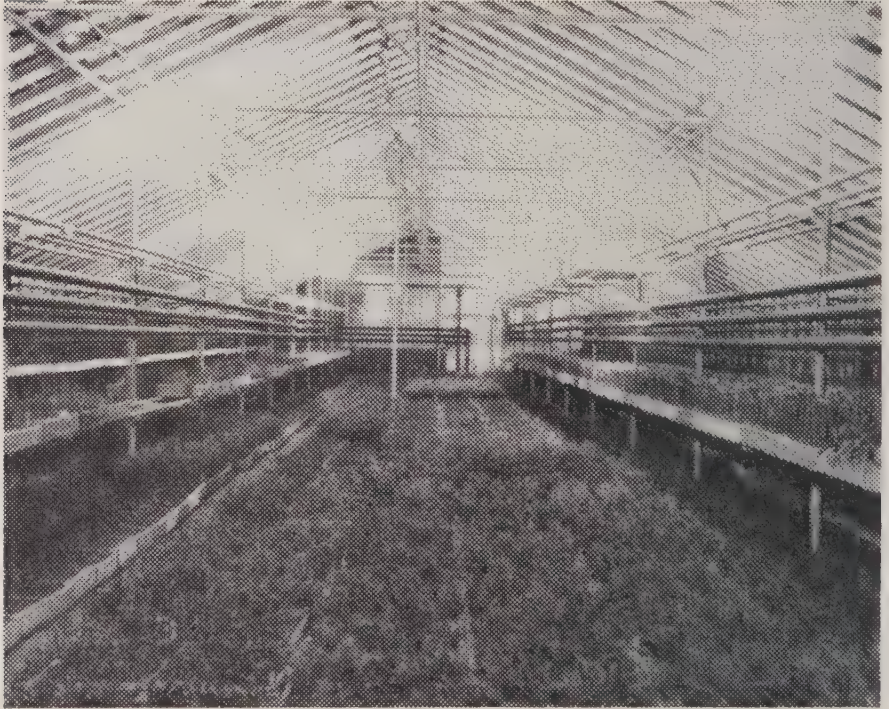
BELLIS

perenne (English Daisy)	10.00
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CHRYSANTHEMUMS - all varieties 15.00

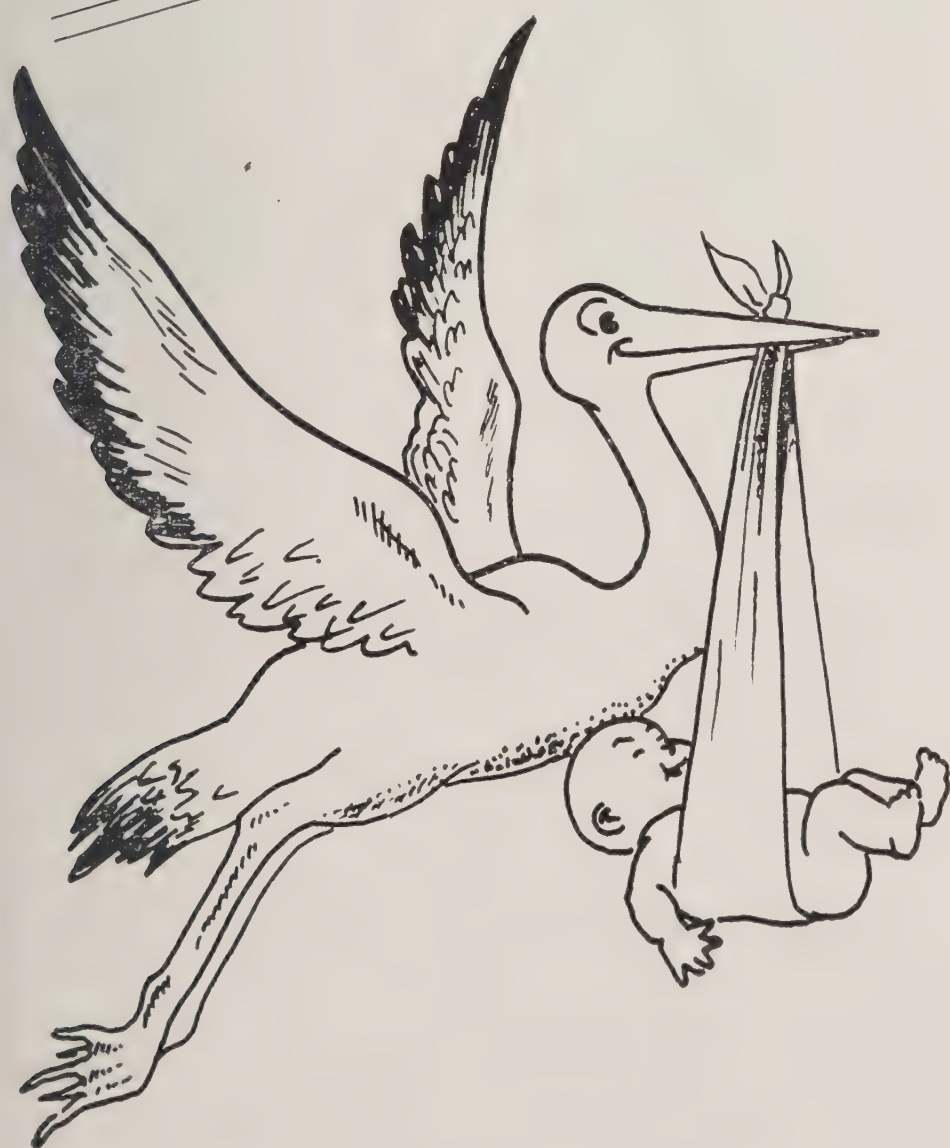
Achievement (Cushion type; pink, gold, yellow)	15.00
Apricot Glow (Rich apricot-bronze cushion type)	15.00
Autumn Lights (Tall coppery-bronze)	15.00
Avalanche (Tall. dbl. white)	15.00
Bronze Cushion	15.00
Butterball (Minn. Tall dbl. dark lemon)	15.00
Charles Nye (U. of C. Tall large dbl. buttercup yellow)	15.00
Commander Cushion (Red with yellow center)	15.00
Eureka Giant (Tall, semi-double bronze)	15.00
Jewelry (Rose pink; ball shaped; tall)	15.00
Judith Anderson (Buttercup yellow)	15.00
Lavender Lady (Tall, silvery lavender)	15.00
Lavender Princess (Tall, lavender pink; new)	15.00
Maroon 'n Gold (Minn. Tall, mahogany with gold reverse)	15.00
Meditation (U. of C. Dbl. 3" red and yellow; tall)	15.00
Orchid Spoon (Best grower of the spoons)	15.00

Polar Ice (U. of Chi. tall, pure white) -----	
Pygmy Gold (Clear yellow pom) -----	
Red Gold (Minn. Tall, red and orange-gold) -----	
Rustorch (Bright rust. Semi-dbl; tall) -----	
Santa Claus (Cushion; red with gold reverse) ----	
Serene (Tall, white tinted peach) -----	
DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)	
<i>eximia</i> (Fernleaved type) -----	20.00
<i>spectabilis</i> (True old-fashioned type) -----	30.00
GYPSOPHILA (Babysbreath)	
<i>oldhamiana</i> -----	18.00
LIATRIS (Kansas Gayfeather)	
<i>pycnostachya</i> (Large spikes of rich purple, July Sept.) -----	15.00
PHLOX subulata (Moss Phlox or Mountain Pinks)	
<i>alba</i> (white) -----	12.00
<i>atropurpurea</i> (Red) -----	12.00
Blue Hills -----	12.00
Emerald Cushion Blue -----	12.00
Emerald Cushion Pink -----	12.00
<i>lilaciana</i> (Blue-gray) -----	12.00
PYRETHRUM	
James Kelway (Red) -----	15.00
<i>roseum</i> hybrids (all colors) -----	15.00
SHASTA DAISY	
Mt. Shasta (Double White) -----	20.00
SPIREA astilbe	
Peachblossom (Pink) -----	25.00

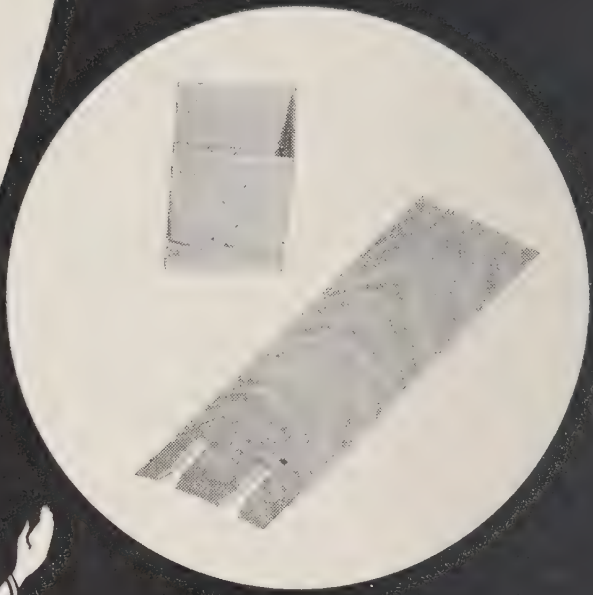


Nice lot of 'em ready for you.

Something
Entirely
NEW!



INTRODUCING —



Cypress Plantbands

How and Why
They Will Make Money
for You

New Stuff !!!

Cypress Plantbands Won't Steal Your Soil Nitrogen!

Wood veneer bands have a great reputation for doing that. Chances are that you have seen articles in the trade journals saying that many plants appear unhappy in plantbands.

They explain it this way: wood veneer, being thin, decomposes rapidly. While the band is rotting, large amounts of Nitrogen are used in the process.

Maybe so; we are not too scientifically inclined, but let us tell you about our actual experiences with plantbands and the reasons for this new cypress plantband idea.

Before the War we used different kinds of plantbands in a comparatively moderate way. The overall program looked very nice for a number of reasons. They were low in cost; you could move them around by the flatful instead of by the single pot; they took up less room, and held more soil than comparable sizes of clay pots; thus they needed fewer "shiftings."

They stayed moist longer than clay pots; being cubical in shape, they pack nicely and tightly for shipment. No knocking out; no paper shipping pots to buy; no breakage; and no pots to wash.

Then there need not be a lot of money tied up in a shedful of pots. A couple of thousand plantbands could be carried under each arm. A million bands could be filed away in one of the pot bins.

It certainly looked like there were a lot of economies and labor-saving potentialities in the band idea. But there was always this worry about the "nitrogen-hungry look" of the plants. Nitrates were applied, and helped considerably. But when nitrates were added, that seemed to step up the tempo of the band rotting.

Here we were, trying to sell a "balled baby" shrub and evergreen program, put up in nice little packages containing fine, thrifty plants with

all of their roots in the package. With rotten bands, the plants were rooting all over the neighbor's precinct.

Someone suggested wood preservatives. That looked like it might help, so we tried it. But the costs of the wood preservatives and application were high enough to offset many of the other economies.

Along came the War; clay pots became more expensive and harder to get. It looked like more plantbands would have to be the solution.

A number of kinds were ordered in for more trials. Treated paper bands were quickly eliminated. Light paper kinds were too hard to scramble into a flat. Some stuck together. Roofing paper bands were too water-tight to permit moisture to circulate freely in the flat. That meant individual plant watering, or dipping the whole flat in a pan of water; and that just cost too much money.

Veneer bands were selected as the most desirable. Stapled types were tried, too; but to remove them, when removal was necessary, meant cutting them at a corner with a knife, and that was very slow indeed. Slotted bands came off with just a twist of the wrist.

By making a few simple changes in the slot design, we greatly stepped up the business of setting up the bands. High School girls, with their skinny nimble fingers, and their ever-pressing need for ready cash, did the job quickest and best. It is a good point in economics, however, to pay them by the flat rather than on an hourly basis. Some will set up 600 to 700 bands per hour, after a little practice.

Several years ago we located a southern manufacturer who could make a few Cypress bands. But Cypress was being bought by the government just about as fast as it was being logged, so it has not been possible to secure enough cypress plantbands even for our own requirements, until this year. This delay, while annoying, did however provide excellent opportunities to test, re-design, check, and perfect the product. Now we are ready to introduce the new improved Cypress Plantbands. They are coming to us in carload quantities and are available to you for your requirements.

Try some of them! We have certainly found them most satisfactory, and you will, too. There

are a great many things you can do with them. Try sowing to each band a few seeds of such vegetable and bedding plants as you usually transplant 100 to a flat. After the seeds have come up and the plants are well started, thin to one or two plants per band. Your customers will gladly pay you much more for the plants put up in such an attractive manner; and the plants, with the root ball intact, will have no transplanting shock to overcome. That will make happy customers, and you will have saved a transplanting cost.

Use these cypress plantbands for potting up rooted carnation and mum cuttings and other similar things, including perennials, shrubs and evergreens. Handling costs will be but a fraction of usual, and thus profits increased.

We use them in so many ways that we could use pages to tell you about them. You will find many uses for them that have not occurred to us; and we solicit your tips on such uses, so that we can pass them on to others.

So far as we know, no other firm is making or offering plantbands made of cypress. Because cypress logs are not smooth grained like spruce, cottonwood, gum, etc., manufacturing costs are much greater. Yet, by taking advantage of every possible economy, our prices are in line.

Prices are f o b Waynesboro, Penna. or Memphis, Tenn. Your order should be sent to Waynesboro, Penna., and shipment will be made from point nearest you. All are packed 1000 to package. Trial shipments of one to five thousand can be made by Parcel Post.

	Per M
1 3/4 x 1 3/4 x 2 1/2"	3.80
2 x 2 x 2 1/2"	4.00
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 3"	4.60
3 x 3 x 3	5.00
3 x 3 x 4	5.20
4 x 4 x 4	6.00

Discounts on quantity lots: 3% on lots of 25M to 49M; 5% on lots of 50M to 99M; 10% on lots of 100M or more.

If Parcel Post shipment is desired, please include in your remittance sufficient extra to cover. If you send too much, the excess will be refunded.

Bandtips at Random

These Cypress Plantbands are designed primarily for use in greenhouse flats. After all, if you can move plants in larger units you reduce costs. So you will get the most out of them if you will set the bands up in flats, plant your plants in them, and thereafter "handle them by the flatful".

These Cypress Plantbands are not stapled. For things such as Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and some other types of plants which root close to the surface, it is best to remove the bands when planting either to field beds or rows. To remove stapled bands is a very slow process. To remove these new cypress bands it takes only a "twist of the wrist".

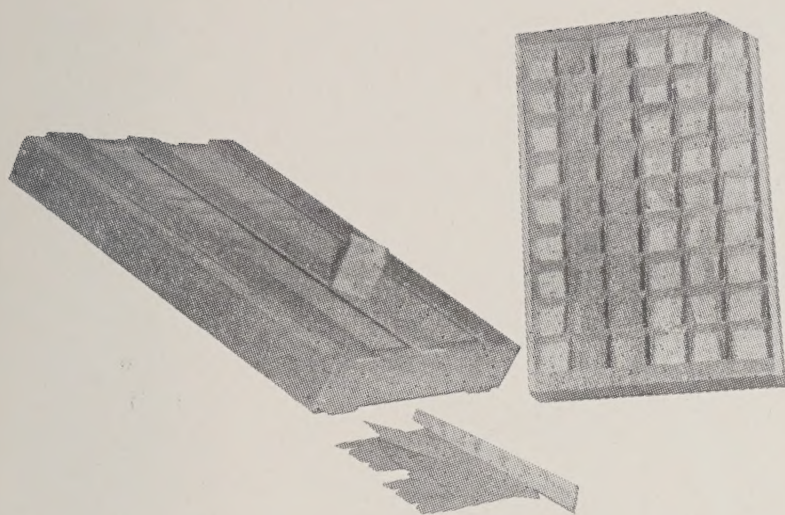
Here is a "quickie" way to take them off. Set them in the row (band and all); grasp the band on both sides (see photo below) and with an outward movement remove it and drop it into a basket or other container, to eliminate the necessity of gathering later. If you are shifting to larger bands or pots, plants from bands, remove plant, band and all, from the flat, set it on the bench, and remove the band as shown in the photo; then repot. You'll find that much quicker than peeling off the band.

We found it economical to make up flats of special sizes. Flats $12\frac{1}{4}$ " x $18\frac{1}{2}$ " (inside measurements) will hold 54 - $2 \times 2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ bands; or the same size will hold 24 - $3 \times 3 \times 3$, or 24 - $3 \times 3 \times 4$. Flats $12\frac{3}{4}$ x $20\frac{1}{4}$ (inside measurements) will hold 40 - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ bands; they will also hold 15 - $4 \times 4 \times 4$, or 77 - $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ bands. This latter size ($1\frac{3}{4}$) will be loose in the flat; but a short piece of lath dropped into the flat takes up

You'll like the results you get from these Cypress Plantbands. One user writes that just for the sake of comparison he potted up some bedding plants in each: cypress bands, cottonwood bands, and clay pots, using the same soil mixture in all three. After three weeks those plants in cypress bands were considerably larger and stronger than either those in clay pots or cottonwood bands.



They come off with a →
"twist of the wrist".



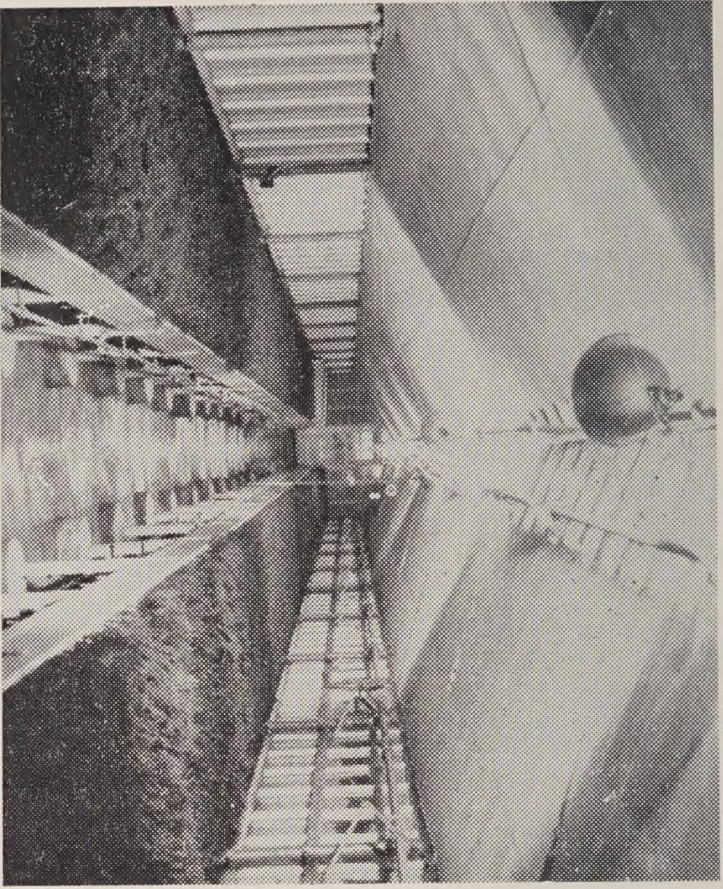
the extra space. So only two sizes of flats are required to accomodate all six sizes of bands. All of the flats were made 3" in depth. From the photo below it will be noted that a few half-flats were made, too, for small lots or "tail ends". These half-flats are space savers.

These cypress plantbands may be used in benches or coldframes, too, without flats, by simply tacking a 1x2 wooden strip across the bench or frame every six bands apart. If 2" bands are used, the 1x2 strips should be $12\frac{1}{4}$ " apart; if 3" bands are used, the strips should be $18\frac{1}{4}$ " apart. That allows an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ " for each six bands so that they will not be wedged too tightly.

High School girls get pretty good at setting up the bands. They surely make an average adult look silly trying to keep pace with them on this job. A cabbage crate and a chair is all the equipment needed. The crate is just the right height. There is always a waiting list of applicants for the job.



High School girls like to set up bands.



Shrub "Softwood" cutting house.

SEC. 34.66 P. L. & R.

POSTMASTER: — RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED