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HILLENMEYER NURSERIES
LEXINGTON, KY.
Number 89
How To Use This Catalog

THIS is not a Text Book or ordinary nursery catalog. We have tried our very best to make it inviting and instructive. On every page or two there is something pertaining to How, Where, and What to Plant. Turn the pages of the entire book, for even if you are not interested in buying any stock, you will find something that will tell you how to take better care of nursery stock you have. If not interested, please pass this book to a neighbor.

Our Service does not cease with the delivery of the trees or the passing of the money—we will render any reasonable service or information promptly when called upon.

We thank our old patrons for their business and good will and we hope to merit a continuance of your business. We have striven since 1841 to conduct our business on such a plan.

HILLENMEYER NURSERIES
LEXINGTON - KENTUCKY
Louis E. Hillenmeyer          Walter W. Hillenmeyer

FALL 1930—SPRING 1931
YOU TOO WILL ENJOY CREATING
AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

THE back yard of yesteryear is fast becoming the "Outdoor Living Room" of today. In this inviting Outdoor Living Room the walls are built of hedges or borders of living green. Shade trees here and there cast shadowy patterns on the grassy carpet, while gay-colored flowers and shrubs add fragrance and color. Stepping stones mark the path which leads past the sundial or bird bath, to the delightful lily pool beyond. Garden furniture, properly placed, adds the final touch of livability.

'Tis here that the children may play, fearless of the thundering traffic on the street; mother will find it a charming spot for relaxation or entertainment, while father will likewise appreciate this cool, inviting place for rest or enjoyment with his friends. It will seem as though you have really built an additional room to your home. Proper planning will enable you to know the satisfaction of such an Outdoor Living Room on your own grounds.

Take advantage of the opportunities this new vogue of the Outdoor Living Room offers—pleasures about the home, the pride of ownership, the increased value of your property, and the indescribable happiness and enjoyment it will bring your family and friends. Hillenmeyer Nurseries are at your service in helping you plan and furnish this new addition.
AN INVITATION

to Visit Us

A VISIT to a large nursery like ours invariably proves interesting. You will have an opportunity to see the wide variety of plants as they grow, the many acres of nursery stock from which to make selections, and the modern facilities which enable us to grow the finest trees, shrubs and flowers possible in an up-to-date nursery such as ours.

During the rush of the shipping period we are, of course, very busy filling orders, so the ideal time for inspection or sight-seeing over our grounds is during the growing season. The shrubs are then in bloom, the trees in leaf, and you can get a much better idea of what they are like. As you drive over our fields of nursery stock you will be impressed with the selection we have for every type of soil and location.

Make Your Selections Right at the Nursery

In the planting season we maintain a corps of assistants who will get out your order of fresh-dug plants. These you can load in your car and have home in a few hours. Or we can show you the plants and ship to you those which you yourself have selected. People situated close enough to us should, by all means, avail themselves of this opportunity sometime or other. By visiting us during the growing season you can talk with us personally about your requirements.

Several profitable and interesting days can be spent in our section, and we will be glad to direct you to the delightful side trips. We might also mention here that HILLENMEYER NURSERIES have long been in the community and have done much towards the building up of the horticultural interests of Kentucky.

How to Reach Us

We are located just twelve minutes from the heart of Lexington, or a mile and a half from the city limits. Take Georgetown-Cincinnati Road (U. S. No. 25, commonly called the Dixie Highway) and one mile from the city limits you will find our BRANCH NURSERY. (By interurban you are fifteen minutes to Station No. 7.) Turn in at the Sandersville Road—our offices, sales grounds and warehouse are located a short distance from the main road. We will be pleased to show you our place.
WHEN to ORDER

ORDER EARLY—You have a distinct advantage in ordering early as early orders naturally get first attention. In event of unfavorable growing weather the early planted stock usually does better. Assortments are unbroken, stock is not picked over and these early reservations have the advantage of being shipped in advance of the “rush” that comes when everybody wants their order.

ORDERS SHIPPED AT RIGHT TIME—We book orders throughout the entire year, with the understanding that they will be sent at the proper time. In no case will we send an order out that we feel will not do well because of being “out of season.” In every case we will advise you when shipment is made. When plants have not been sufficiently matured by frost, when the ground is too cold, or plants too tender, we will use our judgment as to shipping time. This relieves you of worry and care of plants until proper planting conditions arrive. You can order early with confidence of receiving plants at the correct planting time.

When to Plant

BEST PLANTING TIME—The calendar only measures time and not Planting Conditions. Therefore, we cannot give any positive shipping dates except in a general sort of way. The fall season for deciduous stock cannot start until the frost has ripened up the wood and stopped the growth. October fifteenth would be as early as we can reasonably expect to start. Some items are not ready until later while perennials and some evergreens can be planted before.

In the spring we are dependent on when the frost is out of the ground. Usually the last week of February finds us preparing or releasing southern orders and early March is the average beginning of spring planting.

In the fall we are frequently able to continue well into December and in the spring with storage facilities many items are carried well into May. Of course, this applies to general lines as there are seasonable items that can be planted at all times.

Success with your plants depends not so much on the time they are planted as upon the condition of the stock and your own planting conditions. You must first get your soil in the best physical condition, properly enriching it, if necessary. Second, when you receive the plants, handle them carefully without exposing their roots.

IMPORTANT!

We have no fight with other nurseries, particularly those selling through agents, but every year we have patrons from various sections advising us that “our agents” sold them something and guaranteed, etc., etc. WE HAVE NO AGENTS and sell principally by catalog. If our men do call it will be by appointment and not house to house canvas. We naturally sell a lot of stock at wholesale prices, but because a man buys a Ben Davis from us and then sells it to you for a Red Delicious, we cannot be held responsible. We know of one case where an “Agent” bought American Spruce for three dollars and sold it to an unsuspecting purchaser for a high price as a Blue Spruce. You must either be a judge of what you buy or know from whom you are buying. A reliable nursery does not have to resort to these tactics to make a sale. Beware of these transient and irresponsible peddlers.
Yes!

WE HELP YOU

PLAN YOUR GROUNDS

AND NO CHARGE MADE FOR LANDSCAPE PLANS ! ! !

This is virtually what our offer means. Plan making is not intended as a money making part of our business but we consider it rather as a part of our service. Landscape plans entail a lot of time, for measurements and execution, and if properly done require considerable thought by one who has the knowledge of the material used and its adaptability.

Here's our offer. As an evidence of "good faith" we ask a deposit of five dollars. This is merely kept and when the stock is ordered we will credit this deposit to your first purchase. You will immediately realize the fairness of such an offer.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THOSE SENDING PLANS

Don't wait until you are ready to plant and then send your plans. Every good man is "out on the job" planting orders booked previously. We are literally swamped with orders during the short shipping season. Send your plans in early so we can give them sufficient thought.

Here is all you have to do. Give all the ground dimensions, marking every angle, distance between windows, location of existing trees, points of the compass and other items that would be of interest. You do not have to do this to scale but simply mark the various distances. Kodak pictures of the home and grounds are most helpful as a picture is "often worth a thousand words." Blue prints are just as satisfactory. As our quotations are figured on prices, as well as quantity discounts, printed in this catalog, we would like a general expression of the type of plants you prefer, and if possible, the approximate limit you are willing to spend. Pools, gardens, and the many other features can be worked in with a general idea of your desires.

Don't wait until planting time to call on us for Landscape Plans—Call us today!
DECORATIVE SHRUBS

The ornamental shrub group includes all those deciduous, blooming, and berry-bearing, woody plants that are ordinarily called shrubs. They naturally cover a wide range as to size, from very low growing plants those that are tall enough for screens and wind breaks. In color of blossom, character of growth, adaptability to soil, you will find something suited for every location. They will put the finishing touches to your home grounds and your outdoor living room.

How to Use This Shrub List

The common names and technical names are both used. (F) indicates those plants best suited for foundation or doorstep planting.

The height to which they grow is indicated immediately after the name, as: 1 to 2 feet, or 5 to 6 feet.

You will notice that occasionally five plants of a particular size are specially priced. If you do not wish five of the same variety you may buy an assortment at that price, providing the grade of each plant is the same.

Quantity Rates On All Shrubs

Any assortment can be made with these prices.

5 of any $1.00 each size. $4.50
5 of any $ .60 each size. $2.50
5 of any $ .65 each size. $2.00
5 of any $ .50 each size. $1.00 each

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora (Abelia). (F). 3 to 4 feet, white. July to September. This is a comparatively new shrub. It is one of the most attractive of the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. For full description turn to page 25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$1.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>$ .75 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 feet</td>
<td>$ .60 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balled and Burlapped
25 cents extra.

Arabia

Acanthopanax penicillum (Five-leaved Arabia). 6 to 8 feet. Yellow. June. This is an unusually hardy shrub, thriving in very adverse soil and city conditions. It will grow under the shade of trees where all else fails. The flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very attractive. The canes are inclined to be pricky and comparatively upright in their habit of growth.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>$ .75 each</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>$ .60 each</td>
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Aronia

Arabin arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Valuable because of its red berries and fall coloring. Grows in moist places and endures shade. White flowers in June.

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Benzoin aestivalis—Spice Bush

This grows eight to ten feet with yellow flowers in March and April followed by scarlet berries. Colors beautifully in the autumn and leaves aromatic.

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Some Landscape Suggestions

Generally speaking, the lawn should be left open as it gives an air of spaciousness as well as neatness. Use shade trees to frame the lawn and house and to provide a background for the house. Shrubs along the borders will denote the property lines and screen out objectionable views. Evergreens or suitable shrubs for doorstep and foundation planting will frame the entrance and tie the house to the ground and give a harmonious effect to the house lawn. And don’t forget the rear lawn, make it an outdoor living room.

Tall shrubs in borders should be placed in the background and some of lower growing or dwarf habits planted in front. And don’t make the background of long borders all the same skyline. Intersperse some taller growing trees or shrubs to add interest.

Try to group three or more shrubs in a mass planting, as alternating or variety planting often gives an undesirable effect.

Make your entrance walks direct on small properties. Curves in walks and roads, borders and beds are generally more pleasing where they can be used. Don’t overdo curves but use them where you can.

Sticking a few trees and shrubs here and there is not landscaping or beautification. Too few are willing to study the picture before planting. It isn’t hard for an amateur to get good effects with a little study. Stick stakes in the ground where you think you want trees, lay the hose down to mark the edge of a foundation or perennial border, then get off and study the arrangement and make changes to suit your ideas. Always remember you can’t plant trees on rollers and push them around after planting.

New and unusual trees and shrubs are offered on pages 25-28.
Calliarpa purpurea (Beautyberry). 3 feet.

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). (F). 3 to 4 feet. Yellow, June. This without a doubt is the most valuable all-purpose shrub offered today. It really hasn’t a serious fault and can be used wherever a plant of this size is desired. Grows in semi-shady moist or dry locations. When used as a specimen plant or as an edging plant for borders, foundations or hedges, its drooping habit, deep green foliage in the summer months and red berries that hang all winter, are attractive. We grow large quantities of this and enthusiastically recommend it to every one who desires a hardy, thrifty plant that will adapt itself to soil conditions under most trying circumstances. Does not carry wheat rust.

Berberis vulgaris (Common or English Barberry). This grows six to eight feet, is upright in habit, and has yellow flowers in April. Colors well in the fall and is planted for its attractive red berries that persist all winter. The best berry bearing variety.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). (F). 4 to 6 feet. Yellow, May. An English variety, one of the most attractive of the Provençal Berberis shrubs we have. Royal purple leaves appear in April and are soon followed by chrome yellow blossoms. The leaves hold color well until fall. The clustered berries common to all Barberry are bright red and usually adhere well into the winter. For group or border planting when used in masses it is very desirable. For foundation, especially on lighter colored background, it is without a peer.

Berberis—Barberry

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush

Buddleia davidii (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac). 4 to 6 feet. cF). June-July-September. A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its growth, and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plant is masses of very conspicuous purple and violet flowers that attract butterflies.

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush

Callicarpa—Beautyberry

Callicarpa purpurea (Beautyberry), 3 feet. Pink-tinted blossoms in August followed by clusters of violet-purple berries, perennial—in that it frequently is winter killed, but comes again.

Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Attractive summer blooming plant growing four to five feet, producing spikes of very fragrant white flowers in mid and late summer. Prefers semi-shade and moisture although it will grow in the open in good soil. Also called Summer Sweet.

H I L L E N M E Y E R N U R S E R I E S

Shrub Assortment Offer

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any $1.00 each size for........ $4.50
5 of any $ .75 each size for........ $3.75
5 of any $ .60 each size for........ $2.50
5 of any $ .50 each size for........ $2.00

Calycanthus—Allspice

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub or Allspice). (F). 4 to 5 feet. Chocolate brown. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all summer and its flowers are usually very sweet scented. Its reddish brown shoots and large, glossy green leaves are considered very attractive.

Cercis—Redbud

Cercis canadensis (Redbud). Trained as a shrub. See page 21 for description.

Cercis chinensis (japonica) (Chinese Redbud). 10 to 12 feet. Listed by some as a tree but makes a bushy shrub of slower growth and larger and darker flower than our native variety. Best in rather moist soil. Foliage extra good.

Chionanthus—White Fringe


Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush

Chlosyne—Butterflies

The Julius Marks Sanitarium is one of the finest public institutions in the state. Dr. E. J. Murray, Superintendent, has been able to budget his funds so as to apply something for grounds improvement every year. Here's the result of systematic planting, and keep in mind it isn't "over the whooping cough stage" now. What will it be when it "grows up"? You can do this with your own home grounds or public institution in which you are interested.
Cornus—Dogwood

Cornus florida (White Flowering Dogwood). 15 to 20 feet. White, May. This is really a small tree and should be classed with shade trees. Description also appears on page 21. As a background for shrubs this and Redbud are largely used. We hardly know of a plant that is quite as attractive in all seasons of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price per Single Plant</th>
<th>Price for 5 Plants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00 each</td>
<td>$8.75 for 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>$1.75 each</td>
<td>$7.50 for 5</td>
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Balled and Burlapped, 25 cents extra.

Cornus florida (Pink Flowering Dogwood). See page 25.

Cornus sibirica (Red-twigged Dogwood). 6 to 8 feet. Greenish-white. June. Not so robust a grower as the preceding, but branches are brighter red color in winter, making it even more attractive at this season. Pruning the old wood out to encourage new growth increases its brilliancy of color when used in conspicuous places.

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<td>$1.50 each</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
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Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster franchetii (Franchet's Cotoneaster). 4 to 6 ft. A comparatively new shrub of silvery green leaves, long graceful drooping branches, producing brilliant red berries that hang well into the winter.

2 to 3 feet, Balled and Burlapped...$1.50

Crataegus

Crataegus oxycanthus Paulii (Paul's Scarlet Thorn).

Crataegus oxycanthus (English Hawthorn).

Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn).

Cydonia—Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica (Japanese Quince or Flowering Quince). 6 to 8 feet. Scarlet. April-May. No doubt one of the most attractive spring blooming shrubs, blossoms always large, produced in great masses just as the leaves are coming out. Foliage is a dark glossy green. It can be kept free of San Jose scale will pay for space it occupies in any planting.

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Deutzia

Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia). (F). 2 to 2½ feet. White. May. This is a dwarf shrub very dense in growth, blooming profusely in small racemes on arching branches. Sometimes caught by late freezes but in protected places can be used as a low growing shrub for border planting.

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<td>1½ to 2 ft.</td>
<td>$0.80 each</td>
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Deutzia scabra (Pride of Rochester). (F). 6 to 8 feet. Pinkish white. June. This variety is the same as Deutzia candidissima, but is more popular on account of its color. It is very hardy, adapting itself to any type of soil and if better known would be one of the most satisfactory shrubs planted today.

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Elaeagnus—Russian Olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). Grows 15 feet or more, bark dark green but foliage silver in color. Fragrant, deep golden flowers followed by ornamental olive fruit. Very striking contrast among deep green foliage plants.

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Why wait years for shade when we can move in big trees for you, guaranteed to grow.
Flora

Euonymus

Euonymus alatus (Winged or Cork-barked Euonymus). See page 26. 2 to 3 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $2.50 for 5

Euonymus americanus (Brook Euonymus or Strawberry Tree). Grows seven to eight feet and has most attractive pink fruit in the fall resembling wild strawberries somewhat. Colors well in the autumn, and while it will grow under ordinary conditions its native habitat is moist locations. 3 to 4 feet, $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.60 each

Euonymus europaeus (European Euonymus). A tall slender shrub with green bark and deep green foliage coloring in the fall. Prized for the wealth of coral fruit opening in the fall. 5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.50 each for 5

Enkianthus

Enkianthus campanulatus (Variegated Enkianthus). A tall, slender shrub with light green foliage and variegated leaves. 3 to 4 feet, $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.60 each

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). This 8 to 10 feet, white, April. This is a plant that is not as well known as it should be. It is one of the most pleasing of the early Spring flowers, being a mass of blossom during April. The leaves are light green, of unusual construction and in mass planting should be used extensively. Prune severely at planting time for best results. 5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.60 each for 5

Hamamelis

Hamamelis—Witch Hazel

Hamamelis x intermedia (Silver Bell). 15 to 18 feet. Blooms in late winter, has magnificent hardy American Witch Hazel. The flowers appear before the leaves and the plant makes a great show early in the spring. Priced below.

5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.60 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.50 each for 5

Halesia

Halesia—Silvery Bell

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell), 15 to 18 feet. Blooming with the Dogwood, it is unusually attractive with its great mass of snow-white bell-shaped flowers. Small tree or large shrub. Foliage attractive. 5 to 6 feet, $1.25 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.90 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.75 each for 5

Hibiscus—Rose of Sharon

Hibiscus syriacus (Boseii). 10 to 12 feet. Noted pink. A double, pink, large, red floret with a very large eye. The blooms are of Sharon.) 10 to 12 ft. Double Pink. Single Pink. White. This is a plant that is not as well known as it should be. It is one of the most pleasing of the early Spring flowers, being a mass of blossom during April. The leaves are light green, of unusual construction and in mass planting should be used extensively. Prune severely at planting time for best results. 5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.60 each for 5

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora, (Snowball). 2 to 4 feet, white, May and June. (Also called Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea or Snowball Hydrangea.) This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure azure blue color and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs, while its long period of bloom from June to frost. It is rather upright in growth, and rarely spreads over 8 feet. It does astonishingly well in cities or congested areas where other plants fail. 2 to 3 feet, $.50 each for 5

HIBISCUS, ROSE OF SHARON.

3 to 4 feet. $1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.75 each for 5

HIBISCUS, ROSE OF SHARON.

2 to 4 feet, $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.60 each

Forsythia—Golden Bell


Forsythia viridissima (Golden Bell). This is often called Green-stemmed Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. Yellow, April. This is decidedly the most popular of all the Golden Bells. The flowers appear before the leaves and the plant makes a great show early in the spring. Priced below.

5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.60 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.50 each for 5

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell), 15 to 18 feet. Blooming with the Dogwood, it is unusually attractive with its great mass of snow-white bell-shaped flowers. Small tree or large shrub. Foliage attractive. 5 to 6 feet, $1.25 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.90 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.75 each for 5

Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel). 10 to 12 feet. This is often called Green-stemmed Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. Yellow, April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or used on arch trellises. 5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.60 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.50 each for 5

Forsythia suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell), 4 to 6 feet, yellow, April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or used on arch trellises. 5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, $.60 each; 2 to 3 feet, $.50 each for 5

New and unusual shrubs and trees are offered on pages 25-28.
Hydrangea—Continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Old Fashioned Hydrangea). (O), 1 to 5 feet. White, August. Commonly known as Hardy Hydrangea. This popular variety does not bloom until August and September. The large spikes are first greenish-white, then pure white, later changing to bronze pink. The blossoms are highly prized for winter decorations, if picked just as they turn a bronze pink and taken indoors they will dry and make a very attractive winter bouquet.

2 to 3 feet ........................................ $ .60 each ....................................... $2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet ........................................ $ .50 each ....................................... $2.00 for 5

Hypericum—Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum (St. John's Wort or Gold Flower), (F), 1 to 2 feet. Yellow, July to September. This rather unique low growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.

1½ to 2 feet ........................................ $ .60 each ....................................... $2.50 for 5
1 to 1½ feet ........................................ $ .50 each ....................................... $2.00 for 5

Jasminum—Winter Jasmine


2 to 3 feet ........................................ $ .75 each ....................................... $3.25 for 5
1½ to 2 feet ........................................ $ .60 each ....................................... $2.50 for 5

Kerria

Kerria japonica (Single Japanese Kerria). Grows 4 to 5 feet with yellow blossoms blooming in May and intermittently throughout the summer. Stools from the ground and its green branches make interesting winter effect. See prices below.

Kerria japonica florepleno (Double Kerria). This grows 1 to 6 feet, having bright green stems and attractive deep green foliage. The blossoms are globe shaped and unusually attractive. Blooms all summer.

3 to 4 feet ........................................ $ .60 each ....................................... $2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet ........................................ $ .50 each ....................................... $2.00 for 5

Lagerstroemia—Crape-myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape-myrtle). Familiar to everyone living in the South. It has small, very dark green shining leaves, and blossoms in August and September in panicles of peculiar but attractive flowers. Not hardy in many places in Kentucky. Plant only in spring. Your choice: Pink, Red or Purple.

3 to 4 feet ........................................ $1.00 each ....................................... $4.50 for 5
2 to 5 feet ........................................ $ .75 each ....................................... $3.25 for 5

Lespedeza—Purple Bush Clover

Lespedeza (Purple Bush Clover). One of the most attractive August blooming herbaceous shrubs. Simply covered with reddish purple, sweet scented, pea-like flowers, borne on arching branches and lasting several weeks. Very graceful, makes a good "forward" plant for shrub border. The tops, like Butterfly Bush, freeze out in severe winter, but come back each spring.

Strong plants, 2 yr. ................ $ .60 each $ 2.50 for 5

Ligustrum—Privet

Ligustrum sinense (Amoor Privet). (F). 6 to 10 feet. White, June. A small leaved almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges but also very desirable for landscape work because of its unusual rapidity of growth, good foliage and graceful branching. It is not particular about soil and for semi-screening and mass planting is unexcelled. It is not used enough as a shrub. We are very partial to its use in the South. Hardy where California Privet will succeed. See prices below.

Strong plants, 2 yr. ................ $ .60 each $ 2.50 for 5

Privet for Hedges

(See Hedge Plants, page 32.)

Plant a hedge of privet or some other desirable hedge plant. There is no type of planting more useful or more ornamental than a hedge. Turn to page 32 for description of hedge plants and suggestions on planting and pruning the hedge.

Hydrangea P. G. is ideal for foundation planting.

The new Beauty Bush described on page 27 is a wonderful shrub and quite beautiful.
**Lonicera—Bush Honeysuckle.**

**Lonicera fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush).** 7 to 10 feet. White. April. So called because of its very fragrant blossom. The foliage is very deep green and glossy. This grows well in partial shade, in adverse soil or in cities where tender plants fail. Because of its nearly evergreen habit it is being largely used for hedges. Without doubt one of the very best plants for landscape purposes grown today. Prices below.

**Lonicera morrowii (Morrow’s Honeysuckle).** 8 to 12 feet. This is one of the best, quick growing, compact and “filler” shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive. Prices below.

**Lonicera tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle).** 7 to 9 feet. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer.

**Lonicera standishii (Standish Honeysuckle).** 4 to 5 feet. Creamy white blossoms in March or early April before foliage appears. The leaves are very deep green and persist nearly all winter. The berries are red. This is one of the best low-growing honeysuckles.

**Magnolia**

**Magnolia glauca (Sweet Bay).** This makes a small tree. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like and almost evergreen. The flowers are white in June and are followed by attractive fruits.

**Magnolia soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia).** See page 27.

**Mahonia**

**Mahonia aquifolium.** This is a broad-leaved evergreen shrub. For description see page 19.

**Malus—Flowering Crabs**

**Malus floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab).** 12 to 15 feet. Makes a small tree with graceful arching branches. When laden with red blossoms and buds, shading to pink, it is a sight to behold. In the spring it is certainly a mass of color.

**Malus incisa plena (Bechtel’s Crab).** See page 20.

**Malus secheidekeri (Scheidecker Crab).** 10 to 15 feet. Very similar to the above variety. Floribunda. Has larger, double flowers of a light rose color which last for a long time.

**Oxydendron—Sour Wood**

**Oxydendron arboreum (Sour Wood).** 10 to 12 feet. White. July and August. Flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley, but are borne in panicles. Its foliage is most brilliant in fall.

**Philadelphus—Mock Orange**

**Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange or Syringa).** (F) 5 to 8 feet. White. June. The old-fashioned mock orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable, and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for background, screen or grouping.

**Philadelphus coronarius aureus (Golden Leaf Mock Orange).** 3 to 4 feet. Has dwarf, compact habit with bright, golden leaves that are most attractive. The blossoms are white. They are very good for a low border shrub.

**Philadelphus coronarius plenus (Golden Leave Mock Orange).** 3 to 4 feet. Has dwarf, compact habit with bright, golden leaves that are most attractive. The blossoms are white. They are very good for a low border shrub.

**Philadelphus grandiflora (Large-flowering Mock Orange).** 7 to 10 feet. White. June. This is the most vigorous but lacks somewhat in fragrance. Blossoms are larger and very attractive. Where a tall plant is wanted there is hardly anything better than this. Succeeds under all soil conditions.

**Philadelphus lemoinei (Lemoine’s Mock Orange).** This grows 4 to 5 feet and is of good, compact, upright habit. Leaves smaller than the other varieties and blooms sweetly scented. Where a Mock Orange is wanted for foundation or other low planting this variety is recommended.

**Philadelphus virginial (Mock Orange).** See page 27.

A group of Japanese Flowering Crabs in all their Spring-time glory. Their pinkish flowers are as fragrant as Lilacs.

Have you seen the new Korean Spirea? Turn to page 28 for description.
Physocarpus—Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark, Spiraea). 8 to 10 feet. A vigorous shrub doing especially well in shade, with creamy white flowers in May and June. Pods assume a bright red color and are most attractive on the long, arching branches.

Rhus copallina (Shining Sumac). 7 to 10 feet.

Rhus aromatic; canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). 4 to 5 feet. Rose-scented. Valued because of its aromatic foliage which gives it the effect of a cloud of smoke.

Rhodotypos kerrloides (Jetbead). 4 to 5 feet. \( \text{See Broad-Leaved Evergreens, page 19.} \)

Pyracanthia. Grows 6 to 8 feet.

Prunus triloba plena (Double Flowering Plum). We have a new variety of this. Prunus pissardi (Purple Plum). Has deep pink flowers in April and called one of the most attractive of the spring flowering trees.

Primus glabra albiplena (Double Flowering Almond). (F). 3 to 4 feet. X 1 X G T O N, K. E N T L' C K Y p 1 ifoIius (Ninebark Spirca). o

Sambucus—Elder

Sambucus canadensis auren (Golden Elder). 7 to 9 feet. This golden leaf variety is very attractive and where color is wanted in a tall shrub this is recommended. Has the usual large elder blossom, followed by black berries. Grows on all types of soil.

Sambucus canadensis acutifolia (Cut-Leaved Elder). 8 to 9 feet. Very finely cut; distinct and unusual. In other respects this plant is similar to the variety above. The prices are the same.

Rhodotypos karrioides (Jetbead). (F). 4 to 5 feet. Rose-scented. Valued because of its aromatic foliage which gives it the effect of a cloud of smoke.

Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). An old favorite, growing ten to twelve feet high and bearing unusual and attractive foliage. In bloom it has a smoky lavender appearance, the tree being virtually a mist of minute flowers which gives it the effect of a cloud of smoke.

Pussy Willow

Robinia—Locust

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia or Moss Locust). 5 to 8 feet. Blooms in May. Folliage resembles our native locust but the mass of long, graceful, deep rose pink colored flowers makes it most attractive. It blooms during the summer but not heavily.


Salix—Willow

Salix caprea (Pussy Willow). 15 to 20 feet. These are bush form and may be classified as small trees. They grow on either dry, or wet soil and are valued because of their silky catkins that appear before the foliage in the spring. Valuable because winter-cut spikes may be forced indoors.

Shredded Sumac—(Rhus Typhina Laciniatia). Shrub with evergreen foliage are needed in your border. Turn to page 19.
Spiraea—Spirea

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. (F). 2 feet. Bright pink. June and July. A compact low-growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge.

1½ to 2 ft. $ .50 each; $2.50 for 5
1 to 1½ ft. $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Spiraea arguta (Garland Spirea). 4 to 5 feet. This variety is lower growing than Spiraea fortunei, except it grows slightly larger.

3 to 4 ft. ... $ .75 each; $3.25 for 5
2 to 3 ft. ... $ .60 each; $2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Spiraea douglasi. 6 to 8 feet. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billardi. Terminals of each branch crowned with flower spike six inches long.

3 to 4 ft. ... $ .60 each; $2.50 for 5
2 to 3 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5
1½ to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Spiraea fortunei. 4 to 5 feet. This variety is taller than Spiraea Anthony Waterer, but is not as vigorous as Spiraea Douglasii. The color of its blossoms is pink and it blooms in July and June. The terminal growth has a reddish appearance which is quite pleasing.

3 to 4 ft. ... $ .60 each; 2 to 3 ft. ... $ .50 each

Spiraea froebeli. This variety is lower growing than Fortunei but larger than Anthony Waterer. Has pink blossoms in April followed by a continuous dense foliage usually deep green, and in the fall turns bright red.

3 to 4 ft. ... $ .60 each; 2 to 3 ft. ... $ .50 each

Spiraea reevesiana (Reeves Spirea). (F). 4 to 5 feet. White. May. This is one of the best of the Spirea group. White flowers borne along the stem just as the foliage appears make a most attractive bush wherever used. The foliage appears early and remains exceptionally late in the fall. In habit it is very graceful and can be used in foundations where plants of this height are desired.

3 to 4 ft. ... $ .60 each; 2 to 3 ft. ... $ .50 each

Spiraea thunbergii (Snow Garland). (F). 2½ to 3½ ft. White. April. The extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals and we recommend it highly.

1½ to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Spiraea virginiana. 3 to 4 feet. $ .60 each; 2 to 3 feet. $ .50 each

Spiraea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). The extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals and we recommend it highly.

1½ to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Spiraea trichoarpa (Korean Spirea).

Spiraea vanhoutte (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath). (F). 4 to 6 feet. White. May. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading slender branches often drooping to the ground. In frosty winters they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. There is nothing superior in the catalog. When in doubt what to use, plant Spiraea Vanhoutte.

1 to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5
1½ to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Symphoricarpus—Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). (F). 4 to 5 feet. This shrub has many pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. Very attractive medium growing shrubs. Prices below.

1 to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5
1½ to 2 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 to 5 feet. June. This is a native shrub that in many localities grows in great masses. It is very hardy and easy to establish where other things fail. Its beauty lies in the wonderful wealth of coral berries that come in late summer and usually adhere all winter.

3 to 4 ft. ... $ .60 each; $2.50 for 5
2 to 3 ft. ... $ .50 each; $2.00 for 5

Shrub Assortment Offer

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any $1.00 each size for ... $4.50
3 of any $ .75 each size for ... $3.25
2 of any $ .50 each size for ... $2.25
1 of any $ .35 each size for ... $1.10

New and unusual shrubs and trees are offered on pages 25-28.
**Viburnum—Lilac**

**Viburnum josikaea** (Hungarian Lilac). Another new addition to our list, growing 8 to 10 feet with heavy round-like foliage. It produces violet flowers later than the ordinary lilacs and the foliage is subject to mildew, remaining dark green all summer. 2 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 5 feet. $.80 each.

**Viburnum persicifolium** (Persian Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. This has a rich lilac color and blooms slightly later than the old fashioned sorts. Its leaves are more pointed, also.

2 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 5 feet. $.80 each.

**Viburnum opulus** (Northern Cranberry). 6 to 8 feet. This is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white blossoms the balance of the summer, making it an unusually desirable shrub. Will grow in poor and dry soil. See prices below.

3 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet. $.60 each.

**Viburnum opulus** sterile (Common Snowball Bush). 10 to 12 feet. White. May. This old fashioned variety is the best of the group and is good for all uses. See prices below.

3 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet. $.60 each.

**Viburnum dentatum** (Arrow Wood). 10 to 12 feet. Flowers creamy white in flat clusters in May and June. The berries that follow are blue-black and the foliage is purple, pink and red in the fall. This will grow in wet soil.

3 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet. $.60 each.

**Viburnum cassinoides** (Arrow Wood). 10 to 12 feet. White. July and August. This is the old fashioned variety that everyone knows. Prices below.

3 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet. $.60 each.

**Viburnum opulus** (Highbush Cranberry). 8 to 10 feet. White. May. The plant belongs to the Snowberry family and is unusually attractive because of its bright berries that attract birds in midsummer and also for its color effect in the fall. The flowers are inconspicuous. This is one of the best things for natural planting but owing to scarcity of stock it has not been largely used.

2 to 3 feet. $.60 each; 2 to 4 feet. $.60 each; 1 ½ to 2 feet. $.60 each.

**Viburnum opulus** sterile (Common Snowball Bush). 10 to 12 feet. White. May. This old fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white literally cover the bush when in bloom. See prices below.

2 to 3 feet. $.50 each; 2 to 4 feet. $.75 each.

**Viburnum** (Maple-Leaved Viburnum). A slender shrub growing 4 to 6 feet with leaves that resemble the Maple tree. The flowers are borne in flat heads in May, white in color. This is followed by purple crimson berries in the autumn. It is good for planting in the shade although it does well in full sunlight.

3 to 4 feet. $.75 each; 2 to 3 feet. $.60 each.

You will get better results with Hillenmeyer stock delivered fresh direct from the nursery.
EVERGREENS—Rich in Color

Our Evergreens are noted for shapeliness and beauty

It is impossible to describe here the beauty and utility of the aristocratic Evergreens. They have an individual charm that they retain throughout the entire year. Their green foliage of every possible shade and hue is especially pleasing during the winter months, when everything else is bleak and dreary. The many different types and forms make it possible to secure varieties appropriate for any planting.

Evergreens are not all alike. Do not confuse the plants listed here with the seedling stock offered by some nurseries. The better varieties and dwarf plants are more expensive, because it takes a great amount of time and care to grow them. It is possible to buy Foundation and Doorway Collections at low prices, but these trees grow rapidly and may not prove entirely satisfactory after a few years.

Plant permanently and, if necessary, do it by sections. Then the complete planting will possess a grandeur that cannot be excelled.

Arbor Vitae—Thuja

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). One of the most popular evergreens because of its easiness to transplant, growing kindly under adverse conditions and as a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth and while it is not as green in color during the winter as some of the other varieties it is one of the most popular because of its many good qualities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 7 feet</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1/2 to 4 feet</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 3 1/2 feet</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thuja Occidentalis Compacta (Parsons Arbor Vitae). This variety is almost globe shape, similar to Globe Arbor Vitae in practically every respect, but slightly brighter green. Very good for formal planting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 2 1/2 feet</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 to 2 feet</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 1 1/2 feet</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thuja Occidentalis Elswangenerana (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae). This has very fine cut foliage and does not exactly resemble the "pressed" leaves that characterize the other varieties. This is very compact growing and has a soft feathery appearance not found in other evergreens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 2 1/2 feet</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is a fine example of school planting. This is the Frankfort High school planted largely thru the influence of Mr. Chas. Strassner. Not satisfied with having a flower box on every lamp post, the citizens of Franklin county are starting out to beautify every public building. Maybe there are churches and schools in your community that need planting—who will be the moving spirit to put the idea over?

Visit Hillenmeyer's Nurseries and see our many fine specimens of Evergreens.
Arbor Vitae—Continued

Thuja Occidentalis Verrucosa (Verrucous Arbor Vitae). A true American type of compact habit, with variegated greenish yellow foliage, spring and summer. Broadly pyramidal in habit of growth and winter color very good.

3 to 4 feet...$3.50 each; 2 to 3 feet...$4.50 each

Thuja Occidentalis Wareana (Ware Arbor Vitae). This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the American Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left develop naturally it is oblong.

2% to 2 feet...$5.00 each
2 to 2% feet...$4.50 each
1% to 2 feet...$3.50 each
1 to 1% feet...$3.00 each

Thuja Orientalis (Oriental Arbor Vitae). This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arbor Vitae family, but is inclined to branch erect forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. It is different from the other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen or in a hedge. It shears especially well and it is often necessary to prune it to make it real compact as it is inclined to grow open.

9 to 10 feet...$9.00 each
6 to 7 feet...$6.50 each
5 to 6 feet...$5.00 each
4 to 5 feet...$4.50 each
3 to 4 feet...$4.00 each

Thuja Orientalis Aurea Nana (Herrickmann’s Golden Arbor Vitae). This is without doubt the showiest of all the Arbor Vitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright green and is striking in appearance. Does especially well with us and should be in every planting.

2 to 2% feet...$5.00 each
1% to 2 feet...$4.00 each
1 to 1% feet...$3.50 each

Thuja Orientalis Compacta (Compact Upright Arbor Vitae). This is a compact form of the oriental types having its foliage in vertical layers. The general shape is columnar to pyramidal, and color of foliage dark green.

5 to 6 feet...$8.00 each
4 to 5 feet...$6.00 each
3 to 4 feet...$5.00 each
4 to 5% feet...$4.50 each

Japan Cypress—Chamaecyparis

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Alumii (Scarab’s Cypress). This variety resembles the general Retinospora group except that the foliage is an attractive blue and formed like the Oriental Arbor Vitae in vertical fashion. It is inclined to grow a little open and the spring growth is as attractive as any other blue evergreen offered.

3 to 4 feet...$5.00 each; 2 to 3 feet...$4.50 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera (Sawara Cypress). The foliage of this resembles the Arbor Vitae very much and the tree develops decidedly erect with very graceful branches. If sheared, the foliage develops its true color especially well. It is very lacy in appearance with a silvery color on the underneath side. It is a fine plant in the foundation planting where a heavy plant is wanted and on the lawn it makes an attractive specimen.

2 to 2% feet...$7.50 each
1% to 2 feet...$6.00 each
1 to 1% feet...$5.00 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress). This has all the characteristics of the green form described above except that the foliage is a very light green or bordering on yellow. Both of these will do well in city planting where some tenderer evergreens fail.

2 to 2% feet...$6.00 each
1 to 1% feet...$5.00 each
1% to 2 feet...$4.50 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa (Plumed Cypress). The foliage of this is a greyish green very fine cut and has a feathery appearance. It resembles a fine cut fern frond at certain stages of its development. Pyramidal in habit of growth and if kept sheared, as all varieties of this family should be, in foundation planting it will make a wonderful specimen.

5 to 6 feet...$8.00 each
4 to 5 feet...$6.00 each
3 to 4 feet...$5.00 each
2% to 3 feet...$4.50 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa Aurea (Golden Plumed Cypress). In habit of growth and appearance is like the green form previously described. The young foliage is very light green bordering on yellow and for contrast planting for foundation or group plantings is one of the most popular.

4 to 5 feet...$7.50 each
3% to 4 feet...$6.00 each
3 to 3% feet...$5.00 each

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Alumii (Plumed Cypress). One of the finest of blue evergreens being compact and upright in form. It retains its silvery-blue foliage throughout the year and can be sheared into a perfect column. Does not stand the soot well but in the open spaces is a fine plant.

3 to 3% feet...$6.00 each; 2% to 2 feet...$5.00 each

Our planting booklet, which will be sent with every order, makes it easy for you to plant successfully.
Hemlock—Tsu&ga

Tsu&ga Canadensis (Canada Hemlock). We consider Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has a soft billowy appearance that cannot be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green and under adverse circumstances it is more largely planted than any other evergreen. We have a saying here, “When in doubt plant a hemlock.”

6 to 7 feet ............ $10.00 each
5 to 6 feet ............ $ 7.50 each
4 to 5 feet ............ $ 6.00 each
2½ to 3 feet ............ $ 5.00 each

Tsuga Carolina (Carolina Hemlock). The Carolina has not been generally offered, being a more pendulous variety than the Canada Hemlock. Of moderate growth only. Foliage a deep green, borne in miniature whorls about the branches. It has proven hardy and quite attractive.

4 to 5 feet ............ $6.00 each
3½ to 4 feet ............ $5.00 each
2½ to 3 feet ............ $4.50 each

Juniper—Juniper

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). This is a valuable addition to our list. It is quite columnar, wider at base than Irish Juniper and tapering to a decided point. Winter color is especially good and it is free of all disease. It is destined to replace some of the erect growing evergreen favorites.

5 to 6 feet ............ $7.50 each
4 to 5 feet ............ $6.00 each
3 to 4 feet ............ $4.50 each

Juniper Chinensis (Blue). This is a grafted form of the common Chinese Juniper, being compact, yet upright in growth. Makes a fine formal plant and will develop symmetrically.

5 to 6 feet ............ $7.50 each
4 to 5 feet ............ $6.00 each

Juniper Chinensis (Green). Like the above, a grafted form of selected green foliage and makes an attractive specimen or formal plant where symmetry is desired.

5 to 6 feet ............ $7.50 each
4 to 5 feet ............ $6.00 each

It is Easy to Grow Hillenmeyer’s Evergreens

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Planting directions are given in the picture shown. Follow this as directed.

The common error in planting about the foundation is too close planting with the idea of immediate effect. Space wide enough to permit development.

Pruning should consist principally of the shearing or clipping of the terminal growth in the spring just when the new growth appears. This keeps your trees compact and once they get to the height you want them they can be kept this way like a hedge. Don't prune too late in the summer.

Dawn trees are better left to develop naturally. Pruning is not necessary except to shape them up.

Never top or cut an evergreen below the point where it is showing green foliage. Always leave a fringe of foliage on the tips of the branches.

The dead that comes inside of the trees in the fall is natural. They shed this old growth about this time. Shearing in the summer usually causes the trees to cover this unsightliness.

The place to buy evergreens is from the nurseryman who grows them. We have no agents.
Juniper—Continued

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzneriana (Pfitzer Juniper). This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage are strikingly beautiful. The branches are horizontally spreading and the terminals slightly drooping. It lays close to the ground and for garden border plantings there is nothing superior. Flowing lines are especially valuable in landscape planting and this Juniper seems to fill this requirement better than any other. The foliage is a green both summer and winter and noted for its ability to withstand the soot and dust of cities, thriving where others fail. Another advantage is that it lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location.

2 to 2 1/4 feet. $4.00 each
3 to 3 1/2 feet. $5.00 each
2 1/2 to 3 feet. $4.50 each
4 1/2 to 5 feet. $6.00 each
1 1/2 to 2 feet. $3.50 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa (Prostrate Juniper). Native of the northern woods, and one of the best spreading types known. Stays close to the ground and most attractive with its silver tips. Grows in shady locations.

3 to 4 feet. $5.00 each; 2 1/2 to 3 feet. $4.50 each
2 to 2 1/2 feet. $4.00 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa Aurea (Golden Prostrate Juniper). In habit of growth and general characteristics like the Prostrate Juniper, except the foliage is a very bright green shading to yellow. It is especially colorful in the spring, and is used to screen up the low border of the lawn. From 1 1/2 to 5 feet. $6.00 each; 4 to 4 1/2 feet. $7.00 each
3 to 4 feet. $5.00 each; 2 1/2 to 3 feet. $4.50 each
4 1/2 to 5 feet. $7.50 each
1 1/2 to 2 feet. $3.50 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa Pinnosa (Purple Spreading Juniper). This is a very unusual variety remaining close to the ground and in summer has a silvery reflex to the otherwise gray-green foliage. In fall and winter it turns to a purplish cast that is unusual in evergreens, Fine for rock work or low planting.

2 1/2 to 3 feet. $4.00 each
3 to 4 feet. $5.00 each
4 to 4 1/2 feet. $6.00 each
5 to 6 feet. $7.00 each

Juniperus Communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). This is a decided compact form and immediately attracts attention. The foliage is a glaucous green. For formal work, especially in contrast with other plants, it has decided advantage over anything you can use for such work. It is very slender in habit of growth and needs no shearing.

1 to 1 1/4 feet. $3.00 each; 1 1/4 to 2 feet. $3.50 each
1 1/4 to 2 feet. $3.50 each; 2 to 2 1/2 feet. $4.00 each

Juniperus Excelsa (Greek Juniper). This is an unusually attractive dwarf pyramidal form with very compact bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil. Good characteristics are rather difficult to describe but it is very pleasing wherever used.

1 1/2 to 2 feet. $4.50 each
1 to 1 1/2 feet. $4.00 each

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). One of the best of spreading types, of pleasing color of dark green. Stands the city dust, soot, etc., exceptionally well. From 1 1/2 to 5 feet. $6.00 each
3 to 3 1/2 feet. $4.00 each
4 to 4 1/2 feet. $5.00 each
2 1/4 to 2 feet. $4.00 each

Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar). This is one of the best known native, not half appreciated because it is common. One of the best of evergreens thriving on dry and poor soil. Well shaped plants, balled and burlapped, 5 to 6 feet. $5.50 each
4 to 5 feet. $4.50 each
3 to 4 feet. $4.00 each

Juniperus Virginiana Cannarii (Cannari Juniper). A fine pyramidal compact growing evergreen, wonderful winter color and the best of its type, It is perfectly hardy and never suffers winterburn common to some other varieties.

1 1/2 to 2 feet. $4.50 each
1 1/4 to 2 1/4 feet. $5.00 each
4 to 4 1/2 feet. $6.00 each
3 to 4 feet. $5.00 each

Juniperus Virginiana Glauca (Blue Juniper). This is one of the best offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color a light blue and a distinct contrast with any other of this group.

4 to 4 1/2 feet. $7.50 each
4 to 4 1/2 feet. $6.00 each
3 to 4 feet. $5.00 each

Hot house cut flowers fade, but evergreens bring beauty to your home the year 'round.
Pseudotsuga—Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas Fir). A Colorado tree of soft green foliage. Resembles the Hemlock or Spruce but of a blue cast. Makes a very compact tree and can be used as a specimen or in group plantings.

4 to 5 feet..................$5.00 each; 3 to 4 feet..................$4.50 each

Spruce—Picea

Picea Canadenisis (White Spruce). This is a very hardy evergreen with light green foliage and similar in many respects to the Norway Spruce except that it is decidedly slower growing in our locality and can safely be used where a medium sized or small tree is wanted.

4 to 4½ feet..............$5.00 each; 3 to 4 feet..............$4.50 each
2½ to 3 feet..............$4.00 each

Picea Canadenisis Alberifana (Black Hill Spruce). One of the good western evergreens finding their way east. In general appearance not unlike the White Spruce, but more compact and slower growing. The most pleasing characteristic is the very bright green or blue growth that appears in the spring, making one think it is a Colorado Blue Spruce. Deserves planting where such a tree is needed.

4 to 4½ feet..............$6.00 each; 3½ to 4 feet..............$5.00 each
3 to 3½ feet..............$5.00 each; 2 to 3 feet..............$4.00 each

Picea Everisla (Norway Spruce). This is the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen makes a very compact wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green.

5 to 6 feet..............$5.00 each; 4 to 5 feet..............$4.00 each
3 to 4 feet..............$3.00 each; 2 to 3 feet..............$2.00 each

Picea Pungens Kusteri (Koster Blue Spruce). Its striking blue color is noticeable as far as can be seen. It is best used as a specimen with a dark background or in groups where contrast is to be had. The past few years it has become very scarce and the plant is very expensive. Stock limited.

2 to 3 feet..................$15.00 each

Taxus—Yew

Taxus Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). The Yew is destined to become one of the most popular evergreens in America. Not only will it thrive in sunny locations but is particularly valuable for shady locations. The foliage is a dark green and frequently the plant bears scarlet fruits. It is really a fine evergreen, a little slow to make up but most promising.

2 to 2½ feet..............$7.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet..............$6.00 each

Taxus Capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). This resembles the preceding except that it is a more upright form. In foliage and general appearance has every characteristic of its parent and probably will replace some of the older evergreens for foundation planting when it is better known.

2 to 2½ feet..............$7.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet..............$6.00 each

What is more attractive than a well arranged doorstep planting? It makes the entrance inviting, frames the doorway and "fills in" a sharp angle of your house.

Corner planting of Yews.

Note tall trees like the upright forms of Arbor Vitae or Juniper in the corners, a spreading or low growing type to either side of the walk, with some intermediate growing variety as the "off set variety." We have many such combinations for doorstep planting.

Hillenmeyer's fresh dug plants do better than shipped-in varieties. Order from close at home.
ROAD-LEAVED evergreens have been so named because they hold their foliage all winter, or at least, very late into that season. If you have the rigors of a northern climate these trees will defoliate earlier than usual in some cases. In most cases, however, the foliage persists all winter.

This particular class of plants is used to mix in plantings of coniferous evergreens, and in shrub plantings, to give a touch of winter cheer.

In planting broad-leaved evergreens it is advisable to cut off all the foliage. This virtually insures growth. The plant is slow to start, but this method is well worth its use. Balled and burlapped plants are advised for use since they are cheaper in the long run.

Note: B. and B. means furnished with ball of earth bound in burlap.

The following are a few of the more popular kinds:

**ABELIA grandiflora (Bush Abelia).** (F). See page 25 for complete description.
- 2 to 4 feet, B. & B. $1.25 each
- 2 to 4 feet, naked roots $1.00 each
- 2 to 5 feet, B. & B. $1.00 each
- 2 to 5 feet, naked roots $0.75 each

**BILBERIS ilicifolia (Holly Barberry).** This is an evergreen shrub of upright growth reaching five to six feet. The holly-like leaves stay on until new foliage appears. It was one of the few broad leaf evergreens that came through the 1930 winter without injury. It is semi-evergreen. The foliage usually takes on an attractive reddish cast in the fall.
- 2 to 3 feet, B. & B. $2.00 each

**BUXUS sempervirens (Boxwood).** Everyone is familiar with Boxwood and its good qualities. There is hardly a plant one is familiar with Boxwood and its foliage all winter, or at least, very late into that season. If you have the rigors of a northern climate these trees will defoliate earlier than usual in some cases. In most cases, however, the foliage persists all winter.

Note: B. and B. means furnished with ball of earth bound in burlap.

**HEDERA HELIX opaca (American Holly).** Everyone certainly knows the native Holly with its large glossy leaves and red berries. Nursery grown plants are comparatively easy to transplant provided the leaves are clipped off at planting time. This native is not half appreciated as it can be sheared into any compact specimen as Boxwood or if left to develop naturally makes a bush or small tree that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. Some plants do not bear berries but these may be had if specially ordered.
- 5 to 6 feet $6.00 each
- 4 to 5 feet $5.00 each
- 3 to 4 feet $4.50 each
- 2 to 3 feet $4.00 each
- With berries, $1.00 extra

**LACRIOCEAUS caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel).** This is a fine evergreen shrub growing seven to nine feet, with glossy leaves of deepest green. Its shiny foliage makes it most desirable.
- 3 to 4 feet, B. & B. $3.00 each

**MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Holly).** This resembles Holly in its foliage and is a fine evergreen plant for foundation and mass plantings. Has bright yellow blossoms followed by blue berries.
- 2 to 3 feet, B. & B. $4.00 each
- 1 to 2 feet $1.50 each

**MAHONIA japonica (Japanese Mahonia).**
- 1 to 2 feet, B. & B. $2.50 each

**PYRACANTHA eoccinea lalandi (Firethorn).** This has small, dark green leaves on upright branches with very few laterals. The flowers are inconspicuous in June, but are followed by large clusters of bright orange berries that adorns most of the winter.
- 2 to 3 feet, B. & B. $3.50 each
- 2 to 4 feet, B. & B. $3.00 each

**VIBURNUM Rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum).** A new variety in the trade having large lantana-like leaves, deeply plaited green above and lighter beneath. Blossoms in flat clusters of bright orange, inconspicuous, but followed by red berries.
- 2 to 4 feet, B. & B. $4.00 each

**VIBURNUM opulus (European Viburnum).** A shrub that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. Some plants do not bear berries but these may be had if specially ordered.
- 5 to 6 feet $6.00 each
- 4 to 5 feet $5.00 each
- 3 to 4 feet $4.50 each
- 2 to 3 feet $4.00 each
- With berries, $1.00 extra

**VIBURNUM plicatum (Japanese Viburnum).**
- 2 to 3 feet, B. & B. $4.50 each
- 1 to 2 feet $2.50 each

**VIBURNUM prunifolium (Cherry Laurel).** This is a fine evergreen growing seven to nine feet. The foliage is always very useful. The foliage is always a shiny dark green even through the winter. It is a heavy feeder and should never be planted in soil unless it can get plenty of fertility and moisture.

Sheared Plants
- 2 to 2% feet $6.00 each
- 2% to 3 feet $5.00 each
- 3 to 3% feet $4.50 each
- 4 to 5 feet $4.00 each

Hedges priced on application.

**EUONYMUS Patens (Evergreen Wahoo).** A new shrub with persistent leaves that stay on all mild winters. Grows 5 to 6 feet and has green stems with very dark green leaves. The yellow flower is not prominent but the wealth of red fruits that break open like our native Bittersweet, showings up, beautiful coral seed and pod, makes it very striking. It does well in shade and makes a good foundation plant.
- 2 to 3 feet, heavy, B. & B. $1.75 each
- 3% to 4 feet, heavy, B. & B. $1.50 each

Deduct 25c if wanted with naked roots.

An annual Arbor Day scene in Lexington. The "Lexington Leader" gives to every school, public or private, a specimen tree on Arbor Day. This year it was an evergreen. These trees are growing in value and beauty every year and a monument to the progressive paper who fosters the movement.
DECIDUOUS TREES
Add Beauty, Comfort and Value

WHEREVER you find them, there is a charm about shade trees with their great, sheltering, shielding, leafy arms that spread in protection. Their foliage is deeper than the greenest ivy and, in the beauty of its passing, the scarlet of kings, as well as the purple of dignitaries might well blush.

We have these trees in all sizes. Some sizes are too large to ship. We have some that grow rapidly, while others are slow in their development. You should plant some of both types on your place so you may take out the short-lived trees when they begin to crowd.

Acer—Maple

Acer dacyrarum (Silver or Water Maple). Because of its quick growth, good foliage and ease to transplant, this tree is in great demand. The tree blooms very early in the spring, leaves appear promptly, being light green in color but silvery beneath, and these remain until late fall. For planting as temporary trees—that is, alternating between the hard wooded and slower growers, as Elms, Sugar Maples, Gum, etc., this variety is highly recommended.

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). A tree resembling the Sugar Maple in every respect except in early spring the foliage is a bright yellow, changing from bronzy green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating.

Acer rubrum (Red Maple). It was not for the crooked trunks of this tree, as a lawn specimen it would prove most attractive. The young shoots are bright red in winter, blooming in early spring, a very brilliant color, with pleasing foliage until frost. Then it vies with the Oaks, Sassafras, Gum, Sumac or Sugar Maples for magnificence in color.

Platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple). A tree resembling the Norway Maple in every respect, except in early spring the foliage is a bright yellow, changing from bronzy green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating.

SUGAR MAPLE.

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple). Known everywhere and is so popular that it is difficult to keep a well-grown supply on hand. Tree grows to be of great size, foliage of good color and in the fall turns indescribably to all tints imaginable. Being of erect, conical growth, perfectly hardy and wood of such texture that it will survive any abnormal condition of the weather, and its adaptability to all types of soils makes it a variety justly popular. Native grown, it proves valuable for the timber for hard wood finishing and also “tapped” for maple sugar.

Betula—Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). Tree of moderately quick growth, bark almost white, erect growing with terminal branches slightly drooping. Native of moist places, but will do well when planted on dry ground. As a specimen tree, and especially contrasted with evergreens, it makes a valuable tree for the lawn.

NEW and UNUSUAL TREES
YOU SHOULD PLANT
Pages 25 to 28

Save Years of Waiting!

PLANT LARGE TREES

Immediate effects are obtained by using large trees. We have in some varieties specimens larger than quoted here. They are available at special prices.

We have recently purchased a “big tree moving” machine and can handle trees up to eight and one inches in diameter, with balls of soil. We are so sure these trees will grow if properly taken care of that we will quote them “guaranteed to grow” or replacement free.

These large trees often cost no more than a piece of furniture or a good suit of clothes and they quickly give shade and immediate effects on a new place.

The superior root systems on Hillenmeyer’s trees give you better results.
Betula—Continued

Betula lenta (Sweet Birch). Grows thirty to fifty feet and has attractive somewhat reddish bark. The catkins are conspicuous in the spring and the tree makes an upright compact specimen.

- 8 to 10 feet: $2.50 each; 7 to 9 feet: $2.00 each

Betula nigra (River Birch). This is a native tree with darker bark, but in foliage and general characteristics it resembles the other birches.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 1¾ inch caliper: $2.00 each, $12.50 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet: $1.75 each, $8.75 for 5

Betula pendula gracilis. See page 28.

Betula pendula purpurea (Purple Birch). This tree is a typical birch. Its bark is a dark hue and its leaves are purple in color. Its branches follow the general birch habit of drooping gracefully.

- 12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper: $8.00 each, $28.75 for 5
- 10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper: $5.00 each, $12.50 for 5
- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper: $3.50 each, $8.75 for 5

Catalpa

Catalpa bungei (Umbrella). This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical, roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly, their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives, or entrances is greatly admired.

- Three year heads: $3.00 each, $15.75 for 5
- Two year heads: $2.00 each, $8.75 for 5

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa). This is a tree of very quick growth, and thousands of seedling trees have been planted for timber. The growth is astonishing when planted on moist ground, but it thrives on higher and poorer soil. In June the tree is a mass of white bloom, and, therefore, is highly desirable when a flower effect is desired.

- 8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper: $1.75 each, $7.50 for 5
- 7 to 9 feet, 1¾ inch caliper: $1.50 each, $6.25 for 5

Celtis—Hackberry

Celtis mississippiensis (Hackberry). 40 to 60 feet. The native hackberry is one of the best of our trees. It is not rapid in growth but is comparatively free of disease. Grows either on dry or wet soil and the fruits are attractive to birds and children.

- 8 to 10 ft: $3.50
- 7 to 9 ft: $2.50

Cercis—Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis (Redbud or Judas Tree). A native of our woods, literally covered with its red or pink blossoms early in the spring before it opens its leaves. It is an early harbinger of spring, blooming in April. It is a small, shapely tree; its wood is very tough, and its leaves, large and very green in color. It may be used in heavy mass-planting of shrubs, with White Flowering Dogwood or against evergreens, or White Birch, to furnish pleasant contrast.

- 7 to 9 feet: $2.50 each; 6 to 8 feet: $2.00 each
- 5 to 6 feet: $1.50 each; 4 to 5 feet: $1.25 each

Corinna—Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White Dogwood). A native tree, well known to everyone. There is hardly a woody plant that grows, quite as useful as our native Dogwood. Its blossoms are conspicuous, coming early in the Spring. The foliage is attractive all summer, and, in the fall, colors beautifully with red berries that hang on most of the winter. It is beautiful at all seasons of the year. It can be used as a specimen, or in groups, as a background for shrub borders. When planted in contrast with bright, flowering plants, like Redbud, it is especially showy.

- 6 to 7 feet: $2.50 each, $11.25 for 5
- 5 to 6 feet: $2.00 each, $8.75 for 5
- 4 to 5 feet: $1.75 each, $7.50 for 5
- 3 to 4 feet: $1.25 each, $5.00 for 5

When balled and burlapped, $.25 extra for each.

Cornus florida rubra. See page 25.

Order early. We ship at the right season for planting.
Diospyros—Persimmon
Diospyros virginiana (Persimmon). 20 to 25 feet. It has value both for shade and fruit. The foliage is glossy and shining, the coloring yellow in fall. Its fruit is valued after frost time and is an old favorite. It is a tree too well known to describe.

8 to 10 feet ........................................... $2.00 each; 7 to 9 feet .................................. $1.50 each
6 to 8 feet ........................................................................ $1.00 each

Fraxinus—Ash
Blue Ash, Green Ash, American Ash. We offer these three varieties which are not unlike in appearance and which are all native. The whole group is desirably successful in dry, moist, and lime soils. These should be more generally planted, especially in the paddock and for reforestation purposes.

16 to 12 feet, 1½ inch caliper ........................................... $4.00 each ........................................... $18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper ........................................... $2.00 each ........................................... $13.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1½ inch caliper ........................................... $2.00 each ........................................... $8.75 for 5

Ginkgo—Maiden Hair
Ginkgo biloba (Maiden Hair). A conifer that is deciduous. It is allied to the Pine family. On close examination of the leaves, one will note the aborted Pine needles bound together into a solid leaf. It is of Asiatic origin and carries with it the indescribable oriental appearance in the shape and position of its branches, leaves, character of growth and color of bark. Perfectly hardy; here and in the East largely used for avenue trees.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper ........................................... $6.00 each ........................................... $28.75 for 5
16 to 12 feet, 1½ inch caliper ........................................... $5.00 each ........................................... $23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper ........................................... $5.00 each ........................................... $16.25 for 5

Gymnocladus—Kentucky Coffee
Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A native of noble proportions growing rather irregular in shape with blue green foliage. Resembles the Walnut tree. Fine for heavy clay soils.

8 to 10 feet ....................................................... $2.50 each; 7 to 9 feet .................................. $2.00 each

Halesia—Silverbell
Halesia. See page 8 for description.

Juglans—Walnut
Juglans cinera (Butternut). This native tree is perhaps the most precocious of the nut bearing trees. In growth, it is rapid in making a round-headed tree. If you want nuts quickly, plant Butternuts.

8 to 10 feet ....................................................... $2.00 each; 6 to 8 feet .................................. $1.50 each; 5 to 6 feet .................................. $1.00 each

Larix—Larch
Larix leptolepis (Japanese Larch). A very compact deciduous tree growing thirty to forty feet in height. The foliage resembles the spruce very much. In the spring it comes out very early and is one of the most attractive upright growing trees that we have. Will do well in moist locations.

8 to 10 feet ....................................................... $5.00 each; 6 to 8 feet .................................. $4.00 each

Liquidambar—Sweetgum
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweetgum). Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall and the unusual appearance of the young branches with corky bark in the winter are considerations that make it especially valuable.

8 to 10 feet ....................................................... $5.50 each; 7 to 8 feet .................................. $2.50 each; 6 to 8 feet .................................. $2.00 each

We have some trees larger than the regular grades, which are excellent specimens. Write us for prices and information.

See pages 25-28 for new and unusual trees and shrubs.
Morus tatarica (Russian Mulberry). This makes a round-headed tree, quick of growth and very profuse foliage. It is wonderfully productive of fruit and for any one wishing to attract attention with its long sweeping branches that will produce fruit for several months. This fruit is some-what smaller than our native variety but the tree bears so profusely that it is visible for considerable distance.

10 to 12 feet, $5.00 each...
8 to 10 feet, $4.00 each...
7 to 9 feet, $3.25 each...
5 to 6 feet, $3.00 each...
3 to 4 feet, $2.00 each...

Nyssa—Sour Gum
Nyssa sylvatica (Sour or Tupelo Gum). This is one of the finest trees known for all fall coloring; it has long narrow leaves and is rather slow growing. Very attractive at all seasons. Not often offered nursery grown. Try some.

6 to 8 feet, $3.00 each...
5 to 6 feet, $2.00 each...

Oxydendron—Sour Wood. See page 10.

Platanus—Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis (Sycamore). A native sometimes thought too coarse a tree planted. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted, one can in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and ease of transplant, this lesson of Nature in distributing it so liberally should be accepted. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter: the leaves hold on well and for avenue, street, lawn and paddock shade, the Sycamore can be satisfactorily used.

7 to 9 feet, $2.00 each...
6 to 8 feet, $1.75 each...
5 to 7 feet, $1.25 each...

Prunus—Flowering Cherries
Prunus subhirtella pendula (Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry). As a lawn tree this can hardly be excelled. Its weeping, pendulous branches are literally studded with pink bloom early in spring. An ornament in any lawn. For spring planting only. Grafted trees, $3 to 4 feet...

Lombardy Poplar

Liriodendron—Tulip Tree
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Poplar). This is one of the finest of native trees, growing to be very large. It belongs to the Magnolia family, bearing tulip-shaped, yellowish blossoms. Its leaves are large and a very dark green. Grows quickly to a height of 12 to 14 ft., 2 1/2 in. caliper.

10 to 12 feet, $2.00 each...
8 to 10 feet, $1.50 each...
6 to 8 feet, $1.25 each...

Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is one of the finest of native trees, quick of growth and very profuse foliage. It demands an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed, planters are well repaid.

1 to 2 feet, $.75 each...
1 1/2 feet, $1.75 each...
2 1/2 feet, $4.00 each...

Magnolia soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia). See page 27.

Malus—Flowering Crab, See pages 10 and 26.

Morus—Mulberry
Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). A very odd tree, immediately attractive with its long sweeping branches that touch the ground. It is grafted on its parent stock—Russian Mulberry, and is entirely free of all diseases. Bears some fruit.

Two year heads, $2.00 each...

Nyssa—Sour Gum
Nyssa sylvatica (Sour or Tupelo Gum). This is one of the finest trees known for all fall coloring; it has long narrow leaves and is rather slow growing. Very attractive at all seasons. Not often offered nursery grown. Try some.

6 to 8 feet, $3.00 each...
5 to 6 feet, $2.00 each...

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7 to 9 feet, $2.00 each...
6 to 8 feet, $1.75 each...
5 to 7 feet, $1.25 each...

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10 to 12 feet, $2.00 each...
8 to 10 feet, $1.50 each...
6 to 8 feet, $1.25 each...

Magnolia

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1 to 2 feet, $.75 each...
1 1/2 feet, $1.75 each...
2 1/2 feet, $4.00 each...

Magnolia soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia). See page 27.
**Quercus—Oak**

Quercus alba (White Oak). A native of Kentucky and one of the noblest of the oak family. The trees grow moderately rapid, making round tops at maturity. Colors in all to purple and red. Bark scales off like the Sycamore.

10 to 12 feet, 1% in. caliper, $3.00 each; 8 to 10 feet, 1% in. caliper, $2.50 each; 6 to 8 feet, 1% in. caliper, $2.00 each.

Quercus muehlenbergii (Basswood or Yellow Oak). A native variety of slower growth but in years, a stately tree well covered with thick, dark green foliage of heavy texture. For permanency it has no superior. Prefers a moist or deep soil.

8 to 10 feet, 1% in. caliper, $3.00 each; 6 to 8 feet, 1% in. caliper, $2.50 each; 4 to 5 feet, 1% in. caliper, $2.00 each.

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). Of all the mossy cup—a beautiful tree with foliage a shining green, leaves deeply serrated. For specimen, avenue, cemetery or park tree.

3 to 4 feet.......................$3.00 each...............$13.75 for 5
4 to 5 feet.......................$3.50 each...............$18.75 for 5
5 to 6 feet.......................$4.00 each...............$23.75 for 5
6 to 7 feet.......................$4.50 each...............$28.75 for 5
7 to 8 feet.......................$5.00 each...............$33.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet.......................$5.50 each...............$38.75 for 5
9 to 10 feet.......................$6.00 each...............$43.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet.....................$6.50 each...............$48.75 for 5

Quercus rubra (Red Oak). Not as compact as Pin Oak, equally as rapid and not at all difficult to transplant. Red Oak is nevertheless very satisfactory. Leaves color purplish-red in autumn, and the tree will grow on any type of soil. Supply limited.

12 to 14 ft., 2 in. caliper, $6.00 each, $28.75 for 5
10 to 12 ft., 1% in. caliper, $5.00 each, $23.75 for 5
5 to 10 ft., 1% in. caliper, $3.50 each, $16.25 for 5

Quercus rubra var. Shiro (China Red Oak). A native variety of slower growth, but in years, a stately tree well covered with thick, dark green foliage of heavy texture. For permanency it has no superior. Prefers a moist or deep soil.

10 to 12 ft., 1% in. caliper, $5.00 each. $23.75 for 5
8 to 10 ft., 1% in. caliper, $3.50 each, $16.25 for 5

**FOR QUICK EFFECT**

**FOR FALL COLOR**

**FOR MOIST PLACES**

**FOR STREET PLANTING**

**Quick Reference List of Trees**

A tree of unusual vigor, and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties, branches pendulous in habit of growth and makes an excellent shade tree under favorable conditions. May be ordered.

12 to 14 feet, 1% inch caliper, $6.00 each, $23.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1% inch caliper, $5.00 each, $23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1% inch caliper, $3.50 each, $16.25 for 5

**Tilia vulgaris (European Linden).**

A tree of stately appearance with long pendant branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze, quick to take hold when transplanted, will give a finish to a lawn not obtained in any other tree. This, too, makes a screen and whether planted on moist or dry ground thrives with unusual vigor.

8 to 10 feet.......................$2.60 each...............$13.00 for 5
7 to 9 feet.......................$2.15 each...............$10.75 for 5
6 to 8 feet.......................$1.50 each...............$7.25 for 5

**Salix—Willow**

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). A tree of state-like appearance with long pendant branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze, quick to take hold when transplanted, will give a finish to a lawn not obtained in any other tree. This, too, makes a screen and whether planted on moist or dry ground thrives with unusual vigor.

8 to 10 feet.......................$2.60 each...............$13.00 for 5
7 to 9 feet.......................$2.15 each...............$10.75 for 5
6 to 8 feet.......................$1.50 each...............$7.25 for 5

**The Elm. Most beautiful of all shade trees.**

**The ELM. Most beautiful of all shade trees.**

**Sorbus—Ash**


**Tilia—Linden**

Tilia americana (American Linden). Sometimes known as Basswood. This native tree is very attractive and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties, branches pendulous in habit of growth and makes an excellent shade tree under favorable conditions. May be ordered.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper...........$5.00 each...........$23.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1% inch caliper...........$4.00 each...........$20.00 for 5
8 to 10 feet..........................$3.50 each...........$16.25 for 5

**Ulmus—Elm**

Ulmus americana (American Elm). A tree of unusual vigor, a native too well known to describe. It is rapid of growth with its long, spreading and pendant branches forming giant arches over roads and streets or set down to it is a beauty. In fall it makes a marked effect. The wood is tough, the leaves are moderate in size and make a permanent tree for shade. The beetle that decimates the European Elm usually avoids this species.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper...........$5.00 each...........$23.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1% inch caliper...........$4.00 each...........$20.00 for 5
8 to 10 feet..........................$3.50 each...........$16.25 for 5

**For description see shrubs, page 11.**

**Notes:**

We move large trees and guarantee them to grow. Why wait years for shade.
Hillenmeyer’s Special Offer of UNUSUAL TREES & SHRUBS

Some Things New and Different

On this and the three following pages we present a number of the more unusual and interesting varieties that are not so commonly seen in general plantings. Distinctive as these are, each in some outstanding way, such as rare beauty of spring or summer blossom, unique color of bloom or foliage, length of foliage season, they are not at all unusual in the sense of being difficult to grow. In fact, aside from their distinctive character of beauty, these plants are unusual chiefly in being less familiar and generally overlooked in the average plan of planting.

Be sure and include a few of these unusual plants with your order.

New Red-Leaved Japan Barberry
(Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea)

This is a comparatively recent introduction, and while not as strong and hardy as the more common Japanese variety, it is unique and interesting. From the earliest leaf in the spring until fall, the foliage is of a bright red hue. Growing among the general greenery of other shrub plantings, it spots the mass with vivid color interest. It needs full sunlight, as even partial shade dims its brilliant color to a bronze or purple.
2-year, No. 1 plants...75c each
2-year, Medium plants...60c each

Pink Flowering Dogwood
(Cornus Rubra)
The most delightful of the Flowering Dogwoods.

This is not a new or uncommon tree, by any means, but one too often overlooked as a means for beautifying home grounds. Dogwood blossoms are everywhere loved for their fresh beauty and welcomed as one of the earliest signs of spring. The common white variety may be better known but this pink flowering type affords the loveliest display. No other spring-flowering tree is quite so boldly beautiful in bloom. Even if slightly more costly than others at first planting, no other tree yields such hardy and continuous pleasure. Our trees come balled and burlapped to insure safe and sure growth. Once started, they need but simple care. Like the white flowering kind, the leaves of this dogwood color attractively in the fall.
4 to 5 ft. trees..............................................$5.00 each
3 to 4 ft. trees..............................................$4.00 each

Abelia or Bush Arbutus
(ABELIA Grandiflora)

Rarely will you find a more all-round valuable shrub for home planting than this. It holds its season of interest in blossom and foliage through later months of the year. So late does it keep its leaves, that while not a broadleaf evergreen plant, it might well be classed as such. The leaves do not appear until in May but, starting in June, its dainty blush-white flowers appear and continue in bloom right up to the first heavy frost. In fact, this shrub grows and blooms so late into the winter that occasionally it is nipped by severe weather. But it is so extremely hardy that even in that event, it comes back vigorously again the next season. It is a valuable shrub for effective mass planting about foundations or around the grounds.
3 to 4 ft., Balled and Burlapped......................$1.25 each
3 to 4 ft., Naked Rooted..............................$1.00 each
2 to 3 ft., Balled and Burlapped.....................$1.00 each
2 to 3 ft., Naked Rooted................................$.75 each

See also the next three pages for more unusual plants.
UNUSUAL PLANTS of Distinctive BEAUTY

Flowering Thorns

English Hawthorn. (Crataegus oxyacantha.) For years there has been a steadily growing demand for English Hawthorns. This variety can be used as a specimen, for hedges, or as shrub borders. In the spring it is a mass of fragrant flowers which literally cover the tree. It will grow twelve to fifteen feet in height; red in fall it colors brilliantly.

Paul’s Double Scarlet Thorn. (Crataegus O. Pauli.) This makes a small tree of twelve to fifteen feet, and in the spring is a mass of double brilliant red flowers on every twig. Shipped Balled and Burlapped.

Washington Thorn. (Crataegus Cordata.) A slender, shapely shrub growing ten to fifteen feet. Like English Hawthorn, it has white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruits well into winter. Shipped Balled and Burlapped.

European Mountain Ash

(Sorbus aucuparia)

While this tree naturally does better in cooler climates, still, in our latitude, it will grow 20 to 30 feet in height. Almost everyone has seen and admired Mountain Ash with its cooler climates, still, in our latitude, it will

3 to 4 ft. trees $1.50 each
4 to 5 ft. trees $1.25 each
8 to 10 ft. trees $2.50 each
10 to 12 ft. trees $5.00 each
12 to 14 ft. trees $10.00 each

Corkbark Euonymus

(Euonymus Alatus)

This deciduous shrub grows eight to ten feet in height and is most attractive in the winter with its peculiar corky bark. The foliage is a shining green, which colors to a brilliant rose in the fall. The small red berries are distinctive in the containers that are bright orange color as they ripen. This is a Japanese shrub that will grow in shade or sun equally well.

3 to 4 ft. size $1.00 each
2 to 3 ft. size $1.00 each

Shrewy Border Golden Bell

(Forsythia spectabilis)

Here is a beautiful shrub that grows five to six feet tall. While it has not been known, nor widely used very many years as yet, it gives every indication of replacing some of the older standard varieties of shrubs. The flowers are large, of a rich golden yellow color; and the growth of the plant is more compact than other varieties.

3 to 4 ft. trees $1.00 each
2 to 3 ft. size $1.00 each

Moline Elm

(Ulmus americana moline)

This is very different in growth from the ordinary American Elm. We offer a grafted variety that grows 12 to 14 feet in height, and decidely upright. It is not so arched as the native Elm but has very large deep green foliage that is not attacked by insect pests.

3 to 4 ft. trees $2.00 each
2 to 3 ft. size $1.00 each

Betchel’s Flowering Crab

(Malus leucodendron)

The unique beauty of this shrub lies in its fragrant blooms which are of the double-flowering type, the individual blooms resembling miniature roses; borne in clusters of decidely drooping habit. The tree itself makes a compact, upright specimen, sometimes over 15 feet in height. It can be most effectively planted in masses, in the border, or as specimen plants. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant.

4 to 5 ft. trees $2.00 each
3 to 4 ft. trees $1.50 each

Kolkwitzia—Beauty Bush

(Kolkwitzia amabilis)

Another recent Chinese introduction that bids fair to prove one of the most popular of new shrubs. Its general habit of growth it resembles the Weigela, in fact, its blooms are somewhat similar. The leaves are medium size, highly interesting, and of an excellent green texture. It makes a very graceful shrub and its arching branches in May are studded their entire length with clear pink blooms of delicate shading. The individual blossoms are tubular, and more beautiful than Weigela.

3 to 4 ft. $1.00 each
2 to 3 ft. $1.00 each

Saucer Magnolia

(Magnolia soulangana)

Erroneously called “Tu¬lip Tree” because of its mass of cup-shaped blossoms that bloom in the spring even before the foliage appears. No spring flowering plant makes anything like the show that this variety of Magnolia offers. The flowers are a rosy pink of fine texture; and when in full bloom this shrub is a joy to behold.

3 to 4 ft size $10.00 each
2 to 3 ft size $7.00 each

Philadelphus—Mock Orange

(Philadelphus virginal).

This has been used, more or less, for several years and every season wins many new admirers. It is really a double Mock Orange, of natural growth and wondrous fragrance. The flowers themselves resemble small roses, having attractive yellow centers. The plant is moderately vigorous but of good foliage. It frequently carries its blossoms throughout the growing season—although not classed as an everbloomer.

3 to 4 ft. $1.00 each

Vingar Mock Orange is a marvelous improvement over the old varieties.

You will not have too many if you order one or more of every variety of these new and better trees and shrubs.
More Trees and Shrubs of Special Merit

Korean Spirea
(Spicea Trichocarpa)

This is a more recent addition to the list of attractive planting shrubs, but already the indications are that in popularity for home grounds, it is destined to supplant the more familiar old-fashioned Bridal Wreath Spirea. This newer species grows from four to six feet in height, depending upon the quality of the soil in which it is planted, and forms a broad spreading, compact bush. Its flowers are clear white, with distinct marking in the center, and borne in large clusters that are often 3 to 5 inches across. The flower clusters are well distributed along the branches, forming a massive display of gorgeous white bloom. This variety is effective for planting about foundations.

2- year old plants ................................. $1.00 each
3 to 4 ft. size ................................. 75c each
2 to 3 ft. size ................................. 50c each

Cut-Leaf Weeping White Birch
(Betula Pendula Gracilis)

While this has long been a comparatively well-known tree and one that we have listed for several years, people often inquire if we have it. This happens because those who know and admire its distinctive characteristics and beauty, know it is unusual and do not think to find it among ordinary listings of popular trees. It forms a pyramidal tree of moderately rapid growth, and as it grows older the younger branches become pendulous—drooping decidedly toward the ground.

8 to 10 ft. trees, $4.00 ea.
7 to 9 ft. trees, $3.50 ea.

Japanese Snowbell
(Styrax Japonica)

This is a very decorative shrub that should be far more generally used than it is. It grows into an unusually attractive bush, towering ten to twelve feet in height, with rich heavy foliage mass. It is most effective wherever planted either as a specimen or when used in mass formation for a background or screening shrubbery. Chief interest, however, centers in its unusual bloom. In its flowering season, during June and July, it is covered with a profuse display of pendent, bell-shaped, white blooms.

These plants are selected for their unusual year 'round beauty and general excellence.
CLIMBING—SHRUB
and DWARF ROSES

CLIMBERS

SINGLE beauty and pleasantness may be added to your house and your garden with the use of climbing roses. They can be put to many uses, not only as delightful ornaments, but also as a means to transform unattractive walls and corners.

No. 1, 2-yr. Plants, 60c ea; 5 for $2.50; 10 for $5.00

American Pillar. Flowers large and single; range from 2 to 3 inches in width. Brilliant carmine-rose with cream variations and yellow stamens at center; produced on immense clusters; being very showy and attractive. Unquestionably one of the finest single climbing roses known. Strong, rapid growth, healthy foliage and a wealth of flowers.

Alida Lovett. This is a splendid, large-flowering, shell-pink climber. Lighter in shade than Mary Wallace, rapid growing, of unusual good foliage. One of the best.

Bess Lovett. Large flowers of a bright, light crimson, blooming later than Climbing American Beauty, and in some cases is preferred to that variety.

Christine Wright. A delightful clear, deep pink with glossy, healthy foliage. One of the best.

Climbing American Beauty. This is a wonderful new rose resembling its namesake in character and size of bloom. In color it is a deep pink, not so dark as the bush form.

Dorothy Perkins. There are so many roses better that we are discontinuing this variety.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Blossoms extra large resembling the tender Hybrid Tea roses in shape and size. Its strong stems are 12 to 18 inches long, making it valuable for cutting. In color a delicate flesh pink changing when full blown to flesh white.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) This variety is one of the best dark colored roses offered today. A radiant crimson in color, borne in great clusters from almost every bud.

Exeelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins.) This variety is one of the best dark colored roses offered today. A radiant crimson in color, borne in great clusters from almost every bud.

Gardenia. This is a Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose. Very desirable for covering graves, rock walls or stumps. Color in bud a pleasing bright yellow, opening double cream color.

Herbert Lovett. An ideal white rose, blossoms as large as Hybrid Perpetuals. Perhaps the best of its type in color.

Mary Lovett. Large bright double pink flowers illuminated with gold. Plant vigorous and has superb foliage.

Mary Wallace. Large bright double pink flowers illuminated with gold. Plant vigorous and has superb foliage.

Paul's Scarlet. This new rose is the finest red climber introduced. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, semi-double, retain color till they fall. Vigorous grower.

Paul's Scarlet. This new rose is the finest red climber introduced. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, semi-double, retain color till they fall. Vigorous grower.

Roserie. This bears large clusters of fine blossoms about the shade of Dorothy Perkins which we discontinued. It is really a pink "Thousand Beauties" and is very popular.

Silver Moon. Another new rose that has made a name for itself. Flowers cup-shaped and largest of all the climbers. Semi-double and pure white with beautiful yellow stamens in center.

BABY OR DWARF ROSES

These dwarf or baby roses prove very attractive where continuous bloom is wanted throughout the summer. The small roses are borne in clusters and seldom is the plant without some bloom. The average height is eighteen to twenty-four inches, and if planted in the perennial border, at the edge of shrubs or even mixed with open evergreen planting, they lend a continuity of color not obtained with other plants. We offer these in two-year-old plants in pink, red and yellow shades. Price—60 cents each, 5 for $2.50.

Conrad F. Meyer. This is the handsomest of the pink rugosas with blossoms of a light silvery pink produced on strong stems. Hardy enough to withstand the severest winters and more desirable than the ordinary pink rugosa roses.

F. J. Grootendorst. Blossoms not as large as the preceding but are produced in great clusters frequently throughout the whole growing season. Will grow five to six feet and combines the ever-blooming habit with rugosa vigor.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Where a white shrub rose of the rugosa type is wanted this variety is very attractive. Produces double white blossoms throughout the season.

Hugonis. This is often called the Golden Rose of China. Blooms in May producing a mass of delicate yellow, cup-shaped flowers that cover the graceful arching branches to the very tips, it is of wonderful value for massing effects, and when the blooms are gone the foliage, which is small and dark green, gives an attractive appearance. A fine shrub for border planting.

Order your roses early. We ship at the right time for planting.
BUSH ROSES

Hybrid Teas (H. T.) are the everblooming varieties
Hybrid Perpetuals (H. P.) are the monthly varieties

PRICES: All Roses Listed on this Page Only.
No. 1 2-Year-Old Plants, 60 Cents Each; 5 for $2.50; 10 for $5.00.

Betty Uprichard. H. T. One of the finest new Roses with copper-red buds opening into semi-double salmon-pink blooms. It is a good bloomer and one of the outstanding new varieties.

Druschki—Snow Queen or White American Beauty. H. P. This is a wonderful rose, in bud or full blossom. Owing to its vigorous habit of growth, it produces great masses of large pure white blooms in June, and regularly during the summer. Perhaps the best white in existence.

Duchess of Wellington. H. T. This is an intense saffron-yellow stained rich crimson. Like all yellows it is just a bit tender but well worth the few minutes necessary for winter protection.

Francis Scott Key. H. T. An unusually fine, wonderfully shaped, very double Rose of a brilliant crimson color. Very fragrant and does well in dry seasons. Blooms particularly well in the fall.

General Jacqueminot. H. T. Affectionately called “General Jack” and truly a veteran of many years. It is known and wanted by everyone and notwithstanding the many new varieties, this grand old brilliant scarlet, crimson rose finds a place in every rose bed.


Gruss an Teplitz. H. T. Medium double blooms of brilliant crimson. Makes small plants but blooms all season very freely.


K. A. Victoria. H. T. Well formed creamy colored buds that open into white flowers. Free blooming and hardy.

Killarney Brilliant. H. T. This is an old favorite of splendid characteristics. Color is a bright deep pink and while a new rose, it is extensively planted.

Lady Hillingdon. H. T. Perhaps the most popular yellow, producing flowers of apricot yellow color. Very fragrant and free flowering. Protect in winter.

Madam Butterfly. H. T. The best Rose of the Ophelia type. Color is a bright light pink shaded with gold.

Madam Edouard Herriot. H. T. Very striking coral red, and as they open, shade orange and copper. One of the best late and vigorous.

Mme. Albert Barbier. H. P. While a Hybrid Perpetual it blooms without ceasing from spring to fall with large Camellia-like flowers of cream and pinkish yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. Makes a low bushy plant with holly-like leaves. The blooms might be described as tawny golden pink. Agreeable fragrance.

Mrs. Charles Bell. H. T. This might be called a salmon Radiance, having all the good qualities of Radiance and Red Radiance. Blossoms of a clear shade of salmon pink turning to pearly pink. Fine addition.

Mrs. John Laing. H. P. An erect growing healthy plant producing numerous cup-shaped, soft pink, fragrant blossoms throughout the summer. One of the finest of Hybrid Perpetuals.

Paul Neyron. H. P. No doubt of its being the most popular hardy perpetual grown. Because of its vigor of bush and pleasing color, large size and comparative freedom from thorns, there is an unprecedented demand for it always.

Radiance (Pink). H. T. This is the easiest grown and most reliable Hybrid Tea Rose. It has no serious faults and is the best variety for this section. Brilliant rose-pink buds opening into well-formed blooms with silver tints on reverse of the petals. Blossoms are fragrant and plant makes vigorous growth. Our most outstanding reliable Rose regardless of color.

Red Radiance. H. T. Read the description of Radiance and supply the good things said of it to this variety, except the color, which is a deep rose red. Blooms until frost and is the best all around red rose in existence.

Soy de Claudius Pernet. H. T. This is a new rose and after a few years' test proves to be the best golden-yellow rose of today. It is charming in bud, and the flower in opening retains the intense color. Foliage very good and quite a free bloomer.

Willowmere. H. T. This Rose is being used to supplant Los Angeles, which does not always succeed. It has long-pointed buds of brilliant pink with golden tinge. Makes a vigorous plant of upright growth and is a continuous bloomer.

Lady Hillingdon.

PEAT MOSS
For Roses and Other Plants
We offer a large bale of Granulated Peat Moss at $1.50 per bale. 5 bales at $1.00 per bale.

A rose garden is a joy all summer, especially with Hillenmeyer roses.
DE LUXE ROSES—
This small selected assortment contains the very best varieties, proven worthwhile in the hundreds of tested kinds.

Prices for these Extra Fine Roses on this Page.
2-Year-Old Plants $1.00 Each; 6 for $5.00.
(Any Selection.)

Here is a list of the finest Roses obtainable. They are not novelties but have been tested and have proved superior because of their good qualities. Plant these if you want magnificent flowers.

**Etoile de Hollande.** It is said that this is the best and most popular red Hybrid Tea in the world. Its gigantic flowers of velvety crimson color hold up remarkably well, getting lighter in shade instead of “bluing” with age. It thrives everywhere and produces its bloom throughout the season.

**Lady Margaret Stewart.** A vigorous erect grower producing immense copper-orange buds, opening to bright golden yellow. Blossoms of wonderful shape and luscious color. A gorgeous new rose of most satisfying characteristics.

**Rev. F. Page Roberts.** Described as a glorified Duchess of Wellington with more petals, better shape, and of a deeper, richer color. Copper-red buds with reddish buff outside, making a most attractive bloom.

**Talisman.** Another new and outstanding variety recently introduced but frequently called for. It has brilliant orange-red buds opening to large fragrant blooms of golden yellow. Admired by everyone and should prove very popular.

**Mrs. Henry Morse.** The blooms are a bright pink with silvery shadings and are incessantly produced on long branches. One specialist describes it as having all the good qualities of Mme. Testout, J. B. Mock and Lady Ashtown. Has a larger and more artistic bud than Radiance and it should prove much superior to the old time pink roses and will, no doubt, prove very popular.

**Dame Edith Helen.** It is well described as being the largest and most perfectly shaped Pink Hybrid Tea Rose known. Blooms abundantly on strong stems. Everyone seeing it has been attracted by it. Said to be the most fragrant of pink roses.

**HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR ROSES**

Roses like good soil and half the battle is won by preparing the beds with deep spading and adding manures or suitable fertilizers. If the location is not well drained the addition of sand and Peat Moss will be of great value. Roses are heavy feeders. The illustration below shows the correct method of pruning at planting time. As Roses are grafted on other stock, set each plant a little deeper than it stood in the nursery. The mound of soil indicated is suggested for winter protection. However, if planting is done in late spring or in dry weather, soil thrown over the tops until the roots become active is also very beneficial. If covering is done at time of transplanting, leave the mound for a week or ten days and then remove, but when plants are covered for winter protection, uncover only after danger of severe weather is past.

**PRUNING OF ROSES**—Bush roses should be pruned every year and while not so severe as at transplanting time, it is much better to remove the surplus growth to promote new vigorous shoots which will produce larger flowers. Prune only in the spring just as the new growth starts, but prune every year and keep the bushes in balance. Pick off old flowers, and in cutting, leave a short spur of two bud length from which new shoots will come.

The pruning of Climbing Roses differs in that it should be done immediately after blooming. Take out the old canes. This will encourage the growth of young vigorous ones for the next year’s bloom. Moderate pruning every year is advised but don’t cut in the spring unless of necessity.

**SPRAYING**—Roses are all more or less troubled with mildew, black spot and leaf-eating insects. There are a lot of ready-made preparations on the market for these troubles but one that can be made locally and applied with a small dusting gun or even shaken from a bag consists of one part Arsenate of Lead, one part Tobacco Dust and nine parts of Dusting Sulphur. Nicotine Sulphate is recommended for Aphis.

Hillenmeyer’s big healthy rose plants give you most blooms.
HEDGES
Living walls of green, beautiful the year round. A fence you never have to paint

W HETHER it is used as a living wall of green, neatly trimmed and kept within borders, or as a free growing row of shrubs which screen out unsightly views, there is nothing quite so satisfactory as a hedge.

Where little space is available, the hedge makes an ideal boundary planting. The hedge is decorative the year around and will add much to your lawn.

Our hedge plants give splendid results. Here you will find a variety of plants suited for any purpose to which you wish them used.

Amoor River Privet, South

Ligustrum sinense. Semi-evergreen hedge that grows quickly. Occasionally it freezes to the crown in a severe winter, but always comes back with renewed vigor.

PRICES:

- 10-12 inches
- 12-18 inches
- 18-24 inches
- 2-3 feet

California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium. A semi-evergreen hedge with thick, shining leathery leaves, that grows very rapidly, can be pruned into any formal effect and planted by everyone needing a quick hedge without much expense and trouble. It blossoms in spring, the fragrant white flowers being noticeable for some distance. In planting it is a good idea to cut away practically all the tops of the smaller plants in order to get a bushy hedge. We have quantities of this desirable variety.

PRICES:

- 8-12 inches
- 10-15 inches
- 12-18 inches
- 18-24 inches
- 2-3 feet

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima. This is the very best tall growing hedge ever offered. It is almost evergreen, holding its foliage in mild winters all season. It blooms in March, having a most fragrant blossom. Makes a strong, bushy dense plant and normally grows into a hedge.

PRICES:

- 3-4 feet
- 4-5 feet
- 5-6 feet
- 6-7 feet
- 7-8 feet

Rebel’s Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium. A semi-evergreen hedge with thick, shining leathery leaves, that grows very rapidly, can be pruned into any formal effect and planted by everyone needing a quick hedge without much expense and trouble. It blossoms in spring, the fragrant white flowers being noticeable for some distance. In planting it is a good idea to cut away practically all the tops of the smaller plants in order to get a bushy hedge. We have quantities of this desirable variety.

PRICES:

- 3-4 feet
- 4-5 feet
- 5-6 feet
- 6-7 feet
- 7-8 feet

Thunberg’s Barberry

Berberis thunbergii. This Japanese shrub is used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as Privet, but absolutely hardy. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

PRICES:

- 12-15 inches
- 15-18 inches

There are a number of other plants that make excellent hedges. We are in position to supply you with: Spireas in variety, Hydrangeas, Altheas, Abelias, Osage Orange, Amoor River Privet, North, Lodense Privet, Box Barberry, etc.

Write us for our attractive prices.

It is Easy to Grow Hedges

PLANTING. If you wish a thick hedge, Privets should be planted six to ten inches apart and Barberry, twelve to fifteen inches. At planting, tops should be cut back to four to six inches above the ground so the branches will be encouraged from the ground. Coarse litter, as a mulch, is suggested for fall-planted hedges.

PRUNING. Each spring the hedge can be trimmed back to the desired height and width. Frequent trimming, during the early summer, will make the hedge grow dense. But avoid further pruning after September fifteenth as the young tender shoots that would be encouraged might be killed by winter. In pruning, trim both the sides and the top, or the hedge will grow wider at the top and become open at the bottom.

Hedges of flowering shrubs never bloom well when “boxed,” so if you want their blossoms you must permit them to develop naturally and prune them only by occasionally touching up their ragged growth.

Use Hillenmeyer’s plants for a good hedge and Hillenmeyer’s Blue Grass Seed for a good lawn.
ORNAMENTAL VINES
Climbing and Trailing

THERE is something about vines that gives an indescribable charm to wherever they are used. Like embroidery they give a finish¬ing touch of beauty to a home and serve to cover walls that otherwise would look quite bare. If you use them judiciously you will find them valuable in the plan to make your home very attractive.

HITTER SWEET. Celastrus scandens. This is our native variety that is so unusually attractive, because of berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

BOSTON IVY. Ampelopsis veitchii. The best of the self clinging vines. Leaves are deep and very dense, covering any object completely. Foliage small. Colors in the fall. Slow to start, but vigorous when established. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

CLEMATIS jackmanii. This is the most popular Chinese clematis. Has large purple flowers. Exquisite when it can be grown. 75 cents each.

Clematis paniculata. The small white "star" variety that blooms profusely, easy to establish and is attractive in foliage as well as blossoms. Fragrant. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

ENGLISH IVY. Hedera helix. The most popular evergreen vine having large deep green and glossy foliage and unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool places. Can be sheared into edging for walks or covering for graves. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

HONEYSUCKLE, Japan or Halls. (Lonicera japonica). An evergreen climbing vine that is so much used for fences and trellis. Blooms continuously. Is fragrant and very easy to establish. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet. (Lonicera sempervirens). Has attractive trumpet shaped flowers of bright scarlet. Price—50 cents each.

KUDZU. Pueraria thunbergiana. The most rapid growing climbing vine known today. It is marvelous how it will cover fences, pergolas or similar objects. Belongs to the pea family and the foliage is dark green. Large flowers are very sweet scented and purple in color. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

SILVER LACE VINE. Polygonum auberti. A new quick growing twining vine with small attractive foliage. The flowers are very small and lacy and when the plant blooms it is a perfect mass of silvery white. Blooms over a very long period, from August to frost. Price—75 cents each.

TRUMPET VINE. Bignonia radicans. A vigorous woody vine; native of this section, bearing scarlet flowers, followed by long pods. It is easy to establish and grows luxuriantly. Valuable for covering any kind of shelter or rustic work. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. Ampelopsis engelmannii. This is our five leaved ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. Will grow anywhere and colors brilliantly in the fall. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

WINTERCREEPER. Euonymus radicans. A slow growing vine that adheres to the masonry and remains deep green all winter. 50 cents.

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Euonymus radicans vege¬tus. Another evergreen clinging vine of more robust habit, perfectly hardy and especially valued because of the profusion of red berries that hang on for several weeks. Price—50 cents each; 5 for $2.00.

BRONZE WINTERCREEPER. Euonymus coloratus. This is a comparatively new vine growing more rapidly than others of this family. It has long vigorous shoots, well covered with small sharp pointed leaves. Clings exceptionally well and makes an artistic effect on a bare wall or chimney. Turns a rich bronze during the winter months. 50 cents each. 5 for $2.00.

WINTERCREEPER, CHINENSIS. Chinese Wintercreeper. A rampant clunging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. F lowers in large drooping clusters. There is so much complaint of winteria not blooming that we are offering this year plants that are grafted from blooming wood. This insures blossoms. We offer the blue variety only in two year old plants. Price—75 cents each. 5 for $3.00.

If your home is small, we are just as anxious to landscape it as if it were big.
Hillenmeyer's HARDY PERENNIALS

Flowers the Season Through Unrivalled in Color and Beauty

PERENNIALS are becoming more and more popular with the increase in gardening. No home grounds are now completely planted without a border of these continuously blooming plants. If you plan carefully you can have flowers all year. For your selection there is listed here a wide variety of those dependable, hardy plants, that once established, assure you of a succession of blossom without the constant trouble of replanting.

Anchusa
We offer the deep blue shade of this excellent perennial. It grows four to five feet, and sometimes needs staking. Blooms in May and the giant stalks are a mass of pretty blue flowers. For the background of a hardy border this is indispensable where blue color is wanted. 4–6 feet.

Anemone—Windflower
Valuable plants for massing, profuse in bloom and gain strength and beauty each year. Plant in semi-shaded locations. Usually a show from September until November and are most valuable for cut flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Abundant semi-double flowers of silvery pink. Grow two to three feet. 25c each.

Whirlwind. An excellent double white variety. Very hardy. Grows two to three feet. 25c each.

Aquilegia—Columbine
Long Spur. As a cutting flower this type of Columbine is the daintiest of spring flowers. Will grow in semi-shade although they prefer sunny locations. Period of bloom from spring to early summer. Really one of the finest of perennials. Our stock is of selected long spur hybrids mixed.

Coeur de Neige (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). This variety is well suited for Rockery planting, semi-shady and shady locations. Not so dainty as the former group but will grow anywhere and is perfectly hardy.

Aster—Hardy or Michaelmas Daisy
A native wild flower in which many improvements have been made and hybrid forms produced by crossing. They should be divided every three or four years, and make attractive fall flowers. The height varies from three to four feet. We offer them in Blue and Pink.

Bleeding Heart

PRICES OF ALL PERENNIALS
25 Cents Each, 5 for $1.00, $2.00 per Dozen (Except where noted.)
Canterbury Bell
Campanula. Another garden favorite. Blossoms borne on long stems in many shades and colors. Partial shade and rich soil produce the better blossoms. This is a biennial, but should be in every garden. May and June. 2½ to 3 feet.

Carnations
These are the hardy border Carnations. We offer these in mixed colors. The flowers are medium sized and have all the characteristics of the varieties grown under glass. 1 to 2 feet. June to September.

Chrysanthemums
These are hardy and most attractive in September and October. In planting these try to group them, as some seasons it may be necessary to save from early frost by covering. Height, 2 to 3 feet. The flowers are very attractive, borne in large quantities. Colors: White, Red, Pink, Yellow.

Cone Flower
Rudbeckia purpurea (Giant Purple). Peculiar reddish purple flower with large round cone shaped center. Blooms continuously from June to September.

Coreopsis
A beautiful yellow flower, desirable for cutting or for border. After blooming the seed may be cut away and a good secondary blossoming will follow all through the summer. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Graceful, June to August.

Delphinium—Larkspur
Belladonna (Light Blue). The praises of this variety have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossoms all summer. Height, 3 to 4 feet. Mulch lightly as crown sometimes rots in winter.

Bellarosum (Dark Blue). This is an improved dark blue with all the other characteristics of the preceding. 3 feet. June to September.

English Hybrids. These are taller growing, being 4 to 5 feet and in all shades of light and dark blue. June to September.

Chrysanthemum

DIGITALIS—FOX CLOVE

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR.

Evening Primrose—Oenothera
Young. In the favorites, growing two feet, blooming June through July, making a stocky large leaved plant with shining foliage and pale lemon-yellow flowers. Fine in a sunny position or in the rockery.

Flax—Linum
Another desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing about two feet, with light graceful foliage. Blooms a good part of the summer. We offer the blue variety only.

Foxglove—Digitalis
This biennial is an old garden favorite. The flowers are borne on long stems (3 to 4 feet), and during their period of blossom are the most attractive thing in a border. These plants are not offered as to color, but are mixed seed from best plants. They are, ordinarily, very easy to grow, thriving in loose, rich soil. May and June.

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower
Will grow anywhere, bearing large quantities of yellow flowers flecked and marked with crimson and brown. Starting in June, there are blossoms all summer. One of the most desirable plants for the home garden and the flowers are valued for cutting. 2 to 3 feet.

Geum
A plant not half appreciated, making an excellent border variety with blossoms of fiery red bloom intermittently all summer.

Hardy Candytuft—Iberis
A very dwarf plant 8 to 10 inches with evergreen foliage which is completely hidden by the mass of blooms in early spring. One of the best rockery or edging plants.

Hardy Scabiosa
Fine border plants preferring well drained locations. Excellent for cut flowers. Last long when cut and are of a pleasing shade of lavender. Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches and blooms from June to September.

Hibiscus—Mallow Marvels
Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow five feet and during July and August produce flowers 8 and 10 inches across, especially if given water. We can furnish in white, light and deep pink and red. Order by color.

Hollyhocks
Everyone knows them—with their long spikes of multi-colored flowers, borne in profusion as they are, there is no wonder they are so largely used. Blooming in June and July, so absolutely hardy that they will take care of themselves.

Giant Reed
Arundo donax. This variety grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed or planted with grasses or to screen undesirable outlooks. Its long drooping bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn, though more artistic.

Hardy Grasses
Eulalia zebi-iua. This variety grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. This is the most graceful of grasses, and therefore most popular. For individual or mass planting it is unexcelled.

Eulalia jepsonii. Medium sized and have all the characteristics of the preceding. 3 feet. June to September.

ORDER BY COLOR.

If your planting problems are small, we want to help you just the same.
GAY and COLORFUL IRIS

THE world over, the Iris is known as the Queen of the Garden. Your garden can never be complete unless you have this beautiful flower.

Cultivation of no flower is so simple. It requires very little attention, thrives in poor soil, as well as in fertile, and blooms delightfully year after year. It is astonishingly easy to establish and you will find that it multiplies rapidly.

PRICES OF ALL IRIS and PERENNIALS
25 Cents Each, 5 for $1.00, 82.00 Per Dozen.
(Except where noted.)

To get the best success with the Iris, and the most attractive flowers, plant only the better varieties which we have listed here. Figures following descriptions, designate rating given by the Iris Society.

German Iris

**Ambassador.** Standards purplish bronze, falls velvety maroon. 25 cents each. (9.4).

**Chester Hunt.** Standard celestial blue; falls dark marine blue, 25 cents each. (6.9).

**Dream.** A soft, solid, soft pink color, 25 cents each. (8.5).

**Her Majesty.** Standards rose pink. Falls bright crimson. 25 cents each. (7.5).

**Iris King.** Standards clear lemon yellow. Falls maroon margined yellow, 25 cents each. (5.9).

**Isoline.** Standards rose flushed bronzed; Falls mauve with gold tint. 25 cents each. (8.6).

**La Nieve.** Pure glistening white, 25 cents each. (8.5).

**Leut A. Williamson.** Standards lavender violet; Falls pansy purple; one of the finest. 25 cents each. (9.6).

**Loehengrin.** Uniform lilac rose, 25 cents each. (8.2).

**Loreley.** Standards light yellow; Falls blue bordered cream, 25 cents each. (7.9).

**Ma-Mei.** Standards white edged violet; falls white lavender markings, 25 cents each. (8.1).

**Monsignor.** Standards pale violet; falls deep violet, 25 cents each. (8.4).

**Opéra.** Standards reddish lilac; Falls violet velvet, 25 cents each. (8.4).

**Pullida Dalmatien.** Clear deep lavender, Very large and one of the finest, 25 cents each. (8.8).

**Pare de Nuitly.** Rich plum purple, very good, 25 cents each. (8.1).

**Quaker Lady.** Standards smoky lavender, yellow shadings; Falls ageratum blue and old gold, old and attractive, 25 cents each. (8.4).

**Queen May.** Soft rosy lilac; looks pink, 25 cents each. (7.4).

**Rhein-Nixe.** Standards white; Falls violet blue with white edge, 25 cents each. (8.4)

**Seminole.** Standards soft violet rose; falls rich velvety crimson, 25 cents each. (8.5).

**Shekinah.** Soft yellow and large, 25 cents each. (8.8).

**Sherwin Wright.** Golden yellow with no marking, 25 cents each. (6.1).

Japan Iris

These are not half appreciated. They are the latest blooming and the tallest growing and the most beautiful of the Iris group. They prefer moist but will grow on ordinary soil. They are permanent and we believe you will be pleased with your trial of them. Water well at blooming time.

We have tested these for several years and list a collection of best varieties chosen for color and vigor — listed to name and letter—order either way. Plant early in the Spring.

Price—We offer 25 cent, 50 cent and $1.00 sized clumps.

**A.** Gekeka-no-nami. White, base of petals and veins yellow.

**B.** Hinakwa. Purple with 6 frilled petals.

**C.** Sakata. Delicate lavender veined purple, 3 petals.

**D.** Zeda Kagi. Rose with purple markings, 3 petals.

**E.** Ho-O-jo. Mahogany with purple shading, 6 petals.

**F.** Surprise. Blue lavender and mauve markings, 6 petals.

Siberian Iris

These follow the German Iris in blossom and prove quite an addition to the garden or border. The leaves are thin, long and graceful and the flowers are usually nestled in the foliage just showing their blossoms. More dependable than Spanish Iris and should be planted. We offer two colors: Blue—White. Price—25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

LEMON LILY—Hemerocallis

These are popular, sweet scented lemon yellow lilies flowering in June and growing about two and a half to three feet in height. Thrive in both moist and semi-shady locations as well as full sunlight.

LUPINE

Deep blue pea-shaped flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall and blooms in June.

PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge

Fine evergreen ground cover for shady locations. Once established makes a perfect mat. Very good to use with evergreens or under trees where shade keeps the grass from growing.

The companion flower to the Iris is Columbine. Be sure and order some.
PEONIES—
Tested Varieties Best for
Kentucky Gardens

PEONIES are the glory of May. They
thrive where an apple tree will grow,
and live almost as long as an oak
tree. For real beauty and charm, they
have no superior in the plant kingdom.

White Peonies

Baroness Schroeder. A very delicate flesh
pink, fading to white with suggestion of heliotrope
and gold. Midseason. 50 cents each.

Festiva Maxima. The grandest of the whites. Early.
The flowers are extra large, color a pure white save
for carmine tipped petals. 50 cents each.

Conronne d’Or. A cream colored white, compact blos¬
som and very desirable. Late. 50 cents each.

Mad. de Verneville. Another very desirable white va¬
riety, free bloomer and should be in every collec¬
tion. Early. 50 cents each.

Marie Jacquin. This is almost single, having only
double row of outer petals. A favorite with every¬
one. Midseason. 50 cents each.

Red Peonies

Francois Ortegat. A midseason to late variety, being
very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers
large on strong stems. Extra good. 50 cents each.

Felix Crousse. A midseason variety of the most pleas¬
ing velvety red color, fading to lighter shades as
the blossom falls. 50 cents each.

Karl Rosenfield. Rose type, late midseason, with large,
showy rich velvety crimson flowers. Color most
striking. $1.00 each.

Pink Peonies

Asa Gray. A soft shell pink, mottled and veined rose.
Midseason, and plant vigorous. 50 cents each.

Edulis Superba. Another deep rose of different season,
valued for its fragrance and freedom with which it
flowers. Early. 50 cents each.

Lady A. Duff. Rose type and an unusual delicate flesh
pink. One of the most striking of all peonies, with
extra large cup shaped flowers. $1.25 each.

LaPerle. Deep lillac white, blush center flecked car¬
mime. Medium sized rose type and fragrant. 50 cents
each.

Livingstone. Late; clear pink. Very fine. 50
cents each.

Madame Edile Galie. Rose type, late mid¬
season. Color very delicate pink with
touches of heliotrope and lavender. 50
cents each.

Marguerite Gerard. Another delicate pink,
midseason, of great vigor and size. 50
cents each.

Milton Hill. Rose type, very late, large,
clear flesh or shell pink. Turns almost
white before falling. $1.50 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. Large compact, lillac-rose
with lighter pink base petals. Fragrant. Early to midseason. $1.00 each.

Venus. Pale hydrangea pink, large, compact
crown. Midseason. 50 cents each.

Octave Denny. Very early, large flat flowers, center
deep pink; guard petals lighter flesh or white. Fine
for cutting. 50 cents each.

Reine Hortense. Rose type, midseason, large, flat, flesh
pink to shell pink. Very fragrant and one of the
finest. $1.25 each.

Sarah Bernhardt. Semi-rose and late. Very large flow¬
ers, apple blossom pink with silver tipped petals.
Very vigorous. $1.25 each.

Akalu (Japanese). Guards deep American Beauty
shade, petaloids conspicuous saffron yellow mar¬
gined rose. $2.00 each.

Clairette. Single white of unusual beauty. Large flow¬
ers and prominent tuft of golden stamens. $1.00
each.

Duchess of Portland. Single and very delicate shade
of flesh pink. Large and vigorous. $1.00 each.

Josephine. Single rose pink, of lasting qualities. Sta¬
mens yellow. $1.00 each.

Perle Rose. Light pink with petals edged silver rose.
$1.00 each.

Rosy Dawn (Single). Large snow white flower with
very delicate blush shading in the bud. $1.00 each.

Ruizergos (Japanese). Dark m a r o n with petaloids
most pleasing yellow. Very showy. $2.00 each.

Snow Wheel (Japanese). Pure white. Large petals.
Petaloids, too, are white. Our best white Japanese
variety. $1.00 each.

The Moor. Very striking deep rich red of unusual
beauty. Stamens yellow and striking. $1.00 each.

For a truly gorgeous display of fine blooms, year after year, plant Peonies.

Try a few new varieties of Peonies. We have a fine selection.
Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle
An old fashioned trailing evergreen plant used for ground cover under trees or where it is too shady for grass or other plants. Valuable for ground cover, succeeding better than anything else in this section.

Phlox
We offer the finest of the summer blooming phlox, early and late blooming varieties.
- **Beacon.** Brilliant Cherry Red.
- **Ethel Pritchard.** French mauve to pale blue.
- **Frau G. Von Lassburg.** Late White, immense panicles.
- **Miss Lingard.** Earliest white, long graceful panicles.
- **Rheinlander.** Salmon Pink.
- **Sir Edward Landseer.** A bright copper crimson.

**Phlox subulata (Moss or Mountain Pinks),** One of the earliest spring flowering perennials with moss-like evergreen foliage which is hidden under its mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, border or for carpeting the ground. We offer two varieties, Lilacina, which is a light lilac, and Rosa, a pink which thrives in hot, dry locations.

Pinks
Hardy double variety of perennial Pinks, often called Florist’s Pink. 1 Foot. Blooms profusely in June. Valuable for rockery and border.

**Plantain Lily or Funkia**
Pure white flowers with large showy leaves. Especially fine for shady spots. 1 to 2 feet. July and August. Special Price—50 cents each.

**Platycodon—Japanese Bellflower**
This comes in blue and white. Blossoming in July, the attractive flowers, often three inches across, come in succession for several weeks. Height, 2½ to 3 feet.

**Poppies**
These are Oriental Poppies, vivid shade of red, blooming with the peonies, and the joy and admiration of everyone. Plant a few of our division and have flowers the first season. 2 to 3 feet. We advise fall planting only. Prices same as other perennials.
- **Mrs. Perry.** We offer this named pink variety with dark markings and of a most attractive shade. Special Price. 50c each.

**Sea Lavender**
*Statice latifolia.* 2 feet. Blossoms in late summer, having a profusion of small blue flowers.

**Pyrethrum—Painted Daisy**
One of the most desirable perennials blooming in May and June. Attractive. We list mixed shades. 2 to 3 feet.

**Rudbeckia—Golden Glow**
A yellow blooming perennial that has become popular in a very short time since being introduced. The flowers in July and August are like small Chrysanthemums borne on the terminals of 5 to 6 feet stalks. Very desirable.

**How to Plan a Perennial Border**

The question most difficult to answer in correspondence is, "How do I lay out a Perennial Border?"

The design to the right shows a typical arrangement.

The edge of the border, except in very formal plantings, should be gracefully curved. The plants should be placed about two feet apart; that is average, but the small ones along the edge should be closer. Place the taller plants in the background. Better effects are obtained when perennials are planted in groups of three or five or more. Such grouping gives the effect of one large plant, and when in bloom they attract more attention and give more pleasing effects. Note also the "sky line" is not a straight fence or hedge effect but undulating and, therefore, more interesting.

An effect such as illustrated requires about 50 plants. On the plan the dots indicate individual plants. One variety is planted in each division. (L) indicates low-growers; (M) indicates medium-growers; (MT) indicates medium-tall growers, and (T) indicates tall varieties. All our listings give the height of growth for each variety so you can easily determine their proper relationship. Free-blooming annuals should be planted to supplement the perennial border for blossom display.

For further suggestions on perennial borders consult our landscape department.
Perennial Bloom by Month

Plan your borders in blooming sequence. The results are sure to be more attractive.

April-May
Aquilegia
Hardy Pinks
Bleeding Heart
Hardy Candytuft
Iris in variety
Perennial Flax
Lupine
Japanese Spurge
Peonies
Moss Pinks
Shasta Daisy
Coreopsis
Painted Daisy
Galaxidia
Delphinium
Foxglove
Poppy
Canterbury Bells

June-July
Astilbe
Shasta Daisy
Coreopsis
Painted Daisy
Delphinium
Sweet William
Baby's Breath
Galaxidia
Lemon Lily
Mallow
Japanese Iris
Perennial Flax
Evening Primrose
Peonies
Phlox
Phyllocladon
Statice
Hollyhocks
Perennial Sweet Pea
Scabiosa
Veronica
Carnations
Anchusa
Baptisia
Yucca

August-September
Gaillardia
Anemone
Shellflower
Phlox
Golden Glow
Flax
Phlox Scabiosa
Triticum
Michaelmas Daisies
Chrysanthemums
Coneflower
Coreopsis

SHASTA DAISY.

Sedum or Stonecrop
Thick cactus-like leaves that are attractive from early spring, producing flat terminal clusters of pink flowers in August and September.

Shasta Daisies
Vigorous growing plants, height two and a half to three feet, useful for cutting, and a most popular perennial. We offer two strains, extra early blooming one and the large flowering Alaska type. Specify when ordering.

Speedwell—Veronica
One of the finest blue flowering plants, increasing in strength every year. Medium size spikes completely hidden with blue flowers. Very satisfactory for cutting. Height about two feet.

Sweet Pea
Lathyrus latifolius. This is a hardy vine, robust growing and fine foliage. Flowers in shades of pink, continuous blooming from June to frost.

Sweet William
Another good old-fashioned plant, so well known that description is not necessary. Flowers in June and is a picture with its white, violet and crimson blossoms. No old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers. 18 to 24 inches.

Var. Newport Pinks. These are similar to the above ordinary Sweet William save in color; all are light salmon pink.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)
A free blooming perennial. 2½ to 3 feet, having bluish lavender blossoms 3 to 4 inches across.

PERENNIALS for the ROCK GARDEN
Everybody is making Rock Gardens nowadays, and making them in all sorts of ways. No two gardens present quite the same problems, and no ready-made solution will answer all the conditions. The compactness of a rock garden is one of its greatest charms. If there is not space in the open to build one, it may be tucked into an odd corner of even the smallest lot.

Rockery Plants are a specialty in themselves, but for a modest planting the following are generally successful.

Aquilegia in variety
Delphinium
Geum
Heuchera
Iberis

Iris, German
Iris, Japanese
Iris, Siberian
Oenothera
Phlox subulata
Sedum

Vinca
Pachysandra
Sedum
Gypsophila
Viola
Etc.

Prices on All Perennials
25c Ea., 5 for $1.00, $2.00 per Doz.
(Except where noted.)

Should any of your friends be interested in our catalog, please send in their names; a copy will be sent for the asking.
Tritoma—Red Hot Poker
This blooms from July until frost time. The flower spikes are bright red cone-like heads that protrude above the drooping green leaves several feet. It is rather unusual and attractive. 2 to 3 feet.

Tufted Pansies—Violas
Jersey Gem, Dwarf habit and continuous in bloom making a bushy growth resembling the English bedding violets. Color a vivid violet, slightly perfumed and should be pruned several times during the season so the blossom spikes do not go to seed.

Yucca filamentosa
Adam's Needle or Thread Plant. A stately evergreen thread-leaved plant producing spikes of creamy white flowers, borne on tall stems. The individual flowers resemble the tube-rose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array. June.

**PRICES of PERENNIALS**

- **EVERGREEN YUCCA.**
  - 25c Ea., 5 for $1.00, $2.00 per Doz.
  - (Except where noted.)

- **RED HOT POKER.**

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**HAVE a BETTER LAWN!**

*Use Hillenmeyer's Famous Kentucky Blue Grass Seed*

The finest Blue Grass Seed obtainable is grown right here in Kentucky. We have made a specialty of supplying our customers with the best grade of seed which has high germinating qualities and is free of troublesome weed seeds. The preparation of the soil is the more expensive item so why gamble with questionable seed?

**HOW TO MAKE A LAWN**

Never sow until your grade is established, the soil levelled and seed bed thoroughly prepared, as you cannot grade or loosen the soil after your seed is planted. Rake in very lightly or, preferably, roll, but do not cover too deeply. In no case attempt to plant in unprepared soil as not only physical condition but fertility is important. Any of the standard fertilizers or bone meal can be used. Grass seed may be sown any time from September to May. On new plantings it is advisable to use a nurse crop, that is, something to shade the grass. Rye, oats and buckwheat are all very good for this purpose. Do not cut too close the first year and by all means keep well watered. Fertilizing at least once a year is advised on poor soil. A pound will cover approximately twenty-five by twenty-five feet. In sowing spots on the lawn, be sure to loosen the soil with a sharp rake.

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**GRASS SEED PRICES**

- Hillenmeyer's Famous Pure Blue Grass Seed, 55c per lb., postpaid
- Hillenmeyer's Lawn Mixture 55c per lb., postpaid
- 10 lb. lots, 50c per lb., postpaid

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No element in the landscape picture lends more beauty than a good lawn well maintained.

*Use the order blank attached to the back page of this catalog.*
We are still believers in "Grow Your Own Fruit" and we have a fine lot of trees for fall and spring sale.

We propagate our fruits under careful conditions, taking every precaution to have them true to name for we believe dependability of variety is our very best sales argument. We guarantee every variety to be as described and hold ourselves ready to replace, without charge, any tree that accidentally proves untrue to name. In addition to this dependability our trees are suited to nearby conditions as we test all varieties before offering them for sale. As we sell direct we ask no fancy prices for our stock.

AS EXPERIENCED FRUIT GROWERS WE SUGGEST—

that you plan for a succession of fruit, increasing quantities where you expect to market or store. It is inadvisable to plant too many varieties in the average orchard. There is no reason why you cannot have fresh fruit from the time that Cherries ripen in May until well into the winter. We will help you plan your list if you will ask us.

that you cultivate your newly planted trees, for it is just as important to cultivate them as it is to cultivate a tomato or tobacco plant. Only after the tree has become well established should cultivation stop. Even then, your trees will respond to fertilization and cultivation.

that you feed young trees to promote health and vigor. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone Meal, Manures, or similar soil builders applied in moderation often spell the difference between success and failure. Strong, vigorous trees can stand unfavorable weather conditions, frost and even disease. Good soil means early maturity and heavy yields.

—when space is scarce, you plant quick maturing trees like Peach, Plum and Cherry, in the center of the squares between late maturing trees. The former should be taken out when the permanent trees begin to crowd. Don’t plant too closely (see planting chart to left).

—when you renew your plantings of Peach trees every four or five years to keep a continued crop coming on.

How to Plant and How to Prune

1. Set plant slightly deeper than it stood in nursery.
2. Spread roots out naturally.
3. Shave tree up and down to settle dirt.
4. Shave soil firm when hole is half full.
5. Fill hole and tamp soil lightly the harder the tamping.
6. Leave loose soil on top or cover ground with mulch.
7. Pocket left to catch water.
8. Note—manure unless well-rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil should be used only on top if used at all.
9. Note—always keep the roots covered.

A three-year-old, two-year-old, and a one-year-old apple tree before pruning and after pruning. Try not to have two branches nearly opposite. They will form a bad crotch when the tree is older.

Plant fruit trees on the rear lawn for shade and fresh fruit.
HAVE an APPLE!

Apples are the most valuable and desirable fruit and no place should be without a few trees

PROPER selection of a complete orchard should consist of fifteen per cent summer, twenty-five per cent fall and sixty per cent winter varieties. Do not plant too many varieties.

How to Grow Apples

Apples prefer a well drained and fertile soil. Refer to page forty-one for cultural directions and also graphic on how to prune. Orchard pruning is covered in a Bulletin we have available and likewise latest information on spraying. These will be sent on request.

PRICES: Two year old trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
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<tr>
<td>4½ to 6 feet</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
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<td>2½ to 4 feet</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Early Apples

Red Astrachan. Excellent red apple, ripening in July. It is tart, best cooking apple of its season and is good to eat out of hand. Should be in every orchard.

Benoni. Attractive, red, best eating apple of its season. Early bearer and very productive.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, sub-acid, regular bearer and is the most popular of the old general purpose varieties.

Early Transparent. Very early bearer, productive; valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however. Waxy yellow, tart, excellent.

Golden Sweet. The best Sweet we know. Yellow; vigorous grower; productive. Hasn’t a fault.

Hyslop Crab. This is undoubtedly one of the very best hardy crabs producing a heavy crop of tart, bright red fruits that are unexcelled for culinary purposes. Bear early and productively.

Liveland. Succeeds everywhere; very promising commercial and home variety. An extra early red variety.

Maiden’s Blush. A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for home orchards.

Fall Apples

Grimes Golden. This is the very best fall apple for this section. A recent survey showed it was the most popular apple of any season. It matures early, and is the heaviest bearer of any of the well known apples. It is of a rich golden yellow, excellent for eating and the best all around apple of any season.

In ordering please specify if you want our DOUBLE LIFE trees as these are grafted to prevent the canker. This is a serious trouble shortening the life of trees considerably, while the DOUBLE LIFE trees are grafted on disease resistant trunks. Ordinary trees at regular prices but DOUBLE LIFE 25 cents EXTRA.


Wealthy. Large, shaded to dark red, quality good, tender and productive. Early to bear and very satisfactory.


Early Winter Apples

Baldwin. Red, large, fine quality, tree vigorous. Commercial apple of the east.

Ben Davis. Striped red, large and attractive. Surest bearer, healthy tree, vigorous and should be planted as a “catch” in every orchard. Greatest fault, lacks quality.

Delicious. Red, large and uniform in size, distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Variety new, very popular and no orchard should be without it. Quality unexcelled. A very early and heavy bearer; for market and home.

New this year, Hillenmeyer’s “Double Life” Grimes Golden on disease resistant stock.
Early Winter Apples—Continued

Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap. Larger, splashed with red, sub-acid and very productive. We can especially recommend this for Kentucky. Valuable for home or market. Plant it.


King David. This apple bids fair to be one of the best varieties for Kentucky. It is a very heavy bearer, fruits medium to large and unusually bright in color. Very fine for home or market.

Milam. A standard for fifty years. Quality excellent, color red; size medium.

Rome Beauty. Large red, tender and sub-acid. Early bearer and productive. A commercial sort in most sections and a very popular variety.

Stayman Winesap. Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Winesap. Tree productive, stand drought. The most extensively grown, the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we offer for Kentucky.

Winesap. Medium size, dark red, productive variety. Excellent quality, crisp and juicy; sub-acid.

York Imperial. A late bearing commercial variety. Shaded red on yellowish skin, flesh firm and tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

Hillenmeyer's apples are true to name and the best grade of trees you can buy.
PEACHES are PROFITABLE

QUICK bearing qualities and a ready market combine to make peach growing a good paying proposition.

PRICES: Two year old roots, one year old tops.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Size</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3½ to 5 feet</td>
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<td>2½ to 3½ feet</td>
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Early Ripening

Arp Beauty. Best extra early yellow mottled with crimson. Quality better than Red Bird or Greensboro which we discarded in favor of this variety. Is semi-cling like all extra earlies but very fine.


Second Ripening

Belle Georgia (Free). White with decided blush; excellent quality; heavy and regular bearer. In this variety we have the best white-fleshed peach for home or market. August 5.

Brackett (Free). Orange-yellow mottled and blushed carmine. Largest quality the best. Really is a late Elberta and should be in every orchard. August 25.

Carman (Free). White with red blush. Carman is extra hardy, bears every year, and when it fails all else fails, too. Tree a robust grower and produces heavily. Next to Elberta, Carman should be considered. We are partial to it. July 28.

Early Elberta (Free). Well named, being a clear yellow with blush. Finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. August 10.

Champion (Free). White fleshed, with attractive red cheek, juicy, good quality and dependable. August ripening.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the peach for years, and is just as good today. The fact that more than 75 per cent of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. August 15.

J. H. Hale (Free). Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15.

Late Ripening

Chairs Choice. We thought we had a better peach in this one so discarded Krummel. This is so much better, ripening in September, a big round golden yellow with blush. Best late freestone.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. September 26.

ELBERTA. Always Good.

PLANTING and CARE

The peach is the quickest maturing of fruit trees, often bearing the second year after transplanting. Plant only in well drained soil but otherwise follow methods recommended for other fruit trees, see page 41.

At pruning time prune very severely removing all side branches to short stubs and head low. The peach tree gets top heavy if allowed to develop a high head.

Subsequent orchard pruning consists of shortening in the terminal growth and generally keeping the tree compact and shapely. A bulletin "How to Prune" all fruit trees will be sent on request. Spray Bulletin likewise available.

The borer which hibernates right below the ground line and very frequently girdles the trunk should be removed annually. A new chemical Para-di-chlorobenzene may be used to control this pest.

Check up on your peach trees this year. If they need renewing, order now.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

CHERRIES

Seldom Fail to Bear

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cherries will not grow on any but well drained soil. The sweet varieties are failures unless they are favorably located. The May or Sour varieties are the most dependable producing heavy crops at an early age.

Be very sure to press the soil very firmly about the roots and put them in promptly on arrival. It is the most difficult of fruit trees to transplant. Prune in the same way as apple or pear except that the central leader is left practically undisturbed.

Spraying to prevent wormy fruit is seldom necessary and leaf spot on the foliage can be controlled by Bordeaux Mixture. Bulletin covering both spraying and pruning may be had on request. Avoid excessive pruning of established trees.

PRICES:

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Cluster and Sub-Acid Cherries

The varieties listed in this group have proven best adapted to this section of the country. You may plant any one of these varieties and you will be rewarded. This group seldom fails to bear a good crop.

Early Richmond. This old standard cherry has been the favorite for a number of years. In quality it is tart and very valuable for canning purposes. It yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with its wonderful crop. It succeeds everywhere cherries will grow and as it is the earliest in season of bearing it is very popular.

Late Duke. This is a sub-acid variety of a large light red fruit, rich and tender in quality. The tree is decidedly upright in character of growth, resembling the sweet in this respect but decidedly harder.

Montmorency. This is gradually supplanting the Early Richmond principally because of its size. It resembles Richmond very closely and except for being a little later the descriptions are practically the same. This variety is not quite as productive as others of its group and when ripe is good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late and will make a crop frequently when the sweet varieties fail.

Sweets or "Heart"

This group grows luxuriantly, makes a fine showing for a few years, and then if not in soil that is exactly suitable, will die. These varieties are the hardest of the group.

Black Tartarian. This old-fashioned variety is today perhaps the most popular of the sweet varieties. The fruit is large, black and heart-shaped. In quality it is rich. The tree is vigorous and where one has suitable soil this variety should not be overlooked.

Governor Wood. This is another variety that has been cataloged for a number of years and to date we find few that are superior to it in quality or productiveness. It is a pale yellow with blush; fruit medium sized and flesh soft and of good quality, making it a most valuable table cherry.

Yellow Spanish. This is a later variety than any of the preceding. Its large yellow, firm and high-quality fruit has made it exceedingly popular around the whole world. It is not quite as tender as some of the preceding and its fruit can be adapted to a multitude of uses. Not planted as it should be.

QUINCE

The Quince. Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has been by far the best for us.

PRICES:

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<th>Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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APRICOTS

Apricots. This well known fruit has been regarded as semi-tender and hardly able to bear our Kentucky winters. We have secured a variety that is as hardy as the Peach and is reasonably sure to bear a heavy crop of fruit if not killed by a late frost. Quality unexcelled and most desirable for orchard or lawn.

PRICES:

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<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
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What is better than fresh cherry pie with the cherries from your own garden.
DELICIOUS PEARS

Plant and prune as you would apple trees. Overstimulation invites blight which is the fruit's greatest enemy and this cannot be profitably controlled or eradicated. Send for Spray and Pruning Bulletin if interested.

European Pears (E) are finest for quality, but the Japanese (J) are the most prolific.

**PRICES:**

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<th>Description</th>
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**Anjou.** (E). Large, buttery and melting. Best fall pear, keeping well. September.

**Bartlett.** (E). August 15. This is no doubt the favorite eating pear offered today. It is large, beautiful yellow with soft blush. In quality it has no equal. The tree bears quite young and on account of its popularity everywhere it is the most sought after of the European pears.

**Clapp's Favorite.** (E). August 1st. This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. It is lemon yellow in color with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent. Ripens in early August.

**Kielfer.** (J). September 10-15. This today is the most popular pear for our section. The fruit is a large golden yellow sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat, and to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

**Seckel** (E). September 15. This small high-quality yellowish-brown pear is one of the most popular of the September fruits. Of melting juicy and sugary quality (frequently called the little sugar pear), makes it one of the most popular varieties. The tree is of slow growth.

**PLUMS**

Ornamental as well as useful

Plums are quick growing, early maturing, and one of the most profitable of tree fruits. May be planted in the sod, chicken run or anywhere there is good soil.

Plant and prune as you would other fruit trees, see page 41. Plums are inclined to overbear and should be thinned so they will not touch. This prevents rot and increases size of fruit. Troubled sometimes with the borer, treat in the same way as you would peach trees.

(E) indicates European, (A) American and (J) Japanese plums.

**PRICES:**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Each</th>
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<th>10</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4½ to 6 feet, 2 year trees</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ to 5 feet, 2 year trees</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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**Abundance.** (J). July. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large oval, and in color amber changing to cherry. The quality is very good and the tree is hardy. One of the best.

**Burbank.** (J). Late July. A later, more vigorous variety than the preceding. In color, violet to light purple with occasional shades of yellow. Fruit is large, flesh yellow and of excellent quality. For either canning or marketing this is the most popular sort. We believe it to be the hardest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

**Damson.** (E). This variety has been a standard for years and is really too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere plums will grow.

**Endicott.** (Hybrid). This is a new hybrid that will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our list of varieties. The tree is one of the most vigorous. It seems to be absolutely free from disease and bears a great crop of fruit, amber in color and of excellent quality.

**Green Gage.** (E). Another old variety that has been outstanding for a number of years. It ripens in mid-August and its medium-sized, yellow-green, high-quality fruit makes it a standard of excellence by which the others are judged. The tree is a moderate grower but healthy.

**Omaha.** (Hybrid). This is another very promising variety being vigorous in growth and free from disease. Being an American-Japanese hybrid, it inherits the hardiness and productiveness from each parent and produces great crops of coral fruit that is yellow fleshed and of good quality.

We ship at the right time to plant. Free planting booklet with every order.
GRAPES--The Best Home Fruit
Easy to Grow, Abundant in Yield, Very Ornamental.
No Home Should be Without a few Varieties

Do YOU remember a complete failure of your grape crop? No fruit demands less attention, less space and bears as regularly and abundantly. Ordinary good soil, a fleck of sunshine, and frequent annual pruning of a very severe nature, spells success with grapes.

PRICES: 2 year old vines, 25c each; 10 for $2.00; 100 for $15.00. By Parcel Post add 10%.

Black Grapes
Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shoulder and compact. This variety should be the "backbone" of your planting.

Moore's Early. An extra early variety. Medium bunch, large berry and hardy. Is very reliable and does well wherever planted.

Cottage. A seedling of Concord. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

Red Grapes
Agawam. Has loose bunches of dull red color, superior in quality. Skin fleshy but flavor unusually fine. Keeps late.

Brighton. Large, compact, shoulderered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet. Unsurpassed for table.

Caco. A new amber red variety of unusual promise. It is a cross between Catawba and Concord and is different than either parent. Vine is vigorous and bears very early. Its flavor is distinctive, sweet and de-lightful.

Catawba. Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. A well known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Lindley. Of exceptionally good quality, large; ripening in midseason. Vigorous of vine, and hardy.


Lutie. An early grape of good size, its popularity makes the vines scarce. Best extra early.

Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality.

White Grapes
Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

How to Plant and Care for Grapes
Plant in full sunlight, eight feet apart, placing the roots in a trench or long hole (not round) and about eight inches deep. Turn the roots one way and cover all except two or three buds. Turning the vines all one way, each vine has the same feeding radius and stakes may be removed at any time. Previous to planting prune the vine back to two buds and do not let more than two vigorous canes develop. Remove all others.

The secret of grape production is in annual pruning and unless the first year's growth is vigorous, cut it back to the ground and let it come the second year in two or three vigorous canes and keep them tied up as vines grow more rapidly when kept off the ground. The graphic shows an old vine properly trained and pruned. The general rule is to leave a spur every fifteen inches along the cane, being sure that it is a vigorous one. Cut away all the tops save three to five "eyes" completely removing all weak growth. "Arms" or longer growth may be left instead of many short spurs but in all events prune severely and every year.

Black Rot is the greatest pest and if sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture when the grapes are the size of small shot and repeated until the seeds get hard, it is easily controlled. Should your leaves in the spring be punctured by the grape beetle, Arsenate of Lead in standard strength is advised.

PRUNING THE ESTABLISHED GRAPE VINE
In the illustration below note the marks showing how the canes are annually pruned to three to five buds distributed along the vine.

The best place to buy fruits is direct from the nurseryman who grows them.
SMALL FRUITS—

Currants and Gooseberries

CURRANTS and gooseberries grow best in garden soil. With little care they produce great crops of fruit.

CARE: The same care may be given both. Plant three to six feet apart, so as to allow plenty of space. Prune to within six inches of ground at planting time. When plants get old, "sneak out" the dead wood canes that are losing their vigor, and thus encourage new growth.

About the only pest to molest them is a green worm that eats the foliage. A dusting of the plants with arsenate of lead will control this. If mildew appears, Bordeaux mixture or Lime Sulphur will control it.

Red Dutch Currant. By far the most productive of the many kinds we have tested. Color of fruit a brilliant red, large berries borne in long clusters along the stems and quality is excellent. The white varieties have proven worthless in this climate.


Houghton Gooseberry. Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew, and the best for general purpose in this section.

PRICES:

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<th>Each</th>
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<td></td>
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ORDER EARLY

It is to your advantage to order early while our stocks are full. Orders first received are first filled. We ship at the right time.

STRAWBERRIES

We list these plants for Spring Sale only. At that time we issue a Special Booklet with descriptions of varieties telling you how to plant, cultivate and care for them. We shall be pleased to mail you a copy when ready, if requested.

Spring planting only is advised. They heave cut of the ground when planted in the fall.

VARIETIES

Aroma..................Mid-season..........Big dark red berries
Gandy..................Late.................Old standby: very popular
Premier..................Early...............Noted for heavy fruiting
Haverland..............Early mid-season...A mighty good one
Senator Dunlap...Early mid-season.....The old reliable

<table>
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Prices on larger quantities given on application.

If you have no further use for this catalog, give it to a friend, please.
RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES

Put your waste spaces to work growing berries

RASPBERRIES and blackberries succeed in about the same type of soil. Partial shade is no hindrance, as they grow naturally in the edges of woods as well as in open exposures. They may be planted along fences, between orchard rows or in the garden. Watch them thrive.

RED RASPBERRIES

Latham—The New Red

Latham. This variety has had its test and anyone planting Red raspberries should by all means set it. Not only is it vigorous in growth, throwing large heavy canes on strong ground but its foliage is the most vigorous. It thus maintains its wood to the very tip, winters admirably and in the spring blossoms out to the very tips. The fruit is twice as large as some of the other raspberries and of the finest quality. The color is a clear pink and more pleasing than the "purplish varieties" so much boosted. Latham threatens to revive interest in red raspberry growing as a commercial practice.

Cutlibert. Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is so popular and unsurpassed.

St. Regis. This so-called "ever-bearing" does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. This is decidedly the best black raspberry being comparatively free of disease and much more prolific than any other of the black cap varieties. It makes a strong vigorous cane, should be given plenty of space and produces a fine crop of large, jet black, juicy berries that haven't the red seeds in them like many kinds. We have not tested any variety that compares, notwithstanding it is an old variety.

PRICES OF ALL RASPBERRIES: $1.00 $1.50 $2.50 Sold only in bundles of 25. Add 10% if by Parcel Post.

LAWN SEED—Genuine Kentucky grown blue grass seed, best for lawns. It pays to use good seed. See page 40.

We have no agents. For Hillenmeyer quality and service, buy direct from Hillenmeyer's. Use the order blank.
Grow your own ASPARAGUS--It's easy

Asparagus is the earliest and best of all esculents and is the easiest to grow, if many old ideas are discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich, spaded over, and then have three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe. The rows should be about four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as much like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean, free from weeds, and well manured for all time.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let the plant grow like any other and then mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the soil and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the larger grower, but the town man can only keep more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots near the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a long time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are: Planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops when green, the covering with salt and rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor wall of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices mentioned, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

Martha Washington. This is the new variety of asparagus that seems destined to succeed the older kinds. It is very vigorous and "rust proof" which disease has wrought havoc with many beds. The tips are large, very fine in texture and white in color. You make no mistake in choosing this variety.

Prices: 50 100 1000
1 yr. Plants. $1.00 $1.50 $10.00
If by Post, add 10% extra

HORSE RADISH
The roots serve as an excellent relish. Once established is of very easy culture.

Prices:
Each 5 100
$ .05 $ .20 $ .50
If by Post, add 10%.

RHUBARB
Rhubarb or pie plant is known to everyone. Planted 4x3 feet with eye 4 inches below the surface on clean soil, success is assured. We offer only divided crown and not seedling plants as these are worthless.


Prices: Ea. 5 100
.10 .50 $ 8.00
If by Post, add 10% extra

We prefer not to fill orders for less than $1.00. Please note.

SEED POTATOES
At the time this catalog is being printed our Second Crop Irish Cobbler potatoes are looking especially fine. We are making a specialty of CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES and in the winter we will have out a special bulletin offering these at market prices. If you are going to plant potatoes this spring do not fail to let us quote you on your requirements. Our seed is acknowledged to be superior.

YOUR ORDER SHIPPED at the RIGHT TIME
We book orders throughout the entire year with the understanding that they will be sent at the proper time. In no case will we send an order out that we feel will not do well because of being "out of season." In every case we will advise you when shipment is made. When plants have not been sufficiently matured by frost when the ground is too cold, or plants too tender, we will use our judgment as to shipping time. This relieves you of worry and care of plants until proper planting conditions arrive. You can order early with confidence of receiving plants at the correct planting time.

Come and visit our nursery. We will be pleased to show you our modern equipment and many acres of plants.
OUR LIBERAL TERMS
Read Before Ordering

CASH with order is expected. When credit must be arranged please write us in ample time.

Charges for packing are made on all orders not paid for at time of shipment. This amounts to between five and ten per cent.

DELIVERY—Of course, we deliver without extra charge in Lexington and nearby suburbs. Quite a lot of stock can be economically delivered by truck to nearby communities. We will be pleased to make arrangements for this service at prevailing rates. Delivery by truck insures safe and prompt arrival, and stock invariably reaches the purchaser in better condition.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods sent by us whether express, freight or parcel post. This guarantee is made with the distinct understanding that unfavorable reports be made within three days and only after proper notation is made on transportation company's delivery ticket if damaged packages are received.

PARCEL POST—The postal limitations of size and weight make it impractical to send heavy orders this way but we ship this way wherever possible. We make a flat charge of ten per cent to cover the postage. We expect you to send postage with your order if it is to come to you by parcel post. We will appreciate receiving the ten per cent amount.

ERRORS—We do make errors in the rush of shipping season. We will make them good if advised promptly on receipt of order, and will appreciate your co-operation in this respect. Delay in so advising makes it impractical to check the faulty handling and this makes adjustments all the more difficult.

GUARANTEE TO GROW—At prices we sell stock, it is not guaranteed to grow. We do guarantee it to be first class stock and to reach you in good condition. In case it is not, if you will advise, we will adjust any claim. Unfavorable weather, poor soil, failure to prune properly, improper planting, and other things may cause even the healthiest plant to die and, of course, we cannot guarantee against all those conditions, when a combination or any one of them may cause failure.

TRUE TO NAME—We expect to deliver every plant true to name and description and if any plant proves untrue we will replace with another of the right kind or refund the purchase price. Beyond this we do not assume any liability. However, our replacements are negligible as we exercise the utmost care in planting, propagating, digging and keeping our plants true to name.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Sometimes we do run out of a variety and take the liberty of substituting unless advised by the patron "No Substitutions." Frequently we are able to improve selections but do not attempt changing a list without instruction. In all cases when substitution is made we will mark the labels correctly.

AGENTS—We have no fight against those doing honest business but we have NO AGENTS out representing our organization. Our responsibility is direct to the customer. Annually we are misrepresented by tree peddlers and agents who have no responsibility whatever.

Just a view across a corner of an evergreen block showing spreading, globe and pyramid types, with our big packing warehouse in the distance. We have varieties for all locations, including all sizes and types.

We have satisfied thousands and thousands of customers in our 89 years of service.
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The L. W. Ramsey Co., Davenport, Iowa. Copyright 1930
The object of pruning old shrubs is to keep them shapely and to preserve the blooming wood. The general rule is that those shrubs that bloom in the spring are best pruned within two weeks after they are through blooming. The later blooming things like Hydrangeas, Althæas and terminal blooming varieties are better pruned in the winter or early spring.

With the general idea in mind of cutting out the old and dead wood and the general shaping and renewal of the plant the pictures shown here will be of interest.

A—A familiar, overgrown top heavy shrub, flowers being at the tops on the old wood.

B—The same shrub renewed properly. Note the severity and general shaping of the plant.

C—This same shrub after two seasons growth. Note the even and shapely development.

D—How some “experts” prune. No possible future for such a plant. Compare with B and see the difference.

E—This shows the development after shrub has been pruned as in figure D. Compare this with C and you will note you have a “two story” plant and very little better than A.

SUCCESS with PLANTS

Success with plants does not all depend on the nursery stock, nor entirely on the time of the year. You must have your soil in good physical condition and fertile enough so that the plants may grow vigorously.

Upon receipt of the plants do not expose their roots to drying air. If they are to be kept for a time, unwrap the bundle, dip or sprinkle well with water and bury the roots in moist ground (preferably in the shade) to conserve the vitality. If wooded plants are received in shriveled condition, bury the tops for a few days to revive them.

After the tree and shrub holes are filled in, don’t leave them to take care of themselves. Note various cultural hints throughout the catalog that tell you how to keep them growing vigorously. The after care until they become established is all important.

Sod may be left around the older trees but when young it is best to keep it cut away. It takes good ground to grow sod and over the roots of young trees it simply robs them of moisture and food. Keep out all weeds and grass until they become established.

Trees and particularly shrubs become mis-shapen. Pruning instructions are given in the catalog or we will help you if asked.

How to Plant Trees
1. Dig hole plenty large.
2. Spread roots out naturally.
3. Use good top soil about roots.
4. Trim back tops as indicated.
5. Settle soil with water.
Hillenmeyer Nurseries
Lexington, Kentucky