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1951

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF NURSERYMEN
INDIANA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

C. M. HOBBS & SONS

Incorporated

Bridgeport, Indiana

Nurserymen Since 1812

(Left to right): Miss Ida Albertson; a customer; C. M. Hobbs, Al Albertson, Emery Albertson. Office picture taken about 1895.

In the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends, or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends. Dr. Albertson had a fondness for trees and plants, and so cultivated a small nursery. His son, Oliver, inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the state near Salem, Indiana.

In 1875, Oliver Albertson moved to Bridgeport, Indiana, intending to do a small nursery business here, and retain an interest also in the Washington County nursery. C. M. Hobbs, afterwards Mr. Albertson's son-in-law, took charge of the Bridgeport plant. After the death of Oliver Albertson in 1879, his son, Emery Albertson, and C. M. Hobbs, formed a partnership for the management of the Bridgeport nursery. From a small beginning they built up a large business, their sales reaching all over the United States.

The first of July, 1907, Mr. Emery Albertson retired from the business which was then continued by C. M., Oliver A., Harry W., and Fred R. Hobbs, under the firm name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons, which has continued to the present in the same location.

This year is one of many years of experience in the nursery business since 1875 at Bridgeport, Indiana, and we value the reputation our firm has earned for honesty and integrity, for fair deal-

ing with our customers who range from one end of the country to the other.

This experience has taught us how to grow and handle fine quality true-to-name stock, and we are ever learning through research and experience to produce finer plants which enable us to live up to the fine traditions of the past and to so conduct our business that the ideals of its founders be fulfilled during the future years.

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT OUR BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES

LOCATION

Six miles from the west corporation limits of Indianapolis on West Washington street, U. S. 40, the Old National Road, to the Bridgeport Nursery at the Marion-Hendricks County Line. Hourly bus service from Indianapolis.

PHONES

Free service from any phone in Marion County-Indianapolis Belmont 1812. Also service from Plainfield phones.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

Pennsylvania Railroad making connection with all lines out of Indianapolis, and motor freight pick up at the nursery.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

ORDERS: All orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions. Please write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment.

FORWARDING: Shipments will be forwarded as directed; but where without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route.

CLAIMS for damage while in transit or otherwise must be made within five days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING SEASON: Opens about March 1st in the spring and September 15th in the fall.

INSPECTION: Our stock is regularly inspected and a certificate will be sent with each shipment.

PACKING: All goods are carefully packed, thus avoiding risk, if delayed in transit. We do not charge for packing.

WE DO NOT SELL THROUGH AGENTS

TERMS

CASH WITH ORDER: Except to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility. Accounts are due when bills are rendered, and prompt payments are expected.

PRICES given in the accompanying Price List are for goods f.o.b. Bridgeport, Indiana.

STOCK SELECTED by customers at the nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees and plants chosen.

QUANTITIES: Lots of 5, 50, and 500 trees or plants of the same grade and variety will be furnished at the 10, 100, and 1000 rates respectively.

OUR GUARANTEE

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock, we use the greatest care to have it true to name and will replace any that may prove untrue, free of charge, or refund the purchase price. We shall not be liable for more than the purchase price and every purchase from us is made on these terms.

GUARANTEE and CLAIMS: All goods are guaranteed true to name, up to grade, full count, and in good condition when the customer receives the goods. Claims must be made within five days after receiving the goods from the nursery.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO GROW, OR RESULTS IN ANY WAY. There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is received in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, or careless culture all contribute to failure and all are beyond our control.

Free-Illustrated Booklet "HOW TO PLANT"

Instructions telling complete planting and cultural directions such as handling stock before planting, pruning, planting distances, and care after planting. If more information is required, write us. A free copy with each order or upon your request.

Hobbs EVERGREENS

Biota Aurea Nana

Our Evergreens have been carefully grown and trimmed to add beauty and color both summer and winter to all types of landscape plantings. These fine Evergreens are at home in almost any soil, transplanted in the nursery to produce a finer root system, and dug by experienced Evergreen diggers to assure you the finest of Evergreens to be had anywhere. All of our Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth and burlapped (B&B), for your convenience in planting and handling, and the protection of the root system during transportation. For an outstanding addition to your home grounds, plant Evergreens from Hobbs.

Arbor-Vitae - Thuja

This variety is known by the growth of the branches which are flat and to some appear pressed. This Evergreen will grow in almost every type of soil, and any shape desired from globe to pyramidal. All Arbor-Vitae are easily transplanted.

Dark Green American Thuja. A pyramidal form with dark green foliage retaining the fine deep color all winter. You can use this Evergreen for foundation plantings, backgrounds, for screens, and hedges. We consider this plant the best of the upright Arbor-Vitae.

Siberian (T. Wareana). Pyramidal type having a broad base and a shiny blue-green foliage. Will make a good medium height screen.

Globe (T. occidentalis globosa). A dwarf form with a round compact or globular head. Used generally in pairs each side of an entrance or planted in urns.

Compact Chinese (T. orientalis compacta). A narrow upright form with fine foliage of a bright green color. Especially good where a tall hedge is needed or in a group planting with other Evergreens.

Compact Chinese Arbor-Vitae

**Globe
Arbor-Vitae**

**Pyramidal
Arbor-Vitae**

Pyramidal (T. occidentalis pyramidalis). One of the most widely use Arbor-Vitae. A narrow upright with a fine green foliage which requires very little shearing. For corners, accenting, or backgrounds.

Biota

Golden (B. aurea nana). A beautiful dwarf compact variety of golden color. This Evergreen is planted in urns, on cemetery lots, and with other Evergreens to add color to the landscape plantings.

Fir - Pseudotsuga

Balsam Fir. Upright conical Evergreen with a grayish brown thin, smooth bark and dark green needles. Planted as a specimen, for borders, screens, and wind-breaks. Often cut for Christmas trees.

Douglas (P. douglasi). An upright form of tree resembling a Spruce and showing a little blue color. Fine as an individual specimen or for groups and borders.

*Buy from Hobbs
and Buy the Best*

Use care in buying nursery stock and buy where you can see the quality of the plants and know that they are well grown and in good condition when purchased.

Irish Juniper

Junipers - Juniperus

This variety is divided into two groups for your convenience in selecting between the upright and the semi-upright or spreading forms.

UPRIGHT JUNIPERS

JUNIPERUS burki. A silvery blue compact foliage with a broad base used as a specimen or in foundation plantings, and will stand considerable shearing to help maintain its compact shape.

J. cannarti. One of the finest of the upright Junipers maintaining a wonderful dark green color through all seasons and showing blue berries late in summer. Good for corner plantings, as a specimen, or for a tall background effect the year round.

J. columnaris. A medium slender form used for accent in the landscape. There are two types of this Evergreen—one with a foliage of silver green and the other of dark green.

J. glauca. One of the finest upright forms with a foliage of blue cast throughout the year and showing silver berries in late summer. Can stand considerable shearing.

J., Irish. A very slender spirelike form with a light silvery green foliage used where a plant of limited width is required.

J. fastigiata. Very similar to the Irish Juniper except the top of the plant is as broad as the base.

J. keteleeri. A medium light green foliage that needs yearly shearing to maintain its excellent form. The gray-green berries add color to this fine Evergreen which does well when planted in sun or shade.

J. mascula. A type similar to the Columnaris having a broader base and tapering to a pointed top. The foliage resembles the darker green Columnaris.

Cannarti Juniper

J. hillii (Dundee). A rapid growing Evergreen with silver-green foliage in the summer and turning to a light purple in the fall after the first frosts.

Keteleeri Juniper

J. str'cta. Semi-dwarf upright of very dense blue-green foliage. This type is useful in entrance, foundation, and cemetery plantings.

J., Swedish. Similar to fastigiata with a more spreading upright habit.

SPREADING JUNIPERS

J. depressa plumosa. A very low growing form with silver-green foliage in the summer and a purplish cast in winter. Very useful in a front line planting for foundations and entrances.

J. hetzi. A rapid growing type with a blue cast which is a taller grower than the Pfitzer. Will require closer shearing to maintain its shape.

J., Pfitzer. The most popular low spreading Evergreen and one of the most hardy and useful in the landscape planting. A fine blue-green foliage. We consider this Evergreen one of our specialties.

Pfitzer Juniper

J. Pfitzer compacta. A compact form of Pfitzer with dense gray bluish green foliage not growing as large as the Pfitzer.

J., Pfitzer, Armstrong. A globe form of Pfitzer with a medium green foliage.

J. sabina. A vase-shaped form with dark green foliage for low plantings.

J. sargentii. A low spreading type with a blue-green foliage which adds color to the low plant in the landscape planting.

J., Von Ehron. Vase-shaped Evergreen of dark green foliage growing taller than the other types.

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*A Planting that
is cared for has no
Depreciation - the
Value Increases*

Pine - Pinus

An exceptionally fine Evergreen as a specimen or for background borders, or windbreak plantings. The new growth of the Pine in early spring resembles candles. The pines need room as they attain considerable size. The upright Pines make excellent cut Christmas trees.

Austrian. A fast growing tall form with long dark green needles on spreading branches from a central trunk which will mature to a height of 50 feet.

Mugho. Spreading type with dark green needles used especially in pairs in foundation plantings.

Scotch. Very similar to the Austrian Pine with denser foliage and shorter needles.

White. Probably the most graceful of the Pines with a soft needle of light green color. A beautiful specimen tree and excellent for background and screening.

Mugho Pine

Spruce - Picea

An Evergreen for specimen, screen, group and windbreak plantings. Needs room to develop.

Part of a Block of Well-Sheared Upright Grafted Junipers

Looking Over Several Rows of Young Pfitzer Junipers

Scotch Pine

Black Hills. Similar to the Norway Spruce but of denser foliage with lighter green color.

Norway Spruce

Colorado Blue. Blue Spruce for group or specimen plantings to add color to the landscape. A large grower.

Koster Blue. The finest of the Blue Spruce which most people are wanting for their yards. Bluer color than the Colorado and the best of the specimen Evergreens for home landscape where there is sufficient room.

Norway. A most commonly used Spruce of dark green foliage. For hedges if kept sheared, group or windbreak plantings. Used many times for Christmas trees.

Taxus - Yew

An Evergreen of outstanding quality being used more and more for foundations and hedges. Generally free from insects and diseases, very hardy, adaptable to a variety of soils, does well in sun or shade, and a dark rich green color throughout the plant. We offer this group of Evergreens as one of the finest.

TAXUS browni. Slightly taller than wide and of the cuspidata type of compact rich green foliage and is easily sheared to the globe shape.

T. capitata. An upright form of symmetrical appearance, of the conical shape, excellent for foundation and hedge plantings. Grows tall but can be sheared to limit the height.

T. cuspidata. Most widely used of the spreading type of Yew which grows broader than tall. Makes a fine hedge plant and meets all requirements for the use of a spreading Evergreen.

T., Hatfield. A dwarf upright form of rich green color for foundation or hedge where limited height is required.

T. hicksi. An upright of cylindrical form with vertical branching and can be sheared to a narrow shape for restricted areas, narrow hedge, or an upright for the foundation plantings.

T. honnewelliana. Compact slightly vase shape of the cuspidata form with exceptionally fine foliage of rich green, making an excellent Evergreen for landscape use.

T. intermedia. Similar to cuspidata with a darker green color and more V shape branching.

T., Jeffries Pyramidal. An upright not as symmetrical as capitata and not as columnar as hicksi, of excellent dark green foliage.

T. media femina. A slightly more upright and rapid grower than cuspidata. One of the earliest to produce bright red berries for which most Yews are noted.

Hemlock

Hemlock - Tsuga

An upright Evergreen of graceful feathery foliage of rich green color, excellent in shade as well as sun, requiring a rather moist soil and will stand shearing to various shapes. Can be used in most any type of landscape planting. Some of the finest Evergreen hedges to be seen are of Hemlock. We recommend this Evergreen very highly for its many purposes.

Taxus
Hicksi

Taxus
Cuspidata

Taxus
Capitata

Mahonia

Ilex

ILEX crenata bullata (Convex Leaf Holly). Compact spreading Evergreen shrub with small convex leaves on arched branches. Often planted around foundations and for hedges.

I. glabra (Inkberry). An Evergreen shrub of the Holly family for sun or shade with leaves turning a dark color by fall and producing many shiny black berries which are outstanding in a group planting.

I. opaca (American Holly). Most widely known of the Holly because of its use at Christmas time. A wonderful specimen plant. Female plant produces bright red berries if planted near a male Holly.

Mahonia

This plant slightly resembles American Holly with its rich glossy green leaves. Blooms are yellow in early summer followed by dark blue berries. The leaves turn a bronze in the fall and remain most of the winter. Valuable plant for use with Evergreens.

Barberry Mentorensis

Pyracantha - Firethorn

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). An upright thorny shrub with boxlike foliage of green. White flowers followed by brilliant orange-red berries lasting into the winter. A good specimen plant.

Viburnum

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (Leather Leaf Viburnum). A large long dark green leathery leaf resembling the Rhododendron leaf. Clusters of small white flowers are followed by red berries later turning black. A plant that will add greatly to your landscape plantings.

V. burkwoodi. Often called a sister plant to the Viburnum Carlesi because of its white blooms edged with pink to form beautiful clusters of flowers. A glossy green foliage often remaining all winter. We recommend this plant for most any location in the landscape.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

The popularity of Broadleaf Evergreens has increased tremendously in recent years. Their many uses in foundation plantings, as specimens, for hedges, and the rich glossy green foliage has added new interest to the landscape planting.

Barberry

Mentorensis. This patented plant is widely used among Evergreens in foundation plantings and makes an excellent hedge plant. The upright growth of glossy dark green foliage of summer will turn color by fall and during a mild winter the leaves remain on the plants.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS patens. An excellent plant of glossy rich green oblong leaves of medium size remaining all winter after a fall color change. Used extensively in foundation plantings and for low hedges.

E. vegetus. A very versatile plant with a glossy dark green round leaf remaining all winter. This plant can be used as a spreading plant in an Evergreen planting, as an excellent low hedge and as a vine which clings to brick or stone and will grow in sun or shade. The berries resemble those of Bittersweet.

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Euonymus Vegetus

Shade and

Mountain Ash

Ash

ASH, European Mountain (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A rather dense symmetrical tree with showy orange and red berries until late winter. Fine for an ornamental specimen. 20-30 ft.

ASH, American White (*Fraxinus americana*). A tall long lived native tree. A good tree for farm planting and reforestation as well as a specimen tree for yard landscape.

Kwanzan Cherry

Don't be caught with 90 degrees in the shade and no shade. A tree from Hobbs will not only produce fine shade but ornamental beauty to last with care through the years. Trees should be planted in the fall after dropping their leaves or before producing new foliage in the spring. Hobbs trees have been several times root pruned to assure a fine well-branched root system and easier transplanting.

Beech - Fagus

BEECH, Rivers' Purple. A fine specimen upright tree for lawn planting. A good horizontal branching habit requiring room to grow, and with deep purple foliage in the spring changing to crimson in the fall.

Birch - Betula

BIRCH, Cut Leaf Weeping (*B. pendula laciniata*). The weeping form of white bark Birch. The tree is somewhat upright when young and as it matures the branches weep until almost touching the ground. A very popular ornamental tree for group or specimen planting in your landscape.

Cherry, Flowering - Prunus

A valuable ornamental tree as a specimen in your landscape planting because of the beautiful flowering habit. These varieties of medium height are successful in most any landscape location. Below are some of the varieties we consider desirable.

PRUNUS, Kwanzan. Deep pink, double. **P. Naden.** Light pink, double.

WEeping FORM

P. subhirtella. Single or double pink.

Chinese Chestnut - Castanea

CHINESE CHESTNUT (*Castanea mollissima*). Valuable for shade or nuts and of beautiful summer foliage turning yellow by fall. This tree of medium height produces fruit early and of good quality.

Dogwood

DOGWOOD, White Flowering (*Cornus florida*). A beautiful white flowering tree in early spring known to most everyone. Red berries add to the attractive fall foliage. Fine as a specimen in borders or with other ornamental trees.

Red Flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). Very similar to the above Dogwood. The variety has a deeper shade of foliage and beautiful pink or reddish flowers making the tree more striking.

Elm

ELM, Chinese (*Ulmus parvifolia*). One of our most rapid growing shade trees doing as well on dry, poor soils as on good soil. A fine tree for screening or tall hedges and withstands city conditions.

Ginkgo

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair). A tall growing tree with foliage resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Very hardy, free of almost any diseases, and thrives well under adverse conditions.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch

Hackberry - Celtis

HACKBERRY (*Occidentalis*). This tree somewhat resembles the American Elm. A rapid growing tree with shiny green leaves and tough branches that withstand strong winds without breaking, making a valuable tree for street or yard planting.

Hornbeam

HORNBEAM, Pyramidal (*Carpinus betula pyramidalis*). A narrow compact columnar form with rich green foliage resembling the Beech and holding its leaves late in the season. Maintains its shape without shearing but can be clipped for formal plantings. Transplants readily and withstands city conditions.

Koelreuteria

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). Hardy round headed tree with large panicles of showy yellow flowers the last of July. Leaves turn a fine yellow color in the fall. Grows 25 to 30 feet tall.

Flowering TREES

Linden

LINDEN, American (*Tilia americana*). Rapid growing, large size tree forming a broad round top with broadly oval leaves of dark green above, and light green underneath. Splendid street and lawn tree growing about 60 feet.

Locust

LOCUST, Thornless Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthus inermis*). Fast growing tree with spreading graceful branching planted where not too dense shade is needed. Sometimes used as a substitute for American Elm.

Moraine Locust. Patented. A symmetrical tall rapid growing thornless Locust that does not produce seed pods and has finely divided, graceful attractive foliage. Fine for street or lawn planting.

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA soulangeana. Perhaps the best known Magnolia, producing large cup-shaped flowers of pink outside and white inside, blooming before the foliage appears. These blossoms almost hide the branches. Be sure to see the large Magnolia trees when in bloom at our nursery.

M. nigra. Similar to the above Magnolia but with deep reddish purple blossoms appearing a short time later than the pink variety and with a deeper and larger foliage.

Malus - Flowering Crab

One of the most beautiful of the spring-flowering ornamentals. Thrive on most any soil and we offer several different shades of bloom and types of growth bearing ornamental fruit. Listed below are some of the varieties which we consider excellent in specimen or mass plantings. Most of the Flowering Crabs do not grow to exceed 20 ft. **MALUS atrosanguinea** (Carmine Crab). Carmine flowers appearing early and covering almost every branch. Foliage turns bronze in the fall.

M. Dolgo. See page 25.

M. eleyi. Reddish purple foliage with clusters of large pink blossoms and bearing fruit almost the color of the foliage.

M. floribunda. Spreading branches with medium red buds opening to light pink. Fruit of orange color.

M. Hopa. A strong upright grower with reddish pink flowers and red fruit. Excellent where not too much width is required.

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel's Double Flowering). Flowers of double pink resembling small Roses. Rather slow grower.

M. Scheideckeri. A compact upright grower with single red flowers up and down the branches, and large yellow fruit.

Chinese Elm

Maple - Acer

MAPLE, Box Elder (*A. negundo*). A very fast growing tree with light green leaves not unlike the Ash foliage.

Glennala. A shrub form of the Maple family growing bushy and rather tall. Light green foliage in spring and summer changing to red in the fall. Good for screen or hedges.

Crimson King Maple. (Patented.) Greatly improved type of the Schwedleri Maple. Rich reddish purple foliage in the spring and the color is retained until the leaves fall. Not as rapid a grower as the Schwedleri Maple. A fine specimen tree for shade and beauty.

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*). A sturdy tree of a medium rate of growth with large dark green leaves forming a round dense head. Excellent street or specimen tree providing dense shade.

Red or Scarlet Maple (*A. rubrum*). Tree of native habitat of symmetrical upright growth. Foliage colors red in autumn and often is overlooked as one of the fine shade trees.

Hopa Crab

MAPLE—Continued

Schwedler Maple (*A. platanoides schwedleri*). This tree closely resembles the Norway Maple except in spring the foliage is a deep red becoming bronze and then turning a dark green until it becomes bronze in the fall.

Soft or Silver Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). One of the best of the quick growing shade trees attaining considerable size and offering fine shade. If you need quick shade for your home, the Soft Maple is the tree for you.

Wier's Cut Leaf Maple (*A. dasycarpum laciniata Wieri*). Similar to the Soft or Silver Maple except the branches weep and the foliage is finely cut.

Japanese Maple (*A. palmatum*). A shrub form attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet with blood-red leaves from spring to fall. Excellent specimen.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*). One of the most popular native trees of Indiana. Very hardy upright symmetrical shade tree of dark green foliage turning many shades of red and orange in the fall. A fine specimen tree for your landscape with a medium rate of growth.

Mimosa - Silk Tree

A rather small ornamental tree that grows rapidly under a variety of soil conditions. Graceful fernlike leaves and pink flowers in clusters at the end of the branches in May and June.

Pink Dogwood

Prunus Newport

Poplar

POPLAR, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*). A tall slender symmetrical tree for planting on property lines, as backgrounds, tall hedges, wind-breaks, and locations where a tree of limited width of not more than 10 feet is required.

Prunus - Flowering Plums

PRUNUS cistena (Flowering Plum). Red Leaf Flowering Plum with pink blossoms in early spring before the foliage appears. Can be trained to shrub or tree form for hedges or specimen planting to add color to your landscape.

P., Newport. Deep pink flowers appearing along the branches before the red foliage shows. A medium growing tree form of bushy head making an outstanding plant of beauty and color for your enjoyment.

P. triloba. Shrub form covered with beautiful double pink blossoms in early spring before the small dark green leaves appear. One of the good flowering plants of spring.

Pin Oak

Oak - Quercus

Burr Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*). A slow growing Oak with thick bark and heavy dark green foliage. An unusual tree.

English Oak (*Q. robur*). Very symmetrical upright tree of compact dense rich green foliage. Fine as specimen planting on the lawn.

Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*). One of the finest and most graceful as well as beautiful of all the shade trees. Very symmetrical, the branches grow horizontally from a central trunk and the lower branches bend down touching the ground. Has a fairly rapid rate of growth and one of the finest to show color of foliage in the fall. The value of this tree should not be overlooked.

Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). More open branching than the Pin Oak and has less spread. Does not produce the fall color of Pin Oak and not as easily transplanted.

Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*). Similar to the Red Oak but more spreading with small deeply cut leaves resembling those of the Pin Oak. Transplants much the same as the Red Oak but will color better.

White Oak (*Q. alba*). A slow growing Oak with shaggy bark with leaves varying in color from gray to purple in the fall. Rather difficult to transplant.

Magnolia Soulangeana

Redbud - Cercis

Canadensis. The red or pink flowers appear along the branches before the large green leaves show. Can be used as a specimen or with Dogwood, Flowering Plum, Flowering Crab, and other medium size ornamental trees against backgrounds for a beautiful border or in a mass planting.

Russian Olive - Eleagnus

Angustifolia. A tall growing treelike shrub with dark green bark and silver foliage. Copper-yellow flowers followed by ornamental olive fruits. Fine shrub for contrast in a mass or border planting.

Sycamore - Platanus

Occidentalis. One of the fine shade trees common to Indiana with a rapid rate of growth. The white patches or bark are showy for some distance and large shiny green leaves offer comfortable shade. Excellent for lawn or street plantings.

Sweet Gum - Liquidambar

Styraciflua. Another beautiful native tree of upright symmetrical habit with corky or winged bark and a star shape leaf turning almost every color of the rainbow in the fall. A wonderful shade tree of medium growth rate which will add immeasurably to the planting surrounding your home.

Redbud

Thorn - Crataegus

An ornamental tree producing flowers and colored fruit for use as a specimen, in mass effect, or for hedges. The Thorns are very hardy and grow well under adverse conditions in almost any type of soil.

Thicket Hawthorn (*C. coccinea*). A shrub form branching low to the ground with shiny green foliage, white flowers in May, and reddish brown fruit. Because of its type of growth, this plant is used to make a good hedge.

Washington Hawthorn (*C. cordata*). An upright form with close branching of very symmetrical appearance. Fine specimen or for a tall narrow hedge made showy with white flowers and bright red fruits.

Cockspur Thorn (*C. crus galli*). Deep shiny green leaves, conspicuous white flowers, red fruit and long thorns.

English Hawthorn (*C. oxyacantha*). A small shrublike tree form with single white blooms in the spring.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn. An upright habit of growth with double scarlet flowers in late May. Very good specimen tree.

Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). The State tree of Indiana, growing tall and rather straight. Large dark green leaves and Tulip shape yellowish white blossoms. This tree grows to be large and will be a fine specimen shade tree for home landscape.

Willow- Salix

Golden Weeping Willow (*S. niobe*). A tree of golden bark and branches with slender leaves of light green color above and silver beneath.

ThurLOW Willow (*S. elegantissima*). The most widely planted of the graceful Weeping Willows, growing to good size with long drooping branches that touch the ground after gaining a little height. The silver cast of the leaves makes this rapid growing Willow very attractive. Because of the rapid and extensive growth of the root system, the Willow should not be planted too close to drainage systems.

Wisconsin Willow (*S. blanda*). Similar to the ThurLOW Willow but a smaller grower with weeping branches at a younger age.

Tree Wisteria

A trunk of 5 feet topped with many branches sometimes drooping to the ground and covered with large spikes of lavender-purple flowers. Very attractive specimen which will be an added show of beauty to the surroundings of your home.

Soft Maple

Lombardy Poplar

The trunks
of all shade
trees should be
wrapped with
heavy paper for
1 year follow-
ing planting.

Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES

Crab (Flowering Varieties)	Magnolia Soulangeana
Dogwood (Red and White Flowering)	Redbud
Koelreuteria Paniculata	Tilia (American Linden)
	Tulip Tree

FOR STREET PLANTING

Ash (White)	Sycamore
Ginkgo Biloba	Tilia (American Linden)
Maple (Norway and Sugar)	Tulip Tree
Oaks	

TALL SCREENS

Almost any variety of shade tree.

FOR RAPID GROWTH

Ash (White)	Maple (Soft or Silver)
Box Elder (Acer Negundo)	Poplar (Lombardy)
Elm (Chinese)	Tilia (American Linden)

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR

Ash (White)	Maple (Japanese and Sugar)
Beeches	Oak (Pin, Red and Scarlet)
Birches	Sweet Gum (Liquidambar)
Dogwood (Red and White Flowering)	Tulip Tree

FOR WINDBREAKS

Beech (European)	Oak (Pin and Scarlet)
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FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

Ginkgo Biloba	Sycamore
Maple (Norway)

SHRUBS

Red Barberry

Aralia

Five Leaf (*A. pentaphylla*). One of the best plants for use under adverse conditions. Upright arching branches with bright green leaves in series of fives with prickly spines making an exceptionally fine hedge if clipped. Grows well in shade and in soil where other shrubs have a difficulty in survival.

Barberry - Berberis

Evergreen or Winter Barberry (*Berberis mentorensis*). See page of Broadleaf Evergreens.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). One of the better known shrubs often planted for a hedge because of the difficulty in trying to walk through its thorny branches. Small yellow flowers and small green leaves appear in the spring and by fall the foliage becomes an orange-red and showing many red berries which last most of the winter. This hardy shrub can be trimmed or let grow to reach a height of approximately 4 feet.

Red Leaf Barberry (*B. thunbergii atropurpurea*). Very similar to the Japanese Barberry but with a reddish purple foliage early in the spring, brilliant red all summer, and copper-red in the fall. This plant should be in the sun to receive the full value of the attractive color, and will add greatly to brighten the landscape.

Beauty Bush - Kolkwitzia

Amabilis. A shrub growing 6 to 10 feet in height of many canes of graceful habit covered with deep pink flowers in May and June, and a very good foliage. Used for border and screen planting.

Butterfly Bush - Buddleia

A continuous blooming plant all summer long with long pointed flower spikes of various colors somewhat resembling the bloom of the Lilac. This plant often freezes to the ground during the winter, but will come up again and grow to 5 or 6 feet each summer.

Calycanthus

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). 5 to 6 ft. Upright shrub with spicy scented reddish brown flowers and dark green foliage often found in many old gardens as a specimen plant.

Our shrubs are carefully grown by every means at our command to assure a bushy plant of several uniform canes, and dug with care, so you may have the best root system possible when planting, and with the little care required to maintain them you will have the finest of shrubs. Shrubs from Hobbs for the border planting in the yard behind the home to insure privacy, a group at a corner to accent with summer bloom or fall color of foliage or berries, a screened service area, a hedge to help control dust or break the wind, or the superb effect of continuity of bloom and rich foliage to meet every requirement of a shrub in the planting around your home.

Althea - Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon

An upright growing shrub which does well under adverse conditions and produces bloom from spring to fall. The growth of this shrub remains narrow and hence a good plant where little width is required.

Aronia - Chokeberry

Brilliant Chokeberry (*A. arbutifolia brilliantissima*). A medium growing shrub with fine glossy green leaves changing to red by fall. White flowers in early spring followed by berries of a brilliant red in the fall. A wonderful shrub because of its fall showing of foliage and many berries to add color to the landscape. Requires moisture and some sun.

Chokeberry (*A. melanocarpa*). Similar to the Brilliant Chokeberry but not showing as much color of foliage and the berries are black.

Almond

Pink Flowering (*Prunus glandulosa*). The branches are thickly covered with double rose-pink blossoms in early spring. Not a large grower, with slender light green leaves.

Beauty Bush

For Beauty of Flower and Foliage to Serve a Definite Purpose

Caragana

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). 10 to 15 ft. A tall shrub bearing an abundance of bright yellow flowers in May and June. Hardy and attractive in a border planting.

Cornus - Dogwood—Shrub Type

CORNUS amomum. Dark red upright and spreading branches with leaves of medium green color. flowers are white in spring followed by dark colored fruits.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Compact upright growing shrub 6 to 10 feet. useful for screening purposes. White flowers in profusion in June and white berries on red stems later. Bark and under side of leaves gray.

C. sanguinea. Dark red branches with greenish white flowers in May and June followed by black fruits. Leaves change to a dark red in the fall.

C. sibirica (Red-Twigged Dogwood.) 6 to 10 ft. Small clusters of white flowers followed by black ornamental berries on blood-red stems and branches. Very good for winter color.

C. stolonifera. Erect dark wine-colored branches with dull white flowers in May and June and bluish white berries. Offers a good winter effect.

Corylus

CORYLUS Americana (American Filbert). A rather large shrub with oval leaves and bearing round nuts. Thrives in almost any soil. Valuable for decorative effect in mass plantings.

Cotoneaster

COTONEASTER acutifolia. 6 to 8 ft. Bushy upright shrub, branching slightly with small dark green glossy leaves. Small flowers of pink followed by shiny black berries lasting until fall. The compact branching makes for an excellent hedge.

C. apiculata. A low compact spreading plant with arching branches bearing reddish pink flowers and glossy green leaves. Useful in an Evergreen planting or location requiring a semi-evergreen shrub of limited height.

C. divaricata. 4 to 5 ft. A spreading semi-evergreen shrub with foliage similar to the other Cotoneaster turning dark crimson in the fall and bright red berries. Often planted with Evergreens.

Forsythia

Althea

Cydonia

CYDONIA japonica rubra (Red Flowering Quince). An early blooming plant of bell-shaped blossoms of red with glossy green foliage on upright spreading branches. Often used as a specimen or for screening purposes.

Deutzia

DEUTZIA crenata. 6 to 8 ft. Hardy shrub with numerous upright canes with double white flowers with one or more of the outer rows of petals tinged with a rosy pink color. Very showy.

D. gracilis. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf shrub of slender arching branches bearing many white flowers. Needs some protection in winter.

D. lemoine. 3 to 4 ft. Flowers borne in cone-shaped clusters of white in June. Excellent where a shrub of medium height is required for show.

D., Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms earlier than the other Deutzias with double white flowers tinged with rose on the outside.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS alatus (Cork Bark Euonymus). 8 to 12 ft. One of the finest larger shrubs. Upright spreading in habit of growth with small delicate flowers in spring followed by attractive red berries. The good green foliage of summer turns a brilliant red in autumn and the winged corky bark makes a wonderful winter effect. We highly recommend this shrub for a beautiful specimen or in a group in either sun or shade.

E. alatus compacta (Dwarf Winged Euonymus). 5 to 6 ft. Very similar to the alatus, being a smaller grower, more compact, of less corky bark but with the same wonderful color. For fall color do not be without this or the preceding shrub.

E., American. 6 to 8 ft. Requires a moist soil to get the fine color of fall leaves and the attractive berries of a deep pink. Yellowish blossoms in spring.

E. europea (European Euonymus). Upright shrub with slender dark green bark and a deep green foliage. The scarlet fruit adds to the fine color of the foliage in the fall.

E. yedoensis (Yeddo Euonymus). 6 to 8 ft. Another Euonymus that shows a red foliage in the fall. Small yellow flowers in early spring followed by scarlet fruit encased in pink husks. An excellent plant as a specimen or with other shrubs in a border planting.

E. vegetus and patens. (See page 7, Broadleaf Evergreens.)

Lilac

Honeysuckle - Lonicera—Shrub Type

These vigorous growing shrubs are invaluable for mass and screening effect. The dense green foliage and showy red berries appearing after bloom and lasting until fall make this group of plants desirable for tall hedges. Can be kept trimmed.

LONICERA bella albida. 12 ft. An upright strong grower with great fragrant clusters of white flowers followed by red berries.

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 8 ft. Numerous spreading branches blooming fragrant pink and white flowers in April with dark green foliage remaining until mid-winter in mild weather. Because of the low-branching, this plant is desirable as one of the best hedge plants for your home grounds for screening.

Tartarian Honeysuckle

Make the
Planting of
Nursery Stock
from Hobbs
One of Your
Hobbies

Exochorda

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). 8 to 10 ft. Masses of dazzling white flowers in May, attractive foliage. Will thrive in shade and prefers a moist soil.

Forsythia

A group of plants known for their early golden yellow blossoms appearing before the foliage.

FORSYTHIA fortunei. Upright grower of erect branches covered with handsome dark green leaves and showy bell shape golden flowers. Fine for group or background for low growing shrubs.

F. intermedia. A vigorous erect grower with slender arching branches and fine color of bloom and foliage.

F. spectabilis. One of the best of the Forsythias. The finest for show of flowers and foliage.

F. suspensa. The weeping form used to cover steep hillsides and to hide low fences or walls.

F. viridissima. 6 to 8 ft. Erect spreading green bark branches with foliage showing autumn tints and darker yellow flowers with twisted petals.

Hydrangea P. G.

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). 8 to 10 ft. A shrub with wide spreading branches beginning low to the ground with dark green oval leaves and creamy white flowers in spring followed by bright red berries.

L. tatarica rosea. (Pink.) Bright pink flowers in April with fresh green rounded foliage. Grows to 10 or 12 feet tall making it an excellent plant for screening out tall objects. The bright red berries lasting until autumn are very attractive.

L. tatarica rubra. (Red.) A large shrub growing similar to the Tartarian Pink except the color of flowers is light crimson and the berries are orange-red.

L. zabeli. (Red.) One of the best of the Honeysuckles bearing numerous canes from the ground and not growing quite as tall as the other varieties. A shrub with very good dark green foliage and bright red blossoms followed by orange berries persisting until autumn.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill Hydrangea). A continuous blooming plant with large clusters of snowy white flowers resembling a Snowball. Used as a specimen or in groups in partial or full sun.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Panicule Hydrangea). Flowers in August in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long of delicate pink changing to bronze and lasting until autumn. A very effective and desirable shrub for show.

Hypericum

HYPERICUM prolificum (St. Johnswort). A shrub with stiff dense branches and brilliant yellow flowers in late summer and attractive foliage preferring partial shade and well-drained soil.

Kerria

KERRIA japonica flore-plena (Globe Flower). Light green branches producing showy double yellow flowers adding color to a border or mass planting.

Lilac - Syringa

This group of shrubs is known by almost everyone for the fine blossoms and its wide use as specimens, for mass planting, as backgrounds for smaller plants, and showy hedges.

LILAC, Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). Probably the best known of the group of Lilacs with highly scented flowers of bluish purple. Often called the old-fashioned purple Lilac.

Persian Purple (*S. persica*). Not as large a grower as the old-fashioned varieties. Light pinkish purple flowers in May.

Chinese (*S. rothomagensis*). Similar to the Chinese Lilac with a slightly deeper shade of bloom.

White (*S. vulgaris alba*). The common white Lilac same as the Common Purple except with white flowers. Called the old-fashioned White Lilac.

Regel's Privet

MAHONIA aquifolia. See page 7, Broadleaf Evergreens.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange

This group of shrubs has a definite place in your landscape planting because of the attractive and sweet scented blossoms and the good foliage.

PHILADELPHUS aurea (Golden Mock Orange). A dwarf shrub with numerous upright branches covered with bright yellow leaves all summer and white flowers in the spring. A fine plant to be used when color is desired with an Evergreen planting or mixed in with other shrubs.

P. coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). 8 ft. An upright shrub with large creamy white flowers perhaps the most fragrant of all the Mock Orange. This plant will thrive well when planted under large trees or in groups with other shrubs.

P. grandiflora (Big Scentless Mock Orange). The least fragrant of the Mock Orange family but producing the largest flowers, sometimes 3 inches in diameter. A large shrub succeeding in almost any soil.

P. lemoine (Lemoine Mock Orange). A compact low growing upright shrub with slender branches and fine leaves, and small white flowers in early summer. Good front line shrub in a border planting.

P., Virginal (Virginal Mock Orange). 6 ft. One of the finest of the Mock Orange with semi-double waxy white flowers that almost weight the plant down in the spring, making one of the finest flower displays of all the shrubs. Often this attractive shrub will bloom more than once a season. For an effective plant, you cannot afford to be without the best of the Mock Oranges.

Philadelphus Aurea

French Lilacs

The grafted varieties of the French Lilacs are noted for the bloom, sometimes very young plants bloom in the nursery. Not as large a grower as the common varieties. Fine as specimens. We consider these varieties listed here as outstanding for this section.

Charles Joly. Dark purplish red.

Congo. Single reddish purple.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single red.

President Grevy. Double blue.

Madame Lemoine. Large double white.

Michel Buchner. Double pinkish lilac.

Montaigne. Double mauve-pink.

President Lincoln. Single blue.

Edouard Andre. Double pink.

Philadelphus, Virginal

Tamarix

Robinia

ROBINIA hispida (Rose-Acacia). An upright shrub of rather open branching and medium small leaves. Branches are covered with attractive, rosy pink flowers in April and May.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti (Chenault Coralberry). 4 to 6 ft. An upright, branching, improved type of Indian Currant or Coralberry with smaller leaves and masses of coral berries.

S. racemosus (Common Snowberry). 3 to 5 ft. Small pink flowers on slender upright branches and bearing numerous white berries staying most of the winter.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant or Coralberry). 3 to 5 ft. Sometimes used to prevent erosion where washes are difficult to control. Fruit is purplish red and hangs on well into the winter. Flowers small and rose color.

Spiraea

This shrub group has been very widely planted for a number of years and is commonly known to almost everyone. Several varieties are offered, giving a great diversity of size, height, and form for planting in masses, hedges, foundations, and as specimens.

SPIREA arguta (Garland Spiraea). 4 to 5 ft. One of the best of the early flowering Spiraea with pure white blossoms in May and small light green foliage of fine texture to add to the attractiveness of this variety. Similar to the thunbergi Spiraea, growing slightly larger.

S., Anthony Waterer. 2 to 3 ft. Compact low shrub of dense green foliage, producing bright pink flowers on flat clusters in July. Remove the blooms as they fade and the plant will bloom at intervals until frost. Often used in front of taller shrubs and in foundation plantings.

S. froebeli. 2 to 3 ft. Growing more bushy and slightly larger than Anthony Waterer with large flat heads of rosy pink flowers and green foliage tinted with dark red. This spring blooming shrub is planted to assure the same effect as Anthony Waterer.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden Leaf Ninebark). 8 to 10 ft. Golden tinted foliage which changes to bronze in the fall, and double white flowers in June.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). 10 ft. A rapid growing upright shrub with white flowers in June. Good for planting as a group as a part of the border to enclose the yard.

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spiraea). 3 to 5 ft. Rather dwarf in habit with rounded graceful form with drooping slender branches. Flowers white and foliage long and narrow turning to orange-scarlet in the fall. Fine when used in front of other shrubs.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte Spiraea). 5 to 6 ft. The best known and most widely planted of all the Spiraea. Pure white flowers in clusters on branches drooping to the ground and rich green foliage. Often planted as a specimen, in masses for show, around the foundation, and as one of the most common hedges seen in America.

Privet - Ligustrum

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur River Privet). See hedge plants on page 18.

L. ibolium (Ibolium Privet). See hedge plants on page 18.

L. ibota (Ibota Privet). Long shiny gray-green foliage bearing white flowers in early spring followed by black berries. This large shrub grows to approximately 10 feet and makes a desirable plant for group arrangement with other shrubs and also for tall unclipped hedges.

L. ibota regelianum (Regel's Privet). 3 to 6 ft. A dense graceful shrub with spreading branches and rather inconspicuous white flowers followed by blue-black berries often remaining all winter. When planted in the shade, Regel's Privet has a much deeper and shiny foliage. Used in foundation plantings where an Evergreen is not desired and in corners of yard in a group or specimen, or in mass for low effect with other shrubs.

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

RHAMNUS chadwicki. A large growing shrub with an excellent glossy foliage, and large shiny black fruits borne in clusters and covering most of the plant, and lasting well into the winter. A fine plant for a border or hedge, especially for its winter effect. Perhaps the best of the Rhamnus family.

R. frangula (Glossy Buckthorn). 10 ft. An upright shrub with glossy green leaves and red berries changing to black later in the season. Often planted in a group with other shrubs because of the showy berries. Does well in partial shade and a moist soil.

Rhus - Sumac

Often seen along roadsides in the country and noted most in the fall when the foliage has colored. More noticeable in a mass planting.

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). 4 to 6 ft. A medium growing shrub of spreading branches with spikes of yellow flowers in the early spring and red fruits appearing later. Foliage when bruised emits an aromatic odor. Good for planting on hot dry slopes.

R. copallina (Flame Leaf Sumac). 8 to 10 ft. Perhaps the Sumac with the best fall color foliage of a brilliant red. Fine as a specimen or best in a mass to assure a wonderful display of color.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). 15 ft. A valuable ornamental shrub of spreading habit requiring room to grow. Has curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole plant, producing an appearance of smoke or mist. Good green foliage varying from yellow to purple by fall.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). 20 ft. Shrublike small tree thriving in hot dry locations and the foliage begins to show autumn color as early as August. Crimson fruits often last throughout the winter.

Rhodotypos

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (White Kerria). 4 to 5 ft. Medium height shrub with good green foliage and large white flowers in May and June, and shiny jet-black berries remaining most of the winter. Fine for a group planting as a low border or screen.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer

Viburnum

- V. lantana** (Wayfaring Tree). 10 ft. Large white flowers in clusters and soft thick green leaves and red berries changing to black. Thrives on a dry soil.
- V. lentago** (Nannyberry). 10 ft. An upright narrow habit of growth unless trimmed back. Creamy white fragrant flowers and light green foliage. Bluish black fruits after flowering often persisting until spring.
- V. molle**. 8 to 12 ft. Very similar to the dentatum but with smaller leaves of a lighter shade of green.
- V. opulus** (High Bush Cranberry). 8 to 10 ft. Broad foliage of shiny dark green color changing to rich copper tints. Conspicuous white flowers in spring and red berries in clusters hanging on well into the winter. A good plant for a screen.
- V. opulus sterile** (Common Snowball). 6 to 8 ft. The old-fashioned Snowball with large round clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June. Usually in bloom by Memorial Day. Fine for group or specimen planting.
- V. plicatum** (Japanese Snowball). 6 to 8 ft. A compact form with branches at right angles to the main stem. Olive-green foliage and round dense flower heads larger and whiter than the Common Snowball. Excellent specimen.

V. rhytidophyllum (Leather Leaf Viburnum). See page 7 of Broad Leaf Evergreens.

Weigela

Weigela

This group of shrubs of good foliage and flowering habit are planted as specimens or in a mass as a background for smaller shrubs.

WEIGELA, Bristol Ruby. A new patented shrub of attractive rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant red. Hardy and bushy upright shrub with many large leaves, and blooms intermittently all summer. The outstanding Weigela for specimen or group planting.

W., Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. Smaller grower than the other Weigelas with crimson flowers in June on spreading branches.

W. rosea. 6 to 8 ft. Upright spreading form with large dark green leaves and rose-colored blossoms in June. Wonderful in masses because of the foliage effect.

Witch Hazel - Hamamelis

WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginiana*). Hardy ornamental shrub of compact bushy habit with handsome foliage turning yellow, purple, and orange in the fall. Valuable for the flowers when nothing else is in bloom.

Tamarix

TAMARIX africana. 10 to 15 ft. Graceful upright shrub of few branches with fine feathery foliage not unlike the evergreen variety of Junipers. Delicate small pink flowers in May. Very useful as a specimen or in a group planting.

T. hispida. Not as large a grower as africana, reaching a height not much greater than 8 feet, and having similar fine foliage and flowers.

Viburnum - Snowball

One of the really fine group of shrubs and one of the most versatile for use in your landscape. Profuse blooming followed by fruit clusters in the fall of black or red. Good green foliage showing fine fall color and interesting branching patterns in winter.

VIBURNUM americanum (American Cranberry Bush). 8 to 10 ft. A native shrub of open and spreading habit. The fruit begins to color in early fall and keeps its bright cast until spring. Good in mass planting.

V. burkwoodi. See page 7 of Broad Leaf Evergreens.

V. carlesi (Korean Spice Viburnum). 4 to 5 ft. An introduction from Korea. Very fragrant flowers in May and June, pink in the bud opening to a waxy white approximately at the same time as the leathery green foliage appears. A specimen shrub of excellent quality.

V. dentatum (Arrow-Wood). 8 to 12 ft. An upright shrub with greenish white flowers and deep green foliage turning to rich purple and red in the fall. Excellent for a mass effect of foliage.

Viburnum Burkwoodi

Viburnum Opulus Sterile

Carlesi

HEDGES

A living fence for beauty and friendly independence.

A manner in which you may be friendly with your neighbors and yet maintain your own boundaries. An inexpensive fence or screen to plant and maintain in comparison with the initial cost, repair, and painting of other types of fences. The different hedge plants listed below may be grown naturally or clipped for formal or boxlike effect. When you plant a hedge from Hobbs, you plant the finest.

Privet - Ligustrum

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur River Privet). The finest shrub to plant for a clipped hedge. Dark green foliage on numerous erect canes of uniform growth to assure you a dense hedge all season. Our Privet for hedges is cut off at the ground at the end of the first year to promote an extra growth of canes from ground level during the second year in our nursery, and to make a bushy dense plant from the ground to the top. To assure a very dense hedge, we recommend cutting back hedge Privet to 4 to 6 inches above the ground immediately after planting.

L. ibolium. A well-branched shrub also for use as a clipped hedge. A cross between California and ibota Privet with a lighter green foliage than Amur River and much more hardy than California. Below are a list of other plants, described elsewhere in this book with accompanying page number, which are often planted to make fine hedges.

Shrubs for Hedges

Aralia Pentaphylla. See page 12.
Barberry, Green and Red. See page 12.
Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera). See page 14.
Cydonia Japonica Rubra. See page 13.
Euonymus Alatus Compacta. See page 13.
Lilacs. See page 15.
Regel's Privet. See page 16.
Spiraea. See page 16.

Broadleaf Evergreen Hedges

Barberry, Evergreen. See page 7.
Euonymus Patens and Vegetus. See page 7.
Viburnum Burkwoodi. See page 7.

Green Barberry Hedge

Evergreen Hedges

All Varieties

Arbor-Vitae. See page 3.
Hemlock. See page 6.

Taxus, All Varieties. See page 6.

For Tall Hedges and Screens

Acer Ginnala. See page 9.
Chinese Elm. See page 8.
Lombardy Poplar. See page 10.

Pines. See page 5.
Spruces. See page 5.

Many of the ornamental trees such as Flowering Crab, Plum, Dogwood, Redbud, and others are under planted with shrubs to produce an attractive hedge or screen. For a very tall screen, shrubs are often planted under large shade trees to give cover from the ground up.

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*Plant America -
Make America More Beautiful*

Amur River Privet Hedge

Helpful Suggestions for Selecting Shrubs and Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

For Screen or Border Planting

Almost any tall growing shrub listed in the catalog.

For Moist Locations

Cornus (Shrub Type)	Redbud
Dogwoods	Spirea Billiardi
English Ivy	Viburnum Dentatum
Hemlock	Witch Hazel

Sandy Banks

Aralia Pentaphylla	Lonicera Fragrantissima
Forsythia Suspensa	(Winter Honeysuckle)
	Symphoricarpos

Dry Locations

Aralia Pentaphylla	Rhodotypos Kerrioides
Barberry (Green)	(White Kerria)
Bittersweet	Symphoricarpos
Forsythias	Tamarix
Lonicera Fragrantissima	Viburnum Lantana
(Winter Honeysuckle)	

For Partial Shade

Aralia Pentaphylla	Philadelphus (Mock Oranges)
Barberry (Green)	Rhodotypos Kerrioides
Cornus (Shrub Type)	(White Kerria)
Dogwoods	Symphoricarpos (Snowberry
Forsythias	and Coralberry)
Hydrangea Arborescens	Viburnums
Privets	Witch Hazel
Lonicera (Bush Honey-	
suckles)	

For Winter Effect

Barberry (Green)	Rhodotypos Kerrioides
Privet (Ibota)	Symphoricarpos
Lonicera Tatarica Rubra	Viburnum Americanum
(Red Tartarian Honey-	Viburnum Opulus
suckle)

A Block of 50,000 2-Yr.-Old Amur River Privet Hedge Plants

Shrubs with Attractive Twigs or Bark

Cornus Sibirica (Red-Twig Dogwood)
Euonymus Alatus
Euonymus Alatus Compacta
Lonicera Fragrantissima

For Foundation Planting

Barberry (Green and Red)
Deutzias
Hydrangeas
Privet (Ibota and Regel's)
Philadelphus
Spiceas
Rhodotypos Kerrioides
Viburnum Burkwoodi
Viburnum Carlesi
Viburnum Plicatum

For Brilliant Autumn Color

Barberry (Red and Green)
Euonymus Alatus
Euonymus Alatus Compacta
Privet (Ibota and Regel's)
Rhus (Sumacs)
Viburnums

For Adverse City Conditions

Aralia Pentaphylla
Barberry (Green)
Privet

With Fruits to Attract Birds

Aronias
Cornus (Dogwoods)
Euonymus
Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckles)
Privet
Rhus (Sumacs)
Symphoricarpos
Viburnums

August and September Flowering Shrubs

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush)
Euonymus
Clematis Paniculata (Vine)
Hydrangeas
Hypericum
Witch Hazel

Boston Ivy

VINES

An excellent manner in which to provide a cover for porches, arbors, fences, and to hide unsightly structures and other tall objects requiring a blanket of green foliage, flowers, or berries to give added beauty to your surroundings.

Bittersweet - Celastrus

CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Many people know this fine vine having seen it in the country landscape with its scarlet-orange berries in the fall and early winter. A good green foliage and often planted in mass on hillsides.

Boston Ivy - Parthenocissus

An outstanding vine whose medium size dark green leaves climb and form a solid mat of luxuriant growth on either stone or brick walls. Once well established, the vine will make a vigorous growth.

Clematis

Spring only. For trellis, fence, or porch.

CLEMATIS henryi. Profusion of large white flowers in June.

C. jackmani. Chinese Clematis with large purple-blue flowers.

C., Mme. Andre. Beautiful vine with large purplish red flowers.

C. paniculata. Considered the easiest to grow. Small white blossoms almost covering the vine, and attractive foliage.

English Ivy - Hedera Helix

ENGLISH IVY. An evergreen vine excellent as a ground cover in dense shade under trees. Often used at the base of walls or foundations and as a border along paths, walks, and as a low border in front of various plantings. Can be trained to climb.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS vegetus. See page 7 of Broad Leaf Evergreens.

Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japanese. A fragrant continuous blooming vine to cover fences and trellises. An excellent root system for holding steep banks and a general ground cover.

Wisteria

WISTERIA, Purple-Grafted. The grafted variety blooms sooner and more freely. A very vigorous growing vine with large drooping clusters of purple flowers somewhat resembling the bloom of Lilac. Often does not bloom until it has become established.

PEONIES

This group of flowers offer various sizes of bloom, with many different colors and shades which have a place in the garden or in border plantings. In the central section of Indiana the flowers are often ready to cut for use on Memorial Day. A plant requiring little care and preferring a sunny location and not too heavy a soil. The roots should be planted to cover the eyes or buds at the top with 2 to 3 inches of soil. The varieties we grow in the nursery do well in this locality and we recommend them to you.

Adolph Rousseau. Very large dark purple-red with a metallic cast, with tall stiff stems.

Baroness Schroeder. Buds are a delicate pink opening to almost white and considered one of the finest. Midseason.

Edulis Superba. An early blooming fragrant rose-pink of uniform color; very desirable for cut flowers.

Festiva Maxima. Perhaps the best known of the whites. Large pure white flowers with center petals edged with red.

Felix Crousse. Large globular blooms of brilliant ruby-red. Midseason.

Karl Rosenfield. One of the old favorite red Peonies. A clear, uniform, bright crimson, large flower. Early midseason.

Mary Brand. A clear dark crimson, very popular for cutting.

Martha Bulloch. Large cup-shaped flower of deep rose-pink, shading to shell-pink at the outer petals.

Mikado. Japanese type of dark crimson with narrow petals of cerise edged and tipped gold.

Mme. de Verneville. Well formed flower with compact center of rosy white, tinted carmine and yellowish white guard petals.

Mons. Jules Elie. Midseason with blooms of lilac-pink shading to deeper rose and overlaid with a silvery sheen.

Officinalis rubra. Large size double crimson and fragrant old-fashioned red Peony.

Philomele. Medium size, attractive novel bloom of pink and yellow. Midseason.

Richardson's Grandiflora. A late blooming Peony of rose color and fragrant.

Ruth Brand. Tall stems with soft lavender-pink bloom when open showing a waxy quality and wonderful tints.

Triumph de Lille. Large bloom of perfect shape of soft fleshy pink and white with carmined center.

Edulis Superba

Mme. de Verneville

Mons. Jules Elie

Felix Crousse

HOBBS ROSES

Spring Sales Only

For beauty and grace there are no flowers to compare with the **Rose**. The extreme range of color, shape, and size of blooms and diversity and character of foliage give it a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants. No planting around the home would be complete without the glorious fragrant blooms of **Hobbs Roses**.

Patented Hybrid Teas

Charlotte Armstrong. Long slender blood-red buds, opening to a beautiful brilliant red in cool weather and cerise in hot weather. Produces many blooms for cutting. A very good Rose. (Pat. No. 455.)

Crimson Glory. Rich velvety crimson blooms of excellent form, color, and fragrance. Large size flowers. (Pat. No. 105.)

Countess Vandal. Long pointed buds opening to color tones of pink, coppery gold, and salmon. (Pat. No. 38.)

Eclipse. Slender long buds opening to a rich gold, semi-double, freely blooming on a strong plant. (Pat. No. 172.)

Forty-Niner. A beautiful Rose of contrasting colors. Inside of petals is a brilliant Chinese red and the outside is a medium yellow changing to a golden yellow. (Pat. No. 792.)

Forty-Niner

Lowell Thomas. Bushy, compact, upright plants with long pointed large buds opening to large double flowers of clear canary-yellow. Strong stems. (Pat. No. 595.)

McGredy's Sunset. Strong upright stems with fragrant, medium size flowers. Outside of petals is Buttercup-yellow, tipped with orange, while the inside is chrome-yellow flushed with scarlet color. (Pat. No. 317.)

Mirandy. An extra strong grower with large 50-petaled dark red blooms. Fading flowers sometimes turn a soft violet. Rich fragrance. (Pat. No. 632.)

Nocturne. Large petals of rich texture and fragrance, and flower is long lasting. Bloom is a bright cardinal-red with dark shadings of crimson. Color sometimes lighter and brighter in hot weather. (Pat. No. 713.)

Peace. No Rose has had as much publicity and has become so popular as **Peace**. Huge plants produce many long-stemmed specimen buds of golden yellow edged with pink, opening to a bright yellow and changing to pale golden, then to cream color. Edges of petals are pink gradually deepening in color. Blooms reach 5 inches in diameter. (Pat. No. 591.)

Rubaiyat. Long pointed buds on strong stems, flower opens slowly into large blooms of rose-red to crimson with the outside of the petals several shades lighter. (Pat. No. 758.)

Sutter's Gold. Handsome long pointed yellow buds shaded with orange and red. Perhaps the most fragrant of the yellow Roses. (Pat. No. 885.)

Tallyho. Cardinal-red buds unfolding to an unusual shade of pink on the inside of the petals, and the outside of the petals crimson. Large blooms on long stems of perfect form and good fragrance. (Pat. No. 828.)

Patented Climbers

Blaze. Very similar to Paul's Scarlet but a continuous blooming climber and perhaps the most popular of the red Climbers. (Pat. No. 10.)

Cl. Crimson Glory. Climbing form of the Hybrid Tea, **Crimson Glory**, with many perfect crimson blooms. (Pat. No. 736.)

Doublons. A vigorous Climbing Rose with large buds opening to an orange-yellow. (Pat. No. 152.)

Peace

Hobbs EVERBLOOMING HYBRID

Red Shades

- Ami Quinard.** One of the darkest of the red Roses. Velvety crimson-maroon.
- C. K. Douglas.** Brilliant scarlet shaded with velvety crimson.
- Christopher Stone.** Profuse blooming plant with velvety textured and vivid scarlet flowers. Highly scented.
- E. G. Hill.** Large blooms of deep velvety maroon color, double.
- Etoile de Hollande.** A dark red Rose with wonderful fragrance. Very popular.
- Grenoble.** Beautifully shaped scarlet-crimson blooms on long stems.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** Very hardy Rose of dark maroon blooms in clusters. Medium size.
- McGredy's Scarlet.** Brilliant rose-red shaded rose-pink, large.
- Margaret McGredy.** Fragrant scarlet bloom with orange cast, opening to carmine-rose.
- Red Radiance.** Rather tall growing plant with large blooms of glowing crimson color.

Etoile de
Hollande

White Shades

- Caledonia.** Long buds opening to large double white flowers.
- K. A. Victoria.** Very popular double ivory-white.
- McGredy's Ivory.** A fragrant, large, well shaped, creamy white bloom.

For planting and care
of Roses, consult our
free booklet—
HOW TO PLANT

Editor
McFarland

Pink Shades

- Briardcliff.** Handsome flowers of silvery rose-pink opening from pointed buds.
- Dame Edith Helen.** Glowing pink double blooms of excellent shape.
- Editor McFarland.** Shapely buds and double, brilliant pink blooms.
- Edith Nellie Perkins.** Rich copper-tinted rose outside, salmon-pink inside. Good, large, freely blooming Rose plant.
- Miss Rowena Thom.** Large fragrant satiny pink with a gold base.
- Picture.** Very double velvety rose-pink with shadings of salmon color.
- Pink Radiance.** A large, very fragrant, brilliant rosy pink.

Multi-Color Shades

- Autumn.** Vigorous upright grower with double blooms of orange, yellow, and red.
- Condesa de Sastago.** A prolific blooming plant of deep coppery pink inside, and golden yellow outside.
- Duquesa de Penaranda.** A beautiful deep color of apricot, orange, and pink.
- Heinrich Wendland.** Brilliant red inside and gold color outside.
- President Hoover.** Beautiful yellow buds and blooms with pink and apricot-red tints.
- Talisman.** A great favorite with many, with beautiful blooms of rich golden yellow and stained coppery red.

TEA ROSES — *Spring Sales Only*

Mrs. P. S. du Pont

Yellow Shades

Joanna Hill. Large creamy yellow with bronze shading in the center. Fragrant.

McGredy's Yellow. A fragrant perfect form of bloom of bright buttercup-yellow.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Large, bright canary-yellow, well shaped blooms.

Mrs. P. S. du Pont. Reddish gold buds opening a rich golden yellow and gradually fading lighter.

Soeur Therese. Vigorous plants with double blooms of rich coppery yellow.

Climbing Roses

Cl. American Beauty. Large flowers of rich red to crimson, fragrant and hardy.

Cl. Countess Vandal. Climber of pink, coppery gold, and salmon.

Cl. Mrs. E. P. Thom. Double of pure yellow color.

Paul's Scarlet. Masses of scarlet-crimson blooms, lasting 2 to 3 weeks. Strong grower and most popular of the June blooming Climbers.

Silver Moon. Large slightly cup-shaped, moon-white blooms with a yellow center, and good foliage.

A Planting That Is Cared for Has No Depreciation—the Value Increases

Polyantha and Floribunda Roses

For mass effect in beds and borders.

Else Poulsen. Bright semi-double, two-toned azalea-pink of lasting quality.

Eutin. A vigorous plant with large clusters of very double, deep red blooms.

Golden Salmon. A bright salmon-orange. Continuous blooming.

Ideal. A profusion of compact blooms of dark scarlet color.

Improved Lafayette. Large clusters of semi-double blooms of bright cherry-crimson color.

Patent Floribundas

Donald Prior. A sparkling dark red. (Pat. No. 377.)

Fashion. Flowers in large sprays of brilliant shiny pink, overcast with gold color and changing to a reddish tone. (Pat. No. 789.)

Pinocchio. Beautiful salmon buds with a gold base, opening to a soft pink. (Pat. No. 484.)

Red Pinocchio. Similar plant to Pinocchio but with rich red buds. (Pat. No. 812.)

Pinocchio

Paul's Scarlet

FRUIT TREES

Yellow
Transparent

The growing of fruit trees has long been one of our keenest specialties. We take great pride in being able to offer for your selection fruit trees of the finest quality, carefully grown with the greatest skill at our command. Our fruit trees are budded with buds selected from trees of known varieties to assure a true-to-name tree of the variety for which you ask. The year around program of trimming, cultivating, spraying, and constant inspection is quite extensive for your assurance of the best in fruit trees. Also our trees are dug with a mechanical fruit tree digger to provide the best root system the tree produces.

A selection of several varieties of fruit trees for your home planting is your assurance of the finest quality to be picked when ripened to your taste. Do not overlook the value of the fruit tree for color of foliage, beautiful flowers, and inviting shade.

Apples

By making a careful selection of varieties, it is possible to pick Apples from summer into winter. As true with most of the fruit trees, they thrive best on any well-drained soil. When you want the finest, ask for trees from **Hobbs**.

Summer Apples

Anoka. A new, early bearing summer Apple of good red color. The fruit is large and delicious and claimed by many as the best of the early Apples. Not as large a growing tree as many other varieties, hence a fine variety for a small lot.

Benoni. A hardy, vigorous, upright, and productive tree. Valuable for home or roadside market. Flesh yellow, tender, slightly tart, with small core. Ripens last July and first of August.

Duchess Red. A red strain of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A vigorous grower with large fruit striped red and firm yellow flesh, and slightly sub-acid. Hardy, regular bearer, ripens July and August.

Golden Sweet. Medium large, round, slightly flattened and greenish becoming pale yellow. Good sweet flesh of moderate quality. August.

Summer Rambo. Medium, pale greenish yellow streaked with red on the sunny side. Tender, sub-acid, good. August.

Yellow Transparent. Season July. Valuable early Apple for cooking. Pale yellow when ripe with tender white flesh and smooth transparent skin. A moderately vigorous, good annual bearer.

Fall Apples

Chenango. Sometimes called Sheep-nose or Strawberry Apple. Large, oblong, angular, striped with light crimson on whitish yellow ground. Very tender white flesh with pleasant sub-acid flavor. September and October.

Dr. Mathews. Fruit medium large, round, yellowish green and bronze on sunny side. Flesh is fine grained with no pulp, melting as you eat it, and of mild excellent flavor. Splendid keeper. A hardy, thrifty, spreading tree. Ripens September.

Maiden Blush. Of good size, smooth, round, blushed with red on creamy yellow ground. Tender flesh, pleasant but not high flavor. Heavy fruiting and good market color. September and October.

Wealthy. Vigorous, hardy, abundant bearer. Greenish yellow striped with bright red and white flesh often stained with red, tender and juicy. October.

*Buy From Hobbs and
Buy the Best*

Use care in buying nursery stock and buy where you can see the quality of the plants and know that they are well grown and in good condition when purchased.

Red
Delicious

Grown by Hobbs

Winter Apples

Banana. A fine vigorous early bearer. Large golden yellow, red cheek Apple with aromatic sub-acid flavor of high quality. A good dessert Apple. November.

Cortland. One of the newer Apples of the McIntosh type. A round large Apple of bright red color appearing to be covered with a dark reddish purple bloom, and of good quality. Season November to January.

Delicious Double Red. One of the best known of all the Apple varieties. Large fruit of brilliant dark red color with fine grained flesh, melting and juicy, and with a delightful aroma. November to February.

Golden Delicious. A large golden yellow Apple of conical shape and of fine flavor, being both firm and juicy, keeps well. A good early bearer. November to February.

Grimes Golden. (Top worked.) A variety of Apple is budded to the seedling stock, usually **Northern Spy**, and on to the **Northern Spy** about 2 feet above the ground, the **Grimes Golden** is budded to assure a longer life tree of **Grimes Golden** variety. An upright spreading good annual bearer. Fruit medium large of rich golden color with firm, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy flesh. Fine for Apple salad.

Jonathan Double Red. An Apple for dessert and cooking use. A brilliant red color, round, smooth skin, with white flesh and being tender, juicy, and aromatic. November to January.

McIntosh Red. Vigorous tree with spreading head and a good annual bearer. Fruit rather large, smooth and of very fine quality. Flesh snowy white, crisp, sub-acid, and highly aromatic. Fine eating Apple for home use. December and January.

Northern Spy Red. Large fruit of attractive bright red color with juicy, crisp, excellent flesh for desserts and culinary uses. A good keeper that stores well. November to March.

Golden
Delicious

Rambo. An early winter variety. Early and abundant bearer with medium large fruit mottled with dull yellowish red on pale yellow. Rich, tender, fine flavored, sub-acid flesh. Late October to January.

Rome Beauty Red. A solid red strain of Rome Beauty. Large fruit of uniform size and shape with smooth, thick skin. A good grower of early bearing age and excellent annual fruiting. November to March.

Stayman's Winesap Red. Many consider this Apple the finest eating Apple. Medium to large size fruit with rich, tender, crisp, yellow meat and being slightly tart. Very vigorous tree and adaptable to different soils. November to February.

Turley Winesap. This variety originated in Indiana and is becoming more and more a favorite. Round conical fruit with good red color and of large size, fine juicy flavor. Very hardy vigorous early bearing tree. December to April.

Winesap. A smooth, medium, conical, dark red fruit with acid to sub-acid, rich, juicy flesh. Very hardy, constant and early bearer. December to April.

York Imperial Red. A medium, oblong, smooth, yellow, with red shading, and indistinct red streaking. Juicy, firm, sub-acid, yellow meat. January to April.

Red Jonathan

Crab Apples

Hyslop. We have found this variety adaptable to this locality. Medium fruit with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon on yellow. Fine, firm, astringent, yellow flesh. Bears abundantly in clusters, making a fine ornamental tree, as well as the use of the fruit for culinary purposes. September to October.

Dolgo Crab. A red Crab Apple of medium size, very juicy, jellies easily and makes rich ruby-red jelly of beautiful color and excellent flavor. Good for cider. This variety is also one of the good ornamental Crabs.

Montmorency

OUR APPROXIMATE PLANTING DISTANCES FOR FRUITS

The locality and soil fertility as well as the growing habits of the tree influence the specific planting distance. For dwarf fruit trees approximately half the distance is required.

Apple	30 to 40 feet
Cherry (sour)	25 to 30 feet
Cherry (sweet)	30 to 35 feet
Peach and Apricot	20 to 25 feet
Pear and Plum	25 to 30 feet

Plants	Rows
Asparagus	1 to 1½ feet
Blackberries	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries	3 to 4 feet
Grapes	6 to 10 feet
Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet
Currants	4 to 6 feet
Strawberries	1½ to 2 feet
Rhubarb	2 to 3 feet

Early Richmond

Hobbs CHERRY TREES

We have been considered by many to grow the finest Cherry Trees in the country, and our organization is constantly trying to produce better trees year after year. Research experiments are conducted yearly at our nurseries to better HOBBS CHERRY TREES. Our extensive spray schedule is designed to preserve the excellent foliage for the promotion of the maximum growth of the trees. Soil improvement practices to develop the best root systems, cultivation, trimming, careful digging and handling all go into the growing of our Cherry Trees. Thousands of HOBBS CHERRY TREES have been planted in the commercial orchards in the Cherry growing sections of the country, as well as in the plantings of the home grounds.

Sour Cherries (Pie Cherries)

Montmorency

The Famous Hobbs Strain

The leading variety of all the Cherries, and the most extensively planted. We consider the growing of the Hobbs Montmorency our greatest specialty. A large round, mildly acid Cherry of excellent quality with firm but tender flesh. Millions of pounds of these Cherries are canned by the commercial canners each year, and those canned in the home greatly swell the total. This variety ripens the latter part of June. This strain was procured from bearing orchard trees of highest productivity and quality. For the tops in Cherry trees, plant the Hobbs Montmorency.

Early Richmond. A medium size, dark red, juicy Sour Cherry very good for cooking. Slender grower, very productive and hardy, and will stand severe weather without injury. Ripens about 10 days earlier than Montmorency.

Looking Down on a Block of 100,000 Montmorency Cherries, One-Year-Old, Taken August 15th

Our custom built, four row, high clearance, high pressure mobile sprayer capable of spraying nearly half million fruit trees a day is especially designed to give complete spray coverage to each leaf of every tree.

Sweet Cherries

The Sweet Cherries have many uses. Freshly picked, the fruit is sold at roadside stands and in the markets for use in canning, freezing, for salads and desserts, or eaten fresh.

Black Tartarian. A vigorous, erect grower of high productivity. Large and bright purplish black Cherry with a rich juicy flavor. Ripens in June.

Gov. Wood. A light yellow flushed with red, and sweet firm flesh. Vigorous and productive tree with large heart shape fruit. June.

Napoleon. A vigorous and fruitful grower. Large pale yellow, with a bright red cheek and firm, juicy, sweet flesh. June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large fruit borne in clusters. Deep black color with tender, juicy, dark flesh. July.

Windsor. Large liver-colored fruit. The flesh is quite firm and of good quality. Tree very hardy and fruitful. Fine for late market and home use. July.

Constant Research for Better Trees

Our organization has been working closely with the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and with other Experiment Stations in the Mid-West and Pacific Coast to establish foundation trees of all our Cherry varieties that prove by indexing to be free from all the destructive virus diseases that are threatening the Cherry industry in this country. These blocks of virus-free trees are used as sources of buds for propagation on the best Mahaleb seedling stocks available. These operations are supervised and the stock is inspected by the Division of Entomology of the Indiana Department of Conservation. As new and better methods become available, our organization will make the best use of them to assure our customers the finest Cherry trees available.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY
Indianapolis, Indiana

Certificate of Production From Approved Scion Sources

This tag certifies that the Montmorency cherry stock grown by C M Hobbs & Sons Nursery, Bridgeport, Indiana, has been produced from approved apparently virus-free scions in foundation stock according to the standards established by the Chicago Conference on Stone Fruit Virus Diseases of February 26-27, 1949.

This certificate is valid, unless revoked, until

Signed FRANK N WALLACE,
State Entomologist

CERTIFICATION STANDARDS OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON STONE FRUIT VIRUS DISEASES, FEBRUARY 26-27, 1949.

- 1 The use for budwood of clones approved as apparently virus-free by the authorities in the respective states (in Indiana, the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station) on the basis of rigid tests involving indexing of the clones on sour cherry or peach or preferably on both test hosts
- 2 The use of budwood from (a) scion trees indexed on cherry or peach not more than 3 years previously and found apparently virus-free, (b) trees budded from indexed scion trees within one year after indexing and not more than two years old when used as sources of budwood
- 3 Isolation of sour cherry stock at a reasonable distance from other Prunus, wild or cultivated.

(SEE OTHER SIDE)

Black Tartarian

PEACHES

An easy fruit tree to grow that comes into bearing early. A very good tree to have on the home grounds, for it does not require the space most other fruit trees need. Peach trees are often planted between permanent Apple trees as fillers until the Apple trees come into bearing. A profitable fruit for the roadside market, as well as commercially.

Following is a descriptive list of the varieties we recommend for this section.

Belle of Georgia. A rapid growing and very productive freestone Peach. A large white skin with red cheek and firm white flesh of excellent flavor. An excellent white Peach that ripens in July.

Champion. A large yellowish white, mottled with red on the sunny side, and white flesh with red around the pit. This variety has too tender skin for shipping, but because of its excellent quality, it is one of the best for home market and use. Tree is a good healthy grower and one of the hardiest. Ripens 20th of August to September 1st.

Early Elberta. Larger than Elberta and of identical form. Bright yellow with red blush and finer grained, sweeter flesh than Elberta and yellow color. Ripens last of August about 10 days earlier than Elberta.

Elberta. One of the best known varieties of Peach and perhaps planted more commercially than any other Peach. A very hardy tree with fruit of lemon-yellow color and a blush on the sunny side. Flesh is tender, juicy, and pale yellow. Early September.

Golden East. A large highly colored freestone Peach with firm flesh. Ripens about 2 weeks ahead of Elberta.

Golden Jubilee. A large yellow Peach which somewhat resembles the Elberta in shape, and has a yellow skin blushed with red. Flesh yellow and tender, juicy, and sweet. A freestone that ripens about three weeks earlier than Elberta.

Hale-Haven

Elberta

Hale-Haven. A large fruit of excellent quality and one of the finest for home canning. A cross between **South Haven** and **J. H. Hale** with good color and yellow flesh. A very hardy and productive bearer. This freestone Peach is often planted commercially and is a good shipper. Middle of August.

J. H. Hale. A larger fruit than Elberta and ripens about 5 days earlier, and a better flavor. A golden yellow skin with a deep carmine blush. Should be planted with other varieties for better fruiting.

Heath Cling. The only cling in this list. Fine for canning and home use. A large good keeper and shipper with white, juicy, melting flesh. October.

Red Haven. One of the fine new early to ripen Peaches, ranked as to flavor with **Hale-Haven**. A hardy freestone with a bright red color and is a prolific bearer. Early August.

South Haven. A fine large freestone of good flavor with a golden yellow color and a red blush. This variety bears well and ripens about 2 to 3 weeks ahead of Elberta.

Shipper's Late Red. A variety being planted in some orchards more and more, and replacing some of the Elberta trees to lengthen the season as it ripens a few days later than Elberta. A large highly colored Peach with yellow flesh.

Rochester. Lemon-yellow changing to orange-yellow with a deep dark red blush. Thick skin and yellow flesh stained near the pit. Very sweet flavor. Fruit not as large as most varieties and ripens about 2 weeks before Elberta. Freestone.

PEARS

The Pears like a rather heavy type of clay soil and in that situation bear very well. Because of the lack of commercial Pear orchards, the planting of these trees on the home grounds will assure you of a crop of fruit to be picked at the right time. There is a fine home and roadside market demand for Pears. You can well afford to plant Pear trees for a profit.

Anjou. A fine growing and productive tree. A large fruit of buttery, melting flavor. October to January.

Bartlett. One of the finest quality Pears of excellent flavor. A strong growing tree that bears early and abundantly. Large size fruit with a blush on the side exposed to the sun. Very juicy and buttery. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large fine Pear resembling the Bartlett, of pale yellow color with brown dots. Flesh of fine texture and melting, juicy, delicate flavor. August.

Duchess. Very large greenish yellow fruit sometimes russeted. Melting and sweet flavor. A beautiful and heavy bearing tree. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Medium to large Pear of pale yellow color and covered with reddish brown on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained, juicy, rich, and very good. September and October.

Kieffer. One of the most extensively planted of the Pear varieties and very popular for home use. A large rather coarse grained, richly colored fruit, and should be picked when fully ripe. Tree a vigorous grower. October and November.

Seckel. One of the finest of the sweet Pears. Small fruit of yellowish brown or rusty color with a rich, extremely fine flavor growing on a very productive tree. September and October.

DWARF PEARS

We offer a dwarf variety of **Bartlett** and **Duchess Pears**. These trees are well suited for the home grounds where space is limited. The quality and flavor of the fruit on these trees is equal to that of the standard **Bartlett** and **Duchess Pears**, and the size is the same to often larger. If you are looking for a small fruit to plant on a small lot, be sure to consider these two varieties of **Dwarf Pear**.

Plums

The **Plums** are very hardy and productive fruit trees, thriving best on a heavy, well-drained soil. The fruit is excellent for desserts and of great value for home cooking and canning. The demand for **Plums** has greatly increased in the past few years.

Bradshaw. A vigorous, erect, and productive tree. Very large fruit of dark reddish violet color with a yellowish green, juicy, and pleasant flesh. August.

Burbank. A very hardy **Plum** which succeeds in almost any type of soil differing from the soil best suited for other varieties. Can be picked before fully ripe, and it will ripen and not lose its flavor and will keep for a time in good condition after ripening. Medium large fruit of dark red color with a purple bloom, and the flesh is meaty, yellow, and sweet. Valuable for canning and marketing. Late July.

German Prune. One of the older varieties of **Prune Plum** with a medium size fruit of oval shape with a purplish blue color and a rich, juicy, and highly flavored meat. A vigorous and productive tree ripening in September.

Green Gage (Reine Claude). This moderate growing variety has small yellowish green fruit when mature and a pale green flesh of rich luscious flavor, considered one of the best quality **Plums**. Mid-August.

Lombard. This variety is a hardy prolific bearer. Medium size fruit rather oval, of violet-red color with a juicy, pleasant flavor and flesh has a tendency to adhere to the stone. August.

Stanley Prune. A new variety of **Plum** which is rapidly becoming very popular. A large dark purplish blue fruit with greenish yellow flesh of sweet, rich, juicy flavor, and a perfect freestone. Bears annually. Fine for commercial and home planting. September.

Talbert

Apricots

Talbert. We have found this variety to be the best for this section of latitude. Medium fruit, smooth, oval and slightly flattened of golden yellow color and orange-yellow, sweet, moderately juicy flesh. Ripens 10th to 20th of July.

Coffing. Fruit slightly larger than the Talbert and of good color and quality. This variety has proved to be very satisfactory for Indiana.

Quince

Orange. An extensively planted variety of great popularity for this region. Large fruit, round in shape, of bright golden yellow color and fine flavor. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

Bartlett

Persimmons (Grafted)

The **Persimmons** are a handsome ornamental as well as a valuable tree for the fruit, which is pungent when green and sweet and palatable after early frosts. We graft our own **Persimmons** because the grafted varieties bear fruit of better quality and size, and we highly recommend the following varieties of **Hobbs' Grafted Persimmons**.

Bodenhammer. Large flat Persimmon of good quality.

Coffing. Fine quality and large.

Gem. Medium size, good.

Glidewell. Large, pointed and elongated, of moderate quality.

Manley. Medium size and fine quality.

Ruby. Smallest of all but very good quality.

Texas. Very large and good.

Stanley Prune

GRAPES

By making the proper selection of varieties, you may have Grapes for jelly or eating for several months in the year. The vines need sun and air and a mellow soil for good bearing. We recommend planting the vines 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows and the rows 6 to 8 feet apart. Grape vines should be trained to grow on a trellis, fence, or an arbor.

Concord

Agawam. (Red.) The bunch is large, compact, shouldered. Berry large, dark red, and flesh is tender, juicy, and of good quality. Ripens later than Concord.

Brighton. (Red.) Medium to large bunch, very compact; dark or brownish red berry with rich, sweet flesh. A vigorous and hardy vine.

Caco. (Red.) One of the best of the red Grapes. Very large fruit in handsome compact bunches of rich wine-red over amber color. Vine is hardy and bears early. Ripens before Concord.

Catawba. (Red.) Bunch medium, large berries of deep coppery red becoming purple when ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy and sweet. One of the latest to ripen.

Concord. (Black.) Perhaps the most popular and extensively planted of all the Grapes. Vine extremely hardy and productive. Large compact bunches; berries large, juicy, buttery, and sweet. Adaptable almost anywhere.

Delaware. (Red.) One of the finest red Grapes. Small compact bunch, small berry, beautiful light red color. Flesh rich, sweet, and delicious. Good market Grape.

Fredonia. (Black.) A vigorous and very productive vine, bearing large bunches of bluish black fruit of very fine quality.

Niagara. (White.) Perhaps the best white Grape for many years. Large bunch, large yellowish white berry, juicy, fine flavor. Tough skin, making it a good shipper and market berry.

Worden. (Black.) Large compact bunches, a round black berry with a blue bloom. Flesh pulpy, juicy, and very pleasant. Ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Downing Gooseberry

Gooseberries

The fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe. Many consider Gooseberry pie the favorite of all pies. These plants require the same treatment as Currants, and a few plants in your garden will be to your advantage.

Downing. Medium large round fruit of light green with distinct veins, smooth skin, and a fine juicy flavor. Vigorous and productive.

Cumberland Raspberry

Raspberries

One of the most delicious and popular small fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command a good market price. Little care is required and continues to produce fruit and each year the old and weak canes should be cut out. For a large planting the plants should be spaced four feet apart in the rows and the rows 8 feet apart. A home planting can be planted according to the room available by crowding the plants slightly.

Cumberland. The largest and considered the best of all the black Raspberries. A healthy and vigorous grower with stout, stocky, and well-branched canes, producing very large crops of big berries. Black, firm, sweet fruit.

Indian Summer. A rather new red Raspberry of the everbearing variety. Crop ripens in early summer and continues to produce fruit until heavy frosts. Berries are large, round and dark red of rich flavor and excellent quality. A hardy vigorous plant which bears large crops.

Latham. A red variety of very fine quality. Large round berries of brilliant red color making it an excellent market fruit. Often used for desserts, pies, and jams. A very hardy plant even without winter protection.

Red Lake Currant

Currants

Currants grow in any good garden soil, are hardy, easy to cultivate, and require little care. The plant should be thinned out in the center, leaving four or five good bearing canes for best results. Plant either in the fall or spring.

Fays. A good market variety. Berries large and of uniform size, bright red, and easily picked, and a very productive variety.

Red Lake. A new variety of Currants rapidly gaining more and more attention. A glossy red berry which hangs on well when ripe. One of the finest for making jelly.

Latham Raspberry

STRAWBERRIES

Spring Sales Only

We recommend the planting of **Strawberries** only in the spring, therefore, we do not handle them in the fall. The many uses of these berries and the good price they bring on the markets make **Strawberries** a very profitable crop. Plants should be 18 inches apart in the rows and rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and it is easy to keep cultivated. A new planting is better every 2 or 3 years. A straw mulch put on in early winter and partially removed in the spring leaving enough to keep the berries clean the following summer.

Blakemore. A good shipping berry of large size, slightly tart and a splendid early bearer. Good for canning and freezing.

Dunlap. A medium size bright glossy red berry of exceptionally fine flavor. Very widely planted in this area.

Dorsett. A good bearer of bright red color and large size. Early.

Fairfax. A very good table berry, large, firm, and fine flavor.

Premier. A large berry good for canning and home use. One of the older varieties, very popular.

Robinson. A berry especially good for freezing.

Gem. (Everbearing.) A light red berry of good quality bearing until frost. Very productive.

Streamliner. (Everbearing.) A new berry of bright red color of the finest quality and flavor. Very good for canning and freezing.

Boysenberry

Boysenberry

We offer the thornless variety of **Boysenberry** for spring sales only. Very large fruit of a very pleasant and different flavor, no core and very few seeds. An exceptionally good berry for canning, eating fresh, and delicious for pies. The vine is a very thrifty, hardy and strong grower and for ease in picking it should be trained on a fence or wire, and given room to grow. One of the best of the small fruit varieties you can grow.

Premier Strawberry

Asparagus

A delicious and healthful vegetable that should have a place in everyone's garden. These fine two-year-old roots should be planted about 10 inches apart in the row and the crown or the top part of the roots should be covered about 2 inches.

Washington. A rust resistant variety with dark green stalks and firm tight tips that do not open until well out of the ground. Good for either home or market use.

Washington Asparagus

Blackberries

Blackberries should be planted 3 to 4 feet apart in the row and rows 6 to 7 feet apart. Keep the ground light, clean, and rich, and pinch the canes back when reaching a height of 4 feet. Some winter protection is necessary. Do not disturb the roots with too deep cultivation. A very profitable berry for commercial and home use. **Eldorado.** Hardy heavy producer of large jet-black berries with juicy flesh, firm and sweet. Ripens over a long period.

Blueberries

For best results, the **Blueberries** need an acid soil. Two varieties should be planted to assure pollination for good bearing. Fine for pies and eating fresh.

Concord. Upright habit of growth and exceeding 6 feet at maturity. Large berries of fine flavor and appearance. Ripens midseason.

Jersey. Large growing vigorous bush with large berries of light blue color. Ripens late.

June. An early ripening berry of fine quality and firmness. The bush grows to a medium height and with the small foliage is very attractive.

Rancocas. A slender, vigorous, upright bush seldom growing above 5 feet. In winter the twigs are dark red. Ripens late.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb is often called Pie Plant. An early spring vegetable of fine food value for use as a dessert or for **Rhubarb** pie. Requires very little attention after planting and does not have to be replanted or moved each year. Grows best in deep fertile soil.

Victoria. Very long stalks of bright red color, tender and good flavor.

McDonald. A new variety introduced from Canada being almost seedless, mildly acid, requiring less sugar, of good red color, and of the highest quality. Grown from divisions.

MacDonald Rhubarb

C. M. Hobbs and Sons, Inc.

BRIDGEPORT, INDIANA

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