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Lindler

NURSERIES
INC.

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HOW TO ORDER

Always make out your order on a separate sheet from your letter or use order form attached. Write your name, address, post office, and shipping-point very plainly. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft, or by cash in registered letter.

GUARANTEE. Lindley Nurseries exercise the greatest care possible to keep their varieties true, and hold themselves in readiness to reship any trees or plants that may prove otherwise, or refund the original sum of money paid therefor, if reported to them within five years from date of this order. It is mutually agreed that they are not further responsible in any case. We furnish with each shipment a certificate that our nurseries have been examined by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found entirely free from contagious diseases.

REPLACING. When stock is delivered in good condition, our responsibility ceases. However, if it has been properly cared for, we replace all dead plants at half list price.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

In the South the weather conditions are usually so favorable that planting operations can be carried on all winter. We usually begin to ship October 25 and can make daily shipments until about April 1. Orders are entered as received and shipment is made as soon as we think advisable. Of course if the customer specifies any particular shipping date we endeavor to govern ourselves accordingly.

WHERE WE SHIP. We ship with perfect safety to all southern and border states.

IF FROZEN IN TRANSIT. Nursery stock frozen in transit will not damage if handled as follows: Immediately on finding sign of frost in boxes, close them tight and place in cellar or bury in sawdust or dirt, and do not handle the stock until all signs of frost have disappeared. It will require perhaps ten days to draw the frost in this manner. Do not expose to light or air while frozen.

AUTO-TRUCK DELIVERIES, based on actual cost, are made within a reasonable distance of our Nursery. The advantages of truck delivery are many. Boxing is eliminated, stock arrives in much better condition, and the goods are landed on the ground within a short time after being dug.

PRICES AND TERMS

PRICES in this Catalogue cancel all previous lists and quotations, and are subject to change without notice. **Prices include packing, except on special bulky pieces,** for which cost of packing will be extra, **and are f. o. b. our shipping station,** or for local delivery on our regular routes.

RATES. Lots of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when for your convenience **accounts will be opened due in 30 days from date of invoice.**

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS subject to interest at 6 per cent.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen, irrespective of Catalogue list price.

AS TO OUR SALESMEN

We employ a large force of salesmen who cover most of the southern states during the spring and summer. Most of these gentlemen are personally known to us, and many have been in our employ for years. Every applicant for a position on our sales-force is carefully looked up, and we make no appointments until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the candidate will be a credit to himself and to us.

In the mutual interest of salesman and customer, however, we feel bound to add that should anything occur which might lead to a misunderstanding we would consider it a great favor to be notified immediately of the fact. Such cases are extremely rare on our own force, yet with our large selling staff (more than a hundred men), there is the possibility of such a thing, and we make this request in the spirit of helpfulness.

Lindley's Landscape Department. A great vogue for beautiful home grounds is sweeping the country. Well-planted and well-kept lawns are as much a part of the modern times as motor cars and fashionable apparel. An outdoor living-room costs little and adds much to the joy of living. Let the sod provide a velvety carpet; use trees, shrubs, and evergreens to give privacy; add color and fragrance by using hardy plants. Now is an ideal time to plan improvements. You will thoroughly enjoy planting, and will be amazed that so much beauty, pleasure, and satisfaction can be had for so small cost. Lindley's Landscape Department is ready to assist you, whether your problem is a complete planting for a new home, changing a present planting, or adding new plants to your collection. We employ only graduate landscape architects. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

 Please use this Order Sheet. It's easier for you and for us

TREES - PLANTS - PLANS

Post Office and Offices, POMONA, N. C.

Branch Nurseries at Friendship and Overhills

Date _____ Amount Enclosed _____

Name _____

Post Office _____

Post Office Box _____ R. F. D. _____

Street and No. _____ State _____

How shall we ship? _____

Parcel Post, Express or Freight

Only small shipments can be sent by parcel post. Others should go by express or freight, depending upon the shipping weight. If you wish to leave the method of shipment to us, we will use our best judgment.

*If by Parcel Post, allow 10 per cent extra for postage.*_____

Express Office _____

Give name of Express Office if different from Post Office

Are you interested in landscape work?_____.

Would you like to have our representative look at your grounds when in your vicinity? _____

[illegible]

Carried forward

(Over)

Joshua Lindley

Pioneer nurseryman of North Carolina. New-Garden Nursery established about 1850 on the Winston-Salem road, west of Pomona.

Paul C. Lindley
President of Lindley Nurseries

J. Van. Lindley

In 1880 Mr. Lindley established the J. Van. Lindley Nursery Co. at Pomona, and carried on the business for nearly 35 years.

The Lindley Line of Plants and Trees

LITTLE need be said here about the quality of the Lindley Line. No firm can exist for three-quarters of a century unless the goods produced by that firm are satisfactory to the customer, and sold at a reasonable price. Nursery standards differ, and nursery prices differ. A tree sold for a dollar by a reputable firm has more real value than two trees at fifty cents each offered by some unknown or unnamed dealer. Low prices and high quality never walk side by side.

Brief Hints on Making Things Grow

before the new growth starts. Never prune spring-flowering shrubs—Forsythia, Spireas, Lilacs, and others—in the fall nor in early spring; do the work immediately after blooming.

Broad-leaved Evergreens need a moist soil and mulching during hot weather to keep the roots cool. All do well in open sun, and most of them are successful in shade. Little pruning is needed, other than to cut back,

Flowering Shrubs should be pruned immediately after planting. Cut them back from one-fourth to one-third of their height, making a smooth outline as pictured in the sketch. After the plants have become established, they may grow so large that it will be wise to cut some of the older branches; then cut the tops of the remaining branches. Pruning should be done after the blooming season and

in spring, the long shoots so as to keep the plants within bounds.

Coniferous Evergreens. Make the hole considerably larger in diameter than the ball of roots, and from 2 to 3 inches deeper, so that the tree will stand lower than it did in the nursery. Do not remove the burlap wrapping—put the tree in the hole, cut the strings, turn down about half the burlap and cut it off, letting the remainder stay in the hole. Fill the hole to within 2 to 3 inches of the top, water thoroughly, put on a little more soil and more water; then cover with loose dirt. If clipping is required, it should be done in late May or June. Spraying frequently with cold water in hot weather will control red spider.

Shade and Flowering Trees. Make the hole big enough to spread the roots loosely—don't crowd or bend them. See that broken roots are cut off with a sharp knife. If the top has not been cut back, it will be well to prune the branches to about one-half the length.

Fruit Trees. The preceding paragraph applies to fruit trees as well as to shade trees. The table on third cover will tell you the number of trees required for an acre, set at various distances.

Lindley Nurseries are here to help planters. Write us if you do not know just what to plant or if you want assistance in planning grounds or orchard. It is well to remember that "It's not a home until it's planted," nor is it a "Farm without fruit."

Spiraea Anthony Waterer as grown by Lindley Nurseries

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Coming midway between the large trees and the small plants, like the perennials and annuals, Flowering Shrubs fill an important place in making the home-grounds beautiful. The *Spiraea*, *Hydrangea*, *Barberry*, and others of like character are effective for grouping or massing against fences or walls, about the house foundations, or at the borders of the lawn.

Tall and quick-growing shrubs, like *Dogwood*, *Hibiscus*, *Regel's Privet*, and *Philadelphus* may be employed to screen buildings or hide an unattractive view. Or they may be planted to form a hedge, doing away with the common wood or iron fence.

For hedges and screens, some of the taller shrubs will produce results within a year or two; for planting about the house foundation, for edging, and for mass plantings, dwarf varieties are much employed. Our long experience in planning home-grounds has taught us many things about design and perspective of shrub plantings, and we'll gladly apply this experience to your specific problems if you'll submit them to us.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum.

Aralia. Slender, prickly branches and luxuriant foliage. Each 10
 18 to 24 in. \$0 50 \$4 00
 2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50

ACER palmatum. Japanese Maples.

See page 9.

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry.

White flowers in terminal panicles, followed by red berries. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

AZALEA arborescens. Fragrant White

Azalea. Fragrant white flowers with pink stamens. Height 5 to 15 feet. 18 to 24-in. clumps, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

calendulacea. Great Flame Azalea.

The most regal of all the species. A noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Height 6 to 15 feet. 18 to 24-in. clumps, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Azalea nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Pink flowers in April and May. Height 5 to 10 feet. 18 to 24-in. clumps, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

viscosa. Early White Azalea. Small, white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Height 5 to 15 feet. 18 to 24-in. clumps, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel

Bush. Leaves long, narrow, dull green. Flowers white. Height 6 to 12 feet. Sept. 1 to 15. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50
 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 9 00

BERBERIS Thunbergi. Thunberg's Bar-

berry. Spiny branches; small foliage changes to beautiful red in autumn. Bears bright scarlet fruit during winter.

Each 10 100
 12 to 18 in. \$0 40 \$3 50 \$30 00
 18 to 24 in. 50 4 50 40 00

vulgaris atropurpurea. Red-leaved Barberry. Brilliant crimson foliage. 15 to 18 in., \$1.25 each.

Several thousand plants of *Spiraea thunbergi*

BENZON *æstivale*. **Spice Bush.** Yellow flowers in early spring, followed by red berries. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

BOX-BARBERRY. A dwarf, upright form of the familiar *B. Thunbergi*; perfectly hardy. Makes a beautiful low hedge when set 6 to 8 inches apart. Foliage is light green. Each 10 100
 12 to 18 in....\$0 50 \$4 50 \$40 00
 18 to 24 in.... 60 5 00 45 00
 2 to 2½ ft.... 1 00 7 50 60 00
 2½ to 3 ft.... 1 25 11 00

BUDDLEIA Davidi. **Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac.** Long spikes of lilac-like flowers during summer. Height 7 to 10 feet. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft....\$0 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
 3 to 4 ft.... 75 6 50

Lindleyana. **Lindley Butterfly Bush.** One of the handsomest Buddleias. Crowded with small purplish violet flowers. Remains in bloom a long time; good cut-flower. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Each 10
 18 to 24 in....\$0 50 \$4 00
 2 to 3 ft.... 75 6 00
 3 to 4 ft.... 1 00 7 50

CALICARPA americana. A dwarf shrub which bears purple berries in fall and early winter. Excellent for border plantings and for the foundation layout.

Each 10
 18 to 24 in....\$0 75 \$6 50
 2 to 3 ft.... 1 00 9 00

purpurea. Small whitish flowers in August and September, followed by purple fruit. Height 4 to 5 feet.

Each 10
 18 to 24 in....\$0 75 \$6 50
 2 to 3 ft.... 1 00 9 00

CALYCANTHUS floridus. **Sweet Shrub.** Flowers double, chocolate color. April 5 to May 7.

Each 10
 15 to 18 in....\$0 50 \$4 00
 18 to 24 in.... 75 6 50

CERCIS chinensis (japonica). **Chinese Red-bud.** In early spring it bears myriads of purplish pink, pea-shaped flowers before the foliage. Grows to 50 feet tall. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft....\$1 00 \$9 00
 3 to 4 ft.... 1 25 10 00

COLUTEA arborescens. **Bladder Senna.** Flowers yellow, tinged with reddish brown, followed by highly colored seed-pods. Height 15 feet. May. Each
 3 to 4 ft....\$0 75
 4 to 5 ft.... 1 00
 5 to 6 ft.... 1 50

CORNUS alba sibirica. **Red Siberian Dogwood.** A shrub 6 to 10 feet tall, with bright blood-red branches. Flowers creamy white, followed by bluish white berries. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft....\$0 60 \$5 00 \$45 00
 3 to 4 ft.... 75 6 50 55 00

Kousa. **Japanese Dogwood.** A rare Dogwood, blooming in June. Large, white flowers. Each 10
 18 to 24 in....\$0 75 \$6 00
 2 to 3 ft.... 1 00 9 00
 3 to 4 ft.... 1 50 12 50

sanguinea. **European Red Osier Dogwood.** Deep red or purplish red branches; flowers greenish white; fruit black. Height 8 to 10 feet.

Each 10
 3 to 4 ft....\$0 60 \$5 00
 4 to 5 ft.... 75 6 50
 5 to 6 ft.... 1 25 10 00

stolonifera. **Red Osier Dogwood.** In spring there is an abundance of flat-topped clusters of white flowers; in midsummer, clusters of white to bluish fruits; and all winter the bright red twigs give the landscape color. Height 6 to 10 feet. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft....\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
 3 to 4 ft.... 75 6 50 50 00

Cornus stolonifera aurea. Red Osier Dogwood. Branches bright reddish purple. Flowers creamy white; berries white. Height 4 to 6 feet. Each 10
 18 to 24 in. \$0 60 \$5 00
 2 to 3 ft. 75 6 50

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Glossy, bright green leaves. Flowers red. Height 4 to 6 feet. March 20 to April 7. Each 10 100
 15 to 18 in. \$0 50 \$4 00
 18 to 24 in. 75 6 50 \$50 00
 2 to 2½ ft. 90 7 50 60 00
 2½ to 3 ft. 1 00 9 00 75 00

DEUTZIA gracilis. Much used in foundation plantings. Flowers white, single, and abundant. An especially good low-growing plant. Height 2 to 3 feet. April 17 to May 7. Each 10 100
 15 to 18 in. \$0 75 \$6 50 \$50 00
 18 to 24 in. 1 00 9 00 75 00

scabra candidissima. Double White Deutzia. Tall; double, pure white flowers. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$30 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00 40 00

— crenata. Clear white flowers. Plants thrive in almost any situation. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00 50 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 7 50 60 00

— Fortunei. Large, double, white flowers with yellow centers. Height 5 feet. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$30 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00 50 00

—, Pride of Rochester. Double, pinkish white flowers. One of the best tall-growing varieties. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$30 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00 50 00

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. Bright green leaves and corky, winged branches. In the fall the leaves turn to hues of red and yellow. Height 6 to 8 feet. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 25 10 00

Bungeanus. Winterberry Euonymus. Slender branches; dark green leaves; yellow flowers in clusters. Each
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 25

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (racemosa). Pearl Bush. White, star-shaped flowers, borne in racemes. Bright green foliage that fades to brilliant tones of yellow in the fall. Height 6 to 8 feet. April 6 to 20. Each 10
 18 to 24 in. \$0 75 \$6 00
 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 7 50
 3 to 4 ft. 1 25 10 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 50 12 50

FORSYTHIA intermedia. Golden Bell. Shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with arching branches and lustrous, narrow leaves; very floriferous. March. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50
 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 9 00

suspensa. Drooping Forsythia. Long, slender, drooping branches. Flowers yellow. Height 6 feet. March. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50 50 00

— Fortunei. A more erect and larger grower than the above. Flowers golden yellow. Height 6 to 8 feet. March. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

viridissima. Green-stem Forsythia. Golden yellow flowers in March. Good bloomer. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$4 00 \$30 00
 3 to 4 ft. 75 5 00 40 00
 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 7 50 50 00

HIBISCUS syriacus. Rose of Sharon; Althaea. Upright-growing shrubs, 8 to 10 feet tall; succeeds almost anywhere. Large flowers in late summer. Especially good for shrub borders or hedges.

Ardens. Double; rich purple.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Carneo-plenus. Double; white, with crimson center.

Caelestis. Semi-double; clear violet.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; rich crimson.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white.

Totus albus (Snowdrift). Single; snowy white.

Prices of above varieties of Hibiscus, 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

HYDRANGEA. Flowers borne in large panicles from July to September. Do best in a fairly rich soil.

arborescens. American Everblooming Hydrangea. Blooms from early May until fall. The flowers remain pure white from four to five weeks, then change gradually to a light green. Height 3 to 4 feet. Each 10 100
 12 to 18 in. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
 18 to 24 in. 75 6 50 50 00

opuloides. House Hydrangea. Blue and pink. Hydrangeas commonly forced in greenhouses in spring, but are hardy outdoors in the South. 10 to 15 in., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

paniculata. Similar to *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Single flowers in loose, open clusters. August 10 to September. Each 10 100
 18 to 24 in. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$35 00
 2 to 3 ft. 75 6 50 50 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 9 00 75 00

The Lindley Line of Flowering Shrubs includes all that are best adapted to conditions in the Carolinas and further south. You may plant them with confidence—they will grow and bloom.

Ligustrum sinense pendulum at underpass. See page 14

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. White flowers in large panicles (often measuring 6 inches in diameter) in late summer and autumn. Height 5 to 7 feet. August and September. Each 10 100

12 to 18 in....\$0 60 \$5 00 \$35 00

18 to 24 in.... 75 6 50 50 00

2 to 3 ft.... 1 00 7 50 60 00

—**grandiflora. Tree-form Hydrangea.**

Same as preceding variety, confined to single stem, with main bush 2 to 3 feet above ground. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....\$1 75 \$16 50

3 to 4 ft..... 2 00 19 00

4 to 5 ft..... 2 50 22 50

quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hydrangea.

White flowers in long panicles on drooping branches. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. Gold

Flower. Dwarf, about 1½ to 2 feet high. Single, golden yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter. Dies back in winter. June 15 to Sept. 1. Each 10 100

2-yr.....\$0 75 \$6 50 \$50 00

1-yr..... 50 4 00 30 00

ILEX verticillata. Black Alder. Bright

red berries that cling to the naked branches until midwinter. Adapted to any moist soil and is most effective when planted in close groups. Height 6 to 10 feet. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

INDIGOFERA Gerardiana (Dosua). Indigo Plant. The lilac-purple flowers are produced in axillary spikes in August. August 1 to 20. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Naked-flowered Jasmine. Flowers bright yellow, opening in early spring or on warm days in winter. Height 3 feet. February to

March. Each 10 100

12 to 18 in....\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00

18 to 24 in.... 75 5 00 40 00

LESPEDEZA formosa (Desmodium penduliflorum). Purple Bush Clover. A

tremendous number of small, pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers, in long drooping racemes, in early fall when flowers are scarce. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—**albiflora (japonica).** Flowers white, somewhat smaller than the preceding varieties. Foliage light green. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM Ibotia Regelianum. Regel's

Privet. Branches dense and twiggly, nearly horizontal. Foliage frond-like, turning a dark red in autumn. Innumerable blue-black berries in fall and early winter. Blooms about May 15. Height 6 to 8 feet. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 50 \$50 00

3 to 4 ft..... 1 00 7 50

4 to 5 ft..... 1 25 9 00

Shrub plantings make a lasting impression on visitors. This street has an unbroken line of green lawn, with a splendid planting of shrubs at the house foundations

Loniceria fragrantissima. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. A hardy shrub with pinkish white flowers. The bright green leaves cling to the branches almost the year round. One of the very best shrubs for the border planting and hedging.

18 to 24 in.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.		\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.		75	6 00
		90	7 50

Lindleyana. There is a mystery about this plant. As it has grown on our place it is one of the most free-flowering of the Honeysuckles—midsummer till frost. It may be grown as a specimen on the lawn, for the stems are rather rigidly upright without support. The 2-inch, fragrant blooms are in clusters or whorls.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	
18 to 24 in.		\$1 00	\$7 50
2 to 3 ft.		1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.		2 00	17 50

Morrowi. White flowers, changing to golden yellow, open in early spring. Berries scarlet. Height 4 to 6 feet. April 6 to 30.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.		\$0 75	\$6 00
		90	7 50

Ruprechtiana. Manchurian Honeysuckle. Blooms in late spring. When the flowers first open they are white, then turn slightly yellow, and are followed by an abundant crop of berries. Makes a growth of from 8 to 12 feet. April 28 to May 20.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.		\$0 60	\$5 00
		75	6 50
			\$50 00

Loniceria tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. A large shrub 8 to 12 feet high. Pinkish white flowers appear in late spring. Berries bright red. March 27 to April 17.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.		\$0 75	\$6 00
		90	7 50

—alba. White Tatarian Honeysuckle. About the first of April this variety is a mass of white flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.		\$0 75	\$6 00
		90	7 50

—rubra. Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. In general appearance the same as the two preceding, but the flowers are quite red.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.		\$0 60	\$5 00
		75	6 00

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange. Old-fashioned shrubs, much admired for their fragrant, white, star-like flowers, which are borne in great profusion during May. Will succeed in partial shade.

Bouquet Blanc. Semi-double flowers. Height 6 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

coronarius. Common Mock Orange. Bright green leaves 2 to 4 inches long. Deliciously fragrant, creamy white flowers borne in great profusion during May.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.		\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.		75	5 00
		1 00	7 50
			50 00

Plant something—Make an investment in appearance.

Philadelphus grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. Leaves bright green, 2 to 4 inches in length. The large, pure white flowers are the glory of this shrub and are borne in pairs of threes. Height 8 to 12 feet. May 7 to 21.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 50	50 00

Virginal. One of the most beautiful new varieties, producing an abundance of very large, double flowers. Blooms two weeks later than the common Mock Orange.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00		
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25		

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus. (*Spiraea opulifolia aurea*). Flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Seed-pods red. Foliage golden in spring. May 7 to 21.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 50	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	9 00	75 00

PYRUS atrosanguinea. A round-headed tree with deep purple flowers. Hand-some in early spring.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

Halliana Parkmani. Tall and slender; irregular shape and graceful appearance.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

ioensis Bechteli. In spring this tree is covered with fragrant flowers of a soft pink shade. One of the best flowering Crabs.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

Niedzwetzkyana (*Malus niedzwetzkyana*). Red-vein Crab. Deep pink flowers fading to white.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

prunifolia Rinki. Pure white flowers in early spring are followed by red and yellow fruits.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

pulcherrima Scheideckeri. Dwarf; lilac-rose flowers. Very beautiful.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50	

ROSA. Rose. A great many Roses are being used in the South for borders as well as for bedding. See pages 24, 25 for varieties.

Hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Pale yellow, 2½-inch, fragrant, single blooms in great profusion at lilac-time. Vigorous grower. 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

humilis (carolina). Pasture Rose. Flowers pink, in flat-topped clusters. Fruit red. 2-yr., \$1 each, \$7.50 or 10.

Rosa lucida. Virginia Rose. In midsummer bears a mass of large, single, fragrant, pink flowers. 2-yr., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

rugosa. Japanese Wrinkled Rose. Upright growth; branches spreading. Flowers large and showy, red and white, followed by bright red berries. Height 4 to 6 feet. April 27 to May 12.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50	\$50 00

setigera. Prairie Rose. Native. Flowers deep rose, followed by bright red fruits. 2-yr., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

SALVIA Greggii. Autumn Sage. Hardy, everblooming shrub, a mass of red flowers the greater part of the season. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

SPARTIUM junceum. Spanish Broom. Upright, long, rush-like branches. Flowers yellow. June to September.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00	

SPIRÆA. Spirea. An indispensable group of free-flowering shrubs showing great diversity in size, character, and time of bloom. They are exceedingly showy and do best in a fairly rich soil.

SPIREAS, EARLY-BLOOMING

cantonensis (Reevesiana). Clusters of white flowers completely cover the branches. Height 5 to 6 feet. April, May.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00

prunifolia plena. Bridal Wreath. Long sprays of white, double flowers, practically covering the stem. Height 4 to 6 feet. March 20.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	7 50	

Thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. Low-growing, rounded form. Small, white flowers in profusion in March.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
15 to 18 in....	50	4 00	30 00
18 to 24 in....	60	5 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00

Vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. The finest and most satisfactory of all Spireas. It forms a round and graceful bush, with arching branches, which in April and May are set with beautiful white blossoms.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	90	7 50	60 00

SPIREAS, EVERBLOOMING

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson blooms in dense corymbs from June to frost if kept growing and old heads clipped. A compact shrub. Height 2 to 3 feet.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in....	60	5 00	40 00
2 to 2½ ft....	75	6 00	

SPIREAS, LATE-BLOOMING

salicifolia. Willow-leaved Spirea. Flowers light pink or whitish, in panicles. Height 4 to 5 feet. July to September.

Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00 \$40 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00 50 00

tomentosa. Hardhack. Shrub 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers pink, in spikes 3 to 8 inches long. Each 10 100
18 to 24 in. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00 40 00

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snow-berry. Flowers white or light pink in summer, followed by great clusters of white berries. Each 10

18 to 24 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00

vulgaris. Coral Berry; Indian Currant. Red flowers in summer. Masses of red or purple berries persist nearly all winter. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0 40	\$3 00 \$25 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00 30 00

SYRINGA. Lilac. Beautiful free-flowering shrubs with fragrant, panicked blooms in spring. The common Lilac (*S. vulgaris*) is widely known and admired, but more attention should be directed to some of the newer varieties.

persica alba. Persian Lilac. Flowers white. A graceful, shrubby plant with narrow leaves. Height 8 to 10 feet. April 10 to 25. Each

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac. Hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. Height 8 to 12 feet. April 10 to 30. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50

All named Lilacs are sized and priced as follows, unless otherwise noted: 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Charles X. Single; reddish purple flowers in loose trusses. Height 6 to 8 feet. April 10 to 30.

Comte de Jussieu. Double; lilac-blue flowers. Very fine.

Comte de Kerchove. Double; lavender, changing to whitish. April 6 to 30.

Dame Blanche. Double; white. Fine bloomer.

Dr. Masters. Double; clear lilac.

Emile Lemoine. Double; rosy lilac flowers.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Single; white-flowering. Early.

Louis Henry. Double; rosy lilac flowers. Early.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single; dark purplish red flowers.

Marie Legraye. Single; pure white. Height 6 to 8 feet. April 15 to May 10.

Michel Buchner. Double; pale lilac.

Mme. Casimir-Perier. Large, double; white flowers.

Renoncule. Double; purple flowers. April and May.

TAMARIX. Feathery foliage and large panicles of showy flowers.

africana. Pink flowers in April and May. Height 12 to 15 feet. Each

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60
3 to 4 ft.	75

odessana. Caspian Tamarix. Flowers pink, borne in late summer. Height 4 to 6 feet. Each

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60
3 to 4 ft.	75

VIBURNUM. Snowball. Handsome, white-flowering shrubs with attractive foliage. On some varieties, brilliantly colored fruits remain for a long time.

nudum. Upright in growth, often reaching 12 feet high. Flowers cream or yellowish white, followed by pink berries which change to blue at maturity.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00 9 00

Opulus. High-bush Cranberry; Snowball. Has showy white flowers, followed by masses of bright red berries which remain on the plant all winter. Height 8 to 12 feet. April 25 to May 5. Each

18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00

tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Surpasses any variety in flowers and foliage if planted in partially shaded places. Height 6 to 8 feet. April 20 to May 7. Each 10

18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50

WEIGELA. Diervilla. Hardy shrubs indispensable for ornamental planting. Bloom freely during April and May and sparingly through the summer.

amabilis candida. The best white-flowered Weigela. Carries the blooms the greater part of the spring and early summer. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50 \$50 00

floribunda. Rather small but abundant crimson flowers. Foliage deep green, with downy appearance on under side. Height 5 to 8 feet. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50 \$50 00

hybrida, Eva Rathke. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Deep carmine blooms. May 10 to 25. Each 10

18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00

rosea. Large, rosy pink flowers in June; the whole plant appears a mass of color.

Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50 \$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00 75 00

nana variegata. Dwarfish, 4 to 6 feet high; green leaves variegated yellow. April 29 to May 16.

Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50 \$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00 75 00

Distinctive Trees and Shrubs

These are special-purpose trees, such as specimens for the lawn, flowering trees of tall and medium growth, and a few peculiar small trees that might be termed shrubs. The dates given are the blooming periods.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin. **Mimosa Tree.** Showy, acacia-like flowers borne at the tips of the branches. Pink or Light Yellow and Pink. Height 20 to 30 feet. July 1 to 25.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 50	22 50

ACER palmatum. **Japanese Maple.**

Handsome shrubs or dwarf trees, valuable as single specimens, for grouping on the lawn, or in beds near buildings, giving a most pleasing color-effect.

palatum atropurpureum. **Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.** Foliage dark red in spring, turning to purplish red. 1½ to 2 ft., \$7.50 each.

Crape
Myrtle
See page 10

Abelia grandiflora. See page 11

AMYGDALUS nana.

Russian Almond. Grows 15 to 25 feet tall. The flowers are light pink in color and appear before the leaves. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

nana alba. Similar to the preceding, except the flowers are pure white and fully double. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Persica flore-pleno. Double flowering Peach. A dwarf-growing tree which is completely covered with beautifully formed and highly colored flowers in spring. White, Red, or Pink. Height 10 to 15 feet. 3 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

CATALPA Bungei (big-nonnioides nana). Forms an umbrella-shaped top of deep green leaves. Used for bordering a driveway or path, giving a formal finish; useful also in formal gardens to outline boundaries. Height 7 to 10 feet. 5 to 6 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas Tree. Reddish purple flowers. Height 15 to 20 feet. April 5 to 25. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50

CORNUS florida. Common Dogwood. Blooms early in spring; bears red berries in the fall. Height 20 to 25 feet. April 1 to 18. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B	5 00	47 00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	10 00	90 00

florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Flowers bright pink. Height 15 to 25 feet. April 1 to 15. See other Dogwoods, page 3. Each

2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00

HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch-hazel. Yellow flowers in autumn. Height 20 to 25 feet. Each

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50
6 to 8 ft.	5 00

LAGERSTRÆMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. The most popular midsummer flowering shrub for the South. A mass of fine crape-like pink flowers. Height 15 to 20 feet. May, June. See illustration, in natural color, page 9. For B&B Crape Myrtle add 15 cts. per plant.

indica alba. White Crape Myrtle. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00

indica purpurea. Purple Crape Myrtle. Flowers rich purple. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50

indica rosea. Rose-colored Crape Myrtle. Free-flowering. Old-rose in color. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50	70 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	13 50	120 00

indica rubra. Red Crape Myrtle. Bright showy bunches of scarlet flowers. Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 50	70 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	13 50	120 00

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. See page 14, under Broad-leaved Evergreens.

liliflora nigra. Purple Lily Magnolia. A dwarf grower, covered in early spring with beautiful purplish pink blooms. Height 10 to 15 feet. April 1 to 15. Each

18 to 24 in., B&B	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B	4 00

MELIA Azedarach umbraculiformis. Texas Umbrella Tree. Round, umbrella-like head. A favorite in the South. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. Desirable purple-leaved tree. Retains its color all season and holds its foliage late. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	11 00

triloba. Flowering Plum. Flowers light pink, borne freely in May. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

serrulata. Japanese Flowering Cherry. The famous Flowering Cherry of Japan. The flowers are very large, pink or blush. Height 30 to 40 feet. April 6 to 20. Each

2 to 3 ft.	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50

serrulata alba. White Japanese Flowering Cherry. Each

2 to 3 ft.	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50

pendula. Japanese Weeping Cherry. Flowers pink or blush; small dark red fruits. 5 to 6 ft., \$10 each.

SALIX Caprea. Goat or Pussy Willow. Leaves green; catkins very numerous, appearing in early spring before the leaves put out. Height 12 to 25 feet. February, March. Each 10

18 to 24 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 50
6 to 7 ft.	1 25	10 00

vitellina aurea. Golden-barked Willow. Bark golden yellow, especially intense in the spring before the leaves appear. Height 30 to 50 feet. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. Lavender-blue flowers borne in June and July. Each 10

18 to 24 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 50

Cercis canadensis

Broad-leaved Evergreens used effectively in church foundation planting

Broad-leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved evergreens are easily grown. Given a fairly rich, moist, well-drained soil, and sufficient mulching to keep the roots from extremes of heat and cold, they will grow and thrive with little care, providing charming effects of foliage and flower that every garden needs. Almost all do well in partial shade. In transplanting, the leaves should all be trimmed off, to insure success. Cut back stray shoots in early spring; otherwise they require little pruning. The blooming periods are noted after the descriptions.

ABELIA grandiflora (rupestris). A very free-flowering shrub. In the South, the dark, glossy leaves remain on the branches all winter. The white flowers, touched with pink, appear from early summer until frost. They are about an inch long and have deep, slender throats. No flowering shrub is more charming in flower and foliage and none more satisfactory in growth. It is entirely hardy in the South and ordinarily endures winter as far north as Philadelphia. See color insert p. 9. Each 10 100
 12 to 18 in. . . . \$0 75 \$6 50 \$50 00
 18 to 24 in. . . . 90 7 50 60 00
 2 to 3 ft. . . . 1 25 11 00 90 00
 (For B&B Abelia add 35 cts. per plant)

AUCUBA japonica. Japanese Laurel. Recommended for city planting because not readily affected by dust, smoke, or gas. The leaves are glossy green and the plants always thrive best in partial shade. Height 2 to 4 feet. Each
 10 to 12 in. . . . \$2 00
 12 to 15 in. . . . 2 50

japonica latimaculata. Gold-dust Plant. Glossy evergreen leaves spotted with yellow. Height 2 to 4 feet. Each
 10 to 12 in. . . . \$1 50
 12 to 15 in. . . . 2 00
 15 to 18 in. . . . 2 50
 18 to 24 in. . . . 3 00

AZALEA amœna. Evergreen Azalea. A dwarf plant, producing small, claret-colored blooms. April. Each
 6 to 8 in. . . . \$1 50
 8 to 10 in. . . . 2 00
 10 to 12 in. . . . 2 50

Hinodegiri. Similar to above, but a more vigorous grower. Carmine flowers in early spring. Each
 6 to 8 in. . . . \$2 00
 8 to 10 in. . . . 2 50
 10 to 12 in. . . . 3 00

indica. In the spring the plants are covered with handsome flowers. We can supply either pink- or white-flowering sorts. Each
 6 to 8 in. . . . \$1 00
 8 to 10 in. . . . 1 50
 10 to 12 in. . . . 2 00

ledifolia alba. White.
 8 to 10 in. . . . 1 50
 10 to 12 in. . . . 2 00
 12 to 15 in. . . . 2 50
 15 to 18 in. . . . 3 00

macrantha. Single flowers. Salmon-red. Grows rapidly, with dark green, glossy leaves. One of the latest varieties to bloom. Each
 6 to 8 in. . . . \$1 00
 8 to 10 in. . . . 2 00
 10 to 12 in. . . . 2 50

Elaeagnus

BERBERIS Wilsoni. A new variety of Barberry from China. Small yellow flowers. Summer foliage bright green, turning to red in autumn.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
15 to 18 in.....	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	20 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 75	22 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	25 00

BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Tree

Box. Succeeds in most well-drained soils. Some shade is nearly always desirable. Height 10 to 20 feet.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 00	
15 to 18 in.....	3 00	
18 to 24 in.....	4 00	

sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf Box.

Similar to the above, but more dwarf. Height 2 to 4 feet.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$25 00
6 to 8 in.....	75	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 in.....	1 00	7 50	

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Prostrate

Cotoneaster. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant.

	Each	10
10 to 12-in. spread.....	\$1 50	
12 to 15-in. spread.....	2 00	
15 to 18-in. spread.....	2 50	
18 to 24-in. spread.....	3 00	

Lemoinei. Glossy green foliage and scarlet berries.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	

DASYLIRION. (Yucca without a caudex.)

Older plants have a hundred or more symmetrical leaves of a brilliant, intense green every day in the year.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50	32 50

ELÆAGNUS Fruitlandi. Large, pointed leaves, with a silvery sheen on under sides.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$18 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50

pungens. Bronze Oleaster.

Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, dark green above, silvery beneath.

Creamy white, fragrant flowers.

January. Each 10

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	25 00

pungens reflexa. Each 10

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	25 00

pungens Simoni. Foliage silvery.

Edible fruit. Each 10

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50

EUONYMUS japonicus. European

Burning-bush. Thick, shining

green foliage; grows well anywhere.

Each 10

18 to 24 in..... \$1 50

2 to 3 ft..... 2 00

3 to 4 ft..... 3 00

patens. Spreading Euonymus. Foliage

bright green and remains all winter unless damaged by severe cold.

Pink flowers in autumn. Each 10

18 to 24 in..... \$2 00

2 to 2½ ft..... 2 50

2½ to 3 ft..... 3 00

ILEX aquifolium. European Holly.

Foliage shining green; fruit scarlet.

Each 10

18 to 24 in..... \$4 00

2 to 3 ft..... 5 00

crenata. Japanese Holly. Small, glossy,

dark green leaves and black berries.

Hardy and makes a good hedge plant.

Height 6 to 12 feet. Each 10

12 to 15 in..... \$2 50

15 to 18 in..... 3 50

18 to 24 in..... 5 00

2 to 2½ ft..... 7 50

opaca. American Holly. "Christmas

Holly." Leaves glossy green, rather

thick, thorny along the edges. Berries

bright red. 30 to 50 feet. Each 10

3 to 4 ft..... \$4 00

4 to 5 ft..... 5 00

5 to 6 ft..... 10 00

6 to 8 ft..... 12 50

JASMINUM floridum. Everblooming

Jasmine. Golden yellow flowers pro-

duced freely in summer, with a few

blooms at other seasons. Each 10

15 to 18 in..... \$1 25

18 to 24 in..... 1 50

LAUROCERASUS. English Laurel.

Broad, shining foliage. They thrive in

ordinary well-drained soil and attain a

height of from 12 to 15 feet. Slender

spikes of white flowers. Each 10

15 to 18 in..... \$2 50

18 to 24 in..... 3 00

2 to 2½ ft..... 4 00

2½ to 3 ft..... 5 00

Laurocerasus caroliniana. Carolina Cherry Laurel. A hardy evergreen attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, with shiny green leaves.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	65 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	
7 to 8 ft.	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.	15 00	
10 to 12 ft.	25 00	

LIGUSTRUM. Broad-leaved Privet. None of the broad-leaved evergreens are more desirable for foliage or bloom than the Ligustrums. They make handsome specimens and are extremely valuable in group plantings.

Amurense. For description see page 29.

	Each	10	100
1-yr., 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$8 00
2-yr., 3 to 5 ft.	50	3 00	10 00
3-yr., heavy.	75	5 00	25 00

Cherry Laurel

Ligustrum lucidum

Ligustrum japonicum. Japanese Privet.

A beautiful evergreen shrub of symmetrical outline. The creamy white flowers are followed by purple berries. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	40 00

lucidum. Large, thick, dark shiny green leaves. Flowers white, produced in May and followed by black berries. Height 10 to 12 feet.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	25 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	32 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Manda's Golden. Dwarf. Golden yellow foliage.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	57 50
6 to 8 ft.	10 00	90 00
8 to 10 ft.	15 00	

nepalense. Similar to *L. lucidum*, but smaller in growth and leaf. Height 5 to 6 feet.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	25 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	32 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Quihoui. Late-flowering Privet.

Native of China. Leaves dark, lustrous green. Flowers creamy white; berries blue-black with a bloom.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 00	\$8 50
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50

sinense nanum. A dwarfish evergreen shrub with small, glossy, dark green leaves. Flowers are creamy white. Blooms in late spring or early summer. Height 6 feet.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	2 00	17 50

Ligustrum japonicum. See page 13

Ligustrum sinense pendulum. Weeping Chinese Privet. Slender, drooping branches and glossy dark green leaves. Creamy white flowers in midsummer, followed by blackish purple fruits.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	37 50

LONICERA fragrantissima. Honey-suckle. See page 6.

nitida. See page 29.

pileata. Fragrant white flowers are followed by ornamental fruits. Foliage glossy green the year round. 10 to 12 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

MAGNOLIA glauca. Swamp or White Bay. Fragrant white flowers 2 to 3 inches across.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	
6 to 8 ft.	10 00	
8 to 10 ft.	15 00	

grandiflora. Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms. Its big, glossy green leaves remain throughout the whole year. Height 30 to 40 feet. June 5 to July 10.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00
8 to 12 ft., B&B (specimen)	\$25 to \$50.

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Ashberry. Dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves, turning in winter to bronzy or coppery hue. Yellow flowers in early spring. Berries blue or nearly black. Height 3 to 6 feet.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00	17 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	32 50

japonica. Broad, irregular, glossy green, spiny leaves. Flowers yellow, in early spring; berries bluish black. Height 4 to 8 feet. April 10 to 25.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$1 00	
15 to 18 in.	1 50	
18 to 24 in.	2 00	
24 to 30 in.	3 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	

NANDINA domestica. Japanese Nandina. A beautiful, upright-growing shrub with numerous reed-like stems. Leaves deep green, tinged with red. Flowers white, followed by red berries.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$7 50
12 to 15 in.	1 25	10 00
15 to 18 in.	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 in.	2 25	20 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	27 50
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	35 00

OSMANTHUS americanus. Devil-wood.

Thick, shining leaves and fragrant, white flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00	
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	
5 to 6 ft.	7 00

Mahonia japonica

A collection of Flowering Shrubs for small places is shown on page 28. Twelve plants, enough for a foundation group, are offered at a special price. Turn to page 28 now and see what is offered.

Nandina domestica. See page 14

PHOTINIA serrulata. Evergreen Photinia. A large evergreen shrub or small tree. Foliage conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in early spring. Height 12 to 15 feet.

Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50

PYRACANTHA (malus) angustifolia. Fragrant rose or pink flowers.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50 20 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50 32 50

coccinea Lalandi. Laland's Pyracantha. A variety of *P. coccinea* especially adapted for training against walls or lattice.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50 \$12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50 20 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 00 25 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 00 35 00

crenulata yunnanensis. Leaves narrow, bright, glossy green; coral-red fruit in May and June.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50 20 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50 32 50

See the picture of our office on back cover. "November to April" shows what can be done with lawn, shrubs, trees, and a good landscape man.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Broad, tapering leaves, the upper surface dark bluish green, the underside is covered with dull-colored, woolly hairs. Flowers yellowish white, followed in September with dark red berries. An extra-good broad-leaf evergreen.

Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$2 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	10 00

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle.

Pure white flowers on stout stems 4 feet high, centered in the foliage. Stately and dignified for groups in front of evergreens, at curves in driveways, or as single specimens. June 1 to 10.

Each	10
2-yr.	\$0 75 \$6 00
3-yr.	1 00 7 50

Treculeana. Tree Yucca. Has no resemblance to the ordinary Yucca. The trunk often grows 10 feet in height, with a head of dark green leaves, and in spring is topped with creamy white flowers. 2-yr., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum

Complete Porch Planting for \$25

No. 1. Southern Exposure

1. 2 Lucidum Privet. 18-24 inch.
2. 2 Japanese Privet. 3-4 feet.
3. 10 Abelia grandiflora. 18-24 inch.
4. 8 Spiraea Thunbergi. 18-24 inch.
5. 10 Forsythia intermedia. 2-3 feet.
6. 1 Sugar Maple. 1½-1¾ inch. 10-12 ft.

This complete planting for only \$25

Baker's Arborvitæ is one of the best Evergreens for the South. See page 21

Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens have no dormant season, and for that reason must be carefully handled when they are transplanted. All large specimens are sent from the nursery with a ball of earth packed about the roots. After receiving evergreens packed in this fashion, do not disturb the wrapping when you plant them, but put them in the ground with the wrapping intact. The burlap soon rots in the moist soil, and the small feeder roots are able to penetrate it without difficulty.

Keep the ground moist about evergreens, particularly if rainfall is deficient. The soil should never be allowed to bake hard or dry out. Always sprinkle in the evening or early in the morning when the sun is low.

Evergreens should be pruned only when the growth is irregular, or when the plants must be kept within certain bounds. Retinisporas and Cedars will stand close pruning, but other kinds should not be cut back farther than the previous season's growth.

For southern planting, the broad-leaved evergreens are great favorites. They present a handsome appearance the year round and require little or no attention. See pages 11 to 15.

CEDRUS. Cedar. Among the most beautiful evergreen trees for park and lawns. They do best in well-drained soils, fully exposed to the sun.

atlantica. Atlas Cedar. Large, tall evergreen, with horizontal branches. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of all the conifers. Height 120 feet.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	60 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	90 00
7 to 8 ft.	15 00	
8 to 10 ft.	20 00	

deodara. Deodar or Indian Cedar.

Native of Asia. Succeeds in most parts of the South. Leaves bluish green, borne in tufts. Cones brownish, 3 to 5 inches long. Grows in pyramidal form; suitable for lawns. Height 25 to 40 feet.

	Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	

Cedrus deodara, continued	Each
2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50
4 to 5 ft.	10 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 50
6 to 7 ft.	15 00

CHAMÆCYPARIS. See Retinisporas.

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. Sharply pointed, light green foliage, marked with white bands on the under side.

	Each
--	------

3 to 4 ft.	\$7 50
-----------------	--------

4 to 5 ft.	10 00
-----------------	-------

5 to 6 ft.	12 50
-----------------	-------

JUNIPERUS. Juniper and Cedar. The columnar forms are used as specimen plants or to produce architectural effect, while the spreading type is used as a ground-cover and in foregrounds.

chinensis Pfützeriana. Semi-spreading with light green foliage.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$2 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00

Cedrus deodara. See page 16

Juniperus communis. Common Juniper.

A hardy, shrub-like tree. Foliage grayish green on under side but much lighter on upper surface; very thick.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00

communis depressa plumosa. Makes a flat, spreading growth.

Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$2 50
15 to 18 in.	3 00
18 to 24 in.	5 00

communis hibernica. Irish Juniper.

Slender, pillar-like. Foliage bluish green.

Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$1 00
15 to 18 in.	1 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00
3 to 3½ ft.	4 00
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00

horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper.

Steel-blue foliage, turning purple in autumn. Dwarf, trailing.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	6 00

japonica. Japanese Juniper.

A distinct and beautiful variety, with bright green foliage which does not change during winter. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$3 50
2 to 3 ft.	5 00

japonica sylvestris. An upright grower, with intense green leaves.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00

Juniperus Sabina. Compact Savin

Juniper. Bushy and fine for massing.

Deep green.	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$2 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50
18 to 24 in.	3 50

Sabina tamariscifolia. Savin Juniper.

A dwarf Juniper. Foliage green the entire year.

Each	
12 to 18-in. spread.	\$2 50
18 to 24-in. spread.	3 50

virginiana. Red Cedar. Succeeds nearly everywhere. Foliage green or bronzy.

Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 50
4 to 5 ft.	4 50
5 to 6 ft.	7 00

virginiana Cannarti. Cannart Red

Cedar. Dark green foliage and of pyramidal shape.

Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50

virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia

Cedar. Valuable for specimen planting. Silvery blue foliage. Tall.

Each	
2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00
3 to 3½ ft.	7 50
3½ to 4 ft.	8 50
4½ to 5 ft.	10 00

Juniperus virginiana glauca

Broad-leaf evergreens and flowering shrubs make this underpass something more than a "mere bridge"

Quiet dignity is given this mausoleum entrance by tall trees, ligustrums, and vines

2

5

- 2. A freeman's life is a happy one when his hours are spent in a house like this.
- 5. Evergreens and festooning vines provide privacy and shut out noise and dust.
- 6. Aycock School, Greensboro. The planting was made in 1927.

3

3. The classic architecture of this synagogue is brought out by tall cedars and broad-leaf evergreens

6

7

7. A North Carolina rural school building. Why not shrubs and vines instead of bare brick walls and hot sand?

PICEA (Spruce) excelsa. Norway Spruce.

Best known of the Spruces; valuable for lawn planting, windbreaks, etc. Rather pyramidal in shape; branches spreading and somewhat drooping.

Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$1 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00
3 to 3½ ft.	4 00
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 4½ ft.	7 50
4½ to 5 ft.	10 00

pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce.

Steel-blue foliage. Effective against dark evergreens.

Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.	5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	6 00
2½ to 3 ft.	7 50
3 to 3½ ft.	10 00

PINUS montana Mughus. Mugho Pine.

A slow-growing, ball-shaped Pine, often dwarf in form, with dark green foliage. The new growth is light green and contrasts strongly with the older foliage.

Each	
10 to 12 in.	\$2 50
12 to 15 in.	3 00

RETINISPORA (Chamæcyparis). Japanese Cypress.

A very important and interesting group of conifers for park, lawn, mass plantings, and, in smaller sizes, for porch-boxes and tubs. Can be kept small by spring pruning.

obtus. Crippsi. Golden foliage. Rare

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	6 00

pisifera. Pea-fruited Cypress.

The slender branches are open and graceful. Foliage is light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinisporas.

Each	
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 50
3 to 3½ ft.	4 50
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00
4 to 4½ ft.	7 00
4½ to 5 ft.	8 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00

pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress.

Feathery foliage, similar to the other varieties. The color, however, is yellow-green or golden.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50
3 to 3½ ft.	4 50
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00
4 to 4½ ft.	7 00
4½ to 5 ft.	8 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 00

pisifera filifera. Thread Retinispora.

Broad and bushy, with dark green foliage. Fine variety for specimen planting.

Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$3 00
18 to 24 in.	3 75
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00
3 to 3½ ft.	7 50
3½ to 4 ft.	10 00

Retinispora pisifera filifera aurea. Golden Thread Retinispora.

Similar to the preceding but with yellowish foliage.

Each	
2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 50

pisifera plumosa. Plume Retinispora.

Small, dense, plume-like, light green foliage.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50
3 to 3½ ft.	5 50
3½ to 4 ft.	6 50

pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Retinispora.

Same as the preceding, except the foliage, which is golden.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00
3 to 3½ ft.	6 00

pisifera plumosa sulphurea.

More brilliant in coloring than the preceding variety.

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$4 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00

pisifera squarrosa Veitchi.

Light bluish green foliage; spreading and prickly. Growth dense.

Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$2 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00

THUJA. Arborvitæ.

Among the most useful evergreens; transplants easily; grows in almost any fairly rich soil. Their neat appearance makes them valuable for groups, specimens, and hedges.

occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.

Valuable as a single specimen and for hedges. Can be trimmed to any form. One of the best for southern home grounds.

Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$1 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00
3 to 3½ ft.	4 00
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00

occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ.

A low, broad pyramidal.

Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$1 50
15 to 18 in.	2 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00

occidentalis filicoides. Fern-leaf Arborvitæ.

Compact, narrow, and upright. Deep green.

Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00

occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ.

Forms a natural globe without pyramid. Rather dwarf.

Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$2 00
15 to 18 in.	3 00
18 to 24 in.	4 00
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00
	10
	\$17 50
	25 00
	35 00
	47 50
	57 50

Thuja occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ. Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	47 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	57 50
3 to 3½ ft.....	7 50	70 00

occidentalis lutea. George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. Bright yellow foliage.

	Each
12 to 15 in.....	\$2 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 50

occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Valuable for formal plantings because of height.

	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	6 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	7 00
4 to 5 ft.....	8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00

occidentalis Vervæneana. Vervæne's Arborvitæ. Pyramidal form. Golden and green.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50

occidentalis Wareana. Ware's Arborvitæ. Low, pyramidal form. Dark green foliage.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00

orientalis aurea nana (Biota orientalis aurea nana). Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. Foliage remains yellow all the year. Small and compact.

	Each
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50
12 to 15 in.....	2 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 00
18 to 24 in.....	4 00

orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. Bright green foliage in summer, assuming tones of brown during winter.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50
5 to 6 ft.....	6 50
6 to 8 ft.....	8 00
8 to 10 ft.....	12 50

orientalis Bakeri. Baker's Arborvitæ. Foliage green, with a slight bluish cast. The picture above, and on page 16, shows the form.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	32 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 50	42 50
3 to 3½ ft.....	5 00	47 50
3½ to 4 ft.....	6 00	57 50

Baker's Arborvitæ

Thuja orientalis conspicua (aurea conspicua). Gold Spire Arborvitæ. Yellow coloring at the beginning of the growing season. Dwarf and quite compact.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.....	\$12 50
6 to 8 ft.....	15 00

orientalis stricta (orientalis pyramidalis). Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitæ. Bright green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50

orientalis texana glauca. Texas Blue Arborvitæ.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00

Evergreens are shipped with a ball of earth, wrapped in burlap. Set the whole ball in the hole—burlap and all—then untie the burlap and remove by cutting. Partially fill the hole with soil, tread firmly and water thoroughly. Then fill up the hole to within two inches of the top. Tread again, and fill the remaining space with loose soil.

The "Lindley Line" of Pin Oak, three times transplanted
Did you ever see any better specimens?

Deciduous Shade and Street Trees

These trees may be expected to do well with the least attention, but a little care will amply repay you in the results obtained. The figures given in the following lists show the approximate heights which the various trees and shrubs will attain at maturity.

ACER. Maple. These trees are hardy, vigorous, regular in outline, rich in autumnal coloring, and among the most satisfactory for street-planting.

Negundo. Box Elder. Rapid-growing, thriving in moist soils. Hardy, and may attain a height of 70 feet. Each

5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$1 00
6 to 8 ft.	.....	1 50
8 to 10 ft.	.....	2 00
10 to 12 ft.	.....	2 50

platanoides. Norway Maple. Absolutely the best all-round shade tree. Wide, rounded head of vigorous branches. Height 30 to 50 feet. Each

6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
8 to 10 ft.	.....	3 50	32 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	.....	4 00	37 50

platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Norway Maple. New foliage bright purple, changing to purplish green. Each

6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$4 00
8 to 10 ft.	.....	6 00

saccharum. Sugar Maple. Tall and stately native tree, with richly colored foliage in the fall. Height 40 to 60 feet. Each

6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
8 to 9 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.	.....	2 50	22 50
9 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	.....	4 00	37 50

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. Horse-Chestnut. Foliage composed of seven leaflets. Flowers white, spotted with pink. Each

4 to 5 ft.	.....	\$2 50
5 to 6 ft.	.....	3 00
6 to 8 ft.	.....	4 00

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. Tall-growing; foliage dark green and light silvery beneath. Each

5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$1 25
6 to 8 ft.	.....	1 75
8 to 10 ft.	.....	2 25
10 to 12 ft.	.....	3 00

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. Of Chinese origin. Useful as a street tree because of resistance to smoke and gases. Each

5 to 6 ft.	.....	\$2 50
6 to 8 ft.	.....	3 50
8 to 10 ft.	.....	5 00

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A stately, rapid-growing tree. Leaves four-lobed, bright green, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, whitish yellow, marked orange at base. Height 40 to 50 feet. Each

6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft.	.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 ft.	.....	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 ft.	.....	5 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft.	.....	10 00	90 00

PLATANUS occidentalis. Sycamore. A fine tree for wide streets. Leaves broad, glossy above, downy beneath. Trunk mottled greenish white. Height 40 to 60 feet.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 50	22 50
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	27 50
12 to 14 ft.	4 00	37 50
14 to 16 ft., specimen..	7 50	70 00

POPULUS. Poplar. Rapid-growing, effective, hardy trees, windbreaks and temporary effect.

Berolinensis. Volga Poplar. Superior to Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, as it is more spreading than the latter and holds its foliage till late October. Height 30 to 50 feet.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4			
to 1 1/2 in.	2 00	17 50	125 00

nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. A tall, slender, rapid-growing tree. Height 40 to 60 feet.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	90 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	17 50	125 00

QUERCUS. Oak. Among the most impressive and picturesque of all trees. Suited for lawns, parks, street, and avenue planting. Does best in a rich, loamy soil.

alba. White Oak. Large and imposing tree. Foliage in summer rich green, changing to red or purple in autumn.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$4 00
8 to 10 ft.	5 00
10 to 12 ft.	7 50

palustris. Pin Oak. The leaves are a ruddy green when they unfold and a dark glossy green at maturity; deep, brilliant scarlet in autumn. Desirable for street and avenue planting. Height 35 to 60 feet.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.	3 50	32 50
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	4 00	37 50
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	5 00	45 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in.	6 00	57 50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in.	7 50	70 00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3 1/2 in.	15 00	125 00

Phellos. Willow Oak. Desirable for lawn, avenue, or any situation. Leaves narrow, bright green. Height 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 ft.	4 00	37 50
10 to 12 ft.	5 00	45 00

Rubra. Red Oak. New foliage is rosy pink, later turning to dark green and again to shades of orange and brown in autumn. Rapid-growing.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$3 50
8 to 10 ft.	5 00

Acer platanoides

SALIX babylonica. Babylonian Weeping Willow. Makes a large tree with drooping branches. Height 25 to 40 feet.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	17 50

TILIA. Linden. Handsome, rapid-growing trees, used either for lawn or street planting.

americana. American Linden; Basswood. Large leaves; medium grower. Succeeds in almost all soils. Height 40 to 60 feet.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00

europæa. European Linden. Similar to the preceding, but has smaller leaves. Height 40 to 60 feet. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each.

ULMUS americana. American Elm. Very tall, growing in inverted rose form. An outstanding native tree, lending a picturesque touch to the landscape.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 00

americana Moline. Moline Elm. A new type with a central trunk, thus avoiding the crotch common to the older and more familiar type of Elm. Desirable for street and avenue planting.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.	\$3 00
10 to 12 ft.	4 00

Lindley's Landscape Department is a service bureau, manned by graduate landscape architects and skilled plantsmen. You are invited to use this landscape service on any problem. Write us.

Worth-While Roses

Our new plan of classifying Roses according to color will materially help you in making a satisfactory collection of plants for your Rose-garden.

Tea Roses produce many blooms of medium size, the flowering period extending over the whole summer. The blooms are delightfully fragrant, petals quite broad and thicker than in other classes of Roses. The plants are reasonably hardy, but it is an advantage to give them a little protection during the winter.

Hybrid Tea Roses are a cross between Tea Roses and Hybrid Perpetuals, blooming all summer in the South. Usually the blooms are larger than Teas, and produced more freely than those of Hybrid Perpetuals.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses bloom freely in June, and if cut back will give a second crop of bloom in late summer or early autumn. The flowers are much larger than those of the other classes, and borne on long stems. The plants are hardy.

Special Directions for Planting and Caring for Roses

Open a good space in the soil and spread out roots; never cramp them into a small hole. Do not let manure come in contact with roots but place it underneath and a layer of soil on top. If the Rose is a bush plant, set it so deep that only branches are visible above the ground; 2 to 4 inches of the lower branches may be under the surface, but no more. If the plant is a budded or grafted Rose, be sure that the bud or graft is fully 3 inches below the surface. Prune in spring only,

when life is just apparent, and remove what might appear to be surplus wood. The strongest growth should be cut back to within 6 inches above the ground; the weaker growth to 4 inches. Observe the illustration below for pruning and depth of planting. All soil above the roots should be well pressed down.

Feed your Roses with ground bone and pulverized sheep-manure. Mulch the ground during summer with cow-manure or with peat moss. In the Coastal Plain sections use clay in preparing the soil for the Rose-garden. Clay and sandy loam, mixed in equal parts, give body to the lighter soil.

If your Roses have mildew, dust with sulphur when the dew is on. To prevent mildew, spray early with bordeaux mixture. All drug stores sell it.

Ramblers and strong-growing Roses need little or no pruning; weak-growing varieties require severe pruning to produce good blooms.

Note the proper way to plant and prune a Rose bush.

The initials after the variety indicate the "class" to which each belongs. These are as follows: T., Tea; H.T., Hybrid Tea; H.P., Hybrid Perpetual; D.Poly., Dwarf Polyantha.

WHITE ROSES

Field-grown, strong 2-yr. plants, \$1 each,
\$7.50 for 10, \$50 per 100

Antoine Rivoire. HT. Creamy white, with pink tinge.

Bessie Brown. HT. Ivory-white.

BRIDE. T. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses. Flowers large, deliciously fragrant.

COCHET, WHITE MAMAN. T. When grown outdoors it is slightly tinged pink, which adds to its beauty.

Col. R. S. Williamson. HT. Satiny white, with deep blush center.

Devoniensis. T. Creamy white, with rosy center; very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen; White American Beauty). HP. Paper-white flowers in the greatest profusion.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (Empress). HT. An extra-fine white Rose. Large, full, and double.

Katharina Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). Double; pure white.

Killarney, White. HT. Almost identical with the pink variety, except in color.

Marie Guillot. T. Pure white; free bloomer.

Sombreuil. T. White, tinged delicate rose.

PINK ROSES

Bridesmaid. T. Flowers large, fragrant, and of the clearest and deepest pink imaginable.

COCHET, PINK MAMAN. T. Deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow.

Ellen Poulsen. Dark, brilliant pink.

HELEN GOOD. T. Delicate yellow, suffused with pink.

Hermosa. C. Soft pink flowers of medium size.

Killarney, Pink. HT. Deep, brilliant, sparkling shell-pink.

Los Angeles. HT. Luminous flame-pink blooms, toned coral-red, shaded translucent gold at the petal base.

Mme. Butterfly. HT. Light pink in bud and flower, shading to gold at base of petals.

PINK ROSES, continued

Mme. Lambard. T. A lovely pink, changing, when older and fully expanded, to a rosy bronze.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Brilliant dark pink.

Ophelia. HT. Salmon-flesh blooms.

Paul Neyron. HP. Bright pink.

President Taft. HT. Shining, intense, deep pink.

RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant rosy carmine.

Wm. R. Smith. T. Creamy white with pink shadings.

RED ROSES

Baby Rambler. D.Poly. Flowers like Crimson Rambler, but in large clusters.

Crusader. HT. Rich crimson-red.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. HT. Rich, velvety crimson.

Eugene E. Marlitt. HT. Rich bright carmine with scarlet tones.

General Jacqueminot. HP. Rich, velvety scarlet.

Gruss an Teplitz. HT. Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen.

HELEN GOULD. HT. Warm, rosy crimson.

Meteor. HT. Dark, velvety red; hardy.

Orleans. D.Poly. Geranium-red flowers, tinted rose, with white centers.

Papa Gontier. T. Dark crimson; broad petals.

Red Radiance. HT. Glowing crimson sport.

RHEA REID. HT. A magnificent crimson Rose.

ULRICH BRUNNER. HP. Rich crimson.

YELLOW ROSES

Alexander Hill Gray. T. A solid, deep yellow throughout.

Blumenschmidt. T. Color deep golden yellow.

Etoile de Lyon. T. This is the best yellow to date.

General Robert E. Lee. T. Deep orange-yellow buds that open a delightful canary-yellow.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Slender pointed bud of brilliant golden yellow.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. HT. Deep saffron-yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. Beautiful Indian yellow buds and newly opened flowers, shading to soft pink and white with age.

Safrano. T. Apricot-yellow; fine form.

Sunburst. HT. Orange-copper.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

American Pillar. Large, single flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, borne in immense clusters. Delicate pink, with white eye and yellow stamens.

Amœna. Pink-flowering Cherokee Rose. Glowing pink, with a golden yellow center.

Aviateur Bleriot. Saffron-yellow, with golden yellow center.

Christine Wright. Semi-double, wild-rose-pink blooms, often 3 to 4 inches cross, in loose clusters on long stems.

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rich pink or crimson.

Climbing Killarney. Magnificent pink flowers throughout the season.

Climbing Maman Cochet.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flowers dainty flesh-pink.

Evergreen Gem. Buff color, changing to creamy white.

EXCELSA. Rambler. Great clusters of crimson blooms. One of the best climbers.

Gardenia. Buds pointed, showing first a deep golden yellow, changing to pale yellow; flowers semi-double.

Hiawatha. Single flowers, glowing deep ruby-crimson, with a clear white eye.

Lady Gay. Cerise-pink flowers borne in clusters.

Lævigata. The famous Cherokee Rose of California. Flowers exceptionally large, pure white, with golden yellow anthers.

MARECHAL NIEL. T. Golden yellow, lovely buds, most popular Rose in the South.

Mary Wallace. Lovely, long buds, opening to warm pink that does not fade.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. The chief red climber. A real gem, and perfectly hardy.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. T. Red; full.

Silver Moon. Extra-large, single flowers borne on long stems. Silvery white, with many golden yellow stamens.

White Banksia. Small, double, pure white flowers borne in clusters.

Wichuraiana. Foliage evergreen. Flowers single, pure white, borne in July and August.

Yellow Banksia. Sulphur-yellow blooms.

Radiance

Hundreds of bare brick walls in the South should be screened

Deciduous Climbing Vines

AKEBIA quinata. *Five-leaved Akebia.* A Japanese climber. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers are produced in April. 3-yr., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper; Woodbine.* The large leaves are deeply cut into five lobes. Blue berries contrast with brilliant crimson autumn foliage. Each 10

2-yr. \$0 50 \$4 00

3-yr. 75 6 50

quinquefolia engelmanni. Similar to the native Woodbine, but of stronger growth and larger foliage. Each 10

2-yr. \$0 50 \$4 00

3-yr. 75 6 50

Veitchii. *Japan or Boston Ivy.* Leaves bright green, very dense; turning in fall to gorgeous shades of red. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. *Dutchman's Pipe.* Leaves broad and large. Flowers purplish and yellow-green, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe. 2-yr., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BIGNONIA capreolata. *Cross Vine.* Produces a profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers in April, yellow-red on outside, with a yellow throat. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

CELASTRUS scandens. *American Bittersweet.* Rapid grower, with large leaves and yellow flowers. The bright orange-red pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

CLEMATIS Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers. 2-yr. plants, \$1 each.

Jackmani. The best purple variety. Blooms produced continually from July until cut off by frost. June 1 to 10. 2-yr., \$1 each.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep violet-red flowers of unusual size. 2-yr. plants, \$1 each.

paniculata. Valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and porches. Small white flowers borne in long slender clusters in August. Each

1-yr. \$0 50

2-yr. 1 00

PUERARIA thunbergiana. *Kudzu Vine.*

A vigorous vine, frequently producing stems 30 to 40 feet long in a single season. In the South it is seldom hurt by the cold. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100.

WISTERIA multijuga. *Japanese Wisteria.* Purple flowers borne in long, open clusters. May 15 to 30. Each

2-yr. \$0 75

3-yr. 1 00

sinensis (chinensis). Long, pendent purple flowers. April 5 to 25. Each 10

2-yr. \$1 00 \$8 50

3-yr. 1 50 12 50

sinensis alba. Same as above, except with white flowers. May. Each 10

2-yr. \$1 00 \$8 50

3-yr. 1 50 12 50

Evergreen Climbing Vines

EUONYMUS colorata. Evergreen. Long narrow leaves, purple underneath and tinged purple above. A very effective ground-cover, especially during the winter.

	Each	10	100
1-yr.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
2-yr.	50	4 00	35 00

radicans. Creeping Euonymus. Clings to walls or rocks and grows 20 to 30 feet high. Small, glossy leaves. Easily cropped and controlled.

	Each	10
1-yr.	\$0 40	\$3 00
2-yr.	50	4 00

radicans vegeta. Evergreen Bittersweet. Foliage bright green, holding its color all year. Bears a profusion of scarlet berries in winter.

	Each	10
1-yr.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2-yr.	75	6 50

GELSEMIUM sempervirens flore-pleno. Double Carolina Yellow Jessamine. Dark green leaves and bright yellow, double, fragrant flowers. April 12. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Evergreen vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees. The climbing or creeping branches do not bear fruit, but the old, bushy, spur-like branches bear yellow-green flowers and black berries.

	Each	10
2-yr.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3-yr.	75	6 50

LONICERA Heckrottii. Everblooming Honeysuckle. A profusion of pinkish lilac flowers all summer and autumn, ending only with severe frost. 2-yr., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Euonymus radicans

Evergreen Ground-Covers

Pachysandra terminalis as a ground-cover under *Aucuba japonica*

HYPERICUM calycinum. A low-growing shrub which in time completely covers the ground. Thrives best in partial shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

	Each	10	100
2-yr.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1-yr. divisions.			25 00

LONICERA Heckrottii. Everblooming Honeysuckle. See **Evergreen Vines**. Also see picture in color on page 28 with collection of shrubs.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. A low-growing evergreen plant which spreads by rootlets underground. In spring the new bright green leaves form a decided contrast to the darker foliage of the previous season. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

ROSA Wichuraiana. See page 25.

VINCA Minor. Periwinkle. Erroneously called "Myrtle." Small evergreen foliage, and blue flowers. Grows readily, quickly covering the ground. 2-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10 \$15 per 100.

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer

Philadelphus coronarius

Lonicera Heckrottii (Bush form)

"Fool-Proof" Flowering Shrubs

We call them "fool-proof" because they grow readily, stand a lot of abuse, and give flowers for half the summer.

BUDDLEIA. Violet flowers in slender racemes often 15 inches long.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Mock Orange. Fragrant white flowers. 6 to 8 feet high.

LONICERA Heckrottii. Reddish purple flowers, quite fragrant. 5 to 7 feet high.

SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer. Cut the flowers when they begin to fade. Grows about 2 feet high.

FORSYTHIA. The golden yellow flowers come before the leaves appear. 4 to 6 feet high.

VIBURNUM. Bunches of snow-white flowers in May look like balls of snow. Bright red berries remain all winter.

**TWO PLANTS EACH OF THE
SIX SHRUBS PICTURED — \$5**

Two plants of each will make a good porch or corner planting. Use Philadelphus, Forsythia, and Viburnum as the background, setting Spiraea, Lonicera, and Buddleia in the fore. Allow about 4 feet between plants. No changes can be permitted in this collection.

Buddleia

Forsythia

Viburnum Opulus

Hedge of Abelia at the Southern Railway station, Greensboro, N. C.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Hedges are far more ornamental than fences; the first cost is less, they do not need painting, and the repairs consist of replacing a plant now and then. Use hedges by all means for street and boundary lines.

We offer the following, believing you can find just what you want in the list. Some of the plants are evergreen, while others shed their foliage in winter.

ABELIA grandiflora. Freely produces small pink and white flowers. Because of its long flowering season and handsome appearance, it is very popular for border plantings. Attains a height of 4 to 6 feet, and will make a compact, regular hedge. For prices see page 11.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. In summer the branches are covered with bright green leaves, and during fall and winter by bright red berries. A good hedge of this plant is practically impenetrable. For prices see page 2.

HIBISCUS (Althea). These are not evergreen, but the wealth of beauty during late summer and fall, when in bloom, compensates fully. Our plants are seedlings, mostly purple-flowered, but somewhat mixed. They branch from the ground up. Plant about 1 foot apart if a dense hedge is desired. Prepare ground as for privet. For prices see page 4.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. Carolina Laurel. 6 to 12 in., \$25 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amur River Privet. The best evergreen Hedge Plant. Holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Makes a splendid evergreen hedge in one year. Where an evergreen hedge is wanted, plant this variety.

	Each	10	100
1-yr., 2 to 3 ft. . . .	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$8 00
2-yr., 3 to 5 ft. . . .	50	3 00	10 00
3-yr., heavy.	75	5 00	25 00

LONICERA nitida. A splendid evergreen bush Honeysuckle, originally obtained from western China. The glossy leaves turn to an attractive shade of purple in the fall. We are enthusiastic about this plant. It is one of the very best of the broad-leaved hedge plants. 10 to 12 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$75 per 100.

SPIRÆA Vanhouttei. The most popular Spirea, and especially attractive as a hedge. Forms a graceful barrier 6 to 7 feet tall; a mass of white blooms during April. For prices see page 7.

All-the-Year Southern Garden Plants

We have arrangements with some of the best perennial plant growers in the country and can supply almost every variety which the southern gardener may need

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. A light covering of leaves in winter and an uncrowded spot in almost any garden soil in summer will assure an abundant harvest of bloom. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Excellence. Dark red.

Glory of Seven Oaks. Golden yellow.

Lillian Doty. Lavender-pink.

Ruth Cumming. Reddish bronze.

Snowlad. White.

Viola. Violet-purple.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. Covered in autumn with drooping racemes of rosy purple flowers. Height 3 to 5 feet. Aug. 10 to Oct. 1. 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

HIBISCUS syriacus meehani. Various colors and shades of crimson, pink, and pure white. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. **Gold Flower.** See Flowering Shrubs, page 5.

IRIS germanica. **German Iris; Fleur-de-lis.** Large, showy flowers in spring.

Cherion. S, lilac-mauve; F, violet.

Donna Maria (Edith). S, white; F, white, tinted lilac. 26 in.

Giselle (Gazelle). S and F, white, frilled rich mauve. 18 in.

Honorabile. S, golden yellow; F, rich mahogany-brown. 18 in.

Maid Marion. Lavender and purple.

Mrs. Horace Darwin. S, white; F, pure white, violet at the base. 2 ft.

Ossian. S, straw-yellow; F, bluish violet.

Plicata Sappho (Plicatum). S, yellow, flushed lavender; F, straw, tipped and reticulated violet-purple. 26 in.

Rembrandt. Soft lilac-blue. 24 in.

Spectabilis. S and F, deep purple. 26 in.

Tendresse. Clear lavender-blue. 30 in.

Walhalla. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 23 in.

All German Iris, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

IRIS, Japanese. We offer mixed varieties only. You will secure an exceptionally fine range of colors from pure white to dark violet-blue and from pink to brilliant scarlet and dark garnet. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

OPHIPOGON Jaburan. **Snakebeard.** Narrow-leaved tufted plant. Dark green leaves, some with yellow stripes. In late summer white to lilac blooms are followed by shiny dark blue berries. 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

PEONIES. No garden can be considered complete without a collection of Peonies. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Duc de Wellington. Yellow, and white.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white.

Edulis Superba. Deep rose-pink.

Felix Crousse. Midseason. Ruby-red.

Festiva Maxima. Rose-type. Pure paper-white, flaked purplish carmine; early.

Madame Calot. Hydrangea-pink, center slightly darker, with a sulphur tint.

Marie Stuart. Lavender, flecked crimson.

Meissonier. A deep red.

HARDY PHLOX. There are hundreds of varieties in commerce, but we offer what may be termed a "cream assortment." 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, crimson-carmine eye.

Champs Elysees. Bright rosy magenta.

Jeanne d'Arc. Late-flowering pure white.

La Vague. Pure mauve, aniline-red eye.

Riverton Jewel. Mauve-rose, carmine-red eye.

Rosenberg. Reddish violet; blood-red eye.

Von Lassburg. Pure white; very large.

W. C. Egan. Delicate lilac, pink eye.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*). Glistening white flower all summer and fall. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Ornamental Grasses

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

ARUNDO donax. **Giant Reed.** Very tall-growing, often 12 to 15 feet.

BAMBUSA verticillata. Canes striped yellow; 15 to 20 feet.

Metake. Large, deep green foliage. Very effective. Height 6 to 10 feet.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae. **Plume Grass; Hardy Pampas.** Narrow green leaves; immense showy plumes. About 10 feet.

GYNERIUM Argenteum. **Pampas Grass.** Silvery plumes are produced on stems 8 to 10 feet high.

MISCANTHUS sinensis. **Narrow-leaved Eulalia.** Long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often yellow. Height 6 to 7 feet.

sinensis zebrinus (*Eulalia*). **Zebra Grass.** Long blades marked with yellow bands across the leaf. Height 6 to 7 feet.

PENNISETUM japonicum. Foliage narrow, bright green; cylindrical flower-heads, tinged with bronze-purple.

Ophiopogon Jaburan

Block of 2-year-old Apple trees growing in branch nursery at Overhills

Fruits for Southern Homes

APPLES

Ripening time given here refers to central-western North Carolina. In Virginia the season will be a week later; in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, a week earlier; and about two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi. The summer varieties are arranged about in the order of their ripening; this will be very helpful when making your selection of trees.

Selected trees, 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$40 per 100. Special one-yr. trees, 3 to 4 ft., \$30 per 100

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES

- MAY.** Pale yellow; pleasant subacid.
- EARLY HARVEST.** Medium to large; pale yellow. June.
- RED JUNE.** Medium to large; dark red. Ripens early in June.
- RED ASTRACHAN.** Rather large; deep red. June.
- ECKEL.** The best summer sweet Apple. Size large; color solid red. July to early August.
- SUMMER BANANA.** Size medium; yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of light red and pink.
- HORSE.** Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun. August.
- TUCKER.** Introduced by us several years ago. Begins to ripen in June and continues all summer.

AUTUMN APPLES

- BONUM.** Red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground. Early winter in western North Carolina.
- BUCKINGHAM.** Red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. September and October.
- Delicious** is a fall Apple in the coastal section.

WINTER APPLES

- BLACK TWIG** (Paragon; Arkansas Mammoth Black). Dark mottled red.
- DELICIOUS.** Considered the finest winter Apple. Dark red; fine-grained and juicy. Late fall along the coast.
- Limbertwig.** Red. Succeeds well in Wilkes and adjoining counties, North Carolina, and in Patrick and adjoining counties, Virginia. Dull red.
- Roxbury** (Boston Russet). Flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.
- Shockley.** Greenish yellow and red. December to April.
- STAYMAN** (Stayman Winesap). Medium to large; yellow and red, with dots.
- WINESAP.** Red, on yellow. Does well everywhere in this section.
- Yates.** Juicy and extra-fine flavor; prolific bearer. Succeeds all through the cotton-belt and the Piedmont sections.
- YORK IMPERIAL** (Johnson's Fine Winter). Whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellowish.

CRAB APPLES

- Florence.** Striped red and yellow.
- Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian.** Excellent for pickling and preserving.

Apples from June to October

Early, midsummer and fall Apples, ripening in succession from June to October. There are many other good varieties.

✓ May, ✓ Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, ✓ Eckel, ✓ SUMMER BANANA, ✓ Horse, ✓ BONUM, Buckingham, ✓ DELICIOUS (winter Apple in the mountains).

Winter Apples for Special Localities

We have planned the following list as an aid to those who may be in doubt about selecting the best varieties. Although the list refers to different sections of North Carolina, the same rule can be applied to other southern states. We shall be glad to help you make up your list if requested.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

✓ Shockley, ✓ Stayman, ✓ Winesap, ✓ Yates, ✓ York Imperial.

**MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA, or
PIEDMONT**

✓ Mammoth Black Twig (Ark.), ✓ Roxbury Russet, ✓ Shockley, ✓ Stayman, ✓ Winesap, ✓ Yates, ✓ York Imperial.

**WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND
THE MOUNTAINS**

Delicious, Limbertwig, Mammoth Black Twig (Ark.), ✓ Stayman, ✓ Winesap, ✓ York Imperial.

FIGS

60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid; excellent quality.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown; flesh whitish, shaded to rose-color at center; firm, juicy, sweet; excellent quality.

MULBERRIES

Black English. The best. No better fruit is known for swine and chickens than the Mulberry. During the long fruiting period pigs and chickens need little other food. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. The addition of one quart of Quinces to four parts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves.

\$1 each, \$8.50 for 10

Champion. Bears freely; fruit large.

Orange. Bright golden yellow; quite large.

**JAPANESE
PERSIMMONS**

\$1 each, \$8.50 for 10

Okame. Dark red; flesh yellow, few seeds.

Triumph. Good quality; yellow; productive.

Tane-Nashi. Large; light yellow, changing to bright red.

Yemon. Bright yellow; generally seedless; good.

PEARS

Pears prefer a clay soil, but will succeed almost as well in loam, sand, or gravel. Their only demand is that the soil should be well drained. Put the fertilizer where the roots can get it, at the ends of the limbs where the rain and sunshine reach the ground. Fertilizer around the tree trunk is lost.

We have subdivided the varieties according to their order of ripening, and would advise you to consult this list carefully when making your plan for an orchard. Standard Pear trees should be planted 20 feet apart.

4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10, \$75 per 100

SUMMER PEARS

KOONCE. Medium to large; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at core.

SECKEL. Yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.

Bartlett. Large; yellow; juicy, fine-grained. Early August.

AUTUMN PEARS

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; pale green and brown. Best of the very large Pears. September.

PINEAPPLE. The best Pear to grow in the southern states for canning, preserves, and even sauces and pies. When allowed to remain on the trees till yellow, the flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, with a delightful pineapple odor.

ORIENTAL STRAIN OF PEARS

The most reliable class of Pears for the South. Good growers and productive.

Le Conte. Fruit large and fair quality. September.

WINTER PEARS

GARBER. Hardy as Le Conte or Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and is of better quality.

KIEFFER. Size large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; juicy, quality good when fully ripened. Nearly blight-proof.

Magnolia. Origin southern Georgia. Large, surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged brown on sunny side; flesh white, crisp. Three to four weeks later than Kieffer.

FRESH PEACHES FOR SIX MONTHS

So great are the number of varieties and so wide the difference in the time of ripening that it is possible to have Peaches from May until October in normal seasons. Be sure to select varieties which ripen at different times, then you will have Peaches available for six months or more.

Every Lindley Peach tree is healthy in root, in bud, and in trunk. We observe every precaution to have varieties true to name, to obtain buds from healthy trees and seeds only from locations where "yellows" are unknown. Lindley trees make a strong growth after transplanting and start to bear without needless delay.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.			\$22 00
3 to 4 ft., branched	\$0 60	\$5 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft., branched	75	6 00	40 00

PEACHES FOR THE SOUTH

There may be other good Peaches, but this selected and recommended list is hard to beat. Given in order of ripening.

✓ Mayflower	✓ Belle
✓ Arp	✓ Elberta
✓ Greensboro	✓ Augbert
✓ Carman	✓ Eaton
✓ Early Elberta	✓ Gladstone
✓ Hiley	

MAY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. The earliest Peach; the latest to bloom. Fruit medium size; red all over; juicy and good. Last week in May. Semi-cling.

JUNE PEACHES

ARP (Arp Beauty). One of the best early Peaches. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow.

Greensboro. Fruit large, well colored; flesh white and juicy. A heavy bearer. Semi-cling. Freestone when fully ripe.

JULY PEACHES

CARMAN. Large; well colored. Early July. Semi-cling.

Camellia. Ripens with Carman; better quality. Semi-cling.

J. H. Hale. Freestone. Medium; flesh yellow. Early August.

HILEY (Early Belle). Rich creamy white, with fine blush. Good market sort. Freestone.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Fruit large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white. July 25 to 30. Free.

Early Elberta. Golden yellow, blending into red. Ripens ten days earlier than Elberta.

✓ **Preston.** Large; similar in appearance to Chinese Cling; higher colored but more hardy and a better grower; ripens just after that variety; best quality. Cling.

AUGUST PEACHES

SNOWBALL. A new variety originating in Guilford County, N. C., and introduced in 1926 by Lindley Nurseries. The fruit is large; with yellowish white skin. The flesh usually is clear white.

Stump. Large; blush-red on creamy white ground. Late July and early August. Freestone.

ELBERTA. Large; golden yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich. August. Freestone.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white.

Indian Blood. The genuine old-fashioned Indian. Cling.

AUGBERT. An "August Elberta." Fruit large; superb quality; freestone. Ripens two to four weeks later than Elberta. Trade-marked. August 20 to 30.

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush. August 20. Cling.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES

Heath. Large; white. Early September. Cling.

SALWAY. Large; creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained red. September. Free.

Eaton (Eaton's Gold). Medium; yellow. Late September. Cling.

OCTOBER PEACHES

GLADSTONE. Large, roundish; flesh light yellow; skin light yellow. Cling.

DWARF PEACHES

We can supply in limited quantities **Van Buren's Golden Dwarf** and **Sleeper's Dwarf**.

Elberta
Peach

PLUMS AND DAMSONS

For the South we highly recommend Japanese Plums. They bear more good fruit than any other tree, and can be depended upon to produce good crops for many years.

\$1 each, \$8.50 for 10

JAPANESE PLUMS AND THEIR CROSSES

In the order of ripening

RED JUNE. Early, ripens with early peaches; medium to large; color red all over; fruit pointed; flesh yellow.

ABUNDANCE. Medium, roundish; skin yellow, washed purplish crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid; quality superb. Early July.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Last half of July.

White Kelsey. Creamy color; delicious flavor; no rot. Last of July.

Wickson. Glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious. The largest. Mid-August.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES OF PLUMS

Wild Goose. The best of the Chickasaw group. Large; red. Well known.

Purple Damson. The old standard for preserving.

Shropshire Damson. Dark purple; juicy; larger than the common Purple Damson.

SWEET AND SOUR CHERRIES

We have divided Cherries into two classes: the "Hearts and Bigarreus," or sweet Cherries, and the "Dukes and Morellos," or sour Cherries. The sour varieties are best for canning and preserving—and pies.

HEARTS AND BIGARREUS Sweet Cherries

\$1 each, \$8.50 for 10

Bing. Fruit large, dark brown or black. Tree hardy and vigorous. Late.

Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. Middle of May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow. Middle of May.

DUKES AND MORELLOS Sour Cherries

\$1 each, \$8.50 for 10

May Duke. Rather large; dark red; one of the best of the Duke class. May 20.

Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Larger and about ten days later than Early Richmond.

GRAPES

The varieties begin to ripen in July and continue to ripen in the order given.

Standard Bunch Grapes, 50 cts. each,
\$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

Moore's Early. Black, with blue bloom. Bunches medium size. Early.

Campbell's Early. Black. Clusters and berries large. One of the best early varieties.

Winchell (Green Mountain). White. Bunches large and well filled. Early.

Lutie. Brownish red. Bunches and berries large. Early.

Brighton. Coppery red. Strong-growing and extremely productive vines. Early.

Delaware. Red. Bunches and berries small, but in sweetness and flavor surpass many of the larger sorts.

Diamond. Yellowish white, tinted with yellow when ripe. Large bunches. Vines are hardy and vigorous.

Niagara. White. Bunches medium size; large berries. Vines healthy. Midseason.

Concord. Dark purple or black. Extra-large bunches and berries. Midseason.

Worden. Black. Thrifty and vigorous vine, producing large bunches. Midseason.

Catawba. Coppery red. Large bunches. Late.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE TYPE OF GRAPES

(Scuppernong Family)

A varied species in the South, rarely failing to bear a crop of delicious fruit. It is advisable to plant a male vine in conjunction with others of this class, unless there are wild Scuppernong vines growing near by. The plants should be set about 20 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis, using the six-arm renewal system. Vines must be pruned each season. The varieties in the following list are arranged in the order of ripening.

Scuppernong Grapes, 75 cts. each,
\$6 for 10, \$40 per 100

Eden. Black. Berries medium size, somewhat acid in flavor. Earliest of the Muscadine Grapes.

Memory. Jet-black. Berries large, produced in good-sized clusters, juicy and tender.

Thomas. Dark reddish purple. Fruit is sweet and tender.

Scuppernong. Bunches bear from eight to ten unusually large bronze berries. Vines prolific and free from disease.

Mish. Black. Medium-sized berries.

James. Black. Probably the largest of this class, frequently measuring 1¼ inches in diameter.

Flowers. Black. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries. Ripe about Oct. 1.

SMALL FRUITS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

A family with a piece of garden 10 feet square should set out at least a few plants of the berries in the following list. There is little danger of getting too many, for if the crop is too large for home needs, the surplus can easily be sold at a profit.

RASPBERRIES

This fruit follows the strawberry, and lasts over a period of three weeks or more. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes and keep clean.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100

ST. REGIS. Red. Everbearing when kept in a growing condition. Plants set one season ought to fruit the next.

CUTHBERT. Red. Most reliable red variety for the South.

Miller Red. Red. Valuable in some sections.

GREGG. Black. Strong grower, good bearer, and a profitable sort.

Cumberland. Black. The best black. Early, productive, and has a long season.

Golden Queen. Yellow. Bears large crops, even though not given the highest cultivation.

VAN FLEET. A new red Raspberry adapted to southern conditions. Resistant to the usual Raspberry diseases. Many two-year-old bushes have borne five to ten quarts each; older bushes more. They begin ripening after Cuthbert, and continue five weeks. The berries are fine for home use and local markets; too soft for shipping.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch the canes back when 4 feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100

Early Harvest. Medium size; good quality; prolific.

Erie. Berries large, coal-black. Good keeper.

Eldorado. Berries jet-black, borne in large clusters. Good keeper and shipper.

Lovett. Large, jet-black, and very prolific.

Wilson. Ripens early and matures the crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.

GOOSEBERRIES

As they bear on year-old wood, they should be pruned sparingly.

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Houghton's Seedling. Pale red.

Red Jacket. Deep red.

Downing. Large, red.

Smith's White.

CURRENTS

Prune Currant bushes sparingly, as they bear on one-year-old wood.

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Fay's Prolific. Red. More largely planted than any other variety.

Black Naples. Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

White Grape. White. Berries large; less acid than the reds.

Pomona. Clear bright red; few seeds. Heavy bearer.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. The best variety; valuable for home and market. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$8 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

These varieties, the best for home and market, are named in order of ripening:

\$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000, except as noted

Missionary. The best early market sort.

Lady Thompson. Midseason. Color, quality and plant good.

Lupton. One of the largest berries. Plant vigorous. The berries are bright red, and firm.

KLONDIKE. Berries firm, of medium size, ripen early, and can be shipped for hundreds of miles in perfect condition.

GREENSBORO FAVORITE. Medium size; deep, rich red. Plants bear well in dry weather.

Gandy. Large, firm, prolific. Best late variety.

PROGRESSIVE. The best everbearer. The quality is fully as fine as that of any spring-fruited variety. \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

Every home-garden should have a few hundred roots, which will supply an ordinary family.

We offer two varieties which we have found to be the leaders, both for home use and market: **Palmetto** and **Conover's Colossal**. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

RHUBARB (Pieplant)

The first plant ready in spring for stewing and making pies and tarts. Requires partial shade in the South. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

Pecan trees come into bearing and produce light crops the seventh or eighth year after planting, but cannot be counted upon for profitable returns until they are ten to twelve years old. Pecan trees should be planted 60 to 70 feet apart. This gives plenty of room for peach trees, strawberries, or vegetables; the cultivation these filler crops receive seems to be decidedly beneficial to the young grove. On the farm, Pecan trees can be used to shade the house or to plant in fence-corners, and along division-lines.

Budded or Grafted

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$120 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 60	15 00	140 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	160 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
6 to 7 ft.	3 00	27 50	

"3 to 4 ft." means that the tree will be 3 feet and over, but less than 4 feet, etc. 50 or more of a class at the 100 rate, 5 at the 10 rate.

Frotscher. Large; shell thin. Good grower; bears early.

Moneymaker. Size medium; quality good; ripens early.

Pabst. Shell dull gray. Kernel plump, bright yellow.

Success. Nut large; light yellow with brown splashes. Kernel large, light yellow in color.

SCHLEY. There is no better Pecan grown. It is a good cropper and brings high prices. Shell thin.

STUART. A large nut, averaging forty or fifty to the pound. The tree is strong, and bears heavy crops of plump nuts.

WALNUTS (Juglans)

JAPANESE. Trees are healthy, vigorous and of rapid growth. The fruit is borne in great clusters.

By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole.

4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

Stuart Pecan

Japanese Walnuts, continued

Sieboldi. Nuts medium size; thick shell.

Cordiformis. Heart-shaped; thinner shell than Sieboldi.

BLACK WALNUTS. Common American. Valuable for timber and nuts.

4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

ENGLISH WALNUTS. Seedlings. \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Budded	Each
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	7 50

FILBERTS AND ALMONDS

FILBERTS (Hazelnut). Will grow on almost any soil, preferably a damp location. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

ALMONDS. Two varieties, Hard Shell and Soft Shell. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

LINDLEY'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED

This lawn mixture is the result of years of experiments with fine-bladed, short-growing grasses that will produce a satisfactory turf in the South. Customers may purchase this evergreen mixture in full confidence that it will give the best results. One pound will sow 300 square feet; 5 pounds, 2,000 square feet; 15 pounds, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; 60 pounds, 1 acre. If the soil is inclined to be sandy or lacking in fertility, the quantity of seed should be increased about 25 per cent. 1 to 50 lbs., 45 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Lindley
NURSERIES

Pomona, North Carolina

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Number of Trees or Plants Required Per Acre Where Planted Various Distances Apart

1 foot apart each way.....43,560	14 feet apart each way.....222
2 feet apart each way.....10,890	15 feet apart each way.....193
3 feet apart each way.....4,840	16 feet apart each way.....170
4 feet apart each way.....2,725	17 feet apart each way.....150
5 feet apart each way.....1,742	18 feet apart each way.....134
6 feet apart each way.....1,210	19 feet apart each way.....120
7 feet apart each way.....888	20 feet apart each way.....108
8 feet apart each way.....680	25 feet apart each way.....69
9 feet apart each way.....537	30 feet apart each way.....48
10 feet apart each way.....435	40 feet apart each way.....27
11 feet apart each way.....360	50 feet apart each way.....17
12 feet apart each way.....302	60 feet apart each way.....12
13 feet apart each way.....257	

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, etc., required per acre.

This Catalogue and price-list for 1929-30 cancels all previous issues

Dear Friend:

Here is the catalog that you asked for!

Fall planting days are here, too, days that are all too short for the many activities confronting the home owner, and planting in the South should be done during the fall.

Make up your mind right now to know the thrill of satisfaction that comes with the knowledge that your grounds measure up to modern standards of beauty and good taste; and remember that in reality beautiful home surroundings cost you nothing, for each tree, shrub, vine or flower adds far more to the actual cash value of your property than it costs.

We invite you to visit the nurseries, for we know that you would get as much pleasure out of a visit to the plants as we would in showing you around.

If you live at a distance it will be inconvenient, perhaps, for you to do this, so our catalog has been designed to bring the nurseries to you. All departments have been conveniently arranged, with brief, but accurate, descriptions. First come the flowering shrubs, then the broadleaved and coniferous evergreens, shade trees, roses, fruits, etc. An index on the last page offers ready reference.

Growing conditions in our nurseries are as nearly ideal as we know how to make them. We spare neither time nor expense to grow the best stock that it is possible to produce. Our plants are constantly under the care of experts and they reach you in a thrifty, healthy condition.

We could tell you more, but send in our order TODAY and let the plants speak for themselves! Order form will be found inside the front cover, together with return envelop.

Very truly yours,

LINDLEY NURSERIES, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W.C. Daniels".

Sales Mgr.

WCD/Y

November to April

Above—The unfinished office of Lindley Nurseries in April, 1929. Exposed garage at right, grounds ungraded, no lawn nor trees.

Six months from raw land to inviting landscape is shown in the lower picture. Garage is screened, big shade trees at right and left, broad-leaf evergreens, shrubs, and boxwood complete the picture.

Lindley
NURSERIES
INC.

POMONA, NORTH CAROLINA