SHRUBS AND TREES
BY DUNCAN AND DAVIES' NURSERIES
FOR NEW ZEALAND GARDENS

1966 3/6
For refund see inside
EDITORIAL

Duncan & Davies Complete Catalogue and Cultural Guide was produced in the handy pocket-book size for seven years, and nearly 100,000 copies were distributed. That publication, and in the form it was presented, achieved its purpose. We believe amongst garden minded people it filled a need and we know it occupies a place of many a bookshelf and in many a reference library here and overseas.

This new style edition is a comprehensive catalogue containing all the information necessary to assist in selecting shrubs and trees for garden, orchard or farm. On request informative pamphlets are available free of charge and these are listed on the order forms inside the back cover.

We feel sure this catalogue in magazine form with its liberal use of true-to-life colour illustrations, full details of our all-inclusive price system, terms of trading and liberal concessions, will appeal to all gardeners. Duncan & Davies "guarantee" and other features of our special service will make this publication widely sought after.

DUNCAN & DAVIES - one of the oldest, and certainly the most extensive grower of ornamentals in the country is at your service through the largest mail-order nursery in New Zealand. Look up the index, turn the pages, and be sure to read:

Our Guarantee
Terms of Business
Discounts
Freight and Packing Free
Catalogue Cost Refunded
Advisory Services
Photographic Competition
Garden Gift Token Scheme

While it is our business to sell ornamental trees and shrubs, hedge, shelter and fruit trees, it is also our firm and honest conviction that there is no simpler, better, or more rewarding way to enhance the appearance, and value, of your property than by judicious planting. Shrubs provide colour and flowers, require a minimum of attention, will keep large areas tidy, and will convert a "house" into a "home". To those contemplating buying for the first time, and to our old customers we commend these thoughts.

Our nurseries are growing 2500 varieties of exciting nursery lines for you to choose from - well grown, healthy and vigorous plants. Order now, our extensive nurseries are as close as your mail box.

CONTENTS

Ornamental Shrubs and Trees .......................... Page 1
This Season's New Releases .......................... Yellow Pages
Photographic Competition and Entry Form ...........
Garden Advisory Service ..............................
Catalogue Refund Order Form ........................
Conifers ...................................................
New Zealand Trees, Shrubs and Plants ...............
Climbers and Twiners .................................
The Home Orchard ......................................
General and Common Name Index ..................
Additional Order Forms .............................. Inside Back Cover

TERMS OF BUSINESS

ORDERING. We endeavour to handle orders in rotation, and therefore advise customers to place orders early. Demand on occasion exceeds supply, and we suggest that a list of plants that may be used as substitutes be included with the order or "tick" the panel provided and we will substitute where possible for you. Unavailable items will be carried forward to the following season if required. INITIALS, NAME AND ADDRESS CLEARLY PRINTED WILL FACILITATE HANDLING OF YOUR ORDER.

CATALOGUE REFUND. Orders from this Catalogue exceeding £4 in value entitle you to a credit of the Catalogue price - USE REFUND ORDER FORM PROVIDED.

LARGE ORDER DISCOUNT. Orders from this Catalogue exceeding £7/10/- in value entitle you to a 5% quantity discount.

PAYMENT. If payment accompanies your order you are entitled to deduct a "Cash With Order" discount of 1/- for each complete £ and 3d. for each complete 5/-; You may charge your account but it is strictly net and due for payment not later than the 20th of the month following date of despatch.

FREIGHT & PACKING. Free by normal means to the nearest railway station or equivalent.

AIR FREIGHT: Customers requiring goods to be airfreighted will be charged the additional cost.

NEW PLYMOUTH CITY CUSTOMERS. Orders are delivered free.

Mail advice is given of all orders despatched per rail.

FOR ANY TRANSIT DAMAGE MAKE IMMEDIATE CLAIM ON THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY (e.g. Railways, Post Office).

OUR GUARANTEE. We do our best to ensure that at the time plants leave our nursery they are true to name and healthy, and provided they have not been damaged in transit, are planted promptly, properly cared for and not exposed to abnormal conditions, we guarantee to replace any plant which within four months from the day of despatch from our nursery is found to be not true to name or which does not live and grow. If no notification of any claim is received by us by the expiry of the period of four months then this guarantee ceases to be effective. Any other express or implied conditions, statements or warranties, statutory or otherwise, are in any event hereby excluded. If the purchaser does not wish to accept goods under the above conditions they are to be returned to us at once.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

Botanical Names: Black capitals.
Common Names (Various): Light capitals.
Synonyms: Light capitals in brackets.
"E" = EVERGREEN: Usually despatched balled or in pots.
"D" = DECIDUOUS: Usually despatched in bundles.

HARDINESS. Approximate hardness guide for New Zealand conditions is denoted as follows:

- [Black] Very Hardy
- [Blue] Hardy
- [Red] Half Hardy
- [Yellow] Tender

HEIGHTS. These are approximate only, but are a guide to what we consider the average height would be under normal garden conditions in 15 years.

PRICES. These include packing and freight to your nearest railway station or equivalent.
Ornamental Shrubs & Trees

Man's lot would be intolerable and the world unbelievably bleak, without its natural mantle of shrubs and trees.

The careful selection, the skilled breeding and the perpetuation of this diverse and fascinating family of plants is one of Duncan and Davies' major activities.

As Australasia's largest nursery, a responsibility for producing the most suitable varieties with their best characteristics emphasizes, has been its constant aim. Hence, the wonderful collection of ornamental shrubs and trees throughout this publication.

These ornamentals, which are offered, are so adaptable that they can virtually occupy the whole garden. They can be placed as to give spaciousness, they may be massed for effect, or stand alone as specimens. Likewise, they are stalwarts of shade and shelter.

There are natives (classed in this catalogue in the native section) and exotics. Also there are the fragrant and the aromatic, the deciduous and the evergreens. Then on to the dignified and the flamboyant. They are supported by many flowering shrubs and trees which depend on the subtle beauty of their form and foliage.

The conifers, in a grouping of their own, follow the main section of ornamentals.

There is nothing that this ornamental group cannot do in the modern landscape. All of them promote healthy and serene surroundings, on a roadside, an avenue, a frontage or a terrace. They have their part in parks, on estates, farms, city and suburban homes.

ABELIA

**GRANDIFLORA.** E. 6ft. Evergreen shrub with glossy bronzy green foliage and, in summer, a profusion of tubular blush-pink flowers followed by showy red bracts. An ideal ornamental garden hedge that will thrive anywhere. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

ACACIA. THE WATTLE

No plant is so representative of Australia as the wattle. Comparatively hardy, they are normally grown for their foliage and blooms. They mostly are in yellow leseons gladdening the eye in springtime. Ideal for poorer soils, they do not like manure, are independent and need little attention. Fortunately they are not all short lived and range in varieties from dwarfs to noble trees. All prefer full sun and good drainage. Small growing wattles benefit by pruning immediately after flowering.

**ACCOLA.** E. 20ft. GOLDEN GLORY WATTLE. 8/-
One of the most attractive of all wattles. In early spring the branches are weighed down with clusters of sweetly scented yellow flowers.

**BAILEYANA.** E. 15ft. COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE. 8/-
Probably the most handsome of all the Acacias, having beautiful, fern-like, silvery-blue green foliage. This garden tree is completely enveloped from July to September with great sprays of lovely, fragrant, lemon-yellow flowers. Wide spreading and fast growing.

**BAILEYANA PURPUREA.** E. 15ft. 8/-
A new introduction similar in most respects to the above but distinct in its fern-like purplish foliage.

**CARDIOPHYLLA.** E. 8ft. WYALONG WATTLE 8/-
The long arching branches of this attractive Australian have dainty soft downy leaves and masses of small yellow flowers during spring.

ACACIA (Australian Wattles)

**CULTIFORMIS.** E. 8ft. KNIFE-LEAF WATTLE. 8/-
During September, the round yellow flowers are produced in sprays. The pointed, silvery-grey leaves are almost triangular in shape and are closely set along the slender, arching branches.

**GLANDULICARPA.** E. 3ft. HAIRY-POD WATTLE. 8/-
A dwarf shrub or ground cover plant that revels in hot, dry conditions. The small oval leaves have very wavy edges and during spring the masses of rich yellow flowers are produced over a long period.

**LEPROSA.** E. 12ft. CINNAMON WATTLE. 8/-
A shapely fast growing tree having distinctive narrow leaves up to three inches long. The masses of pale yellow early spring flowers have a piquant fragrance. Habit of growth is semi-weeping.

**LONGIFOLIA.** E. 15ft. SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE. 8/-
This fast growing, upright tree has long, narrow, willow-like leaves, and in early spring carries small, creamy flowers. Suitable for coastal areas.

**PODALYRIFOLIA.** E. 10ft. QUEENSLAND SILVER WATTLE. 8/-
This spreading, very showy wattle is rapid in growth. The fragrant, canary yellow flowers in balls, are borne in profusion in mid-winter, against a background of large, velvety-blue-grey foliage.

**PRAVISSIMA.** E. 12ft. ALPINE WATTLE. 8/-
The slender, drooping branches with 18in. sprays of golden flowers are a sight in the spring. Unusual features are the bronze buds, and triangular leaves which are tipped with gold in the winter.

**PROMINENS.** E. 10ft. GOLDEN RAIN WATTLE. 8/-
A very compact shrub with small, neat leaves and masses of golden yellow flowers which are quite unaffected by the spring rains.

**RICEANA.** E. 6ft. RICE'S WATTLE. 8/-
Graceful, drooping branches and dark green, needle-like foliage. Early spring flowering with spikes of lemon-yellow balls in abundance.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

- **VERY HARDY**
- **HARDY**
- **HALF HARDY**
- **TENDER**
\textbf{Acer The Maples}

Maples generally are delightful deciduous trees grown extensively for their ornate leaves, their coloured barks and their vivid spring or autumn colours.

Ranging from shrub sized dwarfs to sizeable specimens, all varieties catalogued offer several special virtues each with its own peculiarities. Some are weepers in greens, crimsons, and purples, others tall or spreading with additional colours. All are dainty and neat in habit, but by no means delicate.

While they will tolerate a wide range of conditions, a cool rich root run would be their preference. Protection from strong winds is necessary to avoid leaf burning, and hot dry corners should be avoided.

\textbf{CAPILLARIES.} D. 20ft. 17/6

A new maple from Japan handsome because of its pale green and cream striped (snake bark) trunk and branches. Young growths are coral-red with attractive autumn tints.

\textbf{CAPPADOCICUM RUBRUM.} D. 12ft. 25/-

A recent introduction with broad deep green leaves and smooth red bark. The young leaves unfold in spring bright blood-red and contrast sharply with the deep green of more mature foliage. Autumn colour is brilliant, butter-yellow.

\textbf{DAVVIDII.} D. 20ft. 17/6

A rarely seen maple in this country. The large heart-shaped, unevenly toothed leaves open rich reddish-purple in spring and are golden and crimson tinted in the autumn. Young bark is beautifully striped with white. A native of Central China.

\textbf{FORESTII.} D. 20ft. 17/6

A choice maple of unknown origin having smooth, red stems and coppery-bronze, young growths. Rapid growing.

\textbf{GRISUM.} D. 30ft. 17/6

One of the main attractions of this Central Chinese maple is the manner in which the bark peels off in thin flakes, revealing the orange-red new bark within. The 3 lobed leaves assume bright-red and orange autumnal colouring.

\textbf{HOOKERI.} D. 20ft. 17/6

An uncommon Himalayan species with large heart-shaped coppery-green leaves. The young shoots are bright glowing red, branches and stems a smooth reddish-brown and, in cool districts the foliage turns brilliant colours in autumn. Requires some protection from frosts in their youth.

\textbf{JAPONICUM ACANTHIFOLIUM (LACINIATUM).} D. 15ft. 19/-

The large, green, finely-divided leaves change in the autumn to brilliant red. One of the finest of all autumn foliage trees for a cool climate and sheltered position.

\textbf{NEGUNDO.} D. 30ft. BOX ELDER. 10/6

From North America, this quick-growing shade tree will thrive over a wide range of conditions, and is ideal for street planting, parks and medium-sized gardens. It has yellowish green flowers in silky sprays, followed by clusters of winged seeds.

\textbf{N. ARGENTEON VARIEGATUM.} D. 20ft. SILVER BOX ELDER. 17/6

Beautiful large silver variegated leaves. Stems and seeds are splashed with silver.

\textbf{N. ELEGANTISSIMUM.} D. 20ft. GOLDEN BOX ELDER. 17/6

A golden form of the silver box elder, and a good companion for it. Both are excellent trees for avenue planting.

\textbf{PALMATUM.} D. 15ft. JAPANESE MAPLE. 13/6

Parent tree of the palmatum hybrids, the Japanese maple greets spring with its feather-pale green foliage. With autumn it turns on a grand show of scarlet brilliance.

\textbf{P. ATROPURPUREUM.} D. 10ft. RED JAPANESE MAPLE. 19/-

Starting in spring with the unfolding of the fresh bright-red foliage, it turns purple in the summer months and gives another colourful display in autumn.

\textbf{ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM}

\textbf{P. AUREUM.} D. 10ft. GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. 19/-

Throughout the season it bears distinctive foliage of soft lime-green, which turns to wine-purple in the autumn. The stems are pale green.

\textbf{P. CHISHIO.} D. 4ft. 19/-

The small leaves are blood red in spring, turn green in summer and red again in autumn. A dwarf, bushy maple that rivals the finest flowering shrubs.

\textbf{P. DISSECTUM.} D. 5ft. WEEPING GREEN MAPLE. 30/-

The leaves of this remarkable maple are larch-like, very finely divided and fringed along both edges. They remain a soft pale green throughout spring and summer and change to a glorious orange-gold in autumn. It has a most attractive habit of growth with slender, elegant branches sweeping to the ground.

\textbf{P. DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM.} D. 5ft. WEEPING PURPLE MAPLE. 30/-

A twin sister of the weeping green maple in form and habit, but whose leaves of brilliant, deep crimson-purple change to vivid orange-red in the autumn. A most graceful and hardy shrub for the garden or for the edge of a pool. A sheltered position is needed to protect the dainty foliage from wind damage.

\textbf{P. DISSECTUM ORNATUM VARIEGATUM.} D. 4ft. 30/-

Similar in habit to the two preceding varieties, but the delicate, lacy green foliage is finely cut, and marked with pink and cream. A very dainty, small-growing shrub for a sheltered position.

\textbf{P. HEPTALOBUM OSARASU.} D. 12ft. 19/-

The bronze green foliage in summer changes to fiery orange and crimson in autumn. One of the most beautiful of the Japanese maples.

\textbf{P. ROSEO-MARGINATUM.} D. 6ft. 19/-

A dainty maple on which the green leaves are edged with coral pink. The young spring growth is most impressive.

\textbf{P. SEIGAN.} D. 10ft. RED STEMMED MAPLE. 19/-

The outstanding characteristics are its red lacquer stems, and the orange and yellow foliage of autumn.

\textbf{PALMATUM SUMINAGASHI.} D. 10ft. 19/-

The richest and deepest of the red maples, the foliage is blackish crimson and deeply divided. The young growth is crimson and assumes bright autumn tints.

\textbf{PENNYSYLVANICUM.} D. 15ft. MOOSEWOOD. 17/6

A handsome, medium-sized tree of upright, dense habit, with bright green, large foliage, turning clear yellow in autumn, and attractive even in winter with its smooth, greenish bark, striped with white.

\textbf{PLATANOIDES CRIMSON KING.} D. 15ft. (GOLDSWORTH PURPLE). 25/-

A novelty of great beauty with bold, handsome leaves. The young foliage is mahogany-crimson, changing to metallic dark coppery purple like River's Copper Beech. Requires shelter.

\textbf{HEIGTS:} These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

ACER (continued)

PSEUDO-PLATANUS. D. 40ft. SYCAMORE. 10/6.
A rapid growing European shade tree. One of the best for an exposed position in any soil.

SACCHARINUM LACINIATUM. D. 20ft. SILVER MAPLE. 17/6.
A rapid-growing form of the North American silver maple with deeply divided leaves, silvery beneath.

ADENANDRA

FRAGANS. E. 3ft. 10/6.
A small, almost continuously flowering shrub from the Cape. The small leaves and Tyrian rose manuka-like flowers are sweetly scented. Prefers a free, loose soil in an open situation.

UNIFLORA. E. 2ft. 10/6.
A small shrub, popular because it flowers for several months from early spring to summer. The showy, china-white flowers with a red line down the centre of the petals, are backed with pale pink. Plant in an open, well-drained position.

AESCULUS

CARNÉA. D. 20ft. PINK HORSE CHESTNUT. 15/6.
A beautiful Horse chestnut covered in early summer with large heads of deep pink flowers. Eventually forms a handsome round-shaped tree ideal for large gardens or parks.

C. BRIOTII. D. 20ft. RED HORSE CHESTNUT. 23/-.
This is one of the grandest trees for an avenue, or, as a single specimen. In spring, it carries its brilliant red flower clusters above the leaves in bold, upright spikes.

HIPPOCASTANUM. D. 25ft. HORSE CHESTNUT. 15/6.
The well-known, stately spreading tree widely planted for many centuries in Europe as a street or park tree. The huge panicles of flowers are white tinged with red, and are carried boldly above the leaves.

INDICA. D. 60ft. INDIAN HORSE CHESTNUT. 15/6.
A splendid vigorous tree for cool climates. The white flowers are blotched with yellow and red with a tinge of pale rose. Flowers 4 to 6 weeks later than the common species.

AGONIS

FLEXUOSA. E. 20ft. WEEPING WILLOW MYRTLE. 8/-.
An Australian tree, which has the attractive weeping habit of the willow, and during November bears numerous white flowers. Very suitable for light soils and dry conditions.

JUNIPERINA. E. 15ft. JUNIPER MYRTLE. 8/-.
Valuable because it flowers in the winter; dense masses of white blooms, closely set along the stems. Graceful in appearance, it grows rapidly and requires pruning after flowering. The sprays are long-lasting and useful for decoration.

ALBERTA

MAGNA. E. 8ft. 11/6.
A rare and valuable little South African tree. Leaves are large and laurel-like, deep holly-green and glossy. The erect clusters of salmon-red to orange-red flowers are held in groups of 6 to 10. They appear in late autumn, continuing into winter and early spring, but the tree is just as decorative in the summer, as the calyx of the flower becomes enlarged and changes to a deep rosy-red colour.

ALBIZIA

JULIBRISIN. D. 15ft. THE SILK TREE. 10/6.
The silk-like pink flowers are produced in profusion during summer against a background of light green, feathery, wattle-type foliage. Native to Persia and China, it is rapid growing, and especially suitable for hot, dry districts.

AMELANCHIER

CANADENSIS. D. 12ft. SHAD BUSH. 12/6.
Noted for its spring blossom, beautiful young foliage, and glorious autumn tints. It bears its masses of starry white flowers before the foliage appears, and they are followed by maroon-purplish berries. The oval leaves turn a russet red before falling. From North America, it prefers cool districts and resents lime.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

VERY HARDY

HARDY

HALF HARDY

TENDER
These aristocrats of the plant world are divided into two main groups: evergreens, which include the indicas, kurumes and gumpoas; and the deciduous varieties mainly mollis, occidentalis. The latter group err towards the yellow, salmon and orange shades, whilst the former come in a wide range of soft and bi-coloured forms. Botanically they are within the Rhododendron family, but because they have a distinct character of their own, commercial growers and Horticulturists as a body, have retained the name Azalea.

For many years now Duncan and Davies have specialised in importing and collecting new varieties, whilst retaining the best of the older ones. Hybridists have revealed the amazing versatility in Azaleas, especially in the indicas. They have produced new forms with bigger flower heads and bolder colours.

They have carefully blushed, fringed and stained the petals or dusted, flocked them with some flattering overlay. Doubles, semi-doubles and the unbelievable "hose in hose" varieties have all submitted to man's ingenuity. When planted in groups in semi-shade they are at their best. Many Azaleas will grow quite well in full sun, but their blooms last longer in filtered sunlight.

Deciduous Azaleas are more tolerant than evergreens of their soil conditions. All dislike an alkaline soil. The presence of lime being detrimental to their well-being.

Moist, loamy soil, enriched with leaf mould or humus is their preference.

An Azalea named Gretel
on its debut . . .

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Everything if it's Gretel.

The fascinating new Azalea named after the Australian yacht which made such a dramatic bid for the America's Cup. The new variety is the greatest challenger for years.

Gretel is a Satsuki Hybrid developed in Japan, grown in Belgium, tested in Australia and finally brought along for commercial release in New Zealand conditions by Duncan and Davies Nurseries in New Plymouth.

It has won the admiration of experts, because of its striking colour, perfect form and general characteristics of growth. As illustrated, the base colour is white with a quarter inch margin of fluorescent China Rose on a ruffled edge. Looking down on the flower, it appears China Rose in the centre, then white, and margined China Rose.

Gretel grows to between 3 to 4 feet and will flower happily over a long period in any New Zealand conditions suitable for slightly tender plants.

It will hit the top of the plant popularity poll and be a best seller on its release this season.

Send away now to:
DUNCAN AND DAVIES NURSERIES
P.O. Box 340
New Plymouth

Sturdy Plants £1 each - packing and freight free
(Less 5% if cash accompanies order.)

AZALEA INDICA GRETEL

From the world's leading Hybridists to our trial grounds in New Plymouth, and now available to you.

DUNCAN AND DAVIES NURSERIES
PRESENT

6 FABULOUS OUTSTANDING RELEASES

Especially selected for their colour range and their grand flowering ability. In your purchase you are assured of healthy, robust specimens arriving freight free in perfect condition.

- **BLUSHING BRIDE**  
  Typically named, this lovely new Azalea has double soft blush pink flowers with frilled petals. As the blooms open, they assume a typical rose bud form, both dainty and delightful.

- **JAMES BELTON**  
  This recent introduction is a delight to the eye. It develops 5-inch blooms in the palest of pinks suffused lilac deepening towards the centre. A wonderful garden asset.

- **LEOPOLD ASTRID**  
  An outstanding challenger to Gretel. Its double white blooms, stained with Delphi Rose deepen towards the frilled edges. Its popularity is assured.

- **MME. ALFRED SANDERS**  
  A vigorous plant bursting into a mass of pale cherry red blooms. Its plump buds open to form large double flowers. Will become a firm favourite.

**HEIGHTS**: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

AZALEA (continued)

● RUTH KIRK 13/6
This new addition to the Azalea world has strong single blooms. Its petals are tipped white. As the flowers develop wavy white marbling supercedes the rich pink self colour. Especially good in semi-shade.

● WILLIAM WYLAB 13/6
A spectacular plant developing very large, glowing, orchid pink blooms, which appear almost fluorescent. A welcome newcomer.

AZALEA INDICA, THE INDIAN AZALEAS

Azalea indicas are among the most beautiful of the many evergreen shrubs grown and no other group of dwarf shrubs can equal them for brilliant, massed floral effects throughout spring months. They have won for themselves an ever-increasing interest because of their prolific blooming habits. For the most part they are dwarfs, but such mighty dwarfs that they simply cannot be overlooked. They wait through the winter in their shining leaf, then, with the coming of spring, explode into a riot of colour. They get along wonderfully well together massed, but are quite conspicuous as specimen plants or in tubs.

DBL. - DOUBLE  SGL. - SINGLE

● ALBERT ELIZABETH. DBL. Large group with heavey frilled petals. Pale dawn-pink broadly margined porcelain-like, with lime-green stippling in the throat. Semi-dwarf habit. 12/6

● CHARLES DE BUCK. SGL. Large growing, with single flowers of a bright amaranth red. 10/6

● CHIMES. DBL. A choice variety with large, semi-double, clear-rose flowers. 10/6

● COCADE. SGL. Oriental red, with elegant blossoms freely produced. 10/6

● DAPHNE. DBL. Pure milky-white with a pale-green throat. Dwarf growing. 10/6

● DUC DE NASSAU. SGL. Very large blooms of clear crimson-carmine covering the whole bush. 10/6

● ELLAMERE. DBL. Large tangerine-red, semi-double flowers with heavily fluted petals. An outstanding colour in Azaleas. 10/6

● EMPRESS OF INDIA. DBL. A dwarf variety, salmon-rose, blotched white. 10/6

● EXCELSIOR. DBL. Soft salmon, high-crested centre, tinted magenta throat. 10/6

● FIELDER’S WHITE. SGL. No doubt the best single white grown. Flowers are large, and are tinted in the centre with lime-green. Strong vigorous growth. 10/6

● GLORIA. DBL. Frilled salmon darkening to contrasting margin. Compact grower. 10/6

● GLORY OF SUNNINGHILL (GLORIOSA). SGL. A strong growing single of a brilliant glowing carmine-red. 10/6

● JUBILEE. DBL. Rose claret double, crested centre, lavish bloomer, dwarf. 10/6

● MELODY. DBL. Hose-in-hose form, a pleasing shade of delf rose. 10/6

● MME. A. DE HAEHE. DBL. Pelargonium-like marking, white stained China rose, deeply speckled. Dwarf. 10/6

● MME. AUGUST HAEENS. DBL. A pink, shading gently into red. 10/6

● MME. JOHN HAEENS. DBL. Large peony form double, Tyrian-rose self. Mid-season. 10/6

● MODEL. SGL. Crimson-lake flowers borne freely on a compact bush. 10/6

● MRS. WRIGHT. DBL. One of the semi-doubles, a clear crimson. 10/6

● PHOEBUS. DBL. Double frilled delph-rose with exotic whorls and ore petals tinged Tyrian purple. 10/6

● PRIDE OF DORKING. SGL. A very vigorous Azalea with masses of dainty, single, carmine-red flowers. 10/6

AZALEA INDICA ALBERT ELIZABETH

● ROI DE HOLLANDE. SGL. Dazzling brick-red flowers of good size. Strong grower. 10/6

● SALMONEA (SPLENDENS). SGL. This extremely popular variety has been known for many years as Azalea splendens. The rosy-salmon flowers are freely produced even on the smallest plant. Strong and vigorous. 10/6

● SHERWOOD RED. DBL. A bright, luminous-red, flowering late in the season. 10/6

● SOUVENIR DE PRINCE ALBERT. DBL. Rose with white markings and margins. 10/6

● SWEETHEART SUPREME. DBL. A lovely Azalea with dense spreading growth and frilled, deep rose flowers. 10/6

● TEMPERANCE. DBL. A clear, emphatic lavender, faithfully double. Unexpected colour among Azaleas assures constant popularity. 10/6

● THEO. CAPTAIN. DBL. A Dutch novelty of recent introduction. A glowing claret-rose shade. Peony form. 10/6

● VANESSA. SGL. Large, single, lilac-magenta with deeper speckling in the throat. Very hardy and strong growing. 10/6

● VIOLACEA MULTIFLORA. DBL. Fully double, glowing deepest magenta. 10/6

AZALEA GUMPO, THE LILLIPUTIAN AZALEAS

The gumpo's are the smallest of the evergreen Azaleas - seldom more than a loof high. Even so they put on a show of bloom which rivals the indicas and kurumes. They are ideal for rockeries, where the surroundings set off their closely tufted foliage and large, open trumpets. Make sure you do not let them dry out in the summer months and they will succeed anywhere in the garden.

AZALEA GUMPO. Available in white, pale pink, pink and salmon. 10/- each. Set of 4 Distinct $8/-

AZALEA KURUME, THE JAPANESE AZALEAS

The kurumes have a character of their own. They have only a brief winter rest, during which they shed a few leaves, and awaken before early spring with a burst of flower which smother the plant like a cloud. They blend their colours most harmoniously when massed, and they carry on flowering right deep into the spring. The neat leaves are a perfect foil for the dainty flowers. They like semi-shade, a cool root run, with old animal manure or leaf mould, but no lime on any account. Acid soil is always their preference.

ADDY WERY. SGL. Very free flowering blood-red with a dull orange bronze flush. Dwarf and compact. 10/6

AREBONO. SGL. Strikingly effective flowers, light violet with a true crimson blotch on the throat. Hose-in-hose form. 10/6

AMOENA. DBL. A well-established favourite of purple-magenta, which blooms over a long period. The most upright of the kurumes. 10/6

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:  ● VERY HARDY  ● HARDY  ● HALF HARDY  ● TENDER
AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS DELICATISSIMA

- **AZALEA KURUME.** (continued)

  APPLE BLOSSOM. SGL. Huge, single blooms, white, gaily suffused pale pink. A late bloomer. 10/6
  BLAUWUZ'S PINK. DBL. Of dwarf, compact growth, flowers salmon-pink hose-in-hole form. 10/6
  BUCCANEER. SGL. Bold, dashing, mandarin-red single, smothering itself with bloom. Particularly late. 10/6
  FIREFLIGHT. DBL. A large-flowered Rutherford hybrid, with two or three hose-in-hole blooms to a flower. A brilliant, spirea-red shade. 10/6
  GOODSON'S BRICK. SGL. Brilliant brick-red. Dwarf. 10/6
  GOODSON'S RED. SGL. One of the most brilliant reds. Dwarf. 10/6
  HATSU GIRL. DBL. Slight, satiny, double pink. 10/6
  HEHE. DBL. Large-flowered, hose-in-hole form. Bright carmine-rose. 10/6
  PURPLE SPLENDOUR. DBL. Two-blooms-in-one style, richly purple and deeply frilled. 10/6
  ROSEBUD. DBL. Smothers itself in tight rosette clusters of rosy-pink up and down the stems, completely covering the leaves. Dwarf, compact in growth. Late. 10/6
  SCARLET PRINCE. DBL. A hose-in-hole type of vigorous growth, smothering itself in fiery, crimson-scarlet flowers, which make it one of the showiest of the kurumes. 10/6

- **DECIDUOUS AZALEAS**

  Under this heading come the well-known mollis and the lesser-known occidentalis. Both of them are ideally suited for the heavier soils and cooler climates, responding best in association with Rhododendron, in dappled shade. They must have full shelter, freedom from hot, dry winds, and a cool moist root run. Farmyard manure or any natural manure is an essential, as they are gross surface feeders and very slow growing during their first few years after planting.

  **AZALEA MOLLIS ILAM HYBRIDS.** The late Mr. Edgar Stead, of "Ilam", Christchurch, did much good work in hybridising deciduous azaleas, and we have today an excellent strain called Ilam hybrids. We are now able to offer unflowered seedlings from these crosses, most forms being delightfully frilled at the edges, in a fine range of colours.

  20/- each; 110/- half dozen
  MOLLIS. Unflowered seedlings from selected parent crosses. 16/- each; 90/- half dozen

  **AZARA**

  Microphylla. E. 12ft. 10/6
  This bold, handsome, round-headed, small Chilean tree is useful for backgrounds or in larger shrubberies. It is also a fine lawn specimen with its small, rounded, glossy leaves, round-like in arrangement. It is one of the most elegant of the shrubs in early spring. During early spring, the flower heads are covered with tiny, greenish-yellow, vanilla-scented flowers.

  **BACKHOUSIA**

  *Citroidora.* E. 10ft. Sweet Verbena Myrtle. 9/6
  This Queensland makes a shapely, dense, small tree, bearing greenish-white flowers. The foliage, if crushed, exudes a strong lemon scent. Prune after flowering.

  **BAECEA**

  Linifolia. E. 6ft. 11/6
  A small Australian shrub with heath-like pendulous foliage and small, starry white flowers in early spring. Delights in loose, free, rather poorish soil free from lime or manures, and benefits from light yearly pruning after flowering has finished.

  **BANKSIA, THE AUSTRALIAN HONEYSUCKLE TREES**

  When you have one Banksia you will probably want another, for they have a way with them, these evergreen Australian shrubs, with their dense spikes standing up for all the world like sun-ripened maize cobs, smothered in fine styles which tempt the bees and the birds with offerings of nectar. They produce their amber copper, reddish and honey-coloured flower-cones for a long time in the late autumn and winter. Banksias are essentially for open, hot and dry places. They will not succeed in cold, wet conditions. A sunny lime-free, north-facing slope or bank preferably with poorish soil, is ideal for their success. Light pruning is permissible to improve unshapely bushes but is seldom necessary.

  **BROWNIE.** E. 8ft. 15/-
  A recent introduction from Western Australia where it is reported to be the best of all Banksias, with its attractive comb-toothed foliage and very large deep red cones covered with golden stamens.

  **COLLINA.** E. 10ft. Hill Banksia. 11/6
  A handsome, small garden tree which prefers an open situation in full sun. The cylindrical honey-coloured flower heads are set off by shining black styles. The 3-inch leaves are narrow, prickly-saw-edged and white underneath. It has a bushy habit of growth.

  **ERICIFOLIA.** E. 10ft. The Heath Banksia. 11/6
  One of the great advantages of this handsome shrub is the production in great numbers of the up to 10-inch long, orange-brown cones in the winter. Ideal for the average garden, it thrives under almost all conditions, but prefers a well-drained soil in an open position. It responds readily to pruning and can be easily shaped.

  **GRANDIS.** E. 15ft. Great-Coned Banksia. 12/6
  A striking tree, with large leaves up to 12 inches long and divided to the midrib into triangular segments. In keeping with the leaves, the flower cones are spectacularly long (8in. to 12in.). It is a fascinating tree, futuristic in appearance and the largest of the Banksia family. More suited for the medium and larger gardens, as this is the giant of the family in every way.

  **INTEGRIFOLIA.** E. 25ft. Coast Honeysuckle Tree. 11/6
  Incorrectly listed in the past as Banksia spinulosa. A hardy, rapid-growing species with dark-green leaves set off with silvery-white down on the underside. The orange-yellow flowers are produced in the autumn months in plentiful spikes.

  ** OCCIDENTALIS.** E. 8ft. 11/6
  This variety from Western Australia forms a neat, upright growing small tree, with very narrow leaves 5 to 7 inches long and reddish branches. The 5-inch cylindrical flower heads are a bright ruby-red colour and carried at the terminals of the branches. Prefers an open, sunny situation in well-drained soil.

HEIGTHS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

BANKSIA (continued)

- SERRATA. E. 15ft. REDWOOD HONEYSUCKLE TREE. 11/-
Admired for the beauty of its leaves – thick and narrow, with regular serrations – the Banksia serrata in December and January bursts into huge pale-yellow cones like giant bottle-brushes. The useful purplish-red timber gives it the name of the Redwood Honeysuckle Tree.

- SPINULOSA. E. 8ft.
This variety was previously incorrectly known as Banksia ericoides. The 6in. cone-shaped flowers of bright reddish amber, with black hooked pins, are set off with needle-like foliage, forming a neat, compact shrub. It bears its flower heads in a bold and conspicuous way, well above the foliage. The best of the Banksias for cut blooms.

BAUERA

- SESSILIFOLIA. E. 4ft.
10/-
Since the natural home of this attractive shrub is Victoria, where it does best in damp, sandy valleys, it is suitable for all but the severest New Zealand conditions. Produces lovely sprays of orchid-pink, tightly clustered, perfectly placed flowers in late winter. A compact bush which responds to reasonably hard pruning after flowering. Dislikes lime.

BEAUFORTIA

- SPARSA. E. 6ft. SWAMP BRUSH MYRTLE.
9/-
An ideal small West Australian garden shrub for an open sunny situation. The brilliant, orange-scarlet bottle-brush flowers are produced from January to March against the small oval foliage. Plant in a sunny place and prune lightly after flowering.

- BERBERIS. ORNAMENTAL BARBERRY
Berberis are capable of withstanding any kind of horticultural and climatic condition, including wet, cold winters and poor soil, and are useful as hedges. Prune during winter months.

AUTUMN CHEER. D. 4ft.
8/-
A very hardy shrub which sports masses of red berries in the late summer, and fine coloured foliage in the autumn. Can be pruned to any desired size in the winter.

THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA. D. 5ft.
8/-
A fine, hardy, coloured foliage shrub. Throughout the season the small leaves are a deep bronze-purple, turning to crimson in the autumn. For best results it should be grown in full sun, and can be used most effectively for small hedges and colour contrast.

T. ATROSUPERBA. D. 6ft.
8/-
Larger foliage than the Japanese barberry, and deeper in colour. The young crimson growth turns a rich, blackish, wine-red during the summer, with orange-scarlet tints in the autumn. It is strong growing and extremely hardy.

T. LITTLE FAVOURITE. D. 2ft.
9/-
A perfect miniature of the handsome atropurpurea variety, with shining, purplish-red foliage. An ideal, hardy plant for the rockery or low border.

BERZELIA

- LANUGINOSA. E. 6ft.
9/-
An erect South African shrub which in the spring and early summer bears its flowers in the form of white buttons, in clusters near the ends of the branches. When not in flower an attraction is the soft, feathery foliage. Easy to grow, but prefers a loose, free soil, and good drainage is essential.

BESCHORNERIA

- YUCCOIDES. E. 6ft.
15/-
A striking Mexican Yucca-like plant with up to 6ft. long flower stems which carry racemes of bright green blooms set off with red bracts. It should be planted in good, well-drained loam, in the sunniest spot you can find.

- BETULA. THE BIRCHES
Popularly known as Silver Birches because at maturity their bark appears to be loosely wrapped in silvery white parchment.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

- VERY HARDY
- HARDY
- HALF HARDY
- TENDER
P. PURPUREA. D. 15ft. PURPLE BIRCH. 21/-
A splendid bronzy-purple-leaved form of the Silver Birch, somewhat resembling the Copper Beech, but less compact and more slender, with young branches fine and graceful. Forms a valuable contrast when grown among green, and golden-foliaged trees.

P. YOUNGII. D. WEEPING BIRCH. 60/-
An extremely graceful small tree, with all branches very fine and weeping to ground level. Plants require staking to carefully support the main stem to the desired height. Particularly suitable as a lawn specimen or adjacent to a pool.

BOUARDIA
HUMBOLDTII. E. 3ft. SCENTED BOUARDIA. 8/-
A ready favourite because of its gloriously scented snow white tubular flowers during autumn months. It should be grown in a warm corner and sheltered from frosts. Prune during winter. Frequent use of a well balanced fertiliser is often advisable to maintain good summer growth.

BRACHYCHTON
ACERIFOLIA. E. 20ft. (STERCULIA). FLAME TREE. 9/6
One of the most brilliant of Australian flowering trees, it has the unique habit of dropping its leaves when about to flower. These, borne in early summer, are rich red and cup-shaped, and form a solid mass of dazzling colour. Leaves are shining, dark green, and maple shaped. Recommended for all hot, dry districts, and in particular the northern districts of the North Island.

BRUNFELSIA
CALYCINA EXIMIA. E. 3ft. YESTERDAY, TODAY and TOMORROW. 9/-
From Brazil and quaintly named because of the way its fragrant flowers change with the months. They open deep violet and change gradually to lavender, then to white – a different colour on each day of their lives. It is a compact shrub with dark green foliage. Given plenty of moisture in sun or part shade, it will bloom for a long time in spring and early summer.

BUDDLEIA. BUTTERFLY BUSH
Colourful, fragrant and quick growing the new hybrid Buddleia’s are far removed from the old fashioned types, which originated in China. Every home should have some adaptable garden gems to provide quick ornamental shelter for the more tender plants. They respond to good soil but the hardest of conditions will not deter them. They have an odd attraction for “Butterflies”. Generous pruning after flowering assures their constant vigour. They are extremely hardy.

COLVILLEI KEWENSIS. E. 8ft. 9/6
A rare Himalayan variety, the large, dusky-pink pentastemone-like flowers are borne in terminal heads on the older wood, so it should not be pruned to the same extent as the other Buddleias.

DAVIDI BLACK NIGHT. E. 10ft. 8/6
The rich, deep, purplish-blue flowers are freely produced and carried high above the foliage in long trusses.

D. EMPIRE BLUE. E. 10ft. 8/6
As near true blue as you can get. Bright appearance and long-blooming display.

D. ETOILE DE FRANCE. E. 10ft. 8/6
Imperial purple in colour, the blooms are borne in extra long panicles. Free flowering.

D. FASCINATION. E. 10ft. 8/6
Long graceful somewhat open blooms of soft Cattleya-pink or orchid, on big round trusses up to 15" in length.

D. FLAMING VIOLET. E. 10ft. 8/6
This is one of the most brilliant of the Buddleias. The immense spikes are the sparkling colour of flaming violet and measure 12 to 18 inches long.

D. FORTUNE. E. 10ft. 8/6
The compact heads are of a cheerful rosy-lilac, and produced in super-abundance throughout the summer and autumn.

D. PURPLE PRINCE. E. 10ft. 8/6
Massive spikes of rich, iridescent, imperial purple borne in profusion throughout summer and autumn. The base of the flower spike is at least twice as wide as that of the other varieties.

D. ROYAL RED. E. 10ft. 8/6
Dark foliage sets off the heavy spikes of purple magenta, borne through the summer and autumn.

D. VARIEGATA. E. 8ft. 8/6
A rare variety with charming, cream-marginated leaves, and mauve flowers.

BORONIA
BORONIA LUTEA
BORONIA MEGASTIGMA

BORONIA

Dwarf Australian shrubs, the Boronias are very popular because of their rich perfume. Some are more highly scented than others. The flowers for the most part are small but are carried in profusion. For success with Boronias, a light soil, rich with leaf mould is necessary, a sunny situation, no lime, and reasonable pruning after flowering. Boronias resent vigorous cultivation. Weed carefully round them by hand.

DENTICULATA. E. 3ft. 9/6
Difters from the other Boronias and has comparatively large, pale-green foliage. In the spring, a profusion of very dainty, star-shaped cyclamen-nave flowers in sprays, which are excellent for picking. Does not have the characteristic fragrance associated with Boronia, but distinctive in its own way. Easy to grow in loose, free soils, with no lime.

HETEROPHYLLA. E. 3ft. RED BORONIA. 11/6
Even when it is not in flower, this is a handsome, ornamental, small shrub. A bushy, vigorous, disease-resistant plant that bears bright, rich, rosy-red flowers in thin-stemmed floral sprays much valued for cutting and decorative work. Easily grown if kept well watered in dry weather and pruned after flowering.

MEGASTIGMA. E. 4ft. BROWN BORONIA. 9/6
The brown Boronia of Western Australia is highly prized for its attractive habit, and aromatic, lingering perfume. The small flowers, purplish-brown on the outside and yellowish-green inside, are produced in profusion in August and September. It is not long lived and requires a little more spraying than the other varieties.

M. LUTEA. E. 3ft. YELLOW BORONIA. 11/6
Identical with the brown Boronia in habit, perfume and bloom, but has greenish-yellow flowers, is a more vigorous plant and seems to be easier to grow.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

CALLISTEMON

○ CITRINUS SPLENDENS. E. 10ft. BOTTLEBRUSH TREE. 10/6
This is the most spectacular of the Australian Bottle Brushes. The flowers form at the ends of the shoots and break out into fiery vermilion brushes, each stamen tipped with gold. Young foliage is tender pink. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position.

○ CALLUNA, THE HEATHER, OR LING
Native to many parts of the world, this is the Heather which covers so much of the English and Scottish countryside. The hardy Heathers are dwarfs, ranging in height from six inches to two feet. Ideally suited for rockeries, small borders, miniature gardens, edgings and for coastal planting. Hard pruning to any shape or size can be done after flowering.

VULGARIS ALBA PLENA. E. 2ft. WHITE HEATHER. 8/6
Typical of the heather family, this Calluna is very co-operative. It is at home in poor soil and will stand cold conditions. It has long racemes of double white flowers, and blooms in early autumn.

V. AUREA. E. 1ft. 8/6
Golden bronze, juniper-like foliage which assumes bronze shades in the winter. A good variety to provide colour for the front border or rockery.

V. CUPREA. E. 2ft. 8/6
Low growing and compact, the yellow tinted foliage changing to coppery-red during winter. The small flowers are of a pink shade.

V. DAVID EASON. E. 2ft. 8/6
A squat form which bears its bright pink flowers well above the foliage in late summer.

V. FOXXI NANA. 6in. 8/6
A miniature form which forms a tiny, compact cushion of deep green. It has small lavender-purple flowers, and is excellent for the rockery.

V. GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON. E. 2ft. 8/6
A late flowering deep crimson. The flower heads are suitable for picking.

V. H. E. BEALE. E. 2ft. 8/6
A beautiful heather with dainty, double, silvery-mauve flowers carried on long stems suitable for cutting. Definitely the most elegant of the heathers.

V. J. H. HAMILTON. E. 1ft. 8/6
A neat dwarf plant with profuse and charming rosettes of bright double pink.

CALYTHRIX

○ SULLIVANII. E. 4ft. FRINGE MYRTLE. 9/6
An Australian shrub somewhat similar to the heaths, with miniature fragrant foliage. The stems and side tips are covered during spring with a profusion of starry, pinkish-white flowers. A useful front border shrub, quite easy of culture, but requires a lime-free, open soil, and sunny situation.

CALLISTEMON CITRINUS SPLENDENS (Bottlebrush)

D. WHITE CLOUD. E. 10ft. 8/6
A compact and low-growing variety, clothing itself with feathery-white blooms.

WHEYERIANA GOLDEN GLOW. E. 10ft. 8/6
A natural break in hybrids, with a multiplicity of orange and yellow ball-like flower heads tinted pink to pale mauve.

CALLIANDRA

○ PORTOBELLIENSIS. 6ft. (INGA). SNOWFLAKE ACACIA. 8/6
The fragrant, white, powder-puff flowers are borne in clusters and display themselves elegantly against the fern-like foliage. Thrives under most conditions, but requires some shelter, and hard pruning after flowering. Native to the West Indies.

○ TWEEDELI. E. 5ft. BRAZILIAN FLAME BUSH. 10/-
The large heads of vivid scarlet stamens, up to 3in. long, which cover the plant like a sheet of fire in spring, make this a vivid and colourful plant. Its feathery fern-like foliage is handsome the year round. Prefers a light soil in a hot, dry position.

CALLICARPA

○ DICHOTOMA. D. 6ft. (PURPUREA). CHINESE BEAUTY BERRY. 10/-
A native of China and Korea. The tiny flowers are followed by bunches of brilliant, glossy, deep lilac-purple berries which are spectacularly displayed from late summer to well after leaf fall. The slender branches and the berry clusters up and down the stems are ideal for winter decoration.

CALLICOMA

○ SERRATIFOLIA. E. 20ft. 10/-
A very fine specimen tree from Australia with neatly-veined, saw-edged oval pointed leaves 2-5 inches long, white beneath and rusty hairy young growth. Its large, deep yellow flower-balls somewhat resemble those of the Australian Wattle.
Other than the rose, probably no other ornamental shrub or tree has had the constant attention of Botanists, Collectors, Hybridists and Commercial Growers.

Since its introduction from China several hundreds of years ago, Camellias have been developed almost unbelievably.

Thousands of varieties in all shapes and sizes ranging in colour from icy white through the pinks to the darkest of reds in a multiplicity of forms, have been produced. This is understandable because very few people are content with the one Camellia, having bought one, they appear to be habit forming.

For more than 65 years now, Duncan and Davies Nurseries have grown, compared, culled and produced a vast range of Camellias.

The ensuing list represents a good cross section of this field of endeavour. Any one of those offered may be purchased with the firm confidence that such experience inspires.

They are all good. Some of them are absolutely fabulous, others are very rare, many are older and well established favourites. All have a place in one’s garden.

All have certain attributes in common. For example, they respond to a well drained damp soil, rich in humus and free from lime. However, an acid soil retards their growth. A pinch of sulphate of aluminium in a gallon of water assists flower bud development. Blood and bone is a safe form of feeding these plants which have a healthy appetite.

Out in the open, in full sun, or semi-shade, in tubs, pots, almost anywhere in New Zealand, Camellias develop into real treasures.

**CAMELLA JAPONICA**

Because of the great beauty and diversity of their blooms, their wonderfully glossy green leaves and their excellent habit of growth, Japonica Camellias are among the most satisfying of ornamentals. A semi-sheltered situation is preferable to avoid damage to their delicately textured blooms.

**AMABILIS.** Choice single white of open form with a heavy cluster of golden-yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright growth.

**ANEMONAEFLORA (RED WARATAH).** Dark crimson. Medium anemone form with golden-yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright growth.

**ANEMONAEFLORA ALBA (WHITE WARATAH).** White. Large anemone form with clusters of creamy white petaloids. Vigorous upright growth.

**AREJISHI.** Dark salmon to deep crimson red. Large peony form. Vigorous open upright growth.

**BEGONIA.** Light pink, medium large, peony form with soft, folding petals. Compact upright growth.

**BERENICE BODDY.** Light pink with deep pink under petals. Medium semi-double. Vigorous upright growth.

**BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME.** Large white with deep pink to red picotee edge to each petal. Semi-double to peony form with loose petals and stamens interspersed among slightly waved petals. Medium, compact growth. The Camellia world’s first true picotee Camellia.

**BILLIE McCASKILL.** Shaded soft pink. Medium, semi-double with deeply limbristled petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern California Camellia Society. Season 1956-57.)

**HEIGHTS:** These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

CAMELLIA JAPONICA (continued)

BLOOD OF CHINA. Deep salmon red. Large semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Vigorous, compact growth. 15/-

Bride's Bouquet. White. Very large, semi-double with fluted and notched petals. Medium open growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern California Camellia Society, Season 1951-52.) 30/-

Candidissima. Formal double white compact growth. 14/-

Carolyn Tuttle. Rose opal pink. Medium large peony form with mixed petals and petaloids. Compact, upright growth. 21/-

Chandleri. Bright red with occasional white blotch. Semi-double to anemone form. Slow, compact growth. 14/-


Cinderella. Predominantly white with streaks and blotches of rose-madder. Large, semi-double with irregular and somewhat cupped petals, and with petal edges deeply lacinated and wrinkled. (All-America Camellia Selection Inc. – First Award, Season 1955.) 33/-

Clara Brooks. White occasionally spotted pink, and sporting pink end red. Medium large, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. 15/-

Clara Green. Deep rose pink. Large peony to anemone form with interspersed stamens. Medium, compact, upright growth. 17/6


Coral Pink Lotus. Coral pink with deeper pink veins. Very large semi-double. 37/6

Daizairin (Golden Temple). Light rose-pink. Large single with mass of paler pink petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. 21/-

Debutante. A delightful shade of soft pink, to almost white at the petal edges. Medium large peony form. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-winter flowering. 21/-

Deep Drift. White. Large, semi-double. 15/-

Diddy Mealing. Cream white with yellow cast in throat, and an occasional pink stripe. Medium large, rose form to formal double. Medium, slightly pendulous growth. 21/-

Dragon Lady. Clear pink with pink and white petaloids. Medium large, semi-double to peony form with loose petals and twisted outer petals. Medium, bushy, pendulous growth 37/6

Drama Girl. Deep salmon-rose-pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, open, pendulous growth. 89/-

Dr. King. Light red. Large semi-double. Upright bushy growth. 15/-

Dr. Tinsley. Very pale pink at base, shading to deeper pink at edge, with reverse side flesh-pink. Medium, semi-double of wild rose form. Compact, upright growth. 39/-

Edith Linton. Sport of Jean Lyne. Pink shading to silvery pink. 14/-

Eleanor Hagood. Pale pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. 21/-

Elegans. Rose-pink with centre petaloids often spotted white. Very large anemone form. Spreading growth. 19/-

Elizabeth Le Bey. Light rose pink. Very large, peony form with large petals and stamens intermingled. Vigorous, pendulous growth. 35/-

Emperor of Russia Variegata (Great Eastern). Scarlet, sometimes mottled white. Medium-large peony form. Vigorous growth. 14/-

Fimbriata. White formal double, with fringed petals. Slow, bushy growth. 19/-

Firefalls. Glowing crimson. Medium large, peony form with mixed ruffled petals and petaloids of full form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. 37/6

Flame. Deep flame red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. 23/-

CAMELLIA JAPONICA GAUNTLETTII

Flamingo. Pale pink. Medium large, semi-double with petaloids sometimes mixed with stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. 30/-

Frosty Morn. White. Large, anemone form. Medium open growth. 14/-


Governor Earl Warren. Rose pink. Large, rose form double to peony form with loose petals. Vigorous open, upright growth. 19/-


Granite Dells. Pink, medium large, semi-double to peony form. Medium compact growth. 19/-

Great Eastern (Australian Form). Rose red. Large semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. 19/-

Gualio Nuccio. Coral-rose-pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern California Camellia Society, Season 1953-56.) 90/-

Hana-Fuki. Soft pink, sometimes blotched white. Large, semi-double of cupped form. Medium, compact growth. 17/6

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

- VERY HARDY
- HARDY
- HALF HARDY
- TENDER
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

CAMELLIA JAPONICA (continued)

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II. Salmon rose pink. Very large, semi-double with a few petals wrinkled and creped and some centre petals intermingled with stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. 40/-

HERME. Pink petals with irregular white border and striped deep pink. Medium, large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. 15/-

ISABELLA. White medium formal double. 14/-

JEAN LYNE. White striped and flecked carmine. Large, semi-double to peony form. Medium, compact growth. 14/-

JESSIE KATZ. Sport of Troubadour. Large water melon-pink, semi-double with creped and wavy petals. 55/-

JOHN ILGES. Bright red. Medium large, single of flat form. Compact upright growth. 17/6

JOSEPH PFINGSTL. Dark red. Large semi-double with irregular petals to peony form with waved outer petals and fluted centre petals. Vigorous, sturdy growth. (John Ilges Medal of American Camellia Society, Season 1950.) 27/-

JUBILEE. Formal double. Pale ivory, with faint pink blush. 14/-

KINGYO TSUBARI (FISHTAIL, CAMELLIA). Rose pink, semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, spreading growth with dark green foliage shaped like a fish-tail. 19/-

KRAMER’S SUPREME. Turkey-red. Very large, peony form with mixed petals and petaloids of full form. Vigorous, compact growth. 45/-

K. SAWADA. White. Large, formal to rose form double. Vigorous, semi-upright growth. 35/-

KUMASAKA. Rose pink. Medium-large rose to peony form double. Compact upright growth. 14/-

LADY CLARE. Deep pink. Large semi-double with mass of golden stamens. Vigorous bushy growth. 19/-

LADY HUME’S BLUSH. White, blushed pink. Small, formal double. Slow, slow, spreading growth. 35/-

LADY LOCH (DUCHESS OF YORK). Light pink, sometimes veined deeper pink and edged white. Large peony form. Medium, upright growth. 15/-

LADY ST. CLAIR. Light pink. Medium-large formal double, with high raised centre. Vigorous, upright growth. 15/-

LEVIATHAN. Deep rose-pink. Large peony form. Medium, compact growth. 15/-

LIEGEMAN. Large semi-double creamy white. Vigorous, upright growth. 14/6

LOOKAWAY. Sport of Herme. Deep rose pink in throat with wide border of white. Vigorous, upright growth. 19/-

MAGNOLIAFLORA. Blush pink. Medium semi-double. Compact growth. 19/-

MARIAN SHORT. Deep lavender-pink. Large, semi-double with irregular, fluted petals around centre of blonde stamens. Medium, compact growth. 55/-

MARIANIE MAGNIFICENT. Light pink. Medium, semi-double to anemone form. Medium, compact growth. 33/-

MASTERPIECE. White, opening from a blush bud. Large formal double with high centre to rose form double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. 17/6

MISS SAVANNAH. Cream white occasionally marked pastel pink. Medium, large peony form with loose petals. 25/-

MONTRO CARLO SUPREME. Rose pink, semi-double with swirled and fluted petals. Medium, compact growth. 42/-

MRS. A. M. HOVEY. Rose pink, veined red and mottled white. Large formal double. Upright growth. 14/-

MRS. BERTHA A. HAMMS. Ivory-white with faint pink cast. Large, semi-double with wavy, creped petals. Medium, open, upright growth. 42/-


MRS. TINGLEY. Salmon silver pink. Medium formal double. Medium compact growth. 19/-

NINA AVERY. White washed rose pink with white stamens tipped light brown. Medium large, semi-double to peony form with crinkled, erect centre petals irregularly interspersed with stamens. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. 37/6

ODORATUSISSIMA. Rose-pink. Large semi-double to peony form, Upright growth. 14/-

ONETIA HOLLAND. White. Large, peony form. Medium, compact growth. 30/-

OTAHUHU BEAUTY (DUKE OF YORK). Rose-pink. Large peony form, with mixed irregular petals and petaloids. 14/-

PEACH BLOSSOM. Light pink similar in form to Magnolia-flora. Medium semi-double. Compact growth. 15/-

PINK CLOUDS. Cream pink, marked deeper pink changing to light lavender pink as the flower ages. Very large anemone form. Vigorous bushy growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of South California Camellia Society.) 15/-

PINK CUP OF BEAUTY. Formal double. Pale pink with faint white stripe down the centre of each petal. Late flowering. 37/6

PINK PERFECTION (FRAU MINNA SEIDEL). Shell pink. Small formal double. Vigorous upright growth. 15/-

PINK SHADOWS. Deep salmon pink with deeper shadows of pink. Medium large, semi-double with filibrasted inner petals. Medium, upright, compact growth. 21/-

QUEEN BESSIE. White, flushed pink at centre. Medium large, semi-double with wavy petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. 15/-

RED ENSIGN. Crimson. Large, single to semi-double with many large petaloids. Medium, upright growth. 42/-

R. L. WHEELER. Rose pink. Very large semi-double to anemone form, with heavy outer petals and solid circle of stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. (John Ilges Medal of American Camellia Society, Season 1953.) 42/-

ROXANNE. White. Large, peony form with heavy, china-like petals and blonde stamens. 14/-

SCENTED TREASURE. Rose red to wine-red. Full peony form. Fragrant. Medium, compact growth. 19/-

SEVENTH HEAVEN. Light rose red. Large semi-double with wide petals and small petaloids in centre. Vigorous, open, upright growth. 19/-

SHIBOBOTAN. White. Large semi-double to peony form, with prominent orange-yellow stamens. Vigorous, spreading upright growth. 14/-

SHIRO CHAN. Sport of C. M. Wilson. White, sometimes showing light basal pink when first opening, and sometimes with pink stripe. Very large, anemone form. 40/-

SOMERSBY. Ruby red edged deeper red. Medium, rose form double to peony form. 19/-

SOUVENIR DE BAHUAUD LITOU. Light pink. Large, formal double, of vigorous, upright growth. 19/-

SPECIOSISSIMA (SHEPHERD’S RED). Light scarlet. Large anemone form. Vigorous growth. Early flowering. 14/-

SPENCER’S PINK. Waxy soft pink single, with wavy petals and yellow stamens. Slow compact growth. 15/-

Mail order plants are our business.

Our business is growing.

Let our experience be your guide.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
CAMELLIA JAPONICA (continued)

SPRING TRIUMPH. Deep coral pink. Large, peony form with loose petals and large centre petaloids. Medium, open growth. 27/-

SUNSET GLORY. Coral pink. Large, anemone form with long guard petals. Vigorous, open, upright growth. 21/-

SWEETHEART. Beautiful soft pink formal double, occasionally marbled white. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. (All America Camellia Selections Winner for 1959.) 35/-

THE CZAR. Previously catalogued incorrectly as Adolphe Audusson. Early flowering with immense, heavy-petaled blooms six inches across. Two rows of deep rosy-red petals are deeply reflexed and display a central bunch of yellow stamens. Compact growth. 18/-

TINSIE. Miniature anemone form with red outer guard petals and white peony centre. Vigorous upright growth. 19/-

TOMORROW. Strawberry-red. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals and large petaloids. Vigorous, open, slightly pendulous growth. (John Illges Medal of America Camellia Society, Season 1957.) 45/-

VILLE DE NANTES. Sport of Donckelarii. Dark red blotched white. Large, semi-double with upright limbrated petals. 40/-

VIRGIN'S BLUSH. White flushed faintest pink. Medium large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. 14/-

WAIIWHETU BEAUTY. Light pink. Medium-large semi-double with loose petals. 15/-

WHITE GIANT. White, large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. 19/-

WHITE HIBISCUS. White medium semi-double with long narrow petals. Medium, upright growth. 19/-

WILLIAM BULL. Rose-pink. Medium-large formal double, upright growth. 14/-

YOIBIN. Pale pink. Small, single. Open growth. 14/-

CAMELLIA SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

The first patent of these remarkable hybrids, C. saluenensis, is a Chinese species with narrow, dark green, glossy leaves, and usually large pink flowers. Crossed with varieties of C. japonica and with C. reticulata a range of magnificent hybrids have been produced renowned for their hardiness and great beauty. They flower over an extended season from winter to late spring.

BARBARA CLARK. SALUENENSIS X RETICULATA. 25/-
Semi-double bright pink, slight cup-shaped flowers produced over a long period on a plant of rapid, upright, open growth.

BRIAN. SALUENENSIS X RETICULATA. 25/-
Long lasting blooms of a warm rich pink, semi-double in form and with a central bunch of golden stamens.

DONATION. SALUENENSIS X JAPONICA. 30/-
An outstanding and free flowering garden shrub which is the best known and most popular of all the hybrids. Semi-double, 3-inch flowers of deep orchid pink, very freely produced during mid-winter.

J. C. WILLIAMS. SALUENENSIS X JAPONICA. 21/-
A lovely pink shading to darker pink single hybrid. Profuse bloomer and extremely hardy. Medium bushy growth.

PHYL. DOAK. SALUENENSIS X RETICULATA. 35/-
Large semi-double blooms of rich rose with brown or sometimes yellow stamens. Vigorous, erect growth.

SALUENENSIS. 14/-
A rare and beautiful species from Western China that resembles Camellia reticulata in form but with smaller leaves and flowers. The lovely pale blush pink blooms are most profusely borne over a long period.

SALUTATION. SALUENENSIS X RETICULATA. 35/-
Large single to semi-double with blooms of delicate pale pink. Vigorous, open, upright growth.

THEA. TEA PLANT. 14/-
This is the true tea plant grown in Ceylon and China. The leaves become five inches long when mature and furnish background for the fragrant single white flowers.

CAMELLIA DONATION

CAMELLIA RETICULATA

A magnificent Camellia differing from C. japonica by its less glossy leaves which are narrower and net-veined. The plant is also more tree-like but equally easily grown under similar conditions, producing its extra large rose-pink, semi-double flowers while quite young. Propagation is difficult, hence the higher cost of these Camellia aristocrats. We list several of the exciting running reticulata Camellias. 90/-

Buddha. Very large semi-double rose pink with irregular, upright, wavy petals. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Winner of the All-America Camellia Selections Inc. for the 1957 Season.

BUTTERFLY WINGS. 90/-
Rose-pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular, broad, wavy petals resembling wings of a butterfly. Slender, open growth.

CAPTAIN RAWES. 55/-
One of the latest of all Camellias. The flowers are carmine rose-pink, semi-double and up to six inches across. The wavy petals surround a centre of golden stamens. The long leaves are distinctive because of their dull surface.

Leaders in the nursery field for 67 years.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:  • VERY HARDY  • HARDY  • HALF HARDY  • TENDER

13
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

**CAMELIA SASANQUA AND HIEMALIS**

A valuable hardy winter-flowering Camellia with small leaves, shiny deep green, loosely spaced on slender branches. There are many named varieties from pure white through shades of pink to deep rose, and the medium-sized flowers enhance their beauty and charm with an attractive bunch of yellow stamens in the centre. They are splendid for floral work and as cut flowers.

APPLE BLOSSOM. White, with deep pink flush on the backs and edges of the petals. 11/6

AZUMA NISHIKI. Fine white blushed pink. 11/6

BILL WYLAM. Deep rose. Large, semi-double with fluted petals. 35/-

CRIMSON KING. Deep crimson with golden stamens. 11/6

EXQUISITE. Pale pink. Large single with slender upright growth. 11/6

HIBRYU. Semi-double rosy-claret. 11/6

JEAN-MAY. Lovely shell-pink, rose form double. Compact, upright growth. 15/-

LAVENDER QUEEN. Large single lavender-pink. Vigorous, upright growth. 15/-

LUCINDA. Double pink. A very lovely Australian variety thought to be a seedling of Mine-No-Yuki. 15/-

MINE-NO-YUKI. Double white with delicate cream blush. 11/6

MOMOZONO. Shell pink of wax-like texture. 11/6

NAVAJO. Rose-red fading to white in centre. Large semi-double. 15/-

OCEAN SPRINGS. White with wide red border. Medium single. 15/-

ONIGORONA. Single white with soft pink markings. 11/6

PALE MOONLIGHT. Single orchid-pink. Medium, semi-double with upright petals. 15/-

PINK SENSATION. Rich pink. Large single. 11/6

PLANTATION PINK. Delicate pink. Large single with vigorous attractive growth. 11/6

RAINBOW. White with each petal bordered red. Large single. 15/-

SETSUGEKKA. Medium large single to semi-double white. 11/6

SHOWA-NO-SAKAE. Soft pink, occasionally marbled white medium large, semi-double to rose form double. 15/-

SHOWA SUPREME. Soft pink. Large, peony form. 23/-

SPARKLING BURGUNDY. The All-America Camellia Selections Winner for 1960. A fine new burgundy-red, full double sas-anqua, with rapid, upright growth and free flowering habit. 30/-

SPLENDOR. Delicate pink with darker pink towards the edges. Very large, semi-double. 15/-

**CAMELLIA RETICULATA (continued)**

CHANG'S TEMPLE. 90/-
Pink marbled white. Large to very large, peony form with irregular, wavy, crinkled, spiralled petals. Vigorous, compact growth.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PETAL. 90/-
Light carmine pink. Medium large, rose form to formal double with fluted petals. Slender, open growth.

CONFUCIUS. 90/-
Orchid pink. Large semi-double with high centre and intermingled petaloids and stamens in centre. Medium, compact, upright growth.

CRIMSON ROBE. 90/-
Very large, semi-double carmine red. The waxy and crinkled petals have the texture of crepe. Vigorous and bushy growth.

PAGODA. 90/-
Deep scarlet red. Large formal to rose form, double. Medium, compact growth.

SHOT SILK. 90/-
Brilliant pink. Large, semi-double with loose, wavy petals informally arranged. Vigorous growth.

TALL QUEEN. 90/-
Turkey red to deep pink, sometimes splashed white. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals and with very large, heavily textured outer petals and wavy inner petals interspersed with clusters of stamens. Medium, upright growth.

**CARPENTERIA**

**CALIFORNICA.** E. 6ft. 9/6
Known in California as Fragrant Carpenteria, this describes the single, five-petalled flowers, 2-2¼ inches across, which look like a white Camellia sasanqua. Lovely in form and texture, the blooms are borne in such numbers that they make the plant look like a mound of snow.

**CARYOPTERIS**

**CLANDONENSIS.** D. 3ft. BLUE MIST. 9/6
Commonly named for its powdery-blue flowers which come in summer, it forms a neatly rounded bush very suitable for a sunny, mixed border. From late January it bristles with long flower spikes whorled with blue.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
CEANOTHUS PAPILLOSUS ROWEANUS

CASSIA

● CORYMBOSA JOHN BALL. E. 4ft. 9/-
A recent introduction that is particularly valuable as it bears large clusters of big, golden yellow buttercup-like flowers during autumn and winter, adding a bright splash of colour to the garden when few other plants are blooming.

CASTANEAE

● SATIVA. D. 30ft. SPANISH CHESTNUT. 10/6
A grand shade tree which grows with speed. It gives shelter in the summer and obligingly drops its leaves in the autumn. At maturity the branches are widely spreading. The nuts ripen in winter.

CASUARINA

CUNNINGHAMIANA. E. 30ft. RIVER SHEOKE. 7/6
Wet or dry conditions make no difference to this lovely tree, with its dense, thread-like foliage. The largest growing of the Casuarinas, it is recommended for planting along streams for beauty, and to hide the banks, while its timber is also useful as firewood. All Sheokes respond to trimming and make attractive, quick hedges under any conditions. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

GLAUCA. E. 25ft. SWAMP SHEOKE. 7/6
A handsome tree which grows readily in all conditions, even such trying ones as swampy and salty marsh soils where few other trees would survive. It is more graceful and slower growing than the River Sheoke.

CATALPA

BIGNONIOIDES. D. 30ft. INDIAN BEAN TREE. 9/-
Rapidly growing with large heart-shaped leaves. The panicles of white flowers, spotted yellow and purple resemble Gloxinias, and are followed by big black bean-like seed pods.

B. AUREA. D. 12ft. GOLDEN CATALPA. 17/6
A variety with golden heart-shaped leaves rather like those of the Paulownia, but generally growing from the branches in threes. Flowering in summer, it retains its buttery golden appearance for the whole season. Must have full shelter for magnificent leaf display.

CEANOTHUS, CALIFORNIAN LILACS

These popular hardy American shrubs grow rapturously in New Zealand, bringing with them memories of their native Californian foothills in springtime with the glory of their blue and pale pink flowers. They grow well in poor, dry soils, indeed, they seem to prefer them, though they thrive in any type of soil which is not too wet. Flowering plants should be pinched back to prevent legginess, otherwise little pruning is necessary except to remove irregular growth and dead wood.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:  ● VERY HARDY  ● HARDY  ● HALF HARDY  ● TENDER

First release
NEW CALIFORNIAN LILACS

The Saratoga Horticultural Foundation of California after years of careful hybridising has selected from hundreds of native Ceanothus these four outstanding Hybrids.

They are profuse, flowering, fast growing, hardy over-wintering shrubs preferring sunny, well-drained situations.

● EMILY BROWN. E. 3ft. 11/6
A low spreading shrub sometimes attaining a spread of 5 feet or more. The clusters of violet-blue flowers festoon gracefully arched stems. Thick, dark green, spiny-toothed leaves and rigid branches.

● JOYCE COULTER. E. 3ft. 11/6
A low growing, widely spreading form which during early spring produces masses of dark blue flowers continuing intermittently throughout the summer. Glossy dark green foliage.

● RAY HARTMAN. E. 10ft. 11/6
A large growing shrub, bearing abundant 8-inch clusters of rich sky blue flowers, with large deep green leaves. A wonderful plant and perfect to hide unsightly corners, useful as a dense quick growing shelter and a splendid ornamental plant.

● YANKEE POINT. E. 3ft. 11/6
A low growing, compact spreading shrub, producing masses of bright blue flowers against a background of dark green shiny leaves. Ideal as a bank plant and ground cover. It will grow almost anywhere except in damp and shady places.

EVER POPULAR FAVOURITES

BURKWOODII. E. 6ft. 9/6
One of the most desirable of the rich powder blue flowering shrubs, blossoming in plentiful clusters through the summer and autumn. Quickly grows into a bushy compact shrub, with roundish, glossy, deeply veined leaves.

EDWARDSII. E. 6ft. (VITICHIANUS). 9/6
An Australian hybrid with a fast rate of growth. Miniature, glossy, dark green foliage, bright blue flowers in dense clusters.

GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES. D. 4ft. 9/6
A semi-deciduous variety which chooses December for its offering of fragrant, bluish-lilac flowers in long panicles.

IMPRESSUS. E. 4ft. SANTA BARBARA CEANOTHUS. 9/6
Dense and compact, it has tiny, deeply veined, dark green leaves and well-set flower spikes covering every branch. In spring it becomes a bouquet of deep blue. One of the few of this type which keeps well when cut.

PAPILLOSUS ROWEANUS. E. 8ft. 9/6
The most popular of the Californian Lillacs. A variety with intense blue flowers from early spring onward, it has the advantage of being compact and glossy in the leaf, and a grand little plant for almost anywhere in the garden. The flowers cover the plant profusely and the massed effect in full bloom makes this shrub a most impressive sight.

CERATOPETALUM

● GUMMIFERUM. E. 20ft. SYDNEY CHRISTMAS BUSH. 10/6
This is the famed Christmas Bush of New South Wales. It is a spectacular tree which breaks into creamy blooms in October. Then, as the weeks pass, instead of falling the bracts develop and increase in size, to about five times that of the small original flowers, as the petals lengthen. Further, the reddish calices which succeed the flowers in generous clusters are highly ornamental for cutting.

CERATOSTIGMA

● WILLMOTTIANUM. E. 4ft. CHINESE PLUMBAGO. 8/6
This enchanting plant is one of the finest of the blue flowering garden shrubs. Faithfully, right through summer, it covers itself with masses of very deep blue phlox-like flowers – the richest and deepest blue you can imagine. In cooler districts it will drop its leaves during winter.
CHÆNOMÈLES (continued)

CRIMSON AND GOLD. Semi-double, crimson flowers with gold anthers. Dwarf. 9/6
CYNTHIA. A good, peach-pink semi-double. Vigorous. 9/6
EARLY ORANGE. Very early flowering, upright, vigorous. Large, single, orange blossoms. 9/6
FALCONET CHARLOTTE. One of the most popular of the japonicas. Smothered with large, double, rose-pink to bright, salmon-pink flowers during winter and early spring. 9/6
JULIET. A new variety of soft coral pink. 9/6
MACROCARPA. Another newer variety, brilliant deep pink. 9/6
MANDARIN. A new addition in a particularly bright, glowing shade of mandarin red. 9/6
ORANGE FLAME. Large, single, bright tangerine-orange. 9/6
PINK LADY. A recent introduction, big, clear pink single blossoms. 9/6
PINK PERFECTION. Single, clear rose-pink. Late flowering. 9/6
ROWALLANE. Large rose-crimson, with contrasting prominent, yellow stamens. 9/6
SÍNENSES. CHINESE QUINCE. A semi-evergreen small tree with carmine-pink flowers followed by large, pale yellow, aromatic fruit. 12/6
SUNSET GOLD. A mid-season variety which smoothes itself in clear, rose-pink blossoms. 9/6
TUSAKASAL. Large, single, bright orange-red, upright, vigorous habit. 9/6

CHIMONANTHUS

PRAECOX. D. 8ft. (FRAGRANS). WINTERSWEET. 9/6
Think of Jonquils and Violets and you have the fragrance of the lovely waxy pale yellow flowers which dress this shrub most conspicuously before winter is finished and while the stems are bare. In a reasonably fertile border its handsome pale green foliage makes it a desirable summer resident. Native of China and Japan.

P. LUTEUS. D. 6ft. 17/6
A much improved form of Wintersweet with the same delicious fragrance but larger flowers of a uniform, more conspicuous, waxy sulphur-yellow. It blooms somewhat later than the ordinary Wintersweet and is more upright in growth.

CÓNANTUM

CAMPORA. E. 25ft. CAMPHOR LAUREL. 9/-
From the timber of this S.E. Asian tree is extracted the camphor of commerce. Forms a most handsome shade tree, especially with its young bronze foliage. The Camphor Laurel will stand up to hot, dry conditions and grows moderately fast. Suitable for larger gardens, parks and street planting.

CISTUS

PURPÜREUS BRILLIÆNE. E. 4ft. ORCHID ROCK ROSE. 8/-
An unusual combination in the flowers of spirea-red with darker blotches. Though the blooms are fleeting, lasting but a day, flowering is continuous. It will thrive in poor soil and dry conditions.

SILVER PINK. E. 3ft. 8/-
A low-growing shrub covered throughout the summer months with most attractive, clear silvery-pink blooms highlighted by conspicuous, golden, central stamens. Requires a hot, dry position.

SUNSET. E. 3ft. 8/-
A hard working Rock Rose which flowers practically the whole year round. The single blooms, two to three inches across, are cerise pink. It is an excellent subject for the rock garden, or the foreground of a hot, sunny bed.

Please your friends with gifts of plants.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES (continued)

BAILEYI. D. 6ft. REDSTEM DOGWOOD. 11/-. A brilliant red-stemmed shrub which produces pearly-white berries during the autumn months. The leaves colour attractively in autumn and when they fall, show off to best effect the coloured bark. The bushy growth produces a clothed effect right to the ground.

CAPITATA. E. 20ft. HIMALAYAN STRAWBERRY TREE. 9/-. A striking, small tree, which, under favourable conditions, forms a clean, bold trunk and arching, round head. The large showy "flowers" in early summer are really creamy-yellow bracts surrounding the insignificant true flower. After the fall of the colourful bracts, the tree produces conspicuous, large, strawberry-like fruit. The soft, downy, greyish, oval foliage generally has a drooping appearance.

FLORIDA. D. 10ft. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 13/6. The loveliest of all American native trees, a graceful, symmetrical grower, it produces masses of white flower bracts in summer, followed by bright red berries in early winter. The autumn foliage is brilliant. It is equally at home in the sun or partial shade. One of the most popular plants of European and American gardens, and also the floral emblem of British Columbia.

F. RUBRA. D. 8ft. RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 13/6. Similar to White Dogwood in all but colour, it is slower and dwarfer growing. It smothers itself in beautiful, deep pink flower bracts, which give it this well-shaped tree an unusual effect. The autumn foliage is brilliant with crimson tints. Sun or partial shade.

CLETHRA

CLETHRA ARBOREA (Lily of the Valley Tree)

CLERODENDRON

UGANDENSE. E. 5ft. BLUE BUTTERFLY BUSH. 8/-. The description "butterfly" refers to the shape of the lovely, five-petalled, two-toned, pale and dark blue flowers, and the dainty way they are borne on the bush, which they smother during summer. It is a South African, and needs a sunny position, and naturally stands dry conditions.

CLETHRA

ARBOREA. E. 15ft. LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE. 9/6. Starting early in life with the task of flowering, in late summer and early autumn, it is covered with magnificent panicles of small, white, pendant, cup-shaped flowers which are most fragrant. Adequate moisture is required, and protection from dry winds. Native to Madeira.

COLEONEMA

PULCHRUM. E. 5ft. PINK DIOSMA. 9/6. The tiny, starry, bright pink flowers come during winter and early spring and smother this naturally compact South African shrub. Lasts well as a cut flower. The foliage is sweetly fragrant. Light pruning after flowering, and a warm, dry position with some shelter from winds is desirable.

CONVOLVULUS

CNEORUM. E. 2ft. (IPOMAEA). 8/-. A small European plant, and a handsome one, just right for the rock garden or the front of the border. It is rapid growing, and does not spread by suckering. The white flowers which come over a long time have a pale pink stripe on the reverse and make a bold showing against the silvery grey of the leaves.

CORNSUS, THE AMERICAN DOGWOOD

Picturesque Dogwoods traditionally associated with American literature deserve the affection they inspire.

Hardy ornamentals with their striking white, creamy white, and pink bracts in spring and brilliant autumn foliage. Not in the least fussy about conditions, shade or sun, they also grow handsomely under other trees, in fact, show up better with a background. They make a splendid foil for smaller plants, particularly Cornus Capitata, sometimes called the Strawberry Tree because of its masses of strawberry-like fruits.

A soil rich in humus is appreciated, but where it is hot and dry in autumn the most attractive specimens are found, maturing buds for spring and preparing leaves for the following autumn colouring.

ALBA SIBIRICA. D. 8ft. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. 11/-. Salient feature is the bright red of the current season’s stems. The new shoots in spring are an attractive bronze, and later, in the autumn, turn a pale yellow. White berries, turning blue, appear in late autumn and early winter.
CORYLOPSIS SPICATA

CORNEA

KOUS A. D. 15ft. 13/6
This Dogwood is very showy with its two to four-inch flower-bracts in spring. It bears strawberry-like fruits similar to the Evergreen Dogwood, and flower bracts on short, leafy stalks standing up along the horizontal branches. A lime hater requiring cool conditions.

OFFICINALIS. D. 20ft. 13/6
A Japanese Dogwood producing masses of yellow flower bracts in summer followed by bright red fruits in late autumn and winter.

CORREIA

PULCHELLA. E. 3ft. AUSTRALIA FUCHSIA. 8/-
An attractive little plant with pale red to vermillion tubular flowers and heart-shaped leaves. Easily grown.

CORYLOPSIS

SINENSIS. D. 10ft. 12/6
The fragrant, cup-shaped, primrose-yellow flowers are borne in drooping racemes during early spring. This plant is closely related to the Witch Hazel, and it will flourish under practically all conditions, preferring acid soils such as for Rhododendrons.

SPICATA. D. 6ft. SPIKE WINTERHAZEL. 12/6
Smaller than Corylopsis sinus, this hardy Japanese shrub, with its bright yellow, long drooping racemes of flower which appear before the leaves in early spring, is ideal for the smaller garden. It will do best in a position where it does not dry out too much during summer, preferring slightly acid soils.

CORYLUS

A VELLELANA PURPUREA. D. 6ft. 11/6
The purple-leaved hazel nut is one of the most adaptable coloured foliage shrubs as it will grow in almost any situation, including heavy clay soil and dense shade. Very attractive in the spring, when the rich purple, heavily veined foliage is seen at its best.

COTINUS

AMERICANUS. D. 10ft. (RHUS COTINOIDES). 11/6
One of the loveliest of all autumn foliage shrubs, the leaves turn to shades of yellow, orange and scarlet, through to deep reds before falling. Prefers a rather open position in full sun, and poorish soil. Prune fairly severely during winter months.

COGGYRIA FOLIS PURPUREIS. D. 8ft. PURPLE SMOKE BUSH. 11/6
Possibly the finest purple foliaged shrub available. Throughout the season its smooth, round leaves are deep, rich purple, deepening in colour towards autumn. Should be lightly pruned each winter. Flourishes on a sunny site with good drainage.

COTONEASTER

This adaptable shrub makes a modest offering of small and rather insignificant flowers before revealing a crop of shining berries, red and glossy as sealing wax. They form as summer passes, and continue into the autumn and winter. All Cotoneasters are hardy, thrive in average soils that are well drained, endure trimming, and are long-lived.

CONSPICUOUS. E. 3ft. 9/-
A low, spreading shrub with arching branches which are handsome throughout the year, particularly so in spring, when every branch is strung with sparkling, tiny, white flowers, and again in autumn and winter as the flowers turn to large, round, brilliant-red berries which persist, entirely untouched by birds, throughout the whole winter. Berries best in heavier soils, with a dry autumn.

CORNUS. E. 10ft. 9/-
A splendid new introduction, tall growing, with handsome, deep green foliage, and during autumn and winter heavily clustered with large, brilliant sealing-wax-red berries. Of somewhat open, upright growth. Pruning should be done after berry fall to maintain a neat, compact shrub.

HARROVIANUS. E. 8ft. 9/-
One of the best berry-bearing shrubs. It forms a handsome, rounded specimen bush with arching branches. The white flowers in spring are followed by numerous, large, hanging bunches of scarlet-red berries, which persist for a long time. Fast growing, it will thrive anywhere.

HORIZONTALIS. E. 2ft. ROCK COTONEASTER. 9/-
A prostrate growing shrub, partly deciduous in winter, its angular branches hug the ground. In the foreground of the shrub garden, the rockery or bank, it produces in autumn spray upon spray of glowing, crimson berries, combined with brilliant-red leaves. Trained against a wall it makes a most impressive sight when covered with its crimson berries, which persist throughout the winter.

H. SUPERBA. E. 2ft. 9/-
A flat-growing shrub, keeping its fan-shaped branches close to the ground, and very useful for training against a wall or over a bank. In autumn it produces a wealth of crimson berries set against the coloured foliage. Partly deciduous during winter months.

THYMIFOLIUS. E. 2ft. THYME COTONEASTER. 9/-
A very dwarf form of the Rockspray Cotoneaster, with narrower leaves, close, congested growth and similar, red berries. An ideal rock garden, bank or foundation plant.

CRINODENDRON

HOKKERIANUM E. 8ft. (TRICUSPIDARIA LANCEOLATA). 15/-
One of the finest Chilean introductions. From late spring onward the branches are thronged with pendulous, wavy-crimson, urn-shaped flowers. Requires no pruning and needs a cool, moist, lime-free soil enriched with compost.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
**CYTISUS**

**CROTALARIA**

- **CAPENSIS.** E. 6ft. $9/-. A rapid growing small South African shrub that is easily grown and will withstand frosts of 12 degrees or more. The fragrant, rich yellow, pea-shaped flowers are produced in terminal racemes about 5 inches long and 2 to 3 inches wide.

- **LABURNIFOLIA.** E. 6ft. QUEENSLAND BIRD FLOWER. $9/-. A unique, sub-tropical shrub, producing luxuriant spikes of large three-inch, greenish-yellow blooms in sprays as much as 3ft. long. The flowers have a distinctive resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branches. Prefers a dry situation. Prune four to five times a year for successive crops of flowers.

**CYTISUS, THE BROOMS**

Flowering Brooms have earned the reputation of being the hardestiest and easiest of all shrubs to grow. Given a free soil, no matter how poor, and full sun, they turn on a great show of blossom for weeks from late spring. They emblazon any dry bank or bare clay spot, and such is their range of brilliant colour they are a veritable spring kaleidoscope. Like most free flowering shrubs, they make plenty of growth, and as soon as the flowers have passed it is best to cut them back. Recent introductions have greatly improved their colourful ranks.

- **ALBUS.** E. 5ft. $8/6 Grey-green foliage, with long wand-like sprays of small, white flowers.

- **PRAECOX.** E. 4ft. $8/6 Small sulphur flowers come in great profusion on slender semi-weeping branches. Dwarf habit.

- **ANDREANA SMITHII.** E. 6ft. $8/6 Forms a vigorous, upright bush, with deep crimson and bronze-gold flowers.

**BURKWOODII.** E. 6ft. $8/6 Brilliant Venetian red shading to pink, with a touch of yellow on the keel. Late flowering.

- **C. E. PEARSON.** E. 6ft. $8/6 Wallflower red wings, tipped with old rose. Buff standards, with apricot reverse.

- **CRIMSON KING.** E. 5ft. $8/6 Intense crimson flowers. Vigorous grower.

- **DONARD'S SEEDLING.** E. 6ft. $8/6 Particularly soft but rich tones of pink, red and orange. Its habit is more spreading than most of the others.

- **G. SKIPWORTH.** E. 5ft. $8/6 Among the first to flower, it has graceful arching sprays laden with pink flowers. Vigorous and prolific.

- **HODGINSII.** E. 5ft. $8/6 A fine lilac-pink, flowering earlier than the well-known Lilac Time, and with deeper tones.

**DAPHNE BURKWOODII**

- **HOLLANDIA.** E. 6ft. $8/6 Arching sprays of purplish red. Erect growing and comes into flower a little later than praecox.

- **KILLARNEY SALMON.** E. 6ft. $8/6 An unusual shade of reddish salmon. Large flowering and vigorous grower.

- **LILAC TIME.** E. 5ft. $8/6 Smothering itself with small, dainty, lilac-pink flowers, this Broom makes a graceful specimen. Dwarf habit.

- **LORD LAMBORNE.** E. 5ft. $8/6 One of the most spectacular of all the Brooms, with dark crimson wings and yellow standards tipped with pink.

- **ZEELANDIA.** E. 5ft. $8/6 Another new, hardy, first-class Broom, with flowers of lilac-rose and cream. Bushy, spreading habit.

**DAPHNE**

- **BURKWOODII.** D. 4ft. BURKWOOD DAPHNE. $11/6 A new, hardy and very attractive Daphne which forms a compact shrub, smothering itself in pale pink, starry, scented flowers in the spring. An evergreen in the warmer districts but will thrive anywhere. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position.

- **B. VARIEGATA.** E. 4ft. $12/6 A lovely form of the popular Daphne burkwoodii in which the leaves are thinly margined with cream.

- **CNEORUM MAJOR.** E. 1ft. GARLAND FLOWER. $11/6 A very attractive, miniature shrub bearing an abundance of sweet scented, rose-pink flowers on low, trailing, slender branches in early spring. Prefers cool, well-drained soil and plenty of lime. A good subject for the rock garden or front border in a large shrubbery. Native to the mountains of Central Europe.

- **ODORA LEUCANTHE.** E. 3ft. UPRIGHT DAPHNE. $12/6 One of the loveliest and most popular small garden shrubs. A neat, attractive bush with large, shiny, dark green leaves, and larger flower-heads than any other Daphne. Strongly scented, the flowers are usually clustered on short stems right up the branches. Erect habit of growth, and ideal for picking.

**DAVIDIA**

- **INVOLUCRATA.** D. 25ft. DOVE TREE or GHOST TREE. $13/6 A rare and fascinating Chinese tree. The Ghost Tree is so named because of the huge, conspicuous, white bracts surrounding each flower in spring. Requires a cool climate and moist root run. More suited to the medium or larger garden.

**APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:**

- **VERY HARDY**
- **HARDY**
- **HALF HARDY**
- **TENDER**
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

Diosma

• Ericoides. E. 4ft. (Coleonema Album). 9/6
  This popular, low-growing South African shrub, with its sweet-scented, heath-like foliage, smotheres itself in late winter and spring with thousands of little, star-like, white flowers. A desirable, aromatic fragrance is produced if the foliage is crushed. Prefers a well-drained, sunny position. If required, it lends itself to close trimming.

Drimys

• Winteri. E. 12ft. Wintersbark Drimys. 9/6
  A beautiful, small, ornamental, evergreen tree with large foliage and, during spring, hanging clusters of slightly fragrant, waxy white, jasmine-scented flowers. It has attractive bark and large, heavy, green leaves which stand up to wind remarkably well.

Dryandra

• Formosa. E. 8ft. Showy Dryandra. 9/6
  An excellent Australian garden subject, easily cultivated under warm dry conditions. Flower heads are large (3in.), rich yellow, borne all along the branches during the winter months. They are everlasting and very decorative, surrounded by their rosettes of deeply serrated leaves. Because of their long keeping qualities they are much valued for decorative work. A light, free soil and good drainage are essential. It benefits from staking when young.

Edgeworthia

Papryfera. D. 5ft. The Yellow Daphne. 9/6
An unusual and attractive Chinese shrub which, during winter, carries at the end of each bare branchlet, Daphne-like heads of soft, silvery-yellow flowers. A pale green, lanceolate leaf makes it a good garden subject during summer. Enjoys a soil rich in leaf mould or compost, such as is preferred by Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

P. Grandifolia. D. 3ft. 10/6
A form of the Yellow Daphne with thicker stems and larger leaves often 3 inches wide and 9 inches long. The large heads of yellow flowers produced during winter are most attractive. Easy to grow in any good garden soil, preferably with slightly acid conditions.

Embothrium

Coccineum. E. 15ft. Chilian Fire Bush. 10/6
In early spring this tall, slender, pyramidal evergreen is a truly magnificent sight with its profusion of brilliant orange-scarlet, honeysuckle-like flowers in terminal clusters. Requires some shelter and a cool root run in a well-drained situation, but manures are fatal.

C. Longifolium. E. 25ft. 10/6
The long, narrow leaves, weeping branches and catherine wheel-like blossoms of oranges-vermilion, shining with astonishing brilliance, make this small tree one of the showiest flowering trees of the world. Requires little attention, an acid soil, and will survive frosts up to 20 degrees or more. The flowers appear in early spring. Do not manure.

Enkianthus

Campionulus. D. 6ft. 13/6
A very beautiful Japanese shrub bearing Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers in spring (pale cream with red vein-like lines). Flower colours vary from white through gold and scarlet in autumn. Requires a lime-free, cool soil, rich in leaf mould. More successful in colder districts.

Cernus Rubens. D. 6ft. 13/6
A handsome Japanese shrub with clustered, rich red, ball flowers during spring. The oval leaves turn brilliant red shades during autumn. Particularly suited for cool lime-free soils.

Perulatus. D. 4ft. (Japonicus). 13/6
A waxy trumpet of brilliant scarlet-vermilion producing clusters of small, pure white flowers during the spring months. Rich shades of red and brown herald the autumn. Requires a similar position to Rhododendrons or Azaleas.

Desfontainea

• Spinosa. E. 5ft. 12/6
One of the most gorgeous, smaller, flowering shrubs, preferring the cooler districts for best flower effect. In summer it is amiable with 2-inch waxy trumpets of brilliant scarlet-vermilion, with yellow tips. The leaves are dark, shining green and holly-like. Native to the Andes and will stand severe winters, but is best suited to a light, lime-free soil with plenty of humus. Full sun or part shade.

Deutzia. Wedding Bells
As though inspired by the name so aptly given them, the Deutzia burst into a peal of blossom in the springtime. Most of the varieties are natives of China. The flowers of these small but ornamental shrubs are curiously like tiny Narcissi, having dainty shallow cups made of the blades of the stamens. They thrive throughout New Zealand in any soil or any condition.

Discolor Grandiflora. D. 5ft. 8/6
Large heads of flowers are delicate pink in the bud opening to starry white suffused pink. Smothered with blossom during spring, and indifferent to soil or location.

Montrose. D. 5ft. 8/6
Blush pink flowers are borne in elegant, drooping panicles on slender branches. Graceful and free flowering, it succeeds in ordinary, well-drained soil. The older, flowering stems should be pruned out after blooming.

Our nursery is as near as your mailbox.

Heights: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.

20
ERICA The Heath

Ericas are a tribe of shrubs whose members have endeared themselves sentimentally with their fine display of bell-shaped, waxy flowers in many colours. They are very generous with their blooms, flowering for a long time, and will tolerate a wide range of conditions. Their preference is for acid soils rich in leaf mould, a sunny situation, and an annual mulch. As they are surface-rooting, do not cultivate too near the roots. There are many varieties, mostly native to South Africa and the Mediterranean regions, and the flowering period can be an astonishingly long one if you have a collection. All should be cut back after flowering.

- **CANALICULATA.** E. 5ft. (MELANTHERA). 9/-
  Probably the most popular of the hardier Heaths. It is quick growing and free flowering if given a well-drained soil. Through the winter months it is a complete mass of small pale mauve bells, with conspicuous black central anthers.

- **CARNEA SPRINGWOOD WHITE.** E. 1ft. 8/-
  Useful for cutting as the pure white bell-shaped flowers are produced in late winter and early spring. From the European Alps and one of the few Heaths that will endure lime.

- **CARNEA VIVELLI.** E. 1ft. 8/-
  A low growing, European Heath, seldom exceeding 12 inches in height and twice this across, with bronzy-red foliage and dark crimson-red flowers.

- **CERINTHOIDES.** E. 1ft. 10/6
  Another dwarf growing variety, which produces from October till January, nodding, bunched heads of long, scarlet, tubular, hairy flowers. A long-lived plant.

- **CONCINNA.** E. 5ft. (VERTICILLATA). 9/6
  In late summer clusters of showy, reddish-purple, crowded heads of tubular flowers appear on an erect, somewhat taller growing bush.

- **CONICA.** E. 2ft. (FEERIA ROSEA). 10/6
  An aristocrat of the Heath family, compact in growth. In late winter it is a mass of small, rose-pink, bell-shaped flowers in miniature, bottle-brush heads at the top of each branch, valuable for cutting.

- **CRUENTA.** E. 3ft. 8/6
  The long, tubular, orange-scarlet flowers are produced in short, bottle-brush clusters, tier above tier, more or less throughout the year. It is a strong grower requiring regular pruning.

- **GILVA.** E. 4ft. 8/6
  From the Table Mountain area, this beautiful, long-tubed Heath produces in summer translucent white flowers with faint, green markings at the tips.

- **HYBRIDA.** E. 3ft. 8/6
  Long, lupin-like spikes of tubular, scarlet flowers produced on an upright, rapid growing shrub with soft green leaves densely packed on the stems.

**ERICA OATESII**

- **INTERMEDIA.** E. 5ft. 8/6
  Blooming almost all the year round, this tall, strong and fast-growing species with its tubular, ivory-white bells, makes a fine addition to the shrub border.

- **LINNAEOIDES.** E. 3ft. 8/6
  Of more dwarf habit, this popular and very attractive Heath is an excellent cut flower with its long, tubular, purplish-rose bells in close clusters, tier above tier. Flowers mainly August-October.

- **MAMMOSA COCCINIA.** E. 4ft. 8/6
  An outstandingly beautiful Heath with puffed, tubular, glowing orange-scarlet flowers which droop downwards on long spikes. The flowers are conspicuously carried above the plant in mid-summer.

- **MEDITERRANEA ROSSLARE.** E. 3ft. 8/-
  An especially valuable variety that will thrive in the coldest districts. Of low, compact, spreading habit, it is an ideal rockery plant producing in winter a mass of tiny, lavender-pink bells.

- **OATESII.** E. 2ft. (WINTER GEM). 9/-
  A distinctive winter aristocrat which has enjoyed enduring popularity ever since it was raised and propagated in our nursery. Large, terminal clusters of bright and cheery coral-red bells bloom from June to August.

- **PARKERI.** E. 4ft. 8/6
  With an upright habit of growth and clear, waxy, satin-pink, tubular flowers in dense heads, this lovely Erica is excellent for picking, on and off throughout the year.

---

*Take the experts’ advice – use our advisory service.*
ERICA (continued)

- **PATENSORIA. E. 2ft.** 10/6
  One of the most showy of the Heaths with 1 in. long, waxy, tubular flowers of rich yellow encircling the new season’s growths; mainly during August to November. A splendid cut flower.

- **PRATTI. E. 3ft.** 8/6
  A fine, dwarf, winter flowering variety. Masses of pale pink bells completely smother a neat, compact bush.

- **REGIA VARIATEGATA. E. 2ft.** 10/6
  Although not difficult to grow, this beautiful Heath should only be attempted by those who possess, or can provide, loose, free, acid soil, not too dry. The large, tubular, pure white, waxy bells are tipped with brilliant orange-scarlet.

- **RUBENS. E. 2ft.** 8/6
  An ever popular early winter Heath with numerous, tiny, rose-pink bells massed on a neat, compact bush. A splendid Heath for cutting.

- **SESSILIFLORA. E. 2ft.** 10/6
  A rare Erica producing in late spring dense spikes of long, thin, sea-green flowers, each with a tiny tip of red anthers. Requires open, lime-free soil.

- **VAGANS MRS. MAXWELL. E. 2ft.** 8/-
  Spreading, low and compact, ideal for rockeries, this useful small plant has tiny, deep cerise bell flowers during summer and autumn. The best of the Cornish Heaths.

- **VENTRICOSA GLOBOZA. E. 1ft.** 9/-
  An excellent rockery or bank plant for near-frost-free areas, this exceptional Erica cannot be bettered. Glazed, globe-like, pale-pink, waxen flowers, each with a lighter, flared top, give the plant an appearance of unmatched beauty from November to Christmas.

- **WILMOREL. E. 3ft.** 8/6
  This popular Heath provides useful cut flowers from June-September. The flowers are long, pink tubes drawn in at the mouth, and white tipped, packed in bottle-brush spikes.

- **W. FLORE PLENA. E. 3ft.** 8/6
  A double flowered, pinker form of Erica wilmorei.

ERIOSTEMON

- **MYOPOROIDES. E. 5ft. AUSTRALIAN WAXFLOWER.** 9/6
  A compact-growing shrub which, from late winter until early summer, features masses of pale pink buds opening into pinkish-white, star-shaped flowers all along the stems. The leaves when crushed, have a strong scent reminiscent of currant plant leaves. An open or partially shady situation is ideal. It may be pruned to any desired shape immediately flowering has ceased.

- **M. PROFUSION. E. 4ft.** 9/6
  An improved form of the Australian Waxflower with much shorter leaves, usually about ½ inches in length and a more compact habit of growth. Due to the reduced amount of leaf area the white, starry flowers appear to be carried in greater profusion during the late winter months. Easily grown but prefers a loose, rather peaty or acid soil.

ERYTHRINA

- **CRISTA-GALLI. D. 12ft. CORAL TREE.** 8/-
  Eventually developing a permanent trunk, but requiring frost shelter when young, the Brazilian Coral Tree will grow rapidly anywhere. In summer it bears large spikes of extremely showy, pea-shaped, crimson flowers. The flower stems die back to the main branches and should be cut off to the base.

ESCALLONIA

- **APPLE BLOSSOM. E. 3ft.** 9/-
  A pretty little shrub of dwarf compact habit which produces large sprays of delicate pink blossom during late summer and autumn.

EUROPEAN GUMS

- **CINEREA. E. 20ft. SILVER DOLLAR GUM.** 8/-
  A medium-sized tree with its bark typically stringy on the lower branches, but smooth and white towards the extremities. The juvenile foliage, which is silvery-blue, may persist throughout the life of the tree. Cream flowers.

- **FICIFOLIA. E. 20ft. CRIMSON GUM.** 8/-
  The lovely crimson gums are a most glorious sight in mid-summer when the great clusters of brilliantly coloured flowers, ranging from crimson and scarlet, through shades of pink and orange, are set in a background of large, dark, glossy leaves. Undoubtedly the most striking and brilliantly flowered of all Eucalyptus. A fast-growing dwarf tree, thriving best near the coast. Needs staking until the stem is strong enough to support itself.

- **LEUCOXYLON ROSEA. E. 25ft.** 8/-
  This winter flowering Eucalyptus develops into a slender tree of medium size, with masses of delicate-pink flowers contrasting with the slender grey leaves. A useful and ornamental tree. This Eucalyptus is a great attraction to our New Zealand bellbirds and tuis, the honey-bearing flowers being produced during late autumn and winter, when food is scarce.

- **PERRINIANA. E. 20ft. SPINNING GUM.** 8/-
  A very decorative, little tree with silvery-white foliage. The “juvenile” leaves are of curious formation—silver discs one above the other, the branch passing through their centres. Later mature leaves develop, of conventional shape.

- **EUGENIA
  MYRTIFOLIA. E. 20ft. AUSTRALIAN ROSEAPPLE.** 8/6
  A lovely tree because of its clean, glossy foliage, which has a cheerful bronze tint in the young growth. The big, rosy-purple berries hang like bunches of grapes in the autumn and persist right into winter. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position, but will normally grow in any soil.

- **SMITHII. E. 25ft. (ACMENA FLORIBUNDA).** 8/6
  A rapidly growing tree of such diverse uses as hedges and shelter belts, street and avenue planting, and as a specimen. It has attractive, bronze young growth and snowy white flowers during November and December, followed in winter by drooping clusters of showy, white, mauve or pinkish mauve berries.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

EUONYMUS

This obliging family of ornamentals offers a wide range of attributes, from rock plants to sizeable shrubs. All are easy to grow and not too fussy about their abode. Some offer vivid berries, others ornate leaves. The deciduous varieties tender spectacular autumn foliage, whilst the variegated evergreens lend permanent colour to the scene.

- **EUROPAEUS.** D. 8ft. THE SPINDE-BERRY. 8/6
  A very colourful shrub in autumn when the leaves turn bright pink and fall, leaving the green twigs, which are loaded with coral-pink fruits that burst to show the golden-orange seeds in their core. Can be safely pruned to any size and will grow anywhere.

- **FORTUNI E GRACILIS.** E. 1ft. 8/6
  A dense growing, bushy or semi-trailing plant with green and cream variegated foliage that remains attractive all the year and assumes pink shades during winter. Will grow in shade, cover banks, train to shapes in tubs and is suitable for covering foundations.

- **F. MINIMUS.** E. 1-2in. 8/6
  A curious, miniature, Japanese ground-cover plant. Attractive, tiny, rounded, dull green leaves, with the veins picked out in a paler shade. It is a dainty, close-creeping plant forming a close mat an inch or two high, but if given support will climb.

- **JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS.** E. 12ft. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. 9/6
  A most valuable shrub because of the way it lights the garden with its bright, clean, glossy, golden-yellow margined leaves. This variegated shrub is compact and easily clipped into any desired shape. It can be grown as a specimen or tub plant.

- **PENDULUS.** E. 15ft. 8/6
  A Himalayan tree remarkable for the coppery-red colour of the young growth, which later turns to bright, glossy green.

- **PHELLOMANUS.** D. 8ft. 12/6
  A rare Chinese shrub noted for its corky-winged branches, orange berries encased in a deep red seed-coat, and beautifully coloured autumn foliage.

EUPHORBIA

- **PUCHEHRIIMA.** E. 6ft. (POINSETTIA). 8/6
  Its glorious, large, sub-tropical, flower-like bracts of distinctive red light up well sheltered, frost-free gardens in autumn and early winter. Prune hard to desired shape in late winter. A native of Mexico.

- **SPLENDES.** E. 3ft. 9/6
  This plant from Madagascar spreads spiny branches from a well-sheltered position against a trellis or wall. The succulent growth bears clusters of small, blood-red flower-bracts, touched with gold dust in the centre, practically the whole year round.

- **WULFENII.** E. 3ft. 8/6
  A novel shrub from Dalmatia which forms a dense bush. Each branch is completely surrounded by long, narrow, bluish-green leaves. It flowers throughout the winter with showy heads of greenish-yellow, useful for indoor decoration. Does well in shade and resists dry conditions.

EXOCHORDA RACEMOSA (Pearl Bush)

- **EXOCHORDA.** D. 10ft. PEARL BUSH. 8/6
  The feature of this Chinese shrub is the way the large panicles of snow-white flowers often accompany the elegant, amber coloured, young foliage in spring. The racemes of rounded, white flowers in groups are suggestive of a cluster of pearls. Requires a moist, loamy soil in full sun.

FAGUS

- **SYLVATICA.** D. 30ft. ENGLISH BEECH. 14/6
  A very shapely tree for cool climates. Soft dark green, glossy foliage, covered with silken hairs when young. Will thrive in loamy soil, especially if lime is available.

- **RIVERSI.** D. 30ft. RIVER'S COPPER BEECH. 30/6
  A richly coloured, broad-leaved form and definitely the finest Purple Beech. The large smooth leaves are an unusual blood purple, almost black, during the growing season.

- **ZLATIA.** D. 10ft. GOLDEN BEECH. 30/6
  An unusual form of the Beech, with the distinction of having foliage that is suffused bright gold and forms an excellent colour contrast. Slower and dwarfer growing.

FATSISHERA

- **LIZEL.** E. 6ft. 8/6
  A fascinating plant with handsome, deep green, glossy foliage, excellent for training flat against or over a wall. In no time the 6-inch leaves make a cool, green covering. Sun or shade. Ideal indoor plant.

- **VARIEGATA.** E. 4ft. 9/6
  An exceptional variation of Fatsia japonica with gold and white margined leaves. By careful pruning can be kept to a bushy shrub or, left to grow naturally, becomes a semi-climber.

- **JAPONICA.** E. 6ft. (ARALIA SIEBOLDII). 9/6
  A very useful, rapid, shade loving Japanese shrub with large, glossy, dark green leaves. First rate as an indoor plant and for the outdoor living room.

FELICIA

- **ANGUSTIFOLIA.** E. 2ft. KINGFISHER DAISY. 8/6
  A delightful little South African shrub which covers itself in spring with amethyst violet, daisy-like flowers. It requires a sunny, well-drained position, and is ideal for banks or for the rockery. Prune after flowering.

FICUS

- **MACROPHYLLA.** E. 30ft. MORETON BAY FIG TREE. 8/6
  Considered the grandest of Australian avenue trees. The leaves are spectacular, measuring up to 10 inches long, and are thick, glossy and laurel-like. Excellent shade tree for parks and large grounds. As a pot or tub plant it has intriguing leathery leaves with a bronzy sheen, while the topmost leaf before unfolding is still enveloped in a reddish sheath of vivid colouring.
Introducing Forsythia Karl Sax

This extraordinary Forsythia named after Professor Karl Sax (its originator), comes from the Arnold Arboretum in the United States.

In our proving grounds it exceeded our greatest expectations. Unlike most Forsythias it develops into a graceful branching but compact shrub about 5 feet tall. It quickly develops deep golden yellow 2-inch flowers smothering itself in a solid sheen of colour.

Extremely hardy. This new development in Forsythias should be grown in every New Zealand garden.

**FORSYTHIA, GOLDEN BELLS**

The brilliant yellow-flowering Forsythias bloom in early spring, and have been described as among the most graceful and ornamental of all woody plants. Once established they will, year after year, thread their slender branches with eye-brightening blooms before the leaves appear. Extremely hardy.

**BEATRIX FARRAND. D. 8ft.**

An outstanding hybrid from America with golden blossoms and deeper orange markings in the throat. These flowers are up to 2 inches or more in diameter.

---

**FRAXINUS, ASH**

**EXCELSIOR. D. 30ft. ENGLISH ASH.**

An imposing tree with an air of great dignity. The unfurling of the foliage in spring is an unforgettable sight, and in autumn it is gorgeous, particularly in colour districts, where it colours better. Very satisfactory in heavy soils and ground inclined to be wet.

**E. AUREA. D. 20ft. GOLDEN ASH.**

The Golden Ash turns on a magnificent display in spring and autumn, the foliage being a rich golden yellow, and even in the winter it is handsome with black buds on the yellow twigs.

**E. AUREA PENDULA. D. GOLDEN WEEPING ASH.**

Similar to the above, but half the branches ascend and the others descend, forming a large, rounded head. Branches are orange-yellow and the autumn foliage an attractive golden-yellow. Plants are grafted on top of 6 to 8 feet standards, and a mature plant forms a most impressive specimen.

**E. GOLDEN GLOW. D. 20ft.**

A form of Fraxinus excelsior noted for its spectacular display of buttery-yellow autumn foliage. A splendid street, avenue or specimen tree.

**E. RAYWOODIL. D. 30ft. CLARET ASH.**

Symmetrical, upright and rapid in growth, the Claret Ash is one of the finest of all trees for parks and streets, and large to moderate gardens. The foliage is smaller than that of the English Ash. It comes into leaf earlier in spring and colours a rich wine shade in early autumn.

---

**FREMONTIA**

**CALIFORNICA. E. 8ft.**

A Californian flowering shrub with small, palmate, grey-green leaves, and a marvellous profusion of coppery, orange-yellow flower 2 to 3 inches across, from late spring until late summer. A light gravelly or sandy soil is recommended. It likes full sun, and is not a shrub for bleak conditions, though fairly hardy.

---

**GARDENIA**

**ELLiptica. E. 10ft. CATKIN BUSH.**

It drapes itself with numerous, long, silvery-yellow catkins, in late winter and early spring, adding a touch of the unusual to the garden; especially any seaside one where the soil is not so heavy. Foliage stands plenty of wind and salt spray.

---

**GENISTA**

**MONOSPERMA. D. 8ft. WHITE WEEPING BROOM.**

A well grown specimen of this Spanish broom is a most beautiful sight – in spring myriads of tiny, white, fragrant, pea-shaped flowers showered over long, fine, weeping branches almost to the ground.

**STENOPETALA. E. 8ft.**

A popular and free-flowering broom which does well in poor, well-drained soil and seaside conditions. The yellow flowers form dense heads during spring and smother the bush.

---

**LYNWOOD GOLD. D. 8ft.**

Extremely tree with its waxy golden-yellow, 1½-inch, bell-shaped flowers along the bare and shapely stems in the late winter and early spring. Originated in Ireland and excellent for cutting.

**SPRING GLORY. D. 8ft.**

One of the finest of Forsythias, breaking into a riot of pale yellow flowers all over the branches, from the ground line to the very ends of the twigs, approximately one month earlier than the other varieties.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

GORDONIA

- AXILLARIS, E. 1st. 12/6
An extremely lovely Chinese tree, flowers in profusion from autumn to spring, and is one of the best of the white flowers. The blooms remind one of a large, single, white Camellia with yellow stamens, the foliage is green and glossy, and the growth compact.

GREVILLEA, THE AUSTRALIAN SPIDER FLOWER

The curious shape of their waxy flowers prompts the description of “spider or spider flower”. But there the justifiable characteristic ends.

Sun-loving Australian evergreens, they are quite remarkable with their highly ornamental array of flowers and foliage.

Perflect as bank plants preferring an open position, they range from creepers to shrubs and trees. Rarely seen without flowers, Grevilleas are quick growing and for the greater part suitable for average New Zealand garden conditions.

- ALPINA DALLACHIANA, E. 2ft. MOUNTAIN GREVILLEA. 9/6
A small shrub, ideal for almost any position or climate. For nearly half the year from early spring, the compact bush bears its red and white, spider-like flowers. This is one of the best Grevilleas for the small shrubbery and rockery.

- ASPLENIFOLIA, E. 10ft. FERN-LEAVED GREVILLEA. 9/6
One of the rarer Grevilleas, this tall, spreading shrub has rich red or rust coloured toothbrush-flowers on long spikes during summer, and dainty, fern-like foliage carried on long and graceful branches. The young leaves are a delicate russet. Fine for decorative purposes.

- BANKSII FORSTERI, E. 8ft. 9/6
The dense, fern-like foliage is set off by bright, crimson-red, spider-like flowers 4 inches long, which are out almost every month of the year.

- FASCICULATA, E. 2ft. 10/-
A new, dwarf-growing, semi-trailing Grevillea which is ideal for small gardens, and rockeries. Low spreading and cascading in habit, it smothers itself in tangerine flowers over a long period from early spring.

- JUNIPERINA, E. 4ft. JUNIPER GREVILLEA. 9/6
This is an excellent dwarf, rather spreading in growth. During spring the branches are clustered with red flowers. The dark green needle-like foliage is always attractive.

- OLEOIDES DIMORPHA, E. 5ft. 9/6
In constant demand over many years, this is one of the most popular of the Grevilleas. The whole bush lights up with deep, fiery red flowers in October and November. Erect-growing.

- PANICULATA, E. 3ft. 9/6
An excellent ground cover plant which quickly forms a compact mat of soft green and bears fragrant creamy-white flowers.

- ROBUSTA, E. 30ft. SILKY OAK. 8/6
The largest of the Grevilleas, and one of Australia’s best flowering trees. Its bold, deep green, fern-like foliage is always handsome, while the striking flowers are horizontal clusters of fiery orange masses in the branches. It is primarily a coastal tree, very drought resistant and also makes a good indoor plant.

- ROSMARIIFOLIA, E. 6ft. ROSEMARY GREVILLEA. 9/6
The rosy red flowers come out from August to November on the bushy, compact growth. The foliage is deep green, prickly and pine-like.

- R. JENKINSII, E. 5ft. 9/6
Differs from Rosemary Grevillea because of the way it bears its rich red flowers in clusters at the ends of the branches. The leaves are longer and wider, and it is most suitable for cutting.

- SULPHUREA, E. 5ft. 9/6
The pale sulphur-yellow flowers are produced in October and November in terminal clusters of a dozen or more. Habit is spreading and foliage is fine, almost needle-like.

- WILLIAMSONII, E. 4ft. 9/6
A most accommodating Grevillea amenable to shaping and pruning to size. In the winter it is covered with clusters of spider-like red flowers, with a white lip.

GREVILLEA ASPLENIFOLIA

- W. PROSTRATA, E. 2ft. 9/6
A dense, low-growing shrub up to about 6 feet across and an ideal ground cover plant. The flowers are red tipped with pink and are carried above the foliage mainly during spring.

GREVILLEA HYBRIDS

Messrs. G. W. and P. Althofer, of Dripstone, New South Wales, have been successful in raising some fine hybrid Grevilleas, of which the under-mentioned new introductions are some of the best. They are hardy and easily grown in full sun in any free, loose soil.

- AUDREY, E. 8ft. 9/6
A large, compact bush with bright red flowers commencing about August and continuing right through to March.

- CORAL, E. 1ft. 9/6
Forms a dwarf, spreading, compact bush, and from September to November bears deep pink flowers.

- GLEN PEARL, E. 5ft. 9/6
Of somewhat loose habit, bearing pink shaded orange flowers from July to December.

- GLEN SANDRA, E. 5ft. 9/6
Open, upright growth with narrow pale green leaves up to 2 inches in length and flowers of geranium-lake.

- JANICE, E. 4ft. 9/6
Compact habit. Flowers red and cream from July to October.

- JUDITH, E. 3ft. 9/6
Bright red and cream flowers freely produced from July to October on a compact growing bush.

GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA

Plants for places – places for plants. Free pamphlet available.
GRAVILLEA HYBRIDS (continued)

- **MARION.** E. 2ft.  
Dwarf, compact habit, growing as wide as it is high with flowers of crimson and cream.

- **OLYMPIC FLAME.** E. 4ft.  
Upright and very compact in growth with flowers a brilliant flame-red with a touch of cream.

- **RUBY.** E. 5ft.  
A bush of somewhat loose growing habit. The bright red flowers commence in August and continue into October.

GUNNERA

- **MANICATA.** E. 4ft.  
A bold foliage plant with large rough rhubarb-like leaves, 2ft. to 4ft. in diameter. Forms a magnificent spreading specimen with a crown of leaves up to 8ft. across. Requires moist soil and ideal for planting along the bank or edge of a stream.

Hakea

- **LAURINA.** E. 8ft. Pincushion Tree.  
The way the green stigmas project from the pink blossoms in spring suggests the name Pincushion. The leaves are broad and turn a rich red shade as they become older and before they fall. It is easily cultivated, and is most successful in warm, dry districts in light, poor, dry soil.

HALESIA

- **CAROLINA.** D. 9ft. Snowdrop Tree.  
In the spring the sight of the Snowdrop tree tempts you to shake it to see if the thousands of tiny, white, bell-like flowers hanging from every branch will tinkle. Large oval leaves turn yellow in autumn. Requires moist conditions and dislikes lime.

HAMAMELIS

- **MOLLIS.** D. 10ft. Witch Hazel.  
A glorious sight when the leafless stems are tasselled with spicy, glowing, canary-yellow blossoms from August to October, before the large, dark greyish-green, hazel-like leaves appear. Easy to grow under average conditions. Native of China.

- **M. BREVIPETALA.** D.10ft.  
During mid-winter the branches are wreathed with fragrant, cadmium-orange flowers, the strap-like petals curled at the tips, and set in a reddish brown calyx. The zig-zagged twigs of fragrant blooms are highly decorative, and valuable for cutting.

- **M. JELENA.** D. 10ft. (Copper Beauty).  
This beautiful new Witch Hazel is a recent release. During winter the curious, strap shaped, spidery coppery-orange flowers are clustered on the leafless branches. The downy, hazel-like leaves assume rich, golden-yellow shades in the autumn.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

- **Woodbridge and Lady Stanley.**

HIBISCUS

Symbol of welcome and joy in tropical islands, the Hibiscus is fast spreading its exotic blooms to the warmer gardens of New Zealand. The early, far-famed beauties of the Hawaiian landscape have been joined by modern creations, most fascinating in colour, and in single and double form. They are undoubtedly among the showiest of all shrubs, grow swiftly, and set off flamboyant blossoms with clean, shining foliage.

They require plenty of sunshine, plenty of moisture, and shelter from frosts, being most successful when planted against a warm wall in rich, well-drained soil.

- **AGNES GAULT.** Large, glowing, pink single of outstanding individuality with spectacular sheen.  
- **CALIFORNIAN GOLD.** A recent introduction of remarkable size, form and substance. Elegantly single, of purest yellow-gold, with a startling, garnet-lake eye.  
- **CROWN OF BOHEMIA.** Outstanding double of rich saffron-yellow nearing apricot, diffused rosy throat. Bold form.  
- **D. J. O'BRIEN.** Blazing tangerine of large, double form with a strawberry-red throat.  
- **ELDORADO.** A dazzling, gold double of unusual form with ruffled centre highlighted by a red throat.  
- **HONOLULU.** Single pale pink with a deep red eye. Upright, vigorous growth.  
- **MRS. HORTON.** A double of distinctive, shining China rose displaying itself well.  
- **ROSA SINENSIS.** The popular single red Hibiscus. The shapely blooms burn brightly in great profusion against the lovely foliage.  
- **SUBLATA VIOLACEA.** A most handsome double of deep, carmine rose deepening to an emphatic red centre.  
- **TAHITI QUEEN.** A quite spectacular full double of rosy coral pink in Begonia shape.

- **HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, ROSE OF SHARON**

The deciduous Asian Hibiscus are most suitable for the colder climates, thrive in good average soil, have a long period of flowering, and seldom need pruning. The camellia-like flowers are borne on long, strong stems from January till winter.

- **ADIMARL DEWERY.** D. 5ft. Double. Pure white.  
- **ARDENS.** D. 5ft. Double. Violet blue.  
- **BOULE DE FEU.** D. 5ft. Double. Purplish red.  
- **COELESTHIS.** D. 6ft. Single. Light violet, reddish at base of petals.  
- **DUC DE BRABANT.** D. 8ft. Double. Dark red.  
- **ELEGANTISSIMA.** D. 5ft. Pale purplish-pink streaked red.
MODERN DWARF HYDRANGEAS

HAMABO. D. 6ft. Single. Pale pink with crimson basal blotches.  8/6
JEANNE D'ARC. D. 6ft. Double. Pure white.  8/6
LADY STANLEY. D. 6ft. Double, White, shaded pink.  8/6
MONSTROSUS. D. 5ft. Single. White with maroon centre.  8/6
PUNICEUS PLENUS. D. 5ft. Double, purple red.  8/6
SPECIOSA. D. 5ft. White with red centre.  8/6
VIOLET CLARE. D. 6ft. Double. Violet-blue.  8/6
WOODBRIDGE. D. 5ft. Single. Mauve-red.  8/6

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangeas are among the showiest of Summer and Autumn flowering shrubs. They are hardy, easily cultivated and will thrive in a wide range of conditions including light shade under trees. The two main colours of blue and pink have by selection and improvement, given us intensified shades ranging from deep blues to brilliant crimsons.

The depth of colour in Hydrangeas is influenced by the nature of the soil. Acid soils favour blue shades, while alkaline soils favour the pinks. To maintain the "blues" line must be rigidly excluded. A regular treatment about every 6 weeks is 0.1 oz. alum to every 3 sq. ft. watered in. For "pinks" a dressing of garden line at 1/2 lb. to the square yard is recommended.

Hydrangeas appreciate protection from hot afternoon sunshine, and prefer loamy soil with cool root conditions. Mulches are appreciated and pruning should be done in the winter.

ALL 8/6

ADMIATION. Deep rose-pink. Dwarf.
ALTONA. Very large rosy pink, petals sometimes frilled.
AMI PASQUIER. Deep red. Dwarf.
ARTHUR BILLARD. Late flowering, brilliant cherry red.
BELGICA. Deep salmon. Dwarf.
BLUE PRINCE. Fine, light cornflower-blue.
BRILLIANT. Bright carmine-red. Dwarf.
CARMEN. Deep rose. Dwarf.
GENERAL PATTON. Red. Dwarf.
HAMBURG. Frilled mauve. Large.
HEINRICH SEIDEL. Deep carmine-red. Large frilled florets.
HOLSTEIN. Deep blue. Early flowering.
JULIANA. Pure white. Large.
MEIN LIEBLING. Good, rich pink.
MISS BELGIUM. Deep garnet-red. Large.
MONTGOMERY. Deep red. Dwarf.
PRESIDENT DOUMER. True crimson-red. Dwarf.

HYPERICUM LESCHENAUTII

R. F. FELTON. Rose. Large flowering.
ROCHAMBEAU. Fine deep pink. Medium.
SUPERBE. Dark red. Large.
TOSCA. Creamy salmon. Blues to fine soft shade. Double.

HYDRANGEA

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. D. 8ft. PEEGEE HYDRANGEA. 9/6
Quite different from the usual Hydrangeas, the PEEGEE Hydrangea is a beautiful variety from Japan. The big heads of showy double white flowers blend into pink and bronze shades as the flowers mature in late summer and into autumn. Heavy winter pruning produces extra large flower heads.

P. PRAECOX. D. 8ft. 10/6
A recent introduction, this variety flowers six weeks earlier than the above.

QUERCIFOLIA. D. 6ft. OAK LEAF HYDRANGEA. 9/6
The Oak Leaf Hydrangea gets its name from its deep lobed leaves, which are gorgeously coloured orange-red in the autumn. The prominent, flat heads of creamy white flowers are borne in great numbers in late spring and early summer. Native of U.S.A.

HYPERICUM

HIDCOTE GOLD. E. 4ft. 8/6
Bears an amazing quantity of rich golden flowers over a long flowering season. Will thrive almost anywhere, even in partial shade or poor, dry soil.

LESCHENAUTII. E. 5ft. 8/6
For combined size and richness of colouring we regard this as the finest of Hypericums. The large flowers are golden, cup shaped, and often three inches across. Commences to flower in spring and continues into the winter months. Native to Malaysia and evergreen in all but the colder climates.

MOSERIANUM TRICOLOR. E. 1ft. 8/6
A charming little variety for the rock garden. It has small, cup-like flowers in summer, and an added and distinctive attraction in the marking of the foliage; green touched creamy-white, splashed along the margin with rosy-red.

IDESIA

POLYCARPA. D. 20ft. WONDER TREE. 11/6
Quick to grow, this handsome tree colours well in autumn, when its heart-shaped leaves are a fine sight. The fragrant, greenish flowers are followed by long racemes of bright red berries. It is a useful street and shade tree, but the large, rich green leaves require protection from strong winds. To ensure berries, two trees of opposite sex should be planted close together.

POLYCARPA SEXED PAIRS. D. 12ft. 48/- pair
To ensure the desirable berries of the Idesia where space is of limited to two trees, sexed pairs, male and female, are available. These are grafted plants, and selected for their berry-bearing capacity.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

•** ILEX **

AQUIFOLIUM, E. 15ft. ENGLISH HOLLY. 8/6
The picturesque evergreen Holly with dark, glossy-green, spiny foliage and masses of red berries in autumn.

A. GOLDEN QUEEN, E. 12ft. 12/6
The finest of the golden variegated Hollies. The large leaves are heavily margined with deep yellow, some leaves being entirely yellow.

A. SILVER QUEEN, E. 12ft. 12/6
Forms an attractive specimen with its green and silvery variegated foliage and winter display of bright red berries.

CORNUTA, E. 6ft. HORNED HOLLY. 11/-
A dense, bushy, slow-growing, Chinese species of Holly. The dark, strong, green leaves are sparsely spiny, and of peculiar rectangular form. Bears large, red berries not usually abundant.

PERNYI, E. 10ft. 11/-
A shrubby, Chinese species with densely set, blackish green leaves, peculiarly spined and almost triangular in shape. The flowers are pale yellow, and are followed by red, roundish oblong berries.

• ** ISOPOGON **

DIVERGENS, E. 5ft. (LEUCOCEPHALUS). 9/6
A small shrub from Western Australia which has decorative, sparse, twice-divided, pine-like leaves. The conspicuous, magnolia purple flowers are produced on long stems, ideal for cutting. Prefers a sunny, well-drained spot, rather dry in summer.

LAGUNARIA PATERSONII (Norfolk Island Hibiscus) 8/6
Large, rosy-pink or mauve-pink, bell-shaped, summer flowers, followed by seed pods. The leaves are oval and greyish. Quick growing in favourable positions, and will do well by the sea. Drought resistant when established, and will tolerate poor, sandy soils.

• ** LANTANA **

MONTVIDENSIS, E. 4ft. (SELOWIANA). 7/-
A spreading evergreen, semi-trailing plant with deep green leaves, and covered most of the year with Verbena-like, lavender-pink flowers. It can be grown in window boxes, to cover tree stumps, through sparse hedges or over rockwork. Quick growing, and drought resistant.

•** KUNZEA **

BAXTERI, E. 6ft. 8/-
A distinct and beautiful small shrub from Western Australia. The foliage is rich green, up to 4-inch long and provides a perfect foil for the rich crimson bottle-brush-like flowers with bright golden anthers. Thrives in full sun and a well-drained soil.

• ** LABURNUM **

VOSSL. D. 15ft. LONGCLUSTER GOLDEN CHAIN. 10/6
Regarded as the best of the Laburnums, it produces long racemes of bright yellow blossoms up to 18 inches in length. Prefers cool, moist positions.

• ** LAGUNARIA **

PATERSONII, E. 25ft. NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS. 8/6
Large, rosy-pink or mauve-pink, bell-shaped, summer flowers, followed by seed pods. The leaves are oval and greyish. Quick growing in favourable positions, and will do well by the sea. Drought resistant when established, and will tolerate poor, sandy soils.

• ** LANTANA **

MONTVIDENSIS, E. 4ft. (SELOWIANA). 7/-
A spreading evergreen, semi-trailing plant with deep green leaves, and covered most of the year with Verbena-like, lavender-pink flowers. It can be grown in window boxes, to cover tree stumps, through sparse hedges or over rockwork. Quick growing, and drought resistant.

• ** LAURUS **

NOBILIS, E. 20ft. SWEET BAY. 9/-
Called the Sweet Bay because of its thick, aromatic, saw-edged, glossy leaves are used in cooking for flavouring. The true Mediterranean Laurel of ancient times, used to crown the victors of games and wars. Very drought resistant.
LEUCOSPERMUM BOLUSII

**LAVANDULA**

ENGLISH. E. 1ft.
The old-fashioned English Lavender, long prized for the fragrance of its silvery-grey foliage, and the lavender-blue flower spikes which perfume the summer air. It will grow in any average garden soil, and makes an excellent dwarf border or miniature hedge.

**LEUCADENDRON**

A valuable group of South African shrubs related to the Protea family, all preferring warm, sunny, well-drained, lime-free conditions. They are happy along the coast, and will withstand dry summer heat. Male and female flowers are produced on different plants. The male flower is fluffy in appearance, and the female plant has a small cone generally surrounded by colourful, leaf-like bracts. Most varieties are winter and spring flowering, being most useful for floral decoration.

**ADSCENDENS. E. 4ft.**

A recent introduction from South Africa. The young growth and flower bracts are a brilliant red shade, resembling flower heads. A splendid subject for floral work as well as for garden display.

**ARGENTEUM. E. 15ft. SILVER TREE.**

A handsome Cape of Good Hope tree, distinguished for its upright habit and symmetry, but particularly for its long clustered leaves of silvery grey, with bark and branches to tone. Succeeds only in very well-drained soil.

**DECORUM. E. 5ft.**

An unusual, small shrub which is covered in late spring with showy terminal heads of bright yellow, broad, tapering bracts about two inches across.

**DISCOLOR. E. 4ft.**

The beauty of this rare shrub from South Africa is in the broad, yellow flower-bracts, tinged with red and enclosing the small, red, central, cone-like flower. In spring they are popular for cutting as they last for several weeks.

**GRANDIFLORUM. E. 4ft.**

A late winter flowering variety with reddish cones surrounded by beautiful rosy-pink bracts. Forms a spreading bush and is valuable for cutting at a time when flowers are scarce.

**SALIGNUM RED TIP. E. 5ft.**

A valuable new introduction of erect, bushy growth. During late winter each growth is terminated by a bright, coppery-red cone. These are produced on long, straight growths invaluable for cutting.

**STRICTUM. E. 6ft.**

An outstanding South African shrub with narrow foliage and stiff, erect, compact growth. When the leaves at the tips of each branch turn colour in spring, the whole shrub is ablaze with gold. An excellent cut flower shrub.

---

**LEUCOSPERMUM NUTANS**

**LEUCOSPERMUM**

These are the most outstanding of South African shrubs. Flowers are produced in abundance during spring and early summer, and are made up of a mass of coloured tubes, clustered together in a head resembling a pincushion. They are easily grown in most gardens, but require lime free soil, perfect drainage, full sun and freedom from frosts over 8-10°, particularly when young. The long stemmed flowers are ideal for picking and will last up to four weeks in a vase.

**BOLUSII. E. 6ft.**

An arresting display is put on by this South African shrub, which covers itself in September and October with smooth, apricot-coloured, Waratah-like flowers with hundreds of incurved stamens. The long-stemmed blooms last for months on the shrub, and are prized for cutting. They are most effective against the glaucous-green foliage.

**NUTANS. E. 4ft.**

This beautiful bush forms a neat, low-growing, compact shrub. During spring it is entirely covered with terminal heads of dome-shaped, pinkish-orange flowers much valued for floral work.

**REFLEXUM. E. 10ft.**

A particularly valuable, landscape shrub with decorative, dove-grey foliage right to the ground. The large, velvety, orange-red flower heads consist of rounded pin cushions of thin, tubular flowers. As the flowers age (after about a week) a shining, deep crimson style springs out from each flower tube, and curls backwards and downwards. In no time the flower head resembles a rocket with crimson streamers. When large it covers itself with hundreds of blooms, and is most valuable for florists.

---

Substitutes where possible will be supplied on request.
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (Autumn Foliage)

LEUCOSPERMUM  (continued)

TOTUM. E. 4ft.  17/6
A particularly beautiful, late-blooming species somewhat resembling L. nutans, except that the 4-inch wide, salmon coloured flowers are flatter and the yellow styles or pins are tipped with a glossy pink or scarlet red.

LHOTSKYA

ALPESTRIS. E. 4ft. AUSTRALIAN SNOW MYRTLE.  9/-
During spring and summer this Australian shrub is smothered with pinkish buds and small star-like white flowers all along the branches. Prefers a light soil in a sunny position and should be sparingly pruned after flowering.

LIGUSTRUM

LUCIDUM TRICOLOR. E. 12ft.  13/6
A charming ornamental variety of Chinese privet, in which the green pointed leaves are irregularly bordered with pink when young, later changing to creamy white when mature.

OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM. E. 6ft. GOLDEN PRIVET.  8/6
A colourful, variegated form of the Japanese privet. The leaves are attractively margined with glowing gold and yellow. Semi-deciduous, it will thrive in poor conditions and makes a wonderful contrast for other plants, besides lighting up dull corners and giving an effect of spaciousness to hemmed-in gardens.

LIPPIA

CITRIFLORA. D. 8ft. (ALOSA CITRIFLORA). LEMON SCENTED VERBENA.  7/6
Has loose, terminal spikes of small, lilac-pink flowers, but its main attribute is its aromatic foliage, which has the refreshing perfume of lemon. An old-time favourite that benefits from heavy annual winter pruning.

LIQUIDAMBAR

FORMOSANA MONTICOLA. D. 25ft.  14/6
A variety of the Chinese Liquidambar, with satiny bronze foliage in spring. It puts on a thrilling cavalcade of colour in autumn, passing through reds, purple-reds, oranges and yellows before finally shedding its leaves. Prefers a moist soil, and some protection from strong winds.

STYRACIFLUA. D. 30ft. SWEET GUM.  11/6
One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation, the Sweet Gum has cork bark and maple-like foliage which turns the most brilliant tones of red in the autumn. It succeeds in most positions, but does exceptionally well where it has a cool, moist root run.

S. FESTERI. D. 30ft.  14/6
A smooth-barked Australian-raised form of the Sweet Gum with great depths of autumn colours in its leaves, which are held intact well into the winter months. More successful in loamy soil that does not dry out during the summer months.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree)

LIRIODENDRON

TULIPIFERA. D. 25ft. TULIP TREE.  13/6
A tall, pyramidal, North American tree, deep rooted, and furnished with uniquely notched, 5-inch leaves of bluish-green. The autumn colour is a shimmering yellow. In spring the tulip-like flowers of yellow, green and orange are produced. Likes a deep, fairly rich loam.

T. AUREO-MARGINATUM. D. 15ft.  21/-
A lovely and smaller form of the Tulip Tree, with leaves which are substantially variegated with yellow. It is prized for its unique foliage, noble trunk and stately habit of growth.

LONICERA

NITIDA AUREA. E. 3ft. GOLDEN LONICERA.  8/-
A Chinese shrub with dense, box-like, tiny, deep golden yellow foliage and compact, twigggy growth. Valuable for the rock garden and can be trimmed to any shape.

LOBELPETALUM

CHINESE. E. 8ft. FRINGEFLOWER.  10/6
A slow growing, shade-loving Chinese shrub which starts blooming freely while still small. The graceful white flowers have strap-shaped petals like Witch Hazel, and appear in late winter and early spring. Prefers a soil rich in humus.

LUCIULA

GRATISSIMA. E. 8ft.  11/-
The large clusters of shell-pink, sweetly scented, phlox-like flowers are a feature of the Luciula. The leaves are oval and bronzy-green, and take on orange, red and pink tonings in the autumn. Needs a well-drained, warm situation protected from winds and frosts. Native to the Himalayas.

TSEYNSIS. E. 8ft.  11/-
The crowning glory of this species from Bhutan is its great heads of white flowers, larger than the above and strongly perfumed. The handsome foliage is often coloured in autumn. Will tolerate light frosts only.

MACADAMIA

TERNIFOLIA. E. 15ft. QUEENSLAND NUT.  10/6
An evergreen, sub-tropical nut tree from the eastern coast of Australia. It has a dense, rounded head of long, dark green, narrow leaves, and bears a crop of delicious nuts once it has been established, in five to seven years. These nuts are about an inch and a quarter in diameter, round and hard shelled, have a tender white kernel rich in flavour, and are usually borne in quantity, hanging on the trees like big bunches of grapes.

Items sold out can be placed on order for delivery next season if required.
MAGNOLIA

Happily, most New Zealand conditions are suitable for the stately family of Magnolias. There are many species, from shrubs of maturity to handsome trees 30 feet and more high. Many flower when small and through all stages of growth they have an exquisite air.

It is in a moving sight in spring when, before the leaves unfold, the furry flower buds of mature Magnolias burst open, and release the lovely, waxy, chalice-shaped blooms, whose quiet shades, texture and form commemostrate Professor Magnol, director of the botanical gardens, Montpellier, after whom they are named.

Though there are a few evergreens, most Magnolias are deciduous. They are hardy and adaptable but must have adequate moisture, reasonable drainage and shelter from damaging winds. Being lime-haters, a slightly acid soil, well fortified with leaf mould or its substitutes, is ideal.

Most varieties are spring or early flowering, thus associating well with Maples, Primus, Rhododendrons and early flowering Azaleas.

CAMPBELLII. D. 20ft.  25/-
This majestic tree from the foothills of the Himalayas has been described as the most beautiful flowering tree in the world. The spectacular blossoms, shading from pinkish-white inside to almost deep rose outside, may be 8 to 12 inches across. They appear in late winter on bare branches.

C. ALBA. D. 20ft.  60/-
A very rare form of Magnolia campbellii, with the same spectacularly large blooms, except that they are the purest white and of splendid texture.

C. CHARLES RAFFILLI. D. 20ft.  70/-
An outstanding new Magnolia of superb quality, being a variety of the species M. campbellii x mollycomata and named to commemorate a great plantman “Charles Raffill”. This Magnolia has exceeded all expectations with its immense 6-inch diameter rose-coloured flowers appearing before the leaves in spring. One of its main advantages is that it flowers more quickly after planting than M. campbellii.

DAWSONIANA. D. 20ft.  45/-
A recent addition to our range of Magnolias. This tree makes a magnificent sight in flower when the white blooms suffused with purple, cover the tree. Easily identified by its dark green leathery leaves.

DELAVAYI. E. 20ft.  21/-
A magnificent species with large, bold leaves about 12 inches long, green-grey above, glaucous and finely downy beneath, and 7 to 8-inch, creamy-white, fragrant flowers. It forms a handsome, flat-topped tree and is one of the few evergreen Magnolias.

DENDRATA. D. 15ft. (CONSPICUA). YULAN MAGNOLIA. 23/-
Native to China, this is one of the most beautiful of the Magnolias. It opens in spring a display of pure white tulip flowers with a delicate, sweet-scented perfume.

GRANDIFLORE. E. 20ft. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. 17/6
This evergreen Magnolia makes one of the largest and noblest specimens. It has beautiful, dark green, heavy, shiny foliage which shows up the large, pearly-white flowers of up to 8 inches across. The blooms are intensely fragrant and appear throughout the year.

G. FERRUGINEA. E. 15ft.  17/6
A selected form of Southern Magnolia, but with the underside of the leaves covered with russet felt.

G. LANCEOLATA. E. 20ft.  17/6
Narrower leaves, rust coloured underside, and rather more erect of growth distinguish this evergreen from the Southern Magnolia. The large, creamy-white, globular flowers are very fragrant, and are produced continuously during summer and autumn.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:
• VERY HARDY
• HARDY
• HALF HARDY
• TENDER

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII

KOBUS BOREALIS. D. 20ft.  17/6
A neat symmetrical tree which, once matured, smothers itself with starry, white flowers in early spring. The blooms resemble those of the better known M. stellata but this is a much stronger growing tree.

LILIFLORA. D. 10ft. THE LILY MAGNOLIA. 17/6
Opens its tulip-like flowers in September just before the leaves appear. The long, pointed blooms are deep wine-purple outside, but almost white within. Forms a low, many-branched shrub.

LILIFLORA NIGRA. D. 8ft. PURPLE LILY MAGNOLIA. 17/6
A dwarf Magnolia, very suitable for small and average gardens, with shubbery and erect growth. The flowers are the deepest purple imaginable outside, and white within.

LOEBNERI. D. 10ft.  21/-
A rare, hybrid Magnolia which is a cross of kobus and stellata. The white, starry, freely produced flowers and the leaves are larger than those of Magnolia stellata. One of the best and most vigorous of the early flowering Magnolias.

MACrophylla. D. 50ft.  70/-
This has the largest leaves and flowers of any of the Magnolias and because of this should be planted where it is not exposed to strong winds. The cup-shaped, creamy-white, fragrant flowers may be 8 to 14 inches in diameter, appearing after the leaves are fully developed.

MOLLYCOMATA. D. 20ft.  60/-
A magnificent tree with flowers somewhat similar in appearance to the well-known Magnolia campbellii, but reputed to flower as much as 3 years earlier. The large, pearly-white flowers may be 8 to 12 inches in diameter, bearing after the leaves are fully developed.

OBOVATA. D. 30ft.  21/-
A Japanese species which forms a large tree, and produces immense creamy-white flowers with bright purplish-red stamens with yellow anthers, during late spring. The long pointed, cone-shaped seed vessel which follows the flower is brilliant red.

SARGENTIANA ROBUSTA. D. 12ft.  60/-
One of the most beautiful of all Magnolias with immense rosy-pink flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter, borne profusely all around the small tree. It usually commences to bloom when about 10 to 12 years old.

SIEBOLDII. D. 12ft. (PARVIFLORA).  17/6
The most useful and beautiful of summer flowering Magnolias for general culture. A wide bush, it yields 4-inch perfect, cup-shaped, waxy, white flowers with a rose-crimson centre and is highly scented. One of the easiest Magnolias to grow.

SINENSIS. D. 10ft.  17/6
A lovely variety, bearing pendulous, saucer-shaped, pure white flowers with showy, brilliant crimson stamens.
MAGNOLIA (continued)

SOULANGEANA. D. 15ft. 17/6
The large, tulip-like flowers (purplish-pink outside and pure white within), cover the plant in early spring and are followed immediately by large oval leaves.

S. ALBA. D. 15ft. 17/6
A form of Magnolia soulangiana with large, perfumed, pure white flowers, and of upright growth.

S. ALEXANDRINA. D. 10ft. 17/6
The large, cup-shaped flowers are white inside and deep rose right to the tips of the outer petals. Early flowering.

S. AMABILIS. D. 10ft. 17/6
The flowers, somewhat purplish at first, become nearly, but not entirely, white when fully open.

S. LENNEI. D. 15ft. 25/-
A beautiful Magnolia of the highest garden merit. One of the latest to bloom, its massive, balloon-shaped flowers are 4 to 5 inches each way, richly fragrant and white inside, with very deep reddish purple on the outside.

S. LENNEI ALBA. D. 15ft. 25/-
An outstanding beautiful form of the Lennei Magnolia with immense globular shaped flowers of pure creamy-white. It never fails to arouse interest and admiration when seen in flower.

S. RUSTICA. D. 15ft. 17/6
The flowers are very large, very rounded and deep, reddish-purplish. An excellent Magnolia of strong, vigorous growth.

S. SAN JOSE. D. 15ft. 25/-
Originated about 1938 in San Jose, California. Flowers are larger than many other varieties, rosy purple and fragrant. It is a vigorous growing, blooms earlier than most other M. soulangeana varieties and is deeper coloured than most forms, with the exception of M. lennei.

S. SPECIOSA. D. 10ft. 17/6
Of compact growth, with white flowers shaded rose. Late flowering.

S. VERBANICA. D. 10ft. 25/-
Flowers a clear rose pink outside, white inside. This is one of the late blooming varieties, making a beautiful display when most of the others are dropping their petals.

SPRENGERI DIVA. D. 15ft. 60/-
One of the most beautiful of Magnolias with 8-inch, dark rose-coloured fragrant flowers (light pink inside the blooms) opening in early September before the leaves appear. Is a magnificent sight with its deep pink flowers on branches sweeping right down to the ground.

STELLATA. D. 8ft. STAR MAGNOLIA. 17/6
The first of the Magnolias to open its blooms in the spring, and possibly the most charming. The star-shaped, snowy white blossoms are 3 inches across, sweetly fragrant, and cover the entire bush. For small gardens this is the most desirable of all Magnolias.

S. ROSEA. D. 8ft. PINK STAR MAGNOLIA. 20/-
All the attributes of M. stellata in a charming pink-flowered form. Clear Magnolia pink in bud, opening to delicate blush-pink.

THOMPSONIANA. D. 12ft. 25/-
The creamy-white, richly fragrant flowers are borne freely over a long period commencing in November, after the leaves have been fully developed. Foliage assumes fine bronze-yellow autumnal tints.

TRIPETALA. D. 20ft. 17/6
A hardy tree with leaves up to 18 inches long. The flowers are creamy-white with purple filaments, heavily scented, and are followed by long, cone-shaped, rosy-red seed vessels.

VEITCHII. D. 20ft. 17/6
A magnificent hybrid of M. denudata and M. campbellii. It is very vigorous, and quickly makes a large tree, bearing a profusion of blush-pink flowers of great size.

WATSONII. D. 12ft. 17/6
During November and December this Magnolia produces delightfully fragrant, creamy-white flowers, with rich, carmine-rose stamens.

5% quantity discount on orders exceeding £7/10/-.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

**MAHONIA**

**AQUIFOLIA.** E. 5ft. OREGON GRAPE. 13/6
An adaptable shrub which will thrive in almost any location, even under trees. It has dark, lustrous, holly-like foliage, and yellow flowers in dense clusters in early spring, followed by purplish berries. An all-climate plant. Leaves frequently turn scarlet in winter.

**LOMARIAFOLIA.** E. 8ft. CHINESE HOLLYGRAPE. 13/6
A picturesque shrub from Yunnan and Formosa. The erect branchlets are beset with long, pinnate leaves, comprising 15 to 19 pairs of sea-green leaflets. During winter it has terminal clusters of erect racemes, 6 to 10 inches long, of deep yellow flowers. These are followed by miniature, grape-like berries, dark and dusky blue. Succeeds in any average garden soil, in sun or part shade.

**MALUS. FLOWERING OR CRAB APPLES**

There are many members of this highly colourful, ornamental and useful family of flowering shrubs. Few plants can better be recommended for the average garden. Some are highly favoured for their colourful blooms, which in spring make a distinctive and spectacular display, while others provide a generous crop of ornamental fruits, in clusters of reds, yellow and russet-greens, which can be used for jellies.

Crab Apples enjoy best a sunny, well-drained place sheltered from strong winds. Give them a rich loam, an annual winter mulch of composted material or leaf mould, to which a little lime has been added, and they will respond readily. All are hardy and deciduous.

**CORONARIA CHARLOTTAE.** D. 8ft. DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING CRAB. 13/6
Much like the Japanese Cherry in bloom, the double flowers are 1 1/2 inches to 2 inches across, lovely creamy-pink in colour and have the delicate fragrance of violets. The foliage colours in cooler districts.

**ELEYI.** D. 15ft. 13/6
The 1-inch flowers are wine-red and most effective with the young, reddish leaves; the fruit is deep purplish-red and carried on long stems, in thick clusters.

**FLORIBUNDA.** D. 10ft. JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. 13/6
One of the most tree flowering of all spring blossom trees. The arching branches are wreathed with pale pink to white flowers, contrasting with the rose coloured buds.

**GORGEOUS.** D. 8ft. 13/6
A small growing Crab Apple with single, white blossoms. The fruits however, are borne in great numbers, resembling bunches of shining, red cherries, and appear on very young plants. In addition to having a high ornamental value, they may be used for jellies and preserves.

**HALLIANA PARKMANII.** D. 10ft. 13/6
A very beautiful, dwarf Japanese tree, and an inspiring sight in October, when it is literally covered with small, fragrant, semi-double, rosy-pink flowers.

**JACK HUMM.** D. 10ft. 13/6
A New Zealand variety named for Jack Humm, of Christchurch, it flowers white, and has strikingly large, crimson fruits in abundance, even on young plants. These persist on the bush throughout winter.

**PROFUSION.** D. 12ft. 13/6
A name which aptly describes the wealth of pure, wine-red flowers in dense clusters right up the stems, even on young plants.

**SIR HEATON RHODES.** D. 12ft. 13/6
Forms one of the best semiweeping trees, with bright red flowers borne along distinctively pendulous branches in late spring followed by red fruit.

**SOVEREIGN.** D. 10ft. 13/6
A very attractive golden-fruited Crab Apple which holds its crop right through winter. One of Nairns' (New Zealand) hybrids.

**THROMBA.** D. 15ft. 13/6
A rare and distinctive West Asian species with maple-like foliage followed by pear-shaped, yellow fruits. The leaves are lobed, grey with down on the underside, and turn crimson in autumn.

**MICHELIA**

**DOLTSOPA.** E. 15ft. 34/-
An easily grown tree which is always attractive with its handsome rich, deep-green foliage, delightfully perfumed, yellowish-white flowers, and shapely erect growth. A native of Western China and comparatively rare.

**FLUGINS.** D. 10ft. PORT WINE MAGNOLIA. 9/6
Renowned for the strong port wine bouquet of its small, reddish-purple flowers, the two or three blossoms will fill a room with their piquant perfumes. Of compact growth, it has glossy, bright green foliage.

**MELALEUCA**

**LATERRIA.** E. 6ft. ROBIN REDBREAST TREE. 8/-
A graceful Australian shrub, with large, bottlebrush flowers of soft, orange-scarlet. Easily grown, and does especially well in sandy soils or warm, dry districts in full sun.

**MELIA**

**AZEDARACH.** D. 20ft. PRIDE OF INDIA. 10/6
A fine, spreading shade tree with dark, glossy, ash-like, green leaves, and in early spring covered with masses of tiny, fragrant, lilac-covered flowers in panicles. Grows rapidly and succeeds anywhere. Protect young plants from severe frosts.

**MICROMYRTUS**

**CILIATA.** E. 2ft. FRINGED HEATH MYRTLE. 9/-
This charming little Australian shrub of low, spreading habit, is most effective when in flower. The red buds open to white, and change again to red, and are tightly packed along the branches. Excellent for rock gardens, preferring an open, well-drained, sunny position.

**MICHELIA DOLTSOPA**

Order forms are provided for your convenience.
NERIUM (continued)

SOEUR D’AGNES. E. 10ft. 15/-
Good double, creamy-white.

SPLENDENS. E. 8ft. 8/-
This is the best known of the Neriums. It has deep rose-pink, double flowers.

S. VARIEGATUM. E. 6ft. 10/-
A decorative Oleander with golden variegated leaves and double pink flowers.

OCHRA

MULTIFLORA. E. 5ft. BIRD’S EYE BUSH. 9/-
A compact shrub with small, deep green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in great profusion are followed by black berries, each framed by a showy red bract. Prefers a fairly hot district.

OLEARIA

GUNNIANA BLUE GEM. E. 4ft. TASMANIAN DAISY BUSH. 8/-
A popular, October flowering shrub with grey-green foliage, and heads of flowers hyacinth-blue in colour, resembling the Michaelmas Daisy. Requires pruning after flowering.

PARROTIA

PERSICA. D. 20ft. PERSIAN WITCH HAZEL. 15/-
Its great charm is in the beautiful tints of golden-crimson the foliage has in autumn. In early spring too, when in flower, the numerous, red-anthered stamens, and rich brown bracts give to the still leafless branches a hazy, red effect.

PAULOWNIA

TOMENTOSA. D. 20ft. (IMPERIALS). ROYAL PAULOWNIA. 9/-
Prized for its unusual violet-blue flowers and extra large, heart-shaped leaves. The Foxglove-like flowers are borne well above the foliage in showy clusters in springtime, and are keenly scented. Rapid growing, a good shade tree, will tolerate salt atmosphere, and thrives in any ordinary garden soil.

PENTAPTERCYGIUM

SERFENS. E. 2ft. 11/-
An unusual, semi-prostrate, Himalayan shrub, bearing pendulous bells of deep, waxy-red with a green calyx all along the slender, arching branches during summer. Prefers a cool, lime-free soil, and can be used in hanging baskets.

PERNETTYA

MUCRONATA BELLS SEEDLING. E. 3ft. 10/-
A very showy little shrub from the Straits of Magellan, which prefers a lime-free soil. The leaves are small, prickly and a shiny deep green. The small, pinkish white, bell-shaped flowers produced in spring are followed by long persistent, bright crimson, marble-like berries during autumn and winter.

PERSOONIA

PINIFOLIA. E. 10ft. AUSTRALIAN GEEBUNG. 12/6
A small, uncommon, Australian shrub with fine, delicate, pine-like foliage and supple, slender branches, which frequently hang down with the additional weight of the clustered berries. In late summer the tops of the branches are crowded with dense extended clusters of golden-yellow flowers. An open, well-drained position in full sun is essential for success.

PHEBALIUM

BILLARDIERI. E. 15ft. 9/-
Upright, rapid growing shrub like the Irish Yew in shape. Pale green, scented, olive-like foliage and masses of small white, scented flowers. Resents potash, and yellowish, unhealthy plants are usually an indication of an excess of calcium (lime). (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section).

PHILADELPHUS

VIRGINAL. D. 8ft. MOCK ORANGE. 8/-
Most popular of the Mock Oranges, with large, fragrant, snow-white, semi-double flowers, ideal for indoor decorations. Erect growing, rather stiff in growth, and will thrive in any kind of soil.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

PHOENIX

CANARIENSIS. E. 15ft. CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM.
12/- and 17/6

A spread of 25 feet should be allowed, for when planting this Canary Island Date Palm which, because of its size, is mainly suitable for parks and large gardens. The great fronds reaching out from a squat trunk are imposing, exotic, and give a tropical touch to any place lucky enough to be able to accommodate one. Trim old branches close to the base. Frost tender when young.

PHOTINIA

GLABRA ROBUSTA. E. 10ft.
10/6

A colourful specimen shrub with large, shiny foliage. Its greatest asset is the fiery display of the young growth, normally in the early spring and autumn.

G. RUBENS. E. 8ft.
10/6

A most spectacular shrub, in all but exposed, coastal situations. It has a cycle of flaming red with each succeeding growth of young leaves.

PHYLLICA

PUBESCENTS. E. 3ft. FLANNEL FLOWER.
9/6

A South African named for its flannel-like flower heads, really plume-like bracts covered with soft hairs, giving a pompom effect. Decorative throughout winter, and valued highly for cutting when flowers are scarce. Sunny, well-drained position.

PHYSOCARPUS

OPULIFOLIUS LUTEUS. D. 4ft. GOLDEN NINEBARK.
9/6

An uncommon North American shrub useful among others for the contrast of its bright yellow foliage. The pinnate-white flowers in close clusters along the arching branches are followed by inflated seed pods, which often take on rich, reddish tints in autumn.

PIERIS

FORRESTII. E. 8ft.
14/6

A lovely shrub from Yunnan and N.E. Upper Burma. In spring the young leaves, crowded towards the ends of the shoots, are brilliant salmon-red. During October the bush is covered with terminal, drooping panicles of fragrant, waxy, Lily-of-the-Valley flowers, larger than those of P. japonica. Cool, deep moist soil, free from lime.

JAPONICA. E. 6ft. (ANDROMEDA).
13/6

A popular, Japanese evergreen with pendulous racemes of pinkish-white flowers very like the Lily-of-the-Valley. Forms a compact bush, with deep green leaves right to the ground. Requires a moist, sheltered position in acid soil enriched with humus.

PLATANUS

ORIENTALIS. D. 35ft. ORIENTAL PLANE.
8/6

A large, spreading shade tree, widely planted in avenues, streets and drives. The leaves are large and palmately lobed, dense and bright green, and with the massive, creamy-white trunk, combine to make it a most majestic tree.

PLUMBAGO

CAPENSIS. E. 6ft. BLUE LEADWORT.
8/6

A clambering, self-climbing South African plant covered all summer with lovely, clear, cobalt-blue, phlox-like flowers. Rapid growing, useful as a quick screen or filler. Thrives in all but very cold climates, and will stand adverse conditions, resisting heat and drought.

PODALYRIA

• BUXIFOLIA. E. 6ft.
9/6

A rapid growing, free-flowering shrub with downy-grey foliage and during winter, masses of putty-pink-mauve, peashaped flowers. A South African which will thrive in ordinary garden soil, but to maintain vigour, prune fairly heavily after blossom fall.

Use "refund order form" for orders exceeding £4/-/-. 

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE: • VERY HARDY • HARDY • HALF HARDY • TENDER
PROTEA (continued)

**LONGIFLORA.** E. 10ft. 13/6
An erect grower and one of the most popular. The slender buds unfold to flaring, pink shuttlecock flowers with a mass of prominent stamens during autumn and early winter. An excellent variety for picking.

**L. ALBA.** E. 10ft. 14/6
A pure white form, and a fitting companion to the above.

**L. RUBRA.** E. 10ft. 14/6
A selected form of the above, the wide open flowers being an attractive shade of rosy red.

**MACROCEPHALA.** E. 8ft. (INCOMPTA). 14/6
A very rapid growing Protea. The large cone-shaped pale green flowers with a tuft of pure white hairs pressed together at the tips are much valued as cut flowers and for floral work.

**NERIFOLIA.** E. 6ft. 16/-
Probably the most popular Protea for New Zealand conditions, it makes a charming shrub, being easy and quick to grow and flowering on a very young bush. The cone-shaped flowers are pale salmon to deep salmy rose-pink in colour, tipped with a quaint tuft of black, velvety "fur". The flowers last almost three weeks when picked.

**PULCHELLA.** E. 5ft. 14/6
Long, cone-shaped terminal flowers consisting of ruby red bracts attractively tipped with dark fur. Somewhat resembles P. nerifolia.

**REPENS.** E. 6ft. (MELLIFERA). 14/6
The flower is formed from a long, narrow, pointed bud and opens to a cone-shape, pale pink, flushed white, and filled with nectar. Flowers from autumn through winter into spring.

**PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA**

**SUSANNAE.** E. 6ft. 14/6
Produces profusely in winter and spring wide open, deep pink flowers. The foliage has rather an unpleasant odour when crushed, so that it is not popular for cutting.

**SCOLYMOCEPHALA.** E. 3ft. 13/6
A low growing Protea forming a compact bush. During winter it is covered with small, wide open, silvery-green flowers, ideal for floral work. Smaller habit and bushier in growth than most Proteas.

---

**Horticultural Apprentices**

Duncan & Davies Ltd. (New Zealand’s Largest Nursery) has a limited number of vacancies for apprentices each year.

Applicants will be required to prepare themselves for the New Zealand National Diploma in Horticulture as laid down by the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture and also study for the examinations under the New Zealand Trade Certification Board.

**QUALIFICATIONS:**

**Academic:** School Certificate or alternatively four years' secondary education.

**Age:** Applicants must be between the ages of 15½ years and 19 years.

**Experience:** No previous experience is necessary, but a definite interest in plant life generally is essential. At the discretion of the Apprenticeship Committee previous Horticultural experience can be credited against the term of the contract.

Written applications for selection should be addressed to the **MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**DUNCAN AND DAVIES LIMITED**

P.O. BOX 340 — NEW PLYMOUTH
**PROSTANTHERA, AUSTRALIAN MINT BUSH**

These quick-growing, compact, evergreen shrubs are happy practically anywhere in tree, loose soil with an open aspect and surprise in the spring with great masses of small, bell-shaped flowers. One of their attractions is the aromatic foliage. They are valuable when planting up a new shrubbery as they grow rapidly and yield a maximum floral display within a short period.

**CUNETA.** E. 2ft. ALPINE MINT BUSH. 8/6
A low, compact or spreading shrub with attractive, tiny, round leaves, packed on twiggy branches. During November and December, the wealth of white flowers, spotted purple, are spread right over the bush.

**INCISA.** E. 3ft. CUT LEAF MINT BUSH. 8/6
A rounded bush with pale green leaves and, from August to October, a profusion of lilac-coloured flowers in delicate sprays. Dense and compact in growth.

**OVALIFOLIA.** E. 6ft. OVAL-LEAF MINT BUSH. 8/6
A very popular and widely cultivated garden shrub. Upright and last growing, with long, oval leaves. In spring the bush is literally covered with soft lilac-mauve flowers.

**ROTUNDIFOLIA.** E. 5ft. ROUND-LEAF MINT BUSH. 8/6
Another popular Mint Bush with deep purple flowers. The leaves are small, usually rounded and from September to November the bush is completely smothered with blossom. Strong aromatic foliage.

**R. ROSEA.** E. 3ft. (P. INCISA ROSEA). PINK MINT BUSH. 8/6
The small flowers, which completely cover a well-grown bush during spring, are a lovely shade of clear pink. The leaves are round and tiny, and the foliage has the characteristic, mint bush scent.

**PROTEA, CAPE HONEY FLOWER**

Proteas come from South Africa, and of course they like the sun, a well-drained position, and a not-too-rich soil. Because of a shallow rooting system they need staking wherever there is risk of damage by wind. They are a group of spectacular, evergreen shrubs with a wide range of variety. Generally they are hardy up to about 8 degrees of frost, and need little attention beyond light pruning after flowering. The blooms are long lasting when cut, and consequently much valued for floral decorations.

**ARBOREA.** E. 12ft. (GRANDIFLORA). 15/-
Almost tree-like in growth this Protea has showy bluish-grey foliage and spiky white flowers. Young growths on unfolding in spring are coloured bright rose.

**BARBIGERA.** E. 5ft. 15/-
A magnificent Protea with immense blooms 6 to 8 inches across composed of numerous, incurved, rose-pink bracts filled with a mass of soft white hairs, culminating in a black woolly centre. As these plants are seedling grown, colours may range from cream through to almost red, but pink shades are usual.

**B. ALBA.** E. 5ft. 27/6
One of the most spectacular of all varieties with immense pure white flowers highlighted by a black, woolly centre. This lovely Protea forms a spreading, rounded bush and flowers during spring and summer.

**CYNAROIDES.** E. 4ft. THE KING PROTEA. 17/6
The wide open flowers of silken, silvery-pink fringed with red, are often 10 inches and more across when fully open. The leaves are most distinctive, rounded, bright green and leathery, sometimes red edged on thick, spreading branches. Flowers mainly in autumn but there are often some blooms out in spring.

**LACTICOLOR.** E. 6ft. 13/6
A free-flowering bush with long, slim buds opening to wide, creamy-white flowers, suffused pink. It makes a good cut flower which lasts well in water.

**PLANTS ARE DELIVERED FREE TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY STATION OR EQUIVALENT.**

**HEIGHTS:** These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES**

**PROTEA** (continued)

**LONGIFLORA.** E. 10ft. 13/6
An erect grower and one of the most popular. The slender buds unfold to flaring, pink shuttlecock flowers with a mass of prominent stamens during autumn and early winter. An excellent variety for picking.

**L. ALBA.** E. 10ft. 14/6
A pure white form, and a fitting companion to the above.

**L. RUBRA.** E. 10ft. 14/6
A selected form of the above, the wide open flowers being an attractive shade of rosy red.

**MACROCEPHALA.** E. 8ft. (INCOMPTA). 14/6
A very rapid growing Protea. The large cone-shaped pale green flowers with a tuft of pure white hairs pressed together at the tips are much valued as cut flowers and for floral work.

**NERIFOLIA.** E. 6ft. 15/-
Probably the most popular Protea for New Zealand conditions, it makes a charming shrub, being easy and quick to grow and flowering on a very young bush. The cone-shaped flowers are pale salmon to deep satiny rose-pink in colour, tipped with a quaint tuft of black, velvety "fur". The flowers last almost three weeks when picked.

**PULCHELLA.** E. 5ft. 14/6
Long, cone-shaped terminal flowers consisting of ruby red bracts attractively tipped with dark fur. Somewhat resembles \( P. \) nerifolia.

**REPENS.** E. 5ft. (MELLIFERA). 14/6
The flower is formed from a long, narrow, pointed bud and opens to a cone-shape, pale pink, flushed white, and filled with nectar. Flowers from autumn through winter into spring.

---

**PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA**

**SUSANNAE.** E. 6ft. 14/6
Produces profusely in winter and spring wide open, deep pink flowers. The foliage has rather an unpleasant odour when crushed, so that it is not popular for cutting.

**SCOLYMOCEPHALA.** E. 3ft. 13/6
A low growing Protea forming a compact bush. During winter it is covered with small, wide open, silvery-green flowers, ideal for floral work. Smaller habit and bushier in growth than most Proteas.

---

**Horticultural Apprentices**

Duncan & Davies Ltd. (New Zealand’s Largest Nursery) has a limited number of vacancies for apprentices each year.

Applicants will be required to prepare themselves for the New Zealand National Diploma in Horticulture as laid down by the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture and also study for the examinations under the New Zealand Trade Certification Board.

**QUALIFICATIONS:**

**Academic:** School Certificate or alternatively four years’ secondary education.

**Age:** Applicants must be between the ages of 15½ years and 19 years.

**Experience:** No previous experience is necessary, but a definite interest in plant life generally is essential. At the discretion of the Apprenticeship Committee previous Horticultural experience can be credited against the term of the contract.

Written applications for selection should be addressed to the **MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**DUNCAN AND DAVIES LIMITED**

P.O. BOX 340 — NEW PLYMOUTH

---

**APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:**  
- VERY HARDY  
- HARDY  
- HALF HARDY  
- TENDER  

37
FLOWERING ALMONDS

**PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ROSEO-PLENA.** D. 4ft. (SINENSIS). 10/6
A beautiful early spring flowering shrub, completely covered from the ground to the tips of the branches with a mass of double, pink blossoms. Foliage colour a pretty reddish-orange in autumn. Can be picked heavily, and pruned well back after flowering.

**POLLARDII.** D. 20ft.
Large, slightly fragrant, pink almond blossoms in August, before the leaves appear. Thrives under hot and dry conditions. Prune when in full bloom, as leaf growth commences before the blooms fall.

**TRILOBA FLORE PLENA.** D. 4ft. 10/6
Bushy, erect, low-growing. Chinese shrub, fully double, soft pink rosettes packed all along the branches. Somewhat similar to P. glandulosa roseo plena, but taller and more erect growing, with the flowers larger.

FLOWERING APRICOTS

**PRUNUS ARMEENICA DAWN.** D. 10ft. 13/6
One of the most beautiful, spring flowering trees, with ruffled, fully double, deep rose-pink flowers which are borne thickly along the branches before the leaves appear. Spathily fragrant.

**MUME CHARLES ABRAHAM.** D. 10ft.
Large, double, deep pink rosettes, paler towards the centre. One of the best of the newer, American varieties.

**M. PEGGY CLARKE.** D. 10ft. 13/6
Another recent arrival from America, with the double flowers a lovely shade of rose. Strong growing.

**M. ROSEA FLORE PLENA.** D. 12ft. 13/6
A valuable little tree for mid-winter blossoms. It opens its semi-double, sweetly scented, pink flowers before the end of July, and blooms for fully two months.

**M. SANGUINEA.** D. 10ft. 13/6
A semi-double, cerise-red form of the Japanese Apricot.

**M. THE GEISHA.** D. 8ft. 13/6
One of the first to open spring, with its long sprays of single, cheerful, bright pink flowers, unsurpassed for indoor decoration. Delightfully perfumed.

FLOWERING CHERRIES

**PRUNUS AMANOYAMA.** D. 20ft. (LANNESIANA ERECTA). 17/6
A distinctive, upright growing form of cherry, similar to the Lombardy Poplar in habit. The large, semi-double, fragrant flowers appear as dense bouquets of soft pink blooms.

**CAMPANULATA.** D. 15ft. BELL FLOWER CHERRY. 17/6
The earliest, and one of the loveliest of the cherries, this Formosan variety has pendulous clusters of gorgeous cluster flowers graced with golden stamens, during August.

**CERASOIDES KNOBEL.** D. 15ft. (PUDDUM). CARMINE CHERRY. 17/6
A native of Burma, this is Kingdon Ward’s celebrated Carmine Cherry. The rosy carmine flowers are borne gracefully, like drooping bells, and are regularly produced on a well-established tree.

**HOKUSAI.** D. 20ft. 17/6
A beautiful cherry with an excellent constitution. When, in the spring, every branch is smothered with pale pink, semi-double blossom, it would be difficult to conceive a more striking, floral display. The young leaves are brownish-bronze, and assume salmon-brown to deep orange red tints in autumn.

**ICHIO.** D. 20ft. 17/6
There is a refined quality about the pale, shell-pink blossom that is borne in long-stalked drooping clusters on this cherry. This is due, not only to the purity of their soft pink colour but also the open, somewhat disc-like form of the individual bloom. The young leaves are bronze-green.

Heights: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

FLOWERING CHERRIES (continued)

INCOME OKAME. D. 12ft. 17/6
A charming, little cherry of bush-like habit. Its dainty, single flowers are bright pink in the bud changing to blush pink when fully out.

KANZAN. D. 20ft. 17/6
Formerly and incorrectly known as J. H. Veitch, this is undoubtedly the most popular of the Oriental Cherries. The boughs are inclined to be rather stiffly ascending. In spring, the flowers are amongst the most showy, being large, deep purplish pink in colour, and considerably deeper in the bud. The foliage is bronzy-green, with reddish orange tints before falling.

KO FUGEN. D. 20ft. 17/6
Large, fully double, pink flowers, very freely produced. The new growth is bronzy-green, later turning bright autumnal colours. Together with cherry Kanzan, a very suitable variety for drives and avenues because of the somewhat upright habit of growth.

OJOCHIN. D. 20ft. 17/6
A handsome tree, easily distinguished by its large leaves and stout growth. The flowers are single, 2 inches across, light pink, and profusely borne in long stalked clusters. The unfolding leaves are bronze-brown, and under normal conditions will form a broad crowned tree up to 20 feet in height.

PINK PERFECTION. D. 20ft. 17/6
A new variety and most attractive with its large, double, rosy-pink flowers on long, drooping stalks, produced with almost reckless extravagance. Very robust constitution.

SHIMIDSU SAKURA. D. 10ft. (ASAHI BOTAN). 17/6
A lovely cherry, which has been known for many years in New Zealand as Asahi Botan, and has proved to be the most popular of all. Pink tinted in the bud, the large semi-double blossoms become snowy white when fully open, and are carried in pendulous, long-stalked clusters, normally appearing just as the foliage unfolds. Most suitable for the average city or suburban garden.

SHIROTAE. D. 15ft. (MT. FUJI). 17/6
Always a popular cherry with its distinctive, broad-spreading habit, and, in early spring, the superb beauty of its lovely, snow-white, hanging blossom. The large flowers are single to semi-double, deliciously scented, and the foliage turns golden-yellow before falling. One of the first to flower.

TAIHAKU. D. 15ft. THE GREAT WHITE CHERRY. 17/6
Its great charm lies in the contrast of the rich, coppery-red, young foliage and the large, single, snow-white flowers. For quality and size of blossom it stands supreme. It has a robust constitution, and is very hardy.

TAKASAGO. D. 15ft. (SIEBOLDII). 17/6
Distinct because of its downy leaves and its slow growth, it makes only a small tree, but is very charming and free flowering about mid-October, when it is smothered with large, semi-double, pale pink blossoms.

FLOWERING CHERRY (Prunus Shimidsu Sakura)

UKON. D. 20ft. 17/6
A cherry with a somewhat spreading habit of growth. The large, semi-double, chartreuse flowers have a soft sulphur hue, and are very effective when seen in contrast with the bronze of the unfolding leaves. The foliage turns to a dark russet or purplish brown in autumn.

VEDOENSIS. D. 15ft. 17/6
This is the famous cherry that is so widely planted in the Tokyo district. It is a single blush-white, with carmine-pink central stamens and the flowers are carried in graceful, pendant racemes before the leaves appear. It is quite hardy, and flowers very early in the season.

VEDOZAKURA. D. 15ft. 17/6
Forms an upright, spreading tree of only moderate size. In spring the almost carmine-red buds unfold into semi-double, rich almond-pink blossoms. The new leaves are a golden-copper. Flowers mid-season.

WEERING CHERRY

PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA. D. WEEPING ROSEBUD CHERRY. 50/-
The delicate pink, single flowers are carried in clusters on long, weeping branches. When grown on a good, tall standard, it forms a striking fountain of blossom during early spring.

Our nursery is as near as your mailbox.
FLOWERING AND FRUITING PEACH TREES

These fabulous plants (still under patent right in the U.S.A.), offer colourful clouds of double blossoms, then follow with masses of delicious golden fruit.

Highly prized as ornamental trees (the flowering branches last well in water), both the following varieties also produce an abundance of luscious big juicy peaches.

DOUBLE DELIGHT. 25/-
A perfect companion to Saturn because it blooms later and matures its fruit earlier.
The delicate shell pink blooms are double and lighter in colour. Its large, juicy, yellow, freestone peaches are attractive and sweet with a milder flavour than Saturn.

SATURN 25/-
Blooming earlier and ripening its fruit later than Double Delight, this tree smothers itself each spring under a blanket of delightful double rose pink blossoms.
A magnificent showpiece in bloom and in fruit. In mid-summer the tree is loaded with huge, yellow-fleshed, rich-flavoured peaches.

FLOWERING PEACHES

PRUNUS PERSICA HELEN BORCHER. D. 12ft. 11/6
Extra large, double deep pink blossoms.

P. HIÁWATHA. D. 10ft. 11/6
Distinctive in the leaf, which is coppery-purple. Single, pink flowers.

P. ICEBERG. D. 12ft. 11/6
A glistening, pure white peach with blossoms clustering right up the stems.

P. PINK CLOUD. D. 12ft. 11/6
The earliest flowering of the peaches. The blossoms on long stems are double, soft pink.

P. ROSE BRILLIANT. D. 12ft. 11/6
Every branch is heavily clustered with brilliant, double, cerise-red blossom in very early spring.

P. SANGUINEA PLENA. D. 12ft. 11/6
A very showy, September flowering tree, covered with double blooms of a particularly brilliant shade of cerise.

WEEPING PEACH

PRUNUS PERSICA CASCADE. D. 10ft. 35/-
Here is a really spectacular, new, weeping tree. Imagine the lovely glistening, ice-white blossom of flowering peach Iceberg cascading from an 8-foot standard right to ground level. There can be no finer sight than a suitably-placed specimen of Cascade when in full bloom. We are again able to offer strong specimens of this outstanding plant, grafted on to 6-foot standards.

PRUNUS PERSICA PINK CLOUD

Mail order plants are our business.
PRUNUS (continued)

Another D &D Introduction

DWARF DUAL PURPOSE — —

● Peach

DOUBLE FLOWERED AND FRUITING
Shrub-like growth seldom more than 4' high. Showiest flowering Prunus you have ever seen. Large white-fleshed Freestone fruit.

IN 3 GLORIOUS COLOURS
  SNOW BALLET (pure glistening White).
  PINK BALLERINA (soft Satin-Pink).
  ROSE CHIFFON (sparkling Rosy-Red).

15/- EACH. (No charge for freight and packing)

SET OF 3 — 40/-

Thanks to American research, you can now buy one tree, to do the work of two. This new variety of dwarf growing Prunus is densely foliaged and sturdy of growth. It welcomes spring with a colourful cloud of large double blooms. They present a breathtaking spectacle to rival any of their taller growing cousins. Notwithstanding this they finally have an abundance of fine, fleshy fruit. They require no special treatment.

★ IT'S ORNAMENTAL
★ IT'S PRACTICAL
★ IT'S ADAPTABLE
★ IT'S HARDY

ALSO AVAILABLE ON 18'' STANDARDS

at £1/-/ Each
Set of 3 — £2/15/-
Perfect for growing above Bedding Displays, along Pathways, Drives, etc.

● FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLUMS

PRUNUS BLIREIANA. D. 10ft. 11/6
During August, this fine, small tree is literally covered with double, rose-pink blossom, followed by bronze-purple foliage. Will thrive under warm, inland conditions and is not too large for any garden.

CERASIFERA NIGRA. D. 15ft. 11/6
Without doubt the finest of the purple leaved trees. Its rich, dark foliage never loses its colour, and its long sprays of dainty blossom on fine stalks are also a good cut flower in August. Should be freely used for colour effects, and stands up well to warm, dry conditions.

C. THUNDERCLOUD. D. 12ft. 11/6
Comparatively recent, and an introduction from America. The foliage is a deep, smoky-purple, and the flowers single pink.

● PUNICA

GRANATUM NANA PLENO. D. 2ft. 9/6
Quantities of exceedingly brilliant, scarlet, fully double blooms against fresh, bronzy-green foliage, on a dwarf shrublet. Ideal for small garden borders and hot, dry rockeries.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE: ● VERY HARDY

ALPRESTRIS. E. 6ft. 15/-
The long, often spiny foliage of this unusual Chilean plant is produced in dense rosettes without an evident stem. The bell-shaped flowers produced in early summer, are an unusual metallic greenish-blue colour, about 2 inches long with orange anthers. They are clustered in a large, many-flowered pyramidal panicle, on a stiff erect stem rising 3 to 4 feet above the leaves. Requires a hot position in light, well-drained soil.

PUYA

10/6
The long, often spiny foliage of this unusual Chilean plant is produced in dense rosettes without an evident stem. The bell-shaped flowers produced in early summer, are an unusual metallic greenish-blue colour, about 2 inches long with orange anthers. They are clustered in a large, many-flowered pyramidal panicle, on a stiff erect stem rising 3 to 4 feet above the leaves. Requires a hot position in light, well-drained soil.

QUERCUS

COCCINEA. D. 20ft. SCARLET OAK. 15/-
The finest colouring of all North American oaks. The shining foliage becomes a magnificent blaze of scarlet in late autumn. It forms an imposing tree with a large trunk, but it requires a cool climate for best autumn colouring.

PAULSTRIS. D. 25ft. PIN OAK. 15/-
From Eastern U.S.A. and probably the most satisfactory of the many oaks for all-round garden and park planting. A shapely tree with dense, shining green leaves, which colour beautifully through all the tones of red before falling. Rapid growing, it transplants better than most oaks.

"It does look a little more, my dear, but one must keep up with the fashions!"
Rhododendron

Amongst the most beautiful and easiest to grow of all our flowering plants are the Rhododendrons.

From tiny little shrubs to specimens of almost tree-like dimensions, there's a variety for almost any garden in the country.

These magnificent plants present a spectacular display of loveliness, and their popularity never diminishes.

Being surface rooters, hard, dry conditions are unsatisfactory. They require rich, well-drained, and soil containing plenty of humus, and shelter from strong winds and blazing sun. The dappled shade and filtered sunlight of tall, light foliage deciduous trees is ideal. It is essential that they be planted in a position which does not dry out unduly in the summer. A mulch of leaf mould will assist in retaining moisture.

Duncan & Davies gift vouchers make ideal presents.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
RESULTS

1964 Photographic competition

1st PRIZE (1) Mrs. E. Candy, 10 Hawea St., Mt. Maunganui

2nd PRIZE (2) Mr. M. Watkins, 34 Levesquest, Birkenhead, Auckland
               F. L. Price, 24 John St., Broad Bay, Otago

3rd PRIZE (5) F. L. Price (2 Prizes), 24 John St., Broad Bay, Otago
               Mrs. H. Lendrum, No. 2 R.D., Te Kopuru, N'th Auckland
               R. E. Glasgow, Rawhitiroa, Opua
               G. W. Clark, 47 Every St., Dunedin

Available Soon

A NEW REFERENCE BOOK listing 100 trees or shrubs selected from our recent Catalogues. Each item has a full page (63⁄4 x 43⁄8) full colour illustration and a full page of description, cultural instruction, details of origin, etc.

This book has been produced for the keen gardener and horticulturist in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mathews of the "New Zealand Gardener" who have done the research and compiled the descriptive material of each variety illustrated.

With the quality of production and trueness of colour this publication will not only grace any book shelf but is a must for all keen gardeners.

Order now to ensure your copy – production is limited
20/- Cash With Order

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.
Box 340, New Plymouth

Our nursery is as near as your mailbox.

Duncan & Davies gift vouchers make ideal presents.

No extra charges for packing and freight.

Take the expert's advice – use our advisory service.

(See Page 4 of this section)
DUNCAN & DAVIDS
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

HAVE YOU A PHOTOGRAPH OF A PLANT WE OFFER? IS IT TYPICAL OF THE PICTURES IN THIS PUBLICATION?

send us your COLOUR TRANSPARENCIES of plants

YOU COULD . . .

WIN A TRIP
TO FIJI

From your nearest Air Centre to Nandi a 7-day trip and £30 (N.Z.) spending money.

10 OTHER PRIZES
OF A £2 PLANT ORDER

20 OTHER PRIZES
OF A £1 PLANT ORDER

50 OTHER PRIZES
OF A 1967 D. & D.’s CATALOGUE

YOU WOULD TRAVEL IN THE LUXURY OF —

AIR NEW ZEALAND

IF YOU HAVE A PHOTO OF A PLANT WE OFFER DO SEND IT. IT COULD BE A WINNER!
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AS STATED. THEY WILL NOT BE EXCHANGED FOR CASH.
It is not technical skill in photography we require, but transparencies suitable for our use and which may further the interest of horticulture in New Zealand.
SUBJECT MATERIAL SHOULD BE LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE. It should be of specimens or parts thereof rather than scenes and should have tidy backgrounds, bright true colours and horizontal outline as the illustrations in this publication. Use this catalogue as a guide – ask yourself would it look well in this publication. Entries must be of plants we catalogue. Transparencies should not be smaller than 35 mm. No prints, no copies – only transparencies are acceptable. Photographs taken overseas may be forwarded but the entrant must be a resident of New Zealand. State where it was photographed, and name it if possible. There is no restriction on the number of entries an individual may forward. It is to be understood that all transparencies forwarded become the property of Duncan & Davies Ltd., and that the entrant’s rights and claims thereto are relinquished accordingly. The decision of the judge will be final. No correspondence will be entered into. Entries close 31st March, 1967.
Prize winners advised before 30th May, 1967. Results published in 1968 Catalogue.
The employees of Duncan & Davies Ltd. and their families are not permitted to enter this competition.

ENTRY FORM

Please complete this Entry Form and post with your transparencies to:
DUNCAN & DAVIDS LTD., P.O. Box 340, New Plymouth

I enclose herewith ______ transparencies and accept the conditions as set out in this catalogue.

PRINT YOUR NAME ____________________________________________

ADDRESS ____________________________________________________

Signature _____________________________________________________ Date ___/_____/1966
There's glamour and excitement in the names on the AIR NEW ZEALAND route map. And now AIR NEW ZEALAND can jet you to the United States of America and to Hong Kong and Singapore. AIR NEW ZEALAND also jets to Hawaii, the Pacific Islands and Australia. And AIR NEW ZEALAND wings you along in magnificent style on the Five Star DC-8...a great spacious, 10-mile-a-minute jetliner custom-built to AIR NEW ZEALAND's exacting requirements. For a preview of the pleasures ahead, timetables, and coloured brochures, see your Travel Agent or nearest AIR NEW ZEALAND Booking Office.

WHAT'S NEW? The following are new introductions and releases for the 1966 season. Full descriptions are given on the appropriate pages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABIES RELIGIOSA</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACACIA BAILEYANA PURPUREA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZALEA INDICA GRETEL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; BLUSHING BRIDE</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; JAMES BELTON</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; LEOPOLD ASTRID</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; MME. ALFRED SANDERS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; RUTH KIRK</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; WILLIAM WYLAM</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSINIA AMOENA</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus Emily Brown</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Joyce Coulter</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Ray Hartman</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Yankee Point</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Columnaris PISIFERA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluimosa Nana Aurea Rogersii</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria japonica</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compacta Nana</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia Karl Sax</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus Communis Repanda</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUGLASII</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucadendron Salignum Red Tip</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia Stellata Rosea</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear Red William Bon Chretien</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physocarpus opulifolius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luteus</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum tenuifolium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stirling</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus Double Delight</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron Albatross</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Amor</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Avalanche</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Damozel</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Ilam Orange</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Lady</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Bessborough</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Mayday</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosmarinus officinalis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscan Blue</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix Babylonica Annularis</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxodium mucronatum</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plan to Plant — Plant to Plan with Duncan & Davies

GARDEN ADVISORY SERVICE

FOR BEAUTIFICATION
GARDEN ENJOYMENT

ENHANCEMENT OF PROPERTY VALUE

Our long experience, highly qualified staff, and intense interest in property beautification (in fact in the whole realm of horticulture) prompt us to publicise a New Zealand wide service which we have been carrying out for many years.

From detail supplied on the Garden Advisory Service request form we will plan or replan part or all of your garden, your orchard, entrance or driveway — in fact your entire property, large or small, and wherever situated. This service, like our retail mail order business, is nation-wide.

Charges for considering the factors of climate, locality and conditions, examining plans, making recommendations in the light of your requirements, and supplying of planting scheme is £2 per hour (minimum charge £1). The charge for an average suburban garden is between £1/10/- and £2. Shrubs supplied are, of course, charged in addition at current prices and terms.

This Garden Advisory Service is available now —
Let your garden problems be our concern!

---

**TAKE A STRAIGHT TIP**

Be on name terms with your plants. Make a permanent record, the professional nursery way, on modern labels . . . labels of indestructible metal, precision-machined, with a high gloss baked enamel finish (both sides) in white and assorted pastel shades.

**NO ROT — NO RUST — NO PAINTING — AND NO FORGETTING**

---

**RAIN-OR-SHINE PLANT LABELS**

Ignore the weather, keep the names bold and clear, and can be used over and over again. Whatever you write with the Chinagraph Pencil “stays put” in easily-read, emphatic black, till you deliberately erase it.

**RAIN-OR-SHINE PLANT LABELS**

ARE TRIM, ORNAMENTAL, UP-TO-DATE — AND THE PRICES ARE UNBEATABLE

Simply order on size number, and they come to you complete with Chinagraph pencil, which can, if necessary, be replaced cheaply from any stationer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price for Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>4 in. x 5/8ths in.</td>
<td>100 for 8/-, 50 for 5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>4½ in. x 15/16ths in.</td>
<td>100 for 10/-, 50 for 6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>5 in. x 2 in.</td>
<td>100 for 15/-, 50 for 8/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>10 in. x 2 in.</td>
<td>100 for 16/-, 50 for 10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>14 in. x 2 in.</td>
<td>100 for 24/-, 50 for 15/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PACKING AND POSTAGE PAID

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

P.O. BOX 340
NEW PLYMOUTH
# DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

## GARDEN ADVISORY SERVICE

### INFORMATION SHEET

#### CLIMATE
- General description
- Approximate altitude
- Exposed or sheltered
- Maximum degrees of frost
- Prevailing winds and strength
- Subject to salt spray
- Approximate rainfall ___________ inches

#### AREA TO BE PLANTED
- Type of soil
- Approximate area
- Flat or sloping
- Sloping to N, S, E, or W
- Well drained
- Exposed or sheltered
- If sheltered by buildings how close is nearest building
- On which side of building is this planting to be done

#### GENERAL QUESTIONS
- Do you want the whole area to be planted in the same season
- Approximately how much do you wish to spend altogether

Please use the reverse side of this form for a sketch of area to be planted, or preferably attach a larger plan. Be sure to show the following:

- Boundaries; existing buildings; paths, driveways, fences and other relevant features, also neighbouring shelter if any; any particular object to be hidden, e.g. lamp posts, windows, etc.; existing planting in planned area; any specific preferences in types and varieties, and their location.

I understand that the Garden Advisory Service charge is £2 per hour (minimum £1) and that plants supplied are charged in addition at normal prices and terms.

### SIGNATURE

### PLEASE PRINT
- Mr.
- Mrs.
- Miss

### POSTAL ADDRESS
- Address of property to be planted if different from above
SKETCH HERE AREA TO BE PLANTED
(or attach larger plan)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FREE CULTURAL PAMPHLETS. TICK THOSE REQUIRED.**
- Control of Pests & Diseases
- Handling & Planting Guide
- Home Orchard Planning & Maintenance
- Pruning
- Planning a Shrub Garden

**PLANTS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES**
- Flowers, Foliage, Perfume, Shade, etc.
- Hot dry, Coastal, Shady, etc., conditions
- Walls, Banks, Rock Gardens, etc.

Tick in Column 1 items that if sold out you require delivered next season.

Tick in Column 2 items that you require substituted if sold out.

**CONTINUE ON REVERSE**

**TOTAL VALUE OF ORDER**

If order exceeds £4 deduct cost of Catalogue 3/6

If order exceeds £7/10/- deduct 5% quantity discount £ s. d.

Total Discount

Nett Order Value

If payment accompanies order deduct 1/- for each complete £ and 3d. for each complete 5/- of nett order value.

Exchange

**PAYMENT ENCLOSED WITH ORDER**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL VALUE OF ORDER**

If order exceeds £7/10/- deduce 5% quantity discount

\[ \frac{\text{Total Discount}}{\text{Nett Order Value}} \]

If payment accompanies order deduct 1/- for each complete £ and 3d. for each complete 5/- of nett order value.

**PAYMENT ENCLOSED WITH ORDER**
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

BABYLON. 8ft. Immense white with chocolate blotch at base. Mid-season. 60/-.

BARON DE BRUIN. 6ft. Dark red. Very free flowering. Neat, compact bush. Late. 25/-.

BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH. 12ft. Very large trusses of white, slightly marked with rich crimson. Tall, upright habit. Mid-season. 27/-

BEAUTY OF SUSSEX. 8ft. Fine pale heliotrope. Mid-season. 19/-

BETTY WORMALL. 8ft. Charming Rhododendron of the Pink Pearl type. Crimson buds, clear pink flowers faintly marked with purple on the upper petal. Mid-season. 25/-

BLACK PRINCE. 8ft. Purplish-crimson. Strong growing. 19/-

BLUE PETER. 6ft. Charming, small growing variety with pale lavender-blue flowers and a ray of darker markings. Neat, compact truss. Mid-season. 27/-

CARITA BEUTHE FORM. 5ft. One of the loveliest of the yellow hybrids. Soft golden-yellow flowers. 45/-

CARMINA. 6ft. Large pink trusses. 50/-

C. B. VAN NES. 8ft. Dark scarlet. Compact growing. Late. 27/-

CHANCELLOR. 10ft. Dark, purplish-red. Large truss. Mid-season. 21/-

CHARLES LAWSON. 10ft. Pale pink fading to ivory. Mid-season. 21/-

CHOREMA F.C.C. 6ft. Deep crimson-scarlet. Blooms last well. 55/-

CHRISTMAS CHEER. 6ft. Compact, blush-pink, frilled blossoms. Neat and compact grower. Very early. 21/-

CORNUBIA. 15ft. Always popular; with waxy, blood red flowers in compact trusses. Early. 27/-


COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON. 6ft. Long, sweetly scented, trumpet-shaped flowers, white, suffused pink outside. Compact habit. Mid-season. 19/-

CREMORNE EXUBY. 6ft. Large trusses of rose-pink flowers which change to soft yellow after they have been out for two or three days. Mid-season. 55/-

CUNNINGHAM'S WHITE. 12ft. White with green throat. Vigorous grower. Late. 15/6

CYNTIAH. 10ft. Magnificent trusses of rosy-crimson flowers. Late. 19/-

DAMASK. 6ft. Bright rose-pink. 50/-

DAMOZEL. 6ft. Deep rose pink with darker spotting. Mid-season. 50/-

DAWN'S DELIGHT. 6ft. Charming shrub with fine trusses of pale soft pink flowers, carmine in bud. Free flowering. Late. 27/-

DAYDREAM. 6ft. Deep crimson flushed and shaded with geranium lake. Very bright in the bud and fading to biscuit-yellow as the bloom ages. A Griersonianum hybrid. 50/-

DRAGON FLY. 10ft. Tall growing with large, spotted, carmine red flowers. Hardy. 50/-

EARL OF ATHLONE. 6ft. Brilliant, blood-red. Late. 30/-

ELEGANTS. 10ft. Always popular. Tyrian-rose with sepia blotch. Mid-season. 17/-

ELIZABETH. 2ft. Rich, dark red. Dwarf growing. Mid-season. 30/-

ELSPETH. 10ft. Pure white. Mid-season. 25/-

ERNEST GILL. 10ft. Bright rosy carmine of vivid hue. Mid-season. 27/-

FABIA. 8ft. Flat trusses of a beautiful shade of orange salmon. Low and spreading. Mid-season. 30/-

RHODODENDRON COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON

FABIA X DISCOLOR. 6ft. One of the most charming of the new hybrids. A low growing bush with dark green foliage, and flat trusses of salmon pink flowers. Mid-season. 35/-

FASTUOSUM PLENUM. 6ft. Large trusses of semi-double, blue-mauve flowers. Free flowering. Compact. Early. 21/-

F. C. PUDDLE. 6ft. A recent introduction. Spreading shrub completely covering itself with waxy bells of apricot-pink. Late. 35/-

FLORENCE. 8ft. Reddish-violet with darker blotch. Mid-season. 19/-

FRAGRANTISSIMUM. 8ft. Large, white, trumpet-like flowers with pink reverse. Highly perfumed. Late. 15/6

FUSILIERS. 6ft. One of the finest Griersonianum hybrids with trusses of brilliant scarlet. Mid-season. 27/-

GARNET. 8ft. Conical truss of red or deep salmon rose. Mid-season. 25/-

GILL'S CRIMSON. 8ft. Blood crimson. Very shapely truss. Early. 27/-

GILL'S TRIUMPH. 8ft. Strawberry red shading to pink. Large size. Early. 25/-

GLOORY OF BAGSHOT. 8ft. Large, pure white, fragrant flowers. Mid-season. 25/-

GOBLIN. 5ft. A fine and hardy Griersonianum hybrid with salmon-rose flowers in loose trusses. Late. 25/-

GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON. 8ft. A brilliant crimson, and a vigorous grower. Very free flowering. Early. 25/-

GOLDSWORTH YELLOW. 6ft. Opens pale crimson, turning primrose yellow. Petals spotted slightly apricot. Early. 27/-

Plan to plant - plant to plan with our advisory service. 43
RHODODENDRON LADY ROSEBURY

RHODODENDRON (continued)

ILAM ORANGE. 6ft. Cream, overhead pale orange and flushed pink on the reverse. Late. 50/-

ILAM VIOLET. 4ft. Bred in New Zealand by the late Edgar Stead. Deep violet flowers. 47/-

IVANHOE. 6ft. Brilliant red, faintly spotted darker red, in loose trusses. Mid-season. 25/-

IVORY'S SCARLET. 10ft. Very popular variety. Dark, blood-red. Early. 25/-

IVISA VAR. PEKIN. 6ft. A Fabia cross with flowers of salmon orange. 50/-

JALISCO. 6ft. Large flowers of Nankin yellow with a dark blotch. Late. 50/-

JEAN. 6ft. Pink trumpets in loose trusses. A Griersonianum cross decorum hybrid. Late. 25/-

J. G. MILLAIS. 8ft. Another deservedly popular variety with deep blood red flowers. Vigorous grower. Mid-season. 27/-

JOHN H. AGNEW. 8ft. Pink with brown blotch. Erect grower. Late. 19/-

JOHN SPENCER. 8ft. Reddish magenta. 19/-

KAKA. 5ft. A recent introduction, and perhaps the best of the Griersonianum hybrids. Magnificent trusses of intense, cinnabar-red flowers. Mid-season. 45/-

KEAY SLOCOCK. 6ft. Creamy white with slight blotch. Late. 25/-

RHODODENDRON PINK PEARL

KEWENSE. 8ft. Flesh-pink trusses. Requires shade. Mid-season. 25/-

KEW PEARL. 10ft. Blush pink edged with rose. Requires shade. Mid-season. 26/-

LADY BESSBOROUGH. 6ft. Biscuit-cream with maroon blotch in throat. Late. 27/-

LADY CHAMBERLAIN. 6ft. One of the loveliest of all varieties. Clusters of waxen, orange-yellow flowers in striking profusion. Requires semi-shade. Late. 58/-

LADY PRIMROSE. 6ft. Lovely soft lemon-yellow with red speckles. Dwarf, compact growth. Mid-season. 27/-

LADY ROSEBURY. 6ft. This lovely hybrid differs from Lady Chamberlain only in colour, which is pink. Requires semi-shade. Late. 58/-

LEDA. 4ft. A Griersonianum hybrid with flowers of rich vermilion. Mid-season. 45/-

LODAURIC. 8ft. A veritable giant with huge trusses of fragrant white. Late. 27/-

LODERI HORSHAM. 8ft. Large trusses of sweetly scented blush white flowers. Mid-season. 40/-

LODERI KING GEORGE. 8ft. Very large, sweetly scented, snow-white flowers with a pale green basal flush. Mid-season. 49/-

LODERI PATIENCE. 8ft. Exceptionally large flowers of white with a crimson blotch. Sweetly scented. Mid-season. 40/-

LODERI PINK DIAMOND. 8ft. Very large, scented blooms of a delicate shell-pink. Mid-season. 49/-

LODERI VENUS. 8ft. Pale pink and scented. Very large trusses. Mid-season. 49/-

LODERI'S WHITE. 8ft. Mauve pink, passing to pure white fringed with pink at the edges. Large conical trusses. Compact growing. Mid-season. 27/-

MANDARIN. 6ft. A Griersonianum hybrid with loose trusses of orange-salmon. 45/-

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN. 8ft. Waxy pink trumpets in loose heads. Mid-season. 28/-

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD. 8ft. Bright pink, lighter in centre. Mid-season. 19/-

MARGARET DUNN. 8ft. Apricot flushed shell-pink. Mid-season. 50/-

MARS. 6ft. Deep red. Late. 60/-

MARY BLAKE. 8ft. Crimson with black blotch. Mid-season. 19/-

MAYDAY. 8ft. Cerise-scarlet borne in loose clusters. Mid-season. 58/-

MIRABELLA. 8ft. Bright reddish-purple. Mid-season. 19/-

MME. F. J. CHAUVIN. 8ft. Rosy pink with paler centre and deep blotch. Mid-season. 25/-

MRS. A. T. DE LA MARE. 8ft. Large, white flowers with dark green spots. Very free flowering. Mid-season. 27/-

MRS. C. S. MACDONALD. 8ft. Carmine-mauve. Mid-season. 19/-

MRS. FURNIVAL. 8ft. Funnel-shaped blooms, pink, heavily blotched sienna. Mid-season. 27/-

MRS. I. KEK. 8ft. Clear rose. Late. 19/-

MRS. I. PENN. 8ft. Pink flushed flowers edged rose. Mid-season. 19/-

MRS. I. P. LADY. 8ft. Attractive French-grey. Mid-season. 17/-

MRS. MARY ASHLEY. 5ft. Frilled salmon-pink, shaded cream. Very free flowering and forms a compact bush. Mid-season. 25/-

MRS. R. GILL. 8ft. Large rose-pink flowers, handsome foliage. Late. 26/-

MRS. W. AGNEW. 10ft. Pale rose with yellow eye. Mid-season. 19/-

No extra charges for packing and freight.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES


NOSEGAY. 10ft. Clear scarlet. Mid-season. 17/-

PETER KOSTER. 6ft. Free flowering variety with large trusses of vivid crimson flowers, each with a darker blotch. Mid-season. 27/-

PIERRE MOSER. 8ft. Light pink. Early. 13/-

PINK DELIGHT. 6ft. White, margined pink. Early. 19/-

PINK PEARL. 8ft. The most popular variety ever raised. Large, rose-pink flowers shading to blush, in conical trusses. Strong growing. Mid-season. 27/-

PRESIDENT. 6ft. Deep crimson. Compact growing. Late. 19/-

PRINCE C. DE ROHAN. 8ft. Rose pink with a frilled edge and deep brown blotch in centre of petal. Early. 19/-

ROMANY CHAL. 8ft. Another extremely handsome Griesonianum hybrid with flowers a deep scarlet. 30/-

ROMANY CHAL. 8ft. Scarlet-maroon with darker spots. Late. 30/-

ROSAMUND MILLAIS. 6ft. Cerise, blotched purple. Late. 25/-

ROYAL Flush. 6ft. An extremely beautiful Rhododendron. Large, trumpet flowers of deep salmon-pink, flushed orange. Mid-season. 27/-

ROYAL FLUSH TOWNHILL. 6ft. Large salmon trumpets with a creamy flush. Mid-season. 27/-

SAPPHO. 12ft. White with purplish-black spotting. A very distinct variety of strong, upright growth. Late. 21/-

SARAH LODER. 6ft. A Griesonianum X Loderi hybrid with large, bright, salmon-pink trumpet in loose trusses. Late. 30/-

SCARLET KING. 6ft. A Griesonianum hybrid with rich scarlet trusses. Late. 40/-

SIR JOHN WATERER. 8ft. Crimson. Large truss. Mid-season. 19/-

SIR ROBERT PEEL. 15ft. Very popular, tall growing variety with rosy-carmine blooms. Free flowering. Early. 15/-

SONATA. 8ft. Remarkably floriferous orange shot with mauve. A recent introduction. Early. 45/-

SUAVE. 6ft. Powerfully nutmeg-scented, white trumpets, flushed and streaked pink. Compact. Late. 15/-

TALLY HO. 6ft. Brilliant, orange-scarlet. Late. 35/-

UNIQUE. 5ft. A magnificent hybrid producing well-shaped trusses of pale creamy flowers slightly tinged with peach colour when opening. Compact. Mid-season. 25/-

UNKNOWN WARRIOR. 6ft. Always popular. Bright, glowing red flowers. Compact, low growing habit. Early. 25/-

VAN NES SENSATION. 12ft. A pale lavender with a dark throat. Vigorous growing. Late. 25/-

VISCOUNTESS ELYVEN. 8ft. Rich pink. Mid-season. 25/-

W. E. GLADSTONE. 8ft. Deep rose-crimson. Early. 19/-

WHITE PEARL. 10ft. Large trusses of pale pink flowers shading to white. Mid-season. 19/-

WILLIAM DOWNING. 6ft. Deep amaranth-red. Late. 19/-

WINSOME. 3ft. Excellent, free flowering, dwarf hybrid with loose trusses of large, rose-pink, bell-shaped flowers. Mid-season. 30/-

RHODODENDRON GRANDE

- GRIESONIUM. 6ft. A distinct and striking Chinese species, with loose trusses of geranium-scarlet flowers. Makes a lovely, spreading bush, but requires semi-shade. Late. 17/-

- NUTTALLI. 6ft. A spectacular and rare species with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of ivory-white, suffused with yellow in the throat. Very fragrant. Requires semi-shade. Late. 22/-

- PONTICUM. 10ft. The well-known, very hardy, mauve Rhododendron, useful as a specimen, and invaluable for hedges ornaturalising. Late. 15/-

- SERABILE. 5ft. Trusses of scarlet flowers. Mid-season. 22/-

- VIRGATUM. 3ft. Free flowering, dwarf variety with blooms of delicate mauve-pink. Compact growth. Early. 15/-

- WILLIAMSIANUM. 3ft. A low, spreading shrub with small, rounded leaves of glistening green and bell-shaped flowers of rose-pink. Mid-season. 35/-

RHODODENDRON SPECIES

- DECORUM. 10ft. Wide open, rather crinkled flowers of pure white with a yellow throat. Very sweetly scented. Late. 19/-

- GRANDE. 12ft. Large, bell-shaped, waxy, creamy-white flowers. A fine, bold, tall growing species with extra large leaves, silvery underneath. Early. 25/-

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

- VERY HARDY
- HARDY
- HALF HARDY
- TENDER

RHODODENDRON SPECIES

- DECORUM. 10ft. Wide open, rather crinkled flowers of pure white with a yellow throat. Very sweetly scented. Late. 19/-

- GRANDE. 12ft. Large, bell-shaped, waxy, creamy-white flowers. A fine, bold, tall growing species with extra large leaves, silvery underneath. Early. 25/-

SANGUINEUM. D. 6ft. RED FLOWERING CURRANT. 8/-

During early spring, the small, rosy-red flowers hang in drooping clusters over the whole bush. The foliage is similar to that of the fruiting currant. Prune after flowering ceases.

AMOENA. E. 6ft.

A tender shrub from Mexico and Guatemala, and only suitable for mild, frost-free districts. Handsome, broad, oval foliage and during spring, bears heads of Viburnum-like flowers, rose pink with a yellow throat. Requires a sheltered position, and benefits by judicious pruning after flowering has ceased.

RONDELETIA

- I SEE A BRIGHT FUTURE IN YOUR GARDEN WITH D. & D. FLOWERING SHRUBS.
The popularity of Roses through the ages has been the inspiration of monarchs, patriots, lovers and poets. With their exquisite form, scintillating colour and subtle fragrance, they are the most satisfying of all ornamental garden plants, and provide an almost never-ending supply of gorgeous flowers for floral arrangements.

With the production of Roses soaring into the millions, hybridists have performed miracles, and now their colour range is almost unlimited.

Although they are tolerant to a wide range of conditions, their preference is for deep, firm loam enriched with compost or humus. Once established, they respond to occasional dressings of a fertiliser consisting of 2 parts superphosphate and 1 part sulphate of potash.

The following list includes the best of the new and the old, all of which we can recommend with every confidence.

**BUSH ROSES**

8/- EACH; 90/- PER DOZEN

AZTEC. A new orange scarlet with large buds and dazzling flowers of great size.

BEAUTE. Delicate warm orange with long pointed buds.

BUCCANEER. (GRANDIFLORA). Slender, tapering buds, opening out into rich sunflower-yellow blooms.

BURNING LOVE. (GRANDIFLORA). Rich, lustrous blood-red colour.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL. Glowing crimson-red and richly fragrant. Vigorous and compact growth.

CONFIDENCE. Light pink with coppery-salmon interior. Massive blooms.

CRIMSON GLORY. Velvety crimson, shapely and very fragrant.

DAILY SKETCH. (GRANDIFLORA). Rich plum with a paler base and silvery reverse.

DAME DE COEUR. Large, clear red blooms. Strong growth.

DAIRY MAID. Dainty single cream with prominent yellowish stamens.

DIAMOND JUBILEE. Deep buff-yellow. Blooms large, full and fragrant.

DOROTHY PEACH. Large flowers of deep yellow.

EDEN ROSE. Deep pink with lighter reverse. Vigorous growth.


FIRST LOVE. Delicate pink with long, pointed buds. Upright, vigorous growth.

GAIL BORDEN. Rose-pink with creamy-yellow reverse. Free blooming and vigorous.

GOLD CROWN. Large golden-yellow of excellent shape. Vigorous.


HAWAII. Orange coral. Very large and fragrant blooms.

HELEN TRAUBEL. Light sparkling pink with a soft apricot sheen. Long, slender buds.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG (GRANDIFLORA). Large flowered crimson. Strong and bushy growth.

JOSEPHINE BRUCE. Velvety, deep crimson-scarlet. Free flowering.

KINGS RANSOM. Shapely blooms of rich, pure yellow. Free flowering.

MARGARET. Shapely blooms of soft, china pink.

McCreedy’s YELLOW. Lemon-yellow of perfect form and fragrant.

MESSAGE. Pure white with long tapering buds, opening well in all weathers.

Michele Meiland. Long shapely buds opening into blooms of pink, shaded apricot.

MISCHIEF. Vermillion inside petals, pale orange outside. Fragrant.

MISS IRELAND. Rich orange salmon, overlaid with yellow on the reverse. Fragrant and free flowering.

MOJAVE. Pure deep orange, marked red. Profuse and vigorous.


MY CHOICE. Clear, non-fading pink with pale yellow reverse. Fragrant and well-shaped blooms.

ORCHID MASTERPIECE. An unusual lavender, heavily overlaid violet.

PEACE. Large, double blooms of rich yellow with petal edges tinted pink. Vigorous and disease resistant.

PERFECTA. Creamy flowers, heavily overlaid with rose red. Free flowering and disease resistant.

PICCADILLY. A showy bicolor. Geranium-lake with buttercup-yellow base and reverse.

PICTURE. Medium-sized blooms of clear, rose-pink and perfectly formed.


ROSE GAUJARD. Unusual flowering of vermilion streaked with copper and with a paler reverse. Vigorous.

ROUNDELAY. (GRANDIFLORA). Deep crimson shading to bright red. Firm stems.

SHOT SILK. Coppery, salmon-pink, overshot with cherry-cerise and flushed rose. Fragrant.

SILVER LINING. Large flowered, fragrant, silvery-borne with a paler reverse. Vigorous and free flowering.

SPEKS YELLOW. Rich, golden-yellow blooms of perfect form.

STERLING SILVER. Unusual silvery-lavender. Delightful fragrance.


SUTTERS GOLD. Long, pointed buds opening into fragrant blooms of rich yellow overlaid with orange-red.


TZIGANE. Scarlet-red and bright yellow bicolor. Fragrant and free flowering.

VIRGO. Pure white of perfect form. Long pointed buds. The best white.

WENDY CUSSONS. Large, scented blooms of light cerise to deep pink. Vigorous, spreading habit.

---

The symbol of guaranteed quality.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

● FLORIBUNDA ROSES

The reason Floribunda Roses are becoming so popular is that they are the easiest to grow, almost like the hardier shrubs. And who could ask more of a plant that blooms so profusely, beginning the first season and continuing year after year.

Apart from their sturdiness and ease of culture that make them wonderful for beds or borders, Floribundas, with their masses of bloom, come in a very wide range of colour and form.

8/- EACH: 90/- PER DOZEN

ALL GOLD. Clear, golden-yellow. Free flowering and vigorous.


CIRCUS. Flame red buds changing to orange-red flowers with a yellow base. Fragrant and very free flowering.

DICKSON’S FLAME. Bright scarlet, semi-double and fragrant. Bushy, vigorous growth.

EVELYN FISSON. Intense bright red. Bushy growth.

FAUST. Large double blooms of yellow, slightly flushed with red. Non-fading.

FRENSHAM. Intense crimson flowers. Perfect buds. Continuous flowering.

ICEBERG. Pure white, double flowers. Very profuse.

JIMINY CRICKET. Orange-salmon, double blooms. Fragrant and free flowering.

KORONA. Very bright orange-scarlet flowers in large trusses. Strong growing.


MASQUERADE. Sparkling orange, semi-double blooms in well-spaced trusses. Vigorous.

ORANGEADE. Sparkling orange, semi-double blooms in well-spaced trusses. Vigorous.

POULSEN CRIMSON. Free flowering bright crimson.

ROTORUA. Red, similar to Korona but with more-petals.

RUMBA. Cheery yellow, flecked and edged bright red. Gay, colourful and striking.

VOGUE. Double, warm salmon pink flowers. Fragrant and very free blooming.

● STANDARD ROSES

Roses worked on a 2ft. 6in. standard are shapely and elegant. They can be used among beds of annuals and perennials, give variety of form to the displays of other types of Roses, and they fit into any garden scene. Treatment is exactly the same as for Bush Roses with one exception - they must be staked. A stake treated to resist rot, and painted, does not detract from natural appearance.

17/6 EACH

ANNE LETTS. Silvery, rose-pink with lighter reverse. Fragrant.

BEAUTE. Delicate, warm orange with long, pointed buds.


CHAMPS ELYSEES. Large, double, crimson-red. Fragrant. Bushy and free flowering.

CHRISTIAN DIOR. Bright scarlet, fragrant, large, perfectly formed flowers.

DIAMOND JUBILEE. Deep buff-yellow. Large, fragrant blooms.

EDEN ROSE. Deep pink with lighter reverse. Vigorous growth.


ROSE SUPER STAR

FIRST LOVE. Delicate pink with long, pointed buds. Vigorous growth.

GOLDENE SONNE. Clear, bright yellow flowers of good shape.

HELEN TRAUBEL. Light sparkling pink with a soft apricot sheen.

JOSEPHINE BRUCE. Velvety, deep crimson-scarlet. Free flowering.

MICHÈLE MEILLAND. Pink shaded apricot. Long shapely buds.

MOJAVE. Deep orange marked with red. Profuse and vigorous.

MONTEZUMA (GRANDIFLORA). Bright salmon-red. Shapely bud and large double blooms.

ORCHID MASTERPIECE. An unusual lavender heavily overlaid violet. Small blooms.

PEACE. Rich yellow with petal edges heavily tinted pink. Large pointed flowers and vigorous growth.

PERFECTA. Creamy flowers, heavily overlaid with rose-red. Free flowering.


APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE: ● VERY HARDY

● HARDY ● HALF HARDY ● TENDER

47
CLIMBING ROSES

In sentimental ballad and in reality the Climbing Rose is the queen of the garden's beauties and its blossom is a display of loveliness. Trained against walls, over fences and pergolas, doorways, gateways and arches, they give an unrivalled show of flowers. Cultural requirements are the same as for Bush Roses.

8/- EACH: 90/- PER DOZEN

BANKSIA LUTEA. Pure pale-yellow, small, sweet scented flowers in bunches. This old-fashioned variety always remains popular. Thornless.

CLIMBING BIRTHDAY PRESENT. Semi-double fragrant dark red. Vigorous climber.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER. A perfectly shaped, miniature rose of delicate salmon-pink with a coppery centre. The flowers are borne in small bunches.

CLIMBING CRIMSON GLORY. Double flowers of rich crimson. Shapely and very fragrant.

CLIMBING HIGH NOON. Clear, bright yellow pillar rose. Continuous flowering.

CLIMBING MICHÉLE MEILAND. Delicate pink shaded rose. Free flowering.

CLIMBING MM. P. S. DU PONT. Intense yellow, shaded ochre. Very showy.

CLIMBING MRS. H. STEVENS. Snow white with pointed buds. Vigorous grower.

CLIMBING MRS. SAM McGREERY. Rich, coppery orange, well shaped flowers.

CLIMBING NANCY HAYWOOD. Large single of bright cerise. Continuous flowering.

CLIMBING PAUL'S SCARLET. Intense vivid scarlet, semi-double flowers. Always popular.

CLIMBING PEACE. Canary yellow tinted pink. Extremely vigorous.

CLIMBING PICTURE. Clear rose-pink, perfectly formed blooms.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK. Bright salmon-erise flushed rose. Very popular.

CLIMBING SPEK'S YELLOW. Deep buttercup-yellow flowers. Strong growing.

WEPPING STANDARD ROSES

On their 5ft. to 6ft. stems, these make outstanding specimens either in the lawn, or the centre of a bed. Weeping standards should be summer pruned; that is, immediately after flowering. Any old, or over mature trailing stems can also be removed. This encourages long, weeping growths during the summer which, if left on the plant, will flower the following spring. We believe the following are the best of their colour.

40/- EACH

CRIMSON SHOWER. Brilliant crimson, semi-double rosettes of long-lasting blooms.

EMILY GRAY. Semi-double yellow, shaded orange.

LADY GAY. Double rich rose-pink fragrant sprays. The best pink weeper.

ROSMARINUS

LAVANDULACEUS. E. 1ft. ROCK ROSEMARY.

7/- each; 75/- dozen

Has the same delightful fragrance, leaf and flower as the upright growing rosemary, but a creeping, prostrate habit of growth. It is always neat and attractive, and smothers itself with masses of lavender-violet flowers. When planted at the top of a bank, it soon cascades right down and forms a complete cover.

OFFICINALIS. E. 4ft. ROSEMARY.

7/-

The Rosemary of old English gardens is always a favourite, with its fragrant, grey-green foliage, and small, lavender, salvia-like flowers. It also makes a very useful, low, dense hedge.

O. TUSCAN BLUE. E. 4ft.

8/-

A selected form of the Rosemary with much brighter coloured clear, blue flowers.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

- **RUSCUS**
  - **ACULEATUS.** E. 2ft. BUTCHER'S BROOM. 10/6
    A most useful, small European shrub, as it will thrive under trees and in dense shade, sending up new shoots from the ground each year. Stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, small white flowers, and then large, bright red berries.

- **RUSSELLA**
  - **JUNCEA.** E. 2ft. CORAL PLANT. 8/-
    A shrubby Mexican plant with smooth, rush-like branches and 1-inch, scarlet, tubular flowers hanging in loose racemes. They are of easy cultivation, preferring deep, rich soil, and, being almost continuously in bloom, they make excellent basket plants.

- **SALIX, WILLOW**
  - **BABYLONICA ANNULARIS.** D. 10ft. 9/6
    A curious little willow in which the leaves are twisted into rings or spirally curled often encircling the branchlets. Unusual and peculiar.
  - **HUMBOLDTIANA FASTIGIATA.** D. 25ft. 11/6
    A new willow of tall, narrow growth similar in shape to the Lombardy Poplar. Bound to become popular where space is limited, but height is required in a very short time as young plants will often grow 8ft. in the first season. Graceful, pale green leaves, long and narrow contrast with ascending chestnut brown branches and twigs. Mature specimens of 25ft. in height will have a diameter of approximately 4ft. tapering to a tall pyramid.
  - **MATSUDA TARTUSA.** D. 15ft. CORKSCREW WILLOW. 8/6
    A unique form of Chinese willow with curiously "tortured" and twisted branches and twigs. A peculiar oddity which always arouses interest. Valued for decorative work.
  - **VITELLINA PENDULA.** D. 20ft. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW. 10/6
    A beautiful form of weeping willow, particularly handsome in winter. Its slender, main branches, and twigs, are a rich golden-yellow with narrow, pale green leaves. Suitable for damp soils, and particularly graceful by the waterside.

- **SAMBUCUS**
  - **NIGRA AUREA.** D. 12ft. GOLDEN ELDER. 8/6
    A bright, butter-yellow foliaged shrub useful for contrast in the garden. The depth of colour improves as the season advances, providing a brilliant summer display.

- **SARCOCOCCA**
  - **RUSCIFOLIA.** E. 3ft. 8/6
    A neat, Chinese bush with shiny, waxy leaves, small, milky-white flowers, and almost transparent, dark red berries. Although the flowers are insignificant, this little shrub with its compact habit, and dark, polished leaves, will always be welcome in the garden. Will thrive in shady situations or under trees.

- **SCHIEFFLERA**
  - **ACTINOPHYLLA.** E. 12ft. (BRASSAIA). QUEENSLAND UMBRELLA TREE. 9/6
    A lovely evergreen of the Aralia family, suitable for pot or tub, especially on the patio. The handsome bright green foliage is carried right to the ground. It has red flower spikes on the top when grown in full sun in the warmer districts.

- **SCHINUS**
  - **MOLLE.** E. 20ft. PEPPER TREE. 8/6
    A native of Peru, with fine, graceful foliaged, and rosy-red berries. A beautiful, rapid growing, easily cultivated shade tree which is highly drought resistant. Subject to damage from frost for the first year or two.

- **SORBUS**
  - **AUCUPARIA.** D. 15ft. ROWAN TREE or MOUNTAIN ASH. 12/6
    The popular Rowan has fern-like foliage which turns a russet red in autumn, large heads of strongly perfumed "Hawthorn" blossom, and large clusters of bright orange-scarlet berries. Succeeds best in colder districts in well-drained soil to which a little lime has been added.

- **STACHYRUS PRAECOX**
  - **SPIRAEA**
  - **JAPONICA ANTHONY WATERER.** D. 3ft. PINK BRIDAL WREATH. 8/-
    Flowers almost continuously throughout summer with flat heads of brilliant carmine flowers.

- **STACHYRUS**
  - **PRAECOX.** D. 8ft. 11/-
    A beautiful, Japanese shrub which has in early spring, racemes of waxy, lemon bells, drooping from deep wine-red branches. These are most decorative, and very useful for picking. An erect, open grower, it prefers a sunny position in good, average loam.

- **STAPHYLEA**
  - **HOLOCARPA ROSEA.** D. 8ft. 14/6
    A little known, erect growing, Chinese shrub which during spring carries drooping panicles of most attractive, 4-inch long, rose-pink flowers. Young foliage is copper-tinted. Prefers a cool, loamy soil.

- **STENOCARPUS**
  - **SINUATUS.** E. 15ft. QUEENSLAND FIREWHEEL TREE. 9/-
    A spectacular, Australian tree with masses of 3-4 inch, brilliant orange, wheel-shaped flowers during July and August, and bright, shining green, oak-like leaves, sometimes a foot long. Prefers an acid soil, but requires a hot, dry summer to encourage bloom.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

- **VERY HARDY**
- **HARDY**
- **HALF HARDY**
- **TENDER**
**SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA**

**STEWARTIA**

OVATA. D. 8ft. (PENTAGYNA).

Allied to the Camellia, this beautiful small tree has creamy-white flowers 3-4 inches across during late summer, and rich autumn colouring. Not difficult to grow in a good average soil, cool and moist but well drained.

PSEUDOCAMELLIA. D. 12ft.

Single, creamy-white, Camellia-like flowers 2-2½ inches across with numerous, incurved, orange-yellow stamens. Particularly lovely, yellow and red, autumn colouring. Requires cool, moist, well-drained soil.

SINENSIS. D. 12ft.

A hardy, rare shrub from China, grown for its brilliant gold, autumn foliage, and large, fragrant, white, single flowers. The blooms come in summer and resemble single, frilled Camellias. Plant in a cool, moist soil.

**STRANVAESIA**

DAVIDIANA. E. 10ft.

A large, Chinese shrub with dark green, 4-inch leaves which in winter turn to many brilliant hues, although they do not drop. The white, hawthorn-like flowers are followed by large clusters of brilliant red berries in autumn, and they remain on the bush throughout the winter.

UNDULATA. E. 4ft.

A shrubby variety of Stranvaesia grown for its clusters of orange-red berries in autumn and the red colouring of many of its leaves. Leaves are glossy green and the white flowers resemble Hawthorn, in sprays 2-3 inches across.

**STRELITZIA**

REGINAE. E. 5ft. BIRD OF PARADISE.

The exotic flowers of this unusual South African plant resemble the crested head of a tropical bird, gorgeously hued in brilliant orange, and bright blue. The 3-foot stems come from the base of the plant, which has wide, stiff, evergreen leaves. Blooms in winter and spring, and requires a warm, well-drained position.

**SYMPHORICARPOS**

ALBUS. D. 3ft. (RACEMOSUS). SNOWBERRY.

No other shrub has such striking, snow-white berries, which are in clusters and up to ½-inch across, often weighing down the branches. The small flowers are pink and bell-shaped.

MOTHER OF PEARL. D. 3ft.

A recent release, this hybrid is compact growing and non-suckering. The large, showy pale pink berries appear in the autumn and turn to a light rose shade by winter.

ORBICULATUS. D. 4ft. (VULGARIS). CORAL BERRY.

A shrub desirable for the value of its decorative foliage and berries alike. The reddish, raspberry-like fruits remain on the plant throughout winter. Foliage turns rich bronze tints in autumn.

**SYRINGA, LILAC**

Who does not look forward to the fragrance of lilac-time in the garden! The French Lilacs now come in shades of real blue, rosy-pink, purple-red, white, deep lavender, carmine-red, and reddish-purple, in doubles and singles.

Although very hardy they are well worth a little extra attention: a fairly open situation, deeply dug, and fairly rich soil, well charged with organic matter such as compost or decayed cow manure. Lime is essential, and should be lightly pricked in round the shrubs in autumn. A summer mulch helps, and as soon as the flowers fade, prune lightly.

**TAMARIX**

JUNIPERINA. D. 9ft.

Very graceful shrub with slender branches clothed with minute scale-like leaves, and covered in spring with feathery pink flowers. Will flourish in hot, dry conditions by the seashore, or in the spray of salt water. Prune after flowering.

PENTANDRA. D. 8ft.

An old world shrub, noted for the elegance of its slender, wispy growths, the fresh green of its minute leaves, and the crowded plumes of rosy blossom during August. Most suited for seaside planting, and for hot, arid conditions. Prune after flowering.
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS & TREES

TELOPEA, WARATAH

OREADES, E. 15ft. VICTORIAN WARATAH. 12/6
A lovely spring flowering tree whose brilliant red flowers are flatter and smaller than those of the New South Wales Waratah. It is upright growing with long, smooth, blue-grey leaves, and bronzy young growths. Easily grown in deep, well-drained soil.

SPECIOSISSIMA, E. 10ft. NEW SOUTH WALES WARATAH. 13/6
The well-known Waratah, and one of Australia's most magnificent shrubs. In late spring the spectacular, bright,erry-scarlet flower heads and showy, red, floral bracts are borne on long, sturdy stems. They are most valuable for floral work. Requires a free, well-drained soil and sunny, open situation.

THRYPTOMENE

CALYCINA, E. 4ft. (MITCHELLIANA). HEATH MYRTLE. 12/6
One of the best small shrubs, native of Victoria, Australia. Of neat, compact growth, with heath-like foliage, it is smothered in early spring with myriads of small, pink and white flowers tightly clustered along the long, firm sprays. Prefers an open soil, not too rich.

SAXICOLA ROSEA, E. 4ft. 10/6
A pink flowered form of Thryptomene from Western Australia, with close, narrow leaves on graceful, semi-arching branches. From August to September it is smothered with small, dainty, pale rose flowers. Requires a warm, well-drained soil.

TIBOUCINA

SEMIDECANDRA EDWARDSII, E. 8ft. (LASIANDRA). 9/-
A free flowering Brazilian shrub, which during winter, has large, wide open, rich violet flowers, 4-5 inches across. The leaves are deeply ribbed and furry. Requires a well-sheltered position.

SEMIDECANDRA GRANDIFLORA, E. 8ft. (LASIANDRA). 9/-
A large flowered form of the colourful, South American Lasiandra, with soft, velvety, bronze-green foliage and quantities of glorious, 6-inch, royal-purple flowers borne almost eight months in the year. Needs a sheltered, well-drained, sunny location.

TILIA

EUROPaea, D. 50ft. EUROPEAN LINDEN or LIME. 14/6
A stately majestic tree that is widely planted in Britain and Europe as a park shade tree and for avenue planting. The leaves are large heart-shaped. Prefers cool, moist conditions, best autumn foliage being secured in sheltered positions.

ULMUS

PROCREA VAN-HOUTTEI, D. 18ft. GOLDEN ELM. 14/6
A very beautiful, small tree with large, rich yellow-green leaves which retain their colour from spring to autumn. Ideal as a specimen and for avenue planting, and forms a most attractive colour contrast amongst other green leaved trees.

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are a variable family of deciduous and evergreen shrubs whose members are among the most beautiful of the hardy ornamentals. Some have berries, some large, deliciously fragrant, white or blush-pink flower heads; and they colour amazingly in the declining months of the year. Their preference is for a deep, rich, loamy soil with an abundance of moisture. All are hardy and easily grown.

BITCHIENSE, D. 6ft. 12/6
During winter bears rounded heads of sweetly scented, bluish-white flowers. The oblong, black berries appear in clusters in autumn.

BODNANTESE, D. 6ft. 12/6
Flowers in late winter with fragrant, dense clusters of blooms, deep rose in bud, later almost white. Vigorous, upright growing but usually takes a year or two to settle down to regular flowering.

BURWOODII, E. 8ft. GARDENIA-SCENTED VIBURNUM. 12/6
In the early spring the end of every branch bears a large, 3-inch head of waxy-white, pink flushed flower clusters, intensely sweet with Gardenia-like fragrance. Dark, lustrous, green foliage which in colder climates, turns bright colours in autumn.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA (N.S.W. Waratah)

CARLCEPHALUM, D. 6ft. 12/6
An excellent Viburnum, with exceedingly fragrant, white flowers in very large, rounded heads of up to 5 inches across. The leaves in autumn are brilliantly coloured and it is an extremely robust grower.

CARLESLI, D. 5ft. KOREAN SPICE VIBURNUM. 12/6
A very choice, Korean variety with delicate coral-pink blooms which become pearly-white as they open, and possess a most intense, delightful perfume. The dwarf, bushy plants are without their greyish-green leaves for only a short period during winter and herald spring with their charming beauty and fragrance.

JAPONICUM, E. 8ft. 10/-
Dense, bushy habit with large, dark, shining green leaves, creamy-white, fragrant flowers and dainty sprays of red berries. One of the most useful plants for any garden, and does well in semi-shade. A native of Japan.

JUDDII, D. 4ft. 12/6
A bushy, spreading, spring blooming shrub with globular, 24-inch flower heads consisting of long-tubed, sweetly scented, waxy pink flowers almost white as they age. Dwarf growing.

MACROCEPHALUM, E. 6ft. GIANT CHINESE SNOWBALL. 17/6
A gorgeous, Oriental snowball with immense, snowy-white flower heads, 8-9 inches across, nestled against the dense, dark green, oval leaves.

OPULUS, D. 10ft. GUELDER ROSE. 9/-
Conspicuously beautiful in flower and berry, and in the autumn when its maple-like leaves turn rich crimson shades. The creamy-white flowers are followed by bright red, translucent berries.

VIBURNUM OPUlus AMERICANUM
WEIGELA

Left: Florida Variegata  Right: Newport Red

● VIBURNUM (continued)

O. AMERICANUM. D. 12ft. (ROBUSTUM). 10/-
Well worth growing for the clusters of large, bright red berries that are produced during summer months, following the heads of creamy white flowers. The leaves turn on a fine display of crimson before falling.

O. STERILE. D. 10ft. SNOWBALL TREE. 9/-
A favourite, old-fashioned shrub which bears during October and November, an abundance of large, creamy-white, rounded flower heads. In cold districts it also turns on a fine display of autumn colour.

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM ALDENHAMENSIS. E. 10ft. 12/6
An interesting Chinese species with handsome drooping leaves, strong and leathery, dusted with bright gold on the upper surface and grey with thick felt beneath. The dull, greenish white flowers are a long time in bud before opening in November and are followed by large clusters of shining scarlet-red berries.

TOMENTOSUM. D. 8ft. 8/6
A beautiful, Oriental shrub with wide-spreading, horizontal branches. During November and December the upper surface of each branch is covered with large, flat heads of white flowers, followed by red berries. The leaves turn ruby-crimson in autumn.

T. PIJACATUM. D. 6ft. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. 12/6
In spring a profusion of ball-like, long-lasting, ivory-white flower heads, as big as oranges. Golden yellow autumn foliage.

● VIRGILIA

CAPENSIS. E. 25ft. 8/6
A rapid growing, African tree, upright in growth, which bears its scented, pendant sprays of rosy-mauve flowers during summer. Young plants should flower in two years, and reach a height of 20 feet in less than 10 years.

DIVARICATA. E. 20ft. 8/6
Of much more compact habit of growth than V. capensis, and more suited to smaller gardens. The massed spring display of pendant Wistaria-like racemes is a brighter and more distinct shade of pink.

● WEIGELA (DIERVILLA)

The Flowering Apple Blossoms, as the Weigelas are sometimes called, are extremely free flowering shrubs, and adaptable to almost any conditions, including summer drought. The flowers are something like those of the foxglove, but hang in clusters in the topmost leaf axils and down the stems during spring. Deciduous, hardy, and easily grown.

ABEL CARRIERE. D. 8ft. 8/6
A quick-growing shrub. In spring, the stems for their whole length are covered in bell-shaped, rosy crimson flowers, having a yellow spot in the throat.

EVA RATHKE. D. 6ft. 8/6
Of slow, compact growth, and late flowering, this Weigela has deep, bright crimson flowers which adorn the bush during late spring.

FLORIDA PURPUREA. D. 5ft. 8/6
An attractive combination is produced by the purplish foliage and rosy purple flowers. Probably the slowest growing of the Weigelas.

FLORIDA VARIEGATA. D. 6ft. 8/6
The slender, arching branches are furnished with beautiful oval pointed, light green leaves carrying a broad margin of yellow. In spring each branch is weighed down with clusters of pink trumpet flowers. A very unique combination of flower and foliage.

NEWPORT RED. D. 8ft. 8/6
Resembling Weigela Eva Rathke, this newer variety has more vigorous upright growth and bright crimson flowers.

Conifers

Conifers are being used more and more frequently in modern landscaping, and no other group of plants can match their massive dignity, and effective strength in such a range of restrained colour – the golden and gold-green, frothy and metallic blues and blue-greens, deep and darkening yellow-greens, and in the subtle blends and sharp contrasts.

In shape and form, they are quite unique. There are dwarf and prostrate types ideal for rockeries, beside steps, on banks, and at the foot of shrubberies; the low and medium for the body of the garden; the tall and imposing for background, and as striking specimens trees.

Conifers are easily cultivated and anything but fussy in their requirements. They are robust enough to stand most New Zealand conditions, though they all dislike waterlogged soil. However, they respond wonderfully if the soil is enriched with humus, leaf mould, or well-rotted sawdust.

● ABIES, FIR

Stately evergreen trees which thrive in open positions with good loam. Most varieties are slow growing and sturdy, eventually developing into the typical Christmas Tree form.

In spring, the new growths are bright green, in sharp contrast to the dark foliage, giving an artificially decorated effect. They are very hardy and grow well in most places but prefer colder districts.

GRANDIS. E. 20ft. GIANT FIR. 14/6
A lofty North American fir. It is probably the tallest of the silver firs and normally is slow growing. The young shoots are glossy, olive-green, and spread flatly and horizontally in two opposite sets being dark, shining green when mature. Very distinct in the flat, comb-like arrangement of the leaves.

NOBILIS. E. 25ft. NOBLE FIR. 13/6
A majestic fir with a trunk as clean and shapely as a mast. Succeeds best when planted in moist soils.

NORDMANNIANA. E. 25ft. CAUCASIAN FIR. 13/6
A handsome fir, the rich, dark green leaves of which have a silvery under surface, and are arranged in two, flat, uniform rows on symmetrical, horizontal branches. A fine tree for parks and large gardens.

PINSAPO. E. 20ft. SPANISH FIR. 13/6
Unusual, short, rigid leaves spreading from all sides of the stiff branches, on a tree of upright, symmetrical habit, makes this perhaps the most distinctive and unmistakable of all the firs. A native of the mountains of Granada in Southern Spain.

RELIGIOSA. E. 25ft. SACRED FIR. 14/6
A tall Central American fir. The branches are employed in its native regions for decoration in religious festivals. Requires moist climate conditions.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
CEDRUS (continued)

D. AUREA. E. 25ft. GOLDEN HIMALAYAN CEDAR. 33/-
A smaller growing form of Himalayan Cedar, but with the foliage overlaid bright gold. Ideal for the average garden, as it is arresting and highly ornamental right from the time of planting.

CHAMAECYPARIS

One of the most important groups of shrubs and trees, and certainly one of the most beautiful.

Distinct with their varied contours, shapes and sizes, they are adaptable to the largest or smallest of gardens.

A number of varieties form superb specimens for individual planting. Some offer shelter for more tender subjects, whilst others grouped together, add a character and charm that only the Chamaecypariss family can offer. Their foliage colour ranges from silver, grey, blue, green, gold, bronze and variegated. A worthwhile few moments studying the ensuing list will reveal the immense possibilities in this desirable family of plants.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA. E. 25ft. LAWSON CYPRESS. 6/6
The well-known Lawson Cypress so often used for hedges and windbreaks, also makes a handsome specimen with its rich green, compact foliage right to the ground. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

L. ALLUMIL. E. 15ft. 11/6
A distinct and beautiful Cypress, pyramidal in shape, and of the richest blue-grey colour throughout the year. Rigid spray of foliage, perfectly upright, but very compact.

L. ARGENTEAE. E. 5ft. 15/-
A vivid, frosted effect is given by the pale cream tips of the foliage. It is a neat, compact, rounded form, very suitable for colour contrast in any garden.

L. ARGENTEAE SUPERBA. E. 10ft. 17/6
An interesting conifer whose silvery, frosted foliage varies in intensity of colour depending on conditions, but generally more pronounced during winter months.

L. B. D. EDGINTON. E. 15ft. 17/6
A lovely variety with rich golden-yellow foliage, having a loose semi-weeping appearance. An admirable lawn specimen.

L. CHINICIL. E. 10ft. 17/6
The whole tree glows with pale golden-yellow. Upright, compact, pyramidal. A first-class, specimen conifer.

L. COLUMNARIUS. E. 10ft. 15/6
Forms a perfect spire of rich, steel-blue foliage. A splendid new addition always much admired.

L. DARLEYENSIS. E. 15ft. 17/6
Forms a narrow pyramid with golden foliage. Semi-weeping appearance.

L. DUNCANNII. E. 5ft. 11/6
A compact shrub which forms a rounded bush, clothed with fine, dense, glaucous-green foliage.

L. ELLWOODII. E. 6ft. 12/6
One of the loveliest small conifers both in colour and form, it grows very slowly and compactly into a narrow pyramid. Retained throughout the year, the greyish-blue colour has the effect of frost.

L. FLETCHERII. E. 10ft. 11/6
Forms a conical small tree with very compact and dense, downy, glaucous-green foliage.

L. FORSTECHENSIS. E. 2ft. 17/6
One of the best dwarf, grey-green rounded forms. A slow growing, dense, rigid, globe with congested, moss-like growths.

L. GOLDEN KING. E. 15ft. 17/6
Creamy-yellow in colour and upright in growth, this is a popular form for specimen planting.

L. MINIMA. E. 3ft. 12/6
A small, green-leaved variety of close, rounded form which retains its shape without pruning. Suitable for rockeries and small gardens.

L. MINIMA AUREA. E. 2ft. 17/6
A miniature form which is a richly-golden foliaged counterpart of the above. First rate for rockeries.

CONIFERS ARE INVALUABLE FOR COLOUR AND CONTRAST

ARUCARIA

ARUCANEA. E. 15ft. (IMBRICATA). MONKEY PUZZLE. 18/-
Has the same regular habit of growth as the Norfolk Pine. The rigid, dark, glossy, spine-tipped leaves are arranged spirally on the branches, giving rise to the legend that having climbed it the monkey cannot descend. It should always be grown as an isolated specimen, preferring a cool, free root run.

EXCELSA. E. 30ft. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. 19/6
Magnificent at all stages of growth, the Norfolk Pine remains extremely popular as a specimen plant, or as a pot and tub plant for patio, porch, and for lounge decoration. It places its branches in exact symmetry; horizontal branches tier above tier from a perfectly upright, central trunk. Ideal for coastal planting and warm, inland districts.

CEDRUS, CEDAR

ATLANTICA GLAUCA. E. 20ft. BLUE ATLAS CEDAR. 35/-
Upright and stately, with elegantly placed, semi-upright side branches, and with foliage of a powdery, silvery-blue which gives the whole tree a frosted appearance, the Blue Atlas Cedar is undoubtedly one of the most ornamental of conifers. Cloth right from the ground, it retains its colour throughout the year.

DEODARA. E. 30ft. HIMALAYAN CEDAR. 19/6
An erect cedar clothed to the ground with greyish, pine-like foliage on horizontal branches which weep at the tips. Especially good as a patio tub plant. (Refer also to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

VERY HARDY

HARDY

HALF HARDY

TENDER
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA (continued)

L. MOERHEIMI. E. 15ft. 17/6
A strong growing, golden conifer of upright growth, most suitable for backgrounds and colour contrast in larger gardens.

L. SILVER QUEEN. E. 10ft. 17/6
A rare and unusual cypress with foliage uniquely silvery-grey in colour.

L. STEWARTII. E. 12ft. 17/6
One of the most popular of golden conifers with a somewhat erect style of growth, and with rigid, bright golden sprays.

L. THAPARODENDRONI. E. 3ft. 17/6
Blue-grey, curiously twisted foliage, and small, compact habit of growth. A desirable dwarf conifer.

L. WISELLII. E. 10ft. 15/6
A most distinctive and attractive variety of narrowly columnar habit. Unusually dark green in colour, with branches crowded in a curious but beautiful, tufted manner.

O. CRIPPSII. E. 10ft. 17/6
The dense, flattened sprays of beautiful, deep, golden-yellow foliage on elegantly poised branches, give this very popular cypress its real individuality. Gradually develops into a graceful specimen, and always retains its informal, semi-weeping character.

O. KOIBUCHI. E. 6ft. 20/6
A Japanese variety with a distinctly Oriental appearance. Slow growing, each moss-like, tufted branchlet is heavily splashed with gold which assumes a bronze sheen in winter months.

O. NANA. E. 6ft. 20/6
The foliage of this compact, slow-growing cypress is symmetrical, and held in thick, flattened clusters, bright lettuce-green in summer and darker in winter. Ideal for small gardens and rockeries.

O. NANA AUREA. E. 6ft. 20/6
This golden form of the above is constantly popular. Young growth is tipped golden, and passes to rich bronze in winter. It is slow growing but is always conspicuous.

O. TETRAONGA AUREA. E. 6ft. 20/6
Notable for its arching, fern-like sprays of bright, glowing gold, delightfully informal, unusual, and attractive.

P. PLUMOSA AUREA. E. 3ft. 17/6
The threadlike, golden foliage is decorative and graceful on this low-growing plant. Suitable for the front border and the rockery.

P. PLUMOSA AUREA ROGERSII. E. 2ft. 20/6

CHAMAECYPARIS FILIFERA AUREA

CONFERS

P. SQUARROSA. E. 8ft. 12/6
Silvery blue throughout and pyramidal in shape. Assumes bronze shades in winter.

P. SQUARROSA SULPHUREA. E. 8ft. 12/6
A form of the C. pfitzeri squarroa with its foliage overlaid with a smoky, sulphur-yellow, giving it a powdered effect.

CRYPTOMERIA

JAPONICA. E. 25ft. JAPANESE CEDAR. 10/6
One of Japan's timber trees, it is unique in that its trunk is clothed in thin, reddish-brown bark, which peels off in long, narrow strips. Forms a tall, pyramidal tree. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

J. COMPACTA NANA. E. 3ft. 17/6
A very dwarf, compact form with cord-like crowded foliage - in summer pale yellowish green, and darker in winter. Seldom available and valuable in giving character and form to the garden.

J. ELEGANS. E. 20ft. PLUMED JAPANESE CEDAR. 12/6
A distinctive conifer with soft, dense foliage right to the ground, green during summer and changing to rich bronze in autumn and winter.

J. ELEGANS AUREA. E. 10ft. 12/6
A yellowish green form of the Plumed Japanese Cedar, with soft, dense foliage to ground level.

J. LOBII. 15/6
Differ from Cryptomeria japonica by its denser and more erect branch system, more pyramidal habit, and shorter, darker foliage.

CUPRESSOCYPARIS

LEYLANDII. E. 20ft. 11/6
A hardy, rapid growing hybrid with dark green foliage and elegant habit of growth.

CUPRESSUS

ARIZONICA. E. 25ft. ARIZONA CYPRESS. 6/6
A tall, fast growing cypress, distinguished by its grey-green foliage, horizontal branches, upright habit, and drought-resistant qualities. Very useful in dry, inland areas. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

LUSITANICA BENTHAMII. E. 25ft. BENTHAM CYPRESS. 6/6
A rapid growing conifer which will succeed in heavy, rather wet soils. The fine, greyish-blue foliage stands trimming well. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

MACROCARPA. E. 30ft. MONTEREY CYPRESS. 6/6
The well-known macrocarpa. Makes a stiffer growing tree than the lawsonii, and for hedge purposes reaches the required height sooner. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

M. AUREA. E. 30ft. 12/6
Selected, golden foliaged seedlings of golden macrocarpa, with the same characteristics. Excellent as a large, golden specimen.

M. HORIZONTALIS AUREA. E. 30ft. 17/6
A beautiful golden form of the Macrocarpa with well-furnished, spreading, horizontal, fan-like branches of buttery-golden-yellow. An exceedingly handsome specimen tree.

SEMPRYVIRENS GRACILIS. E. 10ft. FINE-LEAVED ITALIAN CYPRESS. 20/6
Tall, slender, green spires, invaluable for architectural and landscape effects of all kinds: for porches, entrances, avenues and tub plants. Our plants are the true, narrow type, keeping their slender shape permanently.

GINKGO

BILoba. E. 20ft. THE MAIDENHAIR TREE. 12/6
A remarkable tree, the leaves of which resemble a huge maidenhair fern. Picturesque, exotic, stately, it is a magnificent sight with its golden-yellow foliage in early autumn.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years. 54
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS GRACILIS

JUNIPERUS

A wonderful family of hardy shrubs from the prostrate to the columnar with all imaginable habits of growth between. Their foliage colouring varies through from the greens, blues, greys, bronze, golds and creams, to the variegated.

They require little or no pruning, are remarkably disease resistant, grow well in most districts of New Zealand and thrive in good soil where a trace of lime is present.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. E 5ft. PFITZER JUNIPER. 11/6

A densely branched shrub of spreading habit, clothed with greyish-green foliage

C. PFITZERIANA AUREA. E 4ft. GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER. 12/6

Bushy, widespread, horizontal branches, with soft yellow foliage in summer, turning bronzy-green in winter. Forms a bold, flat, irregular head.

C. PLUMOSA AUREA. E 3ft. 17/6

Clinging close to the ground with its golden-green, closely woven foliage, it is unexcelled for the rock garden. It has small spires of tufted, tiny, thread-like leaves. Plant in full sun for best colour effect.

COMMUNIS COMRESSA, E 3ft. NOAH’S ARK JUNIPER. 12/6

A miniature and perfect rock garden juniper. It raises an erect, close-set cone of minute, blue-green foliage, and never outgrows its position.

GINKGO BILOBA (Autumn Colour)

C. DEPRESSA AUREA. E 2ft. GOLDEN SPREADING JUNIPER. 17/6

A splendid juniper for rock gardens or the front border. The young shoots and leaves are bright, golden-yellow, and are carried on slender branchlets that hug the ground.

C. FASTIGIATA. E 12ft. COMMON JUNIPER. 12/6

A very narrow and erect, columnar plant, similar in shape to the Italian Cypress, but grey-blue-green in colour. Very suitable for framing doorways or accentuating columns.

C. REPANDA. E 2ft. 15/-

A new, wide spreading prostrate variety which is excellent as a ground cover plant. The dark green leaves point forward and lie along the branches which they more or less conceal.

C. COXII. E 3ft. THE COFFIN JUNIPER. 17/6

The slender, drooping branches are clothed in bluish-green foliage. Rather slow in growth it eventually forms a very graceful tree.

HORIZONTALIS DOUGLASII. E 2ft. 15/-

Attractive trailing habit of growth with steel-blue foliage that turns purple in winter. A fine prostrate grower that hugs the ground as it spreads.

PROCERA AFRICANA. E 10ft. 12/6

Bluish-green foliage with a silvery sheen, it forms a compact pyramid, and is a first-class little conifer for landscape work or as a tub plant.

PROCUMBENS. E 3ft. THE CREEPING JUNIPER. 11/6

A curious, dwarf plant from the mountains of Japan, which forms a rugged, blue-grey shrub of spreading habit. Ideal for covering banks and rockeries.

SABINA KNAP HILL. E 3ft. 12/6

One of the most attractive of the low growing junipers, it has dense branches of bright green foliage. Good for covering banks.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA

Plants are delivered free to your nearest railway station or equivalent.
S. TAMARISCIFOLIA. E. 3ft.  12/6
A compact, living mound of grey-green foliage, spreading to five or six feet across. There is nothing finer for a corner where a low, spreading plant is wanted.

SQUAMATA MEYERI. E. 8ft. MEYER JUNIPER.  15/-
An erect, many-branched shrub from the Himalayas, with short, straight branches, and foliage of metallic grey-blue. Somewhat spreading, but branches right from the ground.

LARIX

DECIDUA. D. 30ft. EUROPEAN LARCH.  8/-
Native to the mountains of Central Europe. Exceedingly beautiful when clothed in fresh, green foliage in spring and early summer. Suited to districts with a plentiful rainfall.

LIBOCEDRUS

DECURRENS. E. 20ft. INCENSE CEDAR.  12/6
A native of the Californian mountains, the Incense Cedar makes a tall, dense, compact pyramid, with deep green lustrous foliage, which is delightfully fragrant and pungent. Suitable as a specimen tree.

METASEQUOIA

GLYPTOSTROBOIDES. D. 40ft. DAWN REDWOOD.  9/6
A remarkable tree, this was until 1948 known only as a fossil. The plant has beautiful, soft-green, larch-like foliage and is most elegant and graceful. Makes rapid growth and will thrive in wet conditions.

PICEA, SPRUCE

HIGHLY Ornamental evergreen trees, thriving where the soil is well-drained and in an open position. Sometimes confused with Abies, they range from dwarf, dense-growing, conical plants to tall, graceful trees.

Wonderful as lawn specimens, they generally form perfect Christmas tree shapes.

Slow growers as a rule, Piceas enjoy cold climates and thrive in most districts.

ABIES. E. 40ft. NORWAY SPRUCE.  12/6
The traditional Christmas Tree of Europe. Forms a lofty pyramid and is particularly suited to the higher or mountain parts of New Zealand.

CANADENSIS. E. 20ft. WHITE SPRUCE.  12/6
A North American spruce, noted for the manner in which the long, thick branches bend downwards at the trunk, with the points upwards.

GLAUCO CONICA. E. 3ft. DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE.  15/-
A beautiful, slow-growing dwarf conifer which forms a compact, narrow pyramid. Young spring growth and a fresh larch-green colour, changing later to a deeper shade. A valuable acquisition for the large rockery or shrub border.

OMORIKA. E. 30ft. SERVIAN SPRUCE.  15/-
A handsome spruce for large gardens and parks, tall and slender and at a distance suggestive of a church spire. The flat, blunt leaves are silvery above and green beneath, in two flat rows. Lower branches droop but turn upwards at the ends.

PUNGENS. E. 15ft. COLORADO SPRUCE.  15/-
A fine, ornamental Spruce that is slow growing and retains its handsome appearance for many years. The 1-inch needle foliage on rigid horizontal branches, prickly and standing out in all directions, is bluish-green. Makes a lovely lawn specimen.

SITKENSIS. E. 20ft. SITKA SPRUCE.  12/6
This American spruce may be distinguished from the other flat-leaved spruces by its stiffer spreading, prickly leaves, blue-green in colour. Forms a handsome pyramidal specimen.

PSEUDOTSUGA

MENZIESII. E. 30ft. DOUGLAS FIR.  6/6
The magnificent tree which produces the famous Oregon timber. The enormous trunk is densely clothed with plume-like branches and flat, deep green leaves. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

SEQUOIA

SEMPERVIRENS. E. 25ft. CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.  8/-
In its native element the tallest tree in the world, the Californian Redwood in New Zealand is moderately tall and should be more widely planted as its timber is most valuable. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

TAXODIUM

DISTICHUM. D. 20ft. SWAMP CYPRESS.  8/6
Particularly valuable as it will thrive at the water’s edge or in swampy country. The foliage is tender green in spring, and the leaves turn an uncommon russet before they fall in autumn. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

MUCRONATUM. D. 20ft.  8/6
Difters from the Swamp Cypress in that the leaves are shorter and some of them remain on the tree throughout the winter.

TAXUS, YEY

BACCATA AUREA MARGINATA. E. 5ft.  28/-
An extremely attractive golden-margined form of the English Yew, with all of its virtues. It is fine for courtyards, patios, terraces and tubs, and much desired in formal gardens.

FASCIATA. E. 8ft. IRISH YEW.  25/-
Incomparable as a sentinel beside doors or in formal gardens, it is trim and sedate with its deepest of green, close-set foliage. Invaluable in the contemporary scene.

OVERBYNDERSI. E. 10ft.  25/-
An extremely handsome, upright yew of compact form, with lighter coloured and smaller, closer foliage than the well-known Irish Yew. Valuable where an upright, green column is required.

THUJA

This popular and highly ornamental family of shrubs and trees is similar in many respects to the Chamaecyparis.

Much prized by horticulturists, Thujaes deserve special mention for their diverse habits of growth, and their colourful, aromatic foliage.

The smaller growing forms are perfect for rockeries and small gardens, while the others add colour and form to large gardens.

All are easy to grow and require little attention.

OCIDENTALIS COLUMBIA. E. 10ft.  15/-
A very fine, strong growing form the broad foliage having a beautiful silvery variegation.

ERICOIDES. E. 5ft.  11/6
A rounded, dwarf shrub, with all of its foliage needle-like, blue grey in summer and bronze tinted in winter.

HOVEYI. E. 6ft.  11/6
Light green in summer, turning bronze-green in the winter. Rather open growth.

LITTLE GEM. E. 3ft. (GLORIOSA).  11/6
A perfectly round bush with densely packed sprays of deep green foliage which turns bronze in winter. Useful for rockeries or as a tub plant.

PYRAMIDALIS. E. 10ft.  15/-
A tree of dense, columnar outline with crowded, dark green, fround-like branches. Very suitable for driveways and formal planting.

RHEINGOLD. E. 4ft.  11/6
A beautiful, low growing conifer, of somewhat spreading habit ideal for a low border, rockery or sloping bank. The foliage is golden-orange during summer, deepening in colour with the approach of winter.

ORIENTALIS BEVERLYensis. E. 10ft.  16/-
Grows into a narrow column of golden foliage; particularly effective as a specimen plant or for framing a doorway.

ELEGANTISSIMA. E. 8ft.  12/6
The growth is narrow, pyramidal, with a broad, bushy base, and the green foliage is tipped with golden bronze. Full sun brings out the depth of colour.

AUREA NANA. E. 5ft.  17/6
A low, compact, rounded shrub, golden yellow in colour through spring to autumn and assuming bronze shade in winter. Excellent for colour contrast.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
New Zealand Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Visitors to New Zealand are uniformly unanimous in their praise of our scenery and flora. Those with a horticultural appreciation are keenly aware of the vast range of trees, shrubs and plants which New Zealand can call her own.

They hold their own with the exotics, being increasingly used in modern conceptions of landscaping because of their adaptability and dependable health.

Our own collection of New Zealand trees, shrubs and plants is the most extensive in the country and attracts many visitors.

In recent years we have carefully overhauled our stocks so that we can present a selection which, while truly representative of the country's flora, has the important merit of being garden worthy.

In our listing we have tried to state the conditions which each individual plant or group prefers.

- **ACKAMA**
  - **ROSASEFOLIA.** E. 10ft. 12/6
    - An attractive, small, spreading tree, found growing naturally in the lowlands of Northern Auckland, usually on the outskirts of forests, or in shallow gullies. It has distinctive brownish foliage, and is suitable only for milder localities.

- **AGATHIS**
  - **AUSTRALIS.** E. 20ft. KAURI. 10/6
    - The majestic Kauri Pine is one of the most magnificent timber trees known. Excellent as a specimen and for group planting. While young it grows rapidly, and attains 15 to 20 feet in approximately the same number of years, when it has about a 6 to 8-foot spread—a comparatively narrow tree. Prefers dry areas, and shade when young. 3' 6" to 4' specimens 28/-.

- **ALECTRION**
  - **EXCELSUS.** E. 20ft. TITOKI, or NEW ZEALAND OAK. 9/6
    - A splendid specimen tree for exposed positions. It has light green leaves, divided into four or six pairs of leaflets. The prominent, jet-black seeds, embedded in their scarlet envelope, with flattened crest, and one side terminating in a spur, add to the attractiveness of the foliage.

- **ALSEUOSMIA**
  - **MACROPHYLLA.** E. 5ft. KARAPAPA. 10/6
    - Extremely fragrant, crimson flowers and large, crimson berries. Requires a cool, moist position and is a rewarding plant, if somewhat difficult to establish.

- **ARISTOTELIA**
  - **SERRATA.** E. 15ft. (RACEMOSA). MAKOMAKO, WINE-BERRY. 7/6
    - A rapid grower, bearing attractive panicles of small, rose to deep claret flowers, followed by blackish to red, currant-like berries. A lover of sunshine, seldom seen within the forest, save where dead or fallen trees permit penetration of light.

- **ARTHROPODIUM**
  - **CIRRIRHATUM.** E. 2ft. RENGARENGA, MABEL ISLAND LILY. 8/6
    - It sends up 2ft. spikes of quaint, white blooms. The backs of the petals are a faint mauve-purple, and the foliage is long and grasslike. An ideal plant for the shade on the coastline, and it will grow adjacent to salt water. Will stand dry or wet conditions.

---

**NEW ZEALAND NATIVE FLOWERS**

**THUJA PLECTATA.** E. 30ft. 6/6
- Often, but incorrectly called the Western Red Cedar. Slender and pyramidal, densely clothed with rich green foliage which droops from the tips of upward curving branches. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

**P. VERVANEANA.** E. 10ft. 11/6
- Creamy-yellow scale type foliage assuming bronze shades with the advent of winter. Forms a dense pyramid.

**P. ZEBRINA.** E. 10ft. 12/6
- Bushy, compact, and ornamental, it is a beautiful conifer with bright green foliage, vividly banded with yellow, turning to luxuriant bronzy-green as winter approaches.

**DOLOBRATA.** E. 12ft. 11/6
- A slow growing tree whose glossy, scale-like leaves are richly inlaid with white on the reverse side, and are borne in heavy, flattened sprays.

**D. NANA.** E. 3ft. 12/6
- A curious dwarf, slow growing conifer with very small leaves and slender branchlets. A neat, compact, little bush.

**TSUGA**

**HETEROPHYLLA.** E. 25ft. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. 12/6
- This elegant specimen tree is a native of the West Coast of North America. Rapid growing and hardy, it is of pyramidal habit and develops a spire-like crown with slender, graceful branchlets.
ASCARINA

LUCIDA. E. 8ft. HUTU. 9/6
A low, very bushy shrub, purplish red when young. The leaves are dark, glossy green and coarsely serrated.

BEILSCHMIEDIA

TARAI R. E. 25ft. TARAI R. 9/6
A quick-growing, tall, upright tree, bearing edible purple, prune-like fruit, and large glossy foliage. It prefers a semi-shady place, and is suitable for northern districts.

TAWA. E. 15ft. TAWA. 12/6
A well-known tree in the North Island constituting the largest portion of the forest. A tall, spreading tree with slender branches, and pale, usually narrow, leaves 3 to 4 inches long. The plum-like fruit was formerly collected by the Maoris for food. Requires a moist, shady position.

BRACHYGLOTTIS

RANGIORA. E. 10ft. RANGIORA. 8/6
The large leaves of this quick growing shrub are two-toned - glossy green above, and silvery-white underneath. It has generous panicles of small, creamy-white, scented flowers. Ideal for coastal planting.

R. PURPUREA. E. 8ft. PURPLE RANGIORA. 10/6
This shrub, which is a form of the Rangiora with a deep purple upper surface to the leaves in contrast to the silvery-white beneath, has been propagated from the only plant of its kind, found in the Wanganui River area. The impressive plume-like flower heads carry a purplish tone as well. Rapid growing and happy in sun or shade.

CARPODEUTUS

SEBRAEUS. E. 15ft. PUTAPUTAWETA. 8/6
A feature of this small, quick-growing tree is the way it produces its branches from whorls. The foliage is grey-green, beautifully veined and marbled, and the fragrant, white flowers are borne in bunches. The seeds are black and shining. Ideal for shady, wet places.

CASSINIA

AMOENA. E. 2ft. 10/-
A small, round-topped, densely branched shrub with short, close-set, narrow, golden-brown leaves, white beneath. A pretty, little plant for the rockery.

CLEMATIS

PANICULATA. E. (C. INDIVISA). PUWHANANGA. NEW ZEALAND CLEMATIS. 12/6
In its natural state, this native climber never fails to delight the eye as it spills its pure white flowers, with their rose anthers in a thrilling tumble of blossom as a salute to spring. The show is not over with the cascades of flowers, as then follow the attractive, fluffy seed heads. Requires shade to do well.

CLIANTHUS

PUNICEUS. E. 6ft. KAKA BEAK. 9/-
The highly decorative, Kaka-Beak shrubs are not hard to grow under normal conditions. The fascinating cardinal-red flowers for all the world like the beaks of parrots or Kakas, come in spring. Foliage is soft, green and fern-like. They usually flower the first season after planting.

P. ALBUS. E. 6ft. WHITE KAKA BEAK. 9/-
A white form of Kaka-Beak, which does not always come true to seed. The white and the red make a fine combination when grown against a wall and treated as climbers.

P. ROSEUS. E. 7ft. 9/-
A rose coloured form of the Kaka-Beak, quite distinct, and a worthwhile member of the family. All Clianthus are drought-resistant and grow freely on dry, stony banks.

COPEOSMA

The Coprosmas are found in many places in the Southern Hemisphere but the headquarters of the genus is undoubtedly New Zealand. They are easily grown in poor conditions, particularly suited to coastal areas, and an attraction for the birds with their orange-red berries. Variable in habit and foliage, and very drought resistant.

AUSTRALIS. E. 12ft. 8/6
A distinct species with membranous leaves, dull green, not shining nor glossy. The small greenish white flowers appear in the autumn and are followed by reddish-orange berries.

LUCIDA. E. 5ft. KARAMU. 8/6
The thick, shining, green leaves are set off by small flowers, followed by freely produced, orange-red berries. It does well on the coast, and as a distinguishing feature has orange cupped roots.

PROSTRATA. E. 2ft. 8/-
This quite rare little shrub has a procumbent habit, small green leaves, and likes hanging over concrete walls. Very popular as a ground or bank cover plant, and will thrive by the coast.

REFENS. E. 10ft. (C. BAUERI). TAUPATA. 6/6
The toughest of coastal plants, it is ideal as a specimen, for seaside hedges, and will thrive under large trees. The glossy green leaves are very dark and are followed by freely produced, orange-yellow fruit. It prefers a rich, sandy soil and flourishes when in reach of the ocean spray, but will grow almost anywhere.

PICTURATA. E. 8ft. 9/-
An attractive, variegated form of the Taupata in which the bright, shining leaves are heavily blotched with gold, only the outer margins being green in colour. Of rapid, upright growth, it is an ideal garden plant and will thrive on the sea coast.

Pay when you order and deduct 5% discount.
NEW ZEALAND TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS

R. VARIEGATA. E. 6ft. 9/6
A smaller form of Taupata, rare and very attractive. Somewhat semi-weeping in growth, it makes a good verandah plant and stands up to salt wind. When grown in shade the variegations are most prominent.

ROBUSTA. E. 10ft. 8/6
The most generally distributed of all the New Zealand species. The white flowers are carried against dark, glossy green foliage, and are followed by yellowish to reddish-orange berries.

ROTUNDIFOLIA. E. 6ft. 8/6
A sparsely branched, small shrub with long, slender spreading branches and downy, roundish leaves. During September-October the greenish-white flowers appear and are followed by tiny red berries.

TENUICAULIS. E. 6ft. 8/6
A much branched shrub with slender, spreading, often interlaced branches; berries shining black. Grows naturally in the marshy forests or open swampy swamps.

WILLIAMSONI VARIEGATA. E. 3-4ft. 10/6
A very unusual, semi-pendulous, soft-leaved Coprosma which looks like a shady place. The foliage is mottled white and green, and it makes a handsome, indoor pot plant.

CORYDINE. CABBAGE TREE
This interesting family, which includes in its ranks the well-known, if inappropriately named Cabbage Tree, grows from sea level to snow line, in dry spots or swamps. Its striking habit of growth, and its luxuriant heads of grassy leafage are characteristics of the New Zealand scene and give to the landscape a strangely tropical appearance. The sweetly scented flowers hang in cascading panicles.

AUSTRALIS. E. 20ft. 8/6
The notable Cabbage Tree, whose tall, palm-like outline is characteristic of our New Zealand scenery, has great heads of sweetly scented flowers, is very easy to transplant, stands wet or dry conditions admirably, is ideal for swamps and stands up to salt winds.

BANKSII. E. 8ft. 8/6
The most beautiful flowering species of the family, having three-foot drooping panicles of creamy-white, highly scented flowers. An adaptable shrub which will thrive in almost any open position, but prefers a wet bank. The attractive, narrow leaves are 4 to 5 feet long and often have a central vein of red, yellowish or greyish green.

PURPUREA. E. 6ft. 8/6
A most uncommon form of Cordyline Banksii which originated in our nursery. In all respects it is similar to the above except that the decorative leaves are bronzy-purple.

INDIVISA. E. 10ft. TOI, MOUNTAIN PALM. 15/-
Fine, bold, slightly bronzy foliage, up to 4ft. long and 6in. wide, arranged in a dense and massive head. Flowers white and mauve in an immense, drooping panicle followed by bluish berries. Must have a moist situation, and succeeds best in highly elevated areas away from the coast.

KASPAR. E. 8ft. 10/-
A small, widely-branching tree with terminal leaf and flower clusters. The sword-shaped leaves are shorter and broader than those of C. Australis and are ribbed on both surfaces. Flower panicles are between two and three feet long with the berries white, often changing to porcelain-blue.

PUMILIO. E. 1ft. 15/-
A dwarf species, which forms a small, stemless plant with narrow leaves up to 2ft. in length, and produces a loose, spreading panicle of white or bluish-white flowers.

COROKIA
This group of extremely hardy, coastal shrubs all form dense, twiggy plants, with small star-shaped sweetly scented yellow flowers, followed by attractive berries.
They thrive happily in very exposed positions and also in the shade of large trees.

BUDLeodES. E. 8ft. 8/6
The foliage is dark green, the under surface and the young branchlets being clothed with silvery-white down. It has small, yellow flowers, and dark red berries.

COTONEASTER BRONZE HYBRID. E. 6ft. 9/6
This outstanding form was discovered amongst hundreds of Cotoneaster erecta seedlings grown in our nursery. Its glossy, bronze foliage and extreme hardiness, make it eminently suitable as a garden specimen for coastal areas, where it will thrive, even in topsoil or poorish soils.

C. ERECTA. E. 8ft. 8/-
A sort of Cotoneaster, having an upright habit of growth, small, yellow flowers, succeeded by orange-red berries (good bird food). Ideal for coastal and dry areas. It is fairly rapid in growth, and is specially recommended for coastal hedges. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

MACROCARPA. E. 8ft. 8/6
A bushy form of Cotoneaster with larger leaves, white underneath and silvery-white branches. The flowers are yellow, and the berries golden yellow.

CORNOCARPUS

LAEVIGATUS. E. 25ft. KARAKA. 8/-
The Karaka is notable for the vigour of its growth and its large, thick, glossy, leaf-like leaves, which in season set off the clusters of yellow fruit. It is recommended for coastal shelter planting, but is not happy in very cold districts.

ALBUS VARIEGATUS. E. 12ft. 15/-
A fine, distinct specimen with bold, laurel-like leaves, attractively margined silver. Ideal for seaside planting and very suited to indoor pot tub culture.

CYTHEA

CUNNINGHAMII. E. 12ft. PEER FOOT OF TRUNK. 20/-
A very dainty form of the Black Tree Fern, with smaller trunk and fronds, it is most effective on a hillside or in a bush area. It needs freedom from wind, and prefers shade. The trunks will last a long time as posts or for retaining walls.

DEALBATA. E. 10ft. SILVER TREE FERN or PONGA. 10/-
The Silver Fern, which is the emblem of many of our sports teams, needs no introduction. It is a noble tree with fronds an attractive green above and silvery-white beneath. Very elegant while young it requires shade and is excellent for underplanting beneath larger trees. Larger specimens 15/- and 28/-.

MEDULARIS. E. 20ft. MAMAKU, BLACK TREE FERN. 10/-
The well-known, giant tree fern, it has very large crowns, needs plenty of room and moist conditions, and is so fast growing it will suppress gorse. It is easy to cultivate, but will not stand severe frost when young. Larger specimens 15/-. SMITHII. E. 5ft. (HEMELIELIA). PEET FOOT OF TRUNK. 20/-
The bright, fresh-green, horizontal fronds are soft and fine when this elegant tree fern is grown in a shady, moist place. Easily recognised by the soft, woolly scales of a light straw colour along the base of the fronds.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

- HARDY
- HALF HARDY
- TENDER

59
and soft, and the adult is threadlike and attractive. It makes a magnificent specimen when planted in the open.

**LAXIFOLIUM. E. 1ft. PIGMY PINE.** 12/6
This is the smallest New Zealand conifer. Trees of only 3 inches in height may sometimes be found in fruit. The minute, imbricated leaves and fruit are similar to those of the ordinary rimu.

**CUNNINGHAMII. E. 2ft.** 15/-
This beautiful, pendulous species of New Zealand Orchid with pale rose-coloured flowers is an epiphyte which may be grown on tree trunks, including tree ferns, and on banks and walls. Large clumps 25/- to 50/-.

**DIANELLA**

**FIBROSA. E. 8ft. GOLDEN TREE FERN. PER FOOT OF TRUNK.** 25/-
This magnificent species of tree fern prefers shade, but will grow right out in the open. The lovely fronds are slightly yellow-green, and they grace the strong, columnar, fibrous trunk. It is very slow growing.

**SQUARROS A. E. 12ft. WEKI.** 10/-
The Weki is a slender tree fern, easily grown in shade or sun, and fairly rapid. The 4 to 5-foot fronds are rigidly held at the peak of the black trunk, which, when cut down is frequently used as a support for banks, and as a decorative and useful wall. Larger specimens per foot of trunk. 25/-. 

**DODONAEA**

**VISCOSA. E. 15ft. AKERAUTANGI, or AKE AKE.** 7/6
A small tree, rapid growing, ideal for quick shade or shelter. It has greenish flowers, followed by brownish, flat-winged seed.

**V. PULPURA. E. 15ft.** 7/6
A bronze form of Dodonaea viscosa. It has purplish-red willow-like leaves and very attractive, purplish, winged seeds. It is wind resistant, fast growing, and will stand dry areas, poor soils, and coastal conditions.

**DRACONIS**

**DRACOXYLUM**

**SPECTACLE. E. 15ft. KOHEKOHE.** 9/6
A tree for the coast, the Kohekohe sets off its glossy leaves with white flowers, followed by large green fruit, which is an intriguing red inside. The flowers are carried, not only on the thick branches, but also on the trunk. Requires shade.

**EARINA**

**AUTUMNALS. E. 15in.** 15/-
A New Zealand Orchid with pure white deliciously perfumed flowers. Will withstand dry conditions, and may be grown as an epiphyte on tree trunks, or on dry, stony banks. Large clumps 25/- to 50/-.

**MUCRONATA. E. 12in.** 15/-
A very hardy, native orchid. The sweetly-scented flowers are creamy-yellow and very freely produced. Will grow on tree trunks or stone work.

**ELAEOCARPUS**

**DENTATUS. E. 15ft. HINAU.** 10/6
One of the most beautiful of New Zealand’s trees when in bloom and covered with racemes of creamy flowers, like sprays of Lily of the Valley. The berries are purplish-grey, like small damson plums. Upright growing.
NEW ZEALAND TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS

HOOKERIANUS. E. 15ft. POKAKA. 10/6
A smaller species of the Hinau in which the flowers do not open out so widely, and are greenish-yellow in colour. The juvenile plants are of bushy habit with flexible, entangled branchlets forming a dense mass. Prefers moisture.

○ FERNS
8/- each; 90/- dozen
The native ferns are particularly suitable for pot culture in the cool greenhouse or fernery. Most of the forms are easily grown, provided they have cool, moist, root conditions, humidity of atmosphere and absence of draughts and strong, direct light. Collections available, suitable for either indoor or outdoor cultivation.

○ FREYCINETIA
BANKSII. E. 15ft. KIEKIE. 8/6
A lofty, climbing plant with long, narrow leaves which produces fleshy, white bracts, and spikes of fruit, both of which are edible. Prefers moisture and shade.

○ FUCHSIA
EXCORTICATA. D. 15ft. N.Z. TREE FUCHSIA. 7/6
Outstanding features of this tree, are its loose, papery bark, its deciduous habit and its dark purple, edible berries, a favourite food of the native pigeon.
E. PURPUREA. D. 10ft. 8/6
A bronze-leaf form of the New Zealand Tree Fuchsia. It is a rare shrub, with showy purplish foliage in the spring.

○ GAULTHERIA
OPPOSITIFOLIA. E. 2ft. 10/6
The white Heath-like flowers of this small shrub are valued by florists. It will naturalise on a shady, moist, clay bank.

○ GRiselINIA
LIT'TORALIS. E. 15ft. KAPUKA or BROADLEAF. 8/-
A handsome tree with glossy, green leaves, it makes good shelter, and is suitable for inland conditions.
L. VARIEGATA. E. 10ft. 9/6
A very showy form of Broadleaf, in which the glossy, leathery leaves are irregularly margined and blotched with pale gold. Ideal as a tub or pot plant, for porch or patio.
LUCIDA. E. 10ft. PUKA. 15/-
A fine shrub with large, thick, bold, shining leaves. It will withstand strong winds and dry conditions.

○ GUNNERA
HAMILTONI. E. 6in. 8/-
A prostrate growing plant that quickly forms matted patches in the form of broad rosettes. The crowded leaves are intermingled with fleshy, red berries.

○ GYMNElAE
LANCEOLATA. E. 12ft. (OLEA). MAIRE. 8/6
The leaves and the oval, red or orange fruit of the Maire are like those of the Olive. It stands the toughest conditions.
MONTANA. E. 10ft. 10/-
Dainty, narrow leaves adorn this fine, round headed tree. The minute flowers are followed by small reddish berries.

○ HEBE (VERONICA), KOROMIKO
This genus is one of the most useful in the garden. Many are singularly beautiful in form and flower, and most are extremely hardy. They are suitable for rockeries, dwarf hedges, in borders, and as specimen plants. They are adaptable, tolerant of lime or acid conditions, stand winds, and are suitable for the coast.
ANDERSONI VARIEGATA. E. 4ft. 8/-
A fine shrub with green and white variegated foliage, and large, pale blue flowers.
ANOMALA. E. 1½ft. 8/-
Long, slender branched, purplish towards the tips. Large, star-shaped flowers white flushed pink.

HEBE INSPIRATION
BUXIFOLIA. E. 3ft. 8/-
Compact and dense in growth with white flowers faintly flushed pink.
B. PROSTRATA. E. 1ft. 8/-
A low growing, prostrate form of the above.
CARNEA TRICOLOR. E. 2ft. 8/-
With its pink flowers, variegated foliage, and bushy habit, this makes a desirable plant.
DIOSMIFOLIA. E. 2ft. 8/-
A semi-prostrate shrub which produces masses of pale lavender flowers.
GLAUCOPHYLLA. E. 2ft. 8/-
Dense and bushy in growth with silvery-green leaves. Flowers white.
INSPIRATION. E. 5ft. 8/-
Bushy, and free flowering with its pale mauve blooms.
MATTHEWSII. E. 3ft. 8/-
Erect growing with leaves purplish-red when young. Large white or purplish white flowers.
MacEWANII. E. 2ft. 8/-
Distinctive blue-grey foliage with flower spikes of lilac-blue.
SPECIOSA. E. 3ft. 8/-
Large, shining foliage, and striking, deep magenta flowers, in very big spikes.
S. PINK. E. 2ft. 8/-
This variety originated in Palmerston North and has large spikes of pink flowers.
S. TRICOLOR. E. 1½ft. 8/-
A beautiful, variegated form of speciosa, showing pink in the young foliage.

HEBES
Top: Speciosa   Bottom: Speciosa Violacea

5% quantity discount on orders exceeding £7/10/-
HEBE SPECIOSA (continued)

S. VIOLACEA. E. 3ft. 8/-
One of the newer varieties with large flower spikes of violet.

SUTHERLANDII. E. 1½ft. 8/-
Forms a compact mound of silvery-green foliage. Flowers white.

TOPIARIA. E. 2ft. 8/-
Rounded, bushy plant with grey-green foliage and white flowers.

WAIREKA. E. 2ft. 8/-
Of compact growth with its dainty foliage attractively margined and overlaid with cream.

HEBE, WHIPCORD VARIETIES

These popular and extremely hardy miniature Hebes are particularly suited to rockeries and garden borders. They will thrive in all soils and in very exposed, dry conditions. The pale golden yellow leaves are very small and so close set to the stem that the branchlets resemble whicipcord.

CHRISTIANENSIS. E. 2ft. 8/-
Forms a dense, spreading mound of pale green.

COBBII. E. 2ft. 8/-
A small, spreading cushion with young growth pale gold.

CUPRESSOIDEIS. E. 3ft. 8/-
Small, fine, compact growth. Tiny pale lilac flowers.

EDINENSIS. E. 2ft. 8/-
A compact mound of pale green foliage.

HECTORI DEMISSA. E. 2ft. 8/-
Low and spreading growth. Flowers white.

LAINGII. E. 2ft. 8/-
Low, densely branched shrub. Slender growth, tipped with pale gold.

LYCOPODIOIDES. E. 3ft. 8/-
Erect, much branched and rather rigid shrub with golden foliage and white flowers.

HEDYCARYA

ARBorea. E. 10ft. POROKAWAREA or PIGEON WOOD. 9/-
Sometimes known as New Zealand Holly because of the orange-red berries. Pigeon Wood is a shade loving tree which attracts birds, especially the native wild pigeons.

HEIMERLIOODENDRON

BRUNONIAUM. E. 10ft. PARAPARA. 8/6
A rare, frost tender shrub. Leaves glossy and large. The fruits are so excessively viscid that small birds, such as the white-eye and tallow, are often caught and glued down by the feathers.

B. VARIEGATUM. E. 8ft. VARIEGATED PARA PARA. 12/6
Leaves are marbled in three tones — two shades of green and, out at the edges, a warm cream which lights up the whole colour combination. When the young tips appear they are a tender pink. There is nothing more striking when grown in a large container. It will not stand frost, and needs shade to prevent scorch.

HOHERIA

LYALLI. D. 10ft. (GAYA). 9/-
A small, mountain tree which stands up to the toughest of conditions, though it is not suitable for coastal areas. It has large, single, white flowers like cherry blossoms, and is one of the very few New Zealand trees which shed their leaves in winter.

POPULNEA. E. 15ft. HOUHERE. 8/-
The well-known Lacebark, this fine species is covered, in autumn, with a sheet of white, starry flowers. It is a very quick grower, and is happy almost anywhere.

P. ALBA VARIEGATA. E. 10ft. 11/6
A beautiful, white and green leaved, variegated form of Hoheria. It makes a fine specimen and is suitable for damp and semi-shady places.

P. AUREA VARIEGATA. E. 10ft. 10/6
A form with creamy-yellow variegations, best seen against a green background. Grows fast, and is fine for new gardens.

HOMALANTHUS

POLYANDRUS. E. 15ft. 8/6
A very distinct plant, native of the Kermadec Islands. It is rapid growing, with somewhat brittle branches, and the large, pale green leaves have a conspicuous reddish mid-rib and margin. Only suitable for coastal gardens.

HYMENANTHERA

CHATHAMICA. E. 8ft. 8/-
An erect growing shrub with light green foliage. Ideal for coastal planting, as it is extremely salt resistant.

KNIGHTIA

EXCELSA. E. 20ft. REWAREWA or NEW ZEALAND HONEY-SUCKLE TREE. 8/6
Large, Banksia-like, reddish flowers. Makes a fine, upright growing tree, laden with heavily serrated foliage which stands any amount of wind. A good farm shelter tree in the coastal areas of the North Island.

LAURELIA

NOVAE ZELANDIAE. E. 20ft. PUKATEA. 10/-
An interesting feature of this forest tree, is the way it has buttresses radiating from the base. It grows speedily, and is suitable for semi-swamp localities, and windy, shady places.

LEPTOSPERMUM, MANUKA

The well known Manuka, most abundant of all New Zealand shrubs, is a historic and sentimental part of our country. One of the loveliest sights in the land is a great valley at Christmas-time, clad with Manuka in full flower. From the distance of a mile or two, the country seems to be spread with a sheet of snow, so profusely does the plant flower. Leptospermum has responded magnificently to hybridising. The shrub now has a wonderful range of colour, with single and double forms, is very hardy in any soil, flowers when young and responds to cutting back after flowering.

The namu, or dwarf types raised in our nurseries, make fine rock shrubs, as they rarely exceed two feet, and smother themselves with star-like flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM ERICOIDES. E. 15ft. KANUKA. 8/6
A tall growing species, excellent as a shade tree. It is similar to Manuka, but with smaller leaves and scented, white flowers.

SCOPARIUM CHERYL. E. 5ft. 8/6
Full double ruffled blossoms, pale pink deepening from the edges to a deep rose at the centre.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
NEW ZEALAND TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS

S. FIDSIA. E. 5ft. 8/-
During spring, each branchlet is festooned with hundreds of 1-inch wide, fully double, frilly blooms in the form of a rosette. A gay, bicolor effect is achieved by the rich rosy-red at the base of the petals, shading to a soft, apple-blossom pink at the outer edges.

S. KEATLEYI. E. 6ft. 8/-
The largest flowered variety of Manuka with blooms of a pale pink. Winter flowering.

S. MARTINI. E. 7ft. 8/-
The finest of the single varieties. It is a mass of rose to red flowers from July to October. The foliage is light bronze.

S. NANNUM. E. 1ft. 8/-
The parent of our rock Manukas, it has pale pink, star-like flowers in August, in great profusion.

S. NANNUM HUIA. E. 1ft. 8/-
A deep pink form.

S. NANNUM KIWI. E. 1ft. 8/-
A light red variety which flowers in mid-season.

S. NANNUM TUL. E. 1ft. 8/-
A pale pink which flowers very early in the season.

S. PRINCESS ANNE. E. 5ft. 8/-
Very full double of rosy red, deeper towards the centre and paler at the edges of the petals, giving an attractive bicolor effect. Late spring flowering.

S. RED DAMASK. E. 6ft. 8/-
A double red hybrid which was raised in California. It has bronze foliage, and is one of the most outstanding of the Manukas.

S. ROSEUM PLENUM. E. 6ft. 8/-
A double form of very pale rose. The blooms sometimes come out double white or very pale till the plant matures.

S. SNOW FLURRY. E. 5ft. 8/-
Rosettes of full double pure white flowers. Soft greyish-green foliage and strong, compact, erect growth.

SINCLAIRI. E. 7ft. 8/-
A very rare and beautiful species, it has long racemes of star-white, deliciously fragrant flowers, which practically cover the whole plant. The foliage is small and silky.

LIBOCEDRUS

• BIDWILLII. E. 8ft. KAIAKAWA or MOUNTAIN CYPRESS. 12/6
When this handsome, slow-growing conifer is young the graceful foliage somewhat resembles that of a fern. Prefers a shady position and plenty of moisture.

• PLUMOSA. E. 8ft. KAWAKA. 12/6
Certainly one of our most outstanding conifers. The fern-like foliage is very beautiful. As a pot plant there is nothing more elegant. It requires shade when young.

LOPHOMYRTUS

BULLATA. E. 8ft. RAMARAMA or NEW ZEALAND MYRTLE. 9/6
A delightful foliage plant, with reddish-brown, curiously puckered leaves, ideal for cutting. The flowers are white, shaped as those of the myrtle, and the berries are dark red. Moist conditions are needed.

OBCORDATA PURPUREA. E. 4ft. 5/-
The deep bronze of this myrtle, with its dainty small leaves, is highly regarded for decoration. Likes slightly shaded, semi-moist conditions.

RALPH. E. 8ft. 9/-
An erect, branching shrub with slightly bronzy leaves, sometimes green; white starry flowers and dark red berries.

MARATTIA

SALICINA. E. 6ft. PARA or HORSESHOE FERN. 10/6
The picturesque Horseshoe Fern is often spoken of as the King Fern. The strong, dark green and shining fronds are placed in spectacular fashion. It is easy to grow, and likes moisture so much it will even grow in water. As a pot plant it has great merit. Prefers shade.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE: • VERY HARDY

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM MARTINI

• MELICOPHE

TERNATA. E. 10ft. WHARANGI. 8/6
A low, round-headed tree which does well on the coast. The foliage, besides being brightly green and shining, is aromatic. The seeds are jet black, and polished.

MELICYPUS

• LANCEOLATUS. E. 10ft. MAHOEWAO. 8/-
The Mahoe grows rapidly into a good-looking shrub with pale green, finely serrated, narrow leaves. Blue-black berries follow the flowers. A moist position for preference.

• MACROPHYLLUS. E. 12ft. 8/-
A form of Mahoe with large leaves, and small, bluish berries. Grows fast but needs moisture.

• RANIFLORUS. E. 12ft. MAHOE. 8/-
A small, bushy tree with smooth, whitish bark, long, serrated, dark green leaves, greenish flowers borne on the naked twigs, and small, bluish-violet berries. Will withstand salt-laden winds.

The symbol of guaranteed quality.
NEW ZEALAND TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS

- **E. AUREA.** E. 15ft. YELLOW-FLOWERED POHUTUKAWA. 13/-
  All plants of this rare, sulphur-yellow form have been propagated from two trees found on Motiti Island. Flowers when quite young.

- **E. VARIEGATA.** E. 10ft. VARIEGATED POHUTUKAWA. 15/-
  A variegated form, in which the deep green leaves are broadly and irregularly margined with gold. Best when planted on the coast.

- **KERMADECENSIS.** E. 12ft. (M. VILLOSA). KERMADEC POHUTUKAWA. 12/-
  A small growing species which bears its scarlet flowers throughout the whole year, but never in great masses. It is good for coastal hedges and exposed gardens.
  4ft. specimens 17/6.

- **PARKINSONII.** E. 8ft. 25/-
  A rare species and not often seen in cultivation. Flowers are bright crimson and heavily cover the branches.

- **UMBELLATA.** E. 8ft. (M. LUCIDA). SOUTHERN RATA. 10/6
  The species that is so abundant in the west and south of the South Island at all altitudes, extending to Stewart Island, where it is extremely plentiful. In January, this tree is a blaze of bright crimson flowers. More successful in the heavier rainfall areas.

- **MYOPORUM LAETUM.** E. 15ft. NGAIO. 7/6
  The Ngaio shoots up 3 to 4 feet in a season and is ideal for temporary and rapid, coastal shelter, and as a shade tree for wind-swept, coastal farms. It trims well as a hedge, but is not suitable for inland frosty areas.

- **MYRSINE AUSTRALIS.** E. 10ft. (SUTTONIA). MAPAU. 9/-
  A small tree with reddish-brown leaves, waved at the margins. The small, white flowers are produced on the lateral branchlets and are followed by tiny, black berries.

- **SALICINA.** E. 15ft. (SUTTONIA). TORO. 9/-
  A quick growing, upright, small tree with small, greenish flowers, and narrow, shining leaves. Suitable for damp conditions and will thrive in dense shade.

- **NEOPANAX ARBOREUM.** E. 12ft. (NOTHOPANAX). WHAUWHAU or GINWOOD. 8/6
  Decorative and quick growing. Ginwood makes a splendid tub plant with its palm-like foliage. Very wind resistant.

- **LAETUM.** E. 10ft. (NOTHOPANAX). 10/-
  The fine, palmate foliage and the purplish-red leaf stalks and mid-ribs make this a desirable shrub. Thrives when grown in dense shade. Very rapid growing.

- **NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA.** E. 20ft. RED BEECH. 10/6
  The dainty, crinkly foliage, sometimes coloured reddish, is much sought after for decorative work. Rapid in growth and upright in habit. Suitable for inland planting in very cold districts.

- **MENZIESII.** E. 15ft. SILVER BEECH. 10/6
  The small, deep green leaves of Silver Beech grow in flat sprays, which keep well when cut. It is a splendid tree for inland planting, and forms a tall tree with a prominent white or silvery trunk.

- **SOLANDRI.** E. 15ft. BLACK BEECH. 10/6
  The foliage of the mountain beech is small and brownish, and, like that of its family, lasts well when cut.

- **S. CLIFFORTIOIDES.** E. 12ft. MOUNTAIN BEECH. 10/6
  A tree from the mountains, this beech has slightly bronze, very fine foliage. Has a preference for inland conditions and will stand all winds except salt-laden ones.
Olearia

This genus of native flora is noted for its hardiness and ease of cultivation, especially in the teeth of sea winds, and in poor soils. They produce an abundance of daisy-like flowers, and can easily be trimmed to keep bushy. All are extremely drought resistant.

Albida. E. 15ft. 7/-
A useful, rapid-growing tree for the coast, where it can be used for large hedges. The foliage is light green above and silver underneath. (Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.)

A. angulata. E. 15ft. 9/-
Similar to O. Albida but the leaves are shorter and broader, being much more waved at the margins.

AvicenniaeFolia. E. 12ft. MOUNTAIN AKE AKE. 9/-
Of spreading habit with large, close-set leaves densely covered with white felt beneath.

Illicifolia. E. 5ft. MOUNTAIN HOLLY. 9/-
The holly-leaved Olearia should be grown in alpine conditions to get the best results. Margins of the leaves are deeply waved, and usually covered with thin, yellowish-white tomentum beneath. Bears white, daisy-like flowers.

Nummularifolia. E. 3ft. 9/-
A variable leaved mountain and coastal plant with close-set bronzy-green leaves and stout, woody branches.

Rani. E. 12ft. (O. Cunninghamii.) 9/-
A small tree of rapid growth, which bears its profuse, white, flower heads in very large, much branched, wide spreading panicles.

Parahebe

Lyalli. E. 6in. (HEBE). 7/-
Formerly classified as a Hebe or Veronica. A prostrate, much branched rockery plant that roots as it spreads, forming a dense mat. The flowers are white, veined with pink. Prefers moisture.

Pennantia

Corymbosa. E. 10ft. 8/6
From a straggling bush it becomes a small, upright tree with slightly scented, waxy-white flowers. Likes a moist position.

Persoonia

Toru. E. 10ft. 15/-
A small, upright growing tree, closely branched with long, narrow, sometimes brownish leaves, polished on both surfaces. The scented, yellowish-brown flowers are produced during October and November.

Phebalium

Nudum. E. 8ft. MAIREHAU. 9/6
A rare, flowering shrub with highly scented foliage, which is often slightly coloured. The sprays of small, white flowers are borne during November and December.

Phormium

Flax

A remarkable family and an unmistakable and endearing feature of our New Zealand scene. It thrives in wet or dry places, in any place in the garden and right on the coast. There is a size and type for every occasion.

Colensoi. E. 5ft. MOUNTAIN FLAX. 8/-
The low-growing green Mountain Flax, with yellowish flowers and conspicuous seed heads. Smaller growing than the common flax.

G. Tricolor. E. 4ft. 15/-
Highly prized by the Maoris, and our original stock of this rare plant was obtained from them. The striking green and white leaves, margined red, are 2 to 2½ feet in length. It has an exotic air about it when tubbed, and is first rate as a large plant in a rock garden.

Tenax. E. 8ft. COMMON FLAX. 8/-
The great fibre plant. Makes grand shelter, and will grow in any conditions, wet or dry, and even right on the beach. Flowers are dull red on long spikes.

T. Purpureum. E. 6ft. PURPLE FLAX. 8/6
A low growing, upright form with purplish foliage. Makes a fine tub plant.

T. Rubrum. E. 3ft. 9/-
A dwarf, coppery-bronze form, good for the rockery or as a pot plant.

T. Variegatum. E. 5ft. 15/-
An upright type with rigid variegated leaves of silver and green. As a bog plant or for tubs it is in its element.

T. Williamsii. E. 8ft. 15/-
Unusual, and quite a giant of its kind, it has leaves 6 feet long and 6 inches wide in green and cream. There is nothing more naturally suited for the edge of a pond.
NEW ZEALAND TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS

PHYLLOCLADUS

ALPINUS. E. 5ft. ALPINE TOATOA. 18/6
This low, alpine shrub is quite unusual with its flattish foliage – really flattened twigs which function as leaves. It is slow growing, likes moisture, and does well as a rock garden shrub.

TRICHOMANOIDES. E. 15ft. TANEKAHA or CELERY-TOPPED PINE. 11/6
The branches are in whorls, and the foliage, as might be expected from the common name, is celery-like. Not hard to grow.

PITTOSPORUM

Members of the Pittosporum family are prized for their beauty of form and flower. There are varieties to fill any situation, whether it is as a background, among other shrubs, or as specimens. They are specially suitable for coastal planting as they can stand salt winds. The Pittosporum family contains a very attractive range of shrubs, used ornamentally, and as hedge plants. They are quick growing, and excellent for underplanting grown trees and are wind and drought resistant. Some of them have highly scented flowers.

CRASSICANULUS. E. 5ft. 15/-
A very rare variety, found growing mainly on the West Coast of the South Island. A sub-alpine shrub with densely interwoven branches when young. Adequate moisture is essential.

CRASSIFOLIUM. E. 15ft. KARO. 7/6
One of the virtues of this coastal tree, is the way it will grow under tall trees, such as Pines and Macrocarpa, and also right on the seafront. It is highly recommended for difficult conditions, and is excellent for coastal hedges as it trims well.

C. VARIEGATUM. E. 8ft. 11/6
A beautiful creamy-white, variegated foliage form of the Karo. It is much slower in growth, and develops into a grand foliage shrub, particularly valuable for colour contrast in the garden.

EUGENIOIDES. E. 20ft. TARATA. 8/6
Well known as Lemon Malipo because of the scent of the pale green foliage, it will grow well under trees where the soil is dry and poor. The flowers are creamy white and scented.

E. VARIEGATUM. E. 10ft. 10/6
A quick growing form of Tarata, with creamy-white, margined leaves. It does well in shade and makes an ideal tub plant for porch or patio.

KIRKII. E. 5ft. 12/6
One of the most beautiful species with reddish-purple bark and terminal spikes of yellow flowers. A rare plant that will grow as an epiphyte.

RALPHI VARIEGATUM. E. 8ft. 12/6
A comparatively rare variety which makes a delightful specimen. The foliage is green and white with a white underside.

TENUIFOLIUM. E. 8ft. KOKUHU. 8/6
Its dense, pale, silvery-green foliage, black twigs, and shapely form, makes it one of the most attractive of the smaller native trees. Will thrive in shady places under other trees.

ARGENTEA. E. 7ft. 8/6
A dainty, silvery foliaged form of the above with smaller leaves. Close, compact habit of growth.

GARNETTII. E. 8ft. 10/6
An attractive form of the above with creamy-white, variegated foliage irregularly marked with deep pink.

PURPUREUM. E. 7ft. 10/6
The home of this form is Melbourne, whence the original plant came to us. The foliage is shiny, and in colour like that of the Copper Beech. It needs good shelter.

SAUNDERSII. E. 7ft. 10/6
A native of Invercargill, the leaves are silver and white, and in the colder districts often margined red. It is fine for cutting.

ROTUNDIFOLIUM. E. 6ft. 10/6
This dwarf form with small, roundish leaves, artistically variegated, will take a conspicuous place among our smaller shrubs. It does best in shade.

VARIEGATUM. E. 7ft. 10/6
In this variety the foliage is margined creamy-white which together with the dark brown branchlets and twigs makes an effective combination.

UMBELLATUM. E. 8ft. 9/6
This form is found growing naturally along the shores from North Cape to Poverty Bay. The pink flowers give off their scent at night and are followed by berries which open brick-red, with the seeds embedded in a viscid secretion.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM JAMES STIRLING

Another D. & D. Introduction

T. JAMES STIRLING. E. 6ft. 15/-
Here is something outstanding and different. There is a dainty loveliness and charm about this delightful new introduction. The beautiful, small, rounded, pale silvery green leaves are scattered like confetti over a neat shapely bush, forming a delightful contrast to the stiff and slender ebon-y black growths.

The foliage is lovely for floral work, and is a perfect foil for other flowers. A splendid hardy plant for small gardens with its excellent foliage, and thin interlacing twigs. It does very well in sun or light shade, and quickly forms a smalle bush. Originated in the garden of the well-known T.V. gardening personality, Mr. James Stirling, after whom it is named.
**PODOCARPUS TOTARA AUREA** (Golden Totara)

**PLAGIANTHUS**


The Ribbonwood is one of our few deciduous trees. It is a rapid, upright grower, with small foliage, it is just the tree for shade in summer. Thrives in coastal regions.

**PLANCHONELLA**

Novo-Zelandica. E. 12ft. (Sideroxylon).

An uncommon, small tree for the coast, with large, golden-brown fruit containing smooth, polished, bony seeds. Withstands salt winds, but will only tolerate light frosts.

**PODOCARPUS**


A well-known tree of our forest. It prefers damp soil, will grow in swamp and shade, and several will make a bold group in a swamp patch on the farm.


A dwarf, prostrate shrub with wide, spreading branches, forming a neat and compact bush. An excellent small conifer for the rockery.

Hali. E. 12ft.

Similar to P. totara, with larger, close-set leaves when young. The bark is thin and papery.

Nivalis. E. 3ft. Alpine Totara.

A dwarf, prostrate shrub with wide, spreading branches, forming a neat and compact bush. An excellent small conifer for the rockery.

Spicatus. E. 15ft. Matai or Black Pine.

When young, the branches of the Matai are a tangled mass, but gradually it develops into a great, round-headed tree, one of the most handsome of our timber trees. Growth is very slow.

**TOTARA.** E. 20ft. Totara.

A famous New Zealand tree. The brownish foliage is shunned by stock, the Totaras are ideal shade trees when grouped in inland localities, and on stony or dry ground. Definitely not for wet places.


Though similar in growth to the Totara, this unusual tree has rich golden foliage, especially if planted in full sun.

**POMADERRIS**

Apetalus. E. 15ft. Tainui.

Most useful as a quick shelter or tall hedge on the coast, and will grow in sand. The foliage is greyish, and covered with dense, soft hairs. Refer to Hedge and Shelter Section.

Kumeraho. E. 4ft. Kumeraho or Golden Tainui.

The golden flowers are a glorious sight, and are most generously produced. Thrives in poor soil, and commences flowering when very young, but will not stand heavy frosts.

**PSEUDOPANAX**

The Pseudopanax is better known as Lancewood, a most descriptive name for the habit of growth of many members of this family. Its most curious trait is the transformation of its leaves in its progress through life. As a junior it has long, narrow, sword-like leaves. The leaves in the adult stage become shorter, wider, and more deeply toothed. The mature plant is a handsome tree, quite at home on the coast, in any windy or dry place.

**CRASSIFOLIA.** E. 15ft. Lancewood.

The curious trait of this small tree is the way its young foliage - sword-like and serrated, and often 2½ feet long - changes and shortens as the plant matures. It has a prominent midrib which is often red and yellow.

C. Trifoliatum. E. 10ft.

Smaller still, this form which is anything but common, distinguishes itself by having variable, trifoliate foliage.

Ferox. E. 10ft.

A curious and variable species, much rarer than P. crassifolium. Leaves are more rigid, deeply toothed, and a pale greyish colour when young.

Lessonii. E. 10ft.

We consider this one of the finest of our tub plants. The shining, palmate leaves make it a fine, round-headed tree of small dimensions.

L. Adiantifolium. E. 10ft.

One of the best! P. Lessonii hybrids with distinctive and bold pale green leathery leaves having the form of the Maidenhair fern. An unusual and beautiful specimen tree.

L. Purpureum. E. 10ft.

A serrated, distinctly bronze form of P. Lessonii, now grown from cuttings. It is a comparatively rare shrub, and desirable as a specimen plant for the garden or as a tub plant for the porch or patio.

**PSEUDOWINTERA**

Axillaris. E. 8ft. (Drimys).

A small, shade-loving tree with aromatic foliage, green on top and white underneath.

Colorata. E. 8ft. (Drimys).

One of our most colourful small trees. The foliage, blotched red on top, and purplish underneath, is aromatic. It prefers moisture and shade.

**QUINTINIA**

Serrata. E. 8ft.

A pretty shrub whose greenish-yellow leaves are marked with conspicuous dark green and reddish blotches and have crimped margins. Flowers pale lilac in short racemes. Requires shade.

**APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:**

- **Very Hardy**
- **Hardy**
- **Half Hardy**
- **Tender**

D. & D.'s plants are guaranteed.

(See inside front cover).
NEW ZEALAND TREES, SHRUBS & PLANTS

HUNTIL. E. 10ft.
A handsome, small tree, with shining green foliage, greyish-green beneath. Bright yellow flowers on terminal panicles.

LAXIFOLIUS. E. 3ft.
A dwarf shrub from the mountains of Nelson. The branches and undersurfaces of leaves are densely clothed with white, cottony tomentum. Flowers yellow.

SOLANDRI. E. 4ft. (LATIFOLIUS).
A herbaceous type with bold foliage, surmounted by heads of bright yellow flowers.

REMITIFOLIUS. E. 5ft.
A small growing species with greyish-green leaves and terminal heads of yellow flowers.

SOPHORA, KOWHAI

MICROPHYLLA LONGICARNATA. E. 10ft. (S. TREDWELLII).
Perhaps the daintiest tree of the Kowhai group, it has extremely fine leaves, almost maidenhair-like in appearance, and smaller, deep yellow flowers.

TETRAPTERA. E. 15ft.
Accepted as our national flower. Spring induces it to display its pendulous of bewitching yellow-gold, the Kowhai will grow in any part of New Zealand. Its masses of dancing blossoms are a heartening sight for man as well as the tuī.

T. GRANDIFLORA. E. 12ft.
A larger leaved form of the golden-flowered Kowhai, plentiful around Lake Taupo. This Kowhai does not go through the "scrubby" stage, but assumes the mature, leafy form at once.

TETRAPATHAE

TETRANTRA. E. KOHE or NATIVE PASSIONFRUIT.
A strong growing climber, with small, scented, green flowers, followed by large, orange fruit 1 in. to 1½ in. in diameter. The leaves are glossy green.

TODEA

SUPERBA. E. 2ft. PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS.
The most beautiful of the New Zealand ferns. The thick, dark green plumes with their soft, fluffy, feathery appearance, form a handsome, spreading crown 1 to 3 feet high and as broad. Grows naturally in dells in shaded forest - shade and moisture is essential for its success and it prefers to be grown near running water.

VITEX

LUCENS. E. 20ft. PURIRI.
Rapid growing, and soon grows into a picturesque tree with darkest, glossy green leaves, ½ flowers pink, and then follow the red berries. The timber is extremely strong and durable, and makes excellent posts. The Puriri is frost tender when young.

WEINMANNIA

RACEMOSA. E. 12ft. TOWAI.
A feature of this rather small growing tree is the profusion of its numerous racemes of white, Veronica-like flowers.

R. PURPUREA. E. 8ft.
This Stewart Island form of Weinmannia has foliage of a glossy, bronzy-brown and white Veronica-like flowers. Ideal for floral decoration, etc.

SILVICOLA. E. 12ft. TAWHERO.
The northern form of Towai. Upright, with rose-like foliage, tinted reddish-brown, and racemes of white flowers in abundance. The Tawhero is remarkable for the great difference between juvenile and adult stages.

XERONEMA

CALLISTEMON. E. 2ft.
An extremely rare, small growing, flax-like plant found growing on the Poor Knights Islands. The striking crimson flower heads stand well up from the foliage and resemble those of the Bottlebrush.

Our business is growing.
Let our experience be your guide.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.

68
Climbers and Twiners

The climbers and twiners are a most useful group of plants that provide beauty where no other plants can. Some are noted for the loveliness of their flowers, and others for fragrance or colourful autumn foliage. They are ideal for transforming unsightly outbuildings or sheds, old tree stumps, wire and rough wooden fences, banks and walls, etc., into beauty spots.

When twined over and through pergolas, trellises or arches they help to relieve bareness and severity and add charm and beauty.

As a rule they like to have their roots in a shady place that does not dry out too much, and a mulch of compost humus, etc., beneficially assists in conserving moisture.

**AKEBIA**

QUINATA. D. 8/-
A rapid-growing, graceful, Japanese climbing plant with clover-like leaves and sprays of sweetly scented, chocolate coloured flowers during early spring.

**BERBERIDOPSIS**

CORALLINA. E. CORAL VINE OF CHILE. 12/6
A splendid, evergreen, Chilean climber for sheltered, shady walls. The bright, waxen, blood-red flowers hang in clusters against the toothed, leathery, dark green foliage. Requires a rich, cool, moist acid soil.

**BIGNONIA**

UNGUIS-CATI. E. (TWEEDIANA). CATCLAW YELLOW TRUMPET. 8/-
A vigorous, small-leaved climber which is tuberous rooted, and clings by means of hooked tendrils, hence the common name. It has large, brilliant, orange-yellow, trumpet flowers, and, being self-clinging, it will soon form a complete cover.

**BILLARDIEREA**

LONGIFLORA. E. CLIMBING BLUEBERRY OF AUSTRALIA. 8/-
A showy, slender climber bearing cream-yellow, bell-shaped flowers, in spring, followed by long, shiny, bluish-purple berries. Likes moist, but well-drained soil.

**BOUGAINVILLEA**

**KILLIE CAMPBELL. E.** 10/-
One of the most arresting colour combinations in Bougainvillea, the bracts when young being reddish-brown changing through orange-scarlet to magenta-purple. This exotic climber is only suitable for hot situations in warm, dry climates.

**MAGNIFICA TRAILLE. E.** 8/-
A popular and colourful climbing plant whose beauty is in the bright, purple-magenta coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flower throughout spring and summer. Requires a warm climate and should always be planted in a hot, sunny position.

**SCARLETT O’HARA. E.** 10/-
An aptly-named, rapid growing Bougainvillea that creates a blaze of dazzling colour with its distinctive, red flower-bracts on pendulous sprays. Successful only in warm, dry districts.

**TEMPLE FIRE. E.** 10/-
The traditional Bougainvillea beauty in a compact, uniform bush. In warm, dry districts it is covered constantly in summer months with deep red flower-bracts.

**CAMPIS**

**GRANDIFLORA. D. CHINESE TRUMPET CREEPER. 7/6**
A strong growing climber, spring and summer flowering with showy clusters of scarlet to orange trumpet-shaped flowers. It will soon cover a pergola, trellis or fence.

GELSEMIUMSEMPEVIRENS

**CLEMATIS**

MONTANA. D. 8/-
A rapid growing, pure white Clematis which flowers profusely in early spring. The delightful, starry flowers completely cover the foliage, and it is ideal for covering unsightly sheds, tree stumps, etc.

M. RUBENS. D. 8/-
Vigorous growing, this charming Clematis soon provides a massed display of beautiful, light pink blossoms each spring, at the same times as the leaves unfold.

**FICUS**

PUMILA MINIMA. E. CREEPING FIG. 5/- each; 50/- dozen
The best evergreen vine for covering stone, brick, concrete or wood, making a close mat of small, heart-shaped, dark green leaves which cling closely to any surface. Thrives anywhere.

**GELSEMIUM**

SEMPEVIRENS. E. CAROLINA JESSAMINE. 8/-
A slender, twining vine, rapid growing and covered in spring with fragrant, golden-yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Splendid for framing a small arch, gateway, or low fence.

**COMPTONIANA. E. WEST AUSTRALIAN CORAL PEA. 8/-**
A popular, blue flowering vine that sends its twining, slender leaflets over and around any fence, trellis or other object. In late winter it is covered with myriads of lovely, violet-blue, pea-shaped flowers.

**VIOLACEA. E. (H. MONOPHYLLA). PURPLE CORAL PEA. 8/-**
A useful, low-growing climber, sometimes almost shrubby, which blooms profusely in late winter and early spring with rich violet-purple, pea-shaped flowers. Will endure hard, dry conditions, but requires protection from heavy frosts.

**HEDERA. THE IVY**

There is no other self-clinging evergreen comparable to the adaptable Ivy. The beauty of its many forms is maintained through all the seasons, and it will thrive in almost any soil or situation. It makes an ideal, self-supporting cover for walls, banks, concrete, or brick work, etc. The variegated types are popular in the home as decorative house plants.

**CARANGIESIS VARIEGATA. E. (MADAGASCARIENSIS). 7/6**
Large, bold, rounded leaves with beautiful markings. Pale green and dark green in the centre, the edges irregularly and widely margined with cream.

**HELIX CHICAGO. E.** 7/6
A strong growing ivy with miniature light green leaves and delightful habit.

**H. CHICAGO AUREA. E. (GOLD DUST).** 7/6
Small leaves heavily overlaid with creamy-gold. A slow growing dwarf variety very suitable for indoor decoration.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:  
* • VERY HARDY
• HARDY
• HALF HARDY
• TENDER
Climbers and TwineRS

**Kennedy**

**ProstratA. E.**

8/-

An excellent Australian ground creeper. Under suitable, warm conditions it will cover the ground in a close mat over a large area, and in full bloom is a dazzling blaze of scarlet.

**Lapageria**

**Rosea. E. Chilean Bellflower.**

10/-

The national flower of Chile. One of the most prized of all climbing plants for cool districts. The flowers are rigid, waxly, tubular bells of bright rose-red, and suspended from the leaf axils. It requires rich, well-drained soil, and a cool aspect.

**Lithospermum**

**Diffusum. E. (Prostratum).**

6/- each; 60/- dozen

A hardy, prostrate, rock-garden trailer, ideal for growing over banks and walls. The small, vivid, gentian-like flowers are borne throughout the summer.

**LonicerA**

**Coccinea Sempervirens. E.**

8/-

Large, showy, rich, orange-scarlet honeysuckle flowers in long stalked clusters during summer. Vigorous growing.

**Hilderbrandiana. E. Giant Burmese Honeysuckle.**

12/6

The giant of the honeysuckles with spectacular, 7-inch long flowers of yellow, changing to orange, red, and buff. Delightfully fragrant.

**Pandorea**

**Jasminoides Alba. E. (Bignonia).**

8/-

A tall, showy climber with shiny, compound dark green leaves. The Tecoma-like flowers, in compact sprays, are milky white with a pale cream throat.

**J. Rosea-superba. E. (Bignonia).**

8/-

Similar to J. jasminoides alba, but having flowers a delicate shade of pale pink with a deep red throat.

**Pandorana. E. (Bignonia Australis). Wonga-vine.**

8/-

This strong-growing, Australian twiner succeeds in any average soil. The small, Tecoma-like flowers, in compact sprays, are creamy-white, spotted inside with purple, and appear from September to January.

**Ricasoliana. D. (Bignonia Mackmii Rosea).**

8/-

An easily grown South African climber which spreads rapidly over fences, buildings, pergolas, etc., and carries throughout summer, handsome trusses of pink, trumpet-shaped flowers. The leaves are large, and glossy, deep green.

**Partenocissus**

**Tricuspidata. D. (Ampeplus Vertchll).**

6/6

A vine which clings to any surface unaided, and quickly covers walls, chimneys, stonework, etc., with a soft mantle of green in the summer, turning to gorgeous reds and yellows in the autumn before the leaves fall.

**Passiflora**

**Antiquiensis. E. (Van Volkemii).**

7/6

Rich scarlet, flowering passion with flowers hanging on long, slender stalks, and followed by delicious, yellow, banana-like fruits.

**Empress Eugenie. E.**

8/-

A rapid-growing, free flowering climber for a sunny position. The charming and unusual flowers have the white, outer row of petals backed with pale green, the pale rosy-pink, inner petal backed blush pink, while in the centre there is a showy, open circle of raised, purple filaments.

**Eynsford Gem. E.**

8/-

A small growing passion vine with dainty, light-rosy-purple flowers, each with a central, white fringe. Close, dark green, divided leaves form an effective background.

**Mollissima. E. Banana Passion Fruit.**

7/6

Apart from the long, edible, yellow, banana-like fruits produced during summer and autumn, this rapid growing climber is decidedly handsome when carrying its big, showy, deep pink flowers.

Our nursery is as near as your mailbox.
PASSIFLORA ANTIQUENIS

PYROSTEGIA

VENUSTA. E. (BIGNONIA VENUSTA). FLAME VINE. 8/-
Brilliant trumpet-shaped golden orange flowers hang in great masses during the winter months from this evergreen vine from Brazil. The leaves are light green and ornamental and it climbs by tendrils.

SCHIZOCENTRON

ELEGANS. E. (HEERRIA). 4/6 each; 50/- dozen
A creeping Mexican plant, ideal for covering banks or ponga work. It soon forms a close, dense mat of tiny, reddish-green leaves and during spring and summer is smothered with small, brilliant, purple-magenta flowers.

SOLANUM

WENDLANDII. D. BLUE POTATO VINE. 8/-
A lovely, climbing plant from Costa Rica, suitable only for warm districts. During summer it is smothered with large, lavender-blue flowers in big, showy clusters. It has large, smooth leaves and clings by means of scattered prickles.

PASSIFLORA EMPRESS EUGENIE

SOLLYA

FUSIFORMIS. E. (HETEROPHYLLA). AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL CREEPER. 8/-
A trailing vine with many slender, twining stems, suitable for covering banks, low fences, stumps, etc. Its clusters of brilliant-blue, bell-shaped flowers in spring are followed by purple berries.

STAUNTONIA

HEXAPHYLLA. E. 9/6
A rare Japanese climber which has, in spring, light clusters of fragrant, white flowers, tinted violet, followed by large, purplish-red fruits, edible and sweet. Prefers a moist position enriched with humus, and thrives under all conditions.

THUNBERGIA

GIBSONII. E. GOLDEN GLORY CREEPER. 8/-
Rapid growing, showy climber for warm positions. Bears pure orange open trumpets during summer, and has pale green, hairy foliage.

VITIS

HETEROPHYLLA. D. 8/-
An ornamental grape vine, whose great beauty lies in the clusters of shiny, porcelain-blue berries which are abundantly produced when the plant is fully exposed to the sun.

WISTARIA

There are perhaps, no more beautiful, deciduous, climbing plants than the Wisters. They grow so rapidly anywhere, and, when draped with their multitude of long, drooping flower clusters of blue, mauve, white or pale rose flowers, are so beautiful that they are one of the most popular of the spring flowering vines. Perfectly hardy, they will thrive in any climate, but planting in full sun is advised.

FLORIBUNDA ALBA. D. (MULTIJUGA ALBA). 11/6
Long racemes of white flowers, tinged with lilac.

P. MACROBOTrys. D. (MULTIJUGA). 11/6
Pale lilac flowers, edged purple and carried in long, drooping sprays.

P. ROSEA. D. (MULTIJUGA ROSEA). 11/6
Flowers a delightful shade of pale rose.

ISSAI FUJI. D. 11/6
Bluish purple flowers, long racemes.

MACROSTACHYA. D. (MAGNIFICA). 11/6
Lilac coloured flowers with a yellow spot.

SINESSION. D. 11/6
Large, fragrant, mauve flowers in dense racemes.

S. BENI FUJI. D. 11/6
Long, pendulous racemes of lilac-blue.

S. FLORE PLENO. D. 11/6
Double flowered with pale lavender-blue sprays.

VENUSTA. D. 11/6
Large, delicately fragrant flowers.

The symbol of guaranteed quality.

Duncan & Davies gift vouchers make ideal presents.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE: • VERY HARDY

• HARDY • HALF HARDY • TENDER
The Home Orchard

The mere thought of health-giving fresh fruit from your own trees should be enough to translate desire into action. Well chosen fruit trees are a wonderful investment for every home gardener, as they serve a dual purpose in providing both pleasure and profit.

Best results are obtained by selecting a flat or gently sloping site with a northerly aspect and reasonable shelter from prevailing and cold winds. Care taken with regular pruning and spraying repays dividends in better crops of higher quality fruit.

• APPLES
12/6

Apples are first and foremost among our fruit trees and should be the background of any home orchard, for by careful selection of varieties, it is possible to have a succession of fruit for almost six months of the year.

The following is a selected list of varieties especially suitable for the home orchard.

ALFRISTON. Large green cooking apple and a splendid keeper. Ripens April.

BALLABAT. Large, conical green and yellow with red cheek. A grand cooker that can be used from early March through into June.

COX’S ORANGE PIPPIN. Fruit round, inclined to conical, with crisp, yellow flesh, and skin striped with greenish-yellow and red. Excellent flavour, and one of the best dessert varieties. Ripens late February.

DELICIOUS. A high quality apple of fine flavour with conical fruits, flushed and striped red. It is a prolific bearer and long keeping variety, while the tree is strong growing. Ripens April.

FREYBERG. Fruit round with golden yellow skin faintly washed with pale carmine. Flesh fine-grained, pale yellow, crisp, juicy, sweet and aromatic. Ripens late March.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS. Undoubtedly the best golden apple yet introduced, with firm, waxen, golden-yellow fruit of delicious flavour. A popular dessert variety which bears abundantly, even on a young tree. Ripens late March.

GRANNY SMITH. An excellent all purpose apple, and one of the best of the late varieties. The fruit are large, pale green in colour with firm, crisp flesh. An exceptionally heavy cropper which keeps well. Ripens April.

GRAVENSTEIN. A well-known, early variety. The fruit is yellow, flushed and striped red, and the white flesh is rich and juicy and of excellent flavour. One of the best dessert apples, ripening in January.

IRISH PEACH. The first dessert apple to ripen. The medium-sized fruit is yellow tinged with red, and is crisp and juicy. Ripens December-January.

KIDD’S ORANGE RED. A cross between Cox’s Orange and Delicious, with the flavour and texture of Cox’s, and the heavy bearing qualities of Delicious. The fruit is overlaid and streaked with red, and it is a first-class dessert variety. Ripens March.

REINETTE DU CANADA. A first rate, autumn dessert and cooking apple with large, greenish-yellow fruit. The flesh is firm, crisp, and of fine flavour. Ripens April.

STURMER PIPPIN. One of the most valuable, late dessert apples with very long keeping qualities. Fruit is medium size, pale green changing to russet-brown, sweet and full of juice. Crops heavily. Ripens late March.

• DWARF APPLES
12/6

A selection of the leading varieties of apples grafted on to a dwarfing stock resulting in heavily-producing trees with a maximum height of no more than 7-8 feet. They are ideal for the small city or suburban garden and usually commence to bear the first season after planting.

APPLE DELICIOUS

• APRICOTS
13/6

The light soils of Taranaki are, unfortunately, not suited for apricot growing. However, in districts south of Taranaki, particularly in the heavier soils and colder winters of the South Island, apricots are well worth growing for their excellent crops of delicious, tree-ripened fruit.

MOORPARK. Large, deep orange fruit, blushed red. Parts freely from the stone. The flesh is bright orange, firm, and juicy. Ripens mid-season.

NEWCASTLE. Best early of medium size. Rich golden yellow with a red cheek. Flesh is firm and well flavoured.

ROXBURGH RED. This very large fruited variety was raised in Otago, and is one of the best. A highly coloured freestone of splendid flavour. Ripens a fortnight before Moorpark.

• NECTARINES
11/6

The smooth skinned fruit, and juicy, melting flesh of nectarines is ideal for preserving, as well as being delicious when eaten raw. They require similar conditions to peaches, and no home orchard should be without at least one nectarine.

GOLDMINE. The most popular nectarine for New Zealand conditions, with very large, freestone fruit, and flesh that is juicy, melting, and of delicious flavour. The skin is bright bronze-red. Ripens early February.

NEWBOY. A first-class nectarine with large, brilliant crimson fruit. The flesh is white, juicy, and sweet. Ripens late February.
THE HOME ORCHARD

○ PEACHES

11/6

Freshly ripened peaches can be picked from your orchard for nearly four months of the year, from December to March. A well-drained, loamy soil is ideal for peaches, and they benefit from occasional mulching under the trees with well-decayed farmyard manure or compost.

BLACK BOY. Very popular because of its fine flavour and unique appearance. The skin is almost black, with purplish-crimson flesh. Very good for both dessert and bottling. Ripens March.

EARLY QUEEN. A seedling of Golden Queen which has all the desirable characteristics of its popular parent, but ripens in mid-February. Clingstone.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The most popular peach for bottling. The skin is yellow, while the firm flesh is deep golden-yellow, and does not break up when cooked. Heavy and regular bearer. Clingstone. Ripens late March.


KALAMAZOO. Golden yellow, flushed with crimson. The flesh is clear pale-yellow, sugary, and of delicious flavour. Freestone. Ripens early February.

LE VAINQUEUR. The earliest of all varieties. Good colour, medium size, white fleshed, and heavy bearer. Freestone. Ripens December.

MAHOE. Large sized fruit with golden skin flushed with red. It is a yellow fleshed clingstone, and an outstanding dessert peach. A cross between Golden Queen and Paragon, ripening mid-February.

MARY'S CHOICE. A yellow fleshed peach of highest quality, and suitable for bottling. Freestone. Ripens February.

PARAGON. Medium sized fruit with deep yellow skin, mottled with red when ripe. The flesh is yellow, sweet, and extremely juicy. A regular and heavy cropper which comes into bearing young. Clingstone. Ripens February.

weeping PEACH. Forms a handsome specimen tree of graceful, pendulous habit, and bears heavy crops of fine quality fruit. A very showy and useful tree in leaf, flower and fruit. Freestone.

○ PEARS

11/6

Because of their large size, pears are more suited to larger sections or orchards. They generally are slow to come into bearing, and are most successful on heavy land, preferring slightly moist conditions. All pears need cross pollination and, where possible, other varieties should be interplanted for this purpose.

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE. Medium to large yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh melting and buttery. A regular cropper of vigorous growth. Pollinators are William Bon Chretien and Winter Nellis. First-class dessert variety. Ripens early to mid-season.

GLOU MORCEAU. A good keeping, heavy bearing, dessert pear maturing in April. Flesh is very juicy, rich and aromatic. Suitable pollinators are William Bon Chretien and Winter Nellis.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY. Delicious, medium-sized, all-purpose pear. The yellowish-green fruit is brightly flushed red, and the flesh white, buttery, and richly flavoured. A suitable pollinator is Winter Cole. Ripens in early autumn.

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH. One of the leading pears for both bottling and dessert. Irregular in shape, the fruit is large and coloured yellow with red cheek. Finest quality, good keeper, and heavy bearer. A suitable pollinator is William Bon Chretien. Ripens mid-season.

RED WILLIAM BON CHRETIEN. Ripens to a luscious orange-scarlet instead of the usual yellow, otherwise similar in all respects to the popular William Bon Chretien.

APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:

○ VERY HARDY

○ HARDY

○ HALF HARDY

○ TENDER

73

PEAR WILLIAM BON CHRETIEN

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE N.Z. APPLE & PEAR MARKETING BOARD

WILLIAM BON CHRETIEN. The most popular pear, having smooth, deliciously flavoured flesh, and being suitable for all purposes. The fruit is large, skin clear yellow, sometimes tinged red, and the flesh melting and buttery. Pollinators are Clapp's Favourite and Winter Nellis. Ripens February.

WINTER COLE. A splendid, late, medium-sized dessert pear, very hardy and prolific. The skin is pale yellow and russet, while the flesh is melting and juicy. Suitable pollinators are William Bon Chretien and Winter Nellis. Ripens March.


○ DWARF PEARS

13/6

As the normal pear is too large growing for small gardens, we have grafted plants of leading varieties on to a dwarfing stock. These are ideal for the small to average-sized city or suburban garden, but two or more must be planted for cross-pollination.

○ PLUMS

11/6

Plums are the hardiest of all fruit trees, requiring very little attention beyond pruning, and an occasional spraying. Certain varieties, such as Sultan and Burbank, crop well in the light soils of Tarakiki, but generally speaking, plums are more successful in southern districts. By a careful selection of varieties they can provide fresh, tree-ripened fruit from December to March.

ANGELINA BURDETT. The best early English plum. The round fruit are dark purple with a bluish bloom; rich, sugary, and highly flavoured. A suitable pollinator for Greengage.

BILLINGTON'S EARLY. Bears very heavy crops, which hang well. The fruit has a dark skin and blood red flesh, is very firm, has no bitterness, and is most popular for jam, bottling or cooking. Ripens December.
**THE HOME ORCHARD**

- **PLUMS (continued)**
  - **BURBANK.** Large, cherry-red, yellow-fleshed, dessert plum, sweet and juicy. Regularly bears heavy crops, and is strong and rapid growing. Ripens January.
  - **CHERRY PLUM RED.** Bears regular, heavy crops of large, dark, cherry-like fruit. Excellent for pies, jams and preserves. Ripens December.
  - **COE'S GOLDEN DROP.** A deliciously Flavoured English plum. The oval fruits are pale yellow tinged with orange. A good pollinator for Greengage.
  - **DORRIS.** A heavy cropper with medium size, reddish fruit, sweet and juicy. One of the best for jam and preserving. Ripens February.
  - **GREENAGE.** Round, yellowish-green, flesh tender and very rich. Medium size fruit of excellent flavour, and a favourite for dessert. Crops are extremely heavy. Suitable pollinators are Cee's Golden Drop and Angelina Burdett. Ripens March.
  - **OGON.** Bears regular and heavy crops of yellow fruit, firm and of excellent quality. The yellow flesh has a sharp tang and it is also unsurpassed for jam making. Ripens February.
  - **PURPLE KING.** An excellent all-purpose plum with dark purple skin, and yellow-tinted, wine coloured flesh. Bears very large fruit, but takes several years to come into bearing. Ripens February.
  - **SATSUMA.** Blood plum. The almost round fruit is dark red, from skin to small stone, and the flesh is firm, juicy, and rich. Excellent for bottling. Freestone. Ripens February.
  - **SULTAN.** A large dark plum with crimson flesh, firm, solid, and sweet. A strong growing tree which comes into bearing very early, and is most productive. Excellent for all purposes. Ripens January.

---

**CITRUS FRUITS**

Most citrus fruits are harder than is generally supposed, and, provided shelter from cutting winds and a reasonably good soil in full sun are given, good results may be expected in most districts.

The Lisbon and Eureka lemons will succeed in most North Island gardens provided they are sheltered from heavy frosts. In colder districts the Meyer lemon gives best results. Oranges are harder than is generally supposed and, like the Mandarin, will prosper in all mild districts.

With most citrus, particularly Oranges and Mandarins, the fruit borne on a young tree is usually disappointing, with its thick skin and dry flesh, but as the tree grows and establishes the fruit improves, becoming larger, thinner skinned, and full of juice.

All citrus trees resent deep cultivation as the fine feeding roots are near the surface and dislike disturbance. They require a well-drained soil, and annual mulching with decayed farmyard manure or compost is of great benefit.

Although all our stock of citrus trees is certified by the Department of Agriculture as being clean and disease free, Government regulations require that no citrus trees are to be sent into the Auckland province. Clients in that area will thus need to purchase from local growers.

- **GRAPEFRUIT**
  - **28/-**
  - **MORRISONS SEEDLESS (NZ GRAPEFRUIT).** The most dependable and popular grapefruit for New Zealand conditions. Consistently bears heavy crops of large, golden-yellow, juicy, thin-skinned fruit, which on mature trees are practically seedless. An excellent variety for dessert or preserves. Ripens from May to October.
  - **WHEENE.** Bears heavy crops of large, thin skinned, pale yellow fruit which is very sweet and juicy. A strong growing grapefruit which ripens from spring to November.
**CHINESE GOOSEBERRY**

**ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS.** A very useful, strong growing, deciduous vine which needs to be grown on a pergola, trellis, fence, or other support. It bears heavy crops of hairy, brownish, oval, green-fleshed fruit which are particularly valued for salads, preserves, and dessert. They mature during the winter months, and have a delicious and unique flavour all their own. Must be planted in pairs for pollination, though up to 5 or 6 females can be planted with only one male.

**ABBOTT.** Large, oblong fruit covered with dense hairs, longer and softer than those of Bruno.

**BRUNO.** The elongated fruit of Bruno is a darker brown than that of other varieties, and is covered with dense, short, rather bristly hairs.

**HAYWARD (McWHANNEL’S GIANT, HOOPER’S GIANT).** Outstanding for the large size of its fruits. Broadly oval fruits, pale greenish-brown, and covered densely with fine, silken hairs.

**MONTY.** The fruit of this variety is very similar to that of Abbott, but the plant is more vigorous in growth.

**CRANBERRY (MYRTUS UGNI)**

7/-

The small, dusky-red berries of the Cranberry are excellent for jellies and pies. The compact little bushes make an excellent dwarf division hedge and they bear abundantly each year.

**CURRANTS**

5/6 Each; 60/- Dozen

The Currants are especially valuable, small-berried fruits for pies and jam. They are recommended for cool districts only, and require a rich, fairly moist soil. From the many currants available we stock only the strongest growing and most prolific bearing types, in both red and black fruited varieties.

**FEIJOAS**

9/6

Besides providing abundant supplies of delicious oval fruit, the Feijoa is an ornamental shrub with its deep green leaves, silvery beneath, and showy, red and white flowers in spring. It will thrive and crop well in practically all districts, in any reasonably good soil, and will withstand moderate winds. In fact, it makes an excellent ornamental and utility hedge. The appetizing fruit ripens during late autumn and winter, and is delightfully flavoured whether used for salads, jam, stewing or as dessert. It is advisable to plant at least two Feijoas for cross-pollination if abundant crops are to be expected.

**MAGNIFICA.** These plants are seedlings raised from a selected large fruited variety, and while no guarantee can be given, all plants should bear abundant crops of good-sized fruit.

---

**LEMON MEYER**

**TANGELO**

28/-

Tangelos are citrus hybrids obtained by crossing the tangerine and the grapefruit. They are easily grown, bear very heavy crops at an early age, and are just as hardy as oranges. The skin is smooth, thin, rich-orange in colour, and peels easily.

---

**THE SHOWY FLOWER OF FEIJOAS**

---

**APPROXIMATE HARDINESS GUIDE:**

- **VERY HARDY**
- **HARDY**
- **HALF HARDY**
- **TENDER**

---

Spraying, when and how. Just ask for descriptive leaflet.
MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

● GRAPE VINES 
9/6

ALBANY SURPRISE. The finest grape for outdoor culture. Produces great quantities, in large bunches of uniform, almost black, sweet, firm fruit. Very prolific bearing and vigorous growing.

BLACK HAMBURG. One of the famous table grapes of the world, with large bunches of coal-black, round berries, very firm, juicy, sweet, and rich. Recommended mainly for glasshouse growing.

GROS COLMAN. Berries as large as small plums are borne in immense clusters. A rich blue colour, firm, and crisp. Mainly grown under glass.

● GUAVAS (PSIDIUM) 
8/6

The Guava is a valuable winter fruiting shrub which can be grown in all districts where lemons will thrive. It commences to bear when very young and the delicious fruits can be eaten fresh or made into jelly. The Guava also makes a very useful and attractive division hedge, which trims well and provides abundant supplies of fruit.

PURPLE. Produces an abundance of deep red fruit during early winter, when most fruits are scarce. Highly prized for eating raw and unequalled for jelly.

YELLOW. The yellow fruited Guava forms a slightly larger and more open bush than the purple variety. The yellow fruits are slightly larger and a little milder in flavour. Not quite as hardy as the Purple Guava.

● PASSIONFRUIT 
BANANA PASSIONFRUIT. 7/6
A quick-growing vine with attractive, pink flowers and long, yellow skinned, and nicely flavoured fruit. Easily grown, but suitable only for frost-free districts.

● PAW PAW (CARICA) 
8/-

The Paw Paw is one of the most delicious table fruits of the tropics. While too tender for most parts of New Zealand, it will grow and bear fruit in sheltered, frost-free locations. The luxuriant, large-leaved plants grow rapidly and should bear their luscious, melon-like fruits (about the size of a quince), within two years. Paw Paws require a warm, sunny, well-drained position with plenty of water and fertiliser.

● QUINCES 
12/6

The Quince is a splendid fruit for preserves, the flesh becoming a beautiful, dark red when cooked. The trees thrive and bear well almost anywhere. No fruit has a more delightful fragrance when picked from the tree. Quinces do exceptionally well along the banks of creeks or drains.

● RASPBERRIES 
12/- Dozen

LOYD GEORGE. The best general purpose Raspberry, noted for its quality, size of fruit, and regularity of crop. The very large, long-shaped fruits are firm and richly coloured, with a splendid flavour. Raspberries require a deep, rich, rather heavy soil, and are not generally successful in Taranaki.

PASSIONFRUIT CRACKERJACK

Another D. & D. Introduction

● PASSIONFRUIT CRACKERJACK. 10/-
A spectacular, new, heavy-bearing, giant-fruited, purple passion fruit. The immense, rounded fruits average twice the size of the normal passion fruit, and are crammed full of pulp. The vines are dense with their deep green leaves, and an almost endless supply of luscious fruit is yielded from March, right through to the winter. They are delicious raw, in fruit salads, or for flavouring. All plants, being cutting grown, will not sucker, and are guaranteed true to type.

● FIG 
8/6

Figs thrive in mild, warm districts and produce plentiful supplies of fruit each year. They can be eaten raw, stewed, or made into jam.

● GOOSEBERRIES 
6/- Each; 65/- Dozen

Generally speaking, Gooseberries succeed best in cooler districts, where they regularly bear an abundance of berries, so valuable for pies, jam and stewing. We are able to offer plants of the most successful varieties, for bottling and dessert purposes.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
THE HOME ORCHARD

"My! You look good enough to eat."
"Yes, that's just what I'm afraid of!"

STRAWBERRIES
6/6 Dozen

RED GAUNTLET. Now the leading variety in New Zealand because of its large, early season fruit, heavy yields, and ease of picking. The berries are showy, and most attractive in appearance.

TALISMAN. Talisman is an exceptionally heavy cropper, bearing large, brightly coloured strawberries over almost six months of the year. A strong and vigorous grower.

WILTGUARD. Released to commerce in U.S.A. in 1950 by the University of California. At the Levin Horticultural Research Station this variety has shown promise in comparison to many other imported varieties. Like all Californian varieties it has two outstanding characteristics, the large size and the vigour of the plant and the sweetness of the berry. Fruit size compares with Red Gauntlet, but much sweeter.

TREE TOMATO
8/-

RUBY RED. The Tree Tomato when planted in a warm, sheltered position, makes very rapid growth and during winter has very heavy crops of dark red, egg-shaped fruits. They are excellent for eating raw, stewing, chutney and sauce. Easily grown.

YELLOW. Similar in form to the red Tree Tomato, but with bright orange-yellow fruit. A splendid, dessert variety.

Nuts

ALMOND
11/6

BURBANK SEEDLING. A prolific tree which comes into production early. Soft shell and medium sized nuts of excellent flavour.

NONPAREIL. A thin shelled variety of excellent quality, very regular and heavy bearer.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. A soft shelled variety of excellent quality. Good bearer.

CHESTNUT (CASTANEA SATIVA)
10/6

Besides providing a plentiful supply of nuts early in winter, the Chestnut makes a magnificent, large shade tree. It will grow anywhere, but prefers cool districts.

FILBERTS OR HAZELNUTS (CORYLUS)

CORIUS AVELLANA SEEDLINGS. 8/6
Attractive shrubs of bushy habit, growing to a height of 15 feet or more, and bearing quantities of the well-known Hazel Nuts. Two or more plants should be planted for cross pollination. They prefer cool, moist conditions.

CORIUS AVELLANA NAMED VARIETIES. 10/6
Layered plants from named, imported varieties noted for their prolific crops of extra large nuts.

WALNUTS
12/6

Seedling plants from selected stock. Walnuts take several years before coming into bearing, but at all times they make handsome, large shade trees.

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES

DELICIOUS, SWEET STRAWBERRIES and LARGE, TENDER CONSTON ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS
18/- per Dozen; 130/- per 100
To obtain best results, Asparagus needs very rich soil conditions. Before planting, the ground should be deeply dug, and plentiful supplies of stable manure or bone dust should be worked into the soil. An annual mulch in the winter of well-rotted stable manure is of great benefit. Early pickings are inclined to weaken the young plants and cutting should be delayed for at least one full season, with light picking the following season. From then on a dozen plants should supply ample Asparagus for an average-sized family.

CONSTON. An outstanding Asparagus which forms large, clean, straight, tender stems of fine flavour. Produces exceptionally heavy crops.

RHUBARB
4/6 Each; 50/- Dozen

CRIMSON WINTER. A winter-bearing Rhubarb with large, long, red stalks, crisp, juicy, and with an excellent flavour. They require rich soil and annual mulches of well-rotted farmyard manure or compost.
Hedge, Shelter and Timber Trees

For the Home. Nothing adds more to the general appearance of your property than neat, well-chosen hedges, as they provide shelter andmodation together with beauty and charm. There are tall but narrow types that give privacy without taking up too much space; others of medium height; and still others that are dwarf growing suitable for low divisions, or for edging, walls, etc.

For the Farm. Tree planting can well be regarded as a vital part of farm economy. Not only do they protect stock and crops from adverse weather conditions, but when planted in odd corners and gullies they suppress noxious weeds, provide shelter, assist in arresting erosion and develop into asset producing timber or posts.

Prices. Please note that the 100 rate applies only to quantities of 50 or more. Smaller lots will be charged for at the dozen rate.

- **ABELIA**
  GRANDIFLORA. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100
  The most popular of the smaller growing garden hedges, with green and brown, glossy foliage and pale pink flowers. Trim well, and soon forms a dense "wall" up to 5 feet in height. Plant 1 foot apart.

- **BERBERIS**
  VULGARIS. COMMON BARBERRY. 2-year Selected Plants, 40/- per 100; 340/- per 1000
  The well-known farm hedge, suitable for coldest districts. Requires no protection from stock. Plant 1 foot on chain.

- **SEEDLESS**
  2-year Selected Plants, 105/- per 100; 800/- per 1000
  Seedless Barberry makes excellent farm inland shelter. Forms dense shelter in a comparatively short time. Plant 5 feet on chain.

- **CASUARINA**
  CUNNINGHAMIANA. RIVER SHEOKE. 29/- Dozen; 225/- per 100
  Graceful needle-like foliage which trims well. Rapidly makes a narrow, compact wall to any height between 5 and 15 feet.

- **GLAUCA. SWAMP SHEOKE.** 29/- Dozen; 225/- per 100
  Similar in appearance to the above but more suitable when exposed to salt spray.

- **CEDRUS**
  DEODARA. HIMALAYAN CEDAR. 2-year. 32/- Dozen; 250/- per 100
  Especially successful for taller or more permanent shelter in dry climates or on stony soils. Forms a graceful, dense, upright tree, and will stand all but the most severe winds, provided they are not laden with salt spray.

- **CHAMAECYPARIS**
  LAWSONIANA. LAWSON CYPRESS. 2-year. 20/- Dozen; 150/- per 100
  The finest shelter tree for planting inland. Whether it is kept trimmed up to 10 ft. in height, or allowed to grow naturally to its mature height as a shelter belt, the Lawson is always a handsome tree with its rich-green, compact foliage, right to the ground. Plant 30 inches apart for hedges and 6-9 feet apart for large breakwinds.

- **COPROSMA**
  REPENS. TAUPATA. 24/- Dozen; 180/- per 100
  The toughest of the coastal plants, and an ideal seaside shelter hedge, as it will withstand heavy, salt-laden winds.

- **CORokia**
  COTONEASTER ERECTA. 28/- Dozen; 220/- per 100
  An excellent low to medium-sized hedge. It is particularly suitable for exposed, dry, coastal areas. Plant 18 inches apart.

- **CRYPTOMERIA**
  JAPONICA. JAPANESE CEDAR. 3-year. 34/- Dozen; 265/- per 100; 2-year. 30/- Dozen: 230/- per 100
  Especially recommended for background and tall shelter planting. As it produces timber of fine quality, it is valuable for plantation planting on waste hillsides and gullies.

- **CUPRESSUS**
  ARIZONICA. ARIZONA CYPRESS. 25/- Dozen; 200/- per 100
  A tall, fast growing conifer with blue-green foliage; very useful in dry inland areas for hedges and breakwind purposes. Very drought resistant. Plant 3ft. apart for hedges or 6ft. apart for breakwinds.

- **BENTHAMII. BENTHAM CYPRESS.** 26/- Dozen; 200/- per 100
  A dense and rapid-growing cypress, with blue-grey foliage which trims well and forms a thick hedge of 6ft. up to 15ft. Succeeds in damp soils. For hedges plant 30 inches apart, and for large breakwinds 6-9 feet apart.

- **MACHROCARPA. MACROCARP.** 26/- Dozen; 200/- per 100
  Rapid-growing shelter tree for breakwinds or hedges, particularly in coastal areas. Pot grown to obviate losses. Plant 30 inches apart for hedges and 6-9 feet apart for large breakwinds.

- **DODONAEA**
  VISCOSA PURPURÆA. 44/- Dozen; 350/- per 100
  Rapidly makes an extremely attractive wind screen up to 15ft. in height. The long, willow-like leaves are a deep bronze colour. Plant 3ft. apart.

- **ESCALLONIA**
  EXONIENSI. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100
  Of rapid, upright growth, it soon forms a dense, rich green hedge and bears small, white flowers in spikes. Can be trimmed to any height between 3ft. and 6ft. An ideal combination for coastal hedges, as it is two plants of Escallonia to one plant of Tecoma alternately. Plant 1ft. apart.

- **FIELD'S SCARLET.** 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100
  Forms an excellent small garden hedge up to 5ft. in height. Strong growing, with neat, dark green foliage and spikes of small bright scarlet tubular flowers. Plant 1ft. apart.

- **EUGENIA**
  SMITII. (ACMENA FLORIBUNDA). 32/- Dozen; 250/- per 100
  An excellent, dense hedge from 6ft. to 20ft. in height with bronze young foliage and pinkish-white berries. Plant 3ft. apart.

- **LIGUSTRUM**
  OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM. GOLDEN PRIVET. 31/- Dozen; 235/- per 100
  A small-leaved privet with leaves heavily margined deep yellow. Most spectacular when planted as a small division hedge of up to 3ft. in height. Drops some of its leaves during winter. Plant 18 inches apart.

- **LONICERA**
  NITIDA. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100
  A very popular small hedge, which is easily kept as a neat dense "wall" from 2 to 5 feet in height. It has small, dark-green, box-like leaves on twiggy branches and should be planted 1ft. apart.

- **N. AUREA.** 32/- Dozen; 250/- per 100
  A form of the common Lonicera nitida, but with its tiny round leaves deep golden yellow in colour. Especially recommended as an ornamental, compact hedge, up to 3ft. in height. Plant 1ft. apart.

Heights: These are approximate only, being our estimate of average expectations under normal conditions in 15 years.
METROSIDEROS  POMADERRIS

EXCELSA. POHUTUKAWA.  APETALA. TAINUI. 44/- Dozen; 350/- per 100
5-year, 30-36"; 86/- Dozen; 700/- per 100; 4-year, 24-30"; 71/- Dozen; 675/- per 100; 3-year, 18-24"; 62/- Dozen; 500/- per 100; 2-year, 15-18"; 56/- Dozen; 450/- per 100

One of the most valuable coastal shelter trees. It produces masses of crimson flowers in late summer and autumn. Will form attractive trees even at a young age. Plant 3ft. to 6ft. apart.

KERADECENSIS. KERAEDEC POHUTUKAWA. NIGRA CHILENSIS. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100

5-year, 30-36"; 86/- Dozen; 700/- per 100; 4-year, 24-30"; 71/- Dozen; 675/- per 100; 3-year, 18-24"; 62/- Dozen; 500/- per 100; 2-year, 15-18"; 56/- Dozen; 450/- per 100

An excellent shelter tree for coastal areas, where the most severe wind winds can be allowed to grow naturally. Plant 3ft. to 6ft. apart.

The tall, slender poplar so often used for quick windbreaks. Plant 3ft. to 6ft. apart.

N. ITALICA. LOMBARDY POPLAR. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100

The tall, slender poplar so often used for quick windbreaks. Will thrive in all soils. Foliage turns bright yellow before falling. The Lombardy poplar is invaluable for lining driveways.

ROBUSTA. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100

More spreading in habit than the Lombardy poplar. Forms a splendid, clean tree with large leaves which assume brilliant, orange-yellow tones in colder districts before falling.

YUNNANENSIS. 18/- Dozen; 135/- per 100

A Chinese poplar of semi-erect habit with large, deep green leaves. Provides excellent shelter or shade.

MYOPORUM  PSEUDOTSUGA

SERRATUM. TASMANIAN NGAIO. MENZIESII. OREGON PINE or DOUGLAS FIR.

A fast growing, drought-resistant tree. Makes an excellent quick hedge or breakwind and is recommended for planting by the sea and in exposed wind-swept places, where quick shelter is required in a very short time. Plant 30 inches apart.

A met, little low division hedge for the back garden. Masses of dark red berries in autumn which are excellent for jellies and pies. Plant 1ft. apart.

ALBIDA. AKEAKE. 26/- Dozen; 200/- per 100

Suitable for medium to tall hedges up to 10ft. in height, in coastal districts or very dry areas. Will thrive in poor soil. Plant 18 inches apart.

BILLARDIERI. 28/- Dozen; 220/- per 100

A very popular, erect growing hedge which requires a minimum of cutting. It has pale green leaves with silvery undersides, and masses of small white flowers. Forms a very trim, tall hedge, and will withstand wind and salt spray. Plant 24" apart.

CIABRA ROBUSTA. 56/- Dozen; 450/- per 100

Large, attractive foliage, brilliantly shaded red in the young growth. In the spring, the whole plant is a blaze of colour. It is vigorous but requires shelter from strong winds. Plant 14 to 2ft. apart.

PHOTINIA

GLABRA ROBUSTA. 56/- Dozen; 450/- per 100

Note. Special Quotes for Quantities.

PINUS

RADJATA (PINUS INSIGNIS). 17/- Dozen; 125/- per 100

The timber of the majestic Redwood is amongst the most valuable of the world. Forms a stately tree to 100ft. in height with flat spreading, horizontal branches. The Redwoods thrive best in moist inland valleys.

DISTICHIMUM. SWAMP CYPRESS. 29/- Dozen; 225/- per 100

This tree thrives best at the water’s edge and in swamp country. The young, fern-like leaves in spring are rich green and turn to an uncommon brown before they fall in the autumn.

TECOMA

CAPENSIS (TECOMARIA). 26/- Dozen; 195/- per 100

THUJA

PLICATA. 1yr., 26/- Doz.; 200/- per 100; 2-yr., 20/- Doz.; 150/- per 100

Somewhat similar to the Lawson cypress in habit and growth, but with flatter and more open dark green leaves. Thuja plicata, because of its immunity to cypress canker, is now superseding the Lawson in districts where this disease is prevalent. Plant about 5ft. to 4ft. apart.

A hedge is always cheaper than a fence.
# INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abelia</td>
<td>1, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackama</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acmena – Eugenia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinidia</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenandra</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agathis</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agonis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ake Ake – Dodonaea</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akebia</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albizia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alectryon</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allspice – Chimonanthus</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almonds</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloysia – Lippia</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alseuosmia</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Althea – Hibiscus syriacus</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelopsis Veitchi – Parthenocissus</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda – Pieris</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aralia – Fatsia</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arawaria</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbutus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristotelia</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Cypress – Cupressus Arizonica</td>
<td>54, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthropodium</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascarina</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash – Fraxinus</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucuba</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Geebung – Persoonia Pinifolia</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Mint – Prostanthera</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Roseapple – Eugenia Myrtifolia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Spider Flower – Grevillea</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azara</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backhousia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baeckeia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana Passionfruit – Passiflora</td>
<td>70, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banksia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry – Berberis</td>
<td>7, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauera</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaufortia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautybush – Kolkwitzia Amabilis</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech (English) – Fagus Sylvatica</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beilschmedia</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentham Cypress – Cupressus Lusitanica Benthamii</td>
<td>54, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberidopsis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis</td>
<td>7, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berzelia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beshorneria</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bignonia – Pandorea and Pyrostegia</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billardiera</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch – Betula</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird of Paradise – Strelitzia reginae</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Beech – Nothofagus solandrii</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Tree Fern – Cyathea Medullaris</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Atlas Cedar – Cedrus Atlantica Glauc</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebell Creeper – Sollya Fusiformis</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Butterfly Bush – Clerodendron ugandense</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boronia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottlebrush Tree – Callistemon</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillaea</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouvardia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Elder – Acer Negundo</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachychiton</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyglottis</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassaiia – Schefflera</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath of Heaven – Diosma Ericoides</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf – Griselinia littoralis</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom – Cytisus</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunfelsia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddelia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese Honeysuckle – Lonicera Hildebrandiana</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher’s Broom – Ruscus Aculeatus</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Bush – Buddleia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage Tree – Cordyline</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calico Bush – Kalmia Latifolia</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Californian Lilac – Ceanothus</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Californian Redwood – Sequoia Sempervirens</td>
<td>56, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliandra</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callicarpa</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callicoma</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calluna</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clathrix</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelias</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor Laurel – Cinnamomum Camphora</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Island Palm – Phoenix Canariensis</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carica</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Jessamine – Geelsemium Sempervirens</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentaria</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpodetus</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryopteris</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassinia</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTANEA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASUARINA</td>
<td>15, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATALPA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATCLAW YELLOW TRUMPET - BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEANOTHUS</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR - CEDRUS</td>
<td>53, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDRUS</td>
<td>53, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELERY TOPPED PINE - PHYLOCLADUS TRICHOMANOIDES</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERATOPETALUM</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERATOSTIGMA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERCIS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAENOMELES</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAMAECYPARIS</td>
<td>53, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHESTNUT - CASTANEA</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILEAN BELL FLOWER - LAPAGERIA ROSEA</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILEAN FIRE BUSH - EMBOTHRIUM</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIMONANTHUS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE BEAUTY BERRY - CALLICARPA DICHOTOMA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE GOOSEBERRY - ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE HOLLYGRAPE - MAHONIA LOMARIFOLIA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOISYA</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTMAS TREE - METROSIDEROS EXCELSA</td>
<td>64, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINNAMOMUM</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISTUS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITRUS</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARET ASH - FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR RAYWOODII</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEMATIS (NEW ZEALAND) - CLEMATIS PANICULATA</td>
<td>58, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEMATIS</td>
<td>58, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEODENDRON</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEYRA</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIANTHUS</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIMBING BLUEBERRY - BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFFIN JUNPER - JUNIPERUS COXII</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLEONEMA</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVOLVULUS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER BEECH - FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSII</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPROSMAS</td>
<td>58, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORAL TREE - ERYTHRINA</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORDYLINE</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORNUS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORokia</td>
<td>59, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORREA</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORYLOPSIS</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORYLUS</td>
<td>18, 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORYNOCARPUS</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTINUS</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTONEASTER</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAB APPLE - MALUS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRANBERRY - MYRTUS UGNI</td>
<td>75, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREEPING FIG - FICUS PUMILA MINIMA</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIMSON GUM - EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRINODENDRON</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROTALARIA</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRYPTOMERIA</td>
<td>54, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUPRESSOCYPARIS</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUPRESSUS</td>
<td>54, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRANT - RIBES</td>
<td>75, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYATHEA</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYDONIA - CHAENOMELES</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYTISUS</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DACRYDIUM</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPHNE</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIDIA</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAWN REDWOOD - METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENDROBIUM</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESFONTAINEA</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEUTZIA</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIANELLA</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICKSONIA</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIERVILLA - WIEGELA</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIOSMA</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DODONAEA</td>
<td>60, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOGWOOD - CORNUS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUGLAS FIR - PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA</td>
<td>56, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOVE TREE - DAVIDIA</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRACOPHYLLUM</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIMYS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRYANDRA</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYSOXYLUM</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARINA</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDGEWORTHIA</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAEOCARPUS</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMBOTHRIUM</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENKIANTHUS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERICA</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFIOSSTEMON</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERYTHRINA</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCALLONIA</td>
<td>22, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUCALYPTUS</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUGENIA</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUONYMUS</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUPHORBIA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVERGREEN POPLAR - POPULUS NIGRA CHILENSIS</td>
<td>35, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXOCHORDA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAGUS</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATSHEDERA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATSIA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEIJOA</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELICIA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERNS</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FICUS</td>
<td>23, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIG</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILBERT - CORLYS</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIR - ABIES</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAME TREE - BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIA</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plan to plant – plant to plan with our advisory service.
HAZELNUT – CORYLUS AVELLANA
HEATH – ERICA
HEATHER – CALLUNA
HEAVENLY BAMBOO – NANDINA DOMESTICA
HEBE
HEDERA
HEDYCARYA
HEERIA – SCHIZOCENTRON
HEIMERLODENDORN
HEMELIA – CYATHEA
HEMLOCK SPRUCE – TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA
HIBISCUS
HIMALAYAN CEDAR – CEDRUS DEODARA
HINAU – ELAEOCARPS DENTATUS
HOHERIA
KOLLY – ILEX
HOMOLANTHUS
HONEYSUCKLE TREE (NEW ZEALAND) – KNIGHTIA EXCELSA
HORSE CHESTNUT – AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM
HORSESHOE FERN – MARATTIA SALICINA
HOYA
HYDRANGEAS
HYMENANTHERA
HYPERICUM
IDEIA
ILEX
INCENSE CEDAR – LIXOCEDRUS DECURRENS
IPOMEA – CONVOLVULUS
IRISH STRAWBERRY TREE – ARBUTUS UNEDO
IRISH YEW – TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA
ISOPOGON
ITALIAN CYPRESS – CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS GRACILIS
IVY – HEDERA
JACARANDA
JAPANESE CEDAR – CRYPTOHERIA JAPONICA
JAPANESE MAPLE – ACER PALMATUM
JAPONICA – CHAENOMELES
JASMINUM
JUDAS TREE – CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM
JUNIPER – JUNIPERUS
JUNIPERUS
KAHIKATEA – PODOCARPS DACRYOIDES
KAIAKAWA – LIXOCEDRUS BIDWILLII
KABA BEAK – CYLINDROS PUNICEUS
KALMIA
KANUKA – LEPTOSPERMUM ERIOIDES
KARAKA – CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS
KARAMEU – COPROSMA LUCIDA
KARO – PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM
KAURI – AGATHIS AUSTRALIS
KAWAKA – LIXOCEDRUS PLUMOSA
KEDENIYA
KERMADEC POHUTAKAWA – METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS

No extra charges for packing and freight.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIEKIE - FREYCINETIA</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNIGHTIA</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOELREUTERIA</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOHE KOHE - DYSOXYUM SPECTABILE</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOLKWITZIA</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOROMIKO - HEBE</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOWHAI - SOPHORA</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUMERAHO - POMADERIS KUMERAHO</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUNZEA</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABURNUM</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACEBARK - HOHERIA</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAGUNARIA</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANCEWOOD - PSEUDOPANAX CRASSIFOLIUM</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANTANA</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAPAGERIA</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARCH - LARIX</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARIX</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASIANDRA - TIBOUCHINA</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAURELIA</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAVRUS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAVANDULA</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWSONIANA - CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA</td>
<td>53, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEMON SCENTED VERBENA -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIPPIA CITRIOODORA</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEMONS</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEPTOSPERMUMS</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEUCADENDRON</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEUCOSPERMUM</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHOTSKYIA</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBOCEDRUS</td>
<td>56, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGUSTRUM</td>
<td>30, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LILAC - SYRINGA</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE - CLETHRA ARBOREA</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIME (EUROPEAN) - TILIA</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIPPIA</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIQUIDAMBAR</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIRODENDRON</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITHOSPERMUM</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOMBARDY POPLAR - POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA</td>
<td>35, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONGICERA</td>
<td>30, 70, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOPHOMYRTUS</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOROPETALUM</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUCULIA</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MABLE ISLAND LILY - ARTHROPODIUM CIRRHATUM</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACADAMIA</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACROCARPA - CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA</td>
<td>54, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNOLIA</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHOE - MELICYTUS RAMIFLORUS</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHONIA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIRE - GYMNELAEA</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIREHAI - PHEBALIUM NUDUM</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAKOMAKO - ARISTOTELIA SERRATA</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALUS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAMAKU - CYATHEA MEDULLARIS</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANDARINS</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANOAO - DACRYDIUM KIRKII</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANUKA - LEPTOSPERMUM</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPLE - ACER</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARATTIA</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATAI - PODOCARPUS SPICATUS</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELALEUCA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELIA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELICOPHE</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELICYTUS</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERYTA</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METASEQUOIJA</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METROSIDEROS</td>
<td>64, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICAN ORANGE BLOSSOM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHOIYSA TERNATA</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHELIA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROMYRTUS</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRO - PODOCARPUS FERRUGINEUS</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOCK ORANGE - PHILADELPHUS</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONKEY PUZZLE - ARAUCARIA ARAUCANA</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTERRA</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORETON BAY FIG TREE - FICUS MACROPHYLLA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTAIN ASH - SORBUS AUCUPARIA</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTAIN BEECH -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTHOFAGUS CLIFFORTIOIDES</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTAIN PINE - DACRYDIUM INTERMEDIATE</td>
<td>34, 64, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYROPORUM</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYRTUS</td>
<td>75, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANDINA</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NECTARINES</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPLANAX</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERIUM</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW SOUTH WALES WARATAH -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGAIO (NEW ZEALAND) - MYROPORUM LAETUM</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGAIO (TASMANIAN) - MYROPORUM SERRATUM</td>
<td>79, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIKAU PALM - RHOPALOSTYLIS</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOBLE FIR - ABIES NOBILIS</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAGUNARIA PATTERNII</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORFOLK ISLAND PINE - ARAUCARIA EXCELSA</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY SPRUCE - PICEA ABIES</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHOFAGUS</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHOPLANAX - NEOPLANAX</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAK - QUERCUS</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHINA</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLEA - GYMNELAEA</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLEANDER - NERIUM</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLEARIA</td>
<td>34, 65, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGES</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OREGON GRAPE - MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OREGON PINE - PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDOREA</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAHEBE</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARROTIA</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTHENOCISSUS</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSIFLORA</td>
<td>70, 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plants are delivered free to your nearest railway station or equivalent.**
PASSION FRUIT – PASSIFLORA EDULIS .......... 76
PAULOWNIA ........................................ 34
PAW PAW – CARICA MICROCARPA MONOICA 76
PEACHES ............................................. 73
PEARL BUSH – EXOCHORDA RACEMOSA ....... 23
PEARS ............................................... 73
PEEGEE HYDRANGEA – HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA .......... 27
PENNANTIA .......................................... 65
PENTAPTERGYMUM .................................. 34
PEPPER TREE – SCHINUS MOLLE .................. 49
PERNETTYA ......................................... 34
PERSIAN WITCH HAZEL – PARROTIA PERSICA .......... 34
PERSOONIA .......................................... 34
PHEBALIUM ......................................... 34, 65, 79
PHILADELPHUS ..................................... 34
PHOENIX ............................................ 35
PHORMIUM ......................................... 65
PHOTINIA ........................................... 35
PHYLICA ............................................. 35
PHYLLOLEUCA ...................................... 66
PHYSOCARPUS ...................................... 35
PINACEA ........................................... 56
PHERIS ............................................... 35
PIGEON WOOD – HEDYCARYA ARBOREA .......... 62
PIGMY PINE – DACRYDIUM LAXIFOLIUM .......... 60
PINCUSHION TREE – HAKEA LAURINA .......... 26
PINE – PINUS ....................................... 79
PINK DIOSMA – COLEONEMA PULCHRUM .......... 17
FIN OAK – QUERCUS PALUSTRIS .................. 41
PINUS ............................................... 79
PISCUIS – HEIMERLIOIDENDRON .................... 62
PITTOSPORUM ...................................... 66, 79
PLAGIANTHUS ....................................... 66
PLANCHAONELLA ................................... 67
PLANE – PLATANUS ORIENTALIS ................. 35
PLATANUS .......................................... 35
PLUMBAGO ......................................... 35
PLUMS ............................................... 73
PODALYRIA ......................................... 35
PODOCARPUS ....................................... 67
POHUTUKAWA – METROSIDEROS EXCELSA ...... 64, 79
POINSETTIA – EUPHORBIA PULCHRIMMA .......... 23
POKAKA – ELEODACARPUS Hookerianus ........... 60
POLYGALA .......................................... 35
POMADERIS ........................................ 67, 79
PONGA – CYATHEA .................................. 59
POPLAR – POPULUS ................................ 35, 79
POPULUS ............................................ 35, 79
PORT WINE MAGNOLIA – MICHELIA FIGO ......... 33
POTENTILLA ........................................ 36
PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS – TODEA SUPERBA .... 68
PROSTANTHERA ................................... 36
PROTEA ............................................. 36
PRUNUS ............................................. 38
PSEUDOPANAX ...................................... 67
PSEUDOTSUGA ...................................... 56
PSEUDOWINTERA ................................... 67
PSIDIUM ............................................ 76
PUKA – GRISELINIA ................................ 61
PUKANUI – MERYTA SINCLAIRI .................... 64
PUKATEA – LAURELIA NOVAE ZEALANDIÆ ....... 62
PUNICA ............................................. 41
PURIRI – VITEX LUCENS ......................... 68
PURPLE AKI AKE – DODONAEA VIScosa PURPURA .......... 60, 78
PURPLE BIRCH – BETULA PENDULA PURPUREA .... 7
PURPLE SMOKE BUSH – COTINUS COGGYRIUS PURPUREIS .... 18
PUTAPUTAWETA – CARPODEUT SERRATUS .......... 58
PUYA ............................................... 41
PYROSTEGIA ........................................ 71
QUEENSLAND FIRE WHEEL TREE – STENOCARPUS SINUATUS .............. 42
QUEENSLAND NUT – MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA .......... 30
QUERCUS .......................................... 41
QUINCES ........................................... 76
QUINTINIA .......................................... 67
RAMA RAMA – LOPHOMYRTUS BULLATA .......... 63
RANGIORA – BRACHYGYLOTIS RANGIORA .......... 58
RASPBERRIES ...................................... 76
RATA – METROSIDEROS ............................ 64
RED BEECH – NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA ................. 64
RED FLOWERING CURRANT – RIBES SANGUINEUM .... 45
REDWOOD – SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS ............. 56
REWA REWA – KNIGHTIA EXCELSA ............... 62
RHODODENDRONS .................................. 42
RHopalostylis ..................................... 68
RHUBARBS ......................................... 77
RHUS – COTINUS .................................... 18
RIBBONWOOD – HOHERIA .......................... 62
RIBES .............................................. 45
RIMU – DACRYDIUM CUPRESSINUM ............... 60
ROBIN REDBREAST TREE – MELALEUCA LATERITA ........... 33
ROCK ROSE – CISTUS ................................ 16
ROCK ROSEMARY – ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS .......... 48
RONDELETIA ........................................ 45
ROSEMARY – ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS .......... 48, 79
ROSE OF SHARON – HIBISCUS SYRIACUS .......... 26
ROSES ................................................ 46
ROSMARINUS ....................................... 48, 79
ROWAN TREE – SORBUS AUCUPARIA ............... 49
RUSCUS ............................................. 49
RUSSELLIA ......................................... 49
SALIX ................................................ 49
SAMBUCUS .......................................... 49
SARCOCOCCA ...................................... 49
SATIN BUSH – PODALYRIA SERICEA .......... 35
SCARLET OAK – QUERCUS COCCINEA ............ 41
SCHETTLERIA ...................................... 49
CHINUS ............................................. 49
SCHIZOCRANTRON .................................. 71
SENECIO ............................................ 69

Use “refund order form” for orders exceeding £4/-/-.