

Choice Nursery Stock

offered by

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD., NURSERYMEN
NEW PLYMOUTH - NEW ZEALAND



Block lent by the Shell Oil Company of N.Z.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA—"CRIMSON FLOWERING GUM."

See New and Rare Shrubs Inset at back of catalogue.

AN INVITATION



We extend to all those interested in Horticulture a hearty invitation to visit our Nurseries and inspect the growing stock. The Nurseries are situated at the corner of Tukapa Street and Wallath Road, Westown—just over half-a-mile from the Terminus of the Electric Tram Service and at the Terminus of the Bus Service.

The New Zealand Native Tree Nursery, occupying five acres, devoted entirely to New Zealand Native Trees and Plants, adjoins our General Nursery, covering over twenty-four acres.

The Forest Tree Nursery (twelve acres) is situated on Waimea Road, ten minutes' walk from the General Nursery.

Anyone wishing to visit the Nurseries will be welcome at any time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Sundays excepted.

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Inset at end of Catalogue:

NEW SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

HEDGE, SHELTER, TIMBER TREES, REVISED PRICES

DUNCAN & DAVIES LIMITED

NURSERYMEN

WESTOWN, NEW PLYMOUTH

NEW ZEALAND



GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF BUSINESS

Ordering—Order early and secure the attending advantages. We execute orders in rotation as nearly as possible, and advise customers to add a few extra varieties to their lists, so that these may be used as substitutes in the event of any lines being sold out. Correspondents are requested to sign their **names** clearly and to give their **full addresses**.

Delivery—In Town and Suburbs and at Railway Station Free. On receiving a receipt from the **Department** or **Forwarding Agents** our responsibility ceases, and goods travel at the risk and expense of the consignee. Written advice by letter or invoice is posted following despatch.

Complaints must be made within fourteen days of receipt of goods, otherwise they cannot be entertained.

Unknown Correspondents are requested to forward a remittance with order, or a reliable reference.

Conditions of Sale—We endeavour to supply all plants true to name and description, but cannot give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description or quality. We

will replace any that prove to be contrary to orders, but do not hold ourselves responsible to replace any trees that die after leaving our care. If plants are not accepted on these terms we ask that they be returned immediately. We do not send receipts for amounts of less than 5/- unless postage is prepaid.

Parcel Post—We recommend that small orders, whether for plants or bulbs, be forwarded by parcel post, as it is the quickest, safest and cheapest means of despatch; and as parcels are well packed before leaving our hands, they arrive at their destination in excellent condition. In cases where orders are too large for one parcel we make them into two or more to comply with postal regulations, thus ensuring prompt despatch. A parcel weighing 28lb. can be posted for 2/6.

Communications by telegram or cable should be addressed "Duncan Davies, New Plymouth."

Exchange must be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside New Plymouth.

Packing Charges—For local delivery nil. Outside New Plymouth estimate 5 per cent of value of order. On overseas orders add an additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For parcel post the charges are from 6d to 2/6 according to size of parcel. Charges (large lots) are bare cost only, and where an over or under estimate is made a refund is given or additional costs charged.

Small Orders under 20/- must be accompanied by cash, otherwise they cannot be entertained. Over payments returned promptly.

Owing to shorter hours and increased wages at our Nurseries, we regret the necessity of having to increase prices in this Catalogue by approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Among the following will be found a selection of useful Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs of varying habit and size, suitable for all classes of Horticultural Ornamentation. In many instances, lines are offered at dozen rates, and in all other cases an allowance will be made when a larger number of a sort is required. A plurality of prices denotes that plants of different sizes are offered. The heights given are those usually attained by the trees or shrubs when planted as specimens. In cases where extra large trees may be safely transplanted, these can often be supplied at an advanced cost. We are annually adding to our collections extensive importations of seeds and growing plants from abroad, the improved equipment of modern steamers making possible the transport of choice shrubs. Likewise we pack and ship successfully many consignments to Australia, Europe and the North American continent.

ABBREVIATIONS:

A.M., R.H.S., "Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society"; D., "Deciduous"; E., "Evergreen."

SIGNS:

- * Susceptible to frost, requires protection.
- ★ Of special merit. Should be in every garden.
- ▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

ABELIA floribunda—E. Rosy-purple flowers; 5ft. 1/6 and 2/- each; 10/- doz. (See Hedge Plants.)

Graebneriana—D. Rare Chinese species. Flowers nearly an inch long, pink, yellow at throat. 4ft. 3/- and 3/6 each.

- ★ **Schumannii**—E. A Chinese species with tubular flowers of a soft rosy-lilac shade; 4ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)—

Rapid-growing evergreens, which bear bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Prune hard in winter. All are easy to grow. Prices, 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)—Continued

Defiance—E. Bright crimson-scarlet, prominently veined; quite distinct; 4ft.

Eclipse variegata—E. Foliage variegated green and golden-yellow; flowers brownish-yellow; 4ft.

Emperor—E. A fine dark crimson with prominent veining; 4ft.

Sawitzii—E. Green palmate leaves deeply margined white; plant in shade if possible; 4ft.

Souvenir de Bon—E. A strong-growing variety, the dark green leaves margined white; flowers scarlet; 8ft.

vitifolium (blue variety)—E. Dainty pale blue flowers freely produced; a fine shrub; 6ft.

Also six distinct colours, unnamed. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.

Collection of six varieties, our selection, for 10/-.

ACACIA (The Wattle)—

The Acacias form one of the most interesting and beautiful sections of quick-growing, free-blooming plants. The flowers of the different species vary from pure white to the deepest shades of yellow. It is possible to plant a selection of varieties which will flower successively through the year. Acacias are at home in any soil, provided it is not over-charged with animal manure. Any necessary pruning should be done immediately after flowering. Prices: 3-in. pots, 1/3 each, 12/- per dozen, 75/- per 100; 4-in. pots, 2/- each, 20/- per dozen. 24 distinct varieties for 24/-.

★ **accola**—"Golden Glory Wattle." An early-flowering, most beautiful Wattle; 8ft.

adunca—"Shrub Wattle." Very pretty golden-yellow flowers freely produced; 6ft.

Baileyana—"Cootamundra Wattle." A tree with glaucous feathery foliage and drooping habit; flowers of a deep yellow colour; early; 15ft.

cultriformis—"Knife-leaf Wattle." Small triangular bluish foliage; flowers yellow in large trusses; 6ft.

decora—A fine shrub with bluish leaves and beautiful trusses of yellow flowers; 8ft.

★ Of special merit. ☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

ACACIA (The Wattle)—Continued

decurrens var. *mollis*—"Soft Black Wattle." A tall, handsome tree; flowers pale yellow (see also Shelter Trees); 30ft.

decurrens var. *normalis*—A fine tree with feathery foliage and large trusses of golden-yellow flowers; 24ft.

discolor—"Sunshine Wattle." A small shrub; glossy pinnate foliage; fine heads of yellow flowers; 8ft.

★ *Drummondii*—A unique and beautiful species from Western Australia. Bright yellow flowers. Dwarf, compact grower; 4ft. 1/6 to 3/6 each.

elata—"Cedar Wattle." A fine tall tree with bold pinnate foliage and very large trusses of pale yellow flowers; 30-40ft.

glaucescens (syn. *cinerascens*)—A tall shrubby tree with narrow glaucous foliage; flowers in long spikes; 20ft.

Havilandii—A graceful species of weeping habit, flowers a good yellow; a desirable variety.

Howittii—Pale yellow flowers; a shrubby-growing variety; 6 to 8 feet.

★ *leprosa*—"Cinnamon Wattle." A distinctive species with masses of small yellow-coloured and cinnamon-scented flowers; 8ft.

linifolia—"Flax-leaved Acacia." A shrub with good yellow flowers and growing 8-12ft.

longifolia—"Sallow Acacia." A shrub with long leaves; flowers in long spikes, of a rich yellow; 20 to 30 feet.

„ *floribunda*—"Poorman's Acacia." A free-flowering variety producing golden-yellow flowers; 12ft.

melanoxylon—"Blackwood." A tall tree with broad leaves and fragrant white flowers; 40ft.

miafolia—Flowers yellow shaded orange; an attractive shrub; 3 to 4 feet.

Oxycedrus—"Juniper Wattle." Very early; masses of long golden spike-like flowers; 6ft.

paniculata (syn. *Acacia discolor*).

* *podalyriæfolia*—"Mount Morgan Wattle." A fine shrub; foliage glaucous-blue, golden flowers produced in large trusses over a period of three months in early winter; 8ft.

ACACIA (The Wattle)—Continued

- ☐★ *pravissima*—Said to be the finest variety grown. It is of upright growth with long, slender branches of willow-like habit and small sage green leaves; very hardy and will stand frost. The flowering season is September, but from April it is a mass of bronze buds and the foliage takes on quite a golden tinge. Flowers yellow, borne in exceptionally long racemes up to 18 inches long; 12 to 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each. (See illustration on cover.)
- prominens*—"Golden Shower." A tall shrub with small foliage; flowers small in very large trusses; a wind-resistant species; 15ft.
- pruinosa*—"Frosty Acacia." A tall shrubby tree with lightly pinnate foliage, bronzy when young; flowers produced in creamy racemes; 20ft.
- pycnantha*—"Golden Wattle." The finest of all for flowers. A tall shrubby tree with broad green foliage; blooms in large trusses of golden balls; 30ft.
- spectabilis*—A shrubby tree with pinnate glaucous foliage; flowers in weeping racemes of rich gold; 12ft.
- suaveolens*—"Sweet Acacia." A species growing up to 10ft. and producing fragrant creamy-yellow flowers.
- verticillata*—A small prickly-leaved species producing an abundance of fine yellow flowers; 8ft.

ACER (The Maple)—

The Maples are an extensive ornamental deciduous genus differing widely in the ultimate height attained and in the form and size of foliage. The leaves of most change to beautiful tints in autumn, a few are conspicuously coloured pink, crimson or yellow throughout the growing season, while others are noted for their brightly-coloured stems. The flowers are generally inconspicuous. They are easy to grow if protected from winds, and the removal of foliage for decorative purposes usually eliminates the necessity to prune them. The taller-growing species make fine specimens for large lawns, while there are a number of dwarf varieties of "*palmatum*"

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

ACER (The Maple)—Continued

suitable for small grass plots, planted borders and small beds. The plants offered having been propagated by ourselves are superior to inadequately acclimatised importations.

cappadocicum (lætum)—D. A tall species with broad glossy leaves; autumn tints butter-yellow; 3/6 ea.

dasycarpum laciniatum—D. A fast-growing species from North America with large deeply-divided leaves; 30ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

★ **Davidii**—D. A rare Chinese species with beautifully marked bark and dark green leaves, which are brightly tinted in Autumn. 5/- each.

Ginnala—D. See *Acer tartaricum* Ginnala.

japonicum—D. Large dark green leaves; a handsome tree; 10ft. 3/6 each.

„ **aureum**—D. Leaves a beautiful soft yellow throughout the summer. 3/6 to 5/- each.

lætum (see *Acer cappadocicum*).

monspessulanum—D. “Montpelier Maple.” A distinct species with small leaves; 6ft. 3/6 each.

Negundo—D. An attractive upright-growing species; 30ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen; extra large, 5/- to 7/6 each.

„ **albo variegatum**—D. Rich green leaves bordered and marked silvery-white; fairly tall-growing and effective; 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

„ **crispum**—D. Leaves mottled cream and yellow, stems red; 5ft. 3/6 each.

„ **violaceum**—D. Vigorous growing form; branches purplish with glaucous bloom; 20ft. 3/6 each.

palmatum—D. Is strong growing and quickly attains to the size of a low-spreading tree, the foliage in autumn changing to yellow and red shades; hardy; 12ft. 2/6 to 3/- each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen; larger, 5/- to 10/6 each.

★ „ **atropurpureum**—D. Young foliage and shoots coloured crimson even during summer, purplish-crimson in autumn; 6ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each; 36/- to 60/- per dozen.

„ **atropurpureum rubrum**—D. Reddish-brown foliage, very beautiful in the spring; 6ft. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

ACER (The Maple)—Continued

- palmatum aureum variegatum**—D. The fine large leaves are variegated yellow and golden; 5ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- ★ „ **dissectum**—D. Weeping variety; bright green leaves which are very finely divided; autumn tinted; 5ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- ★ „ **dissectum atropurpureum**—D. Slow-growing and pendulous habit; foliage finely cut and coloured crimson from spring to autumn; 5ft. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.
- ★ „ **purpureum superbum**—D. Foliage crimson during spring and early summer, turning dark bronzy green; 5ft. 5/- each.
- „ **roseo-marginatum**—D. Leaves pale green, edged and marked coral pink; variable; 5ft. 5/- ea.
- platanoides**—“Norway Maple.” D. Leaves a pretty shade of green, turning clear yellow in autumn; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- pseudo-platanus**—D. “The European Sycamore.” A splendid street tree, unsurpassed for large parks; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen; extra large specimens, 7/6 each.
- saccharinum**—D. The Canadian “Sugar Maple.” Large handsome leaves turning to yellow shades in this country; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per doz.
- sanguineum Chishio**—D. Bears small blood-red palmate leaves; dwarf and bushy; 3ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- tataricum**—D. A hardy slow-growing species having good autumn tints. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ **Ginnala**—D. The small elegant leaves of this species are the first to colour in the autumn; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- virginicum rubrum**—D. Beautiful red foliage in autumn; highly recommended; 10ft. 5/- to 7/6 ea.
- A collection of twelve choice varieties, our selection, for 50/-.
- ACMENA floribunda**—E. Pretty pale mauve-white berries in profusion; stands winds; splendid for coastal planting; 12ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 12/- to 24/- per dozen; specimens 5/- each.
- ADENANDRA uniflora**—E. Flowers white, tinted pink, produced almost continuously; shrub bushy, foliage and flowers scented; 3ft. 2/6 each.

- ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum**—D. "Horse Chestnut." One of the most beautiful or large flowering trees; very hardy; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- rubra**—D. The crimson-flowering Horse Chestnut; 30ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- * **AGONIS flexuosa**—E. "Willow Myrtle." Its weeping habit of growth and tinted juvenile foliage are very effective; 15ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- ★ **ALBIZZIA julibrissin**—D. A small acacia-like tree which bears masses of clear pink flowers; 8ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.
- ALEURITES Fordii**—E. A rapid-growing and tender tree of considerable commercial value. It produces nuts from which is extracted the Tung Oil used in the manufacture of paints; 12ft. 2/6 each.
- ALNUS incana**—D. "Grey Alder." A very hardy, handsome tree, showing the grey undersides of its foliage; 20 to 25 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ALOYSIA citriodora**—D. See *Lippia citriodora*.
- ALSOPHILA Cooperi**—An Australian tree fern with pale green fronds, in appearance similar to the New Zealand *Cyathea medullaris*; will grow in open sunlight; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 each.
- AMELANCHIER canadensis**—D. Bears masses of small white flowers before the leaves, the latter with the fruits being nicely coloured; 10ft. 2/6 each.
- AMYGDALUS**—D. (Flowering Almonds.) See *Prunus*.
- ANDROMEDA calyculata**—See *Cassandra calyculata*.
- Catesbæi**—See *Leucothoë Catesbæi*.
- japonica**—See *Pieris japonica*.
- polifolia**—E. A dwarf bushy shrub having pretty pink bell-shaped flowers; 1ft. 3/6 each.
- speciosa**—See *Zenobia pulverulenta*.
- * **ANGOPHORA lanceolata**—E. "Apple Myrtle." White flowers; beautiful Eucalypti-like foliage; 30ft. 2/6 each.
- ANOPTERUS glandulosus**—E. "Tasmanian Laurel." Beautiful white bell-shaped flowers resembling Lily of the Valley; requires a damp position; 5ft. 3/6 ea.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one.
by all means plant the good.

ARALIA chinensis (*A. mandschuricus* and *Dimorphanthus mandschuricus*)—D. A hardy plant of tropical aspect, with large conspicuous leaves and small white flowers in immense clusters; 12ft. 2/6 each.

Sieboldii—See *Fatsia japonica*.

ARBUTUS Unedo—E. "Irish Strawberry Tree." Flowers creamy-white, fruits scarlet; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

ARDISIA crispa (*crenata*)—E. A small shrub bearing white flowers and scarlet berries; 3ft. 2/6 each.

ARISTOTELIA Macqui—E. A strong-growing evergreen which bears whitish-green flowers; suitable for coastal planting; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ARUNDINARIA gracilis—E. "Fairy Bamboo." Splendid as isolated clumps; does not spread; 10ft. 2/- to 3/- each.

ATHEROSPERMA moschata—E. "Sassafras Bark Tree." An evergreen Australian tree having cream flowers. A tea-beverage is made from its bark; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

AUCUBA japonica—E. Evergreen shrub; flowers white; fine bold foliage; male and female plants required to produce berries; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

japonica variegata—E. Variegated leaves, otherwise similar to "*japonica*"; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

AZALEA—

The most gorgeously coloured of all slow-growing dwarf evergreen shrubs, now included botanically under *Rhododendron*. We offer tested varieties of the evergreen *Indica* and Japanese "*Kurume*" types, and several of the Ghent and *Mollis* classes. All are easy to grow, but respond to extra care and attention. They prefer a sheltered, semi-shady situation with well-pulverised soil, which if close and heavy is improved by the addition of a quantity of sand and loamy soil. Lime and fresh animal manure are deleterious. The double varieties require protection from heavy frosts. All flower when quite young. Many of the stronger growing varieties are excellent for decorative hedges.

INDICA—E. All single where not stated. The double varieties are mostly dwarf in habit. Prices, 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen; 175/- per 100.

AZALEA—Continued

Adolphe de Haene—Clear lilac-rose, sometimes semi-double; one of the best.

alba—Almost pure white; good grower.

Bernhardt alba—Pure white, double; dwarf growing.

Charles de Buck—Solferino-red; large blooms; a good grower.

Charmer—Clear cochineal-carmine, large single.

Criterion—Lilac-rose, slightly flaked, with white border and deep rose blotch.

Daphne—Large double white with sulphury blotch.

Deutsche perle—Purest double white with slight greenish blotch.

- ★ **Duc de Nassau**—Large clear crimson-carmine, very fine.
Empress of India—Fine double white, blotched rose and salmon.

Eulalie variegata—Pale lilac-rose with white border; leaves variegated cream.

- ★ **Excelsior**—Semi-double, clear old rose.
Exquisite—Clear lilac with rosy blotch and white edge.
Fielder's white—A good single white.
Flag of Truce—Large, compact, double white.
Gloriosa—Vivid crimson-carmine; a good grower.
Helena Thelemann—Deep lilac-rose; a good semi-double.

Joseph Vervæne—Fine double rose-pink with lilac blotch.

Jubilee—Fine loose double, deep lilac-rose, petals frilled.

Juliana—Clear madder-carmine; a strong grower.

Madame A. de Haene—Rosy pink veined darker, edged white; semi-double.

Madame Van der Cruyssen—Lilac-purple with brown blotch; double.

Model—Clear lilac-purple, large semi-double.

Mortii—Single white, sometimes flaked pink.

Mrs. Wright—Fine semi-double crimson; strong grower.

Perle de Gendenbrugge—Pure white, fine compact double.

Phœbus—Pale carmine-red; a fine double.

President—Deep rose; a good single.

Princess Charlotte—Clear lilac-purple with frilled edges.

AZALEA—Continued

Reine des Pays Bas—Violet-pink margined white; very floriferous.

Roi de Hollande—Colour old carmine-red; a good single.

Sir Charles Napier—Madder-carmine with deeper blotch; strong growing.

Souvenir de Prince Albert—Deep rose with wide white margin; fine double.

★ **Splendens**—One of the best singles; deep rose-pink; a strong grower.

Stella—Distinct old rose, with brownish blotch shaded lilac.

Triomphe de la Exposition—Rosy-magenta; a large single.

vervaneana—Rosy pink edged white; a fine compact double.

KÆMPFERI, KURUME and others. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

Akebono—Light violet with clear carmine blotch.

Amœna—Small double magenta flowers in close clusters.

Fuji-Giri—Pretty pale violet, semi-double; medium size.

Fuji-Manyo—Small, pale carmine-purple; very floriferous.

Hatsu Giri—A pretty shade of cerise; floriferous.

Hinode-Giri—Clear lilac-purple; small flowers; floriferous.

Kæmpferi—Violet-rose with white edge, prettily veined.

Kæmpferi var. semperflorens—Small garnet-brown flowers; very floriferous.

Kurume—Small flowers, purplish-rose with deeper blotch.

Ledifolium Narcissiflorum—Clear light violet; a pretty shade.

Magnifica—Pure white with carmine blotch; floriferous.

Mikawa murasaki—Small flowers, violet-rose edged white.

Schibori—Snow-white with carmine streak.

Shiro-manyo—Small white with yellowish-green blotch; semi-double.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

AZALEA—Continued

MOLLIS AND MOLLIS X SINENSIS VARIETIES—

The well-known deciduous species which casts its foliage following the most gorgeous display of autumn shades of yellow. The flowers are produced in the spring, before the new leaves, in masses of yellow, orange and pink shades. They succeed under the same conditions as *Azalea Indica*, but are more hardy. Very highly recommended as indispensable where the conditions are favourable. 3/6 to 5/- each; 36/- to 50/- per dozen.

Anthony Koster—Brilliant orange yellow.

Frans van der Bom—Rich salmon rose.

J. J. de Vink—Soft creamy rose.

Mr. A. de Warelles—Waxen salmon.

Nicholas Beets—Deep orange.

seedlings—Flame, orange, yellow and salmon shades.

HARDY GHENT—Another deciduous species which has similar characteristics to *Azalea mollis*, producing autumn colours of equal intensity. The flower trusses are as prominent, while the individual blooms are smaller and their habit of growth is more compact and twiggy. They flower later, are as hardy, succeed under similar conditions, and we recommend them with confidence. 3/6 to 5/- each; 36/- to 50/- per dozen.

Coccinea speciosa—Single deep, vivid orange.

Fama—Single lilac-rose, spotted chrome-yellow.

Narcissiflora—Double sulphur-yellow.

Pucella—Single purplish-red.

Souv. President Carnot—Double orange-yellow.

William III—Single orange, shaded rose.

AZALEA NOVELTIES—We now have a good range in selected, newer, named hybrids of the deciduous Azaleas, which includes crosses of several species. The blooms are larger and often more brilliant, while the varieties of *Azalea Rustica* have double flowers which are sweetly scented. Only a limited number of each variety is available. 5/- to 6/- each; 50/- to 60/- per dozen.

★ Of special merit.

□ A novelty of recent introduction.

AZALEA—Continued**SPECIES**—

calendulacea—D. A tall-growing North American species with vivid orange-flame coloured flowers. 3/6 each.

macrantha—E. Large-flowered species from China and Japan. Flowers deep salmon; 6ft. 3/6 each.

occidentalis—D. Another North American tall-growing species; flowers white, deliciously scented. 3/6 to 5/- each.

„ **hybrid Graciosa**—D. Flowers pale pink spotted with rose. 3/6 to 5/- each.

pontica—D. The common “Yellow Azalea” from Asia Minor; very fragrant; foliage colours beautifully. 3/6 to 5/- each.

AZARA microphylla—E. Hardy evergreen with small green leaves; flowers greenish-white and vanilla-scented; 12ft. 2/6 each.

BACKHOUSIA citriodora—E. An effective tree, the foliage being strongly lemon-scented and coloured in its young state. Its leaves contain a large percentage of citral oil, of considerable commercial value; 18ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

BÆCKEA plicata—See *Micromyrtus microphylla*.

BAMBUSA—E. “Bamboo.” In variety. Clumps, 2/- and 2/6 each.

BANKSIA—

An interesting genus of bushy evergreen shrubs and trees, bearing medium sized flowers of curious construction, the colours ranging through yellow, amber and apricot shades, and produced throughout the year. One of the best trees to attract birds. They are hardy, excellent coastal shrubs, grow well in sandy soil, and respond to ordinary garden treatment. Prune lightly after flowering. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ **ericæfolia**—E. The “Heath-leaved Honeysuckle Tree” of Australia. Curious reddish-apricot flowers 6-8ins. long; foliage heath-like and slender; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each; extra large, 5/- each.

ericoides—E. Bears reddish flowers about four inches long; foliage stiff and growth bushy; 5ft. 3/- each.

BANKSIA—Continued

- ★ *grandis*—E. "Great-coned Honeysuckle Tree." Flowers yellowish-orange, the largest of all; strong bold foliage; compact habit. 12-15ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- occidentalis*—E. Dark green foliage, silvery underneath; flowers brick-red; 8ft. 3/6 each.

serrata—E. Australian "Redwood Honeysuckle." Light green glossy serrated leaves; flowers yellowish, 6 to 8 inches long; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- * *BARLERIA cristata*—E. Blue flowers freely produced; plant in a warm situation; 3ft. 2/6 each.

BEAUFORTIA purpurea—E. A compact bushy shrub which bears small bunches of rosy purple flowers over a long period; 2ft. 3/- and 3/6 each.

- ☐★ *sparsa*—E. One of the showiest flowering shrubs from Australia. A well-branched, open growing shrub with attractive foliage. The bright orange-red flowers are borne in profusion during February and March. Prefers a sunny, dry position and stands frost well; a most desirable shrub; 4 to 6 feet. 3/- to 3/6 each. (See illustration on back cover.)

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

BENTHAMIA fragifera—See *Cornus capitata*.

BERBERIS—

Highly ornamental, evergreen and deciduous, erect and trailing shrubs, bearing yellow flowers, ornamental foliage and pretty berries. There are numerous varieties which may be adapted to all styles of garden decoration. All are suitable for exposed positions and will stand sea winds. All are evergreen excepting where stated otherwise. Prices, 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

aggregata Pratii—D. Bears masses of coral berries with rich autumn tints.

Autumn Cheer—Pendulous, with reddish stems; berries red.

carminae—D. Dwarf growing, bearing masses of coral-red berries.

circumserrata—D. Tall and spreading; berries pale red.

concinna—D. Open, graceful, upright habit; fruits large waxy-red.

BERBERIS—Continued

- ★ **Darwinii**—Flowers orange-yellow; berries purplish-crimson; 8ft.
- diaphana**—D. Large solitary red berries and bright autumn tints.
- Fireflame**—D. Close, compact habit.
- Firefly**—D. Much-branched, graceful habit; berries bright red.
- Gagnepainii**—Flowers bright yellow; long toothed leaves; graceful arching branches.
- Gilgiana**—D. A rare species; yellow flowers in elongated racemes; berries oblong, bright red.
- Hookeri**—Dwarf and compact; cylindrical blackish-purple berries.
- koreana**—D. A compact species with waxy-red ovoid berries.
- Lycium**—D. A striking tall species with racemes of purplish berries.
- Morrisonensis**—D. Compact and free flowering; large red berries and autumn foliage.
- parvifolia**—D. Similar to "*Wilsonæ*"; 4ft.
- polyantha**—D. Vigorous and distinct; berries coral-red.
- rubrostilla**—D. A charming variety with extra large red berries.
- Sparkler**—D. Prostrate compact habit; bright berries.
- stenophylla**—Dark shiny leaves on long graceful shoots; floriferous; 5ft.
- subcaulialata**—D. Pretty foliage, stems deep red; large coral berries.
- ★ **Thunbergii foliis purpureis (atropurpureus)**—D. A valuable novelty with bronzy-red foliage. The colour is retained from early spring until autumn if grown in open sunlight; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- vulgaris foliis purpureis**—D. "Purple-leaf Barberry." A striking shrub, the purple leaves retain the colour until autumn.
- Wilsonæ**—One of the best new species; foliage glaucous green; coral-pink berries produced in profusion; beautiful autumn tints; 3ft.

Collection of 24 named varieties, our selection, for 50/-.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

BETULA alba—D. "Silver Birch." A general favourite; splendid for mixed plantations and for avenues; 30ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen; larger trees, 6-12ft. high, 5/- to 10/6 each; 50/- to 100/- per dozen.

- ★ **alba purpurea**—D. "Purple Birch." A quick-growing form of the Silver Birch; foliage deep purple, almost as effective as the Copper Beech; splendid for mixing with plantations of evergreen shrubs; 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

BOLOGHIA lucida—E. A medium-sized shrub with glossy green leaves. "The Bloodwood" of Norfolk Island. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

BORONIA—

E. Hardy evergreen little shrubs, noted for their scented foliage and flowers. They succeed best when grown in a moist but well-drained position. *Elatior* will make a fairly large close bush with slight pruning, the other three should be cut well back as soon as the long flowering season is past. Prices, 2/6 and 3/- each.

elatiior—Flowers rosy-carmine in profusion, lasting about three months; foliage slightly scented; 4-5ft.
heterophylla (pinnata). Slightly scented; flowers deep rose; foliage open and graceful; 2ft.

lutea—Strongly scented greenish-yellow flowers; 2ft.

- ★ **megastigma**—"Scented Brown Boronia." Most strongly scented; flowers brownish-chocolate, inside yellow; 3ft.

- * **BOUVARDIA**—Beautiful winter-flowering shrubs with a wide range of colours. Flowers produced freely in the winter. Plants require good heavy soil and warm position. Protect from frosts. Not suitable for the south. Prune after flowering. We stock a fine range of varieties. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- and 36/- per dozen.

BOWKERIA Gerrardiana (triphylla)—E. Small shrub with white *Calceolaria*-like flowers; suitable for a warm border; 2ft. 2/6 each.

BRABEJUM stellatifolium—E. "African Almond." White, sweetly scented flowers, borne in racemes; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

BRACHYCHITON diversifolia. See Sterculia.

- * **BRACHYGLOTTIS rangiora**—E. New Zealand native.
Fine large glossy leaves suitable for windy positions.
8ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

- * **rangiora purpurea**—E. The purple-foliaged form, quite distinct and notable; will not stand heavy frosts, but is otherwise hardy; very successful in coastal localities; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

BRACHYSEMA latifolium—E. Crimson pea-shaped flowers, semi-climbing or low-spreading habit; 3ft. 2/6 each.

- * **BROWALLIA Jamesonii**—E. See Streptosolen Jamesonii.

BRUCKENTHALIA spiculifolia—E. European and Asiatic heath-like plant. Bell shaped flowers of a deep rosy-red. A good rock plant; 8ins. 2/6 each.

- * **BRUGMANSIA**—"Trumpet Flower." See Datura.

BUDDLEIA—

E. These evergreen rapid-growing shrubs are very hardy and will grow anywhere. They produce large panicles of sweetly-scented flowers when quite young, during spring and summer. Hard pruning is essential.

alternifolia—D. A distinct shrub with long arching branches and fragrant lilac flowers in early summer; 5ft. 2/6 each.

Colvillei—E. A Himalayan species growing into a large shrub. The beautiful large panicles of rose-coloured flowers appear only on mature unpruned specimens; 15ft. 3/6 each.

Davidii gigantea (variabilis)—E. Flowers lilac, with rosy tinge and yellow eye. The panicle is larger than in the type; 6ft. 2/6 each.

„ **nanhoensis (variabilis)**—E. Small foliage; flowers heliotrope, highly perfumed; 8ft. 2/6 each.

„ **variegata (variabilis)**—E. A distinctive plant with leaves widely edged golden yellow; 3ft. 2/6 ea.

Farreri—E. Large dark green leaves covered with white felt beneath. Rose-lilac flowers produced in spring. 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

BUDDLEIA—Continued

nivea (*macrostachya*)—E. An upright-growing shrub. The stems and young shoots are densely covered with white hairs giving the plant a striking appearance; 8ft. 2/6 each.

salvifolia—E. Quick-growing and hardy; highly-scented pale lilac flowers in dense heads; winter flowering; 10ft. 1/6 and 2/6 each; 15/- and 24/- per dozen.

BURCHELLIA capensis—E. A dwarf compact shrub; foliage light green; flowers scarlet; 3ft. 2/6 each.

BUXUS sempervirens variegata—E. "Variegated Box." The variegation on the young growths at first golden, becoming silvery; 8ft. 2/6 each.

* **CÆSALPINIA Gilliesii** (syn. *Poinciana Gilliesii*)—D. A gorgeous flowering plant requiring a very warm position; large red and yellow flowers produced on small plants; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CALCEOLARIA violacea (*Jovellana*)—E. A dwarf shrub with tinted foliage and deep heliotrope flowers; 2ft. 2/- each.

CALLIANDRA portoricensis—E. Acacia-like foliage; prominent white tassel-like flowers, sweetly scented; highly recommended; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CALLICARPA Giraldiviana—A free-growing Chinese shrub with large leaves. The rose-coloured flowers are followed by an abundance of small violet berries clustered along the stems; 5 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

rubella (*japonica*)—D. A compact shrub. In autumn the violet-purple berries are in close clusters; the leaves colour before falling; 3ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

★* **purpurea**—E. Small shrub, producing masses of purple berries throughout autumn and early winter; 3ft. 2/6 each.

CALLICOMA serratifolia—E. An evergreen shrub or small tree with bold serrated foliage, bearing yellowish Acacia-like flowers in tufted heads; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CALLISTEMON—

These Australian "Bottle-brushes" will thrive in the most exposed situations. All are evergreen, nearly all bearing brightly-coloured flowers. Prune slightly after flowering. Prices, 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

CALLISTEMON—Continued

lanceolatus—E. The "Crimson Bottle-brush." Useful as garden specimens; 6ft.

linearis—E. The "Narrow-leaved "Bottle-brush." Bears red flowers; 12-15ft.

pallidus—E. A small-leaved compact-growing shrub with yellow flowers; 6 to 8 feet.

rigidus—E. A dwarf stiff-growing shrub bearing red flowers; 5ft.

salignus—E. Pink flowered, willow-leaved Bottle-brush; young foliage beautifully tinted pink; 12 to 15 feet.

CALODENDRON capense—E. The "Cape Chestnut." Large pinkish-white and purple flowers in terminal panicles; plant in a warm position; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CALLUNA vulgaris (Erica vulgaris)—E. The common "Ling" or "Heather." Very hardy, will thrive in poor soil; small purple flowers in masses; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

vulgaris alba—E. The white form of the "Ling"; quite as hardy; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **Alportii** (Alport's Variety)—The flowers are deep crimson; 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **argentea**—A pleasing variation, the leaves having a decided silvery variegation. 2/6 each.

„ **aurea**—Another variation in which the leaves are tinted golden. 2/6 each.

„ **minima**—E. Very dwarf, spreading, purple-flowered variety for rockeries. 2/6 each.

The "Common Heather" and its varieties are amongst the best bee-flowers. They are useful as specimens or for massing.

CALYCANTHUS præcox—D. See *Chimonanthus fragrans*.

CALYTHRIX Mitchellii—E. A heath-like shrub with upright, compact, fragrant foliage. The flowers are white borne in early spring; highly recommended; 3ft. 2/6 each.

Sullivanii—E. A heath-like Australian shrub, the leaves having a fragrance like myrtle. It bears pretty little white flowers in spring; highly recommended; 3ft. 2/6 each.

CAMELLIA—

Camellias are amongst the most reliable hardy winter-flowering shrubs. They make good ornamental hedges and should be used more extensively for this purpose. We stock thirty varieties from which this list has been selected. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen; extra large, 5/- to 7/6 each.

Angelo Cochii—White, striped with rose.

Aspasia—White with cream centre, occasionally flaked carmine.

Bonomiana—Purest white, petals imbricated; one of the best.

candidissima—Pure white; early flowering; compact grower.

C. H. Hovey—Large crimson-scarlet; very fine.

Great Eastern—Carmine-red, centre bunched, with yellow stamens intermingled; one of the best.

Isabella—Pure white, perfect form; late flowering.

Joe Van—Lilac-rose, the flowers are medium sized; tree dwarf.

La Graciola—Delicate shade of carmine-red, central petals bunched with yellow stamens intermingled; quite strongly scented.

Mathotiana—Carmine-red, petals generally imbricated, but cupped at the centre; changes to pretty metallic shades with age. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Prince Albert—White striped with rose; centre petals bunched; large handsome flowers.

Red Waratah—Crimson-red, centre bunched with a ring of broad flat petals surrounding it.

Single rose—Rosy-pink, with cluster of yellow stamens at centre.

Single white—Purest white, clusters of yellow stamens at centre.

Thompsonianum—White with crimson stripes.

Triumphans—Red; strong and floriferous.

White Waratah—Pure white, similar in form to the "Red Waratah."

CAMELLIA SPECIES—

- ▣ *reticulata*—E. Beautiful and rare Chinese species. Hardy. Flowers vivid rose-crimson, approaching lake, six inches across, nearly single. Resembles a semi-double Pæony; 18ft. 21/- to 42/- each.
- ▣ *Sasanqua*—E. A small-foliaged compact winter-flowering variety with pretty single scented flowers, pink with rose-pink edge and reverse. Not stiff, but entirely charming. Also pale pink and white varieties of equal value; 5ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- Thea* (*Thea Bohea*)—China tea plant of commerce; pretty small white flowers; compact glossy foliage; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CAMPHORA officinalis—E. See *Cinnamomum camphora*.

CANTUA bicolor—E. Pendulous trumpet-shaped flowers, pale red and yellow; very effective; 6ft. 2/6 each.

buxifolia (*dependens*)—E. Rose-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers, hanging gracefully from all parts of the tree; 6ft. 2/6 each.

CARAGANA arborescens—D. "Pea Tree." A small, very hardy, sun-loving tree with yellow pea-shaped flowers; 4ft. 2/- to 2/6 each.

* *CARICA* Papaya—"The Papaw." A tropical fruit which is eaten, when cooked, in South America and elsewhere. 2/6 and 3/- each.

CARPENTERIA californica—E. Beautiful white flowers in spring; bushy habit; not easy to transplant, but thrives when established; 5ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CARPINUS japonica—D. Japanese species of "Hornbeam." An attractive low-growing tree with prominently corrugated foliage; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus—E. The "Blue Spiraea." A pretty shrub suitable for the border, shrubbery and rockery; blue flowers in autumn; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

tangutica—A new Chinese species with flowers of a deeper shade of violet-blue; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CASSANDRA calyculata (*Andromeda*)—D. Bears in spring clusters of bell-shaped white flowers. The autumn foliage clings late. 3/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

* **CASSIA brasiliensis**—E. Rich yellow flowers and bold foliage; quick growing and early flowering; 8ft. 2/6 each.

corymbosa (floribunda)—E. "Buttercup Tree." A rapid-growing free-flowering shrub; 8ft. 2/6 each.

CASUARINA Cunninghamiana—E. The "Fire Oak" of Queensland. Flowers reddish-brown; foliage graceful; 30 to 50 feet. 2/- to 3/- each.

★ **CATALPA bignonioides aurea**—D. Flowers white with purple markings, in clusters up to ten inches long; large velvety leaves of a rich golden colour; 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

CEANOTHUS—

Hardy, evergreen, or semi-deciduous quick-growing shrubs, they produce attractive blue and pink flowers in clustered panicles during spring and summer. All are early flowering varieties. Prune back surplus growths after the flowering season. Prices, 2/6 and 3/- each.

Arnoldii—A variety producing blue flowers; 4ft.

□ **Burkwoodii**—A remarkable shrub which produces flowers from December till May, of an exquisite shade of ultramarine. Best in sheltered position in full sun. 3/- to 3/6 each.

Ceres—A semi-deciduous variety with bold foliage and pale blue flowers; 3ft.

★ **Edwardsii**—Compact dark green foliage and pretty blue flowers in small compact panicles; 5ft.

Glorie de Versailles—A large-leaved, semi-deciduous variety of azureus which bears rich lavender-blue flowers; 4ft.

Marie Simon—E. A variety of azureus; flowers a most beautiful salmon-pink; 4ft.

Parryi—"Lady Bloom" of north California. Bears long panicles of brilliant blue flowers; 6ft.

Veitchianus—E. Small glossy foliage; deep rich blue flowers; a very desirable flowering shrub; 5ft.

CERASUS serrulata—D. "Japanese Flowering Cherries." See *Prunus*.

CERATOPETALUM apetalum—E. The large-leaved "Christmas Bush" of Australia. Noted for the brightly coloured bracts, which develop after flowering; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

CERATOPETALUM—Continued

gummiferum—E. The popular "Christmas Bush" of Australia. In this species the bracts are brighter and last longer; highly recommended; plant in a dry position. 8 to 10 feet. 3/- and 3/6 each.

CERATOSTIGMA Griffithii—E. Identical with the following species as regards colour; habit dwarfer; 2ft. 2/6 each.

★ **Willmottiana**—E. A new species of recent introduction from China, which bears rich blue flowers; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

CERCIS chinensis—D. An Asiatic species of the "Judas Tree" type, bearing bright pink flowers, and leaves up to 5ins. across, of a bright green polished appearance; 10ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

Siliquastrum—D. The "Judas Tree." Flowers rosy-lilac; 10ft. 2/- to 3/- each.

* **CESTRUM purpureum** (formerly *Habrothamnus elegans*)—E. Flowers carmine, produced in spring; 10ft. 2/6 each.

CHAMÆLAUCIUM uncinatum—E. The "Geraldton Wax Flower." A graceful flowering shrub, bearing delicately coloured pink flowers in early spring; lasts well when cut; plant in dry, stony ground; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CHAMÆROPS humilis elegans var. argentea—Similar to the "Fan Palm," but more compact, the leaves having a silvery pubescent edge which extends beneath; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

excelsa—See *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.

★ **CHIMONANTHUS fragrans**—D. "Allspice," "Winter Sweet." Hardy winter-flowering shrub; sweetly-scented yellow flowers preceding the foliage; 6ft. 2/6 each.

CHIONANTHUS virginica—D. "Fringe Tree." Flowers pure white, slightly fragrant. A very handsome shrub in both leaf and flower. 12ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.

CHOISYA ternata—E. "Mexican Orange-blossom." A distinct free-flowering evergreen shrub which bears clusters of white fragrant flowers in early spring; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

CHORIZEMA cordatum—E. Pea-shaped red and yellow flowers; leaves heart-shaped; 3 to 5 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ilicifolium—E. Red and yellow pea-shaped flowers; foliage Holly-like and open; dainty and free flowering; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

varium—E. Beautiful pea-shaped orange and red flowers freely produced on young plants; best grown as a semi-climber; recommended; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

CHRISTIA grandiflora—See *Strophanthus capensis*.

CINNAMOMUM Camphora (*Camphora officinalis*)—E. The "Camphor Tree." Foliage bright green, young shoots pale coppery-bronze; half hardy; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CISTUS—E.

formosus—Flowers a rich yellow with brown base; semi-climbing habit; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

hirsutus—Very floriferous, the white flowers are stained yellow at the centre; exceptionally hardy; 2ft. 2/- each.

ladaniferus maculatus—E. Large white flowers with red blotch at base of petals; 5ft. 2/- each.

lusitanicus—E. Flowers white with rose blotch; compact habit; a good rockery plant; 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

salvifolius—E. Large white flowers in clusters; strong grower; 4ft. 2/6 each.

Sunset—Bears large cerise pink flowers in the spring; very floriferous; 2ft. 2/6 each.

villosus—A compact shrub bearing bright magenta flowers; 4ft. 2/- each.

Wintoniensis—A unique hybrid; foliage grey; flowers two inches across, pearly white, with a feathered zone of crimson-maroon, and yellow blotches at base of petals; 2ft. 2/6 each.

CITROBATUS multiflorus—"Orange Thorn." A thorny shrub from Australia which bears small orange-coloured fruit; 3ft. 2/6 each.

CLERODENDRON trichotomum—D. A beautiful, strong-growing shrub with large, dark green leaves. Flowers white with maroon calyx, scented; followed by blackish-purple berries; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- CLETHRA alnifolia**—D. Fine heads of white flowers, freely produced; leaves turn creamy-yellow in autumn; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- arborea**—E. The "Lily of the Valley Tree." Creamy-white flowers in sprays during summer; foliage glossy green; 8ft. 2/6 each.
- ★ **barbinervis**—D. A bushy shrub with white flowers in panicles; very free-flowering; 4 to 5 feet. 2/6 each.
- CLIANTHUS puniceus**—E. "Red Kaka Beak." A spreading shrub with pendulous bright red flowers; very hardy; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- puniceus albus**—E. The white form of the "Red Kaka Beak," just as hardy; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ roseus**—E. A recently introduced rose-coloured form, quite distinct in colour and a decided acquisition; 5ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- CORDYLINE australis**—E. "Cabbage Tree." Well-known New Zealand native; 20ft. 1/6 and 2/- each; 15/- and 20/- per dozen.
- indivisa**—E. "Mountain Cabbage Palm." Wide bronzy leaves; very effective; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- CORNUS alba sibirica**—D. "Dogwood." A robust form with crimson bark, making a beautiful contrast; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- per dozen.
- Baileyi**—D. A handsome species of upright growth, with dark red branches; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 each.
- capitata (Benthamia fragifera)**—E. An evergreen tree bearing creamy-white flowers and large strawberry-like fruits; 20ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- to 24/- per dozen.
- florida**—D. A shrub or small tree of remarkable beauty with conspicuous, white, petal-like bracts and striking autumn foliage; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- officinalis**—D. A rare Korean species, producing masses of yellow flowers; 15 to 20 feet. 3/6 each.
- CORREA alba**—A large-flowered form; white tubular flowers in profusion; 4ft. 2/6 each.
- speciosa**—E. The "Australian Fuchsia." Pretty tubular red and yellow flowers; 4ft. 2/6 each.
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A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one, by all means plant the good.

CORYLOPSIS spicata—D. A beautiful shrub greatly resembling the "Hazel" in leaf; the yellow flowers are freely borne in hanging racemes; quite hardy; 4ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

CORYLUS maxima atropurpurea—The "Purple-leaved Filbert." The foliage is purplish-crimson throughout until it falls in autumn; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

* **CORYNOCARPUS lævigata**—E. New Zealand "Karaka." A rapid-growing tree with glossy green leaves and yellow berries; suitable for coastal planting; 20ft. 1/6 to 2/6 each; 15/- to 24/- per dozen.

COTONEASTER (Rockspray)—

This is a valuable genus of hardy shrubs and small trees much prized on account of the thick clusters of brightly coloured berries which cover the bushes throughout late autumn and winter. Some of the species are suitable for covering banks. Cotoneasters will thrive in any soil, provided it is not too moist. Prune only when space is restricted. Prices, 2/- and 3/- each; 20/- and 30/- per dozen, except where priced.

buxifolia—Semi-prostrate with large purplish-red berries.

congesta—A dense creeping species suitable for a rock garden.

Dielsiana—A graceful shrub with small pinkish-white flowers, followed by bunches of brilliant scarlet berries; 6ft.

Franchetii—A shrub of drooping habit carrying a profusion of orange-scarlet berries; 6ft.

frigida—E. An upright-growing species attaining 6 to 10 feet. which bears thick masses of bright scarlet berries; undoubtedly one of the best.

Harroviana—A graceful arching habit; berries rich red.

Henryana—Fast growing with dark green leaves; berries rich crimson-brown.

lactea—A new variety with attractive foliage and a pendulous habit of growth; 4 to 6 feet.

microphylla—A dwarf variety adaptable for banks and for cold or shady situations; red berries freely produced in autumn; 2ft.

COTONEASTER (Rockspray)—Continued

- moupinensis*—A rare distinct species with jet black berries.
- pannosa*—Has an elegant habit and silvery foliage; the red berries colour late.
- rotundifolia*—Bears bright scarlet berries in profusion. The foliage sometimes colours in winter.
- salicifolia floccosa*—A graceful shrub with pendant arching branches; deeply veined; leathery leaves; scarlet berries. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★ *serotina*—A shrub with fine light green foliage and abundant clusters of scarlet fruits; 4ft.
- Simonsii*—A good wind-resistant variety with orange-red fruits; 6ft.
- thymifolia*—A neat prostrate plant carrying its bright red berries well into winter; 1½ft.
- ☐ *Watereri*—A choice new introduction with beautiful, very large bright red berries; drooping habit; 12ft. We are offering seedling plants. 2/6 to 3/6 each. Also four other species raised from seeds collected in Asia; not yet named. Prices, 2/6 each; 28/- per doz.
- CRANBERRY**—See *Myrtus Ugni*.
- CRATÆGUS**—A highly ornamental genus, many being noted for their autumn colours. All of those offered are noted for the wealth of bright berries produced.
- angustifolia*—See *Pyracantha*.
- Carrierei*—A hybrid with large orange-red berries. The large leaves turn yellow and are almost persistent; 5ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- crenulata*—See *Pyracantha*.
- prunifolia (splendens)*—Another "Flowering Thorn" which bears double crimson flowers in dense masses; 8 to 10 feet. 2/6 each.
- rotundifolia Lalandii (coccinea)*—E. A variety which bears large orange-red berries; somewhat shy when grown in sheltered position; 6ft. 2/6 each.
- Smithii*—D. An attractive small tree with large red berries and striking autumn foliage. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- stipulosa (mexicana)*—A hardy almost evergreen species with large conspicuous yellow berries. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

CRATÆGUS—Continued

tanacetifolia—D. A grey, downy leaf species, conspicuous in flower and fruit; the latter appear like small yellow apples. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

yunnanensis—See *Pyracantha*.

CROTALARIA laburnifolia—E. The "West Australian Bird Flower." A quick-growing shrub bearing spikes of greenish-yellow blooms which resemble small birds suspended by their beaks from the stems. Prune hard in winter and grow in a sheltered spot; 6ft. 2/6 each.

☐ **CROWEA saligna**—E. An Australian shrub with narrow green leaves and *Eriostemon*-like, large pink flowers; 3ft. 3/6 each.

* **CUPHEA ignea** (syn. *platycentra*)—E. A small shrub which bears almost continuously red flowers tipped black and white; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

micropetala (syn. *lorullensis*)—E. A low spreading shrub bearing long tubular yellow and red flowers; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

CURRENT (Flowering)—See *Ribes*.

* **CYATHEA medullaris**—E. "Mamaku." The well-known black tree fern; all plants nursery grown; will not stand heavy frosts; 25ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; extra large, 5/- to 10/- each.

CYDONIA (Pyrus japonica)—

These hardy deciduous shrubs are a pleasing sight in spring with their clusters of brilliantly-coloured flowers varying in shades of red, orange and white. In autumn they bear large showy yellow fruits closely resembling the quince, which make good preserves. Prune as required, considering situation. Prices, 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

japonica—An old favourite bearing clusters of bright red flowers.

„ **alba**—A good robust white-flowered type of *japonica*.

„ **Aurora**—Bright rosy-scarlet.

☐★ „ **Falconette Charlotte**—D. An upright-growing variety with beautiful double salmon-pink flowers; in bloom for five months. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

CYDONIA (*Pyrus japonica*)—Continued

japonica grandiflora—Flowers coral-red with paler centre.

„ *Maulei*—Bright orange-flame; dwarf habit.

„ „ *superba*—Flowers large, bright orange-scarlet.

„ *Millardii*—This variety has a large truss of deep rose-pink flowers.

„ *Moerloesii*—An unique apple-blossom colour.

„ *umbilicata*—A well-known type with bright rose-pink flowers.

„ *Winter flowering*—A good showy red variety which flowers unusually early.

sinensis—D. The “Chinese Quince.” A spineless tree with large pale carmine flowers; fruits pale lemon-yellow up to 7 inches long. Leaves turn beautiful dark rich red in autumn. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

CYTISUS—“Broom.” Also see *Genista*. These popular shrubs are all hardy and floriferous, and many are sweetly scented. The rich and vivid colourings of the strikingly beautiful hybrids demand popular attention. 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen. Standards—We can supply a limited number of grafted standards. These are very effective when grown in borders. 5/- and 6/- each.

albus (White Broom)—E. Hardy and free flowering; useful for shelter purposes; 6ft. 1/6 and 2/- each; 15/- and 20/- per dozen.

★ *Burkwoodii*—Of upright habit with deep green foliage; the flowers are brilliant venetian-red with a gleam of gold; 5ft.

C. *E. Pearson*—Flowers are a dainty mixture of wall-flower-red, madder-carmine and buff-apricot; growth vigorous; 5ft.

Dallimorei—E. A fine hybrid variety with deep rose flowers, flushed claret; a striking and beautiful variety; 5ft.

Diana—A beautiful combination of golden-yellow and ivory shades; quite distinct; 4ft.

Goldfinch—Of spreading and leafy habit, the pendant flowers are a mixture of brilliant gold and deep pink, with a shading of dark claret; habit drooping; 3ft.

CYTISUS—Continued

Lady Moore—A strong-growing variety with fiery-red and yellowish-buff flowers; 5ft.

Lilac Time—A fine variety of distinct and compact habit. The pretty lilac-pink blooms smother the plant; 3ft.

- ★ **Lord Lambourne**—E. Another variety which bears masses of flowers having crimson-scarlet wings and pale cream standards, making one of the most handsome of the bicolour varieties. The growth is vigorous and compact; 5ft.

- ▣ **Marie Burkwood**—A large-flowered and very attractive variety in which the flowers are yellow, flushed with dull rose, and rich crimson lined with gold; compact growth; 5ft.

præcox—E. Flowers sulphur colour, very early; one of the best; 4ft.

purpureus—D. A well-branched procumbent shrub; the flowers are a pretty shade of purple; 2ft.

Ruby—Late flowering, tall variety; bears a profusion of dark mahogany-red flowers. The deepest coloured Broom.

sessiliflorus—D. Handsome species from north Africa. Shrub of elegant habit, producing a profusion of bright yellow flowers; 5ft.

Special Offer—A collection of twenty-four named varieties, one of each, for 40/-.

DABECIA (*Menziesia*)—"Irish Heath."

polifolia—E. A heath-like shrub with purple flowers; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **alba**—E. Pure white bell-shaped flowers; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **bicolor**—E. An unique shrub with white and purple flowers; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

- * **DAHLIA imperialis** Leslie—D. "Tree Dahlia." A tall grower with large pale pink flowers; very handsome; requires shelter; 12ft. 1/6 to 2/- each.

DAPHNE Cneorum major—E. Slow growing, prostrate, evergreen species, with a profusion of rose-coloured fragrant flowers. Suitable for the rockery. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

★ Of special merit. ▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

DAPHNE—Continued

Laureola Phillipii—E. An improved form of the "Spurge Laurel." The yellowish-green flowers are fragrant; 2ft. 3/- each.

Mezereum rubrum—D. A beautiful species producing clusters of red, sweetly-scented flowers, followed by conspicuous scarlet berries; 4ft. 3/- and 3/6 each.

odora (indica)—"White Daphne." Produces in winter bunches of white sweetly-scented flowers; 3ft. 2/- to 3/6 each.

- ★ **odora rubra**—E. "Pink Daphne." A pretty and free-flowering pink form, sweetly perfumed; a general favourite; 3ft. 2/- to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per doz.

These should be pruned sparingly in the spring by removing the tips of the young growths. The flowers are borne on the previous season's shoots.

- * **DATURA suaveolens Knightii**—E. The "Double White Trumpet Flower." Strongly perfumed; very noticeable at night; 8ft. 2/6 each.

DAVIESIA latifolia—E. An upright shrub having yellow and brown pea-shaped flowers; 5ft. 2/6 each.

- ★ **DESFONTAINIA spinosa**—E. A rare shrub with holly-like foliage which bears conspicuous red and orange tubular flowers from summer to late autumn. Prefers a shady, moist spot, and under congenial conditions makes one of the most beautiful of evergreen shrubs; 3ft. 3/6 each.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum—See *Lespedeza formosa*.

DEUTZIA—

A most easily cultivated genus of deciduous hardy shrubs, bearing masses of white flowers during November. In six leading varieties. Prices, 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

DIANELLA intermedia—E. "Turutu." A native plant of grass-like appearance. Useful on account of the deep blue berries; thrives in semi-shade; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

DICKSONIA fibrosa—E. "Golden Ponga." The hardiest of our native tree-ferns. An easily cultivated species, being little affected by wind or sun; 10ft. 2/6 to 5/- each; large plants 7/6 each.

DICKSONIA—Continued

squarrosa (weki)—A medium-sized tree fern with a slender black trunk. The rigid fronds are dark green, paler beneath; 6 to 20 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; large, 7/6 each.

DIERVILLA (Weigela)—D.

★ **floribunda** Eva Rathke—A spreading shrub which bears reddish-crimson flowers in late spring; quite hardy; highly recommended; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

florida foliis purpureis—A form of the "Apple Blossom" with handsome light purple foliage and pink flowers; 3 to 5 feet. 2/6 each.

„ **variegata**—A compact-growing variety with leaves variegated silver, and pink flowers; 3 to 5 feet. 2/6 each.

„ **rosea**—"Apple Blossom." Masses of pink blossom in spring; 5ft. 2/6 each.

DIMORPHANTHUS mandschuricus—D. See *Aralia chinensis*.

☐ **DIOSMA complexa**—E. A pretty little shrub, dwarf and compact, covered in spring with small bunches of deep rose flowers; 1½ to 2 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ericoides—E. "Breath of Heaven." A handsome evergreen of heath-like appearance. The foliage is pleasantly perfumed. Small white flowers are freely produced; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

☐ **multiflora**—E. A compact hardy shrub, covered in spring with a profusion of bright pink flowers over a long period; highly recommended; 3ft. 3/6 each.

DIOSPYROS—"Japanese Date Plum," "Persimmon." Leading varieties. These make fine specimens. 3/6 to 5/- each. See also Miscellaneous Fruits.

* **DIPLACUS**—See *Mimulus*.

DODONÆA—

viscosa—E. "Ake Ake." A quick-growing hardy native shrub or small tree. The timber is hard and durable; 15ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

★ „ **purpurea**—E. "Purple-leaved Ake Ake." A rapid-growing New Zealand shrub with bronzy leaves, which take a rich purplish shade in winter. Plant in the open to maintain the colour; 12ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

DORYANTHES excelsa—An evergreen perennial with long narrow leaves, and cream flowers on tall spikes 10 to 15 feet high. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Palmeri—E. An evergreen perennial with distinct spear-like foliage; the flowers rich crimson, paler in the centre, being borne on the heads of spikes 6 to 10 feet high. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

☐ **DRIMYS aromatica**—E. Compact and graceful habit; bright green aromatic foliage; distinctive rich red colouring on the young growths and leaf stems. Flowers small greenish-white, followed by clusters of decorative glossy black berries; 12 to 15 feet. 3/6 each.

DRYANDRA floribunda—E. A handsome evergreen with narrow deeply serrated leaves; yellow burr-like flowers produced from four to six months of the year, which when dried last for several months; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* **DURANTA Plumieri (D. Ellisia)**—A shrub of easy cultivation growing about 6ft., producing pretty, small, blue flowers; 2/- and 2/6 each.

EDWARDSIA tetraptera—See *Sophora tetraptera*.

ELÆAGNUS longipes—E. A good shrub bearing orange fruits which are edible. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ELÆOCARPUS cyaneus—E. A small tree with handsome foliage and flowers resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. These are followed by bunches of blue berries. A good specimen tree; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ **EMBOTHRIUM coccineum**—E. The Chilian "Fire Bush." An evergreen tree growing to about 15ft. The flowers resemble those of the Honeysuckle, are brilliant orange-scarlet in colour and produced in large clusters along the stems. Embothrium does best in a damp position and must not be treated with artificial manure; 15ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

☐ **lanceolatum**—E. An upright-growing tree differing from the above variety in its graceful pendulous habit and long narrow leaves. The flowers are brilliant orange-scarlet and are borne in clusters. An outstanding and desirable tree; 15ft. 7/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus—D. A dwarf compact-growing shrub with open bell-shaped pendulous flowers. It produces the most beautiful autumn tints; a very desirable shrub; 3ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

japonicus—D. A shrub of compact rounded habit; flowers white; foliage tinted brilliant shades of red and orange in the autumn; 6ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

* **ENTELEA arborescens**—E. "Whau." A rapid-growing coastal plant with large mulberry-like foliage and bunches of white flowers; 10ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ERICA (The Heath)—

These hardy bushy flowering shrubs thrive in almost any kind of soil not impregnated with lime. The flowers, produced in abundance over a long period (a selection of varieties providing bloom all the year round), furnish a good range of colours unsurpassed for decorative purposes. Direct sunshine is essential, and a mulch of well-rotted leaves each year is advised, but avoid the application of fresh manures of all kinds. Prune according to size of plant immediately after the flowering season. Prices for quantities, 24/- to 36/- per dozen; 150/- to 250/- per 100.

* **andromedaeflora**—Rare. An erect fairly dwarf half-hardy variety, the flowers are bright pink in the form of globular bells; a very fine variety; 1½ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

autumnalis—Bears masses of flowers deep rose in colour; one of the best of the autumn-flowering species; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

* **baccans**—Flowers globular, rosy pink, borne in masses during early spring. This variety is used largely for cutting and is keenly sought after by florists; 3 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Bowieana—A splendid white variety, the long tubular flowers are borne at the tips of the branchlets. 2/6 each.

carnea—A charming rock species bearing masses of rose-pink flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Cavendishiana—Waxy, tubular, bright yellow flowers; compact dwarf habit; one of the best; 2ft. 3/6 each.

ERICA (The Heath)—Continued

- cerinthoides coronata**—Fine scarlet tubular flowers, borne in bunches at ends of branches; 1½ft. 3/- ea.
- ★ „ **Winter Gem**—New. Raised from imported seed by ourselves, and now considered one of the finest *Ericas* grown. Compact growth, bright red bell-shaped flowers produced in great profusion during May and June. Flowers will dry. Does not appear to die out; a great acquisition. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- cinerea**—True “Scotch Bell Heather.” Small crimson-purple flowers; a good variety for rockery; 1½ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ **coccinea**—An improved form of the above. The flowers are deep red borne in profusion; 1ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ **rosea**—A charming shade of bright rose; the plants are compact and bushy; 1ft. 2/- and 2/6 ea.
- „ **Rose Queen**—A light rose form of the above and similar in habit and growth; 1ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- cruenta**—A very hardy tall-growing type with bright red flowers borne during the greater part of the year; 3ft. 2/6 each.
- ★ **Dawn**—New. The flowers are numerous and dainty, borne in long sprays, a lovely shade of silvery salmon-rose. It is described by the raiser as being likely to become the finest cutting and decorative variety in cultivation; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- gilva**—A bushy species described as producing green and white flowers; 3ft. 2/6 each.
- glandulosa**—Light rose, long tubes in open clusters; 2ft. 2/- to 3/- each.
- Hentyana**—Bears tubular flowers, in colour delicate pink; excellent for cutting; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.
- hirtiflora**—Small bells, deep heliotrope; very pretty; 2ft. 2/6 each.
- hybrida**—Bright red, tubular; growth erect; a fine variety; 3ft. 2/- to 3/6 each.
- Jubilee**—Fine deep rose, tubular; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- ea.
- linnaeoides**—Deep rose; tubular flowers in close clusters; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.
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A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one.
by all means plant the good.

ERICA (The Heath)—Continued

Mackinnoniana—The flowers are waxy pink tubes; it is a constant bloomer and good for cutting; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.

mammosa—Crimson, with slight purple tint; tubular; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.

★ **melanthera**—Pale mauve, small flowers; very profuse; very hardy; a general favourite; 4ft. 2/- and 3/- ea.

multiflora Daviesii—White, slightly tinted mauve-pink; graceful; early and free-flowering; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- ea.

„ **rosea**—Small rosy-pink flowers in profusion; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

peeria rosea—A compact-growing variety smothered in spring with clusters of pink flowers; 2ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Scotch Bell Heather—See *cinerea*.

sessiliflora—The flowers are pale green and placed closely to the branchlets; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.

□ **speciosa**—Long, tubular, red flowers with pale green tips; 3ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

Tetralix—Small rose-pink bells borne continuously; very hardy; 1 to 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **alba**—A white form of the above species. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **Lawsoniana**—An unusual and interesting type; of compact low habit, with pretty pink flowers; rare; .6 to 12 inches. 2/- to 3/- each.

vagans alba—The white-flowered form of the “Cornish Heath.” It is a hardy low-growing type; 1 to 1½ feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **grandiflora**—Another variety of the “Cornish Heath” with larger flowers than the above variety. 1 to 1½ feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ventricosa globosa—Pale pink, large, waxy, tubular flowers; 1ft. 2/- to 3/- each.

„ **magnifica**—Deep rose-pink, waxy, tubular flowers; 2ft. 2/- to 3/- each.

„ **rosea**—Bright pink, otherwise like “*globosa*”; 1ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

The *ventricosa* section comprises dwarf, compact and low-growing varieties all of which are exceedingly floriferous.

ERICA (The Heath)—Continued

verticillata—Short tubular flowers of a rosy-carmine shade; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

- ★ *vestita coccinea*—Rare. A type with soft pine-like foliage and large, clustered, scarlet, tubular flowers; very effective; 2ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

vulgaris—See *Calluna*.

Webbleyana—Beautiful large satin-rose tubular flowers; useful for cutting; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.

Wilmorei (Wilmoreana)—Pink with white tips; strong growing; winter flowering; a general favourite; 3ft. 2/- and 3/- each.

COLLECTIONS—We offer a collection of Fifty distinct named, including all our choice new varieties, for £6, or Twenty-five varieties for £3.

ERIOCEPHALUS africanus—E. A low-spreading shrub with small silvery foliage. The flowers are produced freely throughout the winter. Suitable for the driest coastal positions; 3ft. 2/6 each.

ERIOSTEMON myoporoides (syn. *E. neriifolius*)—E. A valuable garden shrub producing abundantly in early spring white, scented, star-shaped flowers. The foliage is also scented; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 and 3/- ea.

salicifolius—E. "Willow-leaved *Eriostemon*." A compact-growing shrub smothered with pink buds, opening white; 4ft. 3/6 each.

ERYTHRINA—"Coral Tree."

Christa-galli—D. A showy plant with racemes of brilliant red flowers; 10ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

insignis—D. A bright scarlet species of the "Coral Tree"; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ESCALLONIA edinensis—A pretty hybrid of bushy habit with bright rosy-pink flowers; 4ft. 2/6 each.

Fretheyi—E. A locally-raised variety which makes a good shrub. The flowers are a good pink and produced over a long season; 5ft. 2/6 each.

langleyensis—E. A fine hybrid variety growing 6ft. and producing deep pink flowers. 2/6 each.

montevicensis—E. A fine shrub with large spikes of white flowers; 12ft. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTI (Flowering)—E.

Members of this popular section are deservedly finding a permanent position in our gardens and public parks. Of vigorous growth and free-flowering habit, most of them commence to flower within a few years after planting. The species "*ficifolia*" with its large bunches of crimson flowers, is a familiar sight in the coastal districts of the North Island. As the usual method of propagation is by seeds, attention is drawn to the fact that owing to possible cross-pollination in the species "*ficifolia*" and the varieties "*leucoxydon rosea*" and "*sideroxydon rosea*," no guarantee can be given that they will flower exactly to colour.

amygdalina—"Peppermint Gum." A large-growing tree with narrow pendulous foliage, very useful for decoration; 20 to 50 feet. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen.

Campbellii—See "*leucoxydon rosea*."

* *ficifolia*—"Crimson Gum." A small tree of handsome appearance, producing large bunches of showy crimson blooms; 20ft. 1/6 to 2/6 each; 15/- to 24/- per dozen; extra large plants, 3/6 to 5/- each.

* *Lehmanii*—Large golden-yellow flowers; curious large seed-heads; will not stand heavy frosts; 10ft. 2/6 ea.

leucoxydon rosea (*Campbellii*)—A tree of medium size which bears its rose-pink flowers during winter; 15 to 20 feet. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

maculata citriodora—"Lemon-scented Gum." Highly perfumed foliage and white flowers; 20ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

torquata—E. A low-growing species which flowers when quite young; blooms are an attractive rich orange-scarlet shade; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

EUGENIA myrtifolia—E. "Australian Rose Apple." A handsome species bearing in late winter large crops of purplish-rose berries; is a rapid grower, making fine specimens; 15 to 20 feet. 2/- to 2/6 each; 20/- to 28/- per dozen; large specimens, 5/- to 10/- each.

Ugni—E. See *Myrtus Ugni*.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

EUONYMUS—

europæus—D. "Spindle Tree." This well-known shrub is much valued for its orange-pink berries, which are displayed in winter; 6 to 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

fimbriatus (marginatus)—E. A Japanese shrub remarkable for the bright reddish colour of the young foliage; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

japonicus albo-marginatus—E. A shiny-leaved variety with the margins edged white; 5 to 6 feet. 1/6 to 2/- each.

„ **aureus**—E. A golden-variegated form of japonicus; 8 to 10 feet. 1/6 to 2/- each.

radicans—E. A procumbent species most suitable for walls or banks. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **foliis roseo-argenteis**—E. A pretty variety with leaves edged silver and rose; very dwarf and prostrate. 2/6 each.

* **EUPHORBIA pulcherrima (Poinsettia pulcherrima)**—Insignificant green and yellow flowers, surrounded by enormous brilliant-scarlet bracts in winter; susceptible to frost; 2 to 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* **splendens**—A handsome, tender species. The stems are closely set with spines; flower-bracts bright waxy-red; 2ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

EURYOPS tenuissimus (Othonna tenuissima)—E. Pretty slender foliage; masses of bright yellow flowers during winter; 3 to 4 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each.

EUTAXIA diffusa—E. A pretty shrub with dainty brownish-yellow pea-shaped flowers; 3ft. 2/6 each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora—D. "Pearl Bush." A spring-flowering shrub bearing snow-white flowers in profusion; 5 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

FAGUS—For New Zealand Beeches see *Nothofagus*.

Cunninghamii—E. The "Tasmanian Beech." The small compact myrtle-like foliage of a pretty dark green colour is distinctly handsome. Thrives best in good moist situations, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

sylvatica—D. "English Beech." This well-known tree is useful for planting inland; 50ft. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen; larger, 5/- to 7/6 each; 48/- to 60/- per dozen.

FAGUS—Continued

sylvatica purpurea—D. "Purple-leaved Beech." A handsome variety having deep purple foliage throughout spring and summer; 30ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

„ **Riversii**—D. "Rivers Copper-leaved Beech." This magnificent tree should be in every garden not exposed to severe winds; large leaves coloured deep copper from spring to winter; 30 to 40 feet. 5/- to 7/6 each; large specimens, 10/6 each.

„ **tricolor**—D. An exceptionally beautiful tree, its copper-coloured leaves are tipped with rose and white; requires shelter from winds; 12 to 15 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

FATSIA japonica (Aralia Sieboldii)—E. "Fig-leaf Palm." A foliage plant bearing clusters of white flowers and purple berries; 4ft. 2/6 each.

FEIJOA Coolidgei—E. An ornamental shrub having pretty crimson flowers in spring and aromatic edible fruit April to May; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Sellowiana—E. Another similar variety of equal value as regards both ornament and fruit; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

FELICIA angustifolia—E. Smothered with a profusion of dark heliotrope flowers in early spring; 3ft. 2/6 each.

FICUS macrophylla—E. "Moreton Bay Fig." An ornamental tree with large, dark green, shiny leaves. Makes an ideal tub specimen; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large specimens, 5/- each.

FONTANESIA Fortunei—A hardy sub-evergreen shrub with a graceful, drooping habit of growth; flowers creamy yellow, borne in panicles; 12ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

phillyræoides—E. A slender-growing evergreen with yellow flowers; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

FORSYTHIA—

intermedia spectabilis—D. Of much stiffer habit than the older varieties and very effective as a specimen; flowers large rich golden-yellow, freely produced; 8ft. 2/6 each.

suspensa—D. Pendant branches, rambling habit; flowers yellow, early, in profusion; 8ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

viridissima—D. Bright yellow flowers in early spring, foliage tinted in autumn; 8ft. 1/6 and 2/- each.

FRAXINUS americana—"American White Ash." Forms a fine shade tree. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large specimens, 5/- to 7/6 each.

excelsior—D. "Common Ash." A stately tree growing from 50 to 60 feet; useful for avenues. 2/- to 3/6 each; 18/- to 36/- per dozen; large specimens, 5/- to 7/6 each.

„ **aurea**—D. "Golden Ash." The bark is coloured golden-yellow, foliage yellow in autumn; 30ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **aurea pendula**—The "Golden Bark Weeping Ash." It forms a spreading umbrella-like head; one of the best weeping trees. 10/6 to 25/- each.

Ornus—D. "Manna Ash." Good foliage and an abundance of white flowers; 25ft. 2/- to 5/- each; 18/- to 36/- per dozen.

★ **Raywoodii**—The common name of "Claret Ash" aptly describes the gorgeous autumn colouring of this beautiful tree; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

FREMONTIA mexicana—E. A rare shrub which bears large orange-yellow flowers of curious construction, the outside of corolla being rust-red; highly commended; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* **FUCHSIA**—E. We have recently added to our stock a good collection of these popular flowering shrubs. Prices, 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

fulgens—A variety which bears deep pink flowers in pendulous clusters. 2/6 each.

Sunray—D. Leaves beautifully variegated with crimson and white. A fine decorative plant; tender. 2/6 ea.

GARRYA elliptica—E. A conspicuous evergreen, producing in winter long pendulous pale green catkins, often 12ins. long, which last on the tree for some time; very ornamental and curious; a fine hardy shrub for a sunny, dry position; 8 to 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

GAYA Lyallii—See *Hoheria*.

GENISTA fragrans—See *Spartium junceum*.

gracilis (so-called)—E. A very useful and ornamental species known by this name, providing a mass of golden-yellow flowers during late winter and spring; habit bushy; 6ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

GLEDITSCHIA japonica—D. Graceful tree of pyramidal habit with attractive "Mimosa"-like foliage, belonging to the three-thorned Acacia family; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

triacanthos—D. A large and useful tree, producing quantities of large beans useful for fodder; 20ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

GOMPHOCARPUS fruticosus—E. "Swan Plant." A bushy shrub bearing pretty flowers, white with lilac spots, followed by soft spiny-pods in shape slightly resembling a swan; 3 to 4 feet. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

GOMPHOLOBIUM latifolium—E. A handsome broad-leaved shrub with golden-yellow pea-shaped flowers; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

GOODIA lotifolia—E. "Shower of Gold." A rapid-growing shrub with clover-like foliage and masses of yellow pea-shaped flowers; 6ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

GORDONIA axillaris (anomala)—E. A handsome hardy shrub with glossy foliage and single creamy-white flowers which are borne prominently in winter; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

GREVILLEA—

Australian evergreen plants, generally of a shrubby character, though some attain to the dimensions of small trees. They grow in the poorest soils, are all evergreen, and in many instances the foliage is elegant and graceful, that of "robusta" often being used for table decoration. The flowers are bright and attractive, of curious construction, and are borne during a long season. Prune back the straggling growths after flowering.

alpina dallachiana—A compact bushy shrub; flowers red with creamy tips, produced freely during autumn and winter; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

asplenifolia—A handsome species; foliage green; long and deeply serrated, silvery beneath, bronzy in juvenile stages; flowers deep rose; 8ft. 3/- to 3/6 ea.

Caleyi—A spreading shrub with red flowers in clusters, followed by curious seed pods; 4ft. 3/- each.

dimorpha—See *G. oleoides* var. *dimorpha*.

Endlicheriana—Slender silvery-grey foliage on long stems; very graceful habit; 4ft. 2/6 each.

GREVILLEA—Continued

glabrata—A compact-growing species with light green foliage having a pendulous tendency; flowers creamy-white, scented, borne in clusters; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

lavandulacea—Semi-prostrate shrub; flowers red; may be trained on netting; 1 to 2 feet. 2/6 each.

linearis incarnata—A shrub of open habit with silvery-green foliage and rosy-pink flowers produced throughout the whole year; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

oleoides—Growth upright with stiff olive-like leaves; flowers crimson; 4ft. 2/6 each.

★ „ **var. dimorpha**—Flowers deep crimson, produced along the stems throughout autumn and winter; probably one of the best; 4ft. 2/6 each.

paniculata—An unusual type of prostrate habit, suitable for small border or rockery. The foliage is distinctive and ornamental. 2/- and 2/6 each.

punicea—Foliage light green; growth upright; flowers dark crimson; blooms throughout the year; 3ft. 2/6 each.

robusta—“Silky Oak.” A tree growing 40 to 50 feet, with handsome foliage and bright orange flowers; suitable for hot, dry positions. 2/- and 2/6 each; larger plants, 3/6 to 5/- each.

rosmarinifolia—A dense-growing shrub with rosemary-like foliage, and red flowers produced through winter and spring; 4 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Thelemanniana—The “Spider-net Bush.” Close finely-cut leaves; attractive deep red and yellow flowers; 4ft. 2/6 each.

□ **Wilsonii**—A dense-growing shrub with attractive stiff foliage forming a dense mass. Flowers bright red; 3ft. 3/- and 3/6 each.

A collection of Twelve species, our selection, for 25/-.

GUELDER ROSE—See *Viburnum opulus*.

* **HABROTHAMNUS elegans**—E. See *Cestrum purpureum*.

HAKEA eucalyptoides—See *laurina*.

laurina—E. “Pincushion Flower.” An Australian shrub having scabious-like flowers, rich crimson with white anthers; very effective. Prefers a dry bank; 8 to 12 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each.

HAKEA—Continued

- ★ **myrtilloides**—E. A dwarf-growing shrub with showy bright red flowers; 1 to 2 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

HALESIA carolina (tetraptera)—D. "Snowdrop Tree." A splendid shrub for cold localities. Masses of beautiful snowdrop-like flowers; 8ft. 2/6 each.

- ★ **HAMAMELIS mollis**—D. "Witch Hazel." A striking Chinese species. The fragrant golden-yellow flowers cluster on the bare branches in early winter. Leaves large and hazel-like; 4 to 6 feet. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- virginiana**—D. A yellow autumn-flowering species from North America; 10ft. 2/6 each.

- * **HELIOTROPIUM peruvianum**—D. "Heliotrope," "Cherry Pie." A well-known and popular plant bearing fragrant lilac flowers; 2 to 3 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each.

* **HIBISCUS**—

Evergreen and deciduous shrubs growing 3 to 5 feet. All require a warm coastal climate, a wall facing north being a favourable position. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen. Collection of 12 for 30/-.

calycinus (syn. **chrysanthus**)—E. Single yellow, with brown disc at the centre.

Manihot—E. Yellow and purple.

- ★ **rosa-sinensis** (sinensis)—E. Very fine scarlet-crimson; the best variety.

HOHERIA Lyallii (Gaya)—"Whauwhau." Perhaps the most beautiful of all our native white-flowering shrubs, having fine bold foliage; flowers mid-summer; semi-deciduous; 12ft. 2/6 each.

populnea—E. "Lacebark." One of our best white-flowered native trees; quick growing; 15 to 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

„ **var. purpurea**—E. An upright grower with the under surface of the leaves shaded deep purple; 12ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- ★ „ **var. Osbornei**—E. A magnificent free-flowering form of the Lacebark. White flowers with bluish-purple stamens, reverse of leaves also tinged bluish-purple; 12ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

HOHERIA—Continued

- ★ **populnea variegata**—E. A handsome form with prominent creamy-yellow variegations; most striking; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

HONEYSUCKLE—See *Lonicera*.

- ★ **HOVEA** *Celsi* (*elliptica*)—E. A small shrub bearing masses of deep blue, *Kennedya*-like flowers; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- ★ **HYDRANGEA** *paniculata grandiflora*—D. Large white panicles changing to pale pink. A good free-flowering shrub and a most desirable acquisition; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/- each; 24/- and 30/- per dozen.

HYDRANGEA (Newer Varieties)—

With a few exceptions they are all dwarf compact growers, plants 2ft. in height often bearing 18 to 24 flower heads, ranging in colour from delicate pink to blue and red shades. The blues will flower true to type in most parts of Taranaki, elsewhere water with weak solutions of alum (1oz. to the gallon) or add sulphate of iron to the soil. The pinks require lime, which should be added to the soil. They succeed in either dry or damp positions, and are excellent subjects for shady situations, although quite successful in full sunlight. Prune fairly hard in late autumn. All are deciduous. Prices: Short sturdy plants, open ground, 2/- and 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen; or our selection 20/- per dozen.

Special collection 24 varieties, our selection, for 40/-.

Acuminata—Beautiful deep blue flowers.

Ajisai—Large trusses; pale pink flowers; sometimes called the French *Hydrangea*; distinct.

Amarante—Enormous truss, dark mauve-pink; very distinct.

Benigaku—Pink with large individual red flowers intermingled.

Blue Prince—Rosy-red, beautiful cornflower-blue when treated.

Domotoi—Large double pale pink flowers; dwarf, compact grower; one of the best.

Etincelant—Brilliant crimson; perfect form; free-flowering.

HYDRANGEA—Continued

Excelsior—Very vigorous and floriferous; flesh-pink, shaded red.

F. Mathes—Large salmon-rose; a strong grower.

General Vic. Vibrage—The truest blue of all when treated; normally flesh colour in alkaline soil.

Gertrude Glahn—Beautiful large rich pink, compact habit, responds lilac-blue with treatment.

Goliath—Enormous truss and large individual pip; colour clear pink.

Krimheld—Salmon-red, early and free-flowering. A favourite.

La Lorraine—Ivory-cream with blue eye.

La Marne—Lilac-rose. Truss and individual flowers large; mauve-blue when treated.

Lanzelot—Lovely pink, edge of each petal fringed.

Loreley—Dwarf; carmine-red in large trusses; early and free.

Madame A. Riverain—Intense clear blue; one of the best for treatment.

Madame Fouchard—Very large flowers; an attractive variety.

Madame Truffant—Soft rose, very fine truss; effective.

Marechal Foch—Beautiful rose-pink, changing to wonderful shades of blue with treatment.

Matador—Red. One of the best.

Montrose—Good white, large heads.

Neige Orleanise—Wonderful white of good form; said to be the best of that colour.

Niedersachsen—Very large mauve-pink.

Otaska compacta—Pale blue; dwarf growing.

Parzival—A.M., R.H.S. Beautiful deep carmine-red, deeply fringed petals; well-formed trusses.

Rhinegold—Brilliant pink; free and compact.

Rose Perfection—Fine rose-coloured blooms freely produced.

Rubis—Intense ruby-red, with treatment changing to metallic shades of blue.

Seigfried—Flowers green, developing from the tips to dull red.

Splendens—A deep shade of rosy-carmine; extra good.

HYPERICUM aureum—E. "Golden St. John's-wort." Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, from one to two inches across; 2ft. 2/6 each.

patulum Henryi—E. A floriferous species with golden-yellow flowers; 3ft. 2/6 each.

☐★**IDESIA Polycarpa**—D. A remarkably handsome and useful tree. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by long racemes of bright red berries in profusion, which persist until the following crop appears, and retain their colour even when picked. The large elegant foliage is autumn tinted. Being unisexual, with male and female flowers on different trees a pair should be planted. We offer, for the first time, worked plants of each sex; 12 to 20 feet. 7/6 per pair.

„ **seedlings**—D. Several should be planted in a group to ensure a crop of berries; usually they commence bearing at 4 to 5 years of age; 12 to 20 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each. In quantity for grouping, 12/6 to 20/- per half dozen.

ILEX Aquifolium—E. "English Holly." Very hardy and adaptable; slow-growing; 20ft. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

INDIGOFERA decora—D. A pretty dwarf shrub, with pink flowers hanging like miniature Wistaria blooms; 3ft. 2/6 each.

Gerardiana (dosua)—D. Rose-coloured flowers; dwarf habit; 3ft. 2/6 each.

INGA portoricensis—See *Calliandra portoricensis*.

* **IOCHROMA fuchsioides**—E. Orange-scarlet flowers; a rapid grower; 4ft. 2/6 each.

* **grandiflora**—E. A large-leaved, rapid-growing variety; blue flowers; 8ft.

* **tubulosa**—E. Deep blue flowers, very beautiful; a rapid grower; 8ft. 2/6 each.

* **JACARANDA ovalifolia** (syn. *J. mimosæfolia*)—E. A beautiful tree; blue flowers in hanging clusters; fine soft acacia-like foliage; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

JACOBINIA pauciflora (*Libonia floribunda*)—E. Tubular flowers, red and yellow; winter flowering; 2ft. 2/6 each.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES—See *Prunus*.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

KALMIA angustifolia—E. A dwarf shrub producing in summer clusters of pink flowers; requires a damp situation; 3ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

latifolia—E. "Calico Bush." A rhododendron-like shrub with glossy green leaves; flowers waxy-pink in clusters. The choicest of hardy evergreen flowering shrubs; requires a cool, sheltered position; avoid lime, ashes, etc.; 5ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

KERRIA japonica flore pleno—D. Bears double yellow flowers in early spring; 6ft. 2/- each.

KNIGHTIA excelsa—E. "New Zealand Honeysuckle." A fine tree for growing as a specimen; 40ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata—D. A tree with ornamental foliage and yellow flowers; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis—D. A hardy Chinese shrub, graceful in habit and very beautiful with its bunches of flowers, pink with a yellow throat; 5ft. 2/6 each.

LABURNUM Adamii—The remarkable graft hybrid having three types of bloom—yellow, sometimes purple and often coppery-pink; 15ft. 2/6 each.

Vossii—D. A very floriferous variety with extra long racemes of yellow flowers; highly recommended. 3/6 each.

vulgare—D. "Golden Chain." A well-known tree, of easy cultivation, producing in spring pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers; 15ft. 2/- to 2/6 each; larger, 3/6 to 5/- each.

▣ **Watereri**—D. Extra long, slender racemes of yellow flowers; bold, glossy green foliage; 10ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

LAGERSTREEMIA Eavesii—D. "Crêpe Myrtle." Produces terminal racemes of clear mauve flowers in summer and autumn; 6 to 8 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

indica—A "Crêpe Myrtle" having bright pink flowers; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

rubra—D. Another "Crêpe Myrtle" having soft red flowers; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LAGUNARIA Patersonii—E. A quick-growing tree suitable for coastal localities; 18ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

★ **LAMBERTIA formosa**—E. "Sydney Honey-flower Bush."

An attractive shrub. Tubular red flowers borne in terminal bunches; a splendid tree to attract birds; 4 to 5 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

inermis—Another species which bears pale yellow flowers with a touch of red; 3ft. 3/- each.

* **LANTANA**—

Quick-growing early-flowering plants which may be grown as shrubs or climbers. Flowers produced in profusion continuously for about eight months. Excellent for covering the walls of summer-houses, the sides of bush fences, and for massing effects. Prune well in early spring. Will not survive heavy frosts. Heights variable up to 5ft. Prices, 2/- each; 20/- per dozen; six distinct varieties, our selection, for 10/-.

Chelsea Gem (syn. *Princess Louise*).

Diadem—Large delicate pink.

Goliath—Orange and red.

Minnie Basle—Pretty lilac, with creamy centre.

Princess Louise—Rich crimson, with centre amber-yellow.

Rosea—Clear rose with orange eye, centre primrose-yellow.

Sellowiana—A beautiful shade of mauve.

Snowflake—Pure white.

Source d'Or—Nankeen yellow, paler with age.

LASIANDRA—See *Tibouchina*.

LAURUS nobilis—E. "Sweet Bay." A conspicuous tree with aromatic foliage; hardy anywhere, including coastal districts; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 each.

LEONOTIS Leonurus—E. "Lion's Tail." A hardy shrub producing orange-scarlet flowers in whorls; 6ft. 2/- to 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM—

pubescens grandiflorum (*lanigerum*)—E. Silvery-green foliage and large white flowers; 8ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

„ *roseum grandiflorum*—E. A large pink-flowered variety of the above; 8ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

scoparium flore pleno—E. A fine showy double form of the white "Manuka." 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM—Continued

scoparium Deep Rose—E. A beautiful rose-coloured form of the white "Manuka"; 5ft. 2/- each.

☐★ „ **Keatleyi**—A new winter-flowering variety. The flowers are pink shading paler towards the edge, often larger than a florin. Perhaps the best of the recent introductions; quite a good novelty; 4 to 6 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

★ „ **Nichollsii**—E. "Crimson Manuka." A valuable garden shrub with an abundance of crimson flowers; 6ft. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

„ „ **Improved**—E. A distinct improvement on the old variety. The foliage is bronzy-red; 8ft. 3/- ea.

„ **roseum**—E. A pretty pale pink form of our native "Manuka"; 5ft. 2/6 each.

„ „ **flore pleno**—E. A double pink form, free-flowering and easily grown. Worthy of cultivation in all gardens; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

☐ „ **Walkerii**—An unusual and unique hybrid. The flowers are in shades of white to deep pink, borne simultaneously; habit open and spreading; a real novelty; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LESPEDEZA formosa (Sieboldii)—D. A handsome shrub suitable for dry positions; flowers blue-purple; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

* **LEUCADENDRON argenteum**—E. "Silver Tree." A tall shrubby coastal tree much prized for the beauty of its foliage; 20ft. 2/6 each.

Stokoei—E. A smooth-leaved variety of "Silver Tree" with yellowish-green foliage; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi (*Andromeda Catesbæi*)—E. A handsome evergreen shrub with arching branches and pendulous bunches of Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. The foliage is prettily tinted in autumn; 3ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

LHOTZKYA genetylloides—E. "Australian Snow Myrtle." A medium-sized flowering shrub which bears in spring masses of small pinkish-white flowers, useful for cutting. Habit bushy and semi-pendulous; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LIBONIA floribunda—See *Jacobinia pauciflora*.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

LIGUSTRUM lucidum tricolor—E. Large leaves, margined and mottled gold and silver, tinted with pink; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ovalifolium variegatum (elegantissimum)—E. An attractive golden-variegated form of the "Privet," which makes a good specimen for lawns or open beds; also suitable for hedges; 6ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

LILAC—See *Syringa*.

LIPPIA citriodora (Aloysia citriodora)—D. "Lemon-scented Verbena." A popular shrub on account of the pleasing odour given off by the foliage; prune in winter; 6ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR formosana—The spring and autumn tints in this species are most charming. It is semi-evergreen carrying some foliage throughout the winter; rare; 12ft. 5/- each.

styraciflua—D. A beautiful hardy pyramidal tree of symmetrical habit with maple-like leaves. These assume a deep crimson colour in the autumn, the entire tree resembling a flash of fire while the corky-barked branches are notable in the winter. One of the most gorgeous of autumn-tinted trees, the foliage of which is extensively used for decorative purposes. We offer well-grown shapely trees up to 6ft. in height. Ultimate height, 25 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

LIRIODENDRON Tulivifera (Tulip Tree)—D. A hardy deciduous tree which makes a striking specimen resembling a Plane Tree in appearance. The leaves are peculiarly formed, and turn to beautiful golden-yellow shades in autumn. The flowers are greenish-yellow, marked at base with orange, in form resembling a tulip. Although ultimately reaching 50 to 70 feet in height it is possible by pruning to adapt it to medium-sized gardens. This handsome tree will thrive in any kind of soil. We offer trees up to 10ft. in height. 2/6 to 7/6 each; 24/- to 50/- per dozen.

LOMATIA illicifolia—E. A compact evergreen shrub with creamy-white flowers; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 each.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

LOMATIA—Continued

silaifolia—E. A shrub from N.S.W. with beautiful fern-like foliage; growing 4 to 4 feet. Flowers creamy-white. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

LONICERA *Maackii*—D. A shrub which bears a profusion of white to yellow flowers and red berries; 8ft. 2/6 each.

syringantha—D. A very fragrant shrubby species with lilac-pink flowers on long arching branches; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LOROPETALUM *chinense*—E. Flowers white, not unlike those of the "Witch Hazel" in appearance, petals star shaped. A very pretty shrub when covered with blossom; 5ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

* **LUCULIA** *gratissima*—E. A fragrant Chinese shrub of rare merit. The beautiful pink flowers are displayed in terminal clusters throughout late autumn and winter. Most satisfactory results are obtained in a warm sheltered position. After flowering, prune to keep the plant bushy; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MACADAMIA *ternifolia*—E. "Queensland Nut." A handsome evergreen tree with large foliage; young growth attractively coloured; fine edible nuts; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MACLURA *aurantiaca*—D. The "Osage Orange" from U.S.A. It forms a large thorny shrub or small tree remarkable for its orange-like fruits; 20ft. 2/6 ea.

MAGNOLIA—

A group of useful hardy flowering shrubs and trees. The deciduous varieties bloom early in spring before the foliage develops. The flowers are large, tulip-shaped, and sweetly scented. They all grow well in ordinary good loamy soil.

★ **Campbellii**—D. Bears large flowers of a beautiful rose-pink colour, very pale or white inside. A rare species which we recommend for large gardens; said to be the finest variety grown; 20 to 30 feet. 7/6 to 10/6 each.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one, by all means plant the good.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

- denudata** (*conspicua*) seedlings—D. White, slightly flushed pink; layered plants from stock trees; 10ft. 3/6 each.
- fuscata**—E. "Port-wine Magnolia." See *Michelia fuscata*.
- grandiflora**—E. This magnificent broad-leaved evergreen tree produces large, fragrant, bowl-shaped flowers; 25ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.
- hypoleuca**—D. Flowers large creamy-white; wood used for lacquer-work; 20ft. 3/6 each.
- Kobus**—D. Flowers white, reverse side shaded light pink; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Lennei**—D. Flowers rosy-purple, petals in-curved; 10 to 15 feet. 3/6 each.
- longifolia**—E. Large white fragrant flowers, resembling *grandiflora*; edges of leaves are undulated; 12ft. 3/6 each.
- obovata discolor** (*purpurea*)—D. A bushy variety; flowers purple outside, white within; 8 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ **nigra**—D. (*Soulangeana nigra*.) A striking variety. The flowers are an intense dark vinous purple; 6ft. 3/- each.
- ★ **parviflora**—D. Petals pure white with a central disc of claret-coloured stamens; a handsome fragrant tree; 10ft. 5/- each.
- purpurea**—See *obovata discolor*.
- Soulangeana**—D. The well-known purple and white variety; very hardy; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ **Alexandrina**—D. Big white flowers, tinged purple outside at the base; large growing; early. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- „ **amabilis**—D. Very early flowering variety with perfumed white, tinted purple, blooms; 6ft. 3/- ea.
- „ **Norbertii**—D. Slightly perfumed, large white flowers with purplish shading; 6ft. 5/- each.
- „ **rustica**—D. Vigorous form with large white and rose-purple flowers. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- speciosa**—D. Large white flowers with purple shading; compact-growing shrub; 10ft. 5/- each.
- ★ **stellata**—D. White flowers, very fragrant; good dwarf habit; one of the very best; 5ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

tripetala—D. "Umbrella Tree." Flowers creamy-white with purple filaments, up to 10 inches across; leaves up to 2 feet long and half as wide; fruits very showy; cone shaped, rosy red; 40ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

MAIDENHAIR TREE—See *Ginkgo biloba*, Conifer section.

MALUS—"Flowering Apple"

The flowering crabs are superseded in floral charm by no other family of small flowering trees. Not only are they exquisitely beautiful but they possess the invaluable attributes of hardiness and adaptability. They require more or less pruning according to the habit of growth. Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each; 28/- to 33/- per dozen.

aldenhamensis—D. A variety with deep vinous-red flowers and purplish leaves; 12ft.

angustifolia—D. Bears masses of pink flowers, slightly fragrant; 12ft.

atrosanguinea—D. Bright rosy-crimson buds and flowers; 12ft.

baccata—D. "Siberian Crab." Flowers white, followed by pretty red crab apples; 20ft.

David Nairn—D. Bears a profusion of russety orange-yellow fruits; 6ft.

Eleyi—D. A new variety; flowers vinous-red, the unfolding leaves coppery; a fine contrast; 12ft.

floribunda—D. The long branches, wreathed with white flowers and crimson buds intermingled, produce a remarkably beautiful effect; 8 to 10 feet.

„ **purpurea**—D. Wreathed with carmine-crimson flowers, followed by purple fruits; leaves when young soft purple, tinted green; 6ft.

★ **Gorgeous**—D. A low-growing "Crab Apple," producing masses of most brilliant fruit; a remarkable introduction which is much admired; 8ft.

Robert Nairn—The fruits are larger, clear orange-yellow; 6ft.

Scheideckeri—D. Bears a profusion of rich rose-pink semi-double flowers; 8ft.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

MALUS—"Flowering Apple"—Continued

- ★ **spectabilis flore pleno**—D. A beautiful semi-double variety with rosy-pink flowers; 15ft.

„ **Kaido**—D. Another effective type with blush-white flowers; 15ft.

MELALEUCA lateritia—E. "Robin Redbreast Tree." Orange-scarlet flowers in long bottle-brush-like spikes; does well in sandy soils; 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 ea.

MELIA Azedarach—D. The Australian "White Cedar." Highly valued for its ornamental foliage; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MENZIESIA polifolia—See *Daboecia polifolia*.

- * **MERYTA Sinclairii**—E. "Pukanui." Large glossy coriaceous foliage prominently veined, individual leaves from 10 to 20 inches long; protect from frost when young; 15ft. 2/6 to 5/- each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

METROSIDEROS lucida—E. "Southern Rata." A very hardy species, producing a blaze of scarlet flowers; 30ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- * **tomentosa**—E. "Pohutukawa," "Christmas Tree." A magnificent coastal tree bearing masses of brilliant crimson flowers; protect from frost when young. We offer plants with mature foliage for planting in cold districts; 20 to 40 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen; large specimens, 5/- to 7/6 each.

- * **villosa**—E. The "Pohutukawa" of the Kermadec Islds. This tree bears crimson flowers in varying quantity all the year round; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

MICHELIA fuscata (Magnolia fuscata)—E. "Port-wine Magnolia." A fine upright shrub, bearing small brownish-purple flowers, very heavily perfumed; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MICROMYRTUS microphylla (Bæckea plicata)—E. A dainty hardy spreading shrub; flowers pinkish-white in profusion, useful for cutting; fine for the rock garden; 1ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- * **MIMULUS glutinosus (Diplacus glutinosus)**—E. Flowers salmon; free-flowering and attractive; semi-climbing habit; 3ft. 2/- each.

MISCANTHUS nepalensis—D. "Himalayan Fairy Grass." 2/- each.

MOUNTAIN ASH—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

MYOPORUM laetum—E. "Ngaio." A hardy quick-growing shrub with semi-transparent leaves and purple berries; suitable for coastal localities; 20ft. 1/6 and 2/6 each; 15/- and 24/- per dozen.

MYRTUS bullata—E. "Ramarama." The New Zealand native Myrtle. Pretty reddish-brown foliage and creamy-white flowers; 10ft. 2/6 each.

communis romana flore pleno—E. A double-flowering form of the Roman Myrtle; white; 6ft. 2/6 each.

„ **variegata**—E. A variegated form of the "Common Myrtle"; 4ft. 2/6 each.

Ralphii purpurea—E. A bronzy-leaved form of the native species; makes a close compact shrub; 8 to 10 feet. 2/6 each.

Ugni—E. "Cranberry." Suitable as a low division hedge in gardens or orchards; bears edible fruit; 5ft. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

NANDINA domestica—E. A handsome decorative shrub with compound leaves which are richly tinted in winter. The flowers are white with yellow stamens; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

NEILLIA opulifolia lutea—D. The foliage is a beautiful yellow shade in spring, and has yellowish autumn tints. The flowers are white tinged with pink; very desirable; 5ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

NERIUM (Oleander)—

Very hardy evergreens that withstand sea winds and flower profusely in sunny situations; inland they grow well but do not flower freely. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

Oleander album—Single white; a good grower; 8ft.

„ **double pink**—A good strong-growing variety; 8ft.

„ **luteum plenum**—Semi-double, creamy-yellow; 5ft.

„ **Madonii grandiflora**—The best pure white, semi-double; 5ft.

„ **pale pink**—A good single pale pink.

„ **red**—A splendid variety; good rich red; 8ft.

„ **rosy red**—Another good single red variety.

„ **Souvenir de Cazalis Allut**—Rich dark crimson, single; 6ft.

„ **splendens**—The "Red Oleander." A good grower, hardy anywhere; 12ft.

- ★**NOTHOFAGUS fusca**—E. "Red Beech." The best of our valuable native Beeches. The foliage turns beautiful bright colours in winter, and is splendid for cutting; makes magnificent specimens; 20 to 40 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- NOTHOPANAX arboreum**—E. "Whau-whau." A small bushy tree with pleasing foliage. The leaves are large and five- or seven-lobed, making a neat specimen; 15ft. 2/6 each.
- OCHNA multiflora**—E. Bears yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries; 6ft. 3/- ea.
- OLEARIA insignis**—E. See *Pachystegia insignis*.
stellulata lirata—E. "Ridge Snow Bush." A Tasmanian variety with white flowers; 6ft. 2/6 each.
- Olearias**—Twenty-five species and varieties; see catalogue of New Zealand Native Trees and Shrubs.
- OSMANTHUS Aquifolium**—E. Handsome evergreen shrub with dark green leaves resembling Holly; small sweetly scented white flowers; 8ft. 3/6 each.
variegatum—E. A silver-variegated form of the above; 6ft. 3/6 each.
- OTHONNA tenuissima**—E. See *Euryops tenuissimus*.
- OXYLOBIUM ellipticum**—The best of this species, with bright orange-yellow flowers; 6ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- OXYPETALUM cæruleum** (*Tweedia cærulea*)—E. A hardy shrub having pretty star-shaped blue flowers, and curious seed pods; 1½ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- PACHYSTEGIA insignis** (*Olearia insignis*)—E. A very hardy native shrub with thick green leaves, white beneath, and pretty white daisy-like flowers; 3ft. 2/6 each.
- PALIURUS Spina-Christi** (*aculeatus*)—D. "Christs Thorn" from which The Crown of Thorns is believed to have been made. Flowers small, yellow, freely produced; 8ft. 3/6 each.
- PANAX arboreum**—See *Nothopanax arboreum*.
- PAULOWNIA tomentosa** (*imperialis*)—D. A noble tree of rapid growth with large and handsome foliage; flowers pale violet in terminal panicles; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one, by all means plant the good.

- PENTAPTERYGIUM serpens**—E. A small-leaved shrub with pendant branches and brightly coloured young foliage; flowers bright red, draped from the under sides of the branches; 3ft. 3/6 each.
- PERNETTYA mucronata**—D. A small hardy shrub bearing white heath-like flowers; 2ft. 2/6 each.
- PEROVSKIA atriplicifolia**—E. A low spreading shrub which bears long spikes of pretty violet-blue flowers; 2 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- PERSOONIA Toru**—E. "Toru." A fine small-growing tree with striking foliage and scented flowers; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- PETROPHILA pedunculata**—E. "Long Stalked Rock Broom of N.S.W. Flowers yellow; 6ft. 2/6 each.
- pulchella**—E. "Pretty Rock Broom." Flowers white; 6ft. 2/6 each.
- PHEBALIUM Billardieri**—E. A hardy upright quick-growing shrub with scented olive-like foliage, bearing masses of small white scented flowers; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- PHELLODENDRON amurense**—D. The "Amur Cork Tree." Large handsome foliage and graceful habit, the foliage often turns yellow before falling; 10 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large plants, 5/- to 7/6 ea.
- PHILADELPHUS**—"Mock Orange."
A useful race of hardy free-flowering deciduous shrubs which succeed in almost any class of soil. To secure profusion of blooms all old wood should be cut back to a strong bud soon after flowering. In six leading varieties. Prices, 2/- and 2/6 each.
- PHLOMIS fruticosa**—E. "Jerusalem Sage." A much branched shrub; leaves green above, white beneath; flowers yellow and showy; 4ft. 2/6 each.
- ★**PHENIX canariensis**—E. "Canary Island Palm." A really good hardy outdoor palm; makes one of the finest specimens for lawns; 15ft. 3/6 to 5/- each; larger, 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- PHORMIUM tenax rubrum**—E. A dwarf variety of New Zealand flax with leaves rich coppery-bronze to brownish-purple; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- PHOTINIA Davidsoniæ**—E. A distinct species of recent introduction, the young growths in spring being particularly striking; 10ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

PHOTINIA—Continued

- ★ *glabra rubens*—E. This strikingly beautiful shrub is noted for its brilliant red-coloured young foliage, produced at intervals throughout the growing season. The white flowers are inconspicuous; 5 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PHYLICA plumosa—E. A small shrub with white flannel-like flowers on the tips of branches; 2ft. 2/- to 2/6 each.

PIERIS (Andromeda)—

japonica—A beautiful species bearing panicles of white flowers in profusion; close bushy habit; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ *variegata (elegantissima)*—A prettily variegated form of the above; not quite so floriferous, otherwise flowers are similar; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PITTOSPORUM—

eugenioides—E. Showy lemon-green foliage and creamy-white flowers, the latter highly scented; makes a fine specimen tree; very hardy; 15ft. 1/6 and 2/- each; 15/- and 20/- per dozen.

„ *variegatum*—E. The decided creamy-white variegation of this form is quite unusual and pretty; highly recommended; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

tenuifolium—E. “Silver Matipo.” A splendid large quick-growing shrub, making a fine upright specimen; 10ft. 1/6 and 2/- each; 15/- and 20/- per doz.

- ★ „ *variegatum*—E. A prettily variegated form of the “Silver Matipo”; upright growth; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

umbellatum—E. A well-shaped tree with good foliage; flowers pink followed by red fruit-capsules; 10ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

PLATANUS orientalis—D. “Oriental Plane.” A fine shade tree; 60ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; larger plants, 5/- to 7/6 each.

- * *PLECTRANTHUS parviflorus*—E. A soft-wooded Australian shrub. Leaves pale green, underneath and stems deep purple; flowers pale purple; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

PLECTRANTHUS—Continued

- * *saccatus*—E. A small-leaved, soft-wooded shrub, which in autumn is covered with spikes of lavender-blue flowers; prefers semi-shade; 4ft. 2/- each.

* **PLUMBAGO**—

capensis—E. An autumn-flowering plant bearing pretty blue flowers in short spikes; habit semi-climbing when supported; 5ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ *alba*—E. Similar to *P. capensis*, with white flowers; 5ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

PODALYRIA buxifolia (grandiflora)—E. A quick-growing free-flowering shrub; flowers purple with paler wings; foliage silvery; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 each.

calypttrata—E. A species with larger leaves and pale purple flowers; growth upright and vigorous; 5 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

„ *alba*—E. A white-flowered variety of *P. calypttrata*; 5 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

sericea—E. “African Satin-bush.” A shrub with silvery foliage and pale pink flowers; 3 to 4 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

* **POINCIANA Gilliesii**—See *Cæsalpinia Gilliesii*.

* **POINSETTIA pulcherrima**—See *Euphorbia pulcherrima*.

POLYGALA grandis—E. Flowers rich purple, borne on the tips; shrub bushy and compact; a general favourite; 4ft. 2/6 each.

virgata—E. Broom-like pendulous shoots loaded with rich purple flowers; very fine; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

POMADERRIS elliptica—E. “Kumarahou,” “Golden Tainui.” Its masses of golden-yellow flowers make a glorious display, and it blooms when quite young; it is reported to be useful medicinally; 5ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

POMEGRANATE—See *Punica Granatum*.

POPULUS (The Poplar)—

alba pyramidalis—D. The upright-growing form of the well-known “Silver Poplar.” The plants offered by us are worked and non-suckering; 20 to 30 feet. 3/6 each.

- ★ *lasiocarpa*—D. Leaves bright green, very large, with conspicuous red veins and stalks; 20 to 40 feet. 3/6 each.

POPULUS (The Poplar)—Continued

- nigra italica*—D. "Lombardy Poplar." Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit. A fine specimen for narrow streets and driveways, also good for back-grounds; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per doz.
- ▣ *serotina aurea* (Van Geertii)—D. The leaves are clear golden-yellow; a splendid specimen for mixing with the dark green leaved varieties; 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea.
- yunnanensis*—D. A pretty, very fast growing Chinese species with large leaves, whitish-glaucous beneath, and slightly coloured; 30ft. 2/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA—

The scented "Mint Bushes" of Australia. Bushy shrubs bearing in spring masses of white, pinkish, purple and violet flowers. They flower when quite young, are successful under ordinary garden conditions, and require to be slightly pruned immediately after flowering. Prices, 2/- to 3/- each.

- Lasianthos*—E. "Australian Lilac." Flowers pinkish-white with purple spots; strong upright grower; 8ft.
- meliossifolia*—E. Tall-growing with distinct foliage; flowers violet; 3ft.
- nivea*—E. "Snow-mint Bush." Prominent pure white flowers; foliage open and graceful; 5ft.
- ★ *ovalifolia*—E. Flowers pinkish-mauve, very beautiful; foliage compact; highly recommended; 5ft.
- rotundifolia*—E. A handsome shrub bearing purplish-violet flowers in abundance; growth compact; 5 to 6 feet.
- * *Sieberi*—E. Dwarf and bushy; floriferous; flowers light violet; slightly tender; 4ft.
- violacea*—E. A bushy shrub with deep violet flowers; 4ft.

PROTEA—

Bushy, evergreen shrubs with leathery leaves and fairly large flowers. They prefer sandy, well-drained soil, but are successful almost anywhere. They grow in windy positions if well supported; prune to ensure bushy growth.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

PROTEA—Continued

- ▣ *cynaroides*—E. The giant of the species; rare and striking; foliage large and leathery. The flowers, silvery-pink, surrounded by a row of red petals, grow up to 12 inches across; 4ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- lacticolor*—E. An erect-growing grey-leaved shrub; flowers pink; 6ft. 3/6 each.
- latifolia glauca*—E. A striking species of compact habit with large glaucous foliage. The flowers are large, pink, tinted with rose; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★ *marginata*—E. Silvery-white flowers with black feathery tips; erect growing; 8ft. 3/6 each.
- mellifera*—E. "Cape Honey Flower" or "Sugar Bush." Pale yellowish-white, tinted pink; scented; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Mundii*—E. Tall and erect, bearing silvery-white flowers; fine compact shrub; 8 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★ *neriifolia*—The best of all. Flowers deep rose-pink, with dark brown feathery tips; will last for months when dried; 3ft. 3/6 each.
- pulchella*—E. A pale-flowered variety with black feathery tips; compact growing; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- scolymocephala*—E. A dwarf bush with small greenish-white flowers; splendid for floral work; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Susannæ*—E. Produces red flowers in great profusion; a very fine species; 6ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PRUNUS—

This genus embraces some of the most beautiful flowering trees and shrubs, suitable for grouping or as single specimens. Most of the species produce flowers before the leaves, which appear as the flowers fall. All have handsome foliage, while some are outstanding with dark purple leaves. As a genus they are vigorous growers, enjoying any ordinary garden soil.

To avoid confusion and for convenient reference the families have been arranged in sections.

- ★ Of special merit. ▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

PRUNUS—Continued

Section I

FLOWERING ALMONDS, APRICOTS & PEACHES—

In spring these are among the first to display their clustered masses of brightly-coloured flowers. To secure abundance of bloom in succeeding seasons any necessary pruning must be done immediately after flowering. Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each; 28/- to 33/- per dozen.

Amygdalus—"The Almond."

Lady Lyle—D. Single pale flesh-pink, opening very early; 6ft.

Pollardii—D. Large rose-pink flowers opening early in August; 15ft.

- ▣ *Armeniaca* "*Dawn*"—D. "Flowering Apricot." Flowers about 1½ ins. in diameter, rich clear pink, very double, with exquisitely ruffled petals; fragrance delightful; 10ft. 3/6 each.

glandulosa roseo-plena (*sinensis rosea* fl. pl.)—D. A charming shrub with an abundance of double, bright pink flowers; 3 to 4 feet.

nume The Geisha—D. A winter-flowering form of the "Japanese Apricot." Claret-coloured highly-perfumed flowers in long sprays suitable for cutting; 8ft.

Persica Clara Meyer—D. "Flowering Peach." Double rose-pink; very attractive; 10ft.

„ *flore albo plena*—D. "Flowering Peach." The double white-flowered peach; handsome snow-white flowers; 10ft.

„ „ *roseo plena*—D. "Flowering Peach." Beautiful double soft pink flowers; 10ft.

„ *sanguinea plena*—D. "Flowering Peach." Clusters of double crimson flowers. A showy variety but indifferent grower; 8ft.

triloba—D. A dwarf Chinese "Almond" forming a dense twiggy bush; rosettes of bright pink flowers. This species is very suitable for growing against a wall; 3 to 4 feet.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one, by all means plant the good.

PRUNUS—Continued

Section II

FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PRUNES—

The flowering Plums form one of the most popular branches of the *Prunus* family. Some types fulfil a twofold purpose with their freedom of bloom and distinct foliage, which lend colour to the shrubbery. Pruning operations should be carried out on lines similar to those given for "Almonds" and "Peaches." Prices: 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.

cerasifera Pissardii—

- ★ *Bleriana flore pleno*—D. A species with attractive metallic foliage; flowers double, bright pink; 10ft.
- ▣ *diversifolia (asplenifolia)*—D. The "Cut-leaf Plum." A variety with very deeply-lobed, blackish-purple leaves; 12ft. 3/6 each.
- Moseri flore pleno*—D. A variety with handsome foliage and small double pink flowers; 10 to 12 ft.
- nigra*—D. Probably the most handsome for foliage effect. The leaves are blackish-purple, while the stems are glossy black; 12ft.

Section III

FLOWERING CHERRIES—

The Flowering Cherries, with their soft single and double flowers and fine autumn-tinted foliage, have become general favourites in our gardens. Of rapid growth and shapely appearance, they soon make conspicuous specimens wherever planted. For avenue planting they are ideal and should be used more extensively for this purpose. Pruning should be restricted to the improvement of shape only where necessary. Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each; 28/- to 33/- per dozen.

serrulata—

- Botrykawa*—D. Double reddish flowers; fine upright grower.
- J. H. Veitch*—D. A variety of medium growth with very double deep pink flowers.
- Ko Fugen*—D. Large double bright pink flowers.
- Naden*—D. Light pink semi-double flowers.
- rosea superba*—D. Rose-coloured double flowers; very beautiful.

PRUNUS—Continued**serrulata**—

Shiro-fugen—D. A late-flowering variety with white flowers tinted pink; semi-double.

Sieboldii—D. Large semi-double flowers, bright rose-pink; early flowering.

Ukon—D. Flowers white suffused with pale greenish-yellow, semi-double, large.

We also offer the following varieties in half-standards.

Prices: 3/6 each; 36/- per dozen.

serrulata—

Fugenzo—Syn. J. H. Veitch.

Hizakura—D. A dark pink variety.

J. H. Veitch—D. Double, deep pink; of medium growth.

Mount Fuji—D. Semi-double pure white, sweetly scented.

Ojochin—D. Large single white, tinted pink.

Sieboldii—D. A bright double pink.

PSEUDOPANAX crassifolium—E. "Horoeka," "Lance-wood." A tree which evolves a curious sword-like juvenile foliage, in the adult stages forming a round-headed tree; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

discolor—E. "Bronze Panax." A dwarf species having pretty bronze foliage; quite distinctive; 5ft. 3/- and 3/6 each.

★ **PULTENÆA rosea**—E. A close compact shrub of good appearance, having clusters of rose-pink flowers in spring; 2 to 3 feet. 2/6 each.

PUNICA Granatum—D. "Pomegranate." Double orange-red flowers followed by golden fruits, tinted red; 10ft. 2/6 each.

PYRACANTHA angustifolia—E. A narrow-leaved species bearing conspicuous clusters of orange-yellow berries; 8ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

crenulata—E. An evergreen flowering thorn bearing white flowers and bright red berries; 10ft. 2/- ea.

yunnanense—E. A shrub of compact horizontal habit, producing dense masses of brilliant orange-red berries in abundance; 8 to 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

QUERCUS coccinea—D. "Scarlet Oak." A tall-growing tree with bright green leaves which turn vivid red shades in autumn; 50ft. 3/- and 3/6 each.

Ilex—E. The "Evergreen Oak." A large handsome tree of spreading habit, thrives in any soil; 60ft. 2/6 to 3/- each.

★ **palustris**—D. "Pin Oak." A free-growing species with finely-cut foliage which colours red in autumn; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large plants, 5/- to 10/- each.

pedunculata (Robur)—D. "Common Oak." A well-known and valuable shade tree; 60 to 70 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each.

rubra—D. "Red Oak." A tall symmetrical tree with distinct foliage, which becomes richly tinted in autumn; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large plants, 5/- to 7/6 each.

RAPHIOLEPIS umbellata (japonica)—E. A dense slow-growing shrub with pleasing foliage. The fragrant flowers are produced in clusters and followed by bluish-black berries; 6ft. 2/6 each.

RHAMNUS Alaternus variegatus—E. A distinctly ornamental variegated form of the "Evergreen Buckthorn." The silver variegation is distinctly effective; 15ft. 2/6 and 3/- each.

RHODODENDRON—

A large and popular genus, Rhododendrons may justly be classed amongst the most beautiful and attractive of evergreen flowering shrubs. They thrive in many parts of this country, in ordinary well-worked garden soil, but lime-stone country is decidedly unsuitable. An addition of loamy soil or old animal manure assists materially if conditions are not suitable, but artificial manures or lime may be fatal. Remove all seed pods after flowering.

In a Separate Booklet will be found comprehensive descriptions of the majority of the varieties which we stock, also a convenient classification to assist in the selection of varieties. Copies of the Special Rhododendron Booklet are available by post on request. In this our General Catalogue we have enumerated only a few of the large collection grown, which includes the best of the new varieties now obtainable.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued**CHOICE HYBRID VARIETIES AND SPECIES**

- ARBOREUM**—From specially- selected seedlings. In several shades. These plants show great promise. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- ★**ARBOREUM KERMESINUM**—An early-flowering blood-red Arboreum; one of our most satisfactory types; should be in every collection. 10/6 to 15/- each.
- ASCOT BRILLIANT**—Deep blood-red; very free flowering. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- AUCKLANDII** (syn. *Griffithianum*)—Huge slightly fragrant white flowers with green spots, flowers often five inches across. This is a most beautiful variety and said to be the largest flowered; 10 to 15 feet. 10/6 to 17/6 each.
- B. DE BRUIN**—A very good deep red; free and early flowering. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- CORNUBIA**—Fine trusses of clear blood-red flowers; a strong grower with good foliage; one of the best. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- CYNTHIA**—Rosy-carmine; large growing. 5/- to 7/6 ea.
- DAVIDSONIANUM**—White flowers flushed pink, red spots; an upright variety. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- FASTUOSUM FL. PL.**—An old variety. Large semi-double lavender flowers. 4/- to 7/6 each.
- FORTUNEI**—Fragrant pale pinky-lilac flowers; a very hardy variety. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- GRANDE** (*Argenteum*)—Specially selected seedlings. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- IVORYS SCARLET**—A variety that should be in every garden; freely-produced bright scarlet flowers. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- J. G. MILLAIS**—Large deep rich red flowers. A variety that should be in every collection; very early. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- ★**JOHN WATERER**—Glowing deep carmine; an old variety; free flowering and of low growth. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- KEWENSE**—Blush white, suffused pale rose; scented; very beautiful. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- LADY DE ROTHSCHILD**—Blush, spotted reddish; very beautiful. 5/- to 10/6 each.
- MADAME DE BRUIN**—Cerise-red; very beautiful and free flowering. 7/6 to 10/6 each.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

- ☐ **MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN**—Large tubular flowers, reddish-pink; a rare and beautiful variety. 21/- to 42/- ea.
- MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON**—Immense truss; blush mauve, spotted burnt sienna; very vigorous. Award of merit, 1933. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- MRS. MARY ASHLEY**—Deep salmon-pink, shaded cream; very fine. 10/6 to 15/- each.
- PETER KOSTER**—Brilliant crimson with deep pink edges; a remarkable Rhododendron. 7/6 to 15/- each.
- PIERRE MOSER**—Delicate pink; very early. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- ★ **PINK PEARL**—Rose-pink, developing paler; immense truss. One of the most popular varieties. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- PRÆCOX**—Glossy foliage; small light-violet flowers opening in early spring. 5/- each.
- RACEMOSUM**—Pinkish-white flowers produced in great profusion; a good rock variety; 2 to 3 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- THOMSONII**—Glabrous round blue-green leaves; deep blood-red bells of a wax-like texture; a very beautiful variety; 4 to 10 feet. 7/6 to 12/6 each.
- VIRGATUM**—Mauve-pink flowers; very early; a good rock variety. 3/6 each.
- ★ **WHITE PEARL**—Slightly blush, changing to pure white; a very fine variety. 5/- to 7/6 each.

For other choice varieties send for our Special Rhododendron List offering over 200 varieties.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS—

A selection of fifty of the older leading varieties.
Prices: 3/6 to 5/- each; 36/- to 50/- per dozen;
275/- to 350/- per 100.

- ADELE**—Light rosy-magenta with slight blotch.
- AMBROSIUM**—Mauve-pink with canary-yellow blotch; frilled.
- CONGESTUM ROSEUM**—Delicate rose, slightly spotted.
- DELICATUM**—White, slightly tinted rose.
- ELEGANS**—Tyrian-rose, blotch sepia-brown; large.

★ Of special merit. ☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued**FLORENCE**—Reddish-violet with distinct crimson blotch.**ILLUMINATOR**—Red; free flowering.**KATE WATERER**—Rosy-crimson with yellow centre.**LADY E. CATHCART**—Rose, spotted.**MARY BLANE**—Crimson-scarlet, brown blotch.**MRS. C. S. MacDONALD**—Carmine, tinged mauve; strong grower.**MRS. C. THOROLD**—Good pink, with yellow centre.**NOSEGAY**—Deep rose-pink; early flowering.**PONTICUM**—Clear light violet with cadmium blotch.**PRESIDENT**—Fine dark crimson; compact; late.**PRINCE C. DE ROHAN**—Rose-pink, fading slightly; very early.**RACHAEL**—White, shaded pink, blotch yellow.**SALMONEA**—Heliotrope on lighter ground, brownish blotch.**SAPPHO**—White, edged lilac, blotch deep lilac; distinct.**SCIPIO**—Red, dark markings; dwarf habit.**SIR ROBERT PEEL**—Clear crimson-carmine, fading slightly; early.**TITIAN**—Rosy-pink; large heads.**WILLIAM AGNEW**—Soft pale lilac; compact truss.**HIMALAYAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES—**

This section contains many that are deservedly popular, being noted for their compact, semi-dwarf habit, and their large trumpet-shaped sweetly-scented flowers. Many of them require temporary cover if exposed to very heavy frosts.

We have large stocks and offer them at very low rates. Prices: 3/- to 5/- each; 30/- to 50/- per doz.; 225/- to 350/- per 100.

★ **COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON**—Large trumpet-shaped flowers, white suffused with rose; habit dwarf and compact; very free flowering. Undoubtedly the best in this section.

COUNTESS OF SEFTON—Highly fragrant white flowers, flushed pink; very free-flowering.

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

★FRAGRANTISSIMA—Large white flowers, helio-pink reverse, very highly scented. One of the best of this section and should be in every garden.

PRINCESS ALICE—Flowers bell-shaped, white tinted pink, very fragrant; dwarf compact grower; highly recommended.

PULCHERRIMUM—Large tubular flowers, creamy-white, highly perfumed; rare.

VIRGINALIS—Pure white funnel-shaped flowers, highly perfumed; late.

RHOPALOSTYLIS *sapida*—E. "Nikau Palm." The well-known native palm which makes a graceful specimen when planted in shady sheltered positions; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

RHUS—

Cotinus—D. "Smoke Bush." A plant with distinctive foliage which colours in autumn. The flowers are pale flesh colour in loose feathery panicles; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ *atropupurea*—D. "Purple Smoke Bush." A beautiful purple-foliaged form of "Cotinus." The flowers are purplish, the whole tree presenting an effective sight; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ „ *foliis purpureis*—A recent introduction notable for the rich purple foliage persisting through spring and summer, turning clear deep wine colour in autumn; 6 to 8 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

RIBES *sanguineum*—D. A pretty pink form of the Flowering Currant; 4ft. 2/- each.

speciosum—D. One of the showiest of spring-flowering shrubs. An open-habited bush armed with spines; the Fuchsia-like, rosy-red flowers are produced in clusters all along the arching branches; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ROMNEYA *trichocalyx*—D. A recently introduced species of more pleasing habit than *R. Coulteri*. Fragrant white flowers about 6ins. across; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/- ea.

* RONDELETIA *amoena*—E. A beautiful species with large bunches of salmon-pink flowers; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ROSES—See Special List.

ROSMARINUS officinalis—E. "Common Rosemary."
Forms a dense much-branched shrub; flowers bluish-purple; 6ft. 1/6 and 2/- each; 12/- and 18/- per doz.

* ROYENA lucida—E. "Cape Snowdrop." A dwarf shrub with shiny dark green foliage, young growth tinted red; flowers white; 5ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

RUSCUS aculeatus—E. "Butchers Broom." A curious shrub which bears large bright red berries; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* RUSSELIA juncea—E. A small plant producing throughout the year long racemes of bright scarlet tubular flowers; succeeds best against a warm wall; also suitable for baskets; 2ft. 2/6 each.

* „ Lemoinei elegans—E. A plant of more dwarf habit than R. juncea with smaller tubular scarlet flowers and having more developed foliage; 1ft. 2/6 each.

SALIX caprea—D. "Pussy Willow." A bushy shrub, the young buds grey with down, catkins yellow. 2/- each; 18/- per dozen; larger, 3/6 to 5/- each.

„ pendula—D. A weeping form of the "Pussy Willow." A good specimen shrub. Standards 4 to 6 feet. 3/6 to 10/6 each.

vitellina—D. "Golden Willow." Young shoots downy, which with the stems, become by winter a brilliant yellow; grows up to 50ft. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus (incana)—E. Silvery-grey; fragrant foliage and yellow flowers produced in profusion; 2 to 3 feet. 1/6 and 2/- each.

SARCOCOCCA humilis—E. A dwarf compact shade-loving shrub with glossy dark green leaves, bearing numerous fragrant white flowers and blue-black fruits; 12 to 18 inches. 2/6 and 3/- each.

SCHINUS Molle—E. "Pepper Tree." Flowers yellowish-green; fruits a beautiful rose colour; foliage graceful; 20ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

SESBANIA Tripettii—E. "Brizilian Glory Pea." Handsome foliage and racemes of flame-coloured pea-shaped flowers; 6ft. 2/6 each.

SILKY OAK—See Grevillea robusta.

* SILVER TREE—See Leucodendron argenteum.

SKIMMIA japonica Veitchii—E. A low evergreen bush of dense habit; flowers in terminal panicles, male and female forms on different plants; berries red; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 and 3/- each.

SNOWBALL TREE—See *Viburnum opulus* var. sterile.

SOLANUM capsicastrum—E. An ornamental plant bearing in winter striking red berries in profusion; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Rantonnetii—E. A quick-growing shrub with deep blue flowers freely produced; 8ft. 2/6 each.

Warszewiczii—E. A red-berried variety with long golden prickles. The stems are red and prickly; leaves green with prickly midribs; tender; 8ft. 2/6 each.

SOPHORA japonica—D. A low-branching tree of rounded habit, bearing creamy-white flowers when aged; a handsome tree; 20 to 30 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each.

microphylla (*Edwardsia microphylla*)—E. "Yellow Kowhai." A small tree having flowers sulphur-yellow with old-gold calyx. Originally known as *S. tetraptera*. Flowers not so large and habit pendulous; 20ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

tetraptera (*Edwardsia tetraptera*)—E. "Yellow Kowhai." A handsome upright tree of graceful habit, bearing racemes of large golden-yellow flowers. This is the form previously known as var. *grandiflora*; 20 to 40 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

SORBUS Aucuparia—D. "Mountain Ash," "Rowan Tree." Noted for its bright-scarlet berries and brilliant autumn-tinted foliage; all budded trees from selected types; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

discolor—D. A handsome "Mountain Ash" from China. Noted for its brilliant autumn foliage; 15 to 20 feet. 3/6 each.

SPARTIUM junceum—D. A tall erect shrub with rush-like stems; the fragrant flowers are rich glowing yellow; 8 to 12 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.; 15/- and 24/- per doz.

SPIRÆA arguta—D. A twiggy, bushy shrub producing pure white flowers in spring; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

grandiflora—D. See *Exochorda grandiflora*.

japonica Anthony Waterer—D. A neat dwarf variety bearing brilliant carmine flowers; 2 to 3 feet. 2/6 ea.

SPIRÆA—Continued

Lindleyana—D. A tall Himalayan species with enormous panicles of white flowers; 4 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Veitchii—D. A tall Chinese species with white flowers; one of the best; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

STAPHYLEA colchica—D. Flowers white in the spring, the foliage turns to beautiful autumn tints; 3ft. 2/6 each.

STENOCARPUS sinuatus (syn. *S. Cunninghamii*)—D. "Firewheel Tree" of Queensland. Attractive foliage variable in form, up to one foot in length; flowers bright red; 25ft. 3/- to 5/- each.

STEPHANANDRA incisa (*flexuosa*)—D. A deciduous shrub with smooth wiry branches forming a dense rounded bush; flowers greenish-white; foliage prettily tinted in autumn; 4 to 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

* **STERCULIA acerifolia**—"Flame Tree." A semi-deciduous tree which bears masses of scarlet bell-shaped flowers; 50 to 100 feet. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

* **diversifolia** (*populnea*)—"Bottle Tree" and "Kurrajong." Semi-deciduous; flowers creamy-white; the best drought-resisting tree known; 20 to 40 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

platanifolia—D. "Chinese Parasol." Large, highly glabrous foliage, fairly hardy in sheltered positions; 30 to 50 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; large plants 5/- to 7/6 each.

★ **STEWARTIA sinensis**—A rare and handsome shrub. The leaves turn to gorgeous red and crimson shades in autumn. 5 to 6 feet. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

STIPA Tuckeri—E. A tall grass-like plant with light open seed-plumes; 4ft. 2/- each.

STRANVÆSIA Davidiana—E. A spreading bushy shrub bearing white hawthorn-like flowers followed by bright orange-red berries. In autumn a proportion of the leaves turn bright scarlet; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* **STRELITZIA Reginae**—E. "Bird of Paradise Flower." Striking flowers, orange and blue in colour, set in a green sheath. Suitable for outdoor planting only in warm districts. 3/6 to 5/- each.

★***STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii** (*Browallia Jamesonii*)—E. An evergreen semi-climbing shrubby plant, deep orange-coloured flowers in terminal heads, free-flowering; 4 to 6 feet. 2/- to 2/6 each. See also Climbing Plants.

STROPHANTHUS capensis (*Christia grandiflora*)—E. A compact close-growing shrub with curiously shaped orange-yellow flowers, slightly scented; 2ft. 2/6 ea.

STYRAX americanus—D. An American species which resembles *S. japonica*. Flowers white, nodding, about one inch across; 8ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

japonicus—D. A large shrub or small tree with graceful pendulous white flowers. A Japanese species and reputed to be one of the finest; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 5/- each.

Obassia—The large almost round leaves and fragrant white flowers make this a remarkable and attractive small tree; rare; 15 to 20 feet. 5/- to 7/6 each.

SUTHERLANDIA frutescens—E. A small shrub producing scarlet flowers of curious shape, followed by a curious papery inflated seed-pod; 3ft. 2/- each.

SWAINSONIA galegifolia alba—E. Pure white pea-shaped flowers in prominent racemes; useful as cut-blossoms; 3ft. 2/6 each.

galegifolia—In four distinct shades of light rose, rose, rose-pink, dark red and purplish-rose; 3ft. 2/6 ea.

SYCAMORE—D. See *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

SYMPHORICARPUS albus (*racemosus*)—D. "Snow-berry." Bears pure white berries during autumn and winter; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

orbiculatus (*vulgaris*)—D. Bears purplish-red berries clustered on the stems; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

SYRINGA (The Lilac)—

They vary in colours of pale lilac-rose to pink, purple and shades of crimson. Single lilacs are remarkable for their intensity of colour when once established.

To secure best results plant in a sunny position with moderately rich soil. It is desirable to remove weak and superfluous shoots in order to encourage fine flower trusses. Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each; 28/- to 33/- per dozen.

SYRINGA (The Lilac)—Continued

Komarowii Sargentiana—D. Large leaved, vigorous-growing shrub; flowers pink in large loose panicles. 3/6 each.

persica—D. "Persian Lilac." A graceful shrub with loose trusses of fragrant lavender-coloured flowers; 3ft.

„ **alba**—D. Bears white flowers, otherwise identical; 3ft.

▣ **tomentella (Wilsonii)**—D. A recently-introduced species; mauve-pink flowers in loose trusses. 3/6 ea. **vulgaris**—

Charles X—D. An old free-flowering single variety; flowers a beautiful rich shade of lilac.

Condorcet—D. Flowers semi-double lavender, large, in long very massive clusters.

Marechal Lannes—D. Very large trusses of double pinky-lilac flowers.

President Carnot—D. A showy double; flowers light lilac.

Souvenir de Louis Späth—D. A handsome single; flowers dark red.

Toussa—D. Semi-double, dark purplish-red.

A collection of twelve distinct varieties, our selection, for 30/-.

TAMARIX gallica—D. "Common Tamarisk." The well-known pink "Flowering Cypress." Very hardy; 12ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

pentandra (T. hispida æstivalis)—D. A shrub 10 to 12 feet high with plumes of rosy flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

TELOPEA oreades—~~A~~ "Victorian Waratah." An evergreen with showy red flowers which are not as large as the N.S.W. variety. The tree has an upright habit of growth; quite hardy; 10 to 15 feet. 3/6 to 5/- ea.

★ **speciosissima**—E. "New South Wales Waratah." The well-known large-flowering Waratah. Plant in a sunny dry position; do not apply artificial manures of any kind; prune after flowering. This tree can be grown in most gardens where the soil is volcanic, pumice, or silt; 10ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

We also offer imported plants of Mammoth Red and Maroon.

TELOPEA—Continued

truncata—E. "Tasmanian Waratah." A handsome and easily grown hardy species bearing large flat heads of bright red flowers; does best in a moist position; 6 to 10 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

TEMPLETONIA *retusa*—E. A handsome winter-flowering shrub from Western Australia. The flowers are brick-red and produced freely; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

THEA *Bohea*—See *Camellia Thea*.

THRYPTOMENE *Mitchelliana*—E. A compact bushy shrub with slender branches, covered in winter and early spring with stiff sprays of small white myrtle-like flowers. Prefers a sandy soil free from manures; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* **TIBOUCHINA** (syn. *Lasiandra* and *Pleroma*)—

semidecandra Edwardsii robusta (syn. *L. m. Edwardsii robusta*)—E. A hybrid of intermediate form and habit; colour purple; very free-flowering; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

★* „ *grandiflora* (syn. *L. m. grandiflora*)—E. A most beautiful flowering shrub; the blooms, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter, are a rich deep purple; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

TILIA *cordata*—D. A species having dark green heart-shaped leaves; slow growing; 40 to 60 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

japonica—D. A Japanese species closely resembling *T. cordata*; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

platyphyllos (grandiflora)—D. The large-leaved form of the common "Linden Tree"; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

tomentosa (argentea)—D. "White Lime" of eastern Europe; 20 to 40 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

vulgaris (T. europæa)—D. "Common Lime," "Linden Tree." A tall stately tree suitable for avenue planting; 50ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

TRACHYCARPUS *Fortunei (Chamærops excelsa)*—E. "Fan Palm." An exceptionally hardy species which makes handsome specimens; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ Of special merit.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

TREE FERNS—See *Alsophila* *Cyathea* and *Dicksonia*.

TRISTANIA conferta—E. "Queensland Box." A splendid shade tree, very suitable for dry districts; 40ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

TULIP TREE—See *Liriodendron*.

TWEEDIA cærulea—See *Oxypetalum cæruleum*.

ULMUS americana—D. "American White Elm." A handsome species with large glossy green leaves; 40ft. 2/6 each.

procera Van Houttei (campestris)—D. A handsome free-growing form with golden-yellow leaves; 20 to 30 feet. 3/6 each.

glabra pendula (montana)—D. "Weeping Elm." Suitable for planting as a lawn specimen or as a low shade tree; grafted plants from 6 to 10 feet high. 20/- to 35/- each.

VERONICA—

E. This remarkable genus of nearly 200 species and varieties, the major portion of which is found in New Zealand, is no doubt one of the most useful and curious included in our native flora. Many of them are singularly beautiful in form, foliage and flower. In almost all cases they are extremely hardy, and are suitable for rockeries, dwarf hedges, and as specimens in shrubberies and borders.

We offer, in our special catalogue of Native Trees and Plants, a selection embracing types from one inch to eight feet in height. If you have not received a copy, one will be posted to you immediately on request. Prices: 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- to 24/- per dozen; 125/- to 175/- per 100.

Hulkeana—E. A handsome species which bears long sprays of lilac-coloured flowers in loose panicles, often a foot in length; requires an occasional dressing of lime; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★ **speciosa**—E. Described as one of the most attractive Veronicas in cultivation; flowers violet-purple; 2 to 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- to 24/- per dozen.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one, by all means plant the good.

VIBURNUM—

Most of the species have handsome and attractive foliage, while the flowers are either white or white flushed pink, and in some cases fragrantly scented. The majority of Viburnums are quite hardy and prefer moist deeply-cultivated soil. Pruning may be restricted to the removing of weak or unnecessary growths and to the improvement of shape.

bitchiuense—D. A Japanese shrub with loose clusters of fragrant blush-white flowers; 5ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

- ▣ *Burkwoodii*—E. Huge trusses of flower, pink in bud, opening white, fragrant. Described as an evergreen *V. Carlesii*. 5/- each.

- ★ *Carlesii*—D. A Korean species of unusual merit. In early spring large round clusters of fragrant flowers open blush-pink, fading to white; 5ft. 3/6 each.

dentatum—D. The North American "Arrow Wood." The flowers are white and followed by bluish-black berries; 12ft. 3/6 each.

fragens—D. An upright-growing variety; young growth bronzy when young, changing to dark green. Flowers white, prettily tinted pink, very sweetly scented. 3/6 to 5/- each.

japonicum—E. A sturdy bush with handsome shiny leaves and very fragrant white flowers followed by clusters of bright red berries. This is a handsome species previously offered under the name of *V. Sieboldii*, which is deciduous; 6 to 8 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each.

Lantana—D. The "Wayfaring Tree." A handsome species with white flowers and red berries which gradually turn black; 12ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

odoratissimum—E. An evergreen species which makes a good bush; flowers white and fragrant; 12ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Opulus—D. "Guelder Rose." A strong-growing species with white flowers, beautiful clusters of bright red berries and showy autumn tints; 10ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

VIBURNUM—Continued

- „ **var. sterile**—D. “The Snowball Tree.” A beautiful shrub with large globose heads of white closely packed blossoms; 10ft. 2/6 each.
- plicatum**—See **tomentosum plicatum**.
- propinquum**—E. Compact, with dark glossy leaves and blue-black berries; 4ft. 2/6 each.
- rhytidophyllum**—E. One of the most distinct species yet introduced. Bold, wrinkled, shining leaves and bright red berries changing to black; single specimens do not set fruit freely; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Sargentii**—D. Of dense habit; white flowers in large clusters and red berries. The large leaves turn to bright autumn tints; 8ft. 3/6 each.
- Seiboldii**—D. This is the correct species, which is deciduous, and is quite distinct from the evergreen species with crimson berries which has been sold under this name. *V. Seiboldii* is a deciduous Japanese shrub the unfolding leaves of which in spring are tinted a beautiful pale coral changing to green; in autumn they are coppery-bronze; the berries are pink changing to black, nearly half an inch long, not freely produced; 8 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Tinus lucidum**—E. “*Laurustinus*.” A dense shrub with conspicuous clusters of white flowers; 6 to 8 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- tomentosum**—D. A bushy shrub with white flowers followed by coral-red berries which become blue-black; 6 to 10 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ **Mariesii**—D. One of the very good ornamentals from Japan, its abundance of white flowers giving the effect of a snow-laden bush; 10ft. 3/6 each.
- „ **plicatum**—D. “Japanese Snowball.” One of the most showy of deciduous flowering shrubs. Flowers pure white in rounded clusters at the end of leafy twigs; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★ „ „ **grandiflorum**—The flower clusters are much larger, otherwise identical with the preceding; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
-

★ Of special merit.

☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

VIMINARIA denudata—E. "Golden Spray." A tall sparse-growing leafless shrub somewhat like a small flowered "Broom." It produces an abundant profusion of small yellow flowers the weight of which causes the slender stems to droop in a weeping fashion; 3ft. 3/- to 3/6 each.

VIRGILIA capensis—E. A small quick-growing evergreen tree which bears attractive foliage and rosy-purple pea-shaped flowers; hardy; 12ft. 2/6 each.

* **VITEX lucens (littoralis)**—E. "Puriri." A large handsome tree with spreading branches; flowers pink or red; berries bright red. Produces the well-known hardwood timber; protect from frost when young; 40ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each; 24/- and 36/- per dozen.

WARATAH—See *Teloepa*.

WATTLE—E. See *Acacia*.

WEeping TREES—

FRAXINUS excelsior var. pendula—D. The "Weeping Ash." Forms a spreading umbrella-like head. 10/6 to 25/- each.

ULMUS glabra pendula (montana)—D. "Weeping Elm." A useful specimen for lawns or as a low shade tree. 20/- to 35/- each.

★ **ZENOBIa pulverulenta (Andromeda speciosa)**—D. A dwarf, hardy, deciduous shrub of great garden value producing in December a profusion of milky-white flowers with brown anthers. A most beautiful plant; 2 to 3 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

A good tree takes up no more room than a poor one, by all means plant the good.

CONIFERS

CONE-BEARING TREES AND SHRUBS

A large order of trees and shrubs mostly evergreen with resinous secretions. They are among the grandest of ornamental trees and shrubs, and include specimens suitable for most purposes. Many of them make ideal shelter belts and also provide much of the commercial timber and firewood used throughout the world.

Where large areas are being planted for ornamentation, the Pine, Spruce, Fir, Araucaria and larger-growing Cypress are invaluable, while in smaller plantations the medium-sized Cypress, Juniper and Thuya are recommended.

Nearly all of them thrive in ordinary soil, even on poor land; in fact, they have special adaptability for poor soil.

A liberal reduction in price is made when bulk lots are purchased.

Conifers marked ® we recommend for use in **Rock Gardens**. Though most are dwarf, there are some taller ones useful in large rockeries.

ABIES (Silver Firs)—

Nordmanniana—E. "Caucasian Fir." Undoubtedly one of the most handsome and best growing of the firs. Suitable for specimens and general plantation work; 60ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

Pinsapo—E. "Spanish Fir." A tall tree of symmetrical appearance. It succeeds well in any soil, occasional dressings of lime being beneficial; 70ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

AGATHIS australis—E. "The Kauri." Will thrive in poor soil and windy situations; affected only by extremely heavy frosts. Averaging ultimately 100ft. 3/- and 3/6 each; 30/- and 36/- per dozen.

ARAUCARIA Cookii—Makes an upright columnar tree of fine appearance; a native of Australia; 50 to 80 feet. 3/6 each.

ARAUCARIA—Continued

Cunninghamii—E. "Moreton Bay Pine." A fine symmetrical tree, useful as a specimen for lawn or shrubbery; 50 to 80 feet. 3/6 each.

excelsa—E. "Norfolk Island Pine." A beautiful symmetrical tree, suitable for mild localities; it grows close to the sea-shore around the North Island; 100 to 150 feet. 2/6 to 5/- each; 28/- to 50/- per dozen; larger, 7/6 each.

imbricata—E. "Chili Pine." Better known as the "Monkey Puzzle." This tree is most suitable for planting as an isolated specimen; 40ft. 2/6 to 7/6 each.

ATHROTAXIS selaginoides—E. "King William Pine." A beautiful large-growing tree, unique in appearance, with short, thick, imbricated leaves; 30ft. 3/6 each.

BIOTA—See *Thuya*.

CALLITRIS rhomboidea (cupressiformis)—"Victorian Cypress." A very hardy tree of symmetrical form; 40ft. 2/6 each.

CEDRUS, E—

atlantica—"Atlas Cedar." A species of comparatively rapid growth, pyramidal when young, the branches later becoming more or less horizontal; 80 to 120ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

★ „ **glauca**—A magnificent cedar of perfect open form, and beautiful appearance. The foliage is grey-blue; 20ft. 5/- and 7/6 each.

Deodara—The Himalayan "Deodar." Most elegant and graceful in the young state; of pendant habit; foliage usually grey or glaucous-green; 150ft. 2/6 to 7/6 each; 24/- to 60/- per dozen.

★ „ **aurea**—"Golden Deodar." The drooping habit of the branches, with the pretty golden foliage, combine to make this an exceedingly attractive tree; 20ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

Libani—"Cedar of Lebanon." A noble tree with a crown of wide-spreading horizontal branches; 80 to 120 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

★Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei—E. A handsome evergreen of medium size and elegant appearance; 20ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CRYPTOMERIA—

japonica—E. A handsome rapid-growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline, the lower branches pendulous; 80 to 120 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each.

⑧ **japonica compacta**—E. A dwarf compact shrub of somewhat conical habit, attaining about 2 to 3 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

⑧ **dacrydioides**—E. A distinct dwarf form of drooping habit with long horizontal branches; 2 to 3 feet. 3/6 each.

elegans (C. elegans)—E. Quite different in aspect from *C. japonica*. The leaves are larger, softer, more slender and spreading, glaucous-green in summer, bronzy-red in autumn and winter; very distinct; 40 to 50 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

elegans aurea—E. Another unusual and beautiful type in which the foliage is a soft greenish-yellow colour, otherwise similar to the preceding; 12 to 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Lobbii—E. A densely-branched pyramidal tree, the young growths pale green, dark green when fully developed. Makes a fine specimen of distinct appearance; 10 to 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

plumosa—E. Similar to *j. elegans*, not so tall, more compact in growth, with the some bright colouring of the leaves in autumn and winter; 12ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 18/- and 24/- per dozen.

CUNNINGHAMIA sinensis (lanceolata)—E. "Chinese Fir." In general appearance it resembles the *Araucarias*. A beautiful tree, emerald-green in spring, becoming darker and bronzy by autumn; 60 to 80 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Lovers of flowers are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries, there being no obligation whatever upon visitors to make purchases.

CUPRESSUS—

A genus of interesting and very beautiful trees, of great value for the decoration of gardens and pleasure grounds. Nearly all of them are quite hardy in this country, requiring very little attention when established. We offer a number of diverse types suitable for all kinds of garden ornamentation.

Benthamii—See *Cup. lusitanica* Benthamii.

funbris—E. Upright, elegant and slender in the juvenile state, becoming pendulous with age; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

Lambertiana—See *Cup. macrocarpa* Lambertiana.

Lawsoniana—E. The well-known "Lawson Cypress," which is extensively used for shelter purposes. Very effective as a specimen; 40 to 60 feet. 1/6 to 2/6 ea.

„ **albo-spica**—E. A slow-growing spreading form with the young foliage picked out in yellow and white; 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

☐★ „ **Allumii**—E. Of columnar habit; foliage very glaucous with a metallic hue; 6ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

„ **argentea**—E. A compact silvery-green type which makes a handsome shrub; 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

„ **Duncanii**—E. A compact shrub which forms a rounded bush 5 to 6 feet high. The foliage is fine and glaucous. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Ⓡ „ **erecta aurea**—E. A slow-growing pyramidal form with foliage of the brightest golden colour; 6ft. 3/6 each.

„ „ **viridis**—E. A dense-growing shrub of erect habit; foliage an attractive green. This variety is very suitable for tubs; 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **filifera (Retinospora filifera)**—E. An elegant form of moderately quick growth. The cord-like terminal branchlets hang vertically, often being 1 to 2 feet long; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Ⓡ „ „ **aurea**—E. Another dwarf form with thread-like foliage, which is tinted golden; 2 to 3 feet. 3/6 each.

Ⓡ „ „ **compacta**—E. A compact dwarf form, otherwise similar to the type; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

☐ „ **Fletcheri**—E. A dwarf glaucous-blue variety which forms a pyramid about 4ft. high. 3/6 each.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

- ◻® *Lawsoniana Forsteckiana*—E. Dwarf compact-growing, of Juniper-like appearance; 1ft. 3/6 each.
- ◻ „ *Fraseri*—E. A close upright-growing form with dark bluish foliage; 4 to 6 feet. 3/6 each.
- „ *glauca Veitchii*—E. A handsome glaucous-blue variety with pendulous branches; quite distinctive; 6ft. 3/6 each.
- „ *Hillieri*—E. A beautiful compact form of “Golden Cypress,” of light feathery appearance; 5 to 6 feet. 3/6 each.
- ★ „ *lutea*—E. A stiff, erect-growing type. The young growths are pale yellow, changing to golden. A beautiful compact form; 4 to 6 feet. 3/- to 5/- each.
- ★® „ *lycopodioides aurea*—E. A dwarf variety, the small leaflets tinged pale yellow; curious and distinct; 1 to 2 feet. 3/6 each.
- ★® „ *minima*—E. A dwarf, compact, somewhat globular form. Excellent for a large rockery; 2ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ *glauca*—E. “Milford Blue-Jacket.” A variety with foliage of a bluish tint; 10ft. 3/6 each.
- „ *Silver Queen*—E. A free-growing variety with foliage of a silvery grey-green colour; 12ft. 3/6 ea.
- „ *Stewartii*—E. A distinct variety in which the young shoots are bright yellow. 3/6 each.
- ★ „ *Triomphe de Boskoop*—E. A very fine variety with foliage similar in appearance to the type, excepting that it is of a most beautiful bluish tint; quite hardy; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 to 7/6 each; 24/- to 60/- per dozen.
- „ *versicolor*—A variegated form of unusual type, with pale yellow colouring, which appears to be sprayed over the green foliage; 6ft. 3/6 each.
- lusitanica Bentharii*—E. A species somewhat similar to *C. lusitanica*. A tall pyramidal tree suitable for specimens; 40 to 50 feet. 1/6 to 2/6 each.
- macrocarpa Lambertiana*—E. Very similar to *Cup. macrocarpa*, but a distinct improvement; makes a fine specimen tree; 20ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- „ „ *aurea*—E. A compact handsome golden-coloured variety. A fine subject for specimen or avenue planting; 15 to 20 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

macrocarpa Lambertiana Brunniana aurea—E. A variety of compact semi-horizontal growth; foliage tinted a bright golden colour; 20 to 30 feet; 3/6 to 5/- each.

nootkatensis lutea—A handsome tree with pendant branchlets, the terminal growths being tinged with yellow; 10 to 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

obtusa (Retinospora obtusa)—E. "Hinoki Cypress" of Japan. A species possessing much ornamental value. In its native habitat it produces a valuable timber; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

® „ **aurea Youngii**—E. A variety with the short rounded growth of the type, the yellow colouring of the foliage being slightly more pronounced than in *obtusa nana aurea*; 5ft. 3/6 each.

★ „ **Crippsii**—E. A graceful type, with slender golden-yellow growths; one of the best; 5 to 6 feet. 3/6 ea.

„ **filicoides**—"Fernspray Cypress." A most remarkable variety, of slender growth, with short fern-like sub-branchlets; 6 to 8 feet. 3/6 each.

„ **gracilis aurea**—E. A graceful form with pendant terminal branchlets, the whole plant having clear yellowish leaves; 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

® „ **nana**—E. A slow-growing, dwarf and compact, dark green shrub; a fine lawn specimen; 6ft. 3/6 ea.

★® „ „ **aurea**—E. A beautiful compact slow-growing dwarf variety, unrivalled as a small lawn specimen; 4ft. 3/6 each.

® „ „ **albo-variegata**—E. Another good dwarf form with the leaves marked silvery-white; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

pisifera plumosa (Retinospora plumosa)—E. A dense shrub of conical shape; very suitable for open spaces; 10ft. 2/- to 3/- each; 24/- to 30/- per doz.

„ „ **albo-picta**—E. An unusual form of *plumosa*, the branchlets speckled creamy-white; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ „ **aurea**—E. A good compact shrub with the young growths coloured golden-yellow; makes a good specimen; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

- ® *pisifera plumosa aurea compacta*—E. A beautiful miniature cone-shaped form, having Juniper-like foliage; ideal for the rock garden. 3/6 each.
- „ *squarrosa* (*Retinospora squarrosa*)—E. An exceptionally attractive variety with soft glaucous-blue foliage; 12 to 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★ „ „ *sulphurea*—E. A variety with the pretty compact habit and soft foliage of the type, the leaves differing by being of a pale sulphur-yellow colour; 8ft. 3/6 each.
- sempervirens stricta* (*fastigiata*)—E. "Italian Cypress." A tall columnar tree with dark green foliage; suitable for gateways; 20 to 30 feet. 2/6 to 5/- each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.
- thyoides ericoides* (*Retinospora ericoides*)—E. Compact shrub of erect dense habit, colouring in winter reddish-brown; 8ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ *leptoclada* (*Retinospora leptoclada*)—E. A distinct form of close pyramidal habit. The foliage is soft and attractive; 10 to 12 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.
- torulosa*—E. Makes an upright graceful tree of open habit; 15ft. 2/6 each.
- DACRYDIUM cupressinum**—E. The native "Rimu," "Red Pine." A tall graceful tree with attractive pendant branches; 30 to 50 feet. 3/- to 5/- each.
- Franklinii*—E. "Huon Pine." A native of Tasmania, this species grows up to 60ft. or more. In cultivation it is slow of growth and makes a graceful and compact shrub. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Other native species, see Catalogue of Native Trees.

FOKIENTIA Hodginsii—A rare and remarkable species from East India, introduced in 1909. Intermediate in characters between the Cypress and Cedar; 20 to 30 feet. 3/6 each.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*)—D. "Maidenhair Tree." One of the most distinct and beautiful of all deciduous trees. The leaves are similar in shape to the pinnules of the "Maidenhair Fern"; 30ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

JUNIPERUS bermudiana—Forms a small tree in mild localities; foliage bluish-green; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

chinensis—E. A variable handsome tree usually slender and pyramidal, but flat and shrubby when exposed; 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **albo-variegata**—E. A well-marked form in which the younger growths are creamy-white; a fine pyramidal shrub; 6 to 10 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

communis—Upright and tapering, but occasionally variable. The “Common Juniper” and extremely hardy; 15ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★® „ **compressa**—A dwarf compact-growing form of the common juniper. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **fastigiata (hibernica)**—E. A slender columnar tree; very striking; 10 to 15 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

® **horizontalis**—E. A remarkable trailing species; leaves bluish-green. 3/6 each.

® **procumbens (prostrata)**—E. A low-growing spreading species of dense habit; vigorous and hardy; 1½ to 2 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

rigida—E. Forms a small graceful pyramidal tree; 10 to 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Sabina Knap Hill—E. A handsome variety with extended, horizontal, plumose branches; 3ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

virginiana—E. Usually a tall-growing tree, but variable; often pyramidal when young, becoming round-topped with age; 40 to 50 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LARIX europæa—D. “Common Larch.” An extremely hardy and beautiful tree which is best grown as an isolated specimen; 40 to 60 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

LIBOCEDRUS Bidwillii—E. “New Zealand Cedar.” A slow-growing tree of handsome appearance, commonly known as the “Mountain Cypress”; 20ft. 3/6 each.

decurrens—“Incense Cedar.” A beautiful tree of perfect pyramidal outline; ideal as a single specimen on lawns, or as a background for the shrubbery; 30 to 50 feet. 2/6 to 5/- each.

LIBOCEDRUS—Continued

- ★ **Doniana**—A beautiful form of the New Zealand Cedar, specially attractive while in the juvenile stage. It is undoubtedly one of the finest of the New Zealand conifers; 25 to 40 feet. 3/- and 3/6 each.

PHYLLOCLADUS trichomanoides—E. "Tanekaha," "Celery-topped Pine." An interesting tree because of the leaf-like extension of the leaf stalks. Hardy and ornamental; 30ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PICEA Morinda (P. Smithiana)—"West Himalayan Spruce." A tall stately beautiful tree, with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets; 50 to 100 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

pungens—E. "Colorado Spruce." Foliage glaucous-green to silvery-blue, on orange-brown branchlets; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

„ **Kosteriana glauca**—E. A magnificent variety with large, intensely blue leaves. Makes an ideal specimen tree; 40ft. 5/- to 10/6 each.

PINUS canariensis—E. "Canary Island Pine." A quick-growing ornamental tree; the juvenile foliage is blue-green; 40ft. 2/6 each.

patula—E. An excellent Mexican species; only medium hardy; 50ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

PODOCARPUS dactyloides—E. "Kahikatea," "White Pine." A useful ornamental tree for swampy localities; 50ft. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

® **nivalis**—E. A distinct little rock shrub; branches compact; wide-spreading and rooting; 2ft. 2/6 each.

spicatus—E. "Matai." A slow-growing species with hard durable timber; 40ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

spinulosa—E. "Plum Pine" of Australia. A much-branched erect shrub, slender and spreading; 8 to 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Totara—E. "Totara." A valuable timber tree which makes fine specimens; 50ft. 2/- and 2/6 each; 20/- and 24/- per dozen.

PRUMNOPITYS elegans—E. "Chilian Yew." Closely resembling the "English Yew" but with foliage of a bright green, less sombre colour; 20 to 30 feet. 3/6 each.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii (*Abies Douglasii*)—E. "Douglas Fir." Grows to a magnificent tree with enormous trunk and a mass of large plume-like branches; 50 to 100 feet. 1/6 to 2/6 each; 15/- to 20/- per dozen; extra large, 3/6 each.

REDWOOD—E. See *Sequoia sempervirens*.

RETINOSPORA (*Retinispora*)—E. See *Cupressus*.

ericoides—E. See *Cupressus thyoides ericoides*.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia—D. See *Ginkgo biloba*.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata—E. "Umbrella Pine." A distinct and striking shrub or small tree of pyramidal form; hardy and slow growing; 10 to 20 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

SEQUOIA gigantea (*Wellingtonia gigantea*)—E. In cultivation a pyramidal tree furnished to the ground with foliage, having a very thick fibrous bark; makes an imposing specimen; ultimately 100 to 200 feet. 2/6 to 5/- each.

sempervirens—E. The noted Californian "Redwood." A valuable timber tree; it reaches heights between 300 to 400 feet. In cultivation it is a showy evergreen, the foliage turning purplish-brown in winter; 50 to 100 feet. Specimens, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

TAXODIUM distichum—D. A handsome deciduous tree with elegant foliage. It grows well anywhere, but thrives best in wet positions; 60 to 100 feet. 2/- to 3/6 each; 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

TAXUS—

baccata—E. "Common Yew." An extremely hardy tree adaptable to any soil; 30ft. 2/6 each.

„ *erecta*—E. A very distinct variety of close, erect-branched, pyramidal habit; 30ft. 3/6 each.

„ *fastigiata* (*hibernica*)—E. "Irish Yew." An upright grower with handsome dark green foliage; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6 to 5/- each.

„ „ *aurea*—D. "Golden Irish Yew." A golden-variegated form of the Irish yew; 10 to 15 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each.

cuspidata—E. "Japanese Yew." Not unlike the "English Yew" but with leaves broader and yellowish on the undersides; 20ft. 3/6 each.

Make your garden a show place.

THUYA—

- dolabrata* (*Thujopsis*)—E. A striking and beautiful shrub, quite distinct from the other Thuyas; in cultivation 15 to 25 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 30/- per dozen.
- ⑧ „ *nana*—E. A curious dwarf form, growing very slowly; 2 to 3 feet. 2/6 each.
- „ *variegata*—E. The young growths variegated with patches of creamy-white; 15 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Lobbii*—See *T. plicata*.
- occidentalis ericoides*—E. A distinct pyramidal bush with heath-like foliage, bronzy in winter. Not so erect as *Cup. thyoides ericoides*; 6ft. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.
- „ *Hovei*—E. A pretty, compact, dwarf form with yellowish-green foliage; 6ft. 3/6 each.
- ⑧ „ *Little Gem* (*globosa*)—E. A very dwarf, compact, dark green form growing broader than high. 3/6 ea.
- „ *lutea*—E. A distinct bright golden type, of rather slender growth; 8 to 12 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ⑧ „ *Ohlendorffii* (*Spathii*)—A curious dwarf bush, the juvenile foliage being heath-like, developing into elongated whip-like stems. 3/6 each.
- ⑧ „ *“Rheingold”*—A beautiful form, golden in summer, turning to bronze in autumn; 5 to 8 feet. 3/- to 3/6 each.
- orientalis*—E. “Chinese Arbor-vitae.” An erect, densely-branched shrub or small tree of pyramidal habit; 10 to 20 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ *elegantissima*—A pyramidal form having beautifully tinted golden leaves turning yellowish-green; erect and bushy; 5 to 8 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- „ *Hillieri*—A beautiful variety of compact ovoid shape; leaves soft yellow, turning bright green in winter; 6ft. 3/6 each.
- plicata* (syn. *Lobbii* and *gigantea*)—E. A fast-growing tree, slender and pyramidal in cultivation, with aromatic foliage; 30 to 50 feet. 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

WELLINGTONIA—See *Sequoia*.

YEW—See *Taxus*.

A number of distinctive types of Conifers, natives of New Zealand, are described in our Catalogue of Native Trees. A copy will be posted immediately on request.

CLIMBING PLANTS

The value of climbing plants in the garden is generally recognized, and some very effective displays are obtained by judicious selection and arrangement.

For covering walls, fences, logs and unsightly objects they are invaluable, also for training over arbors, pergolas and verandah pillars.

Some of the most useful flowering plants, both evergreen and deciduous, are found among them. Pruning should be regulated according to the space covered and the season and habit of flowering. Types flowering on young wood should be pruned in winter, whilst those which flower on mature growths may have old and young wood removed as required.

ACTINIDIA chinensis—D. A remarkably handsome climber of vigorous growth. To secure crops of the fruit, which is edible and agreeably flavoured, it is necessary to plant vines of both sexes. We offer grafted plants, sexes guaranteed; also seedling plants, sex unknown, for ornamental purposes. Grafted plants, 5/- a pair; seedlings 2/6 each, 18/- per dozen.

AKEBIA lobata—D. A strong hardy semi-evergreen twining climber with curious three-lobed foliage and small black flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

quinata—E. A handsome evergreen producing dark chocolate-purple flowers in pendant racemes. There is a spicy fragrance from the flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

ALOE (Climbing form)—E. Suitable for either greenhouse culture or a warm wall. The flowers are similar in appearance to those of *Lachenalia*. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

AMPELOPSIS—See *Vitis*.

* **APHANOPETALUM resinosum**—E. A showy evergreen with bright glossy-green leaves. The calyx lobes are reddish and remain on the plant some time after flowering. 2/6 each.

ARAUJIA sericifera—E. (*Physianthus albens*.) "Brazilian White Bladder Flower" or "Moth Plant." Flowers white with a tinge of red; fragrant. 2/- and 2/6 each.

- ★**BERBERIDOPSIS corallina**—E. One of the most beautiful of evergreen climbers; flowers deep coral-crimson, in dense pendant racemes. The dark leathery leaves are glaucous beneath. Requires a good, cool, moist position. 5/- to 7/6 each.

BIGNONIA—

- australis*, *capensis*, *grandiflora*, *jasminoides*, *Mackenii* and *radicans*—Now referred to *Tecoma*.
albo-lutea—E. A variety which bears flowers cream to pale yellow. 2/- and 2/6 each.
 * *buccinatoria* (Cherere)—E. A showy strong-growing climber with conspicuous orange and red flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.
Tweediana—E. A strong clinging variety with a profusion of yellow flowers. 2/6 each.
 * *venusta*—E. One of the best of the family; flowers a rich orange; plant in warm position. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

BILLARDIERA—

- longiflora*—E. "Tasmanian Blueberry." A hardy climber which bears large deep blue berries, the flowers are greenish-yellow and insignificant. 2/6 ea.
 „ *alba*—E. Similar to *B. longiflora*; the berries are creamy-white. 2/6 each.
 „ *rosea*—A variety with pink berries. 2/- and 2/6 each.
 „ *scandens*—"Tasmanian Blueberry." Rapid growing climber, with tubular flowers, and very large royal blue berries, which are exceedingly attractive; quite a good plant. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

BOMARIA multiflora—E. Bears in bunches a profusion of yellow tubular flowers spotted crimson, with an orange-coloured calyx almost enclosing each flower. Grows best when supported by brush-wood or a similar support. 2/6 each.

Wercklei—A fairly vigorous climber with pretty clusters of tubular flowers, the colour of which is vermillion-orange. A decided advance on *B. Multiflora*, and it is not such a rampant grower. 3/6 each.

You will enjoy shrubs year after year.

* **BOUGAINVILLEA—**

The beauty of these strong half-hardy evergreen climbers lies in the brightly-coloured bracts, which surround the flowers. They thrive in warm sunny positions.

Breslenii—E. An improved free-flowering type of *glabra*. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

glabra—E. A well-known variety producing freely over a long period numbers of large rose-lilac bracts. 2/6 each.

Grimleyi—E. An improved, quick-growing variety with dark bracts. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

intermedia—E. Strong grower with large dark bracts, somewhat slow to flower. 2/6 each.

★ *magnifica Traillii*—E. This variety produces the darkest bracts of all, which are deep purple-magenta. It is very handsome and blooms for several months. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Mrs. Butt—E. A new variety having brightly coloured flowers, described as being a decided clear pink; reputed to be hardy. 5/- to 7/6 each.

rosea—E. Large flowers in huge trusses, a lovely pink shade; growth vigorous. 3/6 to 5/- each.

spectabilis lateritia—E. A new variety of pleasing terracotta shade; not very hardy. 3/6 each.

„ *variegata*—E. Leaves prettily variegated cream; does not flower so well as the type. 3/6 each.

BROWALLIA—See *Streptosolen*.

CELASTRUS scandens—D. A handsome very hardy climber valuable for autumn effect. The orange-coloured fruits when ripe expose scarlet seeds. To obtain best results plant male and female forms together; highly recommended. Plant away from cultivated land as it suckers. 5/- per pair.

CLEMATIS—

These hardy climbers rank among the most beautiful of all climbing plants. Because of their rambling habit they are most suitable for covering pergolas, rustic work and old trees or stumps. They grow best in a sunny position, especially when the roots are on the shady side of the support, in rich, cool, moist, well-drained soil.

CLEMATIS—Continued

aristata—E. A quick-growing Australian variety with large green leaves and white flowers. 2/6 each.

cirrhusa (*balearica*)—E. A quick-growing evergreen variety producing in winter an abundance of pale greenish-white flowers. 2/6 each.

indivisa—E. The native clematis; pure white flowers abundantly produced in large panicles. 2/6 each.

montana—D. A vigorous free-flowering variety producing white anemone-like flowers; *montana* and its variety *rubens* are particularly suitable for covering tree stumps. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★ „ *rubens*—D. Small pink anemone-like flowers freely produced, usually the first year after planting; quite as vigorous as the type. 2/6 each.

paniculata—D. A tall climber bearing a profusion of small sweetly-scented white flowers. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRID CLEMATIS—

This section contains many beautiful varieties. With their various shades of colour, freedom of flowering and hardiness, they have few rivals among climbing plants. Prices, 3/- and 3/6 each.

Henryi—D. The largest white flowered variety.

Jackmanii—D. A well-known variety with deep violet-purple flowers.

„ *superba*—D. A fine large blue-flowered variety; vigorous and floriferous.

Laucestern—D. Deep blue; white anthers; very large.

Lord Beaconsfield—D. Light lavender-blue.

Madam Baron Veillard—D. A pleasing shade of lilac-rose.

Madam le Coultre—D. Large white.

Nellie Moser—D. Flowers silvery-white shaded mauve. Each petal has a distinct rosy-carmine bar.

Ville de Lyon—D. Flowers carmine-crimson, very floriferous.

COMBRETUM coccineum (syn. *Poivrea*)—E. A strong evergreen climber bearing racemes of scarlet flowers with prominent anthers. 2/6 each.

DIPLACUS—See *Mimulus*.

DOLICHOS lignosus—E. An exceedingly fast-growing climber with rosy-purple pea-shaped flowers; perfectly hardy. 1/6 and 2/- each.

DOLICHOS—Continued

„ *alba*—E. The white-flowering form, as hardy and vigorous as the type. 1/6 and 2/- each.

EUSTREPHUS latifolius—E. A hardy evergreen twiner with pale purple flowers. 3/6 each.

FICUS—

stipulata—E. “The Climbing Fig.” A valuable climber which attaches itself to wood or stonework in a similar manner to the Ivy. 2/- each; 20/- per doz.

„ *minima*—E. A dainty miniature form of the above, which clings readily to concrete and roughcast work. The foliage is very compact and forms a complete covering. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

GEITONOPLESIMUM cymosum—E. A twining climber resembling the bamboo; flowers star-shaped and white. 2/6 each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens—E. “Caroline or False Jessamine.” A hardy and vigorous species producing masses of yellow flowers in early spring. Very suitable for fences or stumps. 3/6 each.

HARDENBERGIA—

Comptoniana—E. Blue pea-shaped flowers; a winter-flowering species suitable for arches and pergolas. 2/- and 2/6 each.

monophylla—E. A white-flowered form; hardy and floriferous. 2/6 each.

„ *rosea*—E. A showy rose-pink; useful in exposed positions. 2/6 each.

obovata—E. A compact-growing pillar plant with pale purple flowers. 2/6 each.

HEDERA—

Helix—“Common Ivy.”

„ *digitata*—E. A pretty form suitable for walls or fences. 2/- each.

„ *elegantissima (tricolor)*—E. Beautiful variety with small leaves; green, margined silvery-white, tinted pink. 2/6 each.

HIBBERTIA procumbens—E. A dwarf trailing plant which bears pretty bright yellow flowers; suitable for growing as a low climber, or on the rockery; highly recommended. 2/6 each.

You can depend on safe arrival of our plants.

HIBBERTIA—Continued

volubilis—E. Large yellow flowers about 1½ to 2 inches across, freely produced on young plants; highly recommended. 2/6 each.

HOYA carnosa—E. "Wax Flower." Bears pendulous umbels of fleshy pinkish-white flowers. 2/6 each.

HYDRANGEA petiolaris (scandens)—D. An attractive self-clinging climber from Japan. In summer the white flowers appear densely packed in flat corymbs, with white sterile flowers along the margin. 3/6 ea.

* **IPOMŒA Learii**—D. A strong, rapid-growing, handsome climber; flowers intensely bright blue. 2/- each.

JASMINUM—

▣ **azoricum**—E. A recent introduction from Kew; strong-growing with sweetly scented white flowers. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Beesianum—E. A vigorous grower recently introduced from China; flowers rose coloured. 2/6 each.

grandiflorum—E. Lightly-tinted white flowers, very fragrant. 2/- and 2/6 each.

nudiflorum—E. A hardy rambling shrub which produces bright yellow flowers throughout the winter. It is useful as a Rambler. 2/- and 2/6 each.

officinale—E. Deliciously fragrant white flowers, and a vigorous grower. The "Common Jasmine" from which a popular perfume is extracted. 2/- and 2/6 each.

primulinum—E. A rambling shrub, which will climb over a low support; double yellow flowers in early spring. 2/- and 2/6 each.

* **stellatum**—A useful climber. The sweetly-scented star-shaped flowers are pure white, and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. 2/6 each.

stephanense—E. A hardy vigorous hybrid with attractive foliage, bearing in spring clusters of fragrant pink flowers. 2/6 and 3/- each.

„ **Lemoinei**—E. An improvement of the above variety. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

KENNEDYA—

bimaculata—E. A quick-growing plant which has bright blue flowers in summer. 2/- and 2/6 each.

▣ A novelty of recent introduction.

KENNEDYA—Continued

nigricans—E. A strong-growing climbing plant which bears black and yellow flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

procumbens—E. A vigorous plant with brick-red flowers and thick green foliage. 2/6 each.

prostrata—E. A small climber or trailer with grey-green foliage and bright scarlet flowers; one of the most effective of its class. 2/6 each.

rubicunda—E. A vigorous climber with prominent red flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

* **LANTANA**—E. Useful for screening walls and the sides or arbors, etc.; flowers produced during about eight months of the year. For particulars see Trees and Shrubs.

★ **LAPAGERIA rosea**—One of the choicest climbers grown; very large wax-like pink bells; requires a cool moist position; difficult to establish, but when once growing is very hardy. 5/- to 7/6 each.

LATHYRUS tomentosa (pubescens)—E. "Argentine Pea." A species producing short clusters of lavender flowers; hardy and vigorous. 1/6 and 2/- each.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)—

Henryi—E. A striking evergreen climber with yellowish-red flowers, glossy dark green foliage, and in autumn clusters of blue-black berries. 2/6 ea.

★ **Hildebrandiana**—E. "Burmese Honeysuckle." Reddish-buff flowers from 4 to 6 inches long in large conspicuous clusters. 3/6 each.

Korolkowii—D. The leaves are greyish blue-green, very showy; flowers rose. 2/6 each.

Periclymenum—"English Woodbine." Fragrant yellow flowers. 2/- each.

sempervirens (coccinea)—E. A vigorous climbing shrub with rich orange-scarlet flowers, produced in three or four whorls on terminal spikes. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

splendida—A handsome free-flowering species; flowers creamy-yellow shaded deep pink, borne on large fragrant spikes. 2/6 each.

tartarica rubra (sibirica)—D. A strong-growing species with red flowers. 2/6 each.

If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

MANDEVILLA (syn. *Amblyanthera*)—

suaveolens—D. A strong-growing climber which bears highly fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

* *MANETTIA luteo-rubra* (bicolor)—E. Dainty tubular scarlet and yellow flowers produced over a long season. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★ *METROSIDEROS diffusa*—E. A most brilliant plant when in full bloom. Suitable for growing on trees, stumps and punga work; the flowers are crimson and produced most freely. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★ *florida* var. *aurata*—E. "Yellow Rata." An extremely rare, beautiful climber; flowers golden-yellow, produced freely; requires rough tree trunk or rubble wall to climb on. 2/6 to 5/- each.

MIMULUS—

glutinosus (syn. *Diplacus glutinosus*)—E. Flowers salmon; free-flowering and attractive; semi-climbing; 4ft. 2/- each.

„ *puniceus*—E. Similar to the above in habit; flowers orange-red; 4ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

The above two species are also grown as shrubs.

PASSIFLORA—Passion Flower. See also **Tacsonia**.

An important genus noted in several of the species for the striking beauty of the flowers, and in others for the valuable edible fruits. They are most useful for covering roofs and rafters, where the pendulous flowers and fruits are prominently displayed.

cinnabarium—E. A strong grower; the flowers are cinnabar-red. 2/6 each.

edulis—E. The popular edible passion fruit. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Eynsford Gem—E. A perpetual-flowering variety, flowers red, shading to rose; very hardy and free flowering. 2/- and 2/6 each.

incarnata—E. Bears a profusion of flesh-pink flowers. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

* *PHASEOLUS Caracalla*—E. "Snail Flower." A twining climber having lilac and yellowish-white flowers. 2/6 each.

Make your garden a show place.

- * **PLUMBAGO capensis**—E. An autumn-flowering plant bearing pretty blue flowers in short spikes; habit semi-climbing when supported; also grown as a shrub. 2/- and 2/6 each.

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum—D. A vigorous climber, its panicles of white flowers being produced during summer and autumn, making a cloud of blossom. 2/6 each.

REINWARDTIA trigyna (flavum)—E. A plant that succeeds best when treated as a semi-climber; bears bright yellow flowers in the winter. Requires a warm position sheltered from frosts. 2/6 each.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides—D. A rare species having small cream-coloured flowers freely produced; self-clinging. 3/6 each.

SOLANUM—

jasminoides—E. A vigorous climber producing masses of pure white flowers. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

„ **variegata**—E. Leaves prettily variegated; not so vigorous, otherwise identical. 2/- to 2/6 each.

- * **Wendlandii**—A semi-deciduous species suitable for a warm wall. The flowers are pale bluish-mauve and borne in large clusters; individual blooms one inch across. 2/6 each.

STAUNTONIA hexaphylla—E. A vigorous climber originating in Korea and Japan; the flowers, which are white, tinted violet, being $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. It bears edible fruit similar in appearance to a Passion Fruit. 3/6 each.

- * **STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum**—E. “Golden Vine.” A beautiful climber with bunches of bright yellow flowers, the petals of which are fringed with long claws. 2/6 each.

- ★* **STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii (Browallia Jamesonii)**—E. An evergreen semi-climbing shrubby plant; deep orange-coloured flowers in terminal heads; free-flowering; 4 to 6 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

TACSONIA—

mixta quitensis (Passiflora quitensis)—E. An exceptionally strong-growing variety with showy deep pink flowers; the fruit is edible. 2/- each.

TACSONIA—Continued

- ★ *tomentosa speciosa*—E. A rampant grower; flowers a beautiful shade of deep pink. 2/6 each.
- ★* *Van-Volxemii*—E. A showy species bearing bright scarlet flowers on long stems. 2/6 each.

TECOMA—

- australis (robusta)*—E. An extremely rapid grower with large glossy foliage. The flowers are cream but are not produced freely. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- ★ „ *variety*—E. A quick-growing, free-flowering variation of the above; flowers cream and brown; a valuable type where an immediate effect is required. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- capensis*—E. “*Tecoma*.” A vigorous climber frequently used for hedging. The orange-scarlet flowers are produced very freely. 1/6 each; 10/- per dozen.
- grandiflora*—D. A desirable species with prominent orange-scarlet flowers. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Guilfoylei*—D. A shrubby climber having orange-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- jasminoides*—E. The flowers are pinkish-white with a crimson marking in the throat. 2/6 each.
- „ *albaflora*—E. A good grower with creamy-white flowers. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★ *Mackenii*—E. One of the best, producing large loose trusses of rosy-pink trumpet-shaped flowers. 2/6 ea.
- radicans Madam Gallen*—D. A free-flowering variety somewhat similar to *grandiflora*. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- „ *Manglesii*—D. A distinct type with large reddish-brown flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- ★* **THUNBERGIA** *Gibsonii*—E. “The Orange Glory Creeper.” A fast-growing twiner which prefers a well-drained position in full sun. When favourably situated it is covered throughout the best part of the year with deep orange blooms. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- TROPÆOLUM** *speciosum*—D. “Flame Creeper.” A slender climber with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers. Prefers a southern aspect. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

VITIS (Ampelopsis)—

These vines undoubtedly form the most valuable family of foliage climbers. They possess little floral

VITIS (Ampelopsis)—Continued

beauty, but their luxuriant growth and vividly-coloured autumn foliage, together with their adaptability to circumstances, leaves nothing to be desired. All species and varieties are hardy, and thrive in any good soil. Suitable supports should be provided in the form of pergolas, posts or even old stumps. Pruning is unnecessary excepting in very vigorous plants.

- ★ **Alicante Bouchet**—A hardy deciduous climber with vine-like foliage which turns bright scarlet in autumn; a fine plant for pillars or pergolas. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Coignetia**—A vigorous Japanese species, the large leathery leaves are often 12ins. across, making in autumn a gorgeous colour display of yellow, orange and crimson; deciduous. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- Henryana**—D. A handsome species useful for walls. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- heterophylla**—D. A variable climber. The berries are porcelain to bright blue dotted black, in autumn. 2/6 each.
- inconstans (Veitchii)**—D. "Small-leaved Virginian Creeper." A lofty climber which readily attaches itself to its support. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.
- inconstans Lowii**—D. An elegant form with small leaves which colour well. 2/6 each.
- „ **purpurea**—D. A purple-foliaged form of *inconstans*. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.
- „ **robusta**—D. A very strong-growing form of the type. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.
- quinquefolia (Ampelopsis hederacea)**—D. The true "Virginian Creeper." Self-clinging, turns to orange and scarlet shades in autumn. 2/6 each.
- vinifera purpurea**—"Claret-leaved Vine." A beautiful variety, leaves slightly coloured during summer, in autumn turning claret to vinous purple. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

WISTARIA—

Vigorous free-flowering deciduous climbers, producing masses of showy flowers in pendulous racemes.

- ★ Of special merit. ☐ A novelty of recent introduction.

WISTARIA—Continued

sinensis—D. The well-known species which bears lavender flowers in abundance. 2/6 each.

„ **flore pleno**—D. Double lavender flowers produced in abundance after the plant becomes established. 2/6 each.

frutescens Allenii—D. A very late-flowering variety with deep heliotrope flowers. 2/6 each.

magnifica—D. A desirable variety bearing large racemes of purple flowers. 2/6 each.

multijuga—D. Flowers lilac with purple wings, growing in racemes which are sometimes 3ft. in length. 2/6 each.

„ **rosea**—D. A distinct free-flowering variety, the buds opening clear rose, developing to lilac-rose. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

venusta (brachybotrys)—D. Probably the best white-flowered variety, producing over a long period an abundance of short, wide racemes. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

HOW TO ERADICATE BLACKBERRY, GORSE AND OTHER WEEDS

On many farms there are areas such as steep hillsides, stream sidings and rough broken ground, which are producing very little for the owner, in some instances constituting a costly charge for periodic clearing.

Quick-growing trees such as *Insignis* Pine and *Macrocarpa* will quickly smother these growths, ultimately providing a useful supply of firewood and milling timber, and in the case of *Macrocarpa*, useful material for durable fence posts.

Having decided to plant, about April burn the area under consideration, and in May cut lines two feet wide, six feet apart, leaving the burnt rubbish lying to act as shelter and protection. Then plant good strong trees six feet apart in the rows, the trees in every other row being opposite, requiring 1,210 trees to plant each acre. It is necessary to cut out all weed growths during the following summer only, providing strong trees are planted, otherwise they may require cleaning during the second summer.

GREENHOUSE, CONSERVATORY, FOLIAGE PLANTS AND FERNS

The following list includes many subjects which are not strictly greenhouse plants in the accepted sense of the term. All, however, are particularly adaptable to this purpose, and will help to beautify and brighten any conservatory or greenhouse, especially during the winter. Climbers, ferns, flowering and foliage plants have been included, so that clients may be able to make suitable selections for either greenhouse, conservatory, bush-house, fernery or indoor decoration. Our wide experience in the growing of greenhouse plants is at your disposal, and a few particulars of the conditions under which the plants are to be grown would enable us to help you in the selection of your requirements, if desired.

ACHIMENES—Very attractive as basket plants; when suspended they droop over and form a mass of bloom. Mixed colours, 2/6 per dozen bulbs; baskets, 3/6 to 5/- each.

ADIANTUM—Maidenhair Fern

athopicum—A creeping variety with beautiful fine fronds, splendid for covering banks, or for baskets. 2/- and 2/6 each.

cuneatum elegans—One of the best varieties for cutting. 2/- and 2/6 each; baskets, 5/- to 7/6 each.

„ *gracillimum*—The fine-leaved maidenhair. 2/6 ea.; baskets, 7/6 to 15/- each.

ALOE (Climbing form)—E. Flowers in spikes, similar in appearance to those of *Lachenalia*. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.

ALSOPHILA excelsa Cooperi—An Australian tree fern with pale green fronds, in appearance similar to the New Zealand *Cyathea medullaris*. 3/6 each.

ANANAS—“Pineapple of Commerce.” A beautiful foliage plant. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ARALIA Sieboldii—See *Fatsia japonica*.

ARAUCARIA Cunninghamii—E. “Moreton Bay Pine.” A fine symmetrical tree; makes a useful decorative plant. 3/6 each.

ARAUCARIA—Continued

excelsa—"Norfolk Island Pine." This plant makes an exceptionally useful and decorative pot plant, and is very easy to grow in the house. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

ASPARAGUS—This is a favourite class of plant for conservatory or basket, its graceful growths often being several feet in length. It grows well out of doors in mild climates.

capensis—Climbing or trailing variety. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

plumosus nanus—A dwarf and more compact form of *plumosus*, much used for floral work. 2/- and 2/6 ea.

Sprengeri—The best variety for basket cultivation, also good as a pot plant and useful for floral work. Pots, 2/- to 3/- each; baskets, 5/- to 10/6 each.

ASPIDISTRA—"Table Palm." The most useful and hardy plant for indoor decoration, its broad shiny leaves making it a very attractive subject for table and other decoration.

lurida—The well-known green-leaved variety. 3/6 to 5/- each.

ASPLENIUM—

bulbiferum (Fern)—Very easy to cultivate; splendid for indoors or the fernery. 2/- and 2/6 each.

„ **variety**—A beautiful fine-leaved variety of the above. 2/- and 2/6 each.

lamprophyllum—A very beautiful and rare variety somewhat resembling the above. Makes an ideal pot plant for indoors. 2/6 each.

Nidus—"Bird's-nest Fern." Large shiny green leaves; easily grown. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

BASKETS, Hanging—Suitable for verandah, window or room decoration. Fine selection in *Asparagus*, *Adiantums*, *Nephrolepis*, *Tuberous Begonias* (in season). 5/- to 15/- each.

BEGONIAS—

Tuberous—Dry bulbs, assorted. 1/6 each; 15/- per doz.

„ —Dry bulbs, to colour. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

„ —Pot-grown in variety. 2/- to 3/6 each.

„ —Hanging baskets. 5/- to 10/6 each.

BILLBERGIA nutans—An inside pot plant; very beautiful flowers of unique colouring. 2/6 each.

- BOUVARDIA**—Beautiful winter-flowering shrubs, with a wide range of colours. Plants require good, heavy soil; prune after flowering. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.
- BRUNFELSIA latifolia**—A flowering shrub opening pale lavender, fading to white. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- BRYOPHYLLUM pinnatum (calycinum)**—Quick-growing plant with curiously-shaped yellowish-red flowers. 2/6 each.
- COCOS weddelliana**—One of the most handsome palms for table decoration. Elegantly arched and of very graceful habit. Dark glossy-green leaves. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- CYCLAMEN latifolium (persicum)**—
giganteum—Bears a profusion of flowers, in separate colours from white to purple. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- CYPRIPEDIUM insigne**—"Lady's Slipper." An orchid of easy culture; flowers shaded white, purple and brown; very beautiful and lasting. Splendid for floral work. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- DAVALLIA bullata**—"Hare's-foot Fern." When without leaves the creeping stems, clothed with a light-brown down, look much like a hare's foot. Used to make fern balls. 2/6 to 5/- each.
- DENDROBIUM speciosum**—"Australian Rock Lily Orchid." Leathery, dark green leaves; spikes of pale yellow flowers. 2/6 to 5/- each.
- EPIPHYLLUM**—See *Zygocactus*.
- EUPATORIUM ianthinum**—Pretty clusters of blue flowers, borne in small heads. 2/6 each.
- EUPHORBIA splendens**—A handsome glass-house plant, the stems closely set with spines, flower-bracts bright waxy-red. 3/- and 3/6 each.
- pulcherrima (Poinsettia pulcherrima)**—Bright scarlet bracts 6ins. across, borne on previous season's growth; one of the gayest winter decorative plants. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- FATSIA japonica (Aralia Sieboldii)**—A fine indoor decorative plant with large handsome foliage. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

FERNS (New Zealand)—In variety. Prices from 2/- upwards according to size and variety. For list see Catalogue of Native Trees and Shrubs.

FICUS—

elastica—"Indiarubber Plant." Thick leathery dark green leaves. A fine indoor plant. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

rubiginosa (australis)—Large thick dark green leaves. 2/6 and 3/- each.

„ *variegata*—Leaves smaller than the type, prominently variegated golden-yellow. Makes a showy pot plant. 3/- and 3/6 each.

FREESIAS (in season)—Flowering plants in 5in. pots. 2/6 and 3/- each pot.

FUCHSIA—We stock a good assortment in both single and double varieties of this popular flower. 5in. pots, 2/6 each, 24/- per dozen; 4in. pots, 2/- each, 20/- per dozen.

GARDENIA florida—Sweetly-scented double white flowers; requires plenty of warmth. 3/6 each.

GLEICHENIA flabellata—"The Fan Umbrella Fern." One of our most beautiful New Zealand ferns. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

GLOXINIA—Hybrids, mixed colours. Dry bulbs, 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen; flowering plants in pots, mixed colours, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

HANGING BASKETS—See under Baskets.

HELIOTROPIUM peruvianum—"Cherry Pie." Delightfully fragrant flowers, good for cutting. 1/6 and 2/6 each.

HIBISCUS, in variety (see Shrub section, page 45)—These make very showy greenhouse plants. 2/6 and 3/6 ea.

HOWEA (Kentia)—

Belmoreana—A popular palm for house and conservatory decoration. The dark glossy-green elegant leaves give it at all times a charming appearance. One of the best and longest-lived house palms. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

Fosteriana—Rather more rapid growing and upright than *Belmoreana*, though not quite so graceful in appearance. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

HOYA carnosa—"Wax Plant." A climber bearing pendulous umbels of waxy pinkish-white fragrant flowers; foliage thick and waxy. 2/6 each.

IMPATIENS Holstii—"Balsam." In four colours. 2/- to 2/6 each.

Oliveri—Light mauve flowers; strong grower; will grow outside in favourable localities. 2/- to 2/6 each.

JACARANDA ovalifolia (syn. *J. mimosæfolia*)—Beautiful plant with fern-like foliage; very effective and ornamental when grown as a pot plant. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

JUSTICIA rosea—Quick-growing plant producing beautiful heads of rose-pink flowers. 2/6 each.

KENTIA—See *Howea*.

LACHENALIA aurea—"Cape Cowslip." In pots, 2/6 to 3/6 each; in baskets, 5/- to 7/6 each.

LAPAGERIA rosea—One of the choicest climbers grown; very large wax-like deep pink bells up to three inches long; requires a cool moist position for its roots. 5/- to 7/6 each.

LEPTOPTERIS superba (*Todea superba*)—"Prince of Wales Feather Fern." One of the most beautiful of our ferns, with large soft green double fronds; will grow only in shady moist places. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 30/- to 40/- per dozen.

LYCOPODIUM—"Club Moss." Close growing, creeping plants; very suitable for making a close ground cover; green and yellow varieties. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LYGODIUM scandens—"Snake's Tongue." A climbing fern, very effective for conservatory or fernery. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MANETTIA luteo-rubra (*bicolor*)—Dainty tubular scarlet and yellow flowers produced over a long season. 2/- and 2/6 each.

MARATTIA fraxinea—"Horse-shoe Fern." A native fern which is suitable for either bush-house, fernery and outdoor culture, or as a pot-plant indoors. Requires plenty of moisture. 2/6 to 3/6 each; 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

MERYTA Sinclairii—"Pukenui." A splendid indoor plant. Huge bright glossy green leaves. Will grow in shade. 2/6 to 5/- each.

MONSTERA deliciosa—Has large, shining, dark green, perforated leaves and large boat-shaped flowers; it also produces a most delicious fruit. 3/6 each.

You will enjoy shrubs year after year.

MUSA Ensete—"Abyssinian Banana." A quick-growing large-foliaged palm-like tree, ideal for conservatory culture. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

NEPHRODIUM—

molle cristata—A fern with soft green fronds and crested tips. 3/- to 3/6 each.

„ **grandiceps**—A variety with heavily crested fronds. 3/- to 3/6 each.

NEPHROLEPIS, in variety—These beautiful ferns make exquisite pot and basket plants, and are very valuable for decorative purposes. Their most striking characteristic is the exquisite way in which the frond divisions are further sub-divided, until the whole assumes a beautiful plume-like form. Useful for floral work. Pots, 2/6 to 3/6 each; baskets, 5/- to 15/- each.

OPHIOPOGON Jaburan variegatus—An attractive plant with green leaves edged creamy-white and spikes of violet-blue flowers. 2/6 each.

PHŒNIX humilis Roebelini—This palm is indispensable for general indoor decoration. Of light and handsome appearance, the leaves are prettily arched, furnishing the whole plant to the rim of the pot. The pinnae are a deep glossy green, narrow and gracefully recurving. 7/6 to 10/6 each.

PILEA muscosa—"Artillery Plant." Highly interesting and remarkable plant which becomes covered with small bright pink blooms. Useful for table decoration. 2/- each.

PINEAPPLE—See Ananas.

PLECTRANTHUS saccatus—E. A small-leaved, soft-wooded shrub, which in autumn is covered with spikes of lavender-blue flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

PLUMERIA acutifolia—"Frangipani." An evergreen shrub with pink and white, very strongly scented flowers. Will not stand frost. 5/- each.

POINSETTIA pulcherrima—See Euphorbia pulcherrima.

POLYPODIUM loricum (Catharinæ)—A creeping fern with white stems and large attractive fronds. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Make your garden a show place.

PTERIS—"Brake Fern"

Alexandrae—Fronds variegated and crested. 2/6 each.

cretica Wimsettii—Irregular and deeply lobed fronds; crested. 2/6 each.

palmata nobilis—Fine, bold growing, leathery fronds. 2/6 each.

quadriaurita argyraea—Large fronds, silvery-white along the centre, margins vivid green. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

RHOPALOSTYLIS sapida—"Nikau Palm." New Zealand native. Suitable for pot culture, requires moisture. 2/6 and 3/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

RUELLIA speciosa—Makes a pretty indoor pot plant, also suitable for a warm border. Scarlet flowers; very showy. 2/6 each.

RUSSELIA juncea—Long racemes of bright scarlet tubular flowers. Suitable either as a pot or a basket plant. 2/6 each.

SELAGINELLA—"Tree Club Moss." Ornamental, greenhouse foliage plants with fern-like fronds. In variety. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

STEPHANOTIS floribunda—Greenhouse climber bearing beautiful waxy pure white flowers in clusters; very fragrant; useful as a florist's flower. 3/6 each.

STRELITZIA Reginae—"Bird of Paradise Flower." A regal-looking plant; bright orange and blue flowers. 5/- to 7/6 each.

ZYGOCACTUS truncatus (*Epiphyllum truncatum*)—A winter-flowering cactus with pretty rose-pink flowers; suitable for sunny verandahs; water sparingly during summer months. 2/6 each.

Enfield, Middlesex, England.

"I am delighted to inform you the 116 Tree Ferns, 3 to 5 feet high, came to hand in the finest possible condition; in fact, as fresh as though just lifted.

"They have been potted and placed in a fairly shady wood and within four days the major part have started into growth, and in one or two cases the new fronds are one foot in length."

(Signed) A. P.

HEDGE AND SHELTER TREES

For Forest and Timber Trees see page 120.

The value of hedges is not restricted to the provision of shelter, for they serve a variety of purposes such as the division of large garden areas, substitutes for wooden fences, and as a warm and effective background for large borders and shrubberies.

For farm purposes the chief value lies in the shelter afforded, but by judicious selection this may be provided with trees which will ultimately produce timber suitable for many farm purposes.

We offer an extensive variety of hardy well-rooted plants, a selection from which will be found suitable for all requirements, and which should give entire satisfaction.

- ★**ABELIA floribunda**—A floriferous and shapely shrub which makes excellent garden hedges; quick-growing and attractive. One year, 30/- per 100; two year, 40/- per 100.

ACACIA—

decurrens mollis—Probably the best of the Acacias for farm purposes. It is quick-growing and produces good timber for posts. For best results planting should be done during May, June or September. Usual grade, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000; specially selected trees (laid in), 15/- per 100, 100/- per 1,000.

verticillata—The farmer's hedge plant. It will grow 6 to 8 feet in two years, and is rarely eaten by stock. It is not entirely frost resistant when young, and should be planted in the spring, August or September, but will withstand ordinary frosts when entirely mature. Plant one foot apart and trim after the first and second seasons' growth to ensure compactness. Our stock, grown in an exposed situation, is strong and vigorous. Small grade (one year), 5/- per 100, 30/- per 1,000; average grade (one year), 6/- per 100, 40/- per 1,000; specially selected (one year), 7/6 per 100, 50/- per 1,000.

ACMENA floribunda—A hardy tree useful as an ornamental breakwind. It bears mauve-white berries in dense masses. 10/- to 15/- per dozen.

AKE AKE—See *Olearia paniculata* (Forsteri).

AZALEA—We offer a variety of these in separate colours; strong plants suitable for short ornamental hedges. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

BERBERIS (Barberry)—

vulgaris—A well-known farm hedge, suitable for the coldest districts, and requiring no protection from stock. Selected one year, 30/- per 1,000; two years, 50/- per 1,000; selected two years, 60/- per 1,000; three years, 75/- per 1,000.

„ **seedless**—A seedless form of the Barberry which does not spread by either seeds or suckers. This is proving a valuable hedging plant for farms. One year, 15/- per 100, £6/10/- per 1,000; two years, 20/- per 100, £8/10/- per 1,000.

Twenty ornamental varieties, producing beautiful coloured berries and autumn tints; suitable for dwarf hedges. They are very effective and do not spread; plant 2ft. apart. 10/- per doz.; 50/- per 100.

BOXTHORN (*Lycium horridum*)—

As a hedge plant for coastal farms this has no equal, as is readily proved by its extensive use as a breakwind on the plains in South Taranaki. Small grade, 17/6 per 1,000; usual grade, 20/- per 1,000; specially selected, 22/6 per 1,000.

BUDDLEIA salviaefolia—Will make good rapid shelter in two years; grows anywhere. Usual grade, 50/- per 100; sturdy plants, 60/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus—“Bottlebrush.” Makes a good division hedge; bright crimson flowers. 12/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

CALLUNA—“Scotch Heather” in variety. Suitable for a low, hardy hedge. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

Lovers of flowers are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries, there being no obligation whatever upon visitors to make purchases.

COPROSMA Baueri—"Taupata." An ideal hedge plant for the sea-side, and positions exposed to sea winds; bright shining green leaves; very hardy and compact habit. Small grade, 25/- per 100; selected two years, 35/- per 100.

CORREA alba—An ideal small hedge plant; will stand salt winds and does not appear to be eaten by stock; foliage green, white underneath; small, dainty white flowers produced in great profusion. One year, 30/- per 100; two years, 40/- per 100.

CORYNOCARPUS lævigata—"Karaka." An attractive large shelter hedge plant. Will grow well in the shade or under pines. 50/- to 60/- per 100.

COTONEASTER—Twenty varieties. Will make a novel and beautiful hedge, producing masses of bright berries in autumn and winter; plant 2ft. apart. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

CRYPTOMERIA elegans (Jap. Red Cedar)—A fine hardy tree for inland planting. Plant one yard apart. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

japonica—A timber tree of fairly rapid growth suitable for inland areas. Two years, 40/- per 100.

★CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA—

E. "Lawson Cypress." The finest shelter tree for planting inland. These trees may be used for tall breakwinds, or as a trimmed hedge from 6ft. in height upwards. They are easily trimmed, and farm stock rarely eat the foliage when full grown. The trees offered are exceptionally hardy, having been grown in wide rows in an exposed windy position, are all well wrenched, and have been specially selected for planting as shelter. For hedging, plant 3ft. apart; for large breakwinds, 5 to 6ft. apart. Two-year-old trees, 30/- per 100, £12/10/- per 1,000; two year selected, 35/- per 100, £15 per 1,000; three years, 45/- per 100, £20 per 1,000; three years selected, 50/- per 100, £22/10/- per 1,000.

All our trees are grown in high and exposed country and are absolutely hardy.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA—

A valuable shelter tree suitable for breakwinds or hedges. Hardy and quick growing. Matured trees produce durable fencing posts. To avoid losses, extra care is necessary when planting. Space 4ft. apart in hedges, 8 to 10 feet in large breakwinds. Two years, usual grade, 25/- per 100, £10 per 1,000; two years, medium, 30/- per 100, £12/10/- per 1,000; two years, large, 35/- per 100, £15 per 1,000. See also Forest Trees.

CYDONA japonica (Japonica)—We offer six varieties of this well-known plant. They make a splendid mixed flowering hedge. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

CYTISUS proliferus albus—See Tree Lucerne.

ELÆAGNUS japonicus—Makes a quick-growing hedge and is suitable for growing under other trees. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 32/6 per 100.

ESCALLONIA—

★ **exoniensis**—One of the most popular rapid-growing hedge plants; makes good narrow hedges for small gardens; small white flowers in spikes. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 32/6 per 100.

macrantha—Makes an excellent garden hedge for inland or coastal districts. Glossy dark green leaves and bright red flowers. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 32/6 per 100.

pendula—A pendulous form particularly suitable for low division hedges in gardens; flowers red. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 32/6 per 100.

rubra—Another good species with glossy green leaves and red flowers; quick-growing; makes a thick hedge. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 32/6 100.

EUCALYPTUS—"Gums." These are especially suitable for large shelter belts when planted in two or more rows, or in conjunction with other trees. We offer species which have proved successful in New Zealand. Usual grade, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000; specially selected plants, 15/- per 100, £5 per 1,000. See also Forest Trees.

★Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

EUGENIA Ugni—"Cranberry." Makes an ideal small division hedge, especially inland; produces edible fruit. Plant 1½ft. apart. Large plants, 12/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

EUONYMUS—

japonicus—Makes a low, compact, dark green hedge. Two years, 35/- per 100.

„ **variegatus**—Prettily variegated foliage; a fine ornamental hedge plant. Two years, 40/- per 100.

GUAVA (Psidium)—Makes a useful division hedge for kitchen gardens. Young plants produce in winter good crops of edible fruit. Two varieties are offered, the yellow- and the purple-fruited. Susceptible to heavy frosts. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

HOHERIA (Lacebark)—Six varieties. One of our most useful native specimens for rapid shelter. Will grow 10ft. in three years. Large plants, 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

HYDRANGEA hortensis—In variety. These are very suitable in shady positions, or where a compact mass of foliage is required. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

LAVENDER—English, French and Dutch. Very suitable for dwarf garden hedges or low borders. Plant 1ft. apart. 6/- per dozen; 25/- per 100.

LEPTOSPERMUM—"Coloured Manuka." A novel, attractive and fairly quick hedge. We offer eight varieties, two doubles, in colours white, pink, rose and crimson. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium—A hardy large-leaved species which succeeds anywhere. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 32/6 per 100.

vulgare—"Common Privet." A species which usually proves satisfactory for garden hedges. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 32/6 per 100.

★ **LONICERA nitida**—An attractive evergreen which promises to become a most popular hedge plant. Small glossy leaves on dense twiggy stems. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 32/6 per 100.

METROSIDEROS tomentosa—"Pohutukawa." One of the most valuable coastal shelter trees of New Zealand. Will thrive in poor soils and among rocks, but cannot resist heavy frosts when young. Makes an ideal tall hedge when trimmed or an excellent

METROSIDEROS tomentosa—Continued

high breakwind when allowed to grow naturally. Plant from 1 to 2 yards apart. Sturdy bushy plants. Three years, 18/- per dozen, 125/- per 100; two years selected, 15/- per dozen, 100/- per 100.

MYOPORUM lætum—"Ngaio." A quick-growing coastal shelter tree; will grow in sand. Plants from pots, 7/6 to 10/- per dozen; 50/- to 75/- per 100.

serratum—"Tasmanian Ngaio." Superior to the native species, this plant makes good hedges in coastal districts. It is quick-growing, usually giving good shelter in two years. Usual grade, 50/- per 100; larger grade, 60/- per 100.

OLEARIA—In twelve ornamental varieties; very hardy and attractive. 7/6 per dozen; 50/- per 100.

paniculata (O. Forsteri)—"Golden Ake Ake." Quick growing; specially recommended for coastal planting. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 32/6 per 100.

OREGON PINE—See *Pseudotsuga*.

PINUS RADIATA (P. insignis)—

Trees that thrive practically anywhere in New Zealand. We offer bushy, stocky trees grown from selected transplanted seedlings in wide rows, in an exposed windy position, and are distinct from the timber grades, which must be grown close together to ensure straight stems. For windbreaks plant in single or double rows, spaced 12 or 16 feet apart, and 8ft. between rows. Two years, 20/- per 100, £9 per 1,000; two years specially selected, 22/6 per 100, £10 per 1,000; three years, 25/- per 100,

radiata (insignis)—Timber grades, see Forest Trees.

muricata—Very suitable for shelter belts in coastal districts, it withstands the severest gales; although not fast growing, this species does not become bare at the base. Two years, 20/- per 100, £9 per 1,000; two years specially selected, 22/6 per 100, £10 per 1,000.

PITTOSPORUM—

crassifolium—"Karo," "Thick-leaved Pittosporum." Is invaluable as a coastal shelter tree; perfectly hardy, may be used as a hedge, or allowed to grow into large bushy trees. 40/- per 100; selected grade, 50/- per 100.

PITTOSPORUM—Continued

eugenioides—Hardy, and makes an excellent hedge or breakwind; foliage lemon-green colour. Two years, 40/- per 100; three years, 60/- per 100; large specimens, 15/- per dozen.

tenuifolium—Largely used for the formation of ornamental hedges. Erroneously known as *P. nigrescens*. 40/- per 100; selected grade, 60/- per 100.

PODOCARPUS Totara—Very hardy, but somewhat slow-growing; makes a good division hedge. 10/- per dozen; 50/- per 100.

POHUTUKAWA—See *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii—"Oregon Pine." A splendid tree for inland planting. Timber valuable. Three years, 10/- per dozen, 50/- per 100; four years, 15/- per dozen. See also Forest Trees, Douglas Fir,

ROBINIA pseudacacia—"False Acacia." A hardy prickly deciduous tree which ultimately grows into useful timber. Medium-sized trees produce useful posts. It suckers in light soils when the roots are cut. Plant 5ft. apart. Medium grade, 15/- per 100, £6/10/- per 1,000; large grade, 20/- per 100, £8/10/- per 1,000.

★**TECOMA capensis**—A vigorous-growing plant with dark foliage and orange-scarlet flowers. A fine subject for dwarf hedges in coastal districts; will not stand frosts; will grow in shade. Usual grade, 30/- per 100; selected grade, 40/- per 100.

TREE LUCERNE (*Cytisus proliferus albus*)—The ideal temporary shelter when away from stock. Will form a good dense trimmed hedge 8ft. high in two years. Plant 1ft. apart. Selected, 15/- per 100.



TO SECURE BEST RESULTS

If possible plant immediately the consignment is received. If inconvenient, open the cases or bundles, carefully remove the trees, place in a trench and cover only the roots with soil, watering the soil around, but not the tops. The roots must be protected from winds and sun at all times, as even a short exposure may prove fatal.

TREE PLANTING TABLE

Table showing the number of trees required to plant a mile in length at stated distances apart:

Distance apart	No. per mile	Distance apart	No. per mile
1 foot	5,280	10 feet	528
2 feet	2,640	15 feet	352
3 feet	1,760	20 feet	264
4 feet	1,320	25 feet	211
5 feet	1,056	30 feet	176
6 feet	880	35 feet	151
7 feet	754	40 feet	132
8 feet	660	45 feet	117
9 feet	586	50 feet	105

Table showing the number of trees required to plant an acre of land at stated distances apart:

Distance apart each way	No. per acre	Distance apart each way	No. per acre
1 foot	43,560	13 feet	257
2 feet	10,890	14 feet	222
3 feet	4,840	15 feet	193
4 feet	2,722	16 feet	170
5 feet	1,742	17 feet	150
6 feet	1,210	18 feet	134
7 feet	890	19 feet	120
8 feet	680	20 feet	108
9 feet	537	25 feet	69
10 feet	435	30 feet	48
11 feet	360	35 feet	35
12 feet	302	40 feet	27

HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS FROM PLANTING

1. ARRIVAL OF PLANTS—If unable to plant trees on arrival open the bundles, cover roots with soil, and moisten well. Take great care the wind does not get at the roots. Never moisten foliage of trees when tied in bundles or packed closely.

2. PLANTING—Make the holes a little larger than necessary, spreading roots to a natural position, work fine soil around the roots, and tramp firmly, taking care not to damage roots or stem in this operation. If dry, water well, and fill up the hole with loose soil.

3. CARE OF ROOTS—When planting, always keep roots covered with a damp sack. Do not plant on a windy day. Take special care that manure does not touch bare roots. Put it above or below them. Do not expose to frost.

4. GENERAL REMARKS—Plants are living things and respond to careful treatment. They mostly require good soil, shelter and attention. Manure can be given to most plants, excepting Heaths, Boronias and Rhododendrons, which require leaf mould or decayed turf.

FOREST TREES

SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION.

For Shelter Trees see previous pages.

The value of afforestation work to a country such as ours cannot be too strongly emphasized. During recent years much impetus has been given to forestry operations by the formation of private companies, and the extensive planting schemes of local bodies, power boards and farmers. While the object of farm afforestation is not primarily a commercial one, the ultimate result is the same as that of the company, namely, the provision of adequate supplies of timber suitable to replace the rapidly diminishing native resources. We are able to offer lines of timber trees which, after exhaustive tests, have proved valuable for forestry planting in New Zealand. Our stocks are grown under conditions best able to fit them for such purposes. Whenever possible, plant on ploughed land, and in all cases keep the ground clean around the trees during the first year. Eucalypti, especially, respond to additional care on these lines.

As the majority of farms have some areas which are not productive, it is advisable to plant such spaces with timber trees, such as *Insignis* Pine or *Macrocarpa*, which will keep down weeds and eventually provide timber of value for many farm purposes.

Our stocks of Forest Timber Trees have been grown on high exposed country, transplanted each year, and properly wrenched during the autumn, thereby producing well-rooted trees of hardy constitution.

ACACIA decurrens v. mollis—"Black Wattle." The quickest and best for posts and firewood, producing durable posts in ten years. Plant 4½ft. apart, in August or September. Wrenched and laid in. First grade, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000; second size trees, 7/6 per 100, 50/- per 1,000.

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*)—The "Oregon Pine" from the North American Pacific Coast. It grows well on inland areas where the soil is free and open. Selected Forestry Grade, two years, 15/- per 100, 100/- per 1,000; three years, transplanted, 17/6 per 100, 150/- per 1,000.

EUCALYPTI—

In the planting of Eucalypti for timber, the trees should be spaced from four to five feet apart. The genus readily responds to good soil, and although quite hardy, gives best results in positions that are not too exposed. While continual attention is unnecessary, it is imperative that the ground around the plants should be kept clean during the first year, and also the second if possible.

All trees twice wrenched and laid in. 7/6 per 100, 50/- per 1,000; selected, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000.

amygdalina—"Peppermint Gum." Handsome foliage tree; stands wind well; 50ft.

Blaxlandii—"Mountain Stringybark." Will grow in very cold districts; splendid for lasting in the ground as fencing posts; 150ft.

botryoides—"Laurel-leaved Mahogany." A splendid gum for coastal planting; timber lasts well in water; fencing posts lasting up to twenty-five years. A valuable tree; 70 to 80 feet.

fastigiata—"N.S.W. Mountain Ash." One of the most rapid, very straight growing varieties suitable for Taranaki. Will stand heavy frosts; a splendid building timber; 150ft.

Macarthurii—An excellent inland gum; prefers damp ground; rapid grower; produces good posts and timber. If headed this makes an excellent quick shelter tree.

EUCALYPTI—Continued

Maidenii—Very rapid grower with bluish foliage. An excellent pole tree; 100ft.

ovata—An excellent gum; very hardy; good posts and timber; will grow in most soils.

viminalis—Rapid grower; good shelter tree; recommended for the Waikato district; 100ft.

INSIGNIS PINE (*Pinus radiata*)—

This tree, planted under the conditions prevailing in New Zealand, is the most rapid-growing Conifer known, producing millable crops of timber in about twenty-five years. Apart from its purely economic value as a timber tree, it acts as an ideal smothering agent in the suppression of gorse, blackberry and other noxious weeds, producing ultimately, with judicious thinning, a valuable stand of timber. Space the trees eight feet apart in and between the rows, later thinning as required, requiring 680 trees to plant each acre.

Forest grade, one year, from seed bed, 4/6 per 100; 27/6 per 1,000; £12/10/- per 10,000.

Forest grade, two year, transplanted, 10 to 15 inches, 15/- per 100; £6/5/- per 1,000.

Selected two year, transplanted, 15 to 18 inches, 20/- per 100; £9 per 1,000.

MACROCARPA (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)—

This species is noted for its production of moderately strong timber, durable in contact with the ground, and is invaluable to the farmer who requires good firewood and a constant supply of fence posts. It is quick-growing, hardy when established, and will effectively smother weeds. Plant 8ft. apart each way, thinning to 16ft. as the trees develop.

Forest grade, two year, small, 15/- per 100; £6/5/- per 1,000.

Forest grade, two year, medium, 25/- per 100; £10 per 1,000.

All our trees are grown in high and exposed country and are absolutely hardy.

AVENUE AND PLANTATION TREES

Where space permits, the planting of Avenues with deciduous and evergreen trees of the right kind will in a few years give results which leave no doubt as to the value and effectiveness of such planting.

The most important feature in the ornamentation of drives, avenues and streets is the selection of the right type of trees. For best results, species of similar habits and rates of growth should be grouped together, thus securing even and shapely effects. While the following list contains most of the species generally used as avenue or street trees, there are included a number of types adaptable for such purposes, and which should prove welcome additions.

For full descriptions please refer to General Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.

ACACIA, in variety. 15/- per dozen.

ACER negundo. 15/- to 36/- per dozen.

negundo albo variegata. 24/- per dozen.

palmatum. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

ACMENA floribunda. 10/- to 15/- per dozen.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

AGATHIS australis. 30/- per dozen.

AGONIS flexuosa—"Willow Myrtle." 12/- to 15/- per doz.

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin—"Pink Acacia." 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

* **ANGOPHORA lanceolata**. 18/- to 30/- per dozen.

ARAUCARIA excelsa. 30/- to 36/- per dozen.

ASH—See *Fraxinus*.

BEECH—See *Fagus* and *Nothofagus*.

BETULA alba. 18/- to 36/- per dozen.

BUDDLEIA salvifolia. 15/- to 24/- per dozen.

CARPINUS japonica—"Hornbeam." 15/- to 20/- per doz.

CASTANEA—"Chestnut." 30/- to 50/- per dozen.

CASUARINA—"Fire Oak." 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

CEDRUS atlantica. 20/- to 24/- per dozen.

Deodara. 20/- to 50/- per dozen.

CORDYLINE australis—"Cabbage Tree." 12/- to 15/- per dozen.

CORNUS capitata. 15/- to 24/- per dozen.

CRYPTOMERIA—

japonica. 12/- to 18/- per dozen.

 „ *elegans.* 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

 „ „ *plumosa.* 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

CUNNINGHAMIA sinensis. 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

CUPRESSUS—

Lawsoniana. 5/- to 10/- per doz.; 30/- to 50/- per 100.

sempervirens stricta. 20/- to 30/- per dozen.

CYATHEA medullaris—"Mamaku Tree Fern." 24/- to 40/- per dozen.

DODONÆA viscosa purpurea—"Ake Ake." Pot grown. 20/- per dozen.

ELMS. See *Ulmus*.

EUCALYPTI. Flowering. 15/- to 20/- per dozen.

FAGUS—

sylvatica. 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

 „ *purpurea.* 36/- per dozen.

FLOWERING APPLES. See *Malus*.

FLOWERING CHERRIES. See *Prunus serrulata*.

FRAXINUS—

excelsior. 18/- to 30/- per dozen.

 „ *aurea.* 36/- per dozen.

ornus. 18/- to 30/- per dozen.

Raywoodii. 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

GINKGO biloba—"Maiden Hair Tree." 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

HOHERIA populnea. 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

IDESIA polycarpa. 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

LABURNUM vulgare. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. 24/- to 48/- per dozen.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. 30/- to 50/- per dozen.

MALUS (Flowering Apples) in variety. 28/- to 36/- per dozen.

MELIA japonica. 20/- to 36/- per dozen.

- * **METROSIDEROS tomentosa.** 20/- to 36/- per dozen;
150/- to 250/- per 100.
villosa. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.
- NOTHAPANAX arboreum.** 18/- to 24/- per dozen.
- PHEBALIUM Billardieri.** 20/- to 30/- per dozen.
- PLATANUS orientalis.** 24/- to 40/- per dozen.
- PODOCARPUS—**
spicata—“ Matai.” 20/- to 30/- per dozen.
Totara. 24/- to 36/- per dozen; 150/- to 200/- per 100.
- POPULUS Lombardy.** 7/6 to 20/- per dozen.
yunnanensis. 10/- to 20/- per dozen.
- PRUNUS atro. Moseri fl. pl.** 24/- to 30/- per dozen.
serrulata (Flowering Cherries). 28/- to 36/- per dozen.
- QUERCUS palustris.** 28/- to 50/- per dozen.
rubra. 28/- to 48/- per dozen.
- RHODODENDRONS.** 36/- to 60/- per dozen.
- SOPHORA tetraptera.** 20/- to 30/- per dozen.
- STYRAX americana.** 30/- to 36/- per dozen.
japonica. 30/- to 36/- per dozen.
- TAMARIX gallica.** 15/- to 24/- per dozen.
- TAXODIUM distichum.** 20/- to 30/- per dozen.
- TELOPEA speciosissima—**“ Waratah.” 24/- to 50/- per dozen.
- THUYA dolobrata.** 20/- to 30/- per dozen.
- TILIA—**“ Lime.” Four varieties. 18/- to 30/- per dozen.
- VITEX lucens—**“ Puriri.” 24/- to 36/- per dozen.



PLANTING

When preparing for hedges dig, or preferably trench, a strip $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet wide along the line some days previously. For shelter trees also the holes should be dug beforehand, or trench areas $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet square, and plant the trees in the centre of each. Pulverise all lumps of soil, tramp firmly round the tree as it is planted, taking care that the roots and stem are not damaged. Never plant deeper than is indicated by the earth-line on the stem of the tree.

ROSES

Roses thrive best in a sunny, sheltered situation, not too close to hedges or large trees, for preference isolated in a bed by themselves. Dig the soil from 18 to 24 inches deep, mixing in plenty of stockyard or stable manure. When planting, do not place manure in direct contact with the roots, taking special care to tread the soil tightly round the plant. Annual top-dressings of manure may be applied on the surface, preferably during the winter or early spring.

We have decided to limit our list to about fifty tested and proved varieties, realizing that there is considerable overlapping in offering a multiplicity of varieties of similar colours. Having grown and flowered a larger number of varieties, we can advise as to those most likely to be successful in any stated locality, and clients may with advantage leave the selection to us.

Prices: 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen; standards, 3ft., 5/- each, 55/- per dozen.

ABBREVIATIONS:

H.T.—Hybrid Tea; H.P.—Hybrid Perpetual; T.—Tea; Wich.—Wichuriana; P.—Pernetiana; H.A.B.—Hybrid Austrian Briar; Noi.—Noisette; N.R.S.—National Rose Society.

- ★ **Betty Uprichard**—H.T. The inner face of the petals of this unique rose is delicate salmon-pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petals is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a profusion of orange. A truly gorgeous combination of colours that attracts and delights. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- Catherine Kordes**—H.T. Flowers rich scarlet with crimson shades. Buds long and pointed opening into flowers of splendid shape.
- Charles P. Kilham**—H.T. Brilliant orange orient red, suffused glowing scarlet.
- ★ **Countess of Gosford**—H.T. Salmon-pink shading to rose.
- Cuba**—P. The long buds are almost scarlet opening to orange-scarlet; very attractive and distinct.

ROSES—Continued

- ★ **Dame Edith Helen**—H.T. A pure glowing rose-pink throughout.
- Doris Dickson**—H.A.B. Orange-cream, heavily veined brilliant cherry-red.
- Druschki Rubra**—H.T. Large dark blood-red and maroon; fragrant.
- Flamingo**—H.T. Bud bright geranium-red opening to a glowing rosy-cerise.
- Frau Karl Druschki**—H.P. Snow-white; one of the finest in cultivation; a strong grower.
- Gaiety**—H.T. The bud is a brilliant shade of orange. As the flower develops the petals are ruffled, each row showing a different tone, from soft old-rose-pink and orchid to creamy-fawn at centre.
- General Macarthur**—H.T. A fine large bright red; very sweetly scented.
- ★ **George Dickson**—H.T. Velvety black-scarlet-crimson with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. Blooms very large with huge leathery shell-shaped petals. Vigourous habit.
- Golden Butterfly**—H.T. Deep buttercup-yellow. A single rose of great beauty.
- ★ **Gorgeous**—H.T. Deep orange-yellow, flushed copper-yellow and heavily veined with reddish-copper. Gold Medal N.R.S.
- Gwyneth Jones**—P. Brilliant carmine-orange without shading; distinct and beautiful.
- Hawlmarm Crimson**—H.T. Long pointed buds, colouring intense crimson-maroon; semi-double; sweetly perfumed; one of the best decorative roses.
- ★ **Heinrich Wendland**—H.T. Deep golden-yellow on the reverse, with vivid nasturtium-red on the inner face of the petals.
- ★ **Hugh Dickson**—H.P. Brilliant crimson shaded scarlet; good size, fine form; free flowering. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- Julien Potin**—P. A rich golden-yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flower develops.
- Lady Forteviot**—P. Golden-yellow deepening to rich ruddy apricot; sweetly scented.

★Of special merit. Should be in every garden.

ROSES—Continued

- Lady Hillingdon**—T. Deep apricot-yellow; long pointed buds; free-flowering.
- Lady Leslie**—H.T. Rosy-scarlet, developing into scarlet-carmine suffused yellow on a yellow base; fragrant.
- Lady Margaret Stewart**—H.T. Deep sunflower-yellow, heavily veined and splashed orange-scarlet; reverse marked carmine.
- Mabel Morse**—H.T. Clear; bright golden-yellow; fragrant.
- Madame Abel Chatenay**—H.T. Carmine-rose, shaded salmon; very full flowers.
- ★ **Madame Butterfly**—H.T. A sport from Ophelia; colour a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Rich perfume; perfect shape; strong grower and mildew-proof.
- Madame Nicolas Aussel**—P. Flower carried on erect stiff stem; salmon shaded carmine, tinted yellow at base. First-class certificate N.R.S.
- ★ **Margaret Dickson Hamill**—H.T. A magnificent rose, its delicate solid maize-straw-coloured deep shell-like petals are blushed with most delicate carmine. The very best for Taranaki.
- ★ **Margaret McGredy**—H.T. Geranium-lake or orange-scarlet; flowers large, full and perfect form.
- McGredy's Scarlet**—H.T. Brilliant rich velvety-scarlet with orange base.
- Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem**—P. Dark golden-yellow, reverse dark bronze to brown.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell**—H.T. Deep reddish-saffron, medium sized in profusion.
- Mrs. Sam McGredy**—H.T. Scarlet coppery-orange heavily flushed with Lincoln red on the outside of the petals.
- Mrs. W. H. Rowe**—H.T. Large, full flowers; bright sweet pea mauve.
- ★ **Ophelia**—H.T. Salmon-flesh shaded rose; perfect shape and vigorous habit. For delicate fragrance alone it is worth growing. The climbing form is also highly recommended.
- Padre**—H.T. Coppery-scarlet, flushed yellow at base of petals; very showy.

ROSES—Continued

Picture—H.T. Buds perfectly formed, opening a clear rose-pink with the velvety petals reflexed.

President Hoover—H.T. Outer petals claret-red flushed crimson, inner petals deep salmon-flesh.

Richard E. West—H.T. Blooms large, semi-double, glowing cadmium-yellow; fragrant.

Rev. F. Page Roberts—H.T. Rich yellow, stained in the bud and outside of blooms with buff markings.

Sachsengruss—H.P. Immense flowers of perfect shape; colour delicate flesh shaded China-rose; could be described as a pink Frau Karl Druschki.

★ **Shot Silk**—H.T. Bright cherry-cerise, shot with salmon-orange, flushed rose; deeply veined, clear buttercup-yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free-branching with beautiful glossy clear cedar-green foliage, immune from mildew.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet—P. Sunflower-yellow, deeper in centre.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet—H.A.B. Orient-red; petals carmine, shaded with yellow.

Sunny South—H.T. Soft pink, flushed carmine.

★ **Talisman**—H.T. Rich shadings of scarlet, pink, copper and yellow; colour variable.

Theresa—H.T. Deep orange-pink shading to madder-pink and carmine.

W. E. Chaplin—H.T. Crimson, deepening to carmine-crimson.

William Orr—H.T. Deep velvety-crimson.

STANDARD ROSES

We do not hold a big stock of this class of Rose, but can supply good plants in twelve of the leading varieties.

Prices: 5/- each; 55/- per dozen. List of varieties will be sent upon application.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar—Wich. Single; lovely shade of pink with a clear white eye; flowers are produced in huge clusters.

Banksia lutea (Banksian)—Yellow; very rapid grower and a great favourite.

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

- Climbing Chateau de Clos Vouget—H.T.** A valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety, which is one of the darkest H.T.s grown.
- Clg. Daily Mail Scented—H.T.** Rich, deep velvety-red with deep sheen.
- Clg. Hadley—H.T.** Very vigorous; flowers rich crimson and fragrant.
- Clg. Mabel Morse—**Brilliant golden-yellow.
- Clg. Madame Abel Chatenay—**Carmine-rose with silvery reflex.
- ★ **Clg. Madame Edouard Herriot—H.T.** A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety of the same name. Colour coral-red, shaded yellow.
- Clg. Mrs. Aaron Ward—**A climbing form of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free-flowering characteristics. A most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses.
- ★ **Clg. Perle des Jardines—**Straw colour, sometimes canary; centre orange-yellow; very large and full; one of the best.
- Clg. Reveil Dijonnais—P.** The inner face of the petals is dark yellow and flushed cerise, while the outer is yellow, edged carmine. A very pretty decorative.
- ★ **Clg. Shot Silk—**A distinct colour in this section; colour a variable coppery-salmon-pink.
- Clg. Sunstar—H.T.** A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety.
- Cupid—H.T.** A pillar rose of fine growth; good habit and abundant foliage; flowers are single, five or six inches across, produced in clusters; colour glowing flesh with a touch of peach, softening to opal when fully expanded.
- Golden Vision—**Yellow flowers; dark green foliage.
- Kitty Kininmonth—H.T.** A brilliant climbing rose producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine-rose colour. Foliage mildew-proof.
- ★ **Lemon Pillar—**Pale yellow, opening sulphur; very vigorous.
-

You can depend on safe arrival of our plants.

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

- Miss Marion Manifold**—H.T. Rich velvety-scarlet shaded with crimson; very large and of good form; continuous bloomer and vigorous climber, suitable for arches, pergolas or pillars.
- ★ **Paul's Scarlet Climber**—Wich. This pillar rose is one of the finest scarlet ramblers ever introduced, and when in full bloom a sight not easily forgotten. Vivid scarlet shaded bright crimson, semi-double. A rose of exceptional merit.
- ★ **Souvenir de Leonie Viennot**—H.T. Silvery-rose, shading to carmine, base of petals canary-yellow, forming a beautiful combination of colours. Strong grower and free flowerer; highly recommended.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

A class of miniature roses producing their flowers in clusters almost continuously throughout the season. Of dwarf compact habit, they are specially desirable for massing.

- Bijou**—Beautiful shade of coral-pink; large clusters.
- Cameo**—Semi-double, cupped, orange-salmon flowers fading to shell-pink.
- Gloria Mundi**—Double; a favourite orange-scarlet; highly recommended.
- Glorie du Midi**—Orange-pink, semi-double flowers; colour holds well.
- Golden Salmon Superior**—Intense fiery golden-salmon, in large full trusses.
- Ideal**—Beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet; burns slightly in hot weather.
- Karen Poulsen**—Vivid brilliant scarlet; very attractive; single.
- Mariposa**—Deep orange; supersedes Orange King.
- Pride of Hurst**—A fine double coral-pink.
- ★ **Princess of Orange**—Included here for convenience. It is a climbing form of the popular dwarf Gloria Mundi; flowers on the previous year's growths, and is the same orange-scarlet colour. It is very highly recommended.
- Ruby**—Bright ruby-red; good double.
- Scarlet Leader**—Brilliant scarlet; full double flowers.

FRUIT TREES

When planting fruit trees it is wise to remember that the treatment they receive will later have an influence on their cropping capacity, and to ensure complete success they should be properly planted, and pruned correctly for several succeeding seasons.

The trees when received from the nursery will have three or four leaders, which should be cut back to four or five buds, taking care that the top ones remain points outwards. This process, with modification, applies for succeeding seasons, the usual method adopted being that of leaving a longer portion of the branch each year until the tree has attained its full size. All inward-growing and crossing shoots should be removed entirely, care being taken to ensure an evenly-balanced tree having a hollow centre, with the main branches not crowded.

When planting, the roots should be spaced evenly in such a manner that their growth will provide a good hold to sustain the tree when loaded with fruit.

Shelter is absolutely necessary to obtain results, in fact it is useless to plant an orchard in some localities without first making this important provision. Fairly constant cultivation between the trees is advised, all weeds and rubbish should be destroyed or buried, special care being taken to burn dead branches, especially those removed when pruning. Deep cultivation close to the trees must be avoided, as it injures the roots.

Preparation—To ensure the best results it is necessary that the soil be well worked by trenching and digging, if possible some time before it is intended to plant. An addition of old animal manure may be added, but if the trees are to be planted immediately, the manure should be applied as a surface dressing after completion of the planting.

Planting—When planting a home orchard the trees may be spaced 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are subsequently pruned to form medium-sized low-bearing trees, which are the most useful.

APPLES

Our apples are worked on blight-proof stocks, thus securing a root system entirely free from all blights. It must be clearly understood that the root stock only is blight-proof and not the whole tree, the branches of which may be easily treated if necessary. We have listed only those varieties which we are able to recommend.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen, £10 per 100; larger trees, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen, £12/10/- per 100; extra large trees, 3/6 to 5/- each. Commercial grade, 24/- per dozen.

Adam's Pearmain—A fine dessert variety with a yellow skin, splashed red; matures late.

Alfriston—A first-class culinary apple, matures late and is a splendid keeper.

American Golden Russet—A rich golden-russet; fine dessert and crops well; late.

Ballarat Seedling—A large green- and yellow-fruited variety with a red cheek; splendid for kitchen purposes; late.

Celo—An excellent dessert apple, supposedly a cross between Sturmer and Delicious. Combines the keeping qualities of the former with the flavour of the latter.

Cox's Orange Pippin—One of the best mid-season dessert apples, crisp yellow flesh with a rich aromatic flavour. Valuable for export purposes.

Cox's Orange Pippin (Scarlet)—A new sport of higher colour; reported of similar qualities.

Delicious—One of the best late-keeping apples. A strong grower and prolific cropper with deliciously flavoured fruit, which is brightly coloured.

Devonshire Quarrenden—Medium-sized fruit, a rich crimson in the sun; pink flesh, crisp and juicy; a valuable early dessert.

Dougherty—A good dessert apple of a fine red colour; a late and heavy-bearing variety.

Dunn's Favourite—See Munroe's Favourite.

Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin)—A good quality and long-keeping variety; useful for cooking and dessert purposes. Very successful in Taranaki; late.

Frimley Beauty—A splendid dessert, and a long keeper. A good grower with brightly coloured fruit; late.

APPLES—Continued

Golden Delicious—Undoubtedly the best golden apple yet introduced; of a good size and shape; matures late.

Granny Smith—An exceptionally heavy cropper which when grown in cold climates keeps throughout the entire winter. Suited to practically all districts, it is easily one of the best. Fruit is large and greenish-yellow in colour; matures late.

Gravenstein—A first quality early dessert apple with a yellow skin streaked red. The flesh is juicy and crisp.

Irish Peach—The first dessert apple to ripen. Medium-sized fruit coloured yellow and tinged red; crisp, juicy and richly flavoured. The fruit is borne on the tips of the young wood. This must be remembered when pruning.

Jonathan—One of our best commercial varieties, which succeeds in most localities. The fruit is conical and of excellent quality and flavour. The skin is dark red, giving it a handsome appearance; mid-season to late.

Kentish Fillbasket—Fruit oblong, pale yellow, flushed and streaked red. A large culinary variety; mid-season.

Keswick Codlin—An old and much esteemed variety; pale yellow. Esteemed for cooking; early.

Kidd's Orange Red—A cross between Cox's Orange and Delicious. Has the flavour and texture of Cox's; heavy cropper.

Laxton's Superb—Larger and later than Cox's Orange Pippin, of very similar flavour and an excellent keeper.

Munroe's Favourite—Late dessert and cooking. Large fruit with a clear yellow skin and red cheek, while the flesh is firm and white. A good export type and suitable for commercial planting.

Ohinemuri—See Munroe's Favourite.

Parlins Beauty—An improvement on Munroe's Favourite; large and handsome; tree hardy and prolific.

Peasgood's Nonsuch—A mid-season dessert and cooking apple, yellow, streaked bright red and crimson. Flesh juicy with a good flavour. One of the best for household purposes.

Prince Alfred—One of the largest and most handsome apples. Of oblong shape, green, sometimes coloured bright red. A good keeper, ripening mid-season to late, and useful for any purpose.

APPLES—Continued

Rainier—A late apple which promises to hold first place among dessert varieties. Its eating qualities, which improve with keeping, are excellent, and its record as a cropper is phenomenal. 3/6 each.

Red Delicious—A more highly coloured variety, otherwise similar; late.

Red Quarrenden—See Devonshire Quarrenden.

Reinette du Canada—Autumn dessert and cooking. Fruit large and flat with a greenish-yellow skin flaked russet; flesh crisp and well-flavoured. A fine household apple.

Ribston Pippin—An old variety, but one of the best, greenish-yellow marked red and crimson; flesh firm and crisp; a good mid-season dessert.

Rome Beauty—Yellow, flushed and striped red; round and flat; heavy bearer; keeps well.

Scarlet Dougherty—A scarlet fruited variety of Dougherty.

Scarlet Pearmain—A beautiful and handsome dessert apple; mid-season.

Stayman's Winesap—One of the best long-keeping dessert apples. Handsome conical fruit, dark rich red in colour; fine-grained and exceedingly juicy. Ready several weeks after Jonathan and better keeper; late.

Sturmer Pippin—One of our leading export apples which does well in all parts. It is a long-keeping, first quality dessert apple, brisk and spicy. An invaluable variety which matures late.

APRICOTS

This luscious fruiting tree is unfortunately not successful when grown in the light soils of Taranaki. Success is assured only on certain heavy clay soils.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; larger trees, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

Moorpark—Fruit large, firm and free-stone; an old favourite.

Newcastle—A medium-sized fruit of good flavour; early and regular bearer.

Roxburgh Red—A large-fruited variety raised in Otago.

If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

CHERRIES

The Cherry crops best when grown in a rich open soil, one that is stiff and gravelly being unsuitable. A top-dressing of manure in August will give good results.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; larger trees, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

Bedford Prolific—A large early variety, hardy and free-bearing; one of the best.

Black Heart—Fruit heart-shaped, dark purple with red flesh; sweet and deliciously flavoured; mid-season.

Tangshi—Bears delicious edible fruit, and is also noted for its early floral display.

NECTARINES

All worked on seedling peach stocks. Treat as advised for Peaches.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; larger trees, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

Goldmine—This mid-season variety in undoubtedly the best one grown. The fruit is large, perfectly free-stone, of delicious flavour and does not crack. We have no hesitation in recommending it for all localities.

New Boy—A hardy variety of largest size and beautiful colouring, with white flesh; juicy and of excellent flavour; a heavy cropper.

PEACHES

To ensure success, the cultural directions given in the general introduction to the Fruit Tree Section should be carefully followed, with the addition of summer pruning during December. Occasional mulching under the trees with animal manure is advised. Spray during late winter with Bordeaux Mixture as a specific for leaf-curl. Formula: 8lb. bluestone, 8lb. lime, 40 gallons water. Smaller quantities in proportion.

Our stock has been grown from buds selected by officials of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, and is restricted to fifteen leading varieties.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen, £10 per 100; larger trees, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen, £12/10/- per 100; commercial grade, 24/- per dozen.

PEACHES—Continued

Brigg's Red May—Very early; medium to large, with bright red cheeks; flesh juicy, melting, with stone almost free.

Elberta—A highly-coloured, hardy, free-stone variety of excellent quality; one of the best mid-season varieties.

Golden Queen—A late clingstone with firm yellow flesh, of good quality and flavour; a good keeping variety.

Hale's Early—A well-known second early variety of good flavour, medium to large, and freestone.

Hobb's Late—A firm clingstone and excellent bearer; one of the best late varieties.

J. H. Hale—A large heavy-bearing freestone with the texture of a cling, and a most delicious flavour; mid-season. Known as the "Million Dollar Peach."

High's Early Canada—White fleshed, rich and juicy; skin creamy-yellow mottled red. Ripens at Christmas.

Kalamazoo—An extremely hardy variety which bears large handsome yellow fruit, deliciously flavoured; mid-season.

Kelly's Extra Early—A new locally-raised variety of great value, and is the earliest peach to ripen; fruit of good quality.

Le Vainquer—A heavy bearer which ripens in early December; of good quality and medium size.

Mary's Choice—A new, attractive, good cropping peach of local origin; a good dessert variety.

Muir—A yellow freestone variety of excellent flavour; rich and sweet; mid-season.

Prizetaker—A handsome late variety; flesh deep yellow, red near the stone; of good substance and flavour.

Triumph—Very early yellow; good for preserving and very productive.

Waipoua—A large fruiting, yellow, freestone variety.

Wiggins—A hardy and prolific freestone of good colour and quality; ripe just after Hale's Early.

PEARS

Pears are most successful on heavy land, preferring slightly damp conditions. We stock trees worked on both seedling Pear and Quince stocks.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; larger trees, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen, £12/10/- per 100.

PEARS—Continued

Bartlett—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Bon Chretien—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Buerre Clairgeau—Large, yellow-russet flushed bright red; flesh melting and sweet; late autumn.

Clapps Favourite—Good colour and size; useful for dessert or bottling. Ripens before Wm. Bon Chretien.

Conference—Tree strong and hardy with upright growth; fruit dark green and russet with salmon-coloured flesh; melting, juicy and rich.

Doyenne du Comice—Greenish-yellow flushed russet; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet; one of the best early varieties.

Kieffers Hybrid—Fruit of largest size, deep golden-yellow when ripe, flavour resembling Williams' Bon Chretien; very late keeper and comes into bearing while quite young.

Louise Bonne of Jersey—Medium-sized, yellow-russet brightly flushed; flesh white, melting and of rich flavour; early autumn.

Packham's Triumph—Early and prolific bearer, with a delicious sugary flavour; large and of good form; highly recommended.

P. Barry—Large orange-yellow; flesh very juicy and of excellent flavour; one of the latest.

Williams' Bon Chretien—Large fruit with pale yellow skin; flesh white, melting and of delicious flavour. An excellent late dessert and preserving pear, and the most popular variety.

Winter Cole—A hardy and prolific variety, medium-size, greenish coloured, partly covered with russet; juicy and delicious.

Winter Nellis—Medium-size, russet-coloured fruit; juicy and melting; good quality; late.

PERSIMMON—Japanese Date Plum

These trees produce a delectable fruit much valued for dessert purposes. They may be planted in the orchard or shrubbery, where they will prove both handsome and profitable. When planting prune heavily. In four leading varieties; strong trees.

Prices: 3/6 to 5/- each.

PLUMS

Plums are the hardiest of all fruit trees, requiring very little attention beyond pruning and an occasional spraying. Most of the European varieties do not crop for several years, but are of superior quality compared with the Japanese varieties, which usually crop the second season after planting.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; larger grade, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Cherry Plum—The well-known old variety which is the first to ripen. Smaller trees for hedges, 50/- per 100.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large oval fruit, juicy, rich and most deliciously flavoured. One of the finest late plums for dessert and preserving.

Damson—The old popular variety; unsurpassed for preserving, with wonderful cropping qualities.

„ **Shropshire**—The best for preserving.

Diamond—Fruit large, oval, deep purple; flesh juicy and crisply flavoured; mid-season. One of the best culinary plums.

Evans' Early—The earliest plum of this class. Fruit small to medium and freestone; an abundant bearer.

Green Gage—This well-known variety is a favourite for dessert; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich.

Lord Kitchener—Pink, turning to red; early; of excellent flavour.

Pond's Seedling—A wonderful bearer; fruit large, oval, dark red; flesh juicy and brisk; late.

Prune d'Agen—Second early; small but firm and sweet; the best for general purposes.

Yellow Magnum Bonum—A large cooking plum; flesh pale yellow, juicy and of good flavour; hardy and a good cropper; late mid-season.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen, £7/10/- per 100; larger grade, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

Beauty—Large size, dark red flesh and skin; good keeper; ripens first week in December.

PLUMS (Japanese Variety)—Continued

Billington's Early—One of the best early plums, ripening Christmas week. The fruit is firm and abundantly produced; useful for all purposes.

Burbank—Large globular dessert plum with a sweet and juicy flesh; a splendid mid-season variety; free-cropper and strong grower.

Doris—An exceedingly vigorous late-cropping variety of handsome appearance. One of the best for jam purposes and good for preserving.

October Purple—A good purplish-black plum with yellowish flesh, very juicy and sweet; a heavy cropper; late.

Ogon—Fruit like Yellow Gage in appearance; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality; regular and heavy cropper; mid-season.

Purple King—A mid-season variety; flavour similar to an European plum; a fine dessert and preserving variety.

Satsuma—"Blood Plum." Fruit very large and of dark colour from skin to stone; flesh firm, juicy and rich. One of the very best for preserving.

Sultan—A large dark plum with crimson flesh; firm, solid and sweet; a heavy bearer; mid-season. Probably the best Japanese variety.

Wright's Early—Ripens in December; an upright vigorous grower; fruit of medium quality.

QUINCES

These trees are most successful when grown in a moist position. Useful for culinary and preserving purposes.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; larger grade, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

Burbank's Orange—An early bearer; of good quality.

Champion—Large, smooth, handsome fruit borne abundantly even when the tree is young; early.

Portugal—A very large late variety; skin more yellow than most; strong grower and heavy cropper.

Van Dieman—One of the best early varieties. Fruit of most superb flavour, texture and quality; a heavy bearer. We have no hesitation in recommending it for all purposes.

CITRUS TREES

The fruiting trees included in the Citrus Section make handsome ornamental specimens, bearing white sweetly-scented flowers, and in favourable localities maturing heavy crops of fruit. They may be used as specimens in the garden border, the showy fruit providing a useful contrast with the evergreen and flowering shrubs.

As Citrus trees are gross feeders, having the majority of their roots close to the surface, very light cultivation near the trees is advised, while manure may be applied in the form of top-dressings, which may be repeated two or three times a year.

Our extensive stock of strong well-furnished trees has been grown locally at our nurseries, worked on seedling orange and citronella stocks.

CITRON

Bengal—Fruit large and round; a first-class variety for preserving. 3/6 to 5/- each.

LEMONS

Prices: 3/- and 3/6 each, 33/- and 36/- per dozen, £12/10/- per 100; larger trees, 5/- to 12/6 each.

Analfi—A wonderfully prolific cropper very suitable for Taranaki.

Eureka—One of the best. Fruit of medium size and very even; tree almost thornless.

Genoa—A thornless variety which bears large yellow fruit. A good bearer of general excellence.

Ideal—An immense cropper of smooth even-shaped fruit, the ideal for marketing purposes, hence its name. A new seedling from Lisbon without many of its parent's disadvantages; wonderfully free from thorns.

Lisbon—A hardy variety and heavy cropper; fruit medium in size and of first quality. It has invariably been successful wherever tested.

Messina—A variety which is largely grown in Australia, where it is a general favourite. Reputed to have a high acid content.

Meyer—This species is unequalled for hardiness and early fruiting. Quite small trees are often covered with the fruit, which is smooth and thin-skinned as well as being very juicy. A native of Northern China. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

LEMONS—Continued

Ponderosa—"Wonder Lemon." Of easy cultivation, quick growing and fairly hardy. This variety bears very large fruits often over 2lb. in weight, which make good marmalade and excellent peel. The tree continues production during most of the year, the aggregate crop being phenomenal.

Sicily—A medium-sized lemon of splendid quality; skin smooth and thin.

LIME

Tahitian—Large, greenish-yellow; very juicy and nearly seedless; the best. 4/- to 5/- each.

MANDARINES

Our stocks include several of the most notable varieties. 4/- to 5/- each.

ORANGES (Sweet)

Prices: 4/- to 5/- each, 40/- to 50/- per dozen; extra large, 7/6 each.

Best's Seedless—A vigorous variety reputed to be of unsurpassed quality; a heavy bearer, the fruit clinging well.

Dacres—One of the best oranges. Fruit of average size; splendid flavour and good quality.

Golden Nuggett—An early, dwarf-growing variety with large seedless, smooth, thin-skinned fruit.

Groveley (Navel)—Large yellow, flattish; not quite seedless; a heavy cropping mid-season variety. The best navel for poor soils.

Jaffa—A strong vigorous grower; very productive.

Leu Gin Gong—A new sweet orange which commences to bear very early. The fruits are of a large uniform size and good flavour.

Poorman—See Pomelo.

Ruby Blood—The best of the red-fleshed varieties; tree vigorous and good bearer; fruit medium size.

St. Michael—Fruit of largest size, smooth, thin and very juicy; a profitable market variety.

Washington Navel—A splendid orange; very large, even, of perfect shape and colour; remarkably juicy and luscious.

POMELO—Grape Fruit

The so-called "Grape Fruit" is becoming quite popular in this country as a breakfast dish, its bitter-sweet juices being reputed as having good medicinal qualities. The fruit is halved, sprinkled with sugar, and eaten at the breakfast meal after standing overnight.

Prices: 4/- to 5/- each; 40/- to 50/- per dozen.

Marsh's Seedless—A medium-sized fruit borne in clusters, almost seedless; a popular variety.

Omi Kin Kan—A Japanese variety which bears fruit when quite young; possibly superior to Poorman for preserves; one of the hardiest varieties.

Poorman, or Coltman Pomelo—Fruit very large and juicy; used extensively for preserves; a wonderful cropper. The best variety for general culture.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ACTINIDIA chinensis—Chinese Gooseberry

This remarkable climber produces a luscious fruit much esteemed for dessert purposes. To secure crops it is necessary to plant vines of both sexes. We offer grafted plants, sexes guaranteed. An extremely heavy cropper.

Prices: 5/- per pair, 50/- per dozen; seedlings, sex not guaranteed, 2/- and 2/6 each, 18/- per dozen.

CRANBERRY—Myrtus Ugni

These are very suitable as low division hedges in the garden. They bear abundant crops of small edible berries which make a first-class jelly.

Prices: 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen; smaller grade for hedges, 12/- per dozen, 70/- per 100.

CURRANTS—Ribes

Named varieties in Red, Black and White. Only the best fruiting types offered.

Prices: 1/3 each, 12/- per dozen, 80/- per 100.

FEIJOA (in variety)

This species forms a handsome shrub 8 to 12 feet high. The flowers resemble those of the Pohutukawa, while the fruit, which is deliciously flavoured, has the appearance of a half-withered passion fruit.

Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each.

FIGS—Ficus Carica

The Fig provides a valuable dessert fruit, and deserves to be more generally cultivated where the climatic conditions are favourable. They are most successful in northern localities and the warm coastal districts of the North Island. We hold a stock of several varieties much prized for the quality of their fruit.

Price: 2/6 to 3/6 each; 28/- to 36/- per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES—Ribes Grossularia

We are able to offer a good range of proved varieties in both dessert and bottling types.

Prices: 1/- each, 10/- per dozen, 70/- per 100; larger plants, 1/6 each, 12/- per dozen, 80/- per 100.

GRAPE VINES—Vitis vinifera

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; large plants, 3/6 each; 36/- per dozen.

Albany Surprise (Te Kauwhata)—A very hardy variety suited to outdoor culture. Well formed solid fruits of good quality and flavour.

Black Hamburg—A fine grape. The fruit is produced in large compact bunches; berries large and black. Probably the best all-round grape; early and hardy.

Gros Colman—One of the most profitable varieties grown. Large round berries of a dark purplish-black colour. The flavour is very fine when properly ripened. This variety requires a fair amount of heat to bring it to perfection.

A letter order has the same attention as a personal visit.

GUAVA—*Psidium*

The Guava is a valuable winter-fruiting plant, which succeeds only in warm and sheltered coastal districts. Guavas do not take up much room, and should be in all gardens which are favourably situated. They are frequently used as division hedges, spaced 3ft. apart. When considering the planting of Guavas it is well to remember that they will not survive heavy frosts or cutting winds.

Prices: 2/- and 2/6 each, 20/- and 28/- per dozen, 150/- and 200/- per 100.

Purple—This is the most frequently cultivated variety.

The fruit is freely produced and agreeably flavoured.

Yellow—This variety succeeds remarkably well in our nurseries, and we have no hesitation in recommending it for sheltered gardens in Taranaki, and for Northern districts.

HOVENIA

Hovenia dulcis—D. The Japanese "Raisin Tree." Extensively cultivated in India and Japan. Clusters of yellow flowers; fleshy, sweet, edible flower stalks; 30ft. 3/6 ea.

LOGANBERRY—*Rubus*

Large Red—A good cropper which supplies a popular fruit for jams and preserves. Prices: 1/3 each, 12/- per doz.

LOQUAT—*Eriobotrya japonica*

Loquats bear useful fruit which ripens very early. We offer named varieties which are esteemed for the quality of the fruit.

Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MEDLARS—*Pyrus germanica*

These well-known old-fashioned fruiting trees, with their masses of pretty white flowers, make useful specimens for the shrubbery. We stock several varieties which have proved satisfactory.

Prices: 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MULBERRY

Black English—A good variety, long lived; makes a handsome tree. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Hicks—Produces fruit continuously during three months. Fruit large, juicy, with a fine acid flavour. 3/6 each.

PASSION FRUIT—*Passiflora*, *Tacsonia*

This valuable fruit is well worth growing in localities where frosts are not heavy. The plants commence to crop the season after planting.

Prices: 1/- to 2/- each, 10/- to 18/- per dozen, 60/- to 125/- per 100.

Passiflora edulis—The well-known purple or black variety which bears such heavy crops with so little attention.

„ ***edulis perfecta***—A large-fruited form of *edulis*, otherwise similar.

***Tacsonia mixta quitensis* (*Passiflora quitensis*)**—A hardy species which bears pink pendulous flowers and long, edible, creamy-white fruit.

RASPBERRIES—*Rubus idæus*

Raspberries require a deep, rich, moist, loamy soil, and are not generally successful in Taranaki. We stock a few of the best and most prolific varieties.

Prices: 3/6 to 5/- per dozen, 20/- to 30/- per 100.

STRAWBERRY—*Fragaria virginiana*

We stock six of the best of the standard varieties. Prices: 1/6 per dozen, 10/- per 100.

TREE TOMATO—*Cyphomandra betacea*

A small tree which bears edible egg-shaped fruits in pendulous strings. Purple at first, they are red when ripe; a valuable winter fruit. We offer two varieties, one more highly coloured than the older variety. They cannot stand heavy frosts.

Prices: 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Unless you tell us not to, we understand that we may substitute in case any selection on your order has been sold out.

NUTS

The majority of nut-bearing trees make handsome and attractive specimens, as well as providing an enjoyable and nutritious food. In the planting of this class of tree, it is advisable to plant two or more of a sort, thus providing for cross-fertilization, which is essential in the production of good crops.

ALMONDS—*Prunus Amygdalus*

Our stock has been grown from buds specially selected by officials of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. Plant several trees to secure cross fertilization and good crops.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen; large, 3/- each, 33/- per dozen.

Burbank's Seedling—A new variety which is highly recommended; very hardy; prolific and an early bearer.

Monavale—A hard-shelled prolific variety of excellent flavour, and a heavy cropper. This tree is a beautiful sight during the flowering season.

Texas Prolific—A soft-shelled variety of excellent quality and a good bearer.

CHESTNUT—*Castanea sativa*

Spanish—"Sweet Chestnut." This is the most commonly cultivated variety. It is a strong grower and free cropper 2/6 to 3/6 each, 24/- to 36/- per dozen; extra large, 5/- to 7/6 each.

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA

Queensland Nut—Bears edible nuts of unusual flavour and excellent quality, on mature trees. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

FILBERT or HAZEL—*Corylus Avellana*

These are easily grown, hardy and prolific, providing an abundance of nuts, which mature in autumn.

Prices: 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen.

WALNUTS—*Juglans regia*

The walnut is of considerable economic importance, producing as it does an abundance of one of the most popular nuts.

★**Freshford Gem**—A new variety from the United States, said to be of excellent quality and flavour. 7/6 each.

We offer three other varieties—Common English, Noyer, and Parisienne. 2/6 to 3/6 each, 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS *officinalis* (Edible Asparagus)

Conover's Colossal—The best variety for general purposes; hardy and a good cropper.

Prices: Two-year-old, 10/- per 100; three-year-old, 20/- per 100; specially selected, 5/- per dozen.

RHUBARB—*Rheum rhaponticum*

Crimson Winter—A large-stemmed variety which produces fine stalks right through the winter. 1/3 each, 12/- per dozen.

Hogan's Shillelah—A fine dark red variety, strong growing and of first-class flavour. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

Myatt's Victoria—A seedless variety which produces fine strong stalks of splendid quality. 1/3 each, 12/- doz.

TREES AND SHRUBS

(Classified according to characteristics).

Full descriptions in catalogues, including Catalogue of New Zealand Natives, and several special lists issued separately.
See indexes.

WINTER FLOWERING

- | | |
|---|---|
| Abutilon, in variety. | Forsythia suspensa. |
| Acacia, several species. | Garrya elliptica. |
| Adenandra uniflora. | Gordonia anomala. |
| Andromeda, see Leucothoë
and Pieris. | Grevillea, in variety. |
| Arbutus Unedo. | Hardenbergia, in variety
(climbers). |
| Banksia, in variety. | Jacobinia pauciflora. |
| Berberis Darwinii. | Kennedya, in variety. |
| Bignonia, see Tecoma. | Lambertia, in variety. |
| Boronia, in variety (late
winter). | Leptospermum, in variety. |
| Bouvardia, in variety. | Leucothoë Catesbæi. |
| Buddleia salvifolia. | Luculia gratissima. |
| Camellia, in variety. | Pieris, in variety. |
| Chimonanthus fragrans. | Podalyria, in variety. |
| Chorizema, in variety. | Polygala, in variety. |
| Clematis cirrhosa (balearica). | Protea, in variety. |
| Crotalaria laburnifolia. | Prunus, in variety (late
winter). |
| Cydonia japonica. | Russelia juncea. |
| Dahlia imperialis (tender). | Solanum jasminoides
(climber). |
| Daphne, pink and white. | Stenocarpus. |
| Dryandra floribunda. | Tecoma australis (climber). |
| Erica, several varieties. | „ capensis (climber). |
| Eriocephalus africanus. | Telopea. |
| Eriostemon myoporoides. | Templetonia retusa. |
| Euphorbia pulcherrima
(tender). | Thryptomene. |
| Euryops tenuissimus. | Viburnum Carlesii. |

This list includes trees which flower from late autumn to winter, and late winter to early spring.

FRAGRANT FLOWERS OR SCENTED FOLIAGE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Acacia</i> , flowers of several varieties. | <i>Jasminum</i> , several varieties, flowers. |
| <i>Adenandra uniflora</i> , flowers and foliage. | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , "Sweet Bay," foliage. |
| <i>Azalea mollis</i> . | <i>Lavandula</i> , several varieties, flowers and foliage. |
| <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> , foliage. | <i>Lilium</i> , most varieties, flowers. |
| <i>Boronia lutea</i> and <i>B. Megastigma</i> , flowers. | <i>Lippia citriodora</i> , "Lemon-scented Verbena," foliage. |
| <i>Bouvardia Humboldtii</i> , flowers. | <i>Lonicera</i> , flowers of several varieties. |
| <i>Calliandra portoricensis</i> , flowers. | <i>Luculia gratissima</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> , night-scented. | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Chimonanthus fragrans</i> , flowers. | <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> , flowers (climber). |
| <i>Choisya ternata</i> , flowers and foliage. | <i>Michelia fuscata</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Clethra</i> , in variety, flowers. | <i>Phebalium Billiardieri</i> , flowers and foliage. |
| <i>Cinnamomum Camphora</i> , "Camphor Laurel," foliage. | <i>Philadelphus</i> , in variety, "Mock Orange," flowers. |
| <i>Daphne odora</i> , flowers. | <i>Prostanthera</i> , in variety, "Australian Mint Bush," foliage. |
| <i>Datura suaveolens</i> , <i>Knightii</i> , "Trumpet Flower," night-scented. | <i>Prunus mume</i> , "Japanese Apricot," flowers. |
| <i>Diosma ericoides</i> , flowers and foliage. | <i>Rhododendron</i> , Himalayan varieties, flowers. |
| <i>Erica melanthera</i> . | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> , foliage. |
| <i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i> , foliage. | <i>Styrax</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> , flowers and foliage. | <i>Syringa</i> , most varieties, flowers. |
| <i>Heliotropium peruvianum</i> , "Cherry Pie," flowers. | <i>Thuya</i> , foliage. |
| | <i>Viburnum</i> , several varieties, flowers. |

You will enjoy shrubs year after year.

SEASIDE PLANTING

Agathis australis, "Kauri."
Agonis flexuosa, "Willow Myrtle."
Araucaria excelsa, "Norfolk Island Pine."
Arbutus Unedo.
Banksia, in variety.
Brachyglottis Rangiora and *B. repanda*.
Casuarina.
Cistus, in variety.
Coprosma, New Zealand.
Cordyline australis, "Cabbage Tree." N.Z.
Cornus, "Dogwood."
Corynocarpus lævigata, "Karaka," N.Z.
Cotoneaster, in variety.
Cytisus, "Broom," in variety.
Dodonaea viscosa.
Dryandra floribunda.
Eriocephalus africanus.
Escallonia, in variety.

Euonymus japonicus.
Garrya elliptica.
Griselinia littoralis, N.Z.
Leptospermum, "Manuka."
Leucadendron, "Silver Tree."
Meryta Sinclairii, "Pukanui."
Metrosideros, "Pohutukawa."
Myoporum, "Ngaio."
Olearia, in variety.
Phebalium Billardieri.
Phormium, "Flax."
Pittosporum Ralphii and *P. crassifolium*, N.Z.
Pinus muricata.
 „ *pinaster* (Maritima).
Pomaderris, "Tainui."
Protea, in variety.
Pseudopanax Lessonii, N.Z.
Rosmarinus, "Rosemary."
Senecio, in variety, N.Z.
Tamarix, in variety.
Yucca.

COLOURED FOLIAGE

Acer, "Maple," certain varieties, bronze and variegated.
Berberis, in variety.
Betula alba purpurea, "Birch," bronze.
Brachyglottis Rangiora purpurea, bronze.
Cryptomeria japonica elegans, "Japanese Cedar," reddish-brown.
Cupressus (Retinospora), several varieties with golden, silvery or glaucous foliage.

Dodonaea viscosa purpurea, "Ake Ake," bronze.
Eriocephalus africanus, silvery.
Euonymus europaeus foliis purpureis, purple.
Fagus sylvatica purpurea, "Beech," coppery-bronze.
Leucadendron argenteum, "Silver Tree."
Ligustrum lucidum tricolor, variegated.

COLOURED FOLIAGE—Continued

<i>Myrtus Ralphii</i> purpurea, bronze.	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> , "Purple Plum."
<i>Nothofagus fusca</i> , "Red Beech," reddish-green.	<i>Pseudopanax discolor</i> , cop- pery-bronze.
<i>Photinia glabra rubens</i> .	<i>Rhus Cotinus atropurpurea</i> , "Purple Smoke Plant."
<i>Podalyria sericea</i> , silvery.	" <i>Cotinus foliis purpureis</i> .

AUTUMN-TINTED FOLIAGE OR CONSPICUOUS BERRIES

<i>Acer</i> , "Maple."	<i>Fatsia japonica</i> (<i>Aralia Sie- boldii</i>), berries.
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , foli- age and berries.	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i> .
<i>Arbutus Unedo</i> , "Strawberry Tree," fruits.	<i>Fraxinus</i> , in variety.
<i>Ardisia crispa</i> , berries.	<i>Idesia Polycarpa</i> , berries.
<i>Aucuba japonica</i> , berries.	<i>Liquidambar</i> , in variety.
<i>Azalea</i> , Ghent and Mollis.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .
<i>Berberis</i> , several varieties, berries.	<i>Malus</i> , "Flowering Apples," foliage and fruits.
<i>Callicarpa</i> , in variety, berries.	<i>Myrtus</i> , several varieties, berries.
<i>Coprosma</i> , several varieties, berries, N.Z.	<i>Nandina domestica</i> , foliage and berries.
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> .	<i>Pernettya mucronata</i> , berries.
" <i>capitata</i> , fruits.	<i>Prunus</i> , in variety.
<i>Corynocarpus lævigata</i> , berries.	<i>Quercus</i> , "Oak," several species.
<i>Cotoneaster</i> , several varieties, berries.	<i>Rhus</i> , in variety.
<i>Cratægus</i> , in variety, berries.	<i>Schinus Molle</i> , "Pepper Tree," berries.
<i>Dianella intermedia</i> , berries.	<i>Skimmia japonica Veitchii</i> , berries.
<i>Elæagnus longipes</i> , berries.	<i>Solanum capsicastrum</i> , berries.
<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> , berries.	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , "Mountain Ash," foliage and berries.
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> .	
<i>Eugenia</i> , in variety, berries.	
<i>Euonymus europæus</i> , foliage and berries.	

AUTUMN-TINTED FOLIAGE OR CONSPICUOUS**BERRIES—Continued**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i> . | <i>Viburnum</i> , several varieties,
foliage and berries. |
| <i>Stewartia sinensis</i> . | <i>Vitis</i> (<i>Ampelopsis</i>), several
varieties (climbers). |
| <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> ,
berries. | |
| <i>Taxodium distichum</i> . | |

BERRYING OR HONEY PRODUCING

(For attracting birds).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Abutilon</i> , several varieties,
flowers. | <i>Forsythia</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Aloe</i> , climber, flowers. | <i>Fuchsia</i> , in variety, flowers. |
| <i>Amelanchier</i> , berries. | <i>Idesia</i> , berries. |
| <i>Arbutus</i> , berries. | <i>Iochroma</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Banksia</i> , several varieties,
flowers. | <i>Jacobinia</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Berberis</i> , in variety, berries. | <i>Laburnum</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Billardiera</i> , climber, berries. | <i>Lambertia</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Bomaria</i> , climber, flowers. | <i>Lonicera</i> , in variety, climbers
and shrubs, flowers and
berries. |
| <i>Callicarpa</i> , berries. | <i>Melaleuca</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Callistemon</i> , several varieties,
flowers. | <i>Metrosideros</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Camellia</i> , single varieties,
flowers. | <i>Myrtus</i> , berries. |
| <i>Cercis</i> , flowers. | <i>Passiflora</i> , in variety, climbers,
flowers and fruits. |
| <i>Clanthus</i> , flowers. | <i>Phormium</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Cornus</i> , berries. | <i>Protea</i> , in variety, flowers. |
| <i>Cotoneaster</i> , in variety,
berries. | <i>Pyracantha</i> , berries. |
| <i>Crataegus</i> , in variety, berries. | <i>Ribes</i> , flowers and berries. |
| <i>Cydonia</i> , in variety, flowers. | <i>Russelia</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Diervilla</i> , in variety, flowers. | <i>Solanum</i> , climber, flowers. |
| <i>Embothrium</i> , flowers. | <i>Sophora</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Erythrina</i> , flowers. | <i>Stenocarpus</i> , flowers. |
| <i>Eucalypti</i> , flowering varieties. | <i>Teloepa</i> , in variety, flowers. |
| | <i>Tempeltonia</i> , flowers. |
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Make your garden a show place.

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Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Alonsoa</i>	Venetian Sumach	<i>Rhus cotinus</i>
Scented Verbena	<i>Lippia</i>	Violet	<i>Viola</i>
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HERBACEOUS, PERENNIAL AND ROCK PLANTS

This section has been issued in a separate booklet of about twenty pages, giving full descriptions and cultural directions. Copies are available free on application.

NOTES:

Owing to shorter hours and increased wages at our Nurseries, we regret the necessity of having to increase prices in this Catalogue by approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

NEW AND RARE SHRUBS

GROWN AND OFFERED FOR SALE

BY

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

New Plymouth

New Zealand.

This section contains over fifty of the best of our recent 1938 additions to the shrub and climber sections of this catalogue.



ACACIA lunata—E. "Crescent-leaved" or "Golden Glory Wattle." A green, small-leaved shrub with yellow flowers borne in large trusses; 6 to 8ft. 2/- each.

★**ACER sanguineum seigen**—D. Leaves red and pink in spring; bark coloured bright red always, but while deciduous gives the tree the appearance of having been lacquered. A great acquisition; 4 to 6 feet. 5/- and 7/6 each.

ALOE arborescens—E. A tall growing succulent of easy culture, thriving in dry conditions. The spikes of red flowers are borne throughout the winter months; 6 to 8ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

ATRIPLEX halimus—E. A hardy shrub with silvery-grey foliage and small whitish flowers. An excellent shrub for sea-side planting; 6 to 8ft. 2/6 each.

BAUERA rubioides—E. "River Rose" of Tasmania. A small-leaved shrub bearing pretty, single pink rose-like flowers in profusion; 4 to 6 feet. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

BERBERIS orthobotrys—A deciduous shrub with smooth wood armed with three-pronged spines. The leaves are small and finely toothed, while the yellow clustered flowers are followed by red oval fruit; 6 feet. 2/6 each.

- ★**CALLISTEMON speciosus**—E. "Showy Bottle Brush." A sturdy shrub with large, prominent, crimson flowers of great substance. The finest of the "Bottle Brush" group; 6 feet. 3/6 each.
- CALOTHAMNUS asper**—E. A pleasing shrub with bright scarlet flowers not unlike *Erica vestita*. A warm dry aspect is essential to flower successfully; 4ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- ★**CAMELLIA Sasanqua Azuma Nishiki**—This season we are offering flowering size plants of this attractive species, see page 22; 5 feet. 3/6 and 5/- each.
- CASSIA antemesioides**—E. A graceful shrub with finely-divided, silvery foliage and yellow flowers; 3 feet. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- CASUARINA glauca**—E. "Cassowary Tree." This variety of "She Oak" is an erect growing but rather sparse tree. The timber is oak-like and exceptionally striking in figure; 50ft. 2/6 each.
- CEANOTHUS thyrsiflorus**—E. "Californian Lilac." A recently introduced shrub producing powder-blue flowers in panicles often up to three inches in length. The hardiest species contained in the *Ceanothus* group; 12 to 15 feet. 3/- each.
- ★**CISTUS purpureus**—E. An attractive plant, flowering freely over a period of months. This is probably the best of the *Cistus* group; producing reddish-purple flowers up to five inches across, each petal being heavily blotched maroon-red; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- CLEMATIS tangutica obtusiuscula**—A climbing species from China, flowering in late summer when the whole plant is enshrouded in a glorious mass of golden-yellow lantern-like flowers; 2/6 and 3/- each.
- ★**COLEONEMA pulcrum**—E. "*Diosma multiflora*" "Pink *Diosma*." A bushy shrub of fine upright growth, bearing a profusion of bright rose-pink flowers. Just as hardy as the old favourite "Breath of Heaven"; 3 feet. 3/6 each.
- CONVOLVULUS cneorum**—E. A dwarf shrub with silken silvery leaves and white, faintly tinged pink, flowers. 2/6 each.

NEW & RARE SHRUBS

COTONEASTER horizontalis—D. This attractive dwarf, horizontally branched, Himalayan species, with its beautiful coloured autumn foliage and red berries, is an ideal shrub for covering banks etc. 2/- and 3/- each.

salicifolia Vicarii—E. A sturdy growing variety with large attractive foliage, producing bright-scarlet berries on its pendulous branches; 6 to 8ft. 3/6 each.

San Fran—E. Its prostrate habit of growth and unusual type of foliage, combined with the large orange-coloured berries, make this one of the most attractive species; splendid for banks; 1ft. 2/6 each.

CRATAEGUS Rogersiana—D. A dense growing variety with white flowers in spring, followed by bunches of bright red berries; 6 to 8 feet. 2/6 each.

★**CRYPTANDRA amara**—E. "Australian Bitter Spray." A floriferous, heath-like shrub carrying dainty, small, white flowers; an ideal rockery shrub; 2 feet. 3/6 each.

CYDONIA Maulei Simonii—D. A dwarf growing variety producing blood-red flowers over an extended period, followed by small wrinkled fruits. Admirably suited for rock garden or border; 2 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

CYTISUS Donard's Seedling—E. A distinct and beautiful variety, making perfect shaped specimens. Flowers, garnet streaked with deep yellow; 5ft. 2/6 each.

Enchantress—E. A strong grower and quite distinct; flowers rose-pink striped with glowing carmine; 5ft. 2/6 each.

filipes—E. A rare shrub from the Mediterranean regions. Its white flowers and hair-like leaves borne on gracefully pendulous branches make it a most desirable plant; 3 to 4 feet. 3/6 and 5/- each.

★**ERICA daphniflora**—E. A striking, daphne-flowered species from South Africa, having red flowers in spring; 2 to 3 feet. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

discolor—E. Bears yellow and flesh-coloured tubular flowers on the same plant; 2ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

ERICA—Continued

- Eweriana superba**—E. A bushy growing rare variety with red and green, long tubular flowers; very effective; 3 feet. 3/6 each.
- hyemalis**—E. Similar to E. *Wilmorei* but flowers shorter and more compact; 2ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- nivalis**—E. A dwarf, compact growing species which bears masses of tiny, soft white bells; very pretty and distinctive; 2 feet. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- Rubens**—E. Small, deep rose-pink flowers. Very free blooming; 2 feet. 2/6 each.
- vagans Lyonesse**—E. "Cornish Heath." A low growing form with pure white flowers. Suitable for rock garden or as a border shrub; 1 to 1½ft. 2/6 each.
- ventricosa breviflora**—E. Flowers short, tubular, waxy pink; compact and low growing. Exceedingly floriferous; 1 foot. 2/6 each.
- ★ **versicolor**—E. An attractive species with orange and red flowers in autumn; 3 to 4 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- ★ **Wilmorei flore pleno**—E. A new double flowering form of the general favourite, *Wilmorei*. A great acquisition; 3 feet. 3/6 each.
- Wilmorei red**—E. Similar in habit and appearance to the type, flowers clear scarlet-crimson with paler tips; 3 feet. 3/6 each.
- ★ **ERYTHRINA Blakei**—D. This noteworthy addition to the "Coral Trees" has a propensity for flowering when young. In summer it produces flower spikes of an intense cerise crimson, making it a valuable asset to the garden. It likes a sunny, well-drained aspect; 4 feet. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- ★ **EUCALYPTUS ficifolia**—E. The "Scarlet Gum" of West Australia is probably the most decorative tree grown. The large flower trusses, varying in colour from rose to deep crimson, and carried well above the distinctive foliage, produce a truly beautiful effect. The tree is compact and rounded in growth, of medium size and will stand pruning. An added attraction is that the nectar, contained in the flowers, encourages birds into the garden. The foliage of

NEW & RARE SHRUBS

EUCALYPTUS ficifolia—Continued

young trees is susceptible to frost, necessitating winter cover for two or three years until the tougher adult foliage is formed; 12 to 20ft. 2/- to 3/- each, 20/- to 30/- per dozen.

See front cover.

- ★ **EUCRYPHIA pinnatifolia**—D. A hardy and distinct shrub with rose-like foliage turning to effective tints in autumn. Large white flowers with a profusion of golden anthers; 10 feet. 7/6 each.

FELICIA echinata Paralia—E. The leaves are set in whorls on the sturdy, stiff growths, while the numerous large flowers are blue with a yellow centre; 3 to 4 feet. 2/6 each.

- ★ **GREVILLEA bipinnatifida**—E. A low growing shrub with stiff, fern-like foliage and large red pendulous flowers; 3 to 4 feet. 3/6 each.

- ★ **Fosteri**—E. A richly coloured dwarf form of the "Silky Oak." The large flowers are rich crimson and produced over a long season; plant away from heavy frosts; 6ft. 3/6 each.

sericea—E. "Silky-leaved Grevillea." This small growing species has rose-coloured flowers and small silky leaves; 3 feet. 3/6 each.

HAKA nodosa—E. "Knotted Hakea." An evergreen shrub producing attractive primrose-coloured flowers. Likes dry position; 4 to 6 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

HELIANTHEMUM ocymoides—E. "Cistus algarvense." A recent introduction from Spain. The flowers are golden with a chocolate blotch in the centre. Habit much the same as in the Cistus group but more compact growing; 2 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

INDIGOFERA pendula—E. A pendulous, low growing, twiggy shrub with short racemes of pink shaded-purple flowers. Most suitable in a rock garden; 2 to 3 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

pseudo-tinctoria—E. A slender, twiggy shrub with winged leaves. The racemes of pink flowers are produced in late summer to autumn; 3ft. 2/6 each.

ILLICIUM anisatum—E. "Aniseed Tree." An attractive shrub with longish oval, pale green, aromatic leaves and small greenish-white flowers; 8 to 10ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

KALMIA glauca—E. A small growing variety with bluish-green leaves and clusters of attractive purplish-rose flowers. An ideal rockery shrub; likes peaty soil and a moist position; 2 feet. 3/6 each.

★**LAPAGERIA rosea**—E. See page 99. We now have a fine stock of this rare beautiful flowering climber. It requires very rich, moist soil and a shady position. Is quite hardy; 7/6 each.

NIEREMBERGIA hippomanica—E. A low growing, soft-wooded shrub ideal for a small garden or in a border. The pretty mauve flowers are produced in great profusion during spring and summer; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★**OSMONTUS Delavayi**—E. A new introduction from China with small, hard and stiff foliage somewhat like Box. The white, jessamine-like flowers, produced in autumn, are delightfully scented; 6 feet. 3/6 and 5/- each.

PHLOMIS fruticosa—E. "Jerusalem Sage." A hardy, small shrub with green, sage-like crinkled leaves that are white on the undersides. Flowers orange-yellow, carried in whorls; 3ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.

★**PITTOSPORUM crassifolium variegatum**—E. A pleasing new shrub with attractively variegated leaves of a white and greyish-green color; 6 to 8 feet. 3/6 and 5/- each.

★**PROSTANTHERA coccinea**—E. A small growing very rare plant, of heath-like character producing scarlet flowers in summer. Useful as a border plant, for the rockery, or in the shrubbery. Offered for the first time in New Zealand and Australia; 2 feet. 3/6 and 5/- each.

PUNICA granatum nana—D. A dwarf growing form of the "Pomegranate" with striking orange-scarlet flowers from one inch to one and a half inches across; an ideal rockery plant; 3 feet. 2/- and 2/6 each.

NEW & RARE SHRUBS

SALVADORA persica—E. "Mustard Tree." A soft-wooded shrub with large greyish-green leaves and pale yellow flowers; 6 feet. 3/6 each.

SPHAERALCEA acerifolia—D. This beautiful shrub with its masses of large rose-pink flowers thrives in almost any soil but prefers warm conditions; 6 feet. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

★**TAXUS baccata fastigata**—E. "Irish Yew." See also page 91. We are now able to offer fine large specimens, well furnished; 7/6 each.

★**TELOPEA speciosissima**—E. "Waratah of New South Wales." One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs of the Southern Hemisphere. The Waratah likes a warm, sheltered position away from frosts or wind and will thrive in soil of a volcanic, pumice or silt nature. Strongly recommended for planting out commercially on warm hillsides. Cut flowers average from 6d. to 1/- each. Do not apply artificial manures and be sure to cut the plant back when flowering is over; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 to 5/- each, 30/- to 50/- per dozen.

See back cover.

TRICUSPIDARIA dependens—E. A medium growing Chilean species, bearing masses of large attractive creamy-white bells in summer; the wood is twiggy and sparsely foliated. Plant in a sheltered position; 8 to 10 feet. 3/6 each.

★ **lanceolata** "syn. *Crinodendron Hookeri*." E. An exceedingly handsome rare shrub producing quantities of large crimson, wax-like, pendulous bells which festoon the twigs in summer. It thrives best in damp conditions and partial shade; 6 feet. 7/6 each.

VITIS heterophylla—D. A variable Asiatic climber, bearing striking berries that vary from pale porcelain blue to bright blue dotted with black; 3/8 each.

You can depend on safe arrival of our plants.

HEDGE, SHELTER, AND TIMBER TREES

GROWN AND OFFERED FOR SALE

BY

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

New Plymouth

New Zealand.

Owing to the large increase in labour costs since the Hedge and Timber Sections of this catalogue was printed we have been compelled to revise the prices from page 112 to 122.

In some cases in other portions of the catalogue prices may have to be slightly increased.

The value of hedges is not restricted to the provision of shelter, for they serve a variety of purposes such as the division of large garden areas, substitutes for wooden fences, and as a warm and effective background for large borders and shrubberies.

For farm purposes the chief value lies in the shelter afforded, but by judicious selection this may be provided with trees which will ultimately produce timber suitable for many farm purposes.

We offer an extensive variety of hardy well-rooted plants, a selection from which will be found suitable for all requirements, and which should give entire satisfaction.

Varieties marked ★ are specially recommended.

★**ABELIA floribunda**—A floriferous and shapely shrub which makes excellent garden hedges; quick-growing and attractive. Plant 1ft. apart. One year, 30/- per 100; two years, 40/- per 100.

ACACIA—

decurrens mollis—See Timber Trees.

verticillata—The farmer's hedge plant. It will grow 6 to 8 feet in two years, and is rarely eaten by stock. It is not entirely frost resistant when young,

HEDGE, SHELTER, & TIMBER TREES

ACACIA verticillata—Continued

and should be planted in the spring, August or September, but will withstand ordinary frosts when entirely mature. Plant one foot apart and trim after the first and second seasons' growth to ensure compactness. Our stock, grown in an exposed situation, is strong and vigorous. Small grade (one year), 6/- per 100, 40/- per 1,000; average grade (one year), 7/6 per 100, 50/- per 1,000; specially selected (one year), 10/- per 100, 60/- per 1,000. Two year plants not recommended.

ACMENA florabunda—A splendid evergreen for coastal planting where frosts are not heavy; it will stand very severe coastal winds. The quantity of large mauve berries are most attractive. Ideal for a coastal ornamental breakwind from 10 to 20 feet high. Plant 1 yard apart for trimmed hedge, 2 yards apart for breakwind. 10/- to 18/- per doz.; 60/- to 125/- per 100.

AKE AKE—See *Olearia paniculata* (Forsteri).

AZALEA—We offer a variety of these in separate colours; strong plants suitable for short ornamental hedges. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

BERBERIS (Barberry)—

vulgaris—A well-known farm hedge, suitable for the coldest districts, and requiring no protection from stock. Plant 100 per chain. Selected one year, 35/- per 1,000; two years, 60/- per 1,000; selected two years, 70/- per 1,000; three years, 85/- per 1,000.

„ *purpurea*—A copper leaved form of the old variety, very attractive, plant one yard apart. 20/- per 100.

„ *seedless*—A seedless form of the Barberry which does not spread by either seeds or suckers. This is proving a valuable hedging plant for farms. Plant 66 per chain. One year, 17/6 per 100, £7/10/- per 1,000; two years, 25/- per 100, £10 per 1,000.

Twenty ornamental varieties, producing beautiful coloured berries and autumn tints; suitable for dwarf hedges. They are very effective and do not spread; plant 2ft. apart. 10/- per doz.; 60/- per 100.

BOXTHORN (*Lycium horridum*)—

As a hedge plant for coastal farms this has no equal, as is readily proved by its extensive use as a breakwind on the plains in South Taranaki. Plant 100 per chain. Small grade, 17/6 per 1,000; usual grade, 20/- per 1,000; specially selected, 3/6 per 100; 22/6 per 1,000. 2 year, 5/- per 100, 30/- per 1,000.

BUDDLEIA *salvifolia*—Will make good rapid shelter in two years; grows anywhere. Plant 2 yards apart. Usual grade, 60/- per 100; sturdy plants, 70/- per 100.

BUDDLEIA—Several varieties. Very rapid and free flowering. Will grow near coasts. Plant 2 ft. apart. 12/- per dozen, 75/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON *lanceolatus*—"Bottlebrush." Makes a good division hedge; bright crimson flowers. Plant 2ft. apart. 12/- per dozen; 75/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON—In variety "Australian Bottlebrush." Very attractive and hardy, plant as above, or 3 feet to grow naturally. 12/- per dozen; 75/- per 100.

CALLUNA—"Scotch Heather" in variety. Suitable for a low, hardy hedge. 12/- per dozen; 70/- per 100.

CASUARINA—"Australian She Oak." A rapid and hardy tree for coastal planting. Splendid for a tall breakwind. Good timber. For hedges one yard apart, for sheltered belts 2 yards apart. 2 year plants, 7/6 per dozen; 50/- per 100; 3 years, 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

COPROSMA *Baueri*—"Taupata." An ideal hedge plant for the sea-side, and positions exposed to sea winds; bright shining green leaves; very hardy and compact habit. Plant 1½ft. apart. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 35/- per 100; large grade, 45/- per 100.

★**CORREA *alba***—An ideal small hedge plant; will stand salt winds and does not appear to be eaten by stock; foliage pale green, white underneath; small, dainty white flowers produced in great profusion. Plant one foot apart. One year, 30/- per 100; two years, 40/- per 100.

HEDGE, SHELTER, & TIMBER TREES

***COROKIA Cheesemanii**—Quite a new, native, low hedge plant, extremely hardy, attractive foliage and coloured berries, highly recommended for coastal planting. This hedge will become very popular. Plant 1½ ft. apart. 12/- per dozen; 75/- per 100.

CORYNOCARPUS lævigata—"Karak." A splendid native hedge plant, shelter tree, or fodder plant. Ideal for coastal planting only. Trees can be cut back for fodder where there is a grass shortage. Will thrive splendidly under dense Pine trees. Plant one yard apart. 7/6 to 15/- per dozen; 50/- to 100/- per 100.

COTONEASTER—Twenty varieties. Will make a novel and beautiful hedge, producing masses of bright berries in autumn and winter; plant 2ft. apart. 10/- per doz.; 60/- per 100/-; large, 12/- per doz.; 75/- per 100.

CRYPTOMERIA elegans (Jap. Red Cedar)—A fine hardy tree for inland planting. Plant one yard apart. 10/- to 12/- per dozen; 60/- to 75/- per 100.

japonica—See Timber Trees.

CUPRESSUS—

Benthamii—A dense and rapid growing Cypress with blue green foliage, strongly recommended for inland hedges, especially where kept trimmed. Plant one yard apart. From 20/- to 40/- per 100 according to age and size.

★CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA—

E. "Lawson Cypress." The finest shelter tree for planting inland. These trees may be used for tall breakwinds, or as a trimmed hedge from 6ft. in height upwards. They are easily trimmed, and farm stock rarely eat the foliage when fully grown. The trees offered are exceptionally hardy, having been grown in wide rows in an exposed windy position, are all well wrenched, and have been specially selected for planting as shelter. For hedges, plant 3ft. apart; for large breakwinds, 5 to 6 ft. apart. Two-year-old trees, 35/- per 100, £15 per 1,000; two year selected, 40/- per 100, £17/10/- per 1,000;

CUPRESSUS lawsoniana—Continued.

three years, 50/- per 100, £20/10/- per 1,000; three years selected, 60/- per 100, £25/10/- per 1,000. See also Forest Trees.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA—

A valuable shelter tree suitable for breakwinds or hedges. Hardy and quick growing. Matured trees produce durable fencing posts. To avoid losses, extra care is necessary when planting. Space 3ft. apart in hedges, 6 to 8 feet in large breakwinds. Two years, usual grade, 30/- per 100, £12/10/- per 1,000; two years, medium, 35/- per 100, £15 per 1,000; two years, large, 40/- per 100, £17/10/- per 1,000. See also Forest Trees.

thyoides leptoclada (Retinospora)—A very effective and dense hedge plant with a most attractive appearance, soft, downy, blue green foliage, will trim into any shape. Not recommended near the coast where exposed to salt winds. Plant one yard apart. From 10/- to 20/- per doz.; 100/- to 150/- per 100.

CYDONA japonica (Japonica)—We offer six varieties of this well known plant. They make a splendid mixed flowering hedge. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

CYTISUS proliferus albus—See Tree Lucerne.

ELÆAGNUS japonicus—Makes a quick-growing hedge and is suitable for growing under other trees. Plant 1ft. apart. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 35/- per 100.

ESCALLONIA—

★ **exoniensis**—One of the most popular rapid-growing hedge plants; makes good narrow hedges for small gardens; small white flowers in spikes. Plant all Escallonias one foot apart. For coastal planting in the North Island an ideal combination can be made by planting this Escallonia and Tecoma alternately. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 35/- per 100.

HEDGE, SHELTER, & TIMBER TREES

ESCALLONIA—Continued

macrantha—Makes an excellent garden hedge for inland or coastal districts. Glossy dark green leaves and bright red flowers. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 35/- per 100.

pendula—A pendulous form particularly suitable for low division hedges in gardens; flowers pink. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 35/- per 100.

rubra—Another good species with glossy green leaves and red flowers; quick-growing; makes a thick hedge. One year, 25/- per 100; two year, 35/- per 100.

EUCALYPTUS—"Gums." These are especially suitable for large shelter belts when planted in two or more rows, or in conjunction with other trees. We offer species which have proved successful in New Zealand. Usual grade, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000; specially selected plants, 15/- per 100, £5 per 1,000; two year, 20/- per 100, £7/10/- per 1,000.
See also Forest Trees.

EUGENIA Ugni—"Cranberry." Makes an ideal small division hedge, especially inland; produces edible fruit. Plant 1½ft. apart. Two year plants, 12/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

EUONYMUS japonicus variegatus—Prettily variegated foliage; a fine ornamental hedge plant. Plant 1ft. apart. Two years, 40/- per 100.

FUCHSIA RICcartonii—An old variety that makes a very attractive hedge, especially if in damp land. Plant 1½ft. apart. 50/- per 100.

GUAVA (Psidium)—Makes a useful division hedge for kitchen gardens. Young plants produce in winter good crops of edible fruit. Susceptible to heavy frosts. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

All our trees are grown in high and exposed country and are absolutely hardy.

HOHERIA (Lacebark)—One of our most useful native specimens for rapid temporary shelter. Will grow 10ft. in three years. For hedges 3ft., shelter belts 6ft. apart. Large plants, 10/- per dozen; 60/- to 100/- per 100.

HYDRANGEA hortensis—In variety. These are very suitable in shady positions, or where a compact mass of foliage and flowers are required. Plant one yard apart. 10/- per dozen; 60/- per 100; large, 12/- per dozen; 75/- per 100.

★**IDESIA polycarpa**—A new rapid growing, attractive and deciduous tree, producing quantities of bright red berries in the winter. An ideal tree for summer shade for stock, having large foliage, a broad spread. Plant 15 feet apart along fence lines or one in each corner of a field. Trees 6 feet high. 24/- per dozen; 175/- per 100.

LAVENDER—English, French and Dutch. Very suitable for dwarf garden hedges or low borders. Plant 9 inches apart. 6/- per dozen; 30/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium—A hardy large-leaved species of Privet which succeeds anywhere. Plant 1 foot apart. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 35/- per 100.

vulgare—"Common Privet." A species which usually proves satisfactory for garden hedges. Plant 1 foot apart. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 35/- per 100.

LEPTOSPERMUM—"Coloured Manuka." A novel, attractive and fairly quick hedge. We offer six varieties, two doubles, in colours white, pink, rose and crimson. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

★**LONICERA nitida**—An attractive evergreen which promises to become a most popular hedge plant. Small glossy leaves on dense twiggy stems. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 35/- per 100.

★**METROSIDEROS tomentosa**—"Pohutukawa." One of the most valuable coastal shelter trees of New Zealand. Will thrive in poor soil and among rocks, but cannot resist heavy frosts when young. Makes

METROSIDEROUS tomentosa—Continued

an excellent tall hedge when trimmed or an excellent high breakwind when allowed to grow naturally. Plant from 1 to 2 yards apart. Sturdy bushy plants. Three years, 20/- per dozen; 150/- per 100; two years selected, 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

MYOPORUM lætum—"Ngaio, N.Z." A quick growing coastal shelter tree; will grow in sand. Plant one yard apart. Plants from pots, 7/6 to 15/- per dozen.

serratum—"Tasmanian Ngaio." Superior to the native species, this plant makes good hedges in coastal districts. It is very quick growing, usually giving good shelter in two years. Plant one yard apart. Usual grade, 60/- per 100; larger grade, 75/- per 100.

OLEARIA—In twelve ornamental varieties; very hardy and attractive. 7/6 per dozen; 50/- per 100.

paniculata (O. Forsteri)—"Golden Ake Ake." Quick growing; not recommended, very subject to disease. One year, 25/- per 100; two years, 35/- per 100.

OREGON PINE—See *Pseudotsuga*.

PINUS RADIATA (P. insignis)—

Trees that thrive practically anywhere in New Zealand. We offer bushy, stocky trees grown from selected transplanted seedlings in wide rows, in an exposed windy position, and are distinct from the timber grades, which must be grown close together to ensure straight stems. For windbreaks plant in single rows, 3ft. apart, or double rows, spaced 12 to 14 feet and 6ft. between rows. Two years, 20/- per 100, £9 per 1,000; two years specially selected, 25/- per 100, £10 per 1,000; three years, 30/- per 100, £12/10/- per 1,000.

radiata (insignis)—Timber grades, see Forest Trees.

muricata—Very suitable for shelter belts in coastal districts, it withstands the severest gales; although not fast growing, this species does not become bare at the base. Plant same distance as Radiata. Two years, 20/- per 100, £9 per 1,000; two years specially selected, 25/- per 100, £10 per 1,000; three years, 30/- per 100, £12/10/- per 1,000. See also Forest Trees.

★PITTOSPORUM—

crassifolium—"Karo," "Thick-leaved Pittosporum." Is invaluable as a coastal shelter tree; perfectly hardy, may be used as a hedge, or allowed to grow into large bushy trees. Plant for hedges 1½ft., breakwinds 2½ ft apart, other varieties similar distances. 40/- per 100; selected grade, 50/- per 100.

eugenioides—"Lemon Matipo." Hardy, and makes an excellent breakwind; foliage lemon-green colour. Two years, 40/- per 100; three years, 60/- per 100; large specimens, 15/- per dozen.

tenuifolium—Largely used for the formation of ornamental hedges. Erroneously known as *P. nigrescens*. 40/- per 100; selected grade, 60/- per 100; specimens, 12/- to 18/- per dozen.

PODOCARPUS Totara—Very hardy, but somewhat slow-growing; making a good division hedge. Plant 1½ft. apart. 10/- to 15/- per dozen; 50/- to 100/- per 100.

POHUTUKAWA—See *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii—"Oregon Pine." A splendid tree for inland planting. Timber valuable. Three years, 10/- per dozen; 50/- per 100. See also Forest Trees, Douglas Firs.

SALVIA Grahamii—A rapid and attractive, low, flowering hedge for a garden division. Red flowers. Plant 1½ft apart. 40/- per 100.

★**TECOMA capensis**—A vigorous-growing plant with dark foliage and orange-scarlet flowers. A fine subject for dwarf hedges in coastal districts; will not stand heavy frosts; will grow in shade. An ideal hedge to mix alternately with *Escallonia exoniensis*. Plant 1 foot apart. Usual grade, 30/- per 100; selected grade, 40/- per 100.

TREE LUCERNE (*Cytisus proliferus albus*)—The ideal temporary shelter when away from stock. Will form a good dense trimmed hedge 8ft. high in two years. Plant 1ft. apart. Not a permanent plant. Usual grade 10/- per 100; selected, 15/- per 100.

FOREST TREES

SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION.

For Shelter Trees see previous pages.

ACACIA *decurrens* v. *mollis*—"Black Wattle." The quickest and best for posts and firewood, producing durable posts in ten years. Plant 4½ft. apart, in August or September. Wrenched and laid in. First grade, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000; second size trees, 7/6 per 100, 50/- per 1,000.

CUPRESSUS *Lawsoniana*—Offered in a forest grade two year, from seed bed, graded, laid in and rerooted, thin; only recommended for a sheltered position, or planting up in a nursery bed. 9 to 12 inches high. 15/- per 100, £6/10/- per 1,000.

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*)—The "Oregon Pine" from the North American Pacific Coast. It grows well on inland areas where the soil is free and open. Selected Forestry Grade, two years, 15/- per 100, 125/- per 1,000; three years, transplanted, 20/- per 100, 175/- per 1,000.

EUCALYPTI—

In the planting of Eucalypti for timber, the trees should be spaced from four to five feet apart. The genus readily responds to good soil, and although quite hardy, gives best results in positions that are not too exposed. While continual attention is unnecessary, it is imperative that the ground around the plants should be kept clean during the first year, and also the second if possible.

All trees twice wrenched and laid in. 7/6 per 100, 50/- per 1,000; selected, 10/- per 100, 70/- per 1,000; two year, 15/- per 100, £5 per 1,000.

amygdalina—"Peppermint Gum." Handsome foliage tree; stands wind well; 50 ft.

Blaxlandii—"Mountain Stringybark." Will grow in very cold districts; splendid for lasting in the ground as fencing posts; 150ft.

EUCALYPTI—Continued

botryoides—"Laurel-leaved Mahogany." A splendid gum for coastal planting; timber lasts well in water; fencing posts lasting up to twenty-five years. A valuable tree; 70 to 80 feet.

fastigiata—"N.S.W. Mountain Ash." One of the most rapid, very straight growing varieties suitable for Taranaki. A splendid building timber; 150ft.

gigantea—This we consider one of our best Gums. Very hardy, attractive appearance, supply short; 150ft.

Macarthurii—An excellent inland gum; prefers damp ground; rapid grower; produces good posts and timber. Will stand heavy frosts. If headed this makes an excellent quick shelter tree.

Maidenii—Very rapid grower with bluish foliage. An excellent pole tree; 100ft.

obliqua—A great timber tree, used extensively for palings. 200ft.

ovata—An excellent gum; very hardy; good posts and timber; will grow in most soils.

saligna—A splendid timber tree, very rapid, excellent timber; 100ft.

viminalis—Rapid grower; good shelter tree; recommended for the Waikato district; 100ft.

INSIGNIS PINE (*Pinus radiata*)—

This tree, planted under the conditions prevailing in New Zealand, is the most rapid-growing Conifer known, producing millable crops of timber in about twenty-five years. Apart from its purely economic value as a timber tree, it acts as an ideal smothering agent in the suppression of gorse, blackberry and other noxious weeds, producing ultimately, with judicious thinning, a valuable stand of timber. Space the trees eight feet apart in and between the rows, later thinning as necessary, requiring 680 trees to plant each acre.

Forest grade, laid in, two year from seed bed; unbranched, rerooted, thin; only recommended for

FOREST TREES

INSIGNIS PINE (*Pinus radiata*)—Continued

sheltered gullies, or among rubbish. 9 to 15 inches, 10/- per 100, 90/- per 1,000; 18 to 20 inches, 12/6 per 100, 100/- per 1,000.

Forest grade, one year, from seed bed, 4/6 per 100, 27/6 per 1,000, £12/10/- per 10,000. Special quote for quantity.

Forest grade, two year, transplanted, 10 to 15 inches, 15/- per 100, £6/5/- per 1,000.

Selected two year, transplanted, 15 to 16 inches, 17/6 per 100, £7/10/- per 1,000.

muricata—We offer a two year forest grade of this variety. Trees thin, unbranched, but rerooted, 9 to 12 inches, 12/6 per 100, £5 per 1,000.

MACROCARPA (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)—

This species is noted for its production of moderately strong timber, durable in contact with the ground, and is invaluable to the farmer who requires good firewood and a constant supply of fence posts. It is quick-growing, hardy when established, and will effectively smother weeds. Plant 8ft. apart each way, thinning to 16ft. as the trees develop.

Forest grade, two year, small, 17/6 per 100, £7/10/- per 1,000.

Forest grade, two year, medium, 22/6 per 100, £10 per 1,000.

ROBINIA pseudacacia—"False Acacia." A hardy prickly deciduous tree which ultimately grows into useful timber. Medium-sized trees produce useful posts. It suckers in light soil when the roots are cut. Plant 5ft. apart. Medium grade, 15/- per 100, £6/10/- per 1,000; large grade, 20/- per 100, £8/10/- per 1,000.

Our stocks of Forest Timber Trees have been grown on high exposed country, transplanted each year, and properly wrenched during the autumn, thereby producing well-rooted trees of hardy constitution.

NOTES:

CATALOGUES




The following Catalogues and Special Lists are available—

* An asterisk indicates that the special list is a reprint of a portion of this catalogue.

Catalogue

- No. 1—General Catalogue.
- No. 2—Catalogue of New Zealand Native Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Ferns—58 pages. A comprehensive issue descriptive of our stock.
- No. 3—Special List of Rhododendrons. Describing 170 varieties and species, including some of the best recent introductions.
- No. 4—*Special List of Fruit Trees. With cultural directions and full descriptions.
- No. 5—*Special Offer of Hedge, Shelter and Forest Trees. Of considerable interest and value to farmers, and others.
- No. 6—Wholesale List—32 pages. (To the trade only).
- No. 7—Bulb and Water Lily List. A comprehensive issue available in January of each year.
- No. 8—Special List of Herbaceous and Rock Plants. With descriptions and prices.
- No. 9—*New and Rare Shrubs.
- No. 10—Special Offer of Trees suitable for Parks, Reserves and Streets (for Public Bodies only).

If you have not received any of these publications, they will be forwarded post free upon application.



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NEW PLYMOUTH, N.Z.

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F. HUTHNANCE, Photo.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA—"New South Wales Waratah."
Plant growing in the garden of Mrs. T. C. List, Maranui,
New Plymouth.

See New and Rare Shrubs Inset at back of catalogue.