

DUNCAN & DAVIES

CATALOGUE OF

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| NURSERY | DUN |
| CATALOG | |
| COLLECTION | |

*Trees,
Shrubs and
Climbers*

1952-53

SOME OF OUR SPECIALITIES

Azalea mollis, including double and Ghent varieties in the best named kinds.

Australian Shrubs, many of which thrive so well in New Zealand.

Autumn foliage trees and shrubs.

Camellias in about sixty named varieties.

Ericas—In wide range, producing a succession of blooms throughout the year.

Flowering Cherries—Beautiful in spring and again in autumn.

Japanese Maples—Soft and handsome foliage in spring, rich shades in autumn.

Lilacs—Old favourites with handsome trusses of scented blooms.

Magnolias—Exotic in appearance, adding richly to the beauty of the spring garden.

Ornamental Conifers—Stately and imposing, indispensable for permanent effects.

Proteas—Reliable winter-flowering shrubs succeeding in all our coastal areas.

Rhododendrons—A most extensive collection, embracing varieties flowering in succession from winter to mid-summer. (Separate list available.)

LIBRARY

2 - MAY 1995

MT. ALBERT

RESEARCH CENTRE

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

New Plymouth, New Zealand

P.O. Box 129 Telephone 5662 (2 lines)

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF BUSINESS

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.

Ordering—Order early and secure the attending advantages. In enumerating requirements it is of considerable help if these are listed on one of our order forms or on a separate sheet of paper and not through the body of the letter. 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 and initials clearly**, and to give their **full addresses**.

Delivery—Free delivery operates to the main City area, City Depots and the Railway Station. 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 or invoice is posted as soon as order is despatched.

Despatch—Unless definite instructions are given by clients, we forward by the cheapest route consistent with speedy delivery. All care is given to packing and every type of consignment invariably arrives at its destination in excellent condition.

Packing Charges—Consignments requiring packing for transit by rail, lorry or steamer, etc., are charged packing at the bare cost of material used.

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

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

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

Nurseries—These are now over 80 acres in extent, and 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 Tukapo Street and Wallath Road, Westown—at the terminus of the Trolley Bus service.

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

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

All prices subject to alteration without notice.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

In the formation of private gardens and pleasure grounds the use of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs is most necessary to provide contrasts of form and colour as well as to give balance by the careful use of types of varying sizes. In the following list of plants will be found a wide range of varieties which may be used with every confidence for these purposes. The descriptive information in a publication such as this must necessarily be brief but we have sought to give enough details to enable our clients to judge as to the suitability of the variety to their requirements. In many varieties advanced specimens may be purchased and we will be pleased at any time to give particulars as to these.

Heights.—The sizes given after descriptions are approximations only and should be used as a guide to what may be expected from any particular plant under average conditions.

ABBREVIATIONS:

D., "Deciduous"; E., "Evergreen."

SIGNS:

- * Susceptible to frost, requires protection.
- ★ Of special merit. Should be in every garden.
- ☐ A novelty of recent introduction.
- Ⓡ Recommended for Rock Gardens.
- W FLOWERS IN WINTER

Minimum price 4/- each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched and priced accordingly.

ABELIA chinensis—E. A quick growing attractive shrub with glossy foliage and rosy funnel-shaped flowers. 5-8ft.

„ **alba**—A white-flowered form of *A. chinensis*. Equally attractive.

floribunda—E. This variety has previously been confused with *chinensis* but is in fact a distinct species. *True*. Particularly attractive shrub, handsome foliage and
X **pendulous**, slender, tubular flowers bright rosy red in colour; also an excellent wall shrub. 6ft.

ABELIA—Continued

Graebneriana—E. A good hardy summer flowering shrub with pink flowers marked yellow in the throat. 5ft.

X **Schumannii**—E. Tubular flowers, a lovely shade of soft rosy lilac, a handsome hardy free-flowering shrub. 6ft.

uniflora—E. A handsome shrub with glossy green foliage borne on arching spreading branchlets. Flowers terminal, of tubular shape, with a colourful orange splash in the throat. 5ft.

ABUTILON—E. "Chinese Lantern." Well-known shrub with an abundance of pendulous bell-shaped flowers, red, pink, yellow, white and intermediate colours. 6ft.

Giant flowered—A hybrid strain with large open flowers in various colours. 6ft.

* X **insigne**—E. Handsome foliage species, with large purplish-crimson blooms. 6ft.

W **vitifolium**—E. Dainty large pale blue flowers, produced in bunches; large thick downy leaves. 12-15ft.

Collection of six distinct colours for 20/-.

ACACIA—"Wattle." The Acacias are a popular family of extremely quick growing and free flowering shrubs and trees. They are extremely adaptable being able to accommodate themselves to a wide range of conditions both as regards soil and climate. Generally speaking they make the most satisfactory specimens in open situations in any soil which is well drained and not too liberally manured. Pruning should be restricted to the improvement of shape and may be done immediately after flowering. From 3/- each except where priced.

W **Baileyana**—"Cootamundra Wattle." A familiar tree with glaucous feathery foliage and deep yellow flowers in early spring. 15 to 20 feet.

buxifolia—Neat shrubby variety with bright yellow flowers. 5ft.

cardiophylla—"Wyalong Wattle." Beautiful variety with soft feathery foliage and attractive yellow flowers. 6ft.

ACACIA—Continued *PRUNE back after*

cultriformis—"Knife Leaved Wattle." A conspicuous small tree, foliage glaucous, flowers bright yellow. 8-10ft.

cyanophylla—Bluish hued foliage and masses of yellow flowers. 12-18ft.

Deani—A small tree with fern-like foliage. Flowers cream, blending well with reddish stems and branchlets. 15ft.

decora—"Graceful Wattle." Fine shrubby variety, masses of yellow flowers. 8ft.

discolor—"Sunshine Wattle." Glossy pinnate foliage, fine display of soft yellow flowers, early flowering. 8ft.

★ *Drummondii*—Unique dwarf variety from Western Australia producing an abundance of lovely yellow flowers, very compact. 4ft. From 4/- each.

W *elata*—"Cedar Wattle." Tall tree with bold pinnate foliage and pale yellow flowers. 20-30ft.

falcata—A strong growing evergreen tree up to 20 ft. Masses of yellow flowers.

floribunda—"Poorman Acacia." Free flowering variety, golden-yellow flowers. 15-20ft.

Havilandi—E. A desirable variety with graceful, somewhat pendent habit of growth and bright yellow flowers. 8ft.

juniperina—The "Juniper Wattle" of Tasmania and Southern Australia. Bushy shrub 5 to 7 feet tall; thorn-like leaves interspersed with "ball-like" golden yellow flowers.

Kettlewellii—Fine ornamental tree, succeeding well in colder districts, masses of yellow blooms. 10ft.

★ *leprosa*—"Cinnamon Wattle." Distinct willowy foliage and masses of clear yellow flowers in spring. A very attractive and ornamental variety, foliage cinnamon scented. 8-10ft. From 4/- each.

longifolia—"Sydney Golden Wattle." Suitable for fairly sandy soil, produces an abundance of golden flowers. 12ft.

„ *Sophorae*—Forms a tree about 12 feet high and produces a mass of long spiked flowers, golden coloured. Particularly good variety for sandy coastal soils.

ACACIA—Continued

melanoxylon—"Blackwood." A fine ornamental tree which grows to a considerable size and produces valuable timber suitable for furniture; does well in close proximity to water; hardy. 50ft.

myrtifolia—"Myrtle Wattle." Large ribbed leaves artistically arranged along the upright, compact branches, which bear in spring clusters of showy yellow flowers. 5-7ft.

podalyriaefolia—"Mt. Morgan Wattle." Striking silvery foliage which makes it handsome at all times; clusters of bright yellow flowers in very early spring. 10-15ft.

★ **pravissima**—Long pendent willow-like stems closely set with sage green foliage. From about April the whole plant is a mass of buds which are at first bronze gradually changing to a golden hue, and finally bursting in full bloom in September, with drooping racemes up to 18 inches long; an excellent shrub. 12-15ft. From 4/- each.

prominens—"Golden Rain Wattle." Tall shrub with small foliage, large trusses of small yellow flowers, very wind resistant species. 15ft.

pycnantha—"Golden Wattle." A small tree with large shining green leaves. Suitable for very dry areas. Dense heads of fragrant deep yellow flowers. For general hardiness and beauty this plant can be recommended. 15-20ft.

retinodes — "Wiralda," "Ever-blooming Wattle." Another of the "grey-green" leaved Wattles of shapely appearance. Perhaps not as free-flowering as some varieties but has the advantage of continually producing small clusters of fragrant yellow flowers. 10-15ft.

Riceana—A colourful Tasmanian species of graceful drooping habit. Foliage small, flowers pale yellow. 8-12ft.

rigens—"Wallaby Acacia." The dense spreading habit and general shapeliness recommend this shrub for any locality, especially under adverse growth conditions. Masses of bright golden-yellow flowers. 8ft.

ACACIA—Continued

saligna—"Golden Wreath Wattle." Forms a small tree, producing masses of bright yellow flowers. 15ft.

spectabilis—"Mudgee Wattle." Graceful habit of growth and fine foliage, flowers golden yellow. 10ft.

suaveolens—"Sweet Acacia." Fragrant creamy yellow flowers appearing in early spring. 8ft.

★ *vestita*—"Weeping Boree." An attractive species with a pendulous habit of growth, suitable for exposed positions. 10ft. From 4/- each.

Collections of 24 varieties, our selection, for 60/-.

Collection of 12 varieties, our selection, for 33/-.

ACER—"The Maple." Maples are easily grown but require protection from wind to secure the beautiful foliage effects for which they are so much prized. A deep cool soil suits them well, but they are capable of adapting themselves to a wide range of soil conditions.

The varieties of *Acer palmatum* are particularly valuable for cultivated areas as they make handsome specimens and do not grow too large. In association with *Azalea Mollis*, *Magnolias* and *Rhododendrons*, they produce most spectacular spring displays. In districts where autumn tints are usually good these maples are outstanding.

From 8/6 each except where priced.

campestre—The "British Maple." Forms a handsome tree of shapely appearance; in favourable climates colours well in autumn. 30ft. From 5/- each.

Ginnala—An Asiatic Maple of rather charming appearance, inclined to be of bushy habit, foliage turns most vivid colours in early Autumn. 8-12ft. From 5/- each.

★ *Hookeri*—D. Interesting and handsome maple from the Himalayas; large broad leaves, delicate coppery colour in spring, changing in autumn to the most brilliant colours. A little tender until it attains about 6 to 8 feet. 15ft. From 10/6 each.

japonicum laciniatum—A variety with distinctive and deeply lobed and toothed foliage turning rich ruby crimson in Autumn. From 15/- each.

ACER—Continued

Negundo—D. Suited for street planting, parks and larger gardens. The North American "Box-Elder" makes a fine isolated lawn specimen with its large bright green leaves and clusters of yellow-green flowers; more tree-like than the other Maples, ultimately reaching a height of from 40 to 60 feet. From 4/6 each.

✓ " **elegantissima**—D. A beautiful variegated form of the "Box Elder," the density of the colouring sometimes varying however on different plants. For years has proved one of the most popular of variegated plants. Suitable for both cool and warmer districts and all purposes including street and park planting. From 7/6 each.

palmatum—D. "Japanese Maple." A low, spreading tree with attractive palmate foliage which is very suitable for decoration. In autumn the leaves are a delicate red and gold colour. 15ft. From 4/- each. There are many diverse and beautiful forms of this species which are particularly suitable for smaller gardens. The following varieties are some of the more outstanding types.

★ " **atropurpureum**—D. Foliage and stems purplish-crimson with the very young growth almost red; a very attractive form. 8ft.

" **aureum**—D. Pale yellow foliage in spring later becoming deep golden yellow. 12ft.

" **variegatum**—D. "Nishiki-gasane." Prettily variegated yellow and gold. 8ft.

" **dissectum**—D. Green foliage finely divided right to the leaf stalk, pendulous habit of growth and bright autumn tints. 5ft. From 12/6 each.

✓ " **atropurpureum**—D. A purplish-crimson foliage form of *dissectum*; distinct and beautiful. 5ft. From 12/6 each.

" **Hillieri**—A selected form of *atropurpureum* with deep bronzy-red foliage.

" **nigrum**—D. Dark purple-black foliage. 10ft.

" **Osheibeni**—A smaller growing Maple with light green stems and branches. Foliage bronzy-red. 15ft.

★ " **roseo-marginatum**—D. Pale green leaves delicately edged coral pink, very effective in early spring, later becoming variable. 8-10ft.

ACER palmatum—Continued

- “ sanguineum Chishio—D. A very distinct twiggy plant of compact growth, particularly attractive in spring with its bright reddish-pink foliage; does not make a large specimen and thus is suitable for smaller gardens. 6ft.
- ★ “ “ seigan—D. “Red Stem Japanese Maple.” A remarkable maple with pale yellowish-green foliage in spring and pink stems and branches which gradually change in colour during summer to a deeper shade, ultimately becoming a fiery-scarlet. One of the most valuable shrubs for winter effects. 10ft.
- ★ “ septemlobum Osakazuki—Perhaps the finest for autumn colours of all the Japanese Maples, the leaves then turning fiery orange, crimson and scarlet. 15ft.
- “ “ rubrum—D. Bronzy foliage, the young growths bright red later turning copper-red in autumn. 12ft.
- ★ “ Suminagashi—D. A selected form with probably the most richly coloured foliage of all the maples. Intense deep crimson almost black, the young growths blood red. 15ft.
- “ Tsumagaki—Very strong growing form with brilliant red tips to the young foliage when expanding; also colours well in the autumn. 15-20ft.
- platanoides—“Norway Maple.” A handsome rapid-growing tree reaching 60 to 70 feet in height while retaining a spreading rounded shape. Conspicuous clusters of yellowish flowers in spring with the bright green leaves also colouring clear yellow in the autumn. From 4/6 each.
- Pseudo-platanus—The “Sycamore,” a useful tree in this country where it is extremely quick growing. Rapidly becomes a handsome specimen, resistant to all winds and produces firewood of good quality. 100ft. From 4/6 each.
- “ purpureum—D. A handsome form of the “Sycamore” with the under surfaces of the leaves coloured purplish-crimson. A wind resistant tree, capable of forming a fine specimen. 30ft. From 5/- each.
- ☐ ✓ “ Worlei—D. “The Golden Sycamore.” Develops into a beautiful and ornamental specimen with rich golden foliage. 30ft. From 10/6 each.

ACER—Continued

rubrum—"The Scarlet Canadian Maple." D. A slow growing tree adapted to cold climates. Makes a large tree and requires some maturity before displaying its rich autumnal colours. 30-40ft. From 5/6 each.

saccharinum laciniatum (*dasycarpum laciniatum*)—An attractive pendulous form of the "Silver Maple" with deeply cut leaves. Produces the same glowing autumn tints.

Saccharum—"Sugar Maple." D. Forms a tall tree which assumes rich autumnal colourings in favourable localities. 30ft. From 5/- each.

tataricum—D. "Tartarian Maple." A species with distinct foliage in the adult stage but younger trees retain the juvenile three to five-lobed leaves. The leaves expand early and die off in colourful yellow or reddish tints. Fruit red, borne abundantly in autumn. 15-20ft. From 5/- each.

* *ACMENA floribunda* (*Eugenia Smithii*)—E. Splendid tree for coastal planting; forms a dense shrub with mauve-white berries. 12ft.

X* *ADENANDRA fragrans*—E. Choice dwarf shrub with a fairly compact habit of growth and a fine display of rich pink flowers in spring. 2ft. From 5/- each.

uniflora—E. Forms a close bushy shrub with an almost constant display of white flowers tinged pink. 3ft.

AESCULUS carnea (*rubra*)—D. "Red Horse Chestnut." Smaller growing tree with panicles of deep red flowers. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

★ " *Briotii*—A very fine form with deeper almost crimson flowers. 30ft. From 10/6 each.

Hippocastanum—D. "Horse Chestnut." A beautiful large flowering tree of spreading habit; white flowers in tall panicles. 50ft.

☐ *indica*—D. "Indian Horse-Chestnut." A quick-growing shapely species enjoying a well-drained position but quite hardy under most conditions. It bears, in early summer, enormous heads of white flowers splashed with yellow and rose, amidst striking foliage. 60ft. From 10/6 each.

- AGONIS flexuosa**—E. Australian "Willow Myrtle." An elegant tree of quick growth; very pleasing as a specimen; should be given sufficient room to develop evenly as it has an attractive weeping habit; young foliage tinted coppery-red. Very suitable for light soils and stands dry conditions well when established. 15ft.
- ★ **juniperina**—E. "Juniper Myrtle." A valuable winter-flowering plant producing dense masses of white flowers closely set along the slender stems. The plant is attractive in appearance and is very suitable for decorative purposes. 10ft.
- *☐ **ALBERTA magna**—E. The "Mountain Alberta" from Natal is a rare and valuable little tree suited to almost any conditions. The brilliant red tubular flowers are borne in small flat bunches which are arranged colourfully amongst the large laurel-like, holly-green foliage. Somewhat tender when young.
- ALBIZZIA Julibrissin**—D. "Nemu Tree." Acacia-like tree from the Orient; dense heads of flowers with numerous rosy thread-like stamens. Suitable for hot dry conditions. 20ft.
- ALNUS glutinosa**—D. "Common Alder." A useful quick-growing tree, adaptable to most soils and particularly useful for damp areas. 20ft.
- „ **imperialis**—Similar to the above but leaves very deeply lobed.
- incana**—D. "Grey Alder." A handsome tree showing grey down beneath the leaves. Not particular as to soil but will grow well in moist swampy conditions, eventually attaining a height of from 50 to 60 feet.
- ★ „ **aurea**—D. A form of the "Grey Alder." Young shoots and foliage attractive yellow, and catkins conspicuously tinted red. 30ft. From 7/6 each.
- ALOYSIA**—See Lippia.
- AMELANCHIER canadensis (botryapium)**—D. "Shad-bush." Spring flowering shrub with masses of clear white flowers, later followed by small red fruit; foliage usually colours before falling. 15ft.
- grandiflora**—D. A striking hybrid form, purplish and downy when young with slightly larger flowers than

AMELANCHIER grandiflora—Continued

is usual in the genus. Graceful habit, foliage colouring in the fall. 15ft. Thrives in most soils, especially if loamy.

AMYGDALUS—D. See *Prunus* Section.**ANDROMEDA calyculata**—See *Cassandra*.

Wrong number **Catesbaei**—See *Leucothoe*.

japonica—See *Pieris*.

- ☐ **polifolia angustifolia**—E. "Bog Rosemary." A charming little dwarf with clusters of bell-shaped pink flowers. 1½ft. From 5/- each.

* **ANIGOZANTHUS Manglesii**—The "Kangaroo Paw" from South-west Australia. Iris-like in growth and habit, producing large, red, woolly racemes of green flowers bearing a fancied resemblance to the foot of a Kangaroo. The bizarre contrasting of metallic green flowers with the woolly red base and stem makes this a most distinctive plant. Prefers a rich soil, moist, but well drained, with a good share of sun.

★ **ANOPTERUS glandulosus**—E. "Tasmanian Laurel." A very beautiful small tree with terminal racemes of cup-shaped white flowers; requires a cool moist situation. 15-20ft. From 7/6 each.

✓ **ARBUTUS Unedo**—E. "Irish Strawberry Tree." A hardy evergreen of good appearance; creamy white bell-shaped flowers followed by showy orange-red fruits. 15ft.

☐ **ARGYROLOBIUM Andrewsianum**—A dwarf bushy shrub with attractive yellow flowers borne profusely. Suitable for an open sunny position. 2-3ft.

✕ **ASTARTEA fascicularis**—E. Pendulous heath-like foliage and a profusion of small white flowers in summer. 10ft.

ATHEROSPERMA moschatum—"Southern Sassafras." An evergreen shade tree best planted in a gully or damp area, a position in which it is found growing naturally in Tasmania and Australia. The foliage, musk-scented when bruised, is whitish underneath blending with fragrant creamy flowers which hang in attractive rows along under the branches. 30-40ft.

AUCUBA japonica—E. A bold foliaged evergreen which is very suitable for shady situations. The insignificant flowers are followed by large red berries. The sexes are in separate plants and pairs are required for berrying purposes. 6ft.

„ **variegata**—E. Variegated foliage form of the type. 6ft.

AZALEA—Evergreens which include the various forms of *R. Simsii*, *R. indicum* and *R. obtusum*. The “evergreen” Azaleas, so-called, are in reality *Rhododendrons* and form a distinctive section of the *Rhododendron* family. For the most part they form compact bushy shrubs varying from 2 feet to 6 and 8 feet tall. As decorative subjects few plants display the freedom and consistency of flowering which characterises the Azaleas for they continue year after year to produce a marked wealth of bloom in the early summer months. The colours too are very attractive and vary from the white and pale pink shades to the deepest reds, crimsons and orange-reds. *Rhododendron obtusum* (*Azalea Kumume*) and its forms frequently flower so generously that the leaves are completely obscured. All this section are of easy cultivation and respond in any average garden soil with a reasonable humus content. In common with all *Rhododendrons* of course, they dislike alkaline conditions in the soil and resent the presence of lime and ash.

Prices: Single flowered varieties from 4/- each.

Double flowered varieties from 5/- each.

indica—E. All single where not stated. The double varieties are mostly dwarf in habit.

„ **alba**—Almost pure white; good grower.

„ **Balsaminaeflorum** — Double salmon-rose; late flowering.

„ **Charles de Buck**—Bright amaranth; large single.

„ **Cocade**—Bright orange-red, showy and floriferous.

„ **Criterion**—Lilac-rose, slightly flaked, deep rose blotch.

„ **C. Sanders**—Fine large double blooms, purplish-red.

„ **Daphne**—Pure double white, with sulphur blotch.

AZALEA—Continued

- „ Deutche Perle—Fine early flowering double white, with greenish blotch.
- ★ „ Duc de Nassau—Large clear crimson-carmine, very fine.
- „ Empress of India—Fine double white blotched rose and salmon.
- ★ „ Excelsior—Semi-double, clear old rose.
- „ Exquisite—Clear lilac with rosy blotch and white edge.
- „ Fielder's white—A good single white.
- „ Glory of Sunninghill (Gloriosa syn.) — Good; single, bright red.
- „ Jubilee—Small growing variety with fine double red flowers.
- „ Juliana—Clear madder-carmine; a strong grower.
- „ Justice van Weld—Single scarlet; free flowering.
- „ Leopold I.—Semi-double; deep purplish rose.
- „ Madam A. de Haene—Rose, edged white; semi-double.
- „ Magnet—Small violet-rose; dwarf habit.
- „ Model—Clear lilac-purple; large semi-double.
- „ Mrs. Wright—Fine semi-double crimson; strong grower.
- „ Perle de Gendenbrugge—Pure white, fine compact double.
- „ Phoebus—Pale carmine-red; a fine double.
- „ President—Deep rose; a good single.
- „ Reine des Pays Bas—Violet-pink margined white.
- „ Roi de Hollande—Carmine-red; a good single.
- „ Simsii—Showy species with bright red flowers, parent of many of the hybrid Azaleas. 6ft.
- „ Sir Charles Napier—Carmine with deeper blotch.
- „ Souvenir de Prince Albert—Rose, white margin; double.
- ★ „ Splendens—One of the best singles; deep rose-pink.
- „ Stella—Distinct old rose, with brownish blotch.
- „ vervaneana—A fine, compact, double, rosy-pink; edged white.

KAEMPFERI, KURUME AND OTHER AZALEAS.

Akebono—Light violet with a clear carmine blotch.

AZALEA—Continued

- Amœna—Flowers bright magenta rose.
- Beni Giri—Bright red miniature blooms.
- Boschawa—Clear mauve, compact and floriferous.
- Fuji Giri—Pretty pale violet, semi-double.
- Fuji Manyo—Pale carmine-purple.
- Hatsu Giri—Very pretty cerise flowers.
- Hinode Giri—Fiery scarlet.
- Kaempferi semperflorens—Abundance of small garnet flowers.
- Kurume Pink—Beautiful pink flowered form of this popular variety. 3ft.
- Mikawa Murasaki—Smallish violet-rose flowers, edged white.
- Schibori—Snow white with carmine streak.
- Yedoense poukhanense—D. Very fragrant rose to pale lilac flowers; strong growing and attractive.

HARDY DECIDUOUS AZALEAS.

The following varieties form a selection from our stock of these popular shrubs of which we are able to offer a wide range. They are easily grown plants, enjoying the same treatment as Rhododendrons.

MOLLIS AND MOLLIS X SINENSIS

Prices: from 6/6 each.

* Very Good. ** Extra Good.

Admirable—Red.

* Alphonse Lavellée—Rosy-red—shaded.

* Anthony Koster—Golden.

Baron E. de Rothschild—Bright red, yellow spots.

* Dr. Reichenbach—Rich salmon.

Emil Liebig—Salmon.

F. de Koninck—Soft yellow, pink margin.

General Vetter—Orange.

Hortulanus Witte—Orange-yellow.

Hugo Hardyzer—Bright deep scarlet.

Kersbergen—Salmon-red shades.

** Koster's Brilliant Red—Red.

Madame A. de Warelles—Waxen salmon.

T. J. Seidel—Rich deep salmon.

X DELI COTISSINA AZALEAS
Large pink flower.

ASSORTED AZALEA MOLLIS.

These are seedlings and mixed plants raised from good named varieties, many of which have flowered and show considerable quality of bloom as well as colour range. Unfortunately we cannot offer them to colour but as an assorted variety they represent excellent value.

Six plants for 30/-; twelve plants for 54/-.
Packing and carriage extra.

HYBRID GHENT AZALEAS.

The sweetly scented Honeysuckle Azaleas.

Prices: From 8/6 each.

- * Altaclarens—Orange-yellow, blotched.
- * Bouquet de Flore—Salmon pink.
- ** Coccinea speciosa—Orange.
- Fènelon—Apricot-yellow, double.
- ** Gloria Mundi—Vermillion.
- * Nancy Waterer—Bright yellow.
- * Narcissiflora—Double yellow.
- * Pallas—Red.
- * Raphael de Smet—White shaded rose, double.
- Teniers—Rose.
- ** Unique—Orange-yellow.

Occidentalis Hybrids.

A valuable group of very attractive plants, delicately coloured flowers, fragrant, opening after the Mollis group are past their best.

Prices: From 8/6 each.

- Delicatissima—Cream, with a yellow blotch and a pink tinged bud.
- Graciosa—Creamy pink with orange-yellow spot.
- rosea—Fine rose.

RUSTICA FLORE PLENO (Double Azalea mollis)

Prices: From 8/6 each.

- * Aida—Rose shaded deeper.
- Byron—Most delicate white.
- * Freya—Salmon, tinted yellow.

AZALEA—Continued

- * **Il Tasso**—Reddish.
- Murillo**—Red with rosy purple.
- * **Norma**—Rose.
- Phebe**—Pale yellow.
- Phidias**—Cream flushed rose.
- Praxitele**—Creamy-white.

☐ **AZARA lanceolata**—Perhaps the most decorative of this genus for the discovery of which we are indebted to Charles Darwin. The arching growth clothed with bright evergreen foliage display to perfection the profuse bright-yellow flowers borne along the upper side of the branch. Attractive lilac-white berries later replace the flowers. 20ft. From 5/- each.

microphylla — E. A delightful small evergreen tree with small neat green leaves. Tiny greenish flowers with a strong vanilla fragrance. 12ft.

***BACKHOUSIA citriodora**—E. An attractive small tree, the foliage being strongly lemon scented and coloured in its young state. The leaves contain a high percentage of citral oil which has considerable commercial value. 18ft.

BAECKIA—See *Micromyrtus*.

☐★ **linifolia**—A slender-growing West Australian species with fine heath-like foliage and an arching habit of growth. Small white flowers prettily dispersed through the foliage. A very decorative shrub and most useful in the vase. From 7/6 each.

BAMBUSA—E. "Bamboo." We grow several varieties of Bamboo which are hardy and ornamental.

W. **BANKSIA**—E. An interesting genus of bushy evergreen shrubs and trees with distinctive foliage and curiously constructed flower-heads which are usually in dense spikes three to nine inches tall. In colour they range from soft greenish-yellow through honey to rich amber. They bloom over a lengthy period each year and are a source of attraction to nectar loving birds. In the garden they form attractive small trees or shrubs and are very suitable for hot and rather dry situations. From 5/6 each.

Allisoniana—Quick growing variety with yellow flowers and prominent black stamens. 8ft.

BANKSIA—Continued

ericaefolia—"Heath-leaved Honeysuckle Tree." Upright spikes of amber coloured flowers. 8ft.

ericoides—Bushy habit of growth, and slender foliage; cylindrical heads of reddish flowers. 5ft.

- ★ *grandis*—"Great Cone Banksia." Unique species with very distinctive foliage and large greenish-yellow cone-shaped flowers, strong habit of growth. 12-15ft. From 7/6 each.

serrata—Firm saw-edged foliage, shiny light green surface and large yellowish-green flowers. 10ft.

BARLERIA cristata—E. A compact bushy shrub with dense spikes of purplish-blue flowers. 4ft.

BAROSMA crenulata—E. Forms a neat bushy shrub of good appearance, attractive clusters of white flowers and strongly aromatic foliage. 3ft.

serratifolia—A shapely small-flowered shrub 7 to 8 feet high with minutely toothed foliage. Again the flowers are white but the centre is tinged purple.

- X★ **BAUERA rubioides**—E. Tasmanian "River Rose." Choice small shrub with neat foliage and dainty pink rose-like blooms. Likes a shady position. 3ft. From 5/- each.

***BAUHINIA purpurea**—A tall shrub 6 to 8 feet known in Australia as the "Butterfly Tree." In India it is recognised as one of the showiest small trees with its large rosy-purple blooms and curious twin-leaved appearance. May be used effectively as a specimen, especially for street planting. Slightly tender when young.

☐ **BEAUFORTIA Schaueri**—E. A native of W. Australia which prefers a sunny position. Attains a height of from 4 to 5 feet producing dense heads of pink flowers. From 5/6 each.

☐ *decussata*—E. Heads of attractive scarlet flowers produced on a neat bush 5 to 10 feet tall.

- ★ *sparsa*—E. Easily one of the best summer flowering shrubs and a decided acquisition to any shrub border. This Beaufortia makes a neat and pleasing specimen commencing to flower in February with a profusion of bright orange-red flowers held well above the plant. It is a hardy species and prefers a dry sunny position. 6ft.

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

***BELOPERONE** *guttata*—E. A tropical shrub which requires warmish conditions and perhaps a little shade to intensify the rich brownish-rose bracts. These bracts are borne on the end of the branches and form the attractive part of the flower spike, the flower itself, white with a blotched chocolate throat, being almost concealed by them. A shiny-green leaved shrub which surprises with its long flowering period. 2-3ft.

BENTHAMIA—See *Cornus*.

BERBERIS—Hardy ornamental shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous which have small yellow flowers and an abundance of pretty berries.

aggregata *Prattii*—D. Superior variety, panicles of yellow flowers followed by clusters of coral berries. 5ft.

Autumn Cheer—Choice free berrying variety colouring well in early winter. 4ft.

circumserrata—A compact grower with pale red berries. 4ft.

W. *Darwinii*—E. Chilean species, very ornamental with its bright orange-yellow flowers. 8ft.

„ *macrophylla*—Somewhat larger leaved form of the above.

Fireflame—D. Neat compact foliage and masses of brightly coloured berries. 3ft.

polyantha—D. Taller growing shrub with grape-like clusters of red berries and good autumn foliage effects. 6ft.

Sparkler—Decorative form with an abundance of showy fruit.

stenophylla—E. A hybrid from *Darwinii* and one of the most useful of all the *Barberries*. Arching branches covered with rich yellow bloom. 8-10ft.

„ *coccinea*—E. Selected form with orange-yellow flowers flushed carmine, tinted leaves in autumn. 6ft.

Taylorii—Sometimes recognised as a form of *B. Prattii*. Attractive reddish shoots. A newer variety with striking blue bloom on the fruit.

BERBERIS—Continued

- ★ *Thunbergii atropurpurea*—D. A most striking foliage plant throughout spring and summer; the leaves are bright sanguineous-red, a companion plant to the purple leaved maple. 4ft.

Wilsonae—D. Fine dwarf species remarkable for its great wealth of coral red berries; foliage often colours also. 2ft.

BETULA lutea—D. "Yellow Birch." A North American species with yellowish-brown bark which gives the tree a distinct appearance. 30ft.

papyrifera (macrophylla)—"Paper" or "Canoe" Birch. A very widely distributed Birch throughout Northern America, where the natives use the bark for a great variety of purposes including roofing, drinking utensils and particularly canoes. Not unlike the common "Silver" Birch with its striking white trunk, but not such a graceful tree. 30ft. From 5/6 each.

pendula (verrucosa) (alba)—D. "Silver," "White" or "Common Birch." The well-known Birch which for colour and general shapeliness has few equals for landscape work in both the large and small garden. Thrives under a wide variety of soil conditions, forming a graceful silvery-white barked tree up to 40 feet with leaves borne on fine stalks which move freely in the breeze and change to yellow before falling.

„ *dalecarlica (laciniata)*—D. The "Swedish Birch"; one of the most graceful forms combining attractively toothed leaves with a weeping habit of growth. From 6/6 each.

✓ „ *purpurea*—D. This variety has purple leaves; the trunk is also purple in young trees, later becoming silvery. 25ft. From 6/- each.

„ *tristis*—D. A slender tree with distinctly pendulous branches. 30ft. From 5/6 each.

„ *Youngii*—D. The true "Weeping Birch." One of the most beautiful trees, forming a graceful dome-shaped specimen. From 21/- each.

☐★**BLANDFORDIA flammea**—An unusual type of plant with Iris-like foliage, producing amazingly large and handsome heads of flowers varying on different plants from flaming scarlet, tipped sulphur yellow, through to a pure rich yellow. Stems up to 3 feet in height, purplish brown. Admirable for cut flowers. Prefers a good loam, well-drained, with a little sand but is really quite hardy. From 5/- ea.

☐**BOLUSANTHUS speciosus (Lonchocarpus)** — E. A member of the legume family forming a small tree about 15 feet tall; flowers large bright blue in pendulous racemes. From 7/6 each.

BORONIA—E. Small compact shrubs with aromatic foliage and an abundance of flower in spring. *SPRAY* Boronias succeed best in moist well drained soil and a warm situation. The growth should be *with N.C.* shortened back after flowering.

★ *W.* **denticulata**—E. A new introduction of low bushy habit bearing in spring a profusion of lilac-mauve flowers. 4-5ft. From 5/- each.

elator—Slightly scented foliage and a profusion of rosy carmine flowers lasting over a period of about three months. 4-5ft.

megastigma—"Scented Brown Boronia." Brown flowers with greenish-yellow interior delightfully scented and free flowering. 4ft.

„ **lutea**—"Yellow Boronia." Selected form with mustard-coloured flowers very sweetly scented. 3ft.

✓ **pinnata**—Slightly scented flowers rich rose red; loose open foliage. 3ft.

W. ★ **BOUVARDIA**—Six varieties. Splendid winter flowering shrubs with a good range of colour. They require a warm position and prefer a rather heavy soil. Protection from frost is essential, and they should be pruned after flowering. 3ft. From 5/- each.

N **Humboldtii (Humboldtii corymbiflora)**—An attractive flowering type with terminal racemes of starry white flowers, very fragrant and most handsome. An acquisition of decided merit flowering in the late autumn. 2-3ft.

***BRACHYLOTTIS repanda purpurea**—E. A purple foliated type of this well-known native which makes a distinctive specimen; slightly frost tender but withstands wind; succeeds well in coastal areas. 6ft.

***BROWALLIA**—See *Streptosolen*.

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

variegata X **BRUNFELSIA** *latifolia*—E. Bushy evergreen shrub
very with flowers like those of a Phlox, at first clear
very lavender, later pure white. Usually there are
very flowers of both colours on the plant at once. 4ft.

BUDDLEIA—Hardy shrubs of rapid growth suitable for all conditions. Flowers are scented and are usually produced in large panicles on young plants.

Colvillei—Beautiful summer flowering species from the Himalayas. Rose pink Pentstemon-like flowers produced on mature wood; requires very light pruning and takes a year or two before flowering freely. 10-12ft.

Davidii (*variabilis*)—

„ **Charming**—D. An excellent novelty with lovely lavender-pink racemes, perhaps the best pink variety. 8ft.

„ **Dubonnet**—A vigorous grower with large sprays of intense claret purple flowers which show a touch of red. 6ft.

„ **Etoile de France**—D. Excellent shrub with rich violet-purple flowers in 18 inch panicles. 8ft.

„ **Pink Pearl**—D. Strong growing variety with dense masses of pale lilac-pink flowers; very showy. 8ft.

□ „ **Royal Red**—Yet another new shrub, a form with deep wine-red sprays of bloom. From 5/- each.

„ **Weyeriana**—A choice garden hybrid between *globosa* and *Davidii* which produces most of the characteristics of these two. Ball shaped clusters of deep yellow flowers shaded pink or mauve borne in long spikes on the young wood during the summer months.

globosa—E. Chilean "Orange Ball Tree." A tall and striking shrub with masses of orange flowers. 10ft.

salvifolia—E. Very quick growing; strongly scented pale lilac flowers in dense panicles. Winter flowering. 10-12ft. See also Hedge Section.

***BURCHELLIA** *capensis*—E. Dwarf and compact shrub, with light green foliage and scarlet flowers. 3ft.

BUXUS sempervirens—E. "Box." A well known and excellent plant for filling "awkward" positions as it succeeds admirably in shade or under the drip of trees; also suitable for path edgings. See also Hedge Section.

„ **variegata**—The variegated form of the "Box." Useful for any situation.

***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. From 7/6 each.

CALCEOLARIA violacea (Jovellana)—E. A dwarf shrub with deep heliotrope flowers. 2ft.

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

★* „ **pulcherrima**—A dwarfer variety with finer foliage; covered in summer with bright red tassels; very showy, slightly tender and best suited to a warm position. 5ft. From 6/6 each.

CALLICARPA Giraldiviana—D. A free-flowering Chinese shrub with large leaves. The rose-coloured flowers are followed by an abundance of small violet berries clustered along the stems. 5-8ft.

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

★* **purpurea (dichotoma)**—D. Small shrub, producing masses of purple berries clustered down the stems throughout the autumn and winter. 3ft.

CALLICOMA serratifolia—E. "Sydney Beech." An ever-green tree with a spreading and slightly pendulous habit of growth. It has rather handsome foliage and makes a good specimen, quick growing and hardy. 15ft.

CALLISTEMON—"Bottlebrush." Hardy Australian shrubs which succeed well in exposed positions. They are readily adaptable to a variety of soil conditions, but like most plants, respond to generous treatment. Shades of colour tend to vary as stocks are usually raised from seed.

CALLISTEMON—Continued

- ★ *citrinus splendens*—E. Spikes of crimson-scarlet flowers three to six inches long in spring and early summer; the finest species. V.H. 6ft.
- lanceolatus*—E. Narrow leaved species with showy crimson flowers. 6ft.
- linearis*—E. Compact growing variety with scarlet blooms. 12ft.
- rigidus*—E. Dwarfier species with bright red flowers. 5ft.
- salignus*—E. The "Willow Bottlebrush," a variation in the bottlebrushes; this variety has pink flowers. 8ft.
- „ *viridiflorus*—E. An attractive waxy green or yellowish-green form of *salignus*. 10-12ft.
- ★ *speciosus*—E. A showy form. Large crimson flowers. 6ft.

CALLUNA vulgaris—E. The common "Ling" or "Heather." A very hardy shrub thriving in the most adverse conditions, small purple flowers. 2ft.

- „ *alba*—White flowered form of the above. 2ft.
- „ *elegantissima*—A larger growing plant similar to the type with soft lilac flowers. 2ft.
- „ *flore pleno*—A rather dwarf form. Foliage dark green supporting double pale pink flowers.
- Ⓡ „ *Foxii*—A really dwarf variety which forms a dense cushion-like bush topped with pretty pink flowers. Foliage a dark coppery green. 12 inches.
- „ *H. E. Beale*—Splendid form with spikes of silvery-mauve double flowers. 24in.
- Ⓡ „ *J. H. Hamilton*—A double pink flowered form growing to about 9 inches in height.
- „ *minima*—A dwarf spreading type.

CALOCEPHALUS Brownii—Australian "Cushion Bush." One of the few silvery-grey foliaged plants which add that variety of colour to the garden. A rigid, woolly shrub of quick, easy and spreading growth producing clusters of white flowers amidst the coral-like foliage. 1-2ft.

**CALODENDRON capense*—E. "Cape Chestnut." A useful and colourful shade tree from the Cape of South Africa where it reaches a height of 50ft. The oval greyish-green leaves and regular branches form a

CALODENDRON capense—Continued

round-headed tree, heavily laden in spring with large heads of flesh-pink flowers standing from the end of the branches. Prefers warmish conditions.

CALYCANTHUS floridus—D. "Carolina Allspice." Open growing shrub allied to the "Winter Sweet." Reddish-purple flowers with strap-like petals; flowers and foliage fragrant. 6ft.

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. 4ft.

✕ **Sullivanii**—E. The leaves have a fragrance like Myrtle. Bears pretty little white flowers in spring. 4ft.

W **CAMELLIA**—E. Among evergreen shrubs, Camellias are readily recognized with their broad glossy leaves and large brightly coloured flowers which appear in the early spring. They are handsome subjects and generally popular as they are particularly suited for either the small garden or the large shrubbery where they look well at all times. They enjoy a good free loamy soil but succeed well in average garden conditions. Whilst *Camellia japonica* and its varieties are capable of attaining 20 feet or more in stature they are best restricted to 8 to 10 feet for general purposes.

From 6/- each except where priced.

japonica—

★ **alba grandiflora** (*Sodekakushi*) — Semi-double large white of outstanding beauty, prominent golden stamens. From 10/6 each.

Angela Cochii—Free flowering double, usually white striped rose but variable.

★ **Anna Layard**—This *Camelia* is of local origin; it has a very symmetrical single bloom, rosy red with slightly reflexed petals. A distinct flower and most attractive. From 7/6 each.

Aspasia—Large informal double white, occasionally flaked rose.

Candidissima—An early flowering white, compact.

★ **Chandleri**—A striking, large, bright crimson with a Waratah centre so intense as to be almost dazzling.

CAMELLIA—Continued

Colvellei (Countess of Ellesmere)—White flaked pink.
Countess of Derby—White, striped carmine.

- ★ Czar (Adolphe Audusson)—A popular mid-season variety which produces large semi-double flowers of a light crimson shade with a conspicuous central bunch of stamens. A neat attractive bush of vigorous sturdy growth. From 12/6 each.

Daikagura—One of the Paeony types; a deep, early-flowering pink shade.

Duke of York (Aspasia Pink)—Fine double pink.

- ★ Duchess of York (Edward Billing)—Informal double pink edged white; charming variety.

Fanny Sanchioli—Fine double white of good form. *

fimbriata (fimbriata alba)—Beautiful formal double white, fringed petals.

Great Eastern, N.Z. form (syn. Emperor variegated)—Large showy crimson blooms in great profusion sometimes slightly marked white; one of the best.

Helenor (Guilfoyle's Helene)—Pink striped carmine; the centre petals bunched; the best striped variety.

Henri Favre—A rosy-salmon, petals loose with stamens intermingled.

Isabella—Late flowering kind; pure white flowers of perfect form.

Jouvam (Joe Van)—Small growing variety; lilac-rose flowers.

Jubilee—Beautifully symmetrical blooms of an extraordinarily delicate pale pink shade.

- ★ Lady Clare—An increasingly popular variety with large semi-double pink petals displayed artistically around a central column of prominent yellow-tipped stamens. A bold, striking Camellia of the very best type; not to be confused with Lady St. Clair. From 15/- each.

Lady Parker—Petals cupped; deep rose-pink.

La Pace rubra (Red Pressii)—A good, double, rosy red of free-flowering habit.

latifolia—Semi-double red with firm large petals. Mid-season.

- ★ Lavinia Maggi rosea (Wrightii)—Large deep rose, well formed. Formal type.

CAMELLIA—Continued

- ★ **Leigeman**—A large semi-double white with a distinct creaminess which adds substance to the bloom. Centre inclined to be somewhat bunched.
- Madame Pepin**—Formal type; rosy carmine flowers, the centre paling to a soft rose.
- ★ **magnoliaeflora**—A Camellia of great distinction producing semi-double blooms, white blushed a clear elusive pink, which bear a striking resemblance to a Magnolia. From 15/- each.
- ★ **Mathotiana**—Carmine-red petals generally imbricated, but cupped in the centre; changes metallic shades with age. From 7/6 each.
- Mihata**—A large single; deep crimson red.
- Mrs. A. M. Hovey**—A large soft rose-pink, marbled white.
- Nicetus**—A good semi-double pure white slightly irregular in the centre.
- odoratissima (La Graciola)**—Fine carmine-red, with central petals bunched and intermingled with stamens; beautifully scented; one of the best varieties.
- Optima (Optimus)**—Pink, striped and flaked carmine.
- Paoniaeflora pallida (Nonpareil)**—Pretty shade of delicate pink, petals bunched in centre.
- Paolini Maggi (Bonomiana)**—A beautiful large double white with imbricated petals. Good.
- ★ **Pukekura**—A delightful large semi-double white with a central cluster of golden stamens. From 10/6 ea.
- Rachael**—Formal type of flower, fine pink.
- Red Waratah**—Late flowering variety with an abundance of crimson-red flowers, the centre bunched and surrounded with a ring of broad flat petals.
- ★ **reticulata**—The choicest and rarest of all Camellias producing huge semi-double flowers with beautifully ruffled pink petals surrounding a generous cluster of golden stamens. Supplies extremely limited and all orders are taken in rotation. 8ft. 70/- each.
- ★ **Shepherd's Red**—A good grower and an attractive variety; deep red blooms very similar in type to Red Waratah.

CAMELLIA—Continued

- ★ Shiro-Botan—Several forms of this plant seem to be in commerce. Our plant is a pure white semi-double; petals ruffled and slightly cupped, prominent golden stamens. From 7/6 each.
- Single red—Bright red with yellow stamens.
- Single rose—Rosy-pink with yellow stamens.
- Single white—Purest white with yellow stamens.
- ★ Spencer's Pink—A dainty single pink with a splash of golden stamens in the centre. Flowers large, firm, produced on a bush of satisfying appearance. From 10/6 each.
- Taroan—A widely campanulate single, bright rosy red, with a slightly raised cluster of stamens. From 7/6 each.
- Thompsonii—A fine Paeony type, flowers resembling those of a Carnation. White and red striped.
- Triumphans—Strong growing red.
- White Waratah—Fine double white with a very bunched centre and of similar form to "Red Waratah."
- William Bull (Mrs. H. B. Sheather)—Very large double deep rose of fine form.
- Yoibijin—A fine type of single flowering Camellia; pale shell-pink blooms usually borne early in the season.
- Assorted un-named Camellias in good varieties are offered for hedge purposes. See Shelter section.
- OPEN
Situation Sasanqua Varieties—This group is valued for its single blooms which appear in winter before the forms of japonica break into blossom. The glossy foliage is smaller and in some varieties is an attractive deep bronzy colour as it first unfolds.
- ★ Apple Blossom—Delicate white petals flushed pink; single.
- Azuma Nishiki—Delightful rose-pink.
- Crimson King—Thick, broad-petalled flowers, well shaped and coloured a deep crimson with golden stamens.
- ★ Hiryu—Semi-double rosy-red of special merit.
- Mine no Yuki—"Snow on Mt. Fuji." A fragrant snow-white double.
- Monoazono—A good shell pink.
- Onigoromo—White, charmingly bordered with pink.

CAMELLIA—Continued

Thea (*Thea Bohea*)—China tea plant of commerce; pretty small white flowers; compact glossy foliage. 4ft.

Apart from those listed we have several other charming varieties from which to choose.

CAMPHORA officinalis—E. See *Cinnamomum camphora*.

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

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

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

CARISSA edulis—E. A somewhat scandent spiny shrub from South Africa where it is frequently used for hedging purposes. The fruit is about 1-3 inch long, purple-black and edible. 6-8ft.

CARPINUS Betulus—D. "Common Hornbeam." A very hardy tree which makes a handsome specimen; also useful for shelter; wind resistant. 40ft.

„ *fastigata*—Quite an attractive upright growing form of the type. From 7/6 each.

★ „ *purpurea*—D. A varietal form with a purplish hue to the foliage. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

CARYOPTERIS clandonensis—D. An outstanding addition to late summer and autumn flowering shrubs; veronica-like flowers, intense blue. 3ft.

Mastacanthus—D. The "Blue Spiraea." A pretty shrub suitable for the border, shrubbery and rockery; flowers in autumn. 3ft.

CASSANDRA calyculata (*Andromeda*)—D. Bears in spring clusters of bell-shaped white flowers. The autumn foliage clings late; 5ft.

CASTANEA sativa—D. "Sweet" or "Spanish Chestnut." A fine ornamental tree particularly suitable for inland districts. Nuts ripen in early winter. 30ft.

„ *asplenifolia*—D. A narrow and variable leaved form of the Spanish Chestnut; makes an attractive specimen. 25-30ft.

★ Paragon—One of the best fruiting forms. From 7/6 ea.

CASUARINA cunninghamiana—E. "She Oak." Forms a tall tree of good appearance, prefers a good deep soil of moderate moisture content. Produces a valuable timber not unlike oak in quality. 40ft.

glauca—E. "Grey Buloke." A tree of from 40 to 50 feet ideally suited for brackish country or along river banks. A handsome tree with spreading bluish branches producing short reddish spikes of flower during the late spring. A hardy species which will thrive anywhere. Recommended for street and park planting.

stricta—E. A more upright growing species capable of establishing itself in fairly dry situations and even stony ground. 25ft.

CATALPA bignonioides—D. "Indian Bean Tree." Rather beautiful ornamental tree with large clusters of white flowers with yellow and purple markings. 18ft.

★◻ **hybrida purpurea**—D. Forms a large tree, leaves have a purplish hue as they unfold; flowers resemble those of *Bignonia* and produced in a large panicle. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

ovata (Kaempferi)—A native of China ranging from 20 to 40 feet in height. Large conspicuous lobed leaves 5 to 10 inches long. Panicles of yellowish-white flowers, stained orange and spotted purplish-red inside.

speciosa—D. "Western Catalpa." A hardy species usually forming a large tree, makes a fine specimen with panicles of creamy-white flowers. 40ft.

◻ **CAVENDISHIA acuminata**—An evergreen shrub not common in cultivation which requires a fairly moist situation similar to *Azaleas*. Under these conditions the pendulous foliage, branches, and short racemes of red bell-shaped flowers tipped with yellowish-green may be seen to advantage. Flowers late autumn.

CEANOTHUS—A sun loving, easily cultivated, and hardy family with attractive foliage and masses of flowers usually in various shades of blue. They are suitable for coastal areas being well able to endure sea winds. A long range of flowering can be obtained by selection as the earliest varieties flower in spring

CEANOTHUS—Continued

and are followed by the hybrid forms, many of which continue in flower until the first frosts. Prune lightly after flowering. V.H.

arbores—E. Tree-like species with shiny green foliage and masses of powdery blue flowers. 15ft.

- ★ **austromontanus**—E. An attractive addition to this very popular section of hardy plants; densely branched specimen with attractive foliage and bright blue flowers; semi-prostrate. 4ft.

azureus grandiflorus—E. Forms a tallish shrub with characteristic Ceanothus foliage and panicles of deep blue flowers. 10-14ft.

Burkwoodii—E. Attractive ultramarine flowers in abundance; this plant flowers for at least five months of the year and is a valuable addition to any garden. 4ft.

dentatus—E. Small dark green leaves and clusters of deep blue flowers. 8ft.

Dignity—E. A first class shrub with flowers indigo in the bud, later becoming a rich plumbago-blue. A strong grower with a good flowering period. 8ft.

Edwardsii—E. Small shiny green leaves and masses of rich blue flowers; this variety is a vast improvement on Veitchianus which it has largely superseded. 10ft.

Gloire de Versailles—A semi-deciduous hybrid with a long summer and autumn flowering period; large panicles of powdery blue flowers. 6ft.

impressus—E. Dense twiggy growth and tiny rounded leaves having an embossed appearance; flowers deep blue; suitable for rock gardens. 4ft.

Marie Simon—Handsome reddish-brown stems and soft pink blooms. Semi-deciduous. 6ft.

- ★ **papillosus roweanus**—E. Distinct form growing to about five feet tall, flowers a clear blue.

Richesse—A good companion plant to Marie Simon; of similar growth but flowers a little richer in colour. 6ft.

thrysiflorus—E. Tall growing shrub with fine glossy foliage and a brilliant show of blue flowers in spring. 10ft.

Collection 10 varieties, our selection, for 36/-.

CELTIS occidentalis—D. The North American "Hackberry." Mature trees are remarkable on account of their rough, warted, corky bark. Large specimens produce black berries in profusion. 20ft.

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

★ **CERATOPETALUM gummiferum**—E. "Sydney Xmas Bush." A hardy evergreen of good appearance. The flowers, which are a yellowish colour are remarkable for the bracts which gradually colour to a deep rose, and remain on the tree for a considerable time. Requires a rich deep soil with plenty of moisture. 12ft. From 5/6 each.

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

minus—D. A fine dwarf species eminently suited to a low border or the rockery; attractive slate blue flowers. 1½ft.

X ★ **Willmottiana**—A fine little summer and autumn flowering shrub well suited to sunny dry positions. Flowers rich blue and produced in great profusion. 3ft.

CERCIDOPHYLLUM japonicum—D. A desirable ornamental tree. Young growth brightly tinted pink; assumes rich autumnal colourings. 8ft.

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.

Siliquastrum—D. The "Judas Tree." Flowers rosy-lilac. 10ft.

* **CESTRUM Newellii**—E. Large bright crimson flowers, carried in clusters over a long flowering season. 10ft. Also two types of *C. elegans*, one with non-scented foliage and the other carrying large clusters of brightly coloured berries.

nocturnum—E. "Night-scented Jessamine." A well-known shrub up to 12 feet in height producing slender-stalked racemes of yellowish-green flowers delicately perfumed at night. Flowers mid-summer.

CHÆNOMELES (Cydonia)—D. The ornamental Quinces are among the earliest spring flowering shrubs; some commencing to bloom in June and July. The flowers are open and cup-shaped and varying in shades of orange, pink, red and white. Usually

CHÆNOMELES—Continued

followed by large yellow fruits which make an excellent jelly. All are hardy and easily cultivated.

cathayensis—D. A tall upright growing and sparsely branched plant; the flowers which are white flushed pink are later followed by large quince-like fruits. 8-10ft.

The following two varieties are hybrids from *C. cathayensis* and are, we believe, offered for the first time in this country.

- ☐★ **Cynthia**—Large flowers opening bi-coloured soft rose later becoming peach pink faintly suffused buff. The petals are large and overlap making a fine full flower; late spring blooming with a wealth of blossom. 10/- each.
- ☐★ **Mandarin**—Possibly the most brilliant coloured of the Quinces. Large flowers a brilliant mandarin red. The plant grows slowly and will probably make a comparatively small specimens. 10/- each.
- lagenaria (Cydonia japonica)**—This is the familiar and popular early flowering "Japonica" which forms a much-branched shrub with bright scarlet to blood-red flowers. 6ft.
- ☐ ,, **Afterglow**—A large double opening snow white and gradually becoming a soft rose pink with age. Another novelty which will become popular when better known. 7/6 each.
- ,, **alba**—The white-flowered form of the type.
- ,, **Aurora**—Rose flushed yellow.
- ☐ ,, ✓ **Crimson and Gold**—Rich velvety dark red with a mass of golden stamens. 7/6 each.
- ,, **Falconnet Charlet**—Semi-double rose, one of the best.
- ☐ ,, **Kinjishi**—A dwarf, free flowering type; semi-double red. 7/6 each.
- ,, **macrocarpa**—Bright vermillion flowers followed by large fruits.
- ☐ ,, **Orange Glow**—Bright orange-red. 7/6 each.
- ,, **Pink Lady**—A clear pure pink and amongst the first to bloom. A thornless variety with a very free-flowering habit; a novelty.
- ☐ ,, **Pink Perfection**—Attractive clear pink. 7/6 each. X

CHÆNOMELES lagenaria—Continued

- ☐ „ Snow—A novelty which we have much pleasure in offering, reputedly the largest and purest white, the best blooms often reaching $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. A vigorous grower and capable of making a good sized plant. 8ft. 7/6 each.

„ Winter Cheer—A bright and showy orange-scarlet, early flowering.

„ Yaegaki—A smaller growing variety with masses of double buff to apricot blooms.

*CHAMÆLAUCIUM uncinatum—E. The “Geraldton Wax Flower.” A graceful flowering shrub, bearing delicately coloured pink flowers; lasts well when cut; plant in dry, stony ground. 6ft. From 7/6 each.

„ rubrum—An attractive red form of the above attaining a height of about 5 feet.

★CHIMONANTHUS fragrans—D. “Allspice,” “Winter Sweet.” Hardy winter-flowering shrub; sweetly-scented yellow flowers preceding the foliage. 6ft.

CHIONANTHUS virginica—D. “Fringe Tree.” Flowers pure white, slightly fragrant. A very handsome shrub in both leaf and flower. 12ft. From 7/6 ea.

CHOISYA ternata—E. “Mexican Orange-blossom.” A free-flowering shrub which bears clusters of white fragrant flowers in early spring. 4ft.

XCHORIZEMA cordatum—E. Pea-shaped red and yellow flowers; leaves heart-shaped. 3ft.

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

CINNAMOMUM Camphora (Camphora officinalis)—E. The “Camphor Tree.” Foliage bright green, young shoots pale bronze; half hardy. 20ft.

CISTUS—E. Exceptionally free blooming, very hardy shrubs; require a position in full sun.

lusitanicus—Flowers white with rose blotch; compact habit; a good rockery plant. 1-2ft.

★ purpleus—Probably the best; producing reddish-purple flowers up to five inches across, each petal being heavily blotched maroon-red. 6ft.

Sunset—Large cerise-pink flowers. 2ft.

X*CLERODENDRON ugandense—“Blue Butterfly Bush.” A very attractive summer flowering shrub. Terminal clusters of bright blue flowers with petals and

CLERODENDRON—Continued

stamens set in such a position that they resemble butterflies. Tender. 8ft.

CLETHRA alnifolia—D. Fine heads of white flowers, freely produced; leaves turn creamy-yellow in autumn. 4ft.

arborea—E. The "Lily of the Valley Tree." Creamy-white flowers in sprays during summer; foliage glossy green. 8ft.

„ **flore pleno**—E. A similar plant to the above, produces sprays of double creamy-white flowers. From 7/6 each.

CLIANTHUS puniceus—E. "Red Kaka Beak." A spreading shrub with pendulous bright red flowers; very hardy. 4ft.

„ **albus**—E. The white form of the "Red Kaka Beak," just as hardy. 4ft.

roseus—E. A recently introduced rose-coloured form, quite distinct in colour. 5ft.

★ **COLEONEMA pulchrum**—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"; 4ft.

COLUTEA arborescens—D. "Bladder Senna." A quick-growing shrub extremely suited to unfavourable conditions. The bright yellow flowers set amongst pea-shaped leaves have a late flowering season, summer and autumn, and are followed by inflated "bladder-like" pods which burst loudly when squeezed. Of special use in gardens where conditions are hard. 6ft.

CORNUS alba sibirica—D. "Dogwood." A robust form with crimson bark, making a beautiful contrast. 10ft.

„ **Spaethii**—D. Leaves prominently variegated golden-yellow. 10ft.

◻★ „ **Gouchaultii**—A handsome variegated form of *alba*, margined yellow and stained with rose, while the centre of the leaf is predominantly green and rose. A colourful addition to the garden, the handsome spring foliage being very attractive. From 7/6 each.

CORMUS—Continued

Baileyi—D. "Bailey's Dogwood" is renowned for its fine autumn foliage and pronounced reddish stems. Prefers a light soil eventually attaining a height of up to 10 feet while retaining a neat shrubby appearance.

capitata (*Benthamia fragifera*)—E. Creamy-white flowers and large strawberry-like fruit. 20ft.

★ **controversa**—D. A rather handsome small tree with young stems a smooth dark reddish-brown. Foliage often turns a clear yellow before falling; flowers small white produced in large heads; berries blue-black. 30ft.

florida—D. A shrub or small tree of remarkable beauty with conspicuous, white, petal-like bracts and striking autumn foliage. 15ft.

★ „ **rubra**—Similar to the above with the exception of the bracts which are rosy-red. 15ft. From 7/6 each.

Kousa—D. Attractive large bracts and brightly coloured autumn foliage. 15ft.

CORREA speciosa—E. Small Australian shrub with rounded leaves felted buff beneath; flowers tubular, greyish-green. 4ft.

„ **cardinalis**—E. The "Australian Fuchsia." Pretty tubular red and yellow flowers. 4ft.

W/X „ **pulchella**—E. Leaves green below, flowers a soft pink freely produced during winter months. 4ft.

„ **rubra (ventricosa)**—Small compact shrub with pendent tubular red flowers. 3ft.

CORYLOPSIS—D. Among the earliest spring flowering shrubs being in full bloom in September. Pendent spikes of primrose flowers before the foliage and distributed over the whole plant. Flowers usually fragrant. Easily cultivated plants but responding well to generous treatment.

platypetala laevis—D. A Chinese form of recent introduction with attractive pendent spikes of pale primrose-yellow flowers which in favourable localities will become quite lengthy. The broad "hatchet-shaped" petals distinguish it. The longish ovate leaves which follow distinct brown shoots appear after the flowers. 6ft.

CORYLOPSIS—Continued

sinensis—D. A tall shrub producing many flowered racemes of fragrant pale primrose yellow blooms. 10ft.

spicata—Spreading shrub with foliage somewhat like the Hazelnut. Flowers early in pendent spikes of yellow bloom. 6ft.

Willmottiae—Taller growing species with longer racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. 8ft.

CORYLUS Avellana—D. "Hazel" or "Cobnut." A dense bushy type of shrub, generously branched towards the top. Attractive in the spring when laden with yellow catkins, which are followed by the edible fruit, much prized on the Continent. 12-18ft.

„ **purpurea**—D. A variety of the common "Hazel" or "Cobnut" with distinct purple leaves which forms a striking thickly branched specimen about 20 feet high at maturity. Invaluable for planting in shrubberies or exposed localities; adaptable to almost any soil. From 6/- each.

maxima—"Filbert." Each year sees an increased interest in these as garden plants. This year we have imported a line of the large fruited types of proven merit. We recommend planting several plants to ensure pollination. From 5/- each.

COTONEASTER—"Rockspray." No shrubs are more easily cultivated than Cotoneasters, as they thrive in any soil not water-logged and are well adapted to poor soils. In flower they are not specially attractive, their particular merit being found in their brightly coloured fruits which are produced in great abundance. The small species and types are very useful for sloping banks where they succeed well, particularly in sunny positions.

bacillaris—D. A graceful shrub with arched branches pendent towards the tips which are clothed with abundant clusters of starry-white flowers, the whole forming an attractive wide-spreading bush. Fruit purplish-brown. Seen to advantage along the margin of a stream or lake where the foliage and general habit are very willow-like in appearance. 12ft.

COTONEASTER—Continued

- ☐ **conspicua**—E. One of our outstanding additions; this species has a prostrate habit and forms bold clumps which become most conspicuous in autumn with their masses of sealing-wax red berries, these being as large as small peas. An ideal plant for banks and exposed positions. 18 inches.
- Franchettii**—E. Graceful branches with orange-scarlet fruits. 8ft.
- frigida Vicarii**—A particularly free-fruited Himalayan variety renowned for the splendid clusters of rich red berries wreathing the branches during the autumn and early winter. A robust species of which *Vicarii* is probably the best fruiting form. 15-25ft.
- Harroviana**—E. Attractive evergreen with arching branches and innumerable bunches of red fruits; birds do not touch the berries very much. 6ft.
- horizontalis**—D. Normally a low growing shrub almost deciduous and rarely exceeding two or three feet high. Leaves assume bright colouring as they fall, berries orange-red.
- „ **Standards**—Worked plants of the above are available in standard form. When produced several feet from the ground the “herring-bone”-like branches turn and weep earthwards forming pendent sprays of massed bright-red berries. During this period the foliage also colours well. A novelty of unequalled beauty, which is available on standards of varying heights. From 12/6 each.
- lactea**—E. A handsome and vigorous shrub with bright crimson-red berries. 8ft.
- microphylla**—E. A spreading prostrate shrub with rather rigid branches, fruit scarlet; very successful on sloping banks. 2-3ft.
- „ **gracilis**—A finer foliated variation of the above, also excellent for banks.
- salicifolia floccosa**—An evergreen variety invaluable for its wealth of bright red berries in the autumn. A distinct bush, tall and graceful, which will give good results in any locality. 6-10ft.
- Simonsii**—E. A semi-evergreen shrub with clusters of scarlet berries. 10ft.

COTONEASTER—Continued.

thymifolia—E. A very small leaved species sometimes considered a form of *microphylla*; foliage bright and attractive and fruit bright red; very useful on sloping banks. 2ft.

turbinata—An excellent shrub with narrow pointed leaves and an abundance of bright red fruits. 10ft.

- ▣ *Wardii*—E. A newer species, desired for its bright orange-red berries, which persist well into the winter months. Although not deciduous some of the older leaves often colour vivid orange during the autumn. 6-12ft.

Watereri—E. An evergreen with handsome foliage and showy scarlet fruit; an attractive shrub reputed to be a hybrid. 8ft.

A selection of other varieties available on request.

CRATAEGUS—"Thorns." The Thorns are an easily cultivated and highly ornamental group of deciduous shrubs or small trees. Probably the most commonly recognized forms are those of the *Oxycantha* or "Hawthorn" group which are also familiarly known as the "May" and "Quick" of the English hedge rows. However, many of the species from North America are particularly beautiful in foliage and flower as well as in fruit. They are all easily cultivated and succeed in almost all soils. All the species and forms listed here are deciduous and are particularly charming in the colder inland districts.

Prices: From 6/- each except where priced.

- ▣★ *Autumn Glory*—A hybrid between the Common English Hawthorn and *Crataegus stipulacea* (Mexicana). This is a fine tree with a vigorous and erect habit, large leathery leaves which hang on the tree late. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this unique hybrid is seen in the masses of brilliant red fruit, the largest of which reach as much as 1 inch in length and 4/5ths of an inch in diameter. A novelty. 10/6 each.

Carrierei—A hybrid plant and certainly one of the most handsome of all the thorns, white flowers changing to pale pink; orange-red fruit hanging on the plant for a large part of the winter. 10-15ft.

CRATAEGUS—Continued.

cordata—"Washington Thorn." A distinct plant with heart-shaped leaves; has a late flowering habit, berries scarlet and hanging throughout winter. 15ft.

Crus-galli—"Cockspur Thorn." Attractive free-flowering small tree of picturesque habit, deep red fruit, and foliage usually well coloured in autumn. 15ft.

Oxyacantha flore pleno coccineo—(Wm. Paul). The double flowered crimson thorn. 10ft.

„ „ *rosea*—The double pink Hawthorn or May. 10ft.

prunifolia (splendens)—This species is closely allied to *Crus-galli* and frequently confused with it. It is a fine plant valued for its large showy red fruits and rich autumn colouring. 15ft.

stipulacea (mexicana)—A hardy Mexican species with an almost evergreen habit, fruit fairly large and orange-yellow in colour. 15ft.

tanacetifolia—"Tansy Leaved Thorn." Grey downy foliage, white flowers followed by yellow apple-like berries. 15ft.

For evergreen species see under *Pyracantha*.

***CROTALARIA laburnifolia**—E. "West Australian Bird Flower." Quick-growing shrub bearing spikes of greenish-yellow blooms. Prune hard in winter and grow in a sheltered spot. 6ft.

CRYPTANDRA amara—E. "Australian Bitter Spray." A pretty little shrub of neat and heath-like appearance, masses of dainty white flowers. 2ft.

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

micropetala (syn. jorullensis)—E. A low spreading shrub bearing long tubular yellow and red flowers. 2ft.

CURRENT (Flowering)—See *Ribes*.

***CYATHEA medullaris**—E. "Mamaku." The well-known black tree fern. 25ft. For other varieties of Tree Ferns see Native Catalogue.

CYDONIA (Pyrus japonica)—See *Chaenomeles*.

CYTISUS—The Brooms feature among the late spring flowering shrubs and are without exception handsome and free flowering subjects. They are sun.

CYTISUS—Continued

loving plants thriving in any ordinary soil, and are also well able to withstand fairly exposed conditions. Regular pruning following flowering should be practised to prevent "legginess." Almost all the following list are hybrids of *Cytisus scoparius*.

albus—The "White Portugal Broom," produces masses of pearly-white blooms.

„ **praecox**—A beautiful shrub with somewhat pendulous growth; deep cream flowers.

Andreana Smithii—Distinct form, flowers crimson and bronzy-yellow.

Burkwoodii—Perhaps the best-known of the "red" Brooms; brilliant venetian-red flowers, brightened by a gleam of gold.

C. E. Pearson—Slightly more dwarf than the other hybrids; flowers deep mahogany with wall-flower red and a faint tinge of gold.

★ ✓ **Crimson King**—A new hybrid surpassing even *Burkwoodii* for richness of colour; the flowers are an intense crimson, and more closely approaching red than any other variety.

Diana—The keel and standards a beautiful shade of ivory, shading to golden-yellow. Wing petals bright golden-yellow; beautiful contrast to the other hybrids.

Donard Seedling—One of the most striking of the hybrids and sometimes known as the "Pink Broom." Blooms a delightful shade of pink lightly shaded carmine and orange, most spectacular.

Enchantress—Rose-pink and glowing carmine; a strong growing variety.

Fairy Queen—Most unusual contrast of colours, combining lemon and lilac in the shield whilst the wing petals are a brilliant orange. Distinct and fascinating variety.

filipes—Attractive Canary Island species with dainty thread-like stems and masses of white flowers.

Geoffrey Skipwith—Amongst the earliest to flower this Broom has graceful arching sprays laden with a wealth of small flowers at first crimson-scarlet, later passing to pink; vigorous and prolific. A hybrid from *Cytisus albus*.

CYTISUS—Continued

Hibernia—Wings a vivid orange-scarlet and rose, standards tinted rose, the whole bush presenting a striking sight.

Hodginsii—A popular hybrid with masses of purplish blooms on slightly pendent branches, a habit of growth which proves very effective when the plant is in bloom.

Lady Moore—An imposing variety with brilliant scarlet wings changing to orange. The shield is blush shading to deep yellow.

Lilac Time—Beautiful hybrid from albus; abundance of pretty lilac-pink flowers.

★ **Lord Lambourne**—One of the most spectacular of all the Brooms; intense crimson, scarlet and gold; vigorous and very free flowering.

Marie Burkwood—Produces masses of many-coloured flowers predominantly yellow but flushed with rose and rich crimson lined with gold. Sturdy, compact growth. 5ft.

Warwick—Vigorous type; flowers attractive brown shades.

Special Offer—18 varieties, our selection, for 60/-.

Ⓔ **DABOECIA azorica**—E. A heath-like shrub which forms a compact cushion surmounted by stems of drooping bell-like flowers of a ruby-crimson shade. A dainty little plant succeeding under similar conditions to the *Ericas*. 6-10 inches.

Ⓔ **cantabrica (polifolia)**—E. “Connemara Heath,” “St. Dabeoc’s Heath.” This useful little Heath has the advantages of being extremely hardy and fairly adaptable to any soil, assets which suit it for rockeries or well-drained shrubberies. The dainty, pendent purple flowers are borne in the summer months over a long period. 1-2ft.

„ **alba**—The “White Irish Heath” is a white-flowering form which blends well if mixed with *D. cantabrica* when planting.

„ **bicolor (versicolor)**—A curious form which sometimes bears purple, purple and white or pure white flowers on the same plant.

Ⓔ★ **DAPHNE Burkwoodi**—E. A beautiful little hybrid which forms a neat rounded evergreen bush up to 3 feet

DAPHNE Burkwoodi—Continued

W X high. It is spring flowering and produces terminal clusters of fragrant pale pink flowers. The plant has a good constitution and will quickly establish itself in a sunny position in the garden. 3ft. From 5/- each.

Ⓡ **Cneorum major**—E. Slow growing, prostrate, with a profusion of rose-coloured fragrant flowers. Suitable for the rockery.

⊠ ★ X **Genkwa**—D. A strikingly beautiful small shrub; flowers clear lilac-blue carried in profusion on leafless branches. 4ft. From 5/- each.

Mezereum—The popular deciduous *Daphne*, the previous year's shoots covered with purplish-red flowers, sweet scented and showy; followed by scarlet berries. Does best in cool districts. 4ft.

odora (indica)—"White *Daphne*." White sweetly-scented flowers. 3 ft. From 5/- each.

„ **leucanthe**—E. A more robust form than the well-known type; strong foliage and larger more prominent heads of scented blooms. 3ft. From 6/- each.

★ „ **rubra**—E. "Pink *Daphne*." A pretty and free-flowering pink form, sweetly perfumed; a general favourite. 3ft. From 5/- each.

***DATURA suaveolens Knightii**—E. "Double White Trumpet Flower." Strongly perfumed. 8ft.

DECAISNEA Fargesii—D. Unusual Chinese species with large pinnate foliage and long racemes of yellowish-green flowers later followed by pod-like fruits, deep metallic blue in colour. 8ft.

DESFONTAINIA spinosa—A choice slow growing evergreen with holly-like foliage and tubular red and yellow flowers. Very hardy and best suited to cool climates, and slightly moist conditions. 6ft. From 6/6 each.

DEUTZIA—A most easily cultivated genus of hardy deciduous shrubs flowering in early summer and producing a great wealth of bloom. All the forms are attractive and are worthy of more extensive planting.

♣ **discolor gr. fl.**—Large flowers, deeply flushed pink, in handsome corymbs. 4-5ft.

DEUTZIA—Continued

kalmiiiflora—A hybrid of great promise which produces large white flowers flushed carmine. A handsome shrub with arching branches, which will grow up to 8 feet high.

magnifica—Large panicles of double white flowers. 4-5ft.

- ☐ *Monbeigii* "Mont Rose"—A newer variety with delightful clusters of mauve-pink flowers, very attractive. 4-5ft.

✕ *scabra* fl. pl.—Tall growing variety with double white flowers pink in the outer petals. 6ft.

DIANELLA intermedia—E. "Turutu." A native plant of grass-like appearance; deep blue berries. 2ft.

DICKSONIA fibrosa—E. "Golden Ponga." The hardiest of our native tree-ferns. 10ft. Extra large specimens also available. Prices on application.

- ★ *DIERVILLA* (*Weigela*) *floribunda* *Eva Rathke*—D. Bears reddish-crimson flowers in late spring; hardy; 4ft.

Newport Red—A fine garden hybrid with rich red flowers.

florida foliis purpureis—D. A form of the "Apple-Blossom." Light purple foliage and pink flowers. 5ft.

„ ✕ *variegata*—D. Leaves variegated silver; pink flowers. 5ft.

„ *rosea*—D. Masses of pink blossom. 5ft.

- ☐ *DIOSMA complexa*—E. A pretty little shrub, dwarf and compact, covered in spring with small bunches of lilac-rose flowers. 1½-2ft.

ericoides—E. "Breath of Heaven." Handsome evergreen of heath-like appearance; foliage pleasantly perfumed. Small white flowers freely produced. 3ft.

DIOSPYROS Lotus—"Persimmon." A handsome ornamental tree desired for its pleasing autumn tints and general tidy appearance. The reddish-white flowers are succeeded by edible fruit, orange, but black when ripe. 30ft. From 5/- each.

For selected fruiting varieties see Fruit Tree section.

- ★ *DODONÆA viscosa purpurea*—E. "Purple-leaved Ake Ake." A rapid-growing New Zealand shrub with bronzy leaves, which take a rich purplish shade in

DODONÆA viscosa purpurea—Continued

winter. Plant in the open to maintain the colour; 12ft.

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

- ☐ **Palmeri**—"Palmer's Spear Lily." A native of Queensland. The gracefully arched leaves and tall pyramidal spike of flowers, flaming scarlet outside and whitish inside, bear some similarity to the N.Z. Flax. Prefers a good rich soil in a sheltered locality. 6-8ft. From 6/- each.

- ☐ **DRIMYS Winteri**—"Winter's Bark." A handsome evergreen with large pale green "Magnolia-like" foliage, aromatic when crushed, and clusters of ivory-white fragrant flowers produced on a tree of variable height. When young a rich, warm soil and judicious pruning to retain an attractive shape are beneficial. 12-30ft. From 5/6 each.

DURANTA Plumieri—"Sky-flower." A fast-growing shrub with leaves somewhat resembling a Privet. Sprays of handsome blue flowers borne in profusion during most of the year and succeeded by large yellow berries during the autumn. As an evergreen for background effects or shelter it is highly successful. 6-8ft.

DRYANDRA formosa (floribunda)—E. A handsome shrub 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.

- ★ **EDGEWORTHIA papyrifera**—D. Rich yellow flowers borne in terminal clusters during early spring before the leaves appear. 6ft.

ELAEOCARPUS cyaneus—E. Allied to our N.Z. Hinau, a small tree of good appearance, creamy-white flowers followed by clusters of attractive deep blue berries. 20ft.

- ★ **EMBOTHRIUM coccineum**—E. The Chilean "Fire Bush." The flowers resembling those of the Honeysuckle, are brilliant orange-scarlet in colour and produced in large clusters along the stems; does best in a damp position and must not be treated with artificial manure. 15ft. From 5/- each.

EMBOTHRIUM—Continued

- ★ **longifolium** (*lanceolatum*)—A more attractive form of the above, the foliage is narrower and longer, the whole tree having a somewhat pendulous habit of growth; of better constitution and exceptionally free flowering. 15ft. From 7/6 each.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus—D. Flowers bell-shaped, pendulous, creamy-yellow striped crimson. Produces most beautiful autumn tints. 8ft. From 6/- each.

- ☐★ **cernuus rubens**—D. A native of Japan, variety *rubens* being a distinct and beautiful rich red flowering form. Prefers similar conditions to the hardy Azaleas with a similar love of sunshine and dislike for lime. Intense autumn coloured foliage. 4-6ft. From 7/6 each.

perulatus (japonicus)—D. A shrub of compact rounded habit; flowers white; foliage tinted brilliant shades of red and orange in the autumn. 6ft. From 6/- ea.

ERICA (The Heath)—E. Generally the Heaths form bushy shrubs which are ideal for low borders and small gardens. Their flower is so freely produced that a healthy bush shows little foliage whilst at its best. They are sun loving plants thriving well in almost any soil provided it is not impregnated with lime or wood ash which is deleterious to their healthy growth. Occasional mulching with well decayed vegetable matter is beneficial; pruning should be practised regularly immediately after flowering. By proper selection it is possible to have Heaths flowering throughout a long period of the year thus maintaining interest and colour in the garden.

Autumnalis—Profuse masses of small deep rose-coloured flowers in the autumn. 3ft.

Bowieana—"Albertinia Heath." A free-flowering Heath with an almost continuous succession of long slightly inflated white or pink flowers hanging from the upright stems. Foliage has a silvery appearance. 3ft.

carnea—Particularly valuable for its early flowering habit, this dwarf variety has masses of small rose-pink bells. 2ft.

„ **Vivelli**—Deep vivid carmine, foliage bronzy red; a striking variety. 12in.

ERICA—Continued

✓ *Cavendishiana*—Large tubular waxy yellow flowers; compact and somewhat dwarfer in habit this Heath is one of the best. 3ft. From 5/- each.

cerinthoides (coronata)—A very attractive Heath with a rather open habit of growth and loose terminal clusters of large hairy scarlet-crimson flowers. 2½ft. From 5/- each.

cinerea—"Scotch Heather."

„ *atro rubens*—Selected form with deep reddish-purple bells. 2ft.

„ *coccinea*—Flowers red, almost scarlet. A striking variety.

„ *rosea*—Flowers a bright rosy-pink shade.

cruenta—Strong growing variety with dark waxy red tubular flowers; very suitable for picking and looks well in artificial light. 3ft.

✕ *darleyensis*—A very hardy hybrid Heath producing a multitude of rosy flowers in winter. 2ft.

Dawn—Attractive hybrid variety with fine silvery-rose bell flowers. 3ft.

diaphane—Strong bushy habit of growth and crimson-red flowers tipped white. 3ft.

exurgens—An open plant with informal clusters of tubular flowers, variable in colour from creamy-yellow to orange. 3ft. From 5/- each.

Geo. Rendall—E. A recent importation which will be a welcome addition to the hardy heaths. Somewhat like *darleyensis* but superior in every way. 12-18 inches.

Gilva—A beautiful long tubed Heath from the Table Mountain area, translucent white with a green mouth. 4ft.

hirtiflora—Pretty deep heliotrope bells. 3ft.

hybrida—Decorative variety with deep salmon to red tubes. 3ft.

Linnaeoides—Close clusters of tubular flowers, deep rose in colour. 3ft.

Mackayi fl. pl.—A low growing plant with pale pink double flowers. 12in.

mackinoniana—Tubular red flowers tipped greenish-yellow. 30in.

“* *Jubilee*

N. Large Pink Tubes.

ERICA—Continued

- ✕ **mammosa coccinea**—Distinct improvement on the type, profusion of orange-scarlet flowers in dense heads; showy and decorative, excellent for cutting. 3ft.
- melanthera**—Quantities of pale mauve flowers. 4ft.
- nebecalyx**—Long tubular red flowers with contrasting pale greenish-yellow tips. 3ft.
- nivalis (peziza)**—A close growing shrub densely clustered with small white flowers, very fine. 3ft.
- * **peeria rosea**—An outstanding Heath, masses of small flowers in clustered heads, clear rose, fine for picking. 2½ft. From 5/- each.
- ☐ **Plukenetii**—"Hangertje." A free-flowering Heath from the Cape with beautiful solitary flowers, tubular and coloured a delicate purplish red. Forms a small sturdy bush 1 to 2 feet high. From 5/- each.
- Prattii**—A selected form of *E. viridipurpurea*. Dense clusters of showy purplish flowers in profusion. 3ft.
- regia variegata**—Small slender growing species with short pure white tubes tipped orange-scarlet. 2ft. From 5/- each.
- rubens**—Small deep rose-pink flowers. 2ft.
- sessiliflora**—"Green Trumpet Heath." An unusual species, rare, but extremely attractive. Produces dense spikes of long thin sea-green flowers each with a tiny lip of red anthers.
- speciosa**—An early summer flowering variety with long tubular red flowers each tipped pale green, in clusters at the ends of the branches. 3-4ft.
- Stuartii**—A rather dwarf hybrid with delicate pink flowers, narrowly urn-shaped.
- subulata**—An erect shrub producing terminal clusters of tubular bell-shaped flowers of a beautiful pale pink shade.
- Tetralix**—Dense heads of rose-pink flowers over a long period. 2ft.
- * **ventricosa breviflora**—A form with abbreviated flowers of a slightly deeper pink shade.
- * „ **globosa**—A selected variety with attractive glossy pink flowers slightly larger than in the type. Quite dwarf. 2ft.
- * „ **magnifica**—Waxy tubular flowers, deep rose-pink. 2ft.

ERICA—Continued

verticillata—Close heads of tubular flowers, rosy-carmine. 4ft.

Willmorei (**Wilmoreaana**)—Favourite winter flowering Heath; short pink tubes tipped white. 4ft.

„ **flore pleno**—A double flowered form of the type; free-flowering and attractive. 3ft.

„ **improved**—A selected flowering form of attractive habit.

„ **rubra**—A meritorious improvement of this popular variety, the whole flower being suffused a warm salmon-red. 3½ft.

- ★ **Winter Gem**—A distinct and beautiful Heath which flowers freely in winter producing a great profusion of bright red bell-shaped flowers. We raised this variety from seed and as we have never had its correct name we have called it “Winter Gem” which is a true tribute to its beauty. 3ft.

Collection: 36 varieties, our selection, for 130/-; 18 varieties, our selection, for 65/-.

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.

ERIOSTEMON myoporoides (neriifolius)—E. A valuable garden shrub producing abundantly in early spring white, scented, star-shaped flowers. The foliage is also scented. 4ft.

- *★ **ERYTHRINA Crista-Galli**—“The Coral Tree.” A showy plant producing in late summer flower spikes of intense coral-red. A valuable asset to the garden. 10ft.

ESCALLONIA edinensis—E. A pretty hybrid of bushy habit with bright rosy-pink flowers. 4ft.

- **Field's Scarlet**—A local seedling of considerable merit, neat medium-sized foliage and bright scarlet blooms. 6ft.

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

EUCALYPTUS—E. More popularly known as “Gums” the Eucalypts form one of the most interesting groups amongst the hardwoods. Some six hundred

EUCALYPTUS—Continued

odd species are known to botanists, many of which are large and important timber trees. Others are mallees or scrub trees having no timber value. Amongst this latter group there are numerous species of a highly ornamental character. The well-known "Scarlet Gum" belongs to this group, whilst others are conspicuous for their decorative flower buds and seed capsules some of which are highly coloured. The following list comprises a selection of the more desirable kinds which are well worth a trial in the milder parts of the Dominion.

Prices: From 3/6 each.

- amygdalina**—"Peppermint Gum." A large tree with narrow pendulous foliage, very effective when planted on grass and is particularly suitable for pastoral areas. 50-100ft.
- caesia**—A lovely deep pink flowered tree and particularly free flowering, dislikes bad drainage. 15-20ft.
- cladocalyx**—"Sugar Gum." A hardy species, recommended for very rapid growth and resistance to dry conditions. Leaves handsome glossy green, flowers in starry white clusters. 50ft.
- * **crucis**—"Silver Mallee." Silvery white stems, buds and leaves, flowers golden. Very suitable for dry borders. 8ft.
- * **ficifolia**—"Crimson Gum." This well-known tree is a familiar sight in many of our coastal towns and provides almost a tropical touch with its bold masses of scarlet blooms. The types vary from brick red to intense crimson and one seldom sees a poor colour. 20-25ft.
- ★ **Forrestiana**—A small growing species with yellow flowers, followed by attractive red seed vessels which are used for decoration. 10-15ft.
- leucoxylon rosea**—A tall growing tree with dense clusters of red to pink flowers. 30ft.
- Preissiana**—One of the best dwarf varieties, large golden-yellow flowers. 8ft.
- torquata**—The "Coolgardie Gum" or "Coral Gum" is recognised as one of the best all-round ornamental Gums which frequently flowers at a very early stage. Flowers are preceded by bunches of

EUCALYPTUS—Continued

distinctly corrugated buds which turn a handsome bronzy red before bursting into showy bunches of red to pink and white flowers. Slightly tender when young, later becoming quite hardy and very shapely. 10-15ft.

- ☐★EUCRYPHIA Nymansay—E. A fine natural hybrid which quickly forms an attractive shrub, cup-shaped white flowers with conspicuous stamens. Of easy cultivation, but prefers a cool, moist, lime free root run. 12ft. From 7/6 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. 15ft. *Ryuan Berry shrub.*

EUONYMUS Bungeanus—A deciduous shrub or small tree preferring a good well drained loam. Growth slender and graceful producing abundant and regular crops of striking yellowish berries, tinged pink. 10-12ft.

europaeus—"Spindle-Tree." A striking object in the autumn when well laden with its rose-coloured capsules and orange-red seeds. Forms a deciduous shrub or small tree with a dense bushy head.

japonicus albo-marginatus—E. A shiny-leaved variety; margins edged white. 5ft.

„ aureus—E. A golden-variegated form of japonicus; 8-10ft.

pendulus—E. A handsome evergreen which eventually forms a shapely specimen. In spring the young growth is rich shining red. 12ft.

radicans—E. A procumbent species most suitable for walls or banks.

„ foliis roseo-argenteis—E. Leaves edged silver and rose; very dwarf and prostrate.

yedoensis—D. Large, brilliant red autumn foliage; pinkish-purple fruits. 12ft.

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

- * splendens—The stems are closely set with spines; flower-bracts bright waxy-red; 2ft. *bracts of thorns.*

EUPHORBIA—Continued

Wulfeni—E. Metallic bluish-green foliage; large spikes of curious greenish-yellow flowers freely produced. Ideal for planting under trees. 3ft.

- ▣ **EUPTELEA polyandra**—D. Introducing a new and distinct type of tree to the garden. A hardy and extremely shapely tree of graceful form which bears curious wedge- or heart-shaped leaves narrowing to a long drawn out point at the apex. These large, handsome leaves produce good colour effects in the autumn, predominantly red and yellow. 20ft. From 5/- ea.

EURYOPS tenuissimus (Othonna tenuissima)—E. Pretty slender foliage; masses of bright yellow flowers during winter. 3-4ft.

EUTAXIA diffusa—E. A pretty shrub with dainty brownish-yellow pea-shaped flowers. 3ft.

EXOCHORDA racemosa (grandiflora)—"Pearl-Bush." A spring-flowered variety with masses of snow-white flowers. 5ft.

FAGUS—For N.Z. Beech see *Nothofagus*.

sylvatica—D. "English Beech." This well-known tree is useful for planting inland. 50ft. From 5/- each.

„ **heterophylla (asplenifolia)**—"Fern-leaved Beech." Perhaps the handsomest of the forms marked by distinct differences in the shape of the leaf. Although the leaves sometimes assume various shapes they are all artistically cut producing a striking sight on a fine shapely tree. Varying in height from 30 to 50 feet. Quite hardy. From 10/6 each.

„ **pendula**—D. "Green Weeping Beech." A form of the English Beech but differing from the type in its weeping habit, sending out great branches in a horizontal direction from which the smaller branches depend almost vertically. It is not a high tree but very graceful, eventually attaining 20-30ft. From 15/- each.


„ **purpurea**—D. "Purple-leaved Beech." A handsome variety having deep purple foliage throughout spring and summer. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

„ „ **pendula**—"Weeping Purple Beech." A slow growing plant which ultimately forms a stately specimen of much beauty. 15-20ft. From 25/- each.

FAGUS—Continued

"X **Riversii**—D. "River's Copper-leaved Beech." This magnificent tree should be in every garden not exposed to severe winds; large leaves coloured deep copper. 30ft. From 15/- each.

" **tricolor**—D. Very similar to the ordinary "Copper Beech" in habit of growth, etc., but differing in that the leaves are purplish, edged and striped with rose and pinkish white which gives an unusual effect in the early part of the season when the leaves are young. Slow growing, 20-30ft. From 12/6 each.

 **Zlatia**—"The Golden Beech." Remarkable for the beauty of its young foliage which is a rich buttery yellow colour. 20ft. From 20/- each.

FEIJOA—E. An evergreen shrub of much ornamental value which also produces edible fruits which ripen in winter and are much sought after for salads. They make bushy plants and look well in shrubberies.

Sellowiana—E. This is the type species; foliage handsome dark green with lighter reverse; flowers deep red and brush-like.

See also Fruit section for selected fruiting varieties.

***FELICIA angustifolia**—E. Smothered with dark heliotrope flowers in early spring. 3ft.

echinata Paralia—E. Leaves set in whorls on sturdy, stiff growths; numerous large flowers, blue with a yellow centre. 4ft.

***FICUS rubiginosa (F. australis)**—E. "Rusty Fig," "Port Jackson Fig." An excellent shade tree for drier districts which is also useful for street planting. The rusty undersurface of the large laurel-like leaves gives the plant a distinctive appearance, especially when seen on a mature tree of perhaps 35 feet or more. Provide some shelter when young. From 5/- each.

macrophylla—E. "Moreton Bay Fig." An ornamental tree with large, dark green, shiny leaves. Makes an ideal tub specimen. 50ft. From 6/- each.

FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis—D. Stiffer habit than the older varieties; very effective as a specimen; X flowers freely, rich golden-yellow. 8ft.

FORTHSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis—Continued

„ „ **Standards**—For a striking mass of colour and general attractiveness the standard *F. spectabilis* is an outstanding novelty. When trained as such the effect is of a yellow ball of bell-shaped flowers wreathing the branches, produced at from 3 to 4 feet from the ground. From 7/6 each.

suspensa—D. Pendent branches, rambling habit; flowers yellow, early, in profusion. 8ft.

FRAXINUS americana—D. “White Ash.” A noble specimen recognised as one of the best American deciduous trees. Rapid hardy growth especially under forestry conditions. 60-80ft.

excelsior—D. “Common Ash.” A stately tree; useful for avenues. 50ft.

„ **aurea**—D. “Golden Ash.” Bark golden-yellow; foliage yellow in autumn. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

„ **Raywoodii**—“Claret Ash” aptly describes the gorgeous autumn colouring. 20ft. From 7/6 each.

Ornus—D. “Manna Ash.” Good foliage and an abundance of white flowers. 25ft.

☐ **oxycarpa**—“Desert Ash.” Rapidly becoming popular for avenue planting on account of its general hardiness and ability to withstand hardy conditions as well as uniformity of shape and growth. An ideal shade tree which will ultimately reach 30 to 50 feet in height. Small leaves and rather more graceful habit than usual. From 7/6 each.

☐★ **Udhei**—“Shamel Ash.” A handsome evergreen Ash hailing from Mexico which has proved very fast growing rapidly becoming a shapely tree covered with large glossy leaves. From 7/6 each.

☐ **velutina**—D. The “Velvet Ash,” so-called because of the velvet-like grey down which clothes all the young growth. Tolerates any soil, thus is another useful street planting tree where perhaps soil conditions are poor; ultimately grows 30-40ft. high.

★ **FREMONTIA californica**—A slightly different type of shrub which when given full sun and a well-drained soil will reward with a succession of large, showy yellow blooms throughout the summer months. Somewhat tropical in appearance, it is semi-evergreen with distinctly lobed foliage. An unusual and beautiful acquisition to the garden. 10-20ft.

*Yellow
shrub by
gate.*

FUCHSIA—E. We have an interesting range of these popular plants and have selected the following dozen as a representative collection. They are particularly free-flowering and may be planted in semi-shade with complete success.

From 3/6 each; 12 varieties, our selection, for 36/-.

S.—Single; D.—Double.

Abbe Farges—S. Reflexed red sepals, petals pale mauve.

Clipper—S. Cerise tube and sepals, rich claret corolla.

Gartenmeister Bronstedt—Dark bronze-red foliage and glowing orange-scarlet flowers.

gracilis variegata—S. A hardy variety producing silver variegated foliage and slender scarlet and purple flowers.

Jubilee—S. Waxy blush white tube and sepals; corolla scarlet cerise.

Jules Daloges—D. A rich bluish-violet with attractive deflexed scarlet sepals.

Marinka—S. Red, centre flushed purple.

Mary—S. Clusters of bright orange-scarlet flowers.

Purple Gem—A more recent introduction. Petals rich purple surrounded by a halo of rich crimson sepals.

Victor Hugo—D. Upright grower with rich scarlet and rosy purple flowers.

White Phenomenal—White corolla; cerise veining with crimson-scarlet sepals; vigorous upright habit.

Wave of Life—Attractive golden foliage; purple flowers with handsome scarlet sepals. A vigorous grower.

GARDENIA jasminoides (florida)—E. The sweetly scented Gardenia ideally suited for floral work or the vase. Leaves glossy green, long, oval pointed. Flowers waxy, milk-white. 3-5ft.

GARRYA elliptica—E. Long pendulous pale green catkins, which last on the tree for some time; very ornamental; winter flowering. 8ft.

GAYA Lyallii—"Whauwhau." A small graceful spreading tree with fine, bold foliage. During summer it bears masses of pure white cherry-like blossoms. Deciduous generally; semi-deciduous in mild climates. 12ft.

GENISTA aethnensis—E. "Etna Broom." A graceful and elegant species with an abundance of yellow flowers. 10-12ft.

GENISTA—Continued

fragrans—See *Spartium junceum*.

monosperma—A rather unique species with milky-white fragrant flowers, the young growths giving the plant a silvery appearance. 4-6ft. H.

stenopetala—Masses of bright yellow flowers. 6-8ft.

GOMPHOCARPUS fruticosus (*Asclepias physocarpa*)—E. "Swan Plant." Flowers white with lilac spots, followed by soft spiny pods in shape slightly resembling a swan. 4ft.

GOODIA lotifolia—E. "Shower of Gold." A handsome evergreen shrub from Australia; bears a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers which show up well against the dark green clover-shaped foliage during the summer. 4-8ft.

GORDONIA axillaris (anomala)—E. A handsome hardy shrub with glossy foliage and single creamy-white flowers. 6ft.

GREVILLEA—E. The flowers are bright and attractive, of curious construction, and borne during a long season. Prune back the straggling growths after flowering.

alpina dallachiana—E. A very good small shrub for a well-drained position; produces a mass of red and white flowers for six months of the year, starting in early winter. 3ft.

*★ **Banksii Fosteri**—A richly coloured dwarf form of the "Silky Oak." The large flowers are rich crimson and produced over a long season. 6ft. From 5/- each.

Caleyi—A shrubby species, more deeply cut in the foliage than *G. asplenifolia*, bearing handsome pink "toothbrush"-like owers in profusion. Shows a preference for some moisture when young. 5-6ft.

dimorpha—See *G. oleoides dimorpha*.

glabrata—Foliage light green; pendulous; flowers creamy-white, scented. 6ft.

Hilliana—"White Silky Oak." A larger type excellent for use in parks or street planting. Long broad leaves and dense, clustered small white flowers. An extremely handsome tree growing ultimately to 40-50ft.

juniperina sulphurea (sulphurea)—A bushy shrub, flowers usually pale sulphur-yellow. 4-5ft. From 5/- each.

GREVILLEA—Continued

lavendulacea—An unusual semi-prostrate shrub clothed with bright red flowers. May be trained on netting. 2ft.

☐★ obtusifolia—Lies flat, grows rapidly, and covers ground completely; one of the best ground-covers introduced. Red flowers in profusion; very hardy. 2ft.

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

★ „ dimorpha—Flowers deep crimson produced along the stems throughout autumn and winter; one of the best. 4ft.

paniculata—Striking yellowish-white flowers borne in large feathery clusters. Attractive habit of growth.

punicea—Growth upright; flowers dark crimson; blooms throughout the year. 3ft.

✕robusta—“Silky Oak.” Handsome foliage and bright orange flowers; suitable for hot, dry positions. 40ft.

rosmarinifolia—Red flowers produced through winter and spring. 4ft.

☐ „ Jenkinsi—A selected form of *G. rosmarinifolia*, the rich red flowers being clustered at the end of the branches.

Thelemanniana—“Spider-net Bush.” Close and finely divided leaves, attractive red and yellow flowers. 4ft.

Williamsii—An attractive bushy shrub; flowers red with creamy tips, carried practically all the year. 4ft. ✕

*GREYIA Sutherlandii—D. Large foliage; brilliant scarlet flowers; requires a dry, warm position. 6ft. From 7/6 each.

GUAVA—See *Psidium*.

GUELDER ROSE—See *Viburnum Opulus*.

HAKEA—E. A hardy group of Australian shrubs which contain some very decorative species suitable for gardens. As a family they must have good drainage, and are most happy in hot dry conditions.

☐ dactyloides—E. Tall shrub of rather erect growth. Flowers white with yellow stigmas clustered into attractive leafy spikes often very elongated.

laurina (*eucalyptoides*)—“Pincushion Flower.” A showy plant with crimson flowers and cream styles; not unlike a *Scabious*. 10ft. From 5/- each.

HAKEA—Continued

multilineata—Possibly the finest of the genus but very impatient of wet conditions; strong strap-like foliage and clusters of red bottle-brush-like flowers. 12ft. From 5/- each.

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

monticola—D. A tree-like species of the "Snowdrop Tree." Nodding bell-shaped flowers in clusters of three to five. 20ft.

HAMAMELIS japonica flavo-purpurascens (rubra)—Petals suffused a dull red. Habit neat, bushy; foliage tinted yellow during the autumn. From 5/- each.

★ **mollis**—D. "Witch Hazel." Fragrant golden-yellow flowers cluster on the bare branches in early winter. Leaves large and hazel-like. 6ft. From 7/6 each.

virginiana—D. Yellow, autumn-flowering. 10ft.

HELIANTHEMUM ocymoides—E. (*Cistus algarvense*.) Flowers golden with a chocolate blotch in the centre. Habit much the same as *Cistus*, being quite shrubby and not at all similar to the prostrate varieties of *Helianthemum*.

N. ***HELIOTROPIUM peruvianum**—D. "Heliotrope," "Cherry Pie." A well-known and popular plant bearing fragrant lilac flowers. 3ft.

X „ **aureum**—D. Golden-leaved variety of above. 3ft.

***HIBISCUS**—A well-known family of summer and winter flowering shrubs which produce large numbers of brightly coloured blooms. They all like good soil conditions and a warm position.

diversifolius—E. Shrubby species with fine foliage and lilac-blue flowers. 4ft.

Moscheutos roseus—D. Similar in habit to *H. Manihot* as it is completely herbaceous. Each season it throws up tall shoots which later make a gorgeous display of large pink flowers. H.H. 6ft.

Rosa sinensis—E. The favourite variety and parent of many choice hybrids; this variety has bright scarlet flowers. Particularly suitable for warm walls and sheltered corners.

HIBISCUS *rosa sinensis*—Continued

- „ „ ✓ *Agnes Gault*—Magnificent satiny rose blooms up to 8 inches across.
- „ „ *General Courteges*—Large rich scarlet flowers.
- „ „ *Gloria*—A single pink with striking red eye.
- „ „ *Madaline Campignon*—Attractive strawberry pink.
- „ „ *Rose Scott*—Fine light red.
- „ „ *Tahiti Queen*—(C. B. Kimmis). A choice double pink of a very rich shade.
- „ „ *Tangerine*—A large flowering form of striking rich tangerine shade.
- „ „ *Wrightii*—White with red throat.

Collection of eight varieties, our selection, for 30/-.

syriacus—D. A hardy section of the *Hibiscus* family. Vigorous, shrubby plants of very free-flowering habit. The varieties range in colour from white to pink, red and blue shades.

HOHERIA *Lyallii*—See *Gaya Lyallii*.

populnea—E. “Lacebark.” One of our best white-flowered native trees; quick growing. 15ft.

„ *purpurea*—E. An upright grower with the under surface of the leaves shaded deep purple. 12ft.

„ *Osbornei*—E. White flowers with bluish-purple stamens, reverse of leaves also tinged bluish-purple; 12ft.

★ „ *alba variegata*—A striking form with leaves margined in white. From 6/- each.

★ „ *aurea-variegata*—Prominent creamy-yellow variegation; very showy. From 6/- each.

HYDRANGEA—D. Continuous improvement and selection over recent years has resulted in some outstanding forms being added to this popular group of plants. Whilst the two main colours are still blue and pink, the shades have been intensified to such an extent that some of the newest sorts have flowers of either brilliant blue or crimson according to variety. The depth of colour is variable according to the nature of the soil, that is to say, where the soil tends to acidity the colours are generally shades of blue and purple; conversely alkaline soils influence the colours towards pink. Normal colour

HYDRANGEA—Continued

may be controlled to some extent by the use of alum (1oz. to 1 gallon of water) where blue is desired, and a dressing of lime for the pink shades. The following varieties are only representative of our large collection; the colours stated are taken from raisers' descriptions and will be variable according to soil conditions.

Prices: Strong open ground plants from 3/6 each; 36/- per doz. Special Collections: 25 plants named, our selection, for 70/-; 40 plants named, our selection, for 110/-.

acuminata—Prominently serrated leaves and a handsome head of pale pink flowers, which when the soil is slightly more acid may become pale blue. A hardy, worthwhile species. Up to 5ft.

hortensis—

Altona—Large rosy-pink slightly frilled.

Ami Pasquier—Red.

Arthur Billard—A fine late-flowering red.

Blue Prince—Fine cornflower blue.

Carmen—A choice variety; vivid warm crimson or purple heads of flowers with serrated petals. A dwarf, mid-season variety.

Colonel Lindberg—Rich rosy red.

Elbe—Very fine rose.

G. Kuhnert—Very large rose-pink truss.

★ Hamburg—Large dark rose.

★ Heinrich Seidel—Deep red; fringed.

Holstein—A good early-flowering deep blue.

King George—Rose-pink serrated edge.

Louis Sauvage—Bright cherry-red.

Maréchal Foch—Attractive rose pink, changing to delicate shades later.

Mme. Henri Cayeux—Crimson or port wine flower. A vigorous sturdy grower.

Mein Liebling—Rich pink.

Miss Belgium—Fine deep reddish-pink.

Mrs. Hepburn—Deep rose, very large truss.

Munster—Dwarf variety; light red.

Niedersachsen—Very large mauve-pink with a tinge of mauve-blue. Vigorous grower.

Parsival—Rich red, serrated petals.

HYDRANGEA—Continued

President Doumer—Possibly the richest red and a real novelty.

Princess Juliana—Creamy white, later blushing soft pink. A dainty dwarf, flowering about mid-season.

Queen Wilhelmina—Light pink.

Rochambeau—Deep pink.

Tosca—Double creamy-salmon; "blues" a beautiful soft shade.

Vulcain—Deep red; dwarf habit.

paniculata grandiflora—D. Large white panicles changing to pale pink. A good free-flowering shrub. 6ft.

- ★ *quercifolia*—D. A very handsome species with foliage like large Oak leaves. Large flat heads of creamy-white flowers in summer and coloured foliage in autumn; prefers shelter. From 6/- each.

villosa—D. Charming lilac-blue flowered species which makes a neat and handsome shrub. From 5/- each.

HYMENOSPORUM flavum—A native of Australia where it is sometimes called the "Native Frangipani." Large, pointed leaves and sprays of sweetly scented yellow flowers. Its general shapeliness and rapid growth recommend it for street and park planting schemes; should perhaps be protected when young in severe climates. 20-30ft.

- ✕ **HYPERICUM patulum grandiflorum**—D. A fine summer flowering shrub suitable for almost any position. Very floriferous producing open golden-yellow flowers. 4ft.

- ★ **Moserianum tricolor**—A colourful "sport" of *H. Moserianum* of creeping, shrubby habit, the foliage green and creamy-white splashed along the margin with rosy red. Flowers yellow, freely produced. Quite hardy but prefers a little shelter to produce the richest colouring.

- ★ **IDESIA polycarpa**—D. Very ornamental tree with a spreading habit; elegant foliage which is frequently well tinted in autumn. Prolific crops of bright red berries which persist right into the winter months. Sexes are usually in separate plants. 12-15ft.

Where seedling *Idesias* are planted we advise grouping at least 4 or 5 plants to obtain best results. Sexed pairs are available however at 15/- a pair. Unsexed seedlings from 4/6 each.

ILEX Aquifolium—E. "English Holly." Very hardy and adaptable; slow-growing. 20ft.

„ **aurea marginata** (golden variegated)—A handsome form with glossy dark green leaves, edged flaming yellow and quite frequently blotched with pale green. Stems greenish-brown. From 6/- each.

„ **ferox argentea**—"Silver Striped Hedgehog Holly." A denser type, leaves exceptionally spiny especially on the upper surfaces, much broken and handsomely variegated creamy-white on a bold olive-green background. Compact and attractive habit. From 6/- ea.

„ „ **Silver Queen**—Another form with paler variegations. From 6/- each.

cornuta—E. "Horned Holly." Large leathery leaves, dark glossy green, rectangular in shape. 8ft.

★ **paraguariensis**—E. The Holly from which the popular Paraguayan beverage Maté or Yerba tea is brewed. Leaves shallowly toothed; berries a bright red or reddish-brown. 15ft. From 7/6 each.

INDIGOFERA decora—D. Pink flowers hanging like miniature Wistaria blooms. 3ft.

Geraldiana (dosua)—D. Rose-coloured flowers; dwarf habit. 3ft.

INGA portoricensis—See *Calliandra portoricensis*.

***IOCHROMA tubulosa**—E. Deep blue flowers, very beautiful; a rapid grower. 8ft.

□ **ISOPOGON cuneatus**—E. A new addition to this interesting section; forms a robust shrub 7 to 8 feet tall with pale purple flowers. From 5/- each.

✕ **leucocephalus**—E. A very pretty spring flowering shrub with finely divided fern-like foliage, bronzy colour and rather stiff texture. Flowers freely produced, deep mauve colour and of tassel-like appearance. A striking plant in bloom. 6ft. From 5/- ea.

***JACARANDA ovalifolia (mimosæfolia)**—E. A beautiful tree; blue flowers in hanging clusters; fine soft acacia-like foliage. 15ft.

***JACOBINIA carnea (Justicia carnea)**—E. A Brazilian plant suited for overhung positions such as alongside a house or fence. Attractive roughly veined leaves, often purplish beneath, supporting dense heads of showy, hooded, pink flowers. 4ft.

pauciflora (Libonia floribunda)—E. Tubular flowers, red and yellow. 2ft.

JACOBINIA—Continued

rosea—Quick-growing plant producing beautiful heads of rose-pink flowers.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES—See *Prunus*.

KALMIA angustifolia—E. A dwarf shrub producing in summer clusters of pink flowers; requires a damp situation. 3ft. From 7/6 each.

☐ „ *rubra*—Flowers deep rosy-red set amongst deep green foliage. From 10/6 each.

Ⓢ *glauca*—E. Bluish-green leaves and clusters of attractive purplish-rose flowers. An ideal rockery shrub. 2ft. From 7/6 each.

★ *latifolia*—E. “Calico Bush.” 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. From 7/6 each.

KERRIA japonica flore pleno—D. Bears double yellow flowers in early spring. 6ft.

KNIGHTIA excelsa—E. “New Zealand Honeysuckle.” A fine tree as a specimen. 40ft.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata—D. A tree with ornamental foliage and yellow flowers. 10ft.

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

✕ **KUNZEA parviflora**—E. A wiry little shrub with small bronzy heath-like foliage and clusters of lilac flowers. 3ft.

LABURNUM alpinum—D. “Scotch Laburnum.” A vigorous type of plant, undoubtedly one of the best of the Laburnums. The attenuated pendent racemes (sometimes 12 inches long), of fragrant golden-yellow flowers hang profusely in rather loose tiers amongst leaves similar to but slightly larger than *L. vulgare*. In general appearance a specimen is round-topped, of rather compact growth, usually reaching a height of 20ft.

vulgare—D. “Golden Chain.” A well-known tree, of easy cultivation, producing in spring pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers. 15ft.

★ *Vossii*—A beautiful hybrid variety with long racemes. From 6/- each.

LABURNUM—Continued

Watereri—D. A late flowering variety of the "Golden Chain." The extra long racemes of deep yellow flowers show up well against the bold glossy green foliage. V.H. 10-12ft. From 6/- each.

LAGERSTROEMIA—D. "Crêpe Myrtle." These elegant Oriental plants are amongst the most attractive of the autumn flowering shrubs. The flowers are borne in generous panicles 6 to 8 inches long and 3 to 5 inches across. The species delight in warm conditions with dry summer months.

indica—D. Produces masses of bright pink flowers. 8ft.

„ **alba**—The white flowered form of the type, curiously shaped petals crimped along the margins giving the appearance of crêpe. 10ft.

„ **Eavesii**—D. Terminal racemes of clear mauve flowers. 8ft.

Sulcis „ **rubra**—D. Very similar to the other varieties, but the flowers are a beautiful soft red. 8ft.

Flos Reginae (speciosa)—A very attractive pink flowered form. 10ft.

LAGUNARIA Patersonii—E. An attractive evergreen of rapid growth which soon makes a tall specimen. It is an excellent tree for coastal conditions being well able to resist considerable wind. Also attractive in flower and varying in colour from pale rose to deep rose-pink.

★ **LAMBERTIA ericæfolia**—E. An attractive shrub with light green foliage and prominent heads of orange flowers. 6ft.

★ **formosa**—E. "Sydney Honey-flower Bush." Tubular red flowers borne in terminal bunches; a splendid tree to attract birds. 4ft. From 5/- each.

* **LANTANA**—E. Quick-growing early-flowering plants which may be grown as shrubs or climbers. Flowers produced in profusion continuously for about eight months. From 3/- each; 6 varieties, our selection, for 15/-.

alba—An attractive white form.

Chelsea Gem—Rich crimson, centre amber-yellow.

Diadem—Large delicate pink.

LANTANA—Continued

- * N. Golconda (Gol Gol)**—Vivid shades of sulphur yellow and orange-scarlet deepening to red from the centre as the flower develops. Attractive deep olive-green foliage. 2ft.

Goliath—Orange and red.

Minnie Basle—Pretty lilac, with creamy centre.

rosea—Clear rose with orange eye.

Selloviana—A beautiful shade of mauve; semi-climber.

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

LASIANDRA—See *Tibouchina*.

LAURUS nobilis—E. "Sweet Bay." A conspicuous tree with aromatic foliage. 15ft.

- / LAVANDULA Spica (L. vera)**—E. The "Common Lavender," a familiar little shrub which needs no introduction. Forms of *L. spica* commonly known as "Dutch Lavender" and "French Lavender" are available, as is also a dainty new "dwarf seedling"; these forms seem to arise from the countries wherein the Lavender is grown for the extraction of oil, subtle differences arising in the quality thereof, rather than from any specific difference in the appearance of the respective varieties.

LAVATERA cachemirica—A quick-growing herbaceous plant of the Mallow family which bears an almost continuous profusion of large pink Hollyhock-like flowers backed by rounded heart-shaped leaves. Hardy and easily cultivated.

cretica—Another handsome species with numerous deep purple flowers.

LEONOTIS dysophylla—Large orange flowers crowded into axillary masses, both colourful and striking. Leaves large, coarsely toothed borne on a hardy little shrub never much over 3 feet in height.

- laxiflorus**—Erect shrub with very free-flowering habit; flowers furry bronze. 4ft.

Leonurus—E. "Lion's Tail." Rapid growing shrub; orange-scarlet flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM flavescens—E. An Australian species with large white flowers borne profusely along the upright branches. 6-8ft.

pubescens grandiflorum (lanigerum)—E. Silvery-green foliage and large white flowers. 8ft.

LEPTOSPERMUM pubescens—Continued

- „ roseum—A pink flowered form of the species.
- rotundifolium—“Round-leaf Tea-tree” (or Ti-Tree) from Australia has proved to be one of the showiest of all Manukas, flowers on a healthy bush being up to 1 inch across, usually of a good pink shade. Graceful weeping habit of growth responding well to garden culture. 3-6ft.
- scoparium Boscawenii—An English raised variety of the N.Z. Manuka. The deep rose blossoms are most prolific and when seen in full bloom are admired by all. V.H. 5-8ft.
- „ deep rose—E. A beautiful rose-coloured form of the white “Manuka.” 6ft.
- „ flore pleno—E. A fine showy double form of the white “Manuka.” 6ft.
- ★ „ Keatleyi—A winter-flowering variety. The flowers are pink shading paler towards the edge, often larger than a florin. 6ft.
- „ Lambethii—An Australian hybrid with large clear pink flowers somewhat resembling Keatleyii. 5ft.
- ★ „ Martini—A new and rare hybrid with all the size of Keatleyi but a real rich pink. A most outstanding discovery amongst New Zealand raised hybrids.
- ®★ „ nana—A true dwarf rarely more than a few inches tall, forms small bronzy-red tufts and mats of foliage generously sprinkled in early summer with pale pink flowers which have a deeper central zone. Our own introduction and now offered for the first time. 2-3in.
- ★ „ Nichollsii—E. “Crimson Manuka.” A valuable garden shrub with an abundance of crimson flowers. 6ft.
- „ Rose Gem—E. A very pretty pale pink form. 5ft.
- „ roseum fl. pl.—E. Free flowering, double pink blooms. 6ft.
- ★ „ Ruby—A selected type of free flowering habit, flowers bright ruby-red; a worthwhile addition. 5ft. From 5/- each.
- „ Sandersii—One of the best of the more recent novelties. A winter-flowering form with large pink flowers, the colour deepening to the centre; very floriferous. H. 6ft.

W.X.'s Red Carnival

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium—Continued

- ★ „ **Tancredii**—Our most outstanding and recent addition to this section. A very free flowering plant with vivid deep rose-pink semi-double flowers. Small plants only to offer. 5ft. From 5/- each.
- „ **Walkeri**—An unusual and unique hybrid. The flowers are in shades of white to deep pink, borne simultaneously. The habit is open and spreading. A real novelty. H. 4ft.

LEUCADENDRON—E. A notable group of South African plants allied to the Proteas and usually having silvery foliage. For the most part yellow is the predominating colour in the flowers, several species have decorative seed vessels. They are of easy cultivation but prefer a medium loam in a sunny situation.

- **adscendens**—E. A somewhat spreading shrub which usually attains 3 to 4 feet in height. Attractive for the coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flowers. The foliage is also tinted during the flowering period.
- argenteum**—“Cape Silver Tree.” A familiar tree in many of our coastal towns where it forms handsome specimens much prized for the beauty of their silvery foliage. 30ft. From 5/- each.
- **plumosum**—A bushy shrub, growing up to 8 feet. Flowers yellow, later producing the quaint “parachute-like” seeds for which this group is noted. Leaves of varying shades of green, inclined to be downy.

LEUCOSPERMUM Muirii—A new species to us, this plant has a strong habit of growth and attractive foliage. Flowers small, greenish. Will grow 6-8ft.

- ★ **reflexum**—E. A handsome spring and early summer flowering shrub allied to the Proteas and the Silver trees. Forms a close bushy shrub with neat silvery grey foliage. The flowers consist of numerous orange-red and yellow tipped styles in dense globular heads carried well above the plant. As the flower passes maturity the styles gradually becoming reflexed. Altogether a unique shrub. Requires a dry sunny position. 12ft. From 10/6 each.

Bulweri Amber Gold.

• 2

LEUCOTHOE *Catesbæi* (*Andromeda Catesbæi*)—E. A handsome shrub with arching branches and pendulous bunches of Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. 3ft.

LHOTSKYA *alpestris* (*genethyloides*)—E. "Swan River Myrtle." A most attractive Heath-like shrub with aromatic foliage and masses of pink star-shaped flowers in late spring. Grows to about 4ft. and is a choice plant.

„ **Wheeler's Variety**—Similar in most respects to the type but more upright growing.

□ **ericalyx**—Bushy habit of growth of an overall vivid green colour, the leaves and starry white flowers clustered along the growths. 3-4ft. From 5/- each.

LIBONIA *floribunda*—See *Jacobinia pauciflora*.

LIGUSTRUM *lucidum tricolor*—E. A very attractively variegated form of the large leaved Chinese Privet. Foliage irregularly bordered white, tinted pink when young. 12ft.

ovalifolium aureo-marginata (*elegantissimum*)—E. This golden-variegated form of the "Privet" makes a good specimen for lawns. 6ft.

LILAC—See *Syringa*.

LILIUM *auratum*—"Golden-rayed Lily of Japan." The very popular lily which thrives in good well-drained loam. Flowers white, fragrant, with a distinct central band of yellow and numerous chocolate-purple spots; it is not uncommon to see twenty flowers of perfect form on a stem 3-4 feet high. Strong flowering bulbs from 7/6 each.

LIPPIA *citriodora* (*Aloysia citriodora*)—D. "Lemon-scented Verbena." Popular on account of the pleasing odour given off by the foliage. 6ft.

• **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. From 6/- each.

★ „ **monticola**—D. A geographical form of the type notable for somewhat larger foliage which is charmingly tinted in spring and again in autumn. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

Lilium auratum

LIQUIDAMBAR—Continued

- ☐ **orientalis**—D. A species from Asia Minor. In its native habitat it forms a large tree but is very much smaller in cultivation; foliage deeply lobed. Succeeds well in a warm dry climate. 20ft. From 6/- each.

✓ **styraciflua**—D. North American "Sweet Gum." This is one of the most ornamental of all deciduous trees. It has bold handsome foliage which is Maple-like in form and which assumes the most brilliant autumn colours. The tree is very hardy and succeeds in most positions doing exceptionally well where it has a cool moist root run. A splendid tree for specimen planting. 25-30ft.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—D. Beautiful golden-yellow shades in autumn; flowers greenish-yellow, marked at base with orange, in form resembling a tulip. Although ultimately reaching 50 to 70ft. in height it is possible by pruning to adapt it to medium-sized gardens.

„ **variegatum**—D. The variegated "Tulip Tree" forms a handsome and stately specimen, foliage bold and irregular margined rich yellow. 25ft. From 10/6 each.

X **LITHOSPERMUM diffusum (prostratum)**—The handsome "Heavenly Blue" creeping plant which is seen to perfection on clay banks, retaining walls, etc., for which purpose it has no equal. Forms a dense mat covered with intense blue flowers. Prefers a light trimming after flowering; shows a dislike for lime.

LOMATIA tinctoria—E. Finely divided leaves and pale yellow flowers somewhat similar to the Grevilleas to which this group of plants is allied. Prefers a well-drained loam. 2ft.

v ***LUCULIA gratissima**—E. The beautiful pink flowers are displayed in terminal clusters throughout late autumn and winter. Most satisfactory results are obtained in a warm sheltered position. 6ft.

★☐* **Tsetensis**—This is a most interesting plant as it is a real novelty, having been introduced within the last 5 years. It is a native of Bhutan and grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. The foliage is most attractive, being large and almost leathery. Like

LUCULIA Tsetensis—Continued

its better known relation the flowers are tubular, 3 inches long and borne in dense clusters, pure white and beautifully scented. Will become very popular when better known. From 7/6 each.

- ☐ **LUEHEA divaricata**—E. A recent addition to our stock, broad attractive foliage. The plant has not yet flowered with us, but is reputed to have panicles of rosy-white flowers. 10ft. From 5/- each.

MACADAMIA ternifolia—E. "Queensland Nut." Large foliage; young growth attractively coloured; fine edible nuts. 20ft. From 6/- each.

MACLURA pomifera (aurantiaca)—The "Osage Orange" from the Southern U.S.A. forms a quick, easily grown deciduous tree equipped with large thorns. Fruit similar in appearance to an orange but is inedible. An unusual tree of open, round-headed habit, very attractive when in fruit. 30ft.

MAGNOLIA—A large and important group of flowering trees and shrubs which are indispensable in the planting of shrubberies and ornamental borders, a selection of suitable varieties giving a long succession of flower. Magnolias are particularly useful for planting in association with Rhododendrons, deciduous Azaleas and Maples. They may be reckoned of easy cultivation, and readily establish themselves provided a sufficient depth of good soil is available. Prices from 7/6 to 15/- each, except where priced.

- ★ **i/Campbellii**—D. Probably the most magnificent member of the whole genus. In cultivation forms a spreading tree with bold handsome foliage. Flowers cup-shaped, sweet scented, six to ten inches across and a beautiful rose pink, deeper on outer surface. 30ft. From 12/6 to 25/- each.

conspicua—See *denudata*.

denudata—D. "Chinese Yulan or Lily Tree." A beautiful species and the parent of some of the best of our garden hybrids. Forms a small tree with large cup-shaped flowers, scented, pure white. 20ft. From 8/6 each.

fuscata—E. "Port Wine Magnolia." See *Michelia fuscata*.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

grandiflora—E. Lustrous green leathery leaves up to ten inches long. Flowers creamy-white and heavily scented. 8 to 12 inches across. 25-30ft.

„ **ferruginea**—E. Selected variety with the under-side of the leaves covered with brownish felt. 25-30ft.

hypoleuca—See *obovata*.

Kobus—D. White flowers, with the reverse side shaded pale pink; very free flowering. 15-20ft.

„ **borealis**—D. A strong growing variety which forms a small tree, white star-like flowers freely produced. 20-25ft.

Lennei—See *Soulangiana*.

liliflora (*purpurea*)—Dense shrubby species with rich purple flowers. 8-10ft. From 5/- each.

„ **nigra**—D. (*Soulangiana nigra*). Selected form; flowers intense vinous purple. 8ft.

obovata—D. Very large leaves and immense creamy-white flowers up to eight inches across; strongly scented; stamens purplish-red. 20-25ft.

parviflora—See *Sieboldii*.

purpurea—See *liliflora*.

★ **Sieboldii** (*parviflora*)—D. Species forming a small tree. Pure white petals encircling a conspicuous disc of claret-coloured stamens; scented. 15-20ft.

sinensis—D. Small tree with large and pendulous saucer-shaped blooms; reddish stamens. 20ft.

Soulangiana—D. (*denudata* x *liliflora*). One of the most popular of the garden varieties, lending its name to a group of hybrids which are invaluable in the shrubbery. Produces a great abundance of white flowers, shaded purple. 10-15ft. From 5/- ea.

„ **alba superba**—D. (*alba*). Floriferous white flowered form. 10-15ft.

„ **Alexandrina**—D. Large white flowers tinted purple; a beautiful hybrid flowering a little later than *Soulangiana*. 10ft.

„ **Lennei**—D. Perhaps the most beautiful of the garden hybrids; large broad leaves, flowers large with incurved petals, white inside, outside rich clear rosy purple. 15ft.

„ **nigra**—See *liliflora nigra*.

MAGNOLIA Soulangiana—Continued

- „ *Norbertii*—A striking large-flowered form, tinged purple and rather later blooming.
- „ *rustica*—D. Vigorous type with large white and rose-purple flowers. 12ft.
- „ „ *rubra*—A good red-flowered form worthy of cultivation.
- „ *speciosa*—D. Large white flowers shaded rose. 10ft.

- ★ *stellata*—D. A charming low-growing species. Flowers most profusely; pure white, semi-double, scented. 8ft. From 8/6 each.

Watsonii—D. Choice Magnolia with creamy-white flowers and crimson stamens. 10-12ft.

Wilsonii—D. Beautiful species bearing a great abundance of pure white blooms with a conspicuous ring of crimson stamens. 20ft.

„ *Lord Wakehurst*—A selected type of the above.

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

MALUS—The “Flowering Apples”; handsome, hardy plants extremely adaptable as well as being decorative in flower and fruit. Prices from 6/6 each, except where priced.

- ★ *aldenhamensis*—D. Very ornamental hybrid with purplish foliage and deep vinous red flowers and striking dark purple fruit. 10-15ft.

- ★ *angustifolia*—D. Striking species with large semi-double soft pink blooms, violet scented. 10-12ft.

arnoldiana (*floribunda* x *baccata*)—D. Graceful free growth.

baccata—D. “Siberian Crab.” Flowers white followed by small red crab apples. 12-15ft.

Crimson Glory—D. Medium growing variety with showy crimson fruits produced in abundance. 10-15ft.

David Nairn (*micromalus* x *Schedekeri*)—A showy hybrid with an upright growth and white flowers later followed by amber-yellow fruits suffused red. 12ft.

- ✍ *Eleyi*—D. A fine hybrid. Young foliage coppery; fruit and flowers a pretty vinous red. 12ft.

- ✓ *floribunda*—D. “Japanese Crab.” Long arching branches wreathed with crimson buds and white flowers; very attractive. 8-10ft.

MALUS floribunda—Continued

- „ **atrosanguinea**—D. Bright rosy-crimson buds and flowers. 8-10ft.
- Golden Beauty**—Makes an attractive sight in autumn, with its masses of golden-yellow fruits. 12ft.
- ★ **Gorgeous**—D. The best of the smaller growing type producing masses of brilliantly coloured fruits. 5ft.
- Halliana Parkmanii**—A form of *M. Halliana* having semi-double bright rose flowers and long dark green leaves. Fruit purplish.
- ▣ **Hartwigii**—Another recent importation of vigorous habit clothed in spring with sprays of light pink blossom. From 7/6 each.
- ▣ **hupehensis rosea (Pyrus theifera)**—A small tree bearing masses of distinct rosy coloured flowers and large crops of berries. 20ft.
- Lemoinei (Niedzwetzkyana hybrid)**—Perhaps the best of this group of bronzy-purple leaved hybrids. Profuse flowerer.
- micromalus (spectabilis Kaido)**—“Kaido.” Tree of rounded habit producing large deep pink flowers and bunches of bright yellow fruit. 20ft.
- Niedzwetzkyana**—D. Distinct hybrid; dense clusters of purplish flowers followed by large purplish fruits. 10-12ft.
- ▣ **Profusion**—A name which aptly describes the wealth of pure rich red flowers. An excellent variety of graceful habit. From 7/6 each.
- pumila John Downie**—Very free fruiting type, bearing conspicuous orange and scarlet flowers. 12ft.
- „ **Veitch's Scarlet**—A very attractive scarlet fruited variety, flowers large white. 12ft.
- purpurea (floribunda atropurpurea)**—D. Beautiful hybrid of French origin; dark purple-green shoots and leaves; flowers rich rosy-crimson borne in great profusion and followed by small purple fruits. 10-12ft.
- Robert Nairn (micromalus x Schedekeri)**—D. Strong growing hybrid of New Zealand origin; masses of deep orange-yellow apples in autumn. 12-15ft.
- Sargentii**—Shrubby species smothered in spring with pure white flowers with golden anthers and later with bright red fruit. 8ft.

MALUS—Continued

Sir Heaton Rhodes—Bright red flowers borne along distinctly pendulous branches, generally in late spring. Red-fruited and perhaps one of the very best of the flowering apples, ultimately forming one of the best weeping plants available.

- ▣ **Soulardii** (*ioensis* x *pumila* *Niedzwetzkyana*)—"Red Tip Crab." Young foliage red; flowers red-purple; leaves turning scarlet before falling. From 7/6 ea. *trilobata*—Of columnar habit, shoots at first grey with down. Leaves distinctly lobed. Flowers large, white, followed by yellow fruit. A handsome small tree, foliage colouring crimson in autumn. 20ft.

MAYTENUS chilensis—E. In maturity the slender branches develop a weeping habit, which in combination with the small bright green leaves makes this a very attractive tree. 12ft.

MECONOPSIS betonicifolia (Bailey)—"Blue Tibetan Poppy." An elegant herbaceous plant with delightful sky-blue "Poppy-like" flowers, very symmetrical and very beautiful. Requires a rich damp soil which however should not be stagnant. From 3/- each.

MELALEUCA elliptica—"Granite Honey Myrtle." An outstanding little plant with handsome "Bottle-brush" spikes of crimson flowers up to 3 inches long and thick greyish-hued leaves to recommend it. Reaches 10 to 12 feet in height in favourable localities, where there is some protection from frosts when young. From 5/- each.

hypericifolia—"Hillock Bush." A long-cultivated species which in itself is a recommendation of this shrub's showiness and attractive slightly pendent habit. Large crimson flowers set amongst slightly pendent coppery-green foliage which is also fragrant. 8-10ft.

✓ **lateritia**—E. "Robin Redbreast tree." Orange-scarlet flowers in long bottle-brush-like spikes; does well in sandy soils. 6ft.

Leucadendron—E. "Cajuput Tree." Eventually forms a large tea-tree-like tree with thick bark built up in a great number of layers. The tree is remarkably hardy and endures salt water, wind and drought. The leaves yield a medicinal oil. 30ft.

MELALEUCA—Continued

Steedmani—E. A very showy plant with an abundance of orange-scarlet flowers. 3ft.

MELIA Azedarach—D. Australian "White Cedar." Valued for its ornamental foliage. 40ft.

***MERYTA Sinclairii**—E. "Pukanui." Large glossy foliage; individual leaves from 10 to 20 inches long; protect from frosts when young. 15ft.

METROSIDEROS lucida—E. "Southern Rata." A very hardy species; scarlet flowers. 30ft.

robusta—"North Island Rata." The well-known hardy forest tree. The dark scarlet flowers in abundant masses are a feature not only of the forest, but in cultivated plantations where it is present. V.H. 15ft., ultimately 60ft.

* **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. 20ft. Specimens from 3/6 each. See also Shelter Tree Section.

„ **aurea**—E. Whilst the crimson glory of the Pohutukawa claims the attention and admiration of the least plant-minded, this unique lemon to golden flowered form will make an instant appeal to every lover of our native flora. A sizeable flowering plant is a very attractive sight and as the form becomes better known it will be extensively planted. Stocks are at present limited and orders will be taken in rotation. 42/- each.

„ **variegata**—The variegated Pohutukawa can justly take its place with the most spectacular of variegated plants; it forms a compact specimen with bright creamy-yellow foliage lightly marked green and is an attractive specimen in any collection. From 7/6 each.

* **villosa**—E. The "Pohutukawa" of the Kermadec Islands. This tree bears crimson flowers in varying quantity all the year round. 20ft. Specimens from 3/6 each. See also Shelter Tree Section.

MICHELIA fuscata (Magnolia fuscata)—E. "Port-wine Magnolia." Small brownish-purple flowers, very heavily perfumed. 8ft.

MICROMYRTUS microphylla (Bæckea plicata) — E. Flowers pinkish-white in profusion, useful for cutting; fine for the rock garden. 1ft.

MITRARIA coccinea—E. A suitable plant for cool, partially shaded positions; bright orange-scarlet flowers shaped somewhat like a Pentstemon. 3ft.

MOUNTAIN ASH—See *Sorbus Aucuparia*.

MYOPORUM acuminatum—E. "Windstay Bush." A quick-growing Australian "Ngaio," suitable for coastal planting. 10ft.

laetum—The N.Z. "Ngaio" is a round-headed tree of bold appearance clothed with dark glossy green leaves and in the flowering season attractive white flowers spotted purple. A hardy tree which for coastal planting is excellent.

serratum—A useful shelter tree unexcelled for coastal planting, further information about which will be found in the Hedge and Shelter section.

MYRTUS bullata—E. "Ramarama." The N.Z. native Myrtle is admired for the wealth of highly coloured oval foliage which is produced on a tree of neat, graceful, but not dense, appearance. Flowers creamy-white. Useful as cut foliage for decorative purposes. 10ft.

NANDINA domestica—E. A handsome decorative shrub with compound leaves which are richly tinted in winter. 6ft.

„ **folius atropurpurea**—E. This very distinct variety is even more handsome than the type. Of smaller and more compact growth the foliage is coloured at all seasons but in autumn it assumes the richest tints—a real gem. 3ft. From 6/- each.

NERIUM—E. The "Oleander" of the Mediterranean. A moderately hardy family of evergreens which require warm sunny positions to flower well. They may be successfully planted in coastal areas as they withstand salt winds. In inland areas they grow well but do not flower freely. Plant in well cultivated soil. Most varieties in cultivation are forms of *Nerium Oleander*.

album—A fine single white form. 8ft.

Double Rose—Double rose of good appearance.

luteum plenum—Creamy-white flowers; semi-double. 5ft.

N. x Mairemburgica *argentea*. dwarf.

NERIUM—Continued

Madoni grandiflora—A showy, semi-double, pure white.

Pale Pink—A fine single variety with clear pink blooms. 8ft.

Prof. Durand—Beautiful clear, pale yellow. 5ft.

splendens—Large flowers, deep red-pink. 8ft.

„ *variegata*—Handsome creamy-silver variegations splashed along the leaves. Flowers double pink-red; very decorative.

Several other varieties available on request.

★ *NOTHOFAGUS fusca*—E. “Red Beech.” The best of our native Beeches. Foliage turns bright colours in winter; splendid for cutting. 20ft.

★◻ *NYSSA sylvatica*—D. “Tupelo.” A distinct shade tree of rare beauty in the autumn months when the brilliant red and yellow foliage tints are comparable with the very best autumn-tinted trees. Although scarce in cultivation it is quite hardy once established and will thrive if introduced to a moist rich loam. Flowers and fruit of little ornamental value. From 10/6 each.

OCHNA multiflora—E. Bears yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. 6ft.

OLEA europæa—E. The Olive. Good specimen trees. We offer named varieties. 20ft.

OLEANDER—See *Nerium*.

OLEARIA Gunniana Blue Gem—E. Sage-like foliage; smothered in spring with sky-blue flowers not unlike Michaelmas Daisies. 5ft.

◻★ *ORPHIUM frutescens*—E. A dwarf shrub suitable for a warm position in good drainage, flowers bright red. 2ft.

OSMANTHUS Delavayi—A charming little shrub from China bearing terminal and axillary clusters of pure white fragrant flowers. 6ft. From 6/- each.

OSMAREA Burkwoodi—E. This interesting plant is a bigeneric hybrid between *Osmanthus Delavayi* and *Phillyrea decora*. A hardy plant with an attractive foliage and fragrant white flowers. 5ft.

OXYPETALUM caeruleum (*Tweedia caerulea*)—E. A very pretty plant with clear pale blue flowers, gradually changing to lilac as they age. Foliage silver-grey. May be treated as a climber.

- ★**PAEONIA arborea**—"Tree Paeony." The tree Paeonies are among the most colourful of all plants and are a delightful feature in the spring garden. They love a rich deep soil and cool root conditions, constant mulching is of great benefit. For some years plants have been unprocurable; however, we are now in a position to accept orders for a limited quantity. Our selection, 17/6 each.
- ★**PARROTIA persica**—D. The flowers, which appear in spring, have crimson tipped stamens, but the great charm of this tree is the gold and crimson tints assumed by the foliage in autumn. 30ft. From 7/6 each.
- PAULOWNIA tomentosa (imperialis)**—D. Large and handsome foliage; flowers pale violet in terminal panicles. 20ft. From 6/- each.
- PERNETTYA mucronata**—E. Hardy shrub, bearing white Heath-like flowers, followed by clusters of bright coral-pink and red berries. 3ft.
- „ **alba**—A dainty, selected form with white berries.
- „ **Bell's Seedling**—E. A very fine selected form of strong growing habit and producing bright reddish-pink berries which are much larger than those of the type. 2½ft. From 5/- each.
- PEROVSKIA atriplicifolia**—E. Long spikes of pretty violet-blue flowers. 3ft.
- hybrida**—An attractive novelty with long spikes of blue-mauve flowers and prettily divided silver-grey foliage. 2ft.
- ★**PERSOONIA pinifolia**—E. The "Pine-leaf Geebung" from Australia is a variety which provides a bush of neat, rather open habit; the foliage is "pine-needle-like," pale green and bronzy tipped; the flowers are a sulphur yellow borne in spikes followed by clusters of berries which often weigh down the branches. The overall yellow, bronzy-green effect coupled with the pendent appearance of the growth is very attractive. 8ft. From 8/6 each.
- PHEBALIUM Billardieri**—E. A hardy upright quick-growing shrub, scented olive-like foliage; bears masses of small white scented flowers. 10ft. See Shelter Tree section also.

PHEBALIUM—Continued

glandulosum—An attractive evergreen shrub of spreading habit producing bright yellow starry flowers. The addition of some leaf-mould or compost will greatly enhance the blooming period. Prefers a light, moist soil. 5ft.

PHILADELPHUS—D. "Mock Orange." A well-known family much valued for their wealth of scented flowers as well as for the ease with which they are grown, even in the poorest soils.

hybridus—

bicolor—Large flowers in perfect form; pure white 6ft.

Conquête—Attractive variety with large semi-double flowers. 6ft.

Falconeri—Branches arched, slender, very elegant, bearing racemes of delicately scented white flowers. 8ft.

Satsumi—Large showy variety of late flowering habit. 6ft.

PHLOMIS fruticosa—E. A good hardy plant suitable for open exposed conditions. Bright yellow flowers in whorls throughout summer. 4ft.

★**PHŒNIX canariensis**—E. "Canary Island Palm." A really good hardy outdoor palm; makes one of the finest specimens for lawns. 15ft. From 10/6 each.

PHORMIUM tenax rubrum—E. A dwarf variety of New Zealand flax with leaves rich coppery-bronze to brownish-purple. 4ft.

★**PHOTINIA glabra rubens**—E. This strikingly beautiful shrub is noted for its brilliant red-coloured young foliage, produced at intervals throughout the growing season. 8ft.

serrulata—"Chinese Photinia." An evergreen shade tree of great beauty, which is readily recognised by the rich coppery-red of the young foliage in spring. Regular clipping of the terminal growth will promote an even greater display of the young coloured shoots. The large flat sprays of white blossoms are succeeded by heads of small red berries to which birds are attracted. Prefers a loamy soil which is not too heavy. 15-20ft. From 5/- each.

PHOTINIA—Continued

- ★ *villosa*—A deciduous species ultimately forming a small shrub or broad-headed tree, a mass of flaming autumn tints in season, being recognised as one of the best subjects for this purpose. Berries scarlet tending to heighten the rich gold and scarlet colourings of the foliage. From 5/- each.
- ★ *PHYLICA plumosa*—E. White flannel-like flowers on the tips of branches. 2ft.
- ☐ *PIERIS Forrestii*—A new species from Upper Burma with large, fragrant waxy-white flowers. The young growth is charmingly coloured a soft red. From 7/6 each.
- japonica* (Andromeda)—E. Panicles of white flowers in profusion; close bushy habit. 3ft.
- „ *variegata* (elegantissima)—A pretty variegated form of the above. 3ft.
- taiwanensis*—E. Another new introduction from Formosa; quick-growing; erect panicles which display the pure white flowers to great advantage. 6ft. From 6/- each.
- PIMELIA decussata*—E. A compact shrub with neat box-like foliage and clustered terminal heads of clear pink flowers; rarely more than 2 feet in the garden.
- ☐★ *PITTOSPORUM crassifolium variegatum*—E. A pleasing new shrub with attractively variegated leaves of a white and greyish-green colour. 6ft. From 6/- each.
- eugenioides*—E. Showy lemon-green foliage; makes a fine specimen tree; very hardy. 15ft.
- „ *variegatum*—A form of the above with a yellow margin to the leaves. From 6/- each.
- ★☐ *phillyraeoides*—“Weeping Pittosporum,” “Butter Bush.” Useful for planting as an isolated specimen or in avenues or parks. Graceful Willow-like foliage, masses of fragrant yellow bell-shaped flowers and quaint heart-shaped fruit. Will grow from 15-25 feet high retaining a good shape but when young should be protected from stock. Hardy in most districts. From 6/- each.
- ☐ *rhombifolium*—“Burrawingee.” A fine glossy-leaved tree, highly ornamental in autumn when covered with bunches of bright orange berries which follow the clusters of white flowers. 20-40ft. From 5/- each.

PITTOSPORUM—Contined

tenuifolium—E. "Silver Matipo." Makes a fine upright specimen. 10ft.

★ „ *Garnetti*—A distinctly cream variegated form showing irregular deep pink areas around the margin of the leaves. V.H. From 6/- each.

★◻ „ *purpureum*—E. It is with considerable satisfaction that we offer this fine novelty which is a worthy addition to our native plants. The young foliage is a soft pale green changing with age and eventually becoming a deep bronzy purple. The whole plant develops into an upright pyramidal specimen of handsome and attractive appearance. 12ft. From 7/6 each.

★ „ *variegatum*—E. A prettily variegated form of the "Silver Matipo." 10ft. From 6/- each.

undulatum—"N.S.W. Mock Orange." An Australian variety with white flowers and attractive dark green wavy-edged leaves. 20ft.

PLATANUS orientalis—D. A valuable shade tree existing and thriving under the hardest conditions. From 3/6 to 7/6 each; 36/- to 60/- per dozen.

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

***PLUMBAGO capensis**—E. An autumn-flowering plant bearing pretty blue flowers in short spikes. 5ft.

„ *alba*—E. White flowers. 5ft.

PODALYRIA calyptrata—E. A species with large leaves and pale purple flowers. 8ft. From 5/- each.

sericea—E. "African Satin-bush." Silvery foliage and pale pink flowers. 4ft.

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

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

POLYGALA grandis—E. Flowers rich purple, borne on the tips; a general favourite. 4ft.

virgata—E. Broom-like pendulous shoots loaded with rich purple flowers; very fine. 4ft.

★**POMADERRIS elliptica** (Kumarahou, Golden Tainui). An indispensable shrub, having masses of golden-yellow blooms in spring. Flowers when young. An infusion made from the leaves and young shoots is stated to have a curative action in cases of asthma

POMADERRIS elliptica—Continued

and other similar complaints. Thrives in poor soil.
H.H. 5ft.

POMEGRANATE—See *Punica Granatum*.

POPULUS alba pyramidalis—D. The upright-growing form of the "Silver Poplar." The plants offered by us are worked and non-suckering. 20ft.

- ▣ **lasiocarpa**—D. A Chinese species and undoubtedly the most magnificent of the genus; large bright green leaves often a foot long and nine inches across, conspicuous red veins and leaf stalks. 40ft. From 7/6 each.

nigra italica—D. "Lombardy Poplar." Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit. 50ft.

- ▣ **robusta**—D. A remarkably rapid growing variety with large cordate leaves. Makes an attractive specimen and has distinct possibilities as a timber variety. 50ft.

serotina aurea (Van Geertii)—D. The leaves are clear golden-yellow; a splendid specimen for mixing with the dark green leaved varieties. 20ft. From 6/6 ea.

yunnanensis—D. A pretty, fast growing Chinese species; leaves green with a crimson mid-rib. 30ft. See Shelter Trees also.

POTENTILLA fruticosa parviflora (Farreri)—D. A pleasing little shrub with a great wealth of clear yellow flowers in summer; a good plant for the front of a sunny border. 2ft.

PROSTANTHERA—E. The scented "Mint Bushes" of Australia. They flower when quite young, and are successful under ordinary garden conditions.

- ▣ **incisa**—"Cut Leaved Mint Bush." A new form of these well-known shrubs, beautiful lilac-pink flowers. 5ft.

- ★ **rosea**—A very fine form of the type, similar in habit but with clearer pink flowers; very attractive. 4ft.

nivea var. induta—E. This variant of the "Snowy Mint Bush" is a welcome addition to our collection. It is of upright habit and succeeds well on light soils, particularly where there is plenty of summer moisture. Foliage of mature plant hoary, the whole plant covered in spring with large lavender blue flowers. 6-7ft.

PROSTANTHERA—Continued

- ★ **ovalifolia**—Flowers pinkish-mauve, very beautiful; foliage compact; highly recommended. 5ft.
- rotundifolia**—A handsome shrub bearing purplish-violet flowers in abundance; growth compact. 5ft.
- „ **Edgintonii**—A more compact form with mauve-violet flowers. 2ft.
- * **Sieberi**—Dwarf and bushy; floriferous—flowers light violet; slightly tender. 4ft.
- violacea**—A bushy shrub; deep violet flowers. 4ft.

PROTEA—E. “Cape Honey Flowers.” A somewhat remarkable group of evergreen shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope and allied to the Cape Silver Tree. They are conspicuous for their bold foliage and rather large flowers which are of unusual and decorative appearance. Most are nectar bearing and flower during the late summer and winter months. Proteas enjoy sunny well-drained positions and thrive in most soils. After flowering they should be lightly pruned. From 6/6 each, except where priced.

compacta—A sturdy grower producing many handsome pink blooms with a silky fringe. 6-8ft.

cynaroides—“Giant Protea.” Largest of all the Proteas, thick rounded foliage and massive pink flower heads, often over eight inches in diameter. 4-5ft.

grandiceps—A stout spreading shrub producing large pinkish-red flowers, conspicuously bearded with white hairs.

incompta (incompacta). An erect type with rather hairy branches supporting greenish flowers with a white or pinkish fringe.

lacticolor—A taller growing variety of somewhat bushy habit, flowers usually soft pink occasionally cream. 6ft.

latifolia—A vigorous plant with large rose and cream flower heads. 12ft.

„ **glauca**—A distinct type with handsome glaucous foliage. 12ft.

longiflora—An erect grower with very effective wide open flowers, a fine reddish-pink in colour. 10ft.

longiflora—Deep Red—A choice selected form much more highly coloured than the type.

PROTEA—Continued

marginata—Distinct glaucous foliage and rose coloured flowers. 10ft.

mellifera—"Sugar Bush." An attractive plant with creamy-white flowers surrounded by shining rose bracts. 10ft.

mellifera—Red—The distinct reddish coloured form of *P. mellifera*. From 7/6 each.

neriifolia—One of the most delightful and decorative kinds, erect heads of beautiful satiny-rose flowers with a brown-black fringe, very fine indeed. 8ft. From 7/6 each.

scolymocephala—A bushy plant with small foliage and masses of wide open silvery-green flowers, fine for floral work. 5ft.

Susannae—A fine strong grower with bold upright heads of red flowers. 8ft.

PRUNUS—D. This family includes some of the most beautiful of all flowering trees. Under *Prunus* are now included Peaches and Almonds, the Apricots and the true flowering Cherries. Most of the species flower before the foliage appears making a delightful effect against the leafless branches. All bear handsome foliage whilst some are outstanding with their dark purple leaves. As a genus, they are small hardy trees of easy cultivation, succeeding in all ordinary garden soils. The flowering Cherries resent pruning, and after the initial shaping of the young tree, as little as possible should be done. To avoid confusion and for convenient reference, we have classified the family under the following sections.

Section I.

FLOWERING ALMONDS, APRICOTS & PEACHES—

In spring these are among the first to display their clustered masses of brightly-coloured flowers.

Prices: From 6/6 each.

Amygdalus ("The Almond")—

Pollardii—Large rose-pink flowers. 15ft.

- ☐ *Armeniaca* "Dawn"—"Flowering Apricot." Flowers about 1½ ins. in diameter, rich clear pink, very double, with exquisitely ruffled petals. 10ft.

PRUNUS—Continued

glandulosa (japonica)—This flowering almond forms a bushy shrub, smothered in spring with bright pink, single flowers. 3-4ft.

roseo-pleno (sinensis rosea fl. pl.)—A charming shrub with an abundance of double, bright pink flowers. 3-4ft.

Mume—"Japanese Apricot." A very early flowering species; pink. 10ft.

fl. pl.—The semi-double pink form. 8ft.

splendens—A deeper shade of the type. 10ft.

The Geisha—A winter flowering form of the Japanese Apricot. Claret coloured highly perfumed flowers in long sprays. 10ft.

Persica—

Clara Meyer—Attractive free flowering variety with double pink flowers. 10ft.

flore roseo pleno—Beautiful double soft pink flowers. 10ft.

Harbinger—Large flowering form, double rose-pink. 10ft.

sanguineo pleno—Clusters of double crimson flowers. A showy variety. 8ft.

triloba fl. pl.—D. A Chinese "Almond" forming a dense twiggy bush with rosettes of bright pink flowers. 4ft.

Standards—For the formal garden, especially where space is limited, standard *Prunus* make excellent subjects being extremely colourful when in blossom. Stocks are available of several of the more popular flowering plums and almonds. From 10/6 each.

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.

Prices: From 6/6 each.

cerasifera Blireiana—D. A species with attractive metallic foliage; flowers double, bright pink. 10ft.

„ **Moseri**—D. A variety with handsome foliage and small double pink flowers. 10ft.

PRUNUS cerassifera—Continued

- „ *nigra* (Pissardii)—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 large clusters of soft single and double flowers and fine autumn tinted foliage, have become general favourites in our gardens.

Prices: From 7/6 each, except where priced.

Bloody Bone
Sept. 9 Little
in March
Amanogawa (*Lannesiana erecta*)—A beautiful and distinct variety with a tall and narrow habit of growth similar to that of the “Lombardy Poplar.” Flowers semi-double, pale white, in great profusion.

X **Asahi Botan**—Flowers double, blush-white, with outside petals pink, giving the whole tree a charming suffused effect; spreading. 10ft.

★ **Fudanzakura** (*serrulata semperflorens*)—A choice Japanese variety of recent importation forming a small tree with somewhat rounded head. The earliest flowers appear before the leaves in sessile clusters, the stems lengthening as growth develops. The individual blooms are about 1½ inches across and single in form, in the bud stage soft pink, later becoming pure white. 15/- each.

★ **Hisakura** (*serrulata splendens*)—The “red” or “pink” cherry, the true plant of which is a very handsome tree with single rose-pink flowers of an exceedingly bright shade. By comparison it is not a luxuriant grower yet is an attractive specimen. Erroneously known as “Kanzan.” 15/- each.

★ **Hokusia** (*serrulata spiralis*) (*Udsu Zakura*)—A double-flowered Cherry of spreading habit and good constitution. One of the first to flower, a soft pink about 2 inches in diameter. Young foliage bronzy, usually tinting well in the autumn. From 15/- each.

Fugenzo (J. H. Veitch)—D. A variety of medium growth with very double deep pink flowers. 30ft.

★ **Kanzan** (*serrulata Sekiyama*)—Known in commerce under a multiplicity of synonyms, generally “Hisakura,” this Cherry is quite separate, bearing distinct

PRUNUS Kanzan—Continued

double flowers whereas Hisakura is a large single. The habit is an upright one, the boughs stiffly ascending to form an inverted cone, with bronzy-red young foliage. Flowers double deep rosy-pink, borne in profusion. Unexcelled as a specimen. 20ft. From 15/- each.

Ko Fugen—Reputed to be a rather softer coloured form of Fugenzo (or J. H. Veitch). The flowers are a double pink and the habit of growth very similar. 25ft.

Mt. Fuji (Shirotae) (serrulata Kojima)—The purest white of all Japanese Cherries, the flowers being large, single or semi-double and massed along the branches in long-stalked clusters. A good strong grower, inclined to be horizontally branched. 15ft.

★ **Shimidsu Sakura (Oku Miyako), serrulata Shimidsuii), (serrulata longipes)**—One of the loveliest of Japanese Cherries producing large fimbriated double flowers, pink in the bud and opening pure white. The long-stalked blossoms appear with the foliage late in the cherry season thus extending the flowering period to an appreciable degree. From 15/- ea.

★ **subhirtella autumnalis**—D. The "Autumn Cherry." A very desirable plant which produces its semi-double white flowers intermittently from late autumn to early spring. 12ft.

Takasago (serrulata Sieboldii)—A smaller variety but generously clothed with pale pink semi-double blossom in the flowering season as if to compensate for its smaller stature. The flowers are quite large and very colourful appearing, as they normally do, with the distinct reddish-bronze foliage.

Ukon (serrulata grandiflora)—The best of a group which bear yellowish or greenish flowers. Ukon is a semi-double yellowish variety forming a good robust tree whose foliage turns to a dark rusty-red or purplish-brown in the fall. 20ft.

The following, distinct from the large flowered type, are notable for their abundance of small single blooms.

★ **campanulata**—D. Small, single bright red flowers carried on slender, willowy branches; early blooming. 30ft. From 8/6 each.

PRUNUS—Continued


cerasoides var. *rubea* (Puddum)—“Carminé Cherry.”

This interesting cherry is not unlike *campanulata* and forms a large tree. The small ruby-red flowers are produced in compact clusters towards the end of the branches. The species is fairly new here and in some districts takes a year or two before settling down to a regular flowering habit. 30ft. From 10/6 each.

nipponica—A very distinct cherry of striking and handsome appearance in bloom. The pale pink flowers are not large, being scarcely more than an inch across, however, the great wealth of bloom makes it a very desirable plant. In suitable districts the foliage colours exceptionally well. 12ft. From 8/6 each.

★ **WEEPING CHERRIES.**—The distinct, graceful pendent habit and sprays of blossoms of these novel trees are surely one of the most eye-catching sights to be seen in the garden.

subhirtella pendula—“Weeping Rosebud Cherry.” A very beautiful spring-flowering cherry with long pendent whip-like branches wreathed in small bright pink blooms in early spring; a most attractive “weeper.” From 25/- each.

 **Double Pink**—A very fine weeping form of the well-known double Japanese Cherry. The flowers are just as freely produced as on the upright types and a flowering specimen is a most attractive sight. From 25/- each.

PSEUDOPANAX crassifolium—E. “Horoeka.” “Lance-wood.” Curious sword-like juvenile foliage, in the adult stages forming a round-headed tree. 20ft.

PSIDIUM—For the fruiting Guavas see Fruit Tree Section.

★ **PTELEA trifoliata**—D. “Hop Tree.” The common name is in allusion to the large hop-like clusters of seed vessels which give the tree a picturesque appearance. Succeeds well in any good soil, foliage usually turns a good yellow in autumn. 12-15ft.

PTEROSTYRAX hispida—D. Forms a large bold foliaged shrub with racemes of fragrant white flowers. 10ft. From 5/- each.

▣ **PULTENAEA flexilis**—E. A showy shrub, 2 to 3 feet high at maturity, producing yellow "pea-shaped" flowers. Neglected in past years, plants of this slender graceful shrub are a definite acquisition to the small shrubbery. Quite hardy. From 5/- each.

rosea—E. Erect, Heath-like in appearance. Flowers rosy-lilac borne in terminal heads. Requires a well-drained position. 3ft. From 5/- each.

PUNICA granatum—D. "Pomegranate." Double orange-red flowers followed by golden fruits, tinted red. 10ft.

N "X" **nana**—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. 1ft.

Legrellii—Flowers double, striped red and yellowish-white.

PYRACANTHA—"Evergreen Thorns." These are closely allied to the *Crataegus* and are much prized for the wealth of bloom they produce as well as the abundance of highly coloured fruit which later decorates the plants. They are all of easy cultivation and some make excellent ornamental hedges.

angustifolia—A narrow leaved species with a rigid horizontal habit of growth which freely displays the clusters of orange berries. 10ft.

coccinea Lalandei—A more vigorous form with larger fruit, bright orange-red in colour. 10ft.

Hodginsii—A hardy and showy plant with yellow berries. 10ft.

Rogersiana—A Chinese species of attractive habit; orange-red berries borne in great profusion. 10ft.

PYRUS—Ornamental Flowering Crabs. See *Malus*.

Aucuparia—See *Sorbus Aucuparia*.

QUERCUS Cerris—D. The "Turkey Oak" quickly develops into a noble, upright specimen which thrives anywhere but shows a preference for coastal districts. 100ft.

QUERCUS—Continued

- coccinea**—D. "Scarlet Oak." A tall-growing tree with bright green leaves which turn vivid red shades in autumn. 50ft. From 7/6 each.
- „ **splendens**—D. The most beautiful and spectacular autumn foliaged form; brightest scarlet in colour; grafted specimen plants. From 15/- each.
- Ilex**—E. The common "Evergreen Oak." A beautifully shaped tree and ideal for a lawn specimen. Will thrive in practically any soil or position.
- ★ **palustris**—D. "Pin Oak." A free-growing species with finely-cut foliage which colours red in autumn. 50ft.
- pedunculata (Robur)**—D. "Common Oak." A well-known valuable tree. 60ft.

RAPHIOLEPIS Delacouri—E. A handsome hybrid producing large sprays of pretty pink flowers perhaps most striking when planted as a wall shrub. Enjoys a rich loam in a sunny position. Some shelter from frosts is necessary when young; otherwise quite hardy. 4-6ft. From 6/- each.

umbellata (japonica)—E. Fragrant flowers in clusters, followed by bluish-black berries. 6ft.

RHODODENDRONS

CULTIVATION.

Rhododendrons are really one of the easiest plants to grow, flowering from June to December, and will thrive in almost any part of this Dominion, providing the soil is well worked, and if poor, plenty of leaf mould or decayed vegetation added. Cold heavy clay land and cutting winds should be avoided. To get perfect results most varieties do better in very light shade, such as that given by small-leaved deciduous trees. Good results can be obtained without shade. Avoid lime, ashes and most artificial manures, also areas which get very dry in the summer. Top-dress the trees with mould in December and take off all old flower heads.

The majority, grown from layers, have their own roots, and those which have been worked are grafted on to a stock which seldom suckers.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

ABBREVIATIONS:

E—Early flowering, M—Medium flowering, L—Late flowering, A—Extremely hardy, both frost and wind, B—Very hardy but requires some shade to get best results, C—Hardy, prefers coastal conditions, D—Hardy on coast, but prefers shelter, E and F—requires protection from severe frosts inland.

Section I.

HYBRID VARIETIES

Includes new, recently introduced and others of special merit.

Prices: From 10/6 each according to size,
except where priced.

- Alice—C.M. Rich pink; immense truss. Habit low and compact. One of the best of this shade.
- Betty Wormald—C. Light pink with pale purple blotch.
- Britannia—B. Fine dwarf hybrid of bushy habit. Flowers deep waxy red, Gloxinea shaped.
- ★Cornubia—E. Fine trusses of clear blood-red flowers. One of the best; a good grower with attractive foliage.
- Dawn's Delight—C. Buds open carmine, changing to pink.
- Fastuosum Flore Pleno—A. Large semi-double lavender flowers. An old variety. M.
- Goldsworth Crimson—B. Prominent trusses of brilliant crimson blooms; attractive and vigorous grower.
- Goldsworth Pink—B. An attractive plant with neat foliage; flowers in an upright conical truss, clear pink becoming paler when fully open.
- ★Ivery's Scarlet—C. Bright scarlet flowers freely produced.
- Kewense—Very free-flowering. Pale flesh-pink fading to white in a graceful truss.
- Miss Edith Carey—D. Another unclassified hybrid raised in the Channel Isles and probably not sufficiently hardy for English winters. A good garden plant of strong constitution and producing very handsome trusses of clear pink bell-shaped flowers sometimes with a darker centre. A highly esteemed hybrid.
- X Mrs. A. T. de la Mare—C. A fine foliaged variety with an enormous flower and truss, white, with a green spot. A really good grower and a first-class hybrid.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

- Mrs. Mary Ashley—B.** Deep salmon pink shaded cream; very fine.
- Peter Koster—C.** A brilliant cerise with deep pink edge and a darker centre, crimson stamens and style. A very fine truss and good foliage.
- Pink Delight—D.** Large open flowers, white shaded delicate pink round margins of petals, early flowering.
- Pink Pearl—B.** Perhaps the best known and certainly the most popular pink variety. Pink Pearl is a delight in spring with its handsome foliage and tall trusses of rich pink blooms. A free-flowering and beautiful hybrid.
- Van Nes Sensation—C.** Large flowers, pale lilac with white centre, an immense truss. A strong growing variety with a free-flowering habit.
- White Pearl—B.** Slightly blush changing to pure white; a fine variety.

Section II.**HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.**

A selection of the older leading varieties.

Prices: From 6/6 to 10/6 each.

- Auguste Van Geert—**Bright rose; large truss.
- Beauty of Sussex—**Fine pale heliotrope.
- Black Prince—**Purplish-crimson.
- Elegans—**Tyrian rose, sepia brown blotch; large truss.
- Hendersoni—**A hardy variety; flowers purple with lighter centre.
- Illuminator—**Red; free flowering.
- John Spencer—**Rose; very hardy.
- Mrs. C. S. MacDonald—**Carmine-mauve.
- Mrs. John Kelk—**Clear rose; late.
- Mrs. R. S. Holford—**Rosy-salmon.
- Nosegay—**Clear scarlet.
- Prince C. de Rohan—**Early rosy pink; frilled.
- Sir Robert Peel—**Clear crimson-carmine, fading slightly; early.
- Warrior—**Rosy-crimson; late.
- W. E. Gladstone—**Good hardy variety; flowers deep rose-crimson; early.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Section III.

SPECIES

Prices: From 10/6 each, except where priced.

arboreum—D. 15-20ft. A Himalayan species which slowly forms a small tree. Seedling forms embrace a wide range of colours from pure white to the deepest reds. The species is perfectly hardy in our country and is particularly useful for background effects.

„ **var. kermesinum**—D. 8-12ft. An early flowering blood red, and one of the most satisfactory types.

decorum (Spooneri)—C. 6-12ft. Large white slightly scented flowers. Some plants produce flowers tinted pink. Blooms very young.

Delavayi—E. 12ft. A hardy species allied to the Himalayan **arboreum**. Makes a handsome specimen; flowers bright crimson.

Fortunei—B. 15-20ft. One of the hardiest Chinese Rhododendrons and the parent of many of our better hybrids. Fragrant pinky-lilac flowers.

grande—E. 10-12ft. Attractive large foliage and trusses of creamy-white flowers with a purple blotch. From 20/- each.

Griersonianum—D. 5-7ft. One of the best of the newer Chinese species. Geranium scarlet flowers; distinct foliage.

✓ **Griffithianum** (**Aucklandii**)—E. 15ft. The largest flowered of all the Himalayan Rhododendrons and the parent of many of our best hybrids. Large slightly fragrant white or pale pink flowers. From 15/- each.

ponticum—A. The common mauve flowered Rhododendron; makes a large bush up to 15ft. tall. Suitable for massed effects and useful for shelter purposes. 5/- each; 48/- per dozen.

Separate Lists of Rhododendron Plants, including some of the recent introductions, with descriptions and prices, is available on request.

Section IV.

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.

Prices: From 7/6 each, according to size,
except where priced.

★ **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.

Daviesii—A selected seedling from *Fragrantissimum*; very very free flowering, blooms somewhat larger and well marked with pink on outside; very fragrant. 6ft.

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

Gibsonii—Good habit. Flowers white, slightly tinged purple and yellow.

Lady Galway—A seedling from *Jenkinsii*, flowers deep pink in bud, opening paler, tubular and sweet scented. From 10/6 each.

Maddenii (Jenkinsii)—A rather beautiful variety with large fleshy white, funnel-shaped blooms, sweetly scented; flowers in late November and December.

Praecox—Small rosy-lilac flowers in early spring.

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

Virginalis—Pure white funnel-shaped flowers. Highly perfumed; late.

Princess Alice—Flowers bell-shaped, white tinted pink, very fragrant; dwarf compact grower. Highly recommended.

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

ASSORTED UNNAMED RHODODENDRONS.

A limited number of excellent plants to offer in mixed seedlings from crosses of some of the best species and hybrids. Many of these have already flowered and, although not suitable for individual naming, they are nevertheless very attractive plants and well worthwhile growing, both for colour and foliage.

From 55/- to 80/- per dozen, according to size.

A comprehensive list of Rhododendrons is available on request. Contains over 200 varieties.

★**RHUS cotinoides**—This is one of the loveliest of all autumn foliage shrubs, the leaves turn to shades of yellow, orange, scarlet through to deep reds before falling. An easily cultivated tree which prefers a rather open position in full sun, and poorish soil. 15ft. From 5/- each.

cotinus foliis purpureis—D. An outstanding shrub conspicuous for its rich wine-purple foliage throughout spring and summer; deepens in colour towards autumn, and is probably the best purple foliaged shrub extant. 6ft.

RIBES aureum—An erect branched shrub from America. Golden-yellow flowers. 6ft.

fasciculatum—D. A distinct species with yellow fragrant flowers. 4ft.

✕ **sanguineum**—D. A pretty pink form of the Flowering Currant. 6ft.

„ **Edward VII**—Dwarfer than the type and a deep red in colour. 5ft.

ROMNEYA trichocalyx—E. “Californian Poppy.” An elegant shrub with a semi-herbaceous habit. Large satiny white flowers 4 to 5 inches across with a mass of golden-yellow stamens. 4ft.

***RONDELETIA amœna**—E. Large bunches of salmon-pink flowers. 4ft.

ROSES—See Special List.

- ROSMARINUS officinalis**—The "Rosemary," old-fashioned but a firm favourite with all gardeners with whom it has proved its general adaptability and all-round usefulness. Forms a neat specimen or an ideal hedge. Foliage aromatic. 3-4ft. See Hedge and Shelter section.
- lavendulacea (prostratus)**—E. The prostrate form of the "Rosemary" is an almost indispensable plant for draping walls and banks. It grows quickly and on vertical faces assumes a cascade effect.
- ***ROYENA lucida**—E. "Cape Snowdrop." A dwarf shrub with shiny dark green foliage, young growth tinted red; flowers white. 5ft.
- RUSCUS aculeatus**—E. "Butchers Broom." Bears large bright red berries. 3ft.
- ***RUSSELIA juncea**—E. A small plant producing throughout the year long racemes of bright scarlet tubular flowers; suitable for baskets. 2ft.
- SALIX Caprea**—D. "Pussy Willow." A bushy shrub, the young buds grey with down, catkins yellow. 20ft.
- „ **pendula**—D. "Kilmarnock Willow." A small and symmetrical weeping tree which makes a very attractive specimen when covered with its silvery catkins. From 21/- each.
- ® **Grahami**—An unusual "Willow" of dwarf, decumbent habit usually not more than 18 inches in height. Valuable in the rock garden.
- purpurea**—D. "Purple Willow." A shrubby species with graceful reddish-purple branches. 8ft.
- ***SALVIA violacea**—A soft-wooded plant with deep violet flowers; cut back hard after flowering. 2ft.
- ★**SAMBUCUS canadensis aurea**—D. A handsome golden-leaved form of the American Elder. 8-10ft. From 6/- each.
- racemosa plumosa aurea**—D. A very showy plant with finely cut golden foliage. 6ft. From 6/- each.
- SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus (incana)**—E. Silvery-grey fragrant foliage and yellow flowers produced in profusion. 2-3ft.
- ***SAPIUM sebiferum**—D. "Chinese Tallow Tree." A handsome tree valued for its beautiful autumn foliage; 20ft.

SARCOCOCCA ruscifolius (humilis)—E. A shade-loving shrub; glossy dark green leaves; numerous fragrant white flowers and red berries. 2ft.

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

★ **SCHIZOCENTRON elegans**—A small sprawling plant from Mexico which forms a dense, colourful mat of vivid rosy-purple flowers. The creeping, rooting habit and rich colour recommend this useful plant for embankments where it has already proved quite successful. From 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

SCOLOPIA Brownii—An Australian evergreen with terminal panicles of white flowers. 30ft.

★◻ **SERRURIA florida**—E. A rare shrub in its native country, South Africa, where its beauty of flower and form have earned for it the apt title of "Blushing Bride." Flowers many, large, white, blushed an elusive pink and borne towards the end of the branchlets. A slender shrub which prefers a porous soil exposed to the sun. From 15/- each.

* **SESBANIA Tripetii**—A fast-growing deciduous shrub or small tree, the fern-like foliage suggesting *Virgilia*. Flowers pea-shaped in drooping clusters of bright orange-red. Prune in the late winter to maintain a good shape. 6-8ft. From 5/- each.

SILKY OAK—See *Grevillea robusta*.

* **SILVER TREE**—See *Leucadendron argenteum*.

SNOWBALL TREE—See *Viburnum Opulus sterile*.

SOLANUM Capsicastrum (Howick's Masterpiece)—E. A fine dwarf variety of vigorous habit; produces an abundance of bright orange-red fruits in winter. 3ft.

SOPHORA japonica—D. "Pagoda Tree." A handsome species with elegant pinnate foliage. Flowers are not borne on young trees; creamy-white and produced in dense panicles. 20-30ft.

tetraptera—E. "Yellow Kowhai." A handsome upright tree of graceful habit, bearing racemes of large golden-yellow flowers. 20ft.

SORBUS Aucuparia—D. "Mountain Ash," "Rowan Tree." Noted for its bright scarlet berries and brilliant autumn-tinted foliage. 20ft. From 6/- ea.

SORBUS—Continued

- ★ *discolor*—D. The "Snowberry Rowan," grown chiefly for its fine red autumnal colouring. Foliage similar to the "Mountain Ash" but the fruit is snow-white. Makes a fine colourful specimen, ultimately reaching 20-25 feet in height. From 7/6 each.

SPARTIUM junceum—D. "Spanish Broom." A tall erect shrub with rush-like stems; the fragrant flowers are rich glowing yellow. 8ft.

- **SPHAERALCEA arbutifolia (acerifolia)*—D. Masses of large rose-pink flowers; thrives in almost any soil but prefers warm conditions. 6ft.

SPIRAEA canescens (argentea)—A small arching, spreading shrub, generally quite pendulous. Leaves small, typically *Spiraea*-like; flowers many in dense heads, pure white. 6ft.

japonica Anthony Waterer—D. A neat dwarf variety bearing brilliant carmine flowers. 3ft.

- ★*STACHYURUS praecox*—D. Yellow flowers two to three inches long borne on the leafless branches in spring. The dark red of the branches makes this a conspicuously handsome tree through the dormant period of the year. 10ft. From 5/- each.

- ☐★*STAPHYLEA Burmaldi*—D. "Bladder Nut." Interesting Oriental species growing to about six feet high. Flowers creamy white in short panicles. Foliage often colours well.

colchica—D. Flowers white; foliage turns to beautiful autumn tints. 5ft.

- ☐ *holocarpa rosea*—D. Rosy-pink flowers followed by the "Bladder Nuts" or curious inflated seed-pods. A handsome plant when in leaf, ultimately becoming quite tree-like in general appearance. 8-10ft. From 7/6 each.

STATICE Dicksoni (Limonium Dicksoni)—E. A showy little evergreen valuable for the succession of rose-pink heads of flower produced during many months of the year. Quite hardy. 2ft.

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

STATICE—Continued

latifolium (Limonium latifolium)—E. A useful small shrub with sprays of profuse lavender-blue and white flowers resembling *Gypsophila* Bristol Fairy and for cut flower purposes equally attractive. A dwarf plant with long spoon-shaped leaves, requiring a warm position. 2ft.

★ **STENOCARPUS sinuatus (Cunninghamii)**—E. Queensland "Fire Wheel Tree." Unusual tree suitable for warm or even hot districts. Foliage long with large scollops, bright shining green; flowers orange-red and arranged in clusters resembling the spokes of a wheel. 20ft. From 6/6 each.

* **STERCULIA acerifolia**—"Flame Tree." A semi-deciduous tree which bears masses of scarlet bell-shaped flowers. 50ft.

* **diversifolia (populnea)**—"Kurajong." Semi-deciduous; flowers creamy-white; the best drought resisting tree known. 20ft.

STEWARTIA ovata (pentagyna)—D. Large creamy-white flowers with white or purple stamens. A long-cultivated species of bushy habit. 8-9ft. From 7/6 each.

★ **pseudo-camellia**—D. Single creamy-white flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across, with numerous orange-yellow stamens; leaves turn brilliant yellow and red in autumn. 20ft. From 7/6 each.

sinensis—D. A rare and handsome shrub. The leaves turn to gorgeous red and crimson shades in autumn. 6ft. From 5/- each.

STRANVÆSIA Davidiana—E. White hawthorn-like flowers followed by bright orange-red berries. In autumn some leaves turn bright scarlet. 6ft.

STRELITZIA parviflora—A similar species to *S. Reginae* with heads of purple and yellow flowers. Both prefer a warm position, moist but well-drained. 3ft. From 6/6 each.

Minimum price 4/- each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched and priced accordingly.

STRELITZIA—Continued

- ★ **Reginae**—"Bird of Paradise" flower, an apt description of the multi-coloured waxy petals which comprise the bloom. Leaves resemble those of Cannas but are greyer and firmer. The flower spike arises from their base and produces a horizontal sheath from which the orange and royal purple flowers extend. A novelty of unusual beauty. 4ft. From 7/6 each.

STROBILANTHES anisophyllus (Goldfussia)—E. Deep bronze foliage; lilac flowers. 3ft.

STROPHANTHUS capensis—E. A compact shrub with narrow foliage and orange-yellow flowers. 4ft.

STYRAX Obassia—The large almost round leaves and fragrant white flowers make this a remarkable and attractive small tree. 15ft. From 7/6 each.

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

X **SWAINSONIA galeifolia**—E. In five distinct shades, light rose, rose, rose-pink, dark red and purplish-rose. 3ft.

SYMPHORICARPUS albus (racemosus)—D. "Snow-berry." Bears pure white berries during autumn and winter. 4ft.

Chenaultii—D. A broad spreading shrub bearing a great wealth of pink flowers which greatly attract bees; prune lightly. 8ft.

orbiculatus (vulgaris)—D. Bears purplish-red berries clustered on the stems. 4ft.

SYNCARPIA laurifolia—E. "Turpentine Tree." A rapid growing species not unlike a large leaved Eucalyptus in general appearance. The tree furnishes a valuable timber, tough and durable, suitable for piles and such other purposes where strength and durability are essential. 60ft.

SYRINGA—Lilacs rank among the prettiest spring flowering shrubs and bear handsome scented spikes of flowers varying in colour from mauve, bluish-purple, wine red, rose, rosy-mauve to white. Their culture is easy as they thrive in any ordinary cultivated garden soil in full sun. Deep digging and the addition of manure is most beneficial. Old and weak

SYRINGA—Continued

growths should be removed after flowering, care being taken to prune back to strong buds in order to secure full flowering the following season. From 5/6 each, except where priced.

persica—D. "Persian Lilac." A pretty shrub with fragrant mauve flowers. 3ft.

Wolfii—Korean species with long loose racemes of pale violet-purple flowers. 6ft.

vulgaris (French Lilacs)—

Alphonse Lavalley—Violet-blue; double.

Belle de Nancy—Double rose-pink.

Buffon—Single mauve.

Chas Joly—Double, dark red.

Charles X—Rich lilac; single.

Clarke's Giant—An improved Lilac, a novelty of exceptional size and beauty. The flowers are single, usually 1 to 1½ inches wide, soft Goutian blue and borne in huge pyramidal clusters carried well above the plant. When well grown average spikes of flowers measure about 9 inches in length or better, and 7 to 8 inches at the base. The fragrance, profusion of flowers and general appearance leave nothing to be desired. From 15/- each.

Condorcet—Compact trusses of fine single lilac flowers.

L. Spath—Single deep port-wine shade.

Marceau—Single claret-purple.

Michael Buchner—Double clear lilac.

Toussa—Deep purplish-red; double.

Vulcan—Double red.

Wm. Robinson—Violet-mauve; double.

TAMARIX *gallica*—D. "Common Tamarisk." The well-known pink "Flowering Cypress." Very hardy. 12ft.

parviflora (*tetandra purpurea*)—D. The "Tamarisks" are noted for their graceful and slender habit of growth as well as the feathery bunches of pink flowers which are so freely produced. Very wind resistant and useful for seaside planting. 12ft.

TELOPEA *oreades*—"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. 10ft. From 5/- each.

TELOPEA—Continued

- ★ **speciosissima**—E. "New South Wales Waratah." The well-known large flowering Waratah. Plant in a sunny dry position; do not apply artificial manures. 10ft. From 5/- each.

truncata—E. "Tasmanian Waratah." Another colourful species, of vigorous growth. Flowers striking red; leaves somewhat smaller than the preceding varieties. 10-15ft. From 6/- each.

TEMPLETONIA retusa—E. A handsome winter-flowering shrub from Western Australia. The flowers are brick-red and produced freely. 4ft. From 5/- each.

TERNSTROEMIA japonica—E. A highly ornamental foliage shrub with smooth and polished leathery leaves which have a pleasing coppery tint when young. 5ft.

THEA Bohea—See *Camellia Thea*.

THRYPTOMENE calycina (Mitchelliana)—The deservedly popular little "Heath-like" shrub which produces fan-shaped sprays of densely packed pink and white flowers. This shrub, compared with shrubs of similar characteristics, is unsurpassed; for rockeries, the small garden or any lay-out where colour and gracefulness of form are desired the *Thryptomene* is highly recommended. From 7/6 each.

***TIBOUCHINA semidecandra Edwardsii (Lasiandra)**—E. A hybrid of intermediate form and habit; colour purple; free-flowering. 6ft.

★* „ **grandiflora**—E. A most beautiful flowering shrub; the blooms often 5 to 6 inches in diameter, are a rich deep purple. 6ft. From 5/- each.

TILIA americana—D. "American Lime." A tall imposing specimen with large distinct foliage, ideal as a shade tree especially in parks or large gardens. Fragrant yellow flowers. Prefers a rich, moist soil, but actually quite hardy in any position. 50-60ft. From 6/- each.

platyphyllos (grandifolia)—D. The "Large Leaved Lime" of Central and Southern Europe, makes a handsome and vigorous specimen of large size; very suitable for inland areas. 50ft. From 6/- each.

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

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

TRICUSPIDARIA lanceolata (*Crinodendron Hookeri*)—E. Handsome rare shrub producing quantities of large crimson, wax-like, pendulous bells which festoon the twigs in summer. Thrives best in damp conditions and partial shade. 6ft. From 7/6 each.

TRISTANEA conferta—E. "Brush Box." A fairly large tree native to the coastal areas of New South Wales. Produces a valuable hardwood. Has also been used extensively for street planting for which purpose it has given excellent results. 50ft.

TULIP TREE—See *Liriodendron*.

ULMUS procera Vanhouttei (*campestris aurea*)—A handsome yellow-leaved form of the "English Elm." An excellent tree as an isolated specimen. 80ft. From 10/- each.

WEeping ELMS—We are pleased to be able to offer a limited number of these which are so distinctive as lawn specimens. Priced from £3/10/- to £5/10/- each according to size.

VERONICA 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.

★ **speciosa**—E. Described as one of the most attractive Veronics in cultivation; flowers violet-purple. 3ft.

„ **La Seduisante**—E. An English raised variety. Flowers rosy-purple. 3ft.

„ **New Pink**—E. A beautiful New Zealand hybrid; flowers a rich shade of clear rose-pink. 3ft.

For other varieties see Native Tree Catalogue.

VIBURNUM—An attractive and hardy family of ornamental deciduous and evergreen shrubs conspicuous for flower and berry. As a family they are easily cultivated, preferring a deep cool soil but succeeding in almost all average gardens. Where varieties are grown for berries it is desirable to plant at least two specimens to ensure cross pollination and the consequent abundance of fruit.

brevipes—D. Upright growing habit and clusters of white flowers; hardy. 8ft.

VIBURNUM—Continued

- ✱★ **Burkwoodii**—E. A hybrid kind and best described as an evergreen *V. Carlesii*. Bears large fragrant clusters of rich creamy-white flowers tinged with pink. 8ft. From 5/- each.
- ★ **Carlesii**—D. A Korean species of outstanding merit, delightfully scented flowers in spring; delicate pink in the bud opening pure white. 5ft. From 5/- each.
- Standards**—The ever-increasing popularity of standard trees in the garden is further enhanced by the standard Viburnums which make ideal subjects for this purpose. *Burkwoodii* and *Carlesii* make admirable specimens and this year we are fortunate in having both to offer. From 12/6 each.
- ☐ **Chenaultii**—D. A new addition to our selection of these plants. Described by the raisers as an improved type of *Vib. Burkwoodii* but with a better habit of growth. 6ft. From 6/- each.
- ☐ **Davidii**—E. An unusual plant not much exceeding 2 feet in height with all the characteristics of Viburnums in general. Leaves large, bold, leathery and dark green with the dense heads of flowers packed around the foliage. Berries bright turquoise-blue. From 5/- each.
- dilatatum**—D. Choice Japanese species producing large clusters of white flowers often 4 to 5 inches across, succeeded by handsome bright red berries; in autumn the foliage is richly tinted before falling. 8ft.
- ★ **fragens**—D. Bluish-white flowers, attractively perfumed. 5ft. From 5/- each.
- „ **candidissimum**—A selected form with all the fine qualities of *V. fragrans* but the flowers and buds are pure white. From 5/- each.
- japonicum**—E. A most handsome evergreen with large dark glossy green leaves, large clusters of white flowers usually followed by bunches of bright red berries; attractive and decorative. 6ft.
- ☐ **Juddii**—A novelty hybrid with globular flower-heads consisting of long-tubed sweet-scented flowers delicate light pink in colour; the general habit of the shrub is attractive. 5-6ft. From 7/6 each.

VIBURNUM—Continued

Opulus—D. "Guelder Rose." Clusters of creamy flowers followed by bright red berries; leaves assume beautiful autumn tints. 6ft.

„ **sterile**—"Snowball Tree." One of the finest flowering shrubs; large creamy-white balls of flowers. 6ft.

rhytidophyllum—Large deeply veined leaves, glossy above and densely tomentose beneath. Rapidly becomes a large bush bearing dull yellow flowers and setting red berries which ultimately turn black. 20ft.

Sieboldii—D. A striking Japanese shrub especially in autumn when the large foliage becomes tinted an unusual coral shade, later changing to coppery-bronze. Flowers creamy-white. 8ft.

★ **tomentosum plicatum**—D. "Japanese Snowball." Covered with ivory-white balls of flowers in spring; a handsome and showy species. 6ft. From 5/- ea.

„ „ **grandiflorum**—An improved form with larger florets and generally much stouter in growth. From 6/- each.

venosum var. **Canbyi** (*pubescens* Canbyi)—D. A tall, shrubby variety which hails from North America with clusters of white flowers later followed by dark purplish fruit. 8ft.

VIMINARIA denudata—"Golden Spray." A pretty little Australian tree of weeping habit, the pendulous branches terminated by long sprays of yellow "pea-shaped" flowers. The name alludes to the twiggy appearance of the bush, the leaves being almost entirely absent. A moist, rich loam will produce a striking display of flowers. 8-12ft.

VIRGILIA capensis—An attractive small tree with rosy-pink pea-shaped flowers with soft green foliage. 15ft.

***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.

WARATAH—See *Telopea*.

WATTLE—See *Acacia*.

ORNAMENTAL CONIFERS

Amongst evergreen trees the conifers form perhaps the most important and remarkable group in existence. As a family they are both distinct and beautiful with their variable contours and attractive foliage shades. Many are of vast economic importance producing valuable timbers as well as furnishing much indispensable material used in the production of synthetics and plastics. From an ornamental aspect their value cannot be too strongly emphasized as they provide forms suitable for the smallest or largest garden, and also have the happy feature of providing those contrasts of shape and colour which are so attractive in the well balanced garden.

Many species form superb specimens when planted as isolated trees and are thus suitable for use on lawns, driveways and avenues. Others are valuable for shelter and background effects in the formation of shrubberies.

In general, conifers will succeed in almost any soil with the exception of water-logged areas. They are sun-loving, but in mild localities species like the *Abies* and *Picea* succeed best if given some shade at the root until they commence to make good annual growth and provide root shade by their own branches.

In the following list will be found types suitable for all purposes, including rock gardens.

Sigs—® Recommended for Rock Gardens.

Prices: From 5/- each, except where priced.

Special quotations for quantities.

ABIES Nordmanniana—E. "Caucasian Fir." One of the most handsome of the firs. Suitable for specimens and general plantation work. 60ft.

Pinsapo—E. "Spanish Fir." Of symmetrical appearance. It succeeds well in any soil, occasional dressing of lime being beneficial. 70ft.

„ **glauca**—E. A handsome form of the "Spanish Fir" with its spire of rich glaucous foliage sometimes reaching a height of 100ft. Succeeds in most soils, and especially suited for a lawn specimen. From 7/6 each.

AGATHIS australis—E. "The Kauri." Will thrive in poor soil and windy situations; affected only by extremely heavy frosts. Averaging ultimately 100ft.

ARAUCARIA excelsa—E. "Norfolk Island Pine." Suitable for mild localities; it grows close to the sea-shore around the North Island. 100ft.

imbricata—E. "Chile Pine." Better known as the "Monkey Puzzle." This tree is most suitable for planting as a specimen. 40ft.

CALLITRIS cupressiformis (rhomboidea)—E. "Victorian Cypress." A very hardy tree of symmetrical form. 40ft.

CEDRUS atlantica—E. "The Atlas Cedar." A vigorous species of pyramidal habit when young and comparatively rapid growth. Ultimately assumes a similar appearance to *C. libani*. 100ft.

„ **aurea**—E. Similar to the type but slower growing with golden foliage. From 10/6 each.

„ **glauca**—E. A magnificent cedar; perfect open form, and beautiful appearance. The foliage is grey-blue. 20ft. From 10/6 each.

Deodara—E. The Himalayan "Deodar." Most elegant and graceful in the young state; of pendent habit; foliage usually grey or glaucous-green. 100ft.

„ **aurea**—The "Golden Deodar"; with similar growth to the type but having a golden hue. 50ft. From 10/6 each.

libani—E. "Cedar of Lebanon." A noble tree with a crown of wide-spreading horizontal branches. 80ft.

CEPHALOTAXUS drupacea fastigata—E. An erect branching tree very similar to the Irish Yew in appearance. Foliage larger. 15ft.

CHAMAECYPARIS—"False Cypress." A genus of evergreen plants closely allied to "*Cupressus*" but in recent years classified separately.

Lawsoniana—E. The well-known "Lawson Cypress," which is extensively used for shelter purposes. Very effective as a specimen. 40ft. From 2/6 each.

☐★ „ **Allumii**—E. Of columnar habit; foliage very glaucous with a metallic hue. 8ft.

„ **argentea**—E. An attractive variation of the type with silvery foliage varying in density of colour.

CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana—Continued

- ✓ " " **compacta**—E. A compact silvery-green type which makes a handsome shrub. 5ft.
- " " **Duncanii**—E. A compact shrub which forms a rounded bush 6 feet high. The foliage is fine and glaucous.
- Ⓡ ✓ " **Ellwoodii**—A fine little conifer for the rock garden where size has to be considered. Soft glaucous blue foliage and a narrow erect habit of growth. 4-6ft. From 7/6 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.
- Ⓡ " " **aurea**—E. Another dwarf form with thread-like foliage, tinted golden. 3ft.
- Ⓡ " " **compacta**—E. A compact dwarf form, otherwise similar to the type. 3ft.
- " " **filiformis glauca**—E. Grey-green leaves on very attractive drooping, whip-like branches.
- ☐ " **Fletcheri**—E. A dwarf glaucous-blue variety which forms a pyramid about 5ft. high.
- ☐ " **Fraseri**—E. A close upright-growing form with dark bluish foliage. 4-6ft.
- ☐ " **Golden King**—E. A recent introduction of shapely appearance; a golden-yellow form of T. de Boskoop. 40-50ft. From 7/6 each.
- " " **Hillieri**—E. A beautiful compact form of "Golden Cypress." 6ft.
- " " **intertexta**—E. A handsome tree of spreading, graceful habit; one of the best of the green-leaved forms. Branches somewhat pendent, foliage less crowded than is usual in the species. 20ft.
- " " **lutea**—E. A stiff, erect-growing type. The young growths are pale yellow, changing to golden. A beautiful compact form. 10-12ft.
- " " **lycopodioides**—E. An unusual form of open habit with curiously twisted, short branchlets.
- Ⓡ " **minima**—E. A handsome dwarf form with compact and somewhat globular habit. 2ft.

Signs—Ⓡ Recommended for Rock Gardens.

CHAMAECYPARIS *Lawsoniana*—Continued

- ★ „ *Moerheimi*—An excellent, strong growing form with strongly pronounced gold and green colouring; easily transplanted and very attractive. 20ft. From 7/6 each.
- „ *Naberi*—E. Choice form with compact habit and attractive, silvery variegated foliage. 15ft.
- ★ „ *Pottanii*—E. Very elegant slow growing form, compact pyramidal habit and soft fine foliage of a silvery-green colour. Makes a choice specimen. 10ft.
- „ *pyramidalis alba*—E. An unusual form of compact habit, having whitish-grey tips to the young foliage which later turn green.
- ★◻ „ ✓ *Stewartii*—E. A distinct variety of rather upright habit in which the young shoots are bright yellow. 10ft. From 7/6 each.
- „ *tharandtensis caesia*—E. One of the attractive slow-growing dwarf group. Twisted grey-blue foliage of pleasing appearance.
- ★ „ *Triomphe de Boskoop*—E. A fairly fast growing plant, the most attractive of the glaucous-blue varieties. 10ft. From 7/6 each.
- „ *Wisselii* — E. Another elegant, glaucous-blue variety of columnar habit; branchlets crowded in a curious but very beautiful tufted manner. Very attractive when planted as a specimen. 15ft. From 7/6 each.
- „ *erecta (erecta viridis)*—E. An upright, pyramidal type of “*Lawson Cypress*,” with flattened upright branchlets; foliage a dark lustrous green. 25-30ft.
- „ *nootkatensis glauca*—E. An attractive form of the “*Nootka*” or “*Yellow Cypress*” being similar in habit to *C. lawsoniana* but of slightly more pendent habit and glaucous foliage. 70ft.
- ★ ✓ *obtusata Crippsii (aurea)*—E. A graceful type with slender golden-yellow growths, one of the best of the golden conifers forming a beautiful and elegant specimen. 10ft. From 6/- each. *Cones double. Red.*
- „ *filicoides*—“*Fernspray Cypress*.” Slender growth, with short fern-like sub-branchlets. 6ft.
- „ *gracilis aurea*—E. A graceful form with pendent terminal branchlets, the whole plant having clear yellowish leaves. 5ft.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa—Continued

- ® „ *nana*—E. A slow-growing, dwarf and compact, dark green shrub; a fine lawn specimen. 6ft.
- ® „ „ *albo-spica*—E. A dwarf form of the type flecked with yellowish-white variegations. A slow-growing rockery specimen. 4ft.
- ★® „ „ *aurea*—E. Slow-growing dwarf variety, unrivalled as a small lawn specimen. 4ft.
- ® „ „ *pygmaea*—E. The “Pygmy Japanese Cypress” rarely exceeds 2 feet in height; rather attractive bronze-green foliage horizontally poised on fan-shaped branchlets. Most suitable for rockeries.
- „ „ *tetragona aurea*—An unusual shrubby form, soft golden-yellow foliage, moss-like in appearance. 5ft.
- pisifera plumosa (retinospora plumosa)*—E. A dense shrub of conical shape; very suitable for open spaces. 10ft.
- „ „ *aurea*—E. Compact; young growths coloured golden-yellow; makes a good specimen. 6ft.
- thyoides andeleyensis*—E. The more commonly known “*retinospora leptoclada*,” a distinct form with attractive soft foliage. 12ft.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica—E. A handsome rapid-growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline, the lower branches pendulous. 80ft.

- „ „ *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. 40ft.
- „ „ *plumosa*—E. Similar to *j. elegans*, more compact in growth, with the same bright colouring of the leaves in autumn and winter. 12ft.

CUNNINGHAMIA sinensis (*lanceolata*) — E. “Chinese Fir.” In appearance resembles the *Araucarias*. A beautiful tree, emerald-green in spring, becoming darker and bronzy by autumn. 60ft.

CUPRESSUS—E. “The Cypresses.” A genus now reduced to about 12 species, the balance now known as *Chamaecyparis*.

- arizonica*—E. “The Arizona Cypress.” A rather handsome tree with slightly glaucous foliage. Bark reddish-brown. 60ft.

CUPRESSUS—Continued

Benthamii—See *Cup. lusitanica* Benthamii.

Duclouxiana—E. Similar in appearance to *C. semper-virens*. A handsome tree of slender, graceful habit. 40ft.

lusitanica Benthamii—E. A species somewhat similar to *C. lusitanica*. A tall pyramidal tree suitable for specimens. 40ft.

macrocarpa—Although originally confined to a narrow strip along the sea coast of Monterey, the "Monterey Cypress" has since been used extensively throughout the world for afforestation purposes. Young specimen trees very attractive, later becoming coarser but producing timber of good quality. Variations of the type occur quite frequently. 60ft. From 2/6 each.

★ **CUPRESSUS macrocarpa Lambertiana aurea**—E.

A golden foliaged form of the well-known "macrocarpa"; it has a striking horizontal habit of growth and makes a most imposing specimen; to grow to advantage it requires plenty of room. Excellent for dry and exposed situations. 30ft. From 10/6 each.

sempervirens stricta (fastigiata) (pyramidalis)—E.

The tall columnar "Italian Cypress"; ideal for planting along driveways or as a specimen; dark green foliage. 20ft. From 6/- each.

torulosa—A somewhat slow growing tree of great beauty. The foliage is like a very fine *C. Macrocarpa*, not so densely set on the branches and of an attractive glaucous green colour; ultimately forming a tall symmetrical specimen. 30ft. From 6/- each.

DACRYDIUM cupressinum—E. The native "Rimu," "Red Pine." A tall graceful tree with attractive pendent branches. 50ft.

★ **Franklinii**—E. "Huon Pine" of Tasmania, grows to 60ft. or more. In cultivation it is slow of growth; makes a graceful and compact shrub. From 7/6 ea.

Kirkii—E. "Monoao" or "Barrier Pine." Juvenile foliage pale green, compact and soft; adult foliage thread-like. 40ft.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*)—D. "Maidenhair Tree." One of the most distinct and beautiful of all deciduous trees. Leaves similar in shape to the "Maidenhair Fern." 30ft.

JUNIPERUS chinensis—E. A variable handsome tree usually slender and pyramidal, but flat and shrubby when exposed. 10ft.

Good ✓ **albo-variegata**—E. A well-marked form in which the younger growths are creamy-white; a fine pyramidal shrub. 6-10ft.

„ **Pfitzeriana**—E. A very handsome variety, requiring plenty of room to be seen at its best. Long, densely packed branches clothed with slightly glaucous foliage.

*More
Panel.* ✓ **communis**—Upright and tapering, but occasionally variable. The "Common Juniper" and extremely hardy. 15ft.

★® „ **compressa**—A dwarf compact-growing form of the common Juniper. 3ft.

★ **Coxii** (*recurva Coxii*)—"Coffin Juniper." A very handsome plant with long pendent branchlets, glaucous blue in colour; rather slow until well established when it ultimately forms a very graceful tree. 30ft. From 7/6 each.

hibernica—E. A slender columnar tree; very striking. 10-15ft.

® **procera africana** (*africanus*)—E. Recognised as a juvenile form of the African Juniper, *J. procera*, from which the rather popular name of *J. africanus* was erroneously derived. Compact upright habit of growth; colourful bluish Manuka-like foliage. A first-class little conifer for landscape work. 4ft.

® **procumbens** (*prostrata*)—E. A low-growing spreading species of dense habit; vigorous and hardy. 2-3ft.

Sabina Knap Hill—E. A handsome variety with extended, horizontal branches. 3ft.

® „ **tamariscifolia**—E. A variety which has been cultivated for more than 200 years. Attractive, prostrate habit; leaves bright green. Ideal for use in rockeries.

JUNIPERUS—Continued

- Ⓡ *squamata* Meyeri—E. An interesting dwarf shrub from the Himalayas; grows to about 3ft. and has a somewhat spreading habit; foliage a very attractive glaucous-blue hue. From 7/6 each.

virginiana—E. Usually a tall-growing tree, but variable; often pyramidal when young, becoming round-topped with age. 40-50ft.

LARIX decidua (syn. *europaea*)—D. The "Common Larch." An extremely hardy and beautiful tree, used widely for afforestation purposes. Ultimately 100ft. From 2/6 each.

- ▣ *leptolepis*—D. The "Japanese Larch." Similar to the common larch and used just as extensively for afforestation. Distinguished by its rather more blue-green or glaucous appearance. Very hardy. From 2/6 each.

★ *LIBOCEDRUS Bidwillii*—E. "Mountain Cedar." A slow-growing tree of handsome appearance, commonly known as "Mountain Cypress." 20ft.

decurrens—"Incense Cedar." A beautiful tree of perfect pyramidal outline; ideal as a single specimen. 30ft.

- ★ *plumosa* (Doniana)—E. "New Zealand Cedar." A pyramidal shaped tree of pleasing appearance. Foliage, which is a fresh vivid green, most attractive in the juvenile stage. 30ft.

★▣ *METASEQUOIA glyptostroboidea* — D. The "Dawn Redwood" of West China. This remarkable tree was until 1948 known only as a fossil. In that year, however, a few isolated, living specimens were discovered in the Szechuan and Hupeh Provinces of China. The plant has beautiful soft green, larch-like foliage and is also deciduous. Young plants are most elegant in appearance and seem to make rapid growth when once planted out. 50ft. From 7/6 each.

PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus—E. Distinct alpine species forming a compact shrub about 6 feet tall; slow growing and moisture loving.

PHYLLOCLADUS—Continued

glaucus (Toatoa)—A distinct and handsome species, confined originally to the north, but successful elsewhere. 20ft.

trichomanoides—E. "Tanekaha," "Celery-topped Pine." An interesting tree because of the leaf-like extension of the leaf stalks. Hardy and ornamental. 30ft.

PINUS canariensis—E. "Canary Island Pine." Considered one of the most attractive of the three-leaved pines, forming a tree with spreading branches and somewhat drooping habit. Leaves inclined to be glaucous on young plants but grass-green on mature specimens. 80ft.

PODOCARPUS andinus (Prumnopitys elegans)—E. The "Chilean Yew." An attractive plant with foliage closely resembling the "English Yew" but of a bolder green. 20ft.

dacrydioides—E. "Kahikatea," "White Pine." A useful ornamental tree for swampy localities. 50ft.

ferrugineus (Miro)—A hardy tree with narrow rounded head. Not fast growing. 20ft, ultimately 40ft.

⑧ **navalis**—E. A distinct little rock shrub; branches compact; wide-spreading and rooting. 3ft.

spicatus—E. "Matai." Slow-growing; hard durable timber. 40ft.

Totara—E. "Totara." A valuable timber tree which makes fine specimens. 50ft.

PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia (Abies Douglasii)—E. "Douglas Fir." Grows to a magnificent tree with enormous trunk and a mass of large plume-like branches. 50-100ft.

REDWOOD—E. See *Sequoia sempervirens*.

RETINOSPORA—See *Chamaecyparis*.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia—D. See *Ginkgo biloba*.

SEQUOIA sempervirens—E. The noted Californian "Redwood." A valuable timber tree; it reaches heights between 300 and 400 feet. From 3/- each.

Wellingtonia (S. gigantea)—E. In cultivation a pyramidal tree furnished to the ground with foliage; has a very thick fibrous bark; makes an imposing specimen; ultimately 100-200ft. From 6/- each.

TAXODIUM distichum—D. A handsome deciduous tree with elegant foliage. It grows well anywhere, but thrives best in wet positions. 60-100ft.

TAXUS baccata—E. "Common Yew." An extremely hardy tree adaptable to any soil. 30ft.

„ **aurea variegata**—E. "Golden Yew." A prettily golden variegated form reaching a height of fifteen feet. From 6/- each.

„ **fastigata**—E. "Irish Yew." An upright grower with handsome dark green foliage. 30-40ft. From 7/6 each.

TAXUS baccata fastigata—E. We have been fortunate in securing a small line of advanced specimens in very well grown plants which are ideal for specimens or foundation planting. As supplies are very limited, orders will be supplied in strict rotation. The plants are 5½-6ft. tall now. £5/5/- each; £10/-/- a pair.

THUJA Lobbii—See *T. plicata*.

® ✓ **occidentalis ericoides**—E. A distinct pyramidal bush with Heath-like foliage, bronzy in winter. 4ft.

„ **Froebellii** (see Little Gem).

„ **Hoveyi**—E. A pretty, compact, dwarf form with yellowish-green foliage. 6ft.

® „ **Little Gem (globosa) (Froebellii)**—E. A very dwarf, compact, dark green form growing broader than high.

„ **lutea**—E. A distinct bright golden type, of rather slender growth. 8-12ft.

®★ „ ✓ **"Rheingold"**—A beautiful form, golden in summer, turning to bronze in autumn. 4ft. *Home Rec.*

„ **Riversii**—A compact pyramidal bush with yellowish-green leaves.

„ **robusta** (syn. *Wareana*). Another compact variety with the flattened branchlets arranged very neatly in an attractive pyramidal form. 10ft.

„ **Vervaeana**—Another form of pyramidal dense habit but rather dwarfer than the type. Branchlets range in colour from yellow when young through bronze, to a fine bold green in older plants.

THUJA—Continued

orientalis elegantissima—A pyramidal form having beautifully tinted golden leaves turning yellowish-green; erect and bushy. 5-8ft.

„ **semperaurescens**—E. An attractive form of the “Chinese Arbor-Vitae” with yellow foliage and terminal growth. 20ft.

plicata (syn. **Lobbii** and **gigantea**)—E. A fast-growing tree, slender and pyramidal in cultivation, with aromatic foliage. 30ft.



aurea—An attractive form of the “Western Arbor-Vitae.” Some leaves yellowish grouped in patches at irregular intervals over the tree.

Standishii (syn. **japonica**)—E. A rare ornamental species from central Japan. Succeeds under similar conditions as *T. plicata* which it resembles slightly. Leaves yellowish-green above, rather glaucous beneath. 40ft.

THUJOPSIS dolobrata (**Thuja**)—E. A striking and beautiful shrub, quite distinct from the *Thujas*; in cultivation 15 to 20 feet.

® „ **nana**—E. Curious dwarf form; slow growing. 3-4ft.

▣ **TSUGA heterophylla** (syn. **Albertiana**)—E. The “Prince Albert Spruce” or “Western Hemlock.” A tall handsome tree of pyramidal spire-like appearance, rather similar to a well-grown “*lawsoniana*” in shape but foliage slightly more pendent. Rapid grower succeeding in almost any soil. 200ft.

WELLINGTONIA—See *Sequoia*.

WIDDRINGTONIA cupressoides—E. The “Sapree Wood” from the mountains of S. Africa. A shapely, erect shrub, with compact branchlets similar in appearance to the *Chamaecyparis*. Succeeds under a variety of conditions. 6-12ft.

YEW—See *Taxus*.

Signs—® Recommended for Rock Gardens.

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

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.

Prices: From 4/- each except where priced.

ACTINIDIA chinensis—D. A 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. Grafted plants. 10/6 a pair.

purpurea—D. A climber of recent introduction from W. China; a strong grower with distinct foliage and purple fruits about one inch long. From 5/- each.

AKEBIA quinata—E. Producing dark chocolate-purple flowers in pendent racemes.

***ALOE ciliaris**—E. Suitable for either greenhouse culture of a warm wall. The flowers are similar in appearance to those of *Lachenalia*.

AMPELOPSIS—See *Vitis*.

BERBERIDOPSIS corallina—E. "Chilean Coral Plant." A most beautiful evergreen climber which prefers a moist cool root run in good soil. Charming deep coral red flowers in pendent racemes; a choice climber. From 7/6 to 15/- each.

BIGNONIA buccinatoria—See *Phaedranthus*.

Unguis-cati (Tweediania)—E. A strong clinging variety with a profusion of yellow flowers.

venusta—See *Pyrostegia*.

★**BILLARDIERA longiflora**—E. A slender evergreen climbing plant remarkable for the beauty of its dark blue fruits which are freely produced.

***BOMAREA multiflora**—E. Bunches of yellow tubular flowers spotted crimson, with an orange-coloured calyx almost enclosing each flower.

BOMAREA—Continued

Wercklei—E. A very attractive twining plant allied to the *Amaryllis*. Orange-red flowers freely produced in a large terminal umbel, prefers a warm situation in good soil.

***BOUGAINVILLEA**—E. The beauty of these strong half-hardy climbers lies in the brightly-coloured bracts, which surround the flowers. They thrive in warm sunny position.

Bois de Rose—Deep rose-pink shading to orange. From 6/- to 7/6 each.

☐ **Crimson King**—Handsome variety with bright red bracts. From 6/- each.

laterita—A new variety of pleasing terracotta shade; not very hardy.

★ **magnifica Traillii**—This variety produces the darkest bracts of all, which are deep purple-magenta. It is very handsome and blooms for several months.

☐ **Marada**—Light orange; profuse and early flowering. **Mrs. Oliver Perry**—Salmon. From 6/- to 7/6 each.

Orange King—Terracotta. From 6/- to 7/6 each.

spectabilis variegata—A rosy lilac-pink; foliage prettily marked with white.

Thurley's Special—Similar to **Bois de Rose**. From 6/- to 7/6 each.

Thomasii—A good pink.

Wallflower—Shades of burnt orange. From 6/- to 7/6 each.

Several other new varieties available on request.

BROWALLIA—See *Streptosolen*.

CAMPSIS Tagliabuana Guilfoylei (Tecoma Guilfoylei)—D. A shrubby climber having orange-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers. From 6/- each.

„ **Madame Galen (Tecoma radicans Madam Galen)**—D. A free-flowering variety somewhat similar to *grandiora*. From 6/- each.

CANAVALIA bonariensis—E. A twining plant of fairly strong growth and pea-shaped flowers of a rosy-purple shade.

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. From 7/6 a pair.

▣ **CLEMATIS Armandi**—E. A Chinese evergreen climber with particularly handsome foliage, the leaflets are large, dark green and leathery. Flowers about 2 inches across freely produced in large clusters during spring. From 6/- each.

cirrrosa (balearica)—E. Producing in winter an abundance of pale greenish-white flowers.

indivisa—E. The native Clematis; pure white flowers abundantly produced in large panicles.

montana—D. A vigorous free-flowering variety producing white anemone-like flowers; *montana* and its variety *rubens* are particularly suitable for covering tree stumps.

„ **rubens**—D. Small pink anemone-like flowers freely produced, usually the first year after planting.

serratifolia—Sometimes confused with *C. tangutica* but the yellow flowers are borne in groups of two or three and are slightly smaller than *tangutica*; the bunch of purple stamens is also quite distinct. A handsome addition to this group.

tangutica—D. A handsome yellow flowered species; bell-shaped flowers turning into attractive fluffy seed heads. Easily grown.

Vitalba—“Travellers’ Joy.” The well-known Clematis which produces masses of grey, feathery tufted seed “balls” in the winter. Foliage deciduous; flowers dull white. A vigorous climber suitable for out-of-the-way corners of the garden.

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. Unfortunately, the supply position is still difficult and our available stocks are consequently very limited; however, we are pleased to be able to offer a limited quantity of our selection only. From 8/6 each.

CLIMBING SENSITIVE PLANT—See *Mimosa*.

CONVOLVULUS mauritanica (*Ipomœa mauritanica*)—A dainty little climber with attractive blue-purple flowers. Foliage small, olive-green.

DIPLACUS—See *Mimulus*.

DREGA—See *Wattakaka*.

ECCREMOCARPUS scaber—Handsome and hardy Chilean climber; orange-scarlet tubular flowers about one inch long in racemes; summer flowering.

FICUS pumila (*stipulata*)—E. "The Climbing Fig." A valuable climber which attaches itself to wood or stonework in a similar manner to the Ivy. From 3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

„ **minima**—E. Clings readily to concrete and rough-cast work. The foliage is very compact and forms a complete covering. From 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.

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.

HARDENBERGIA Comptoniana—E. "Blue Kennedya." A delightful spring flowering climber with numerous deep blue flowers.

violacea (*monophylla*) (*ovata*)—E. Pale purple; hardy and floriferous.

„ **alba**—A handsome white-flowered form.

„ **rosea**—E. Rose-pink; useful in exposed positions.

HEDERA Helix—"Ivy."

„ **elegantissima** (*tricolor*)—E. Beautiful variety with small leaves; green, margined silver-white, tinted pink.

HIBBERTIA volubilis—E. "Large Button Flower." An interesting twiner with bold foliage and large golden flowers.

***HOYA carnosa**—E. "Wax Flower." Bears pendulous umbels of fleshy pinkish-white flowers.

Minimum price 4/- each, except where stated. Unless the minimum grade is asked for selected plants will be despatched and priced accordingly.

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. From 7/6 each.

IPOMÆA—See *Pharbitis*.

☐ **JASMINUM azoricum**—E. Strong-growing with sweetly scented white flowers.

nudiflorum—E. A hardy rambling shrub which produces bright yellow flowers throughout the winter. It is useful as a Rambler.

☐ **polyanthum**—E. Although in some respects this plant inclines to be shrubby it is in reality best treated as a climber. It is one of the most delightful of the family and when once well established produces generous masses of heavily scented flowers, white inside with the reverse a beautiful rose colour. A novelty. From 7/6 each.

primulinum—E. A rambling shrub; will climb over a low support; double yellow flowers.

Stephanense—"Pink Jasmine." A recent hybrid of good vigorous habit and producing clusters of fragrant pink flowers in spring and summer.

KENNEDYA Comptoniana—E. See *Hardenbergia*.

nigricans—E. A strong growing evergreen climber with curious black and yellow flowers; succeeds well anywhere but is happiest in the sun.

prostrata—"Coral-Pea," "Scarlet Runner." A vigorous creeper often matting the ground with a dense carpet of dazzling scarlet pea-shaped flowers. Ideal for rockeries or sloping banks. X

* **rubicunda**—E. A vigorous climber with conspicuous red flowers.

* **LANTANA**—E. Useful for screening walls and the sides of arbors, etc.; flowers produced during about eight months of the year; see *Trees and Shrubs*. From 3/- each; 6 assorted varieties, our selection, for 15/-.

★ **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. From 10/6 each.

LATHYRUS pubescens (tomentosa)—E. "Argentine Pea." Producing clusters of lavender flowers; hardy and vigorous.

LONICERA Brownii—D. The "Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle," the flowers borne in stalked terminal spikes.

Henryi—E. "Honeysuckle." A striking climber with yellowish-red flowers, glossy dark green foliage, and in autumn clusters of blue-black berries.

★ **Hildebrandiana**—E. "Burmese Honeysuckle." Reddish-buff flowers from 4 to 6 inches long in large conspicuous clusters; fragrant. From 5/- each.

Periclymenum — D. "Honeysuckle," "Woodbine." Another vigorous climber producing sweetly scented bunches of yellowish-white flowers suffused yellowish-purple. Foliage dark glossy green.

sempervirens (coccinea)—E. A vigorous climbing shrub with rich orange-scarlet flowers, produced in three or four whorls on terminal spikes.

splendida—Flowers creamy-yellow shaded deep pink, borne on large fragrant spikes.

Tellmanniana—E. Clusters of long yellow flowers flushed rosy-red.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens—D. A strong-growing climber, highly fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers.

***MANETTIA bicolor (luteo-rubra)**—E. Dainty tubular scarlet and yellow flowers produced over a long season.

X ★ **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; rare. Clings like Virginian Creeper.

MIMOSA pudica—The "Humble" or "Sensitive" plant, so-called because of the sensitiveness of the leaves which droop and close up at the slightest touch. A smaller climber producing rosy-purple flowers.

MIMULUS (Diplacus) glutinosus—E. Flowers orange-red; attractive semi-climber; free flowering.

„ **puniceus (Mrs. Scholes)** — E. Deep crimson-red form of the above.

PANDOREA australis (pandorana) (Tecoma australis) (robusta)—E. An extremely rapid grower with large glossy foliage. The flowers are cream but are not produced freely.

- ★ „ variety—E. A quick-growing, free-flowering variation of the above; flowers cream and brown; a valuable type where an immediate effect is required.
jasminoides alba (Tecoma jas. albiflora)—E. A good grower with creamy-white flowers.

PARTHENOCISSUS Henryana (Vitis Henryana)—A handsome species.

tricuspidata (Vitis inconstans) (Veitchii)—“Small-leaved Virginian Creeper.” A lofty climber which readily attaches itself to its support.

quinquefolia (Vitis quinquefolia)—“Virginian Creeper.” Self-clinging, turns to orange and scarlet shades in autumn.

PASSIFLORA—“Passion Flower.” An important genus noted in several of the species for the striking beauty of the flowers, and in others for the valuable edible fruits.

Banksii—E. An evergreen variety with masses of medium sized starry-pink flowers.

cinnabarina—E. A strong grower; the flowers are cinnabar-red.

- * **edulis**—E. The edible passion fruit.

Empress Eugene—E. A very ornamental climber; flowers with showy deep bluish violet filaments; inner surface of petals pale pink.

Eynsford Gem—E. A perpetual-flowering variety, flowers red, shading to rose; very hardy and free flowering.

mixta quitensis—E. An exceptionally strong-growing variety with showy deep pink flowers; the fruit is edible.

Taylorii—E. Large flowers, light pink; edible white fruits throughout the whole year.

- ★ **tomentosa speciosa**—E. A rampant grower; flowers a beautiful shade of deep pink.

- ★* **Van Volxemii**—E. A showy species bearing bright scarlet flowers on long stems, edible fruits.

PHAEDRANTHUS buccinatoria (Bignonia buccinatoria) (Cherere)—Strong growing climber; conspicuous orange and red flowers.

- PHARBITIS Learii** (*Ipomœa Learii*)—D. A strong, rapid-growing, handsome climber; flowers intense bright blue.
- ***PHASEOLUS Caracalla**—E. "Snail Flower." Lilac and yellowish-white flowers.
- ***PLUMBAGO capensis**—E. An autumn-flowering plant bearing pretty blue flowers in short spikes; habit semi-climbing when supported; also grown as a shrub.
- POLYGONUM baldschuanicum**—D. Panicles of white flowers produced during summer and autumn, making a cloud of blossom.
- PYROSTEGIA venusta** (*Bignonia venusta*)—E. One of the best; flowers a rich orange; plant in very warm position. From 5/- each.
- ***REINWARDTIA trigyna** (*flavum*)—E. Succeeds best when treated as a semi-climber; bears bright yellow flowers in the winter. Requires shelter from frosts.
- SOLANUM jasminoides**—E. A vigorous climber producing masses of pure white flowers; excellent for covering and very hardy.
- „ *variegata*—A handsome variegated form of the type.
- Wendlandii**—A somewhat tender climber of considerable beauty. Most suitable for a warm sunny wall. In a congenial position the large clear blue flowers are produced in great profusion.
- SOLLYA fusiformis** (*heterophylla*)—E. "Blue Bell Creeper." A slender twining plant with clusters of clear blue flowers.
- STAUNTONIA hexaphylla**—E. A vigorous hardy climber; the flowers, which are white, tinted violet, being $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. Bears edible fruit similar in appearance to a Passion Fruit. From 5/- each.
- STEPHANOTIS floribunda**—E. A first-class twining plant with deep shiny green foliage and large, waxy, star-like flowers which are very fragrant. The plant is quite vigorous and requires only a little shelter from frosts when young. Ideal for decorative purposes. From 5/- each.
- ★**STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii** (*Browallia Jamesonii*)—E. Semi-climbing shrubby plant; deep orange-coloured flowers in terminal heads; free-flowering. 6ft.

TACSONIA—See *Passiflora*.

TECOMA—See *Campsis* or *Pandorea*.

TECOMARIA capensis (*Tecoma capensis*)—E. "Tecoma."

A vigorous climber frequently used for hedging.

The orange-scarlet flowers are produced very freely.

- ★**THUNBERGIA coccinea**—Large pendent racemes of scarlet flowers, sometimes two feet in length, recommended this vigorous species which is a native of India. Leaves large, veined, which together with the wealth of flowers produced in spring give the whole plant a distinct tropical appearance. From 7/6 each.

- ★**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.

***TIBOUCHINA scandens** (*Lasiandra*)—A climbing species of this well-known plant; purple flowers.

***TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides** (*Rhyncospermum*)—E. Pure white delightfully fragrant flowers.

* „ **variegatum**—E. Variegated leaves often assuming tricolor effect of bronzy-red, white and pink.

TROPÆOLUM speciosum—D. "Flame Creeper." A slender climber with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers. Prefers a southern aspect and is completely deciduous during winter.

VITIS (*Ampelopsis*)—D. These vines undoubtedly form the most valuable family of foliage climbers. They possess little floral beauty, but their luxuriant growth and vividly-coloured autumn foliage, together with their adaptability to circumstances, leaves nothing to be desired.

- ★ **Alicante Bouchet**—A hardy climber with vine-like foliage which turns bright scarlet in autumn; a fine plant for pillars or pergolas.

- ★**amurensis**—"Amurland Grape." Strong-growing vine with reddish young shoots and unusually fine crimson and purple autumn hues of the noble foliage which is quite large, five-lobed and extremely attractive. From 5/- each.

VITIS—Continued

heterophylla—Luxuriant deciduous climber desired for the beautiful porcelain-blue berries which, when in a sunny position, are produced abundantly. Foliage large, heart-shaped but extremely variable in shape.

Other Varieties—See Parthenocissus.

★ *WATTAKAKA sinensis* (Drega sinensis)—E. A hardy twining shrub suitable for walls or trellis. Beautifully scented flowers, white with a central zone of red dots; borne during summer. From 5/- each.

Mr. Thorne recommends
WISTARIA—D. Vigorous free-flowering deciduous climbers producing masses of showy flowers in pendulous racemes.

magnifica—North American species. Flowers lilac-purple, in long racemes. From 5/- each.

Multijuga rosea—Lilac flowers.

sinensis—Handsome Chinese species with large mauve flowers.

„ **alba**—White flowers borne abundantly.

„ **fl. pl.**—Semi-double form of the above. Slightly darker flower.

„ **Beni Fuji**—A variable form of *sinensis* with more pendulous racemes.

Kyuskaku—A Japanese species with lilac flowers tinged purplish-blue.

venusta—A choice white-flowered variety. Leaves with a silky, velvety surface.

ROSES

The unwavering popularity which the Rose enjoys is perhaps the most fitting tribute it is possible to pay to a family of plants which has continued to grace gardens almost since gardens existed. Roses are sun loving and are better arranged in beds by themselves rather than mixed with other plants. Whilst they prefer the heavier types of soils, good roses may be grown in most gardens without undue labour. The soil should be deeply cultivated and some good organic manure, farmyard for preference,

well dug in. If the soil tends to lightness, bush plants should be well firmed at the time of planting and standards staked. As Roses are hearty feeders annual dressings of well decayed manure are most beneficial and should be applied before growth commences in spring.

Delivery.—Roses are not usually lifted until mid-May or June so delivery should not be expected before early June.

ABBREVIATIONS: H.T.—Hybrid Tea; H.P.—Hybrid Perpetual; W.—Wichuriana; P.—Pernetiana; H.A.B.—Hybrid Austrian Briar; Hybd. Gg.—Hybrid Gigantea.

Prices: Selected plants, 4/- each; 45/- per doz.; usual grade, 3/6 each; 40/- per doz., except where priced.

Admiral—H.T. Coral pink buds; salmon pink open flower. Fragrant.

Admiration—H.T. Soft cream, shaded vermillion.

Albert Naumann—Pale orange to yellow.

Angele Mateau—Old rose flushed orange.

Apricot Queen—H.T. Lovely shade of gold and apricot. A fine autumn variety.

Autumn—H.T. Autumn colouring, scarlet, apricot gold.

Catalonia—P. Cardinal red, yellow base.

Catherine Kordes—H.T. Rich scarlet buds, long and pointed; large blooms.

Cecil Brunner—A miniature rose with clusters of delicate salmon-pink flowers deeper at the centre.

Christopher Stone—H.T. Vivid velvety scarlet of a rich and lasting shade, wide petals, strong perfume. Foliage rich green.

Condesa de Sastago—H.T. Coppery red inside, golden-yellow exterior. Very striking.

Crimson Glory—H.T. Large buds opening to a rich lustrous crimson; highly fragrant.

Cynthia Brook—H.T. Large coppery red blooms; reverse light salmon. 5/-.

Daily Mail Scented—H.T. Velvety red with scarlet sheen; fragrant and free flowering.

Debonair—H.T. Clear primrose; high centred bloom.

Dickson's Perfection—H.T. Shrimp pink, orange-yellow base. Edges of petals shaded rosy-salmon; fragrant.

Druschki Rubra—H.P. Large dark blood-red and maroon; fragrant.

Duchess of Sutherland—H.T. Rose-pink.

Dusky Maiden—Semi-double, dark red.

Elite—H.T. Semi-double flowers of good shape and size; coppery-orange pink in colour.

✓ **Ena Harkness**—H.T. Rich brilliant crimson retaining its true colour remarkably well. Highly fragrant. 7/6.

Ethel Somerset—H.T. Shrimp pink, high pointed centre.

✓ **Etoile de Holland**—H.T. Rich dark red buds opening to good crimson. Sweet muscat fragrance.

Fortyniner—H.T. A very distinct bicolour rose with the inside of the petals deep red and the reverse yellow.

Frau Karl Druschki—H.T. Snow-white, scentless. A strong grower; one of the finest of this type.

Fred Edmunds—H.T. Rich orange buds opening to a fragrant apricot orange.

Golden Dawn—H.T. Rich sunflower yellow buds heavily suffused deep rose.

Grand Duchess Charlotte—H.T. Rich claret buds changing after it opens to a deep begonia rose. Beautifully scented.

Heinrich Wendland—H.T. Deep golden-yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on inner face of petals.

Hugh Dickson—H.P. Intense crimson, shaded scarlet.

Kardinal—H.T. Buds bronze red, changing to fiery scarlet when open.

Lowell Thomas—H.T. Long golden yellow buds, opening to soft yellow blooms.

Luis de Brinas—H.T. Orange copper, fading to soft old rose flushed with gold.

Mabel Morse—H.T. Clear bright golden yellow.

Malar Ros—H.T. Deep crimson, unusually strong scent.

Margaret Dixon Hamill—H.T. Delicate maize-straw colour, deep shell-like petals, carmine edged, perfect buds.

Margaret McGredy—H.T. Deep cerise-pink.

Mme. Butterfly—H.T. A favourite variety; bright pink suffused apricot and gold.

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek—H.T. Large blooms primrose-yellow.

- Mme. Pierre S. Dupont**—H.T. Deep yellow shading to ochre, long buds, flowers full and fragrant.
- McGredy's Sunset**—H.T. Clear yellow on the outer side of the petals; inside chrome yellow shading off to bright scarlet, colour deepens as the bloom expands.
- McGredy's Triumph**—H.T. Geranium-red flushed orange, deepening to rich orange at base. Full and of perfect form.
- McGredy's Yellow**—H.T. Large bright buttercup-yellow. Perfect form and sweetly scented. Not easily damaged by rain.
- Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem**—P. Dark golden-yellow, heavily shaded orange and apricot; dark bronze reverse.
- Mirandy**—H.T. A glorious rich crimson with well formed large blooms.
- Mrs. Edward Laxton**—H.T. Old rose to bright pink; paeony-like blooms; robust and free flowering.
- Numa Fey**—H.T. Rosy-salmon of extraordinary brilliance with pale rose edge to petals; very fragrant.
- Ophelia**—H.T. Salmon, shaded rose and yellow; delicious fragrance. Buttonhole buds.
- Oswald Sieper**—H.T. A good white with sulphur-yellow centre. Fragrant.
- Padre**—H.T. Coppery-red, shapely scarlet buds.
- Peace**—An outstanding rose in all respects. Large blooms of a delicate yellow with edges heavily tinted with pink borne profusely throughout the season on robust, well shaped plants. A rose of high merit.
- Picture**—H.T. Clear rose-pink, velvety petal; perfect, medium sized buds.
- Portadown**—H.T. Deep crimson with velvety sheen; large flowered.
- President Herbert Hoover**—H.T. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, reverse is claret-red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall grower.
- Rapture**—H.T. Beautiful shell pink dainty blooms. Tall habit.
- Red Ensign**—Deep crimson scarlet; well shaped blooms.
- Richard E. West**—H.T. Large semi-double primrose-yellow blooms; fragrant.
- Rose Berkley**—H.T. Deep pink.

- Roslyn**—H.T. Deep orange to pure yellow; large, good shape.
- Rubaiyat**—H.T. Long pointed buds of rosy-red with lighter outer petal.
- Ruby Mainwaring**—H.T. Velvety scarlet in the bud, opening to rich rosy-cerise; very fragrant.
- Sierra Glow**—H.T. Rich silver-pink with deep salmon reverse.
- Sir David Reid**—H.T. Semi-double crimson red. Fragrant and very showy as a garden plant. 5/-.
- X **Spek's Yellow**—H.T. Semi-double fragrant yellow blooms borne several in a bunch. Brilliant colour. 5/-.
- Sterling**—H.T. Fragrant flowers of a brilliant rich pink; long pointed buds.
- Sweetness**—H.T. Buff buds, edged vermillion, opening to large creamy-white paeony-like flowers; fragrant.
- Talisman**—H.T. Rich shading of scarlet, pink, copper and yellow; colour variable. Vigorous and popular variety.
- Violimeaster Costa**—H.T. Scarlet, strawberry and gold, white edged petals, red buds, striking.
- Wilhelm Breder**—H.T. Cream to light yellow.
- Wm. Harvey**—H.T. A highly scented variety with large double flowers; rich crimson-scarlet.
- William Orr**—H.T. Deep velvety crimson with delightful sheen. Rich fragrance. Shapely.

CLIMBERS

- Banksia Lutea (Banksian)**—Yellow and white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches; very rapid growers and great favourites.
- Betty Uprichard**—H.T. Rich coppery pink, blooms semi-double.
- Black Boy**—H.T. Deep velvety crimson; large.
- Etoile de Holland**—H.T. Rich dark crimson buds opening semi-double; vigorous and free flowering.
- Golden Emblem**—H.T. Rich deep golden-yellow, perhaps the finest yellow climber.
- Hugh Dickson**—H.T. Climbing form of this attractive variety; rich red.
- Lemon Pillar**—H.T. A sturdy climber, pale lemon.

- Lorraine Lee**—Hybd. Gg. Long buds, rich terracotta.
Mrs. Aaron Ward—A climbing form of this distinct and esteemed variety. Indian yellow.
Ophelia—H.T. Salmon-pink shaded rose; strong.
Paul's Scarlet Climber—One of the finest scarlet ramblers, semi-double blooms. Vivid scarlet shaded crimson.
President Hoover—H.T. Large semi-double flowers of gold, orange and red.

DWARF POLYANTHUS ROSES

- Cameo**—Orange-salmon, fading to shell-pink.
Frensham—Semi-double; scarlet to bright red.
Golden Salmon Superior—Intense fiery golden-salmon; large clusters.
Marinus—Deep blood-red, bright yellow centre.
Ming Toy—Clusters of very double rose-pink blooms.
Orange Triumph—Hybd. Poly. Salmon-red shaded orange.
Paul Crampel—Deep orange-scarlet.
Pride of Hurst—A fine double coral-pink.
Ruby—Carmine-red and glowing scarlet.

HYBRID POLYANTHA (Floribunda Roses)

- Anne Poulsen**—Bright crimson, in large sprays.
Else Poulsen—Rose pink and carmine, large clusters.
Fashion—Hybd. Poly. A fine showy variety, clusters of coral pink blooms suffused gold.
Karen Poulsen—Vivid scarlet; sprays of ten to fifteen blooms.

STANDARD ROSES

Prices: Selected plants, 10/6 each.

We are able to offer an attractive range of varieties in well grown standards. Our selection has been restricted to those kinds which have definitely proved their ability to make good plants when grown in this form.

All standards must be firmly planted and staked.

Standard roses cannot be sent through the post, they are too large.

WEeping ROSES—These are also available, our selection, from 25/- each.

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 |

HEDGE, SHELTER AND TIMBER TREES

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.

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 wind and sun at all times, as even a short exposure may prove fatal.

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.

Abbreviations. E.—Evergreen; D.—Deciduous.

ABELIA chinensis (floribunda)—E. A floriferous and shapely shrub; makes excellent garden hedges; quick-growing and attractive. Plant 1ft. apart. One year 60/- per 100; two year 70/- per 100.

Schumannii—This very attractive flowering variety makes an excellent hedge. Plant 1½ft. apart. 15/- per doz.; 100/- per 100.

ACACIA decurrens mollis—See Timber Trees.

longifolia—E. An extremely rapid growing, hardy Acacia, capable of giving first-class shelter in one season, a quality which enables it to be used successfully as a nurse tree. Suited for variable conditions, especially those prevailing near the coast. Forms a colourful hedge planted 3ft. apart; for taller shelter increase to 6ft. Pot-grown plants 15/- to 30/- per dozen.

Ornamental varieties—E. Many of the more decorative kinds make excellent quick shelter round the house and may also be very profitably used as nurse trees in a new garden. For the latter purpose plant 6ft. to 8ft. apart as required; for general shelter and trimmed hedges plant 3ft. to 5ft. apart. Strong pot-grown plants, our selection, 15/- to 30/- per doz., according to variety and size.

verticillata—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; will withstand ordinary frosts when mature. Plant one foot apart and trim after the first and second seasons' growth to ensure compactness.

ACACIA—Continued

One year (average grade), 27/6 per 100; 247/- per 1,000.

One year (selected grade), 30/- per 100; 275/- per 1,000.

ACMENA floribunda (Eugenia Smithii)—E. A bushy evergreen tree somewhat similar in appearance to *Eugenia myrtifolia*; suitable for shelter in areas not exposed to heavy frosts or strong salt winds; attractive flowers and fruit. Plant one yard apart. 24/- to 30/- per doz.; 190/- to 225/- per 100.

AGONIS flexuosa—E. "Australian Willow Myrtle." Of rapid growth forming excellent shelter 10 to 15 feet high. Not recommended for frosty districts. Plant 4 feet apart. Pot-grown plants 24/- to 36/- per doz.

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin — "Nemu Tree." This deciduous spreading tree has "Acacia-like" foliage and large fluffy flowers with numerous rosy thread-like stamens. An ideal free-flowering shade tree for hot dry conditions. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. 24/ to 36/- per doz.; 175/- to 250/- per 100.

AZALEA indica—The free-flowering "evergreen" Azaleas may be used extensively for the smaller hedge where a compact habit of growth is required. Both single varieties or an assortment can be supplied which in a lime-free soil will provide a really colourful hedge. Plant 3ft. apart; 40/- to 60/- per dozen.

BERBERIS vulgaris—A well-known farm hedge, suitable for the coldest districts; requires no protection from stock. Plant 100 per chain.

Selected one year, 12/6 per 100; 80/- per 1,000.

Two year, 15/- per 100; 125/- per 1,000.

Selected two year, 20/- per 100; 180/- per 1,000.

Three year, 27/6 per 100; 247/- per 1,000.

vulgaris (seedless)—"Seedless" barberry is a valuable non-suckering plant which makes good growth when once established and forms valuable and dense shelter particularly on boundary fences. Plant approximately 66 per chain.

One year, 60/- per 100; £22/10/- per 1,000.

Two year, 70/- per 100; £27/10/- per 1,000.

BETULA alba—"English Birch." This well-known deciduous tree is ideally suited for tall shelter purposes along a drive or for boundary planting. Do not expose to direct salt winds. Plant 10 feet apart. 30/- to 50/- per dozen, according to size.

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, 50/- per 1,000.

Usual grade, 60/- per 1,000.

Large grade, 70/- per 1,000.

BUDDLEIA salvifolia—E. A remarkably quick growing plant which is very useful for tall hedges; sage green foliage and panicles of lilac blooms; responds well to trimming which should be carried out at least twice a year; stands exposure well; plant one yard apart. Strong plants 20/- per dozen; 150/- per 100.

BUXUS sempervirens—E. The well-known Box edging used extensively for low hedges and path edgings. Can be clipped as low as eight inches or let grow several feet in height. 12/- to 18/- per dozen; 90/- to 125/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON—These flowering evergreens may readily be trimmed to effective hedges. We offer several varieties in two year old plants. Plant one yard apart. 20/- to 30/- per doz.; 150/- to 225/- per 100.

CALLITRIS cupressiformis (syn. *rhomboidea*)—E. "Australian Cypress." A particularly useful tree for dry soils. Forms good shelter, somewhat like a fine-leaved macrocarpa in appearance. As a trimmed hedge plant 2 to 2½ feet apart; for taller shelter plant 4 to 6 feet apart as required. Pot-grown plants from 24/- per dozen.

CAMELIAS—E. Although these plants are almost always grown as specimens they may nevertheless be used very successfully for ornamental hedge purposes. They are hardy as well as wind resistant and an established hedge generally flowers freely in winter thus providing colour in the garden during an otherwise usually dull period. Plant 3 to 5 feet

CAMELLIAS—Continued

apart as required. Unnamed plants in assortment from 40/- per doz. and 300/- per 100, according to size.

CEANOTHUS, in var.—E. Neat shrubby plants with small bright green foliage and blue flowers; plant one yard apart; pot grown plants 30/- per dozen; 225/- per 100.

COLEONEMA pulchrum—E. The "Pink Diosma." A popular shrub in most gardens, can be utilised still further as a handsome and novel dwarf hedge. Plant 18 inches apart. 30/- per dozen.

COPROSMA Baueri—E. "Taupata." An ideal medium sized hedge for the seaside; shiny green foliage very salt resistant but not hardy to frost. Plant 18 inches apart.
One year, 60/- per 100. Two year, 70/- per 100.

CORDYLINE australis—E. "Cabbage Tree." Quite an attractive quick shelter, especially for wet areas; will grow in swamps. Plant 6 feet apart. 30/- to 40/- per dozen.

CORNUS capitata (Benthamia)—E. The familiar "Strawberry Tree." Suitable for a larger type of hedge in inland districts. Of rapid growth, producing attractive creamy-white flowers succeeded by large "strawberry-like" fruit. Plant 3 feet apart. 30/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.

COROKIA cotoneaster var.—E. A native species which is giving excellent results as a low to medium sized hedge. It is particularly suitable for exposed and windy coastal areas where it is able to resist the most testing conditions. Very popular; trim annually. Plant 18 inches apart.
Two year, 15/- per doz.; 100/- per 100.

CORREA alba—E. An ideal small hedge plant; will stand salt winds and does not appear to be eaten by stock; gives good results in dry situations or under tall pines; foliage pale green, white underneath; dainty white flowers. Plant 12 inches apart.
One year, 60/- per 100.
Two year, 70/- per 100.

CORYNOCARPUS laevigata—E. The N.Z. "Karaka" forms a tall, hardy tree with attractive glossy-green leaves and yellow berries; much used for coastal shelter belts. Keep well fenced from stock; fairly rapid growth. Plant 3 feet apart for hedges, 6 feet for shelter belts. 24/- to 40/- per dozen.

COTONEASTER—E. Evergreen shrubs suitable for informal hedges, hardy and attractive with bright berries in early winter. Plant one yard apart. 20/- per dozen; 150/- per 100.

CUPRESSUS Bentharii—A dense and rapid growing Cypress with blue-green foliage; strongly recommended for inland hedges, especially when kept trimmed. Plant 1 yard apart. Suitable on damp land. Two year, 70/- per 100.
Two year selected, 80/- per 100.

Lawsoniana—"Lawson Cypress." The finest shelter tree for planting inland but not suitable where exposed to salt winds. These trees may be used for tall breakwinds, or as trimmed hedges 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 6ft. apart. Two year, 65/- per 100.

Two year selected, 75/- per 100.

Three year, 90/- per 100.

Three year selected, 100/- per 100.

Extra large specimens, 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

leptoclada (thyoides andeleyensis)—A very dense hedge plant with most attractive, soft, downy, blue-green foliage. Not recommended near the coast where exposed to salt winds. Plant 1 yard apart. From 30/- to 40/- per dozen; 250/- to 350/- per 100.

macrocarpa—A valuable shelter tree suitable for breakwinds or hedges. Hardy and quick growing. Matured trees produce durable fence posts. To avoid losses, extra care is necessary when planting. Space 3ft. apart in hedges, 7 to 8ft. in large breakwinds.

CUPRESSUS macrocarpa—Continued

Two year, 70/- per 100.

Two year selected, 80/- per 100.

Three year, 100/- per 100.

Pot grown, 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

pisifera plumosa aurea—An attractive conifer from Japan with golden-tipped, plume-like foliage not eaten by cattle. Plant one yard apart. Ideal for medium to tall inland hedges. Three year, 30/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.

CYTISUS—"Brooms." Free-flowering plants suited for temporary hedges in exposed localities. For the new shrubbery they act as excellent nurse trees at the same time producing masses of colourful blooms. Plant 3 feet apart as a hedge. 30/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.

ELAEAGNUS pungens (japonica)—A strong grower which quickly forms a hedge. Requires frequent trimming and is suitable for establishing in the shade or growing up through tall trees. Plant 1ft. apart.

One year, 60/- per 100.

Two year, 70/- per 100.

ESCALLONIA exoniensis—E. One of the most popular rapid-growing hedge plants; makes good narrow hedges for small gardens; small white flowers in spikes. Plant all Escallonias 1ft. apart. For coastal planting in the North Island (except Wellington province) an ideal combination can be made by planting two of this Escallonia and one Tecoma alternatively.

One year (all varieties), 60/- per 100.

Two year (all varieties), 70/- per 100.

Field's Scarlet—A strong grower with neat medium sized foliage; forms an attractive hedge; flowers bright scarlet.

macrantha—Makes an excellent garden hedge for inland or coastal districts. Glossy dark green leaves and bright red flowers.

pendula (Ingramii)—A pendulous form particularly suitable for low division hedges in gardens; flowers pale pink.

ESCALLONIA—Continued

rubra—Another good species with glossy green leaves and red flowers; quick-growing; makes a tall, thick hedge.

EUCALYPTUS—E. “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. Selected plants, 35/- per 100; 275/- per 1,000. For varieties see Timber Section.

EUGENIA myrtifolia—E. A rapid-growing, attractive shelter tree, beautiful berries and foliage. Not suitable where exposed to heavy salt winds or very frosty areas. Plant 6ft. apart. 24/- to 30/- per doz.; 175/- to 200/- per 100.

Ugni (Myrtus Ugni)—E. “Cranberry.” A grand plant for low division hedges in the garden; produces a wealth of fruit much prized for jelly; prefers a moist light soil; flowers scented. Plant 24 inches apart. 24/- to 36/- per dozen.

EUONYMUS japonicus—E. The old green variety. Ideal for coastal planting. Plant 1ft. apart.

Two year, 70/- per 100.

Three year, 80/- per 100.

variegatus—E. Prettily variegated foliage; a fine ornamental hedge which requires very little trimming. Plant 1ft. apart.

Selected grades—

Two year, 70/- per 100.

Three year, 80/- per 100.

FEIJOA—E. Although listed as a Fruit Tree, Feijoas may be successfully and profitably used as division hedges, particularly in coastal districts. They require little pruning, and trimming should be restricted to the improvement of shape. Plant 3 to 5ft. apart. 36/- to 48/- per dozen; 275/- to 375/- per 100. See also Fruit Tree section.

FUCHSIA magellanica var.—Recognised as one of the hardiest Fuchsias. Ideal for a quick-growing hedge. Plant 2 feet apart for best results. Pale pink flowers. 15/- to 18/- per doz.; 100/- to 125/- per 100.

„ **Riccartonii**—An old variety that makes a very attractive hedge, especially if in damp land. Plant 1½ft. apart. Prices same as above.

GREVILLEA rosmarinifolia—E. An attractive plant most useful for any exposed position. Will eventually attain a height of from 4 to 8 feet under the most adverse conditions. Plant 1 yard apart. Pot-grown plants 36/- per dozen.

GRISELINIA littoralis—E. A very hardy native shrub with attractive bright green foliage, makes a splendid hedge for inland districts.

Two year, 70/- per 100. Three year, 80/- per 100.

GUAVA—E. Both the purple and yellow Guava may be trained as hedges for garden purposes. Plants usually commence to fruit in the second season. Guavas prefer a light rich soil and are suitable for warm areas only. Plant 1 yard apart. 36/- per dozen; 250/- per 100.

HIBISCUS sinensis—The beautiful, assorted, coloured Hibiscus are only suitable for the sheltered coasts of Auckland, North Taranaki and North Hawkes Bay. Plant 1 yard apart. 36/- to 50/- per dozen.

HYDRANGEA hortensis—In variety. These are very suitable in shady positions, or where a compact mass of foliage and flowers is required. Plant 1 yard apart. Our selection only. 24/- per dozen; 175/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium—E. A hardy large-leaved species of Privet which succeeds anywhere. Plant 1ft. apart.

Selected one year, 60/- per 100.

Selected two year, 70/- per 100.

Selected three year, 80/- per 100.

„ **aureo-marginata (elegantissima)**—E. A novel variegated form of the green Privet to which in general appearance however it is far superior. Forms an excellent low dividing hedge of intense golden-yellow and compact growth, recommended especially for inland districts. Probably the most colourful dwarf hedge available. Plant 1½ft. apart. 18/- to 24/- per dozen.

vulgaris—E. “English Privet.” A fine dense hedge, very hardy. Plant 1ft. apart.

Selected one year, 60/- per 100.

Selected two year, 70/- per 100.

LONICERA nitida—An attractive evergreen which has become a most popular hedge plant; not suitable for coastal areas. Small glossy leaves on dense twiggy stems.

Selected one year, 60/- per 100.

Selected two year, 70/- per 100.

MELIA Azedarach—"Australian White Cedar." Very attractive low-growing, deciduous shade tree with large fern-like foliage and small attractive flowers, followed by ornamental berries. An attractive tree where light shade and shelter are required. Plant 10 to 15ft. apart. 36/- to 48/- per dozen, according to size.

METROSIDEROS tomentosa—E. "Pohutukawa." One of the most valuable coastal shelter trees of New Zealand. Will thrive in poor soil and among rocks, but will not resist heavy frosts when young. Makes an excellent tall hedge when trimmed or useful high breakwind when allowed to grow naturally. This tree will withstand fire. Plant from 1-2 yards apart. Selected grades—

Two year, 33/- per dozen; 250/- per 100.

Three year, 45/- per dozen; 350/- per 100.

Four year, 60/- per dozen; 450/- per 100.

villosa—"Kermadec Pohutukawa." A perfect, large growing hedge plant or low shelter tree for coastal areas where not exposed to frost. Will stand most severe salt winds. Flowers all the year round. Same price and planting distance as Pohutukawas.

MYOPORUM serratum—E. The "Tasmanian Ngaio" is probably the most salt-resistant shelter tree for coastal areas. May be used to advantage when planted on the outside of a shelter belt as temporary nurse trees. To ensure compactness trim well when young. Plant 1 yard apart.

Usual grade, 15/- per doz.; 110/- per 100.

Selected grade, 20/- per doz.; 160/- per 100.

Pot-grown grade, 24/- per doz.; 175/- per 100.

MYRTUS—E. We are able to offer six varieties of N.Z. Myrtles including the beautiful Ramarama. Myrtles are most successful in inland districts and are also very suitable for damp soils. They all have

MYRTUS—Continued

very handsome foliage and form most attractive hedges. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 30/- to 40/- per dozen, according to size.

NOTHOPANAX laetum—E. "Fivefinger." A hardy native plant with a rapid, bushy habit of growth. The foliage is bold and tropical in appearance. Very useful as a nurse tree or for planting as an informal hedge. Does not trim well. The seed is borne in dense panicles and is much relished by birds. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 36/- to 48/- per dozen.

OLEA—E. The "Olive" is becoming increasingly popular on account of its fruit. The plants may be well used as shelter belts on account of their general adaptability to a wide range of soil conditions together with their marked resistance to wind. Olives also trim well. Plant 3 to 8 feet apart as required. Best fruiting varieties 50/- per dozen.

OLEARIA albida—E. A native hedge plant that appears free from disease. Will stand dry, salty conditions and will grow under Pine trees.

One year, 60/- per 100.

Two year, 70/- per 100.

In variety—Ideal for low coastal hedges or very windy positions. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart according to variety. 10/- to 24/- per dozen; 100/- to 175/- per 100.

paniculata (O. Forsteri)—"Golden Ake Ake." Not recommended; very subject to disease.

OREGON PINE—See *Pseudotsuga*.

PHEBALIUM Billardieri—E. A remarkable, very hardy and rapid growing tree suitable for coastal planting. Wonderful results have been had with it in the sandy areas about Wellington. Forms a good tall narrow hedge. Plant 1 yard apart.

One year, 15/- per dozen; 100/- per 100.

One and a half year, 18/- per dozen; 125/- per 100.

Two year, 22/- per dozen; 160/- per 100.

X PHOTINIA glabra rubens—E. The vivid red tips of the young foliage produced in the growing season and its neat habit make this one of the most impressive

PHOTINIA—Continued

and colourful hedges under cultivation. Not recommended where exposed to heavy salt winds. Will grow 4 to 5 feet high. Plant 2 feet apart. 24/- to 30/- per dozen.

PINUS radiata (*P. insignis*)—Trees that thrive practically anywhere in New Zealand. We offer bushy, stocky trees grown in wide rows and exposed windy positions, distinct from the timber grades, which must be grown close together to ensure straight stems.

Two year, 60/- per 100; £25 per 1,000.

Two year selected, 65/- per 100; £30 per 1,000.

Three year, 85/- per 100.

Timber grades, see Forest Trees.

muricata—Very suitable for shelter belts in coastal districts but only in large areas. It withstands the severest gales. Although not fast growing, this species does not become bare at the base.

Same price as *P. radiata*.

PITTOSPORUM—E. Selected, 15/- to 20/- per doz.; 100/- to 140/- per 100. All varieties same price and planting distances.

crassifolium — “Karo,” “Thick-leaved Pittosporum.”

An invaluable, hardy coastal shelter tree which will also thrive under pines or in any dry position. May be trimmed into a neat hedge or allowed to grow as large bushy trees. For the former plant 2ft. apart, for breakwinds 3ft. apart.

eugenioides—“Lemon Matipo.” Hardy and makes an excellent breakwind; foliage lemon-green colour.

tenuifolium—Largely used for the formation of ornamental hedges. Erroneously known as *P. nigrescens*.

PLAGIANTHUS betulinus—A deciduous native tree of remarkably rapid growth. Ideal for planting behind or with a slower growing hedge for quick shelter; also a useful nurse tree for shrubberies. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. Pot-grown plants, 36/- to 48/- per doz.

POHUTUKAWA—See *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

POPULUS—D. “Poplar.” Very suitable for tall, quick shelter particularly in wet areas. Most varieties are well worth planting for the timber which is much in demand for fruit cases, plywood, etc.

POPULUS—Continued

nigra italica—"Lombardy." Tall slender tree of upright growth.

robusta—Most rapid growing variety forming a large well-branched tree.

Yunnanensis—Fast growing Chinese species forming a small tree. Plant trees 6ft. apart in single rows. In double rows plant 10ft. apart with 8ft. between rows. 12/- to 24/- per dozen.

One year, 70/- per 100.

Two year, 125/- per 100.

PSEUDOPANAX Lessonii (Houpare)—E. One of our hardiest coastal trees; will grow right on the beach; ideal tree for shelter, about 15-20 feet. Not suitable for very frosty areas. Plant for hedges 4 feet; for shelter belts 6 feet. 36/- to 48/- per dozen.

PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia—"Oregon Pine." See Forest Trees.

QUERCUS Ilex—E. "Evergreen Oak." A handsome species thriving in light warm soils. Does exceptionally well near the sea, trims well; plant 4 feet apart. 28/- per dozen; 200/- per 100.

RHODODENDRON ponticum—This well-known variety makes a good shelter belt eventually growing to about 12ft. tall; plant 5 feet apart. 50/- per dozen; 300/- per 100.

Sir Robert Peel—The well-known early scarlet hybrid which ultimately forms a tall handsome specimen, very suitable for shelter purposes. Plant 6 feet apart. 40/- to 60/- per doz.; 300/- to 400/- per 100.

ROSMARINUS officinalis—"Rosemary." A fragrant old-fashioned hedge, very attractive alongside a path, or for small coastal gardens. Plant 1ft. apart. 12/- to 15/- per dozen; 60/- to 70/- per 100.

TECOMA (Tecomaria capensis)—E. An extremely useful trailing type of plant which when trained along the base or through a loose hedge, serves the purpose of a "filler," producing a compact hedge and also adding a splash of colour with its scarlet flowers. Not suitable in colder districts. One year, 70/- per 100; two year, 80/- per 100.

TELOPEA oreades—E. "Victorian Waratah." A hardy and handsome small tree of easy and rapid growth,

TELOPEA oreades—Continued

suitable for all parts of N.Z. Rose-madder flowers in large flat heads are freely produced and provide nectar for birds. The tree can be used very successfully for background shelter and general effects but is not recommended as a trimmed hedge. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart.

Strong plants, 36/- to 48/- per dozen.

Specimens, 4-5ft. tall, 72/- per dozen.

THUYA (Thuja)—Dwarf, assorted varieties. These conifers make an ideal, low and somewhat slow-growing hedge. Plant 1 yard apart. 30/- per dozen.

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. If planted in sand always add some good rich soil. A little artificial manure is also beneficial when mixed with the soil. Not a permanent plant. Plant 1ft. apart. One year, 32/6 per 100; one year selected, 37/6 per 100.

VERONICA—E. "Koromiko." These provide excellent low-growing hedges that are very useful for coastal districts as well as inland areas. Plant medium and low-growing types 18 to 24 inches apart, taller varieties 2 to 3 feet apart. 30/- to 36/- per dozen.

WIDDRINGTONIA cupressoides.—"African Cypress." Splendid tree for tall hedges in dry localities where frosts are not excessive. For a low trimmed hedge plant 2 feet apart; for taller hedges 3 feet. Pot-grown plants 24/- per dozen.

FOREST TREES

SUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION AND AFFORESTATION.

ACACIA decurrens v. mollis—"Black Wattle." The quickest and best for posts and firewood, producing durable posts in ten years. Prefers warmer districts. Plant 5ft. apart, in August or September. Wrenched and laid in.

First grade, 37/6 per 100; 300/- per 1,000.

ACACIA—Continued

melanoxylon (Tas. Black Wood)—A rapid-growing tree, producing very heavy durable timber resembling the New Zealand Puriri. Only plant in isolated areas or surrounded with other plantation trees, as the roots sucker badly. Plant 8ft. apart. Special trees 37/6 per 100; timber grade, 300/- per 1,000.

AGATHIS australis—E. "The Kauri," with its unchallenged reputation as a timber tree needs no introduction. It is now generally recognised that, if planted in plantation from under average conditions, this conifer will thrive almost anywhere in N.Z. providing a handsome, useful stand of quality timber which is not slow growing as was originally considered. Frost hardy. Plant 10ft. apart for afforestation purposes. Pot-grown plants 36/- to 48/- per dozen. Special quotes for quantities.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica—The "Japanese Cedar" is readily transplanted and will thrive especially in areas with a good annual rainfall. Like the Redwoods it produces timber of fine quality and richness of colour. Two year, 55/- per 100; two year selected, 70/- per 100.

DACRYDIUM cupressinum—The pyramidal habit and fine pendulous appearance of the well-known "Rimu" distinguish it as probably the handsomest conifer grown. Most suited for sheltered areas away from the coast. Plant 12 feet apart using some common tree as a "nurse" tree for protection when young. 48/- to 60/- per dozen.

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)—"Oregon Pine." A well-known timber species from the North American Pacific coast. Suitable for areas with a good rainfall and generally successful throughout the hilly country of the North Island. Not suitable for hot, dry or coastal areas.

Usual forest grade, 50/- per 100.

Selected 2-year, 60/- per 100; £25 per 1,000.

Selected 3-year, 70/- per 100.

EUCALYPTUS—In the planting of Eucalypti for timber, the trees should be spaced from six feet apart. The genus readily responds to good soil, and although quite hardy, gives best results in positions that are

EUCALYPTUS—Continued

not too exposed. While continual attention is unnecessary, it is imperative that any growth around the plants should be kept cut during the first year, and also the second if possible. All trees twice wrenched and laid in.

Selected timber grade, 37/6 per 100; 300/- per 1,000.
Shelter grade, 35/- per 100; 275/- per 1,000.

amygdalina—"Peppermint Gum." A strong growing species of branching habit which produces good durable timber. Wind resistant. 50ft.

botryoides—"Laurel-leaved Mahogany." A splendid gum for coastal planting; timber lasts well in water; fence posts lasting up to twenty-five years. A valuable tree. 70 to 80 feet.

eugenioides—"White Stringy Bark." A tall sparingly branched tree, valuable timber species. Timber suitable for building, poles and fencing. Very durable in the ground. 70 to 80ft.

fastigata—"N.S.W. Mountain Ash." One of the most rapid, very straight-growing varieties; suitable for Taranaki. Not suitable in areas exposed to very heavy frosts. A splendid building timber. 150 feet.

Gunnii—"Tasmanian Cider-Gum." The hardiest of all the Eucalypts of economic importance in the Dominion. Timber hard and strong, reputed to be very durable in contact with the ground. 100ft.

Macarthuri—An excellent inland gum; prefers damp good ground; rapid grower; produces good posts and timber. Will stand heavy frosts. If headed this makes an excellent quick shelter tree. 80ft.

Muelleriana—"Stringybark." A large tree of quick growth ultimately reaching about 200 feet. Valuable timber for carpentry or farm purposes. Grows in valleys and the slopes of ridges. Suitable for cool climates.

saligna—"Sydney Blue Gum." Inclined to become heavily branched if isolated but a tall spire-like specimen in forests. Timber durable, especially suited for the farm where it is best planted in damp localities. Smooth bark; white flowers. 80-90ft.

viminalis—Rapid grower; good shelter tree; recommended for the Waikato district. 100 feet.

FRAXINUS—"Ash"—in variety. Large growing deciduous timber and shade trees. Attractive foliage, some varieties coloured in the autumn. In plantations plant 10ft. apart, shade trees 20ft. 48/- to 72/- per dozen.

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 commercial 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 nine feet apart in and between the rows, later thinning as necessary, requiring 435 trees to plant each acre. One year selected, 10/- per 100; 90/- per 1,000. 1½ year selected, 30/- per 100; £12 per 1,000. 2 yr., 12 to 16ins., 40/- per 100; £17/10/- per 1,000. Two year selected, 50/- per 100; £22 per 1,000.

JAPANESE CEDAR—See *Cryptomeria japonica*.

MACROCARPA (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)—This species is noted for its production of moderately strong timber, durable in contact with the ground, and is invaluable for the farmer who requires firewood and a constant supply of fence posts. It is quick-growing, hardy when established, and will effectively smother weeds. Plant 9ft. apart each way, thinning to 18ft. as the trees develop.

1½ year selected, 30/- per 100; 275/- per 1,000.

2 year, 50/- per 100; £20 per 1,000.

2 year selected, 60/- per 100; £25 per 1,000.

PLATANUS orientalis—"Plane." A fine deciduous shade tree for the farm; excellent firewood, will burn green. In plantations plant 10ft. apart, for shade 30ft. apart. 30/- to 50/- per dozen.

SEQUOIA sempervirens—"Redwood." A very valuable timber tree succeeding well under the same conditions as Douglas Fir. Transplants well and establishes quickly if the land is well tilled.

Two year strong, 80/- per 100.

Three year strong, 90/- per 100.

SOPHORA tetraptera—"Kowhai." Our national tree, beautiful flowers; produces splendid lasting fence posts. Will grow in dry and damp areas, ideal for river banks and hillsides. Plantations 10ft. apart, specimens 20ft. 36/- to 48/- per dozen.

VITEX lucens—"Puriri." A fairly rapid growing tree for areas that are almost frost free. An excellent shade tree. Plant 10ft. apart. 36/- to 50/- per dozen.

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 tree 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 pointing 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 15 to 20 feet apart, provided they are subsequently pruned to form medium-sized low-bearing trees, which are the most useful.

Despatch—Fruit tree orders usually executed in June or July.

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.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

Adams Pearmain—A late dessert. Flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, keeps well.

Alfriston—A first-class culinary apple, matures late and is a splendid keeper.

Ballarat Seedling. A large green and yellow-fruited variety with a red cheek; splendid for kitchen purposes; late.

Betty Geeson—An early maturing cooker, large round fruit; heavy bearing.

Celo—A splendid N.Z. raised eating apple; fairly late; heavy cropper. A cross between Cox's Orange and Sturmer.

Cox's Orange Pippin—One of the best mid-season dessert apples, crisp yellow flesh with a rich aromatic flavour.

Cox's Orange Pippin (Scarlet)—A new sport of higher colour, similar qualities.

Delicious—One of the best late-keeping apples. A strong grower and prolific cropper with deliciously flavoured fruit, which is brightly coloured.

- 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.
- Golden Delicious**—Undoubtedly the best golden apple yet introduced; of a good size and shape; matures medium 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.
- Houbon**—A Tasmanian early dessert, bright red, good bearer.
- Irish Peach**—One of the first dessert apples 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.
- Jonathan Red**—A red form of the popular Jonathan.
- Kentish Fillbasket**—Large culinary variety maturing mid-season; pale yellow flushed and streaked red.
- Kidd's Orange Red**—A cross between Cox's Orange and Delicious. Has the flavour and texture of Cox's; heavy cropper.
- Lord Wolseley**—A good keeping cooking apple. Fruit light green.
- 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.
- Peasgood Nonsuch**—Midseason dessert and cooking, yellow streaked red and crimson; a good household apple.

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.

Rome Beauty—Large, round, yellow, striped red, a good dessert.

Statesman Red—Dessert, medium size, good cropper.

Stayman's Winesap—A good American variety of high dessert quality.

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 soils.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

Bolton—Splendid mid-season variety; good size and colour.

Moorpark—Large fruit, rich and juicy. Ripens early.

Newcastle—A medium-sized fruit of good flavour; early and regular bearer.

Ouillin's Early—Fleshy variety of very good quality; prolific.

Roxburgh Red—A large-fruited variety raised in Otago.

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.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

Bedford Prolific—A fine dark early variety of vigorous growth and heavy bearing.

Bigarreau Napoleon—Large amber fruit, rich and sweet.

Early Lyons—Large black, firm flesh, a regular bearer.

Early Rivers—Large fruit purplish-black with rich red flesh.

Early Rivers Distinct Type.

Florence—Large fruit which carries well. Late, heavy and regular cropper.

John Rivers—Early variety of excellent flavour.

Late Black Biggareau.

Red Margaret—Fruit large and red with firm flesh. Dessert and preserving.

NECTARINES

All worked on seedling peach stocks. Treat as advised for Peaches.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

Goldmine—This mid-season variety is 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.

Masterpiece—A new large and most attractive variety, flesh deep yellow, fine grained and juicy, small stone.

New Boy—Fruit large and extremely handsome, covered all over with brilliant crimson; flesh white, juicy and of exquisite flavour. A very hardy and profuse cropper. One of the best.

Twyford Surprise—Flesh rich orange, luscious and juicy.

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: 4lb. bluestone, 4lb. lime, 40 gallons water. Smaller quantities in proportion.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

Black Boy—Skin almost black, flesh purplish-crimson. Very good for dessert or bottling.

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.

Farrell's Extra Late—A local peach of good quality. Ripens in March.

Golden Honey Ball—Improved Golden Queen.

Golden Queen—A late clingstone with firm yellow flesh, of good quality and flavour; a good keeping variety.

Hale's Early—First class white fleshed peach; ripening early January.

High's Early Canada—White fleshed, rich and juicy; skin creamy-yellow mottled red. Ripens at Christmas.

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."

Kahuranaki—A fine, late maturing, yellow clingstone ripening in April, fruit large, round and attractively coloured.

Kalamazoo—An extremely hardy variety which bears large handsome yellow fruit, deliciously flavoured; mid-season.

Le Vainqueur—An early freestone; fruit medium size, creamy-white flushed red.

Mary's Choice—A new, attractive, good cropping peach of local origin; a good dessert variety.

Paragon—Medium size, deep yellow mottled red, very juicy, clingstone.

Prizetaker—A handsome late variety; flesh deep yellow.

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.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size.

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.

PEARS

Pears are most successful on heavy land, preferring slightly damp conditions. We stock trees worked on Pear stocks.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

Bartlett—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Bon Chretien—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

Clapp's Favourite—Regular cropper of vigorous growth producing medium to large fruit ripening to pale yellow, flushed bright cherry. Early to mid-season.

Conference—Fruit large, skin russeted green; a good hardy late variety suitable for home use.

Fertility—A popular commercial variety of extremely free-fruited habit which is also valuable for cross-fertilisation.

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.

Louis Bonne of Jersey—Medium-sized, yellow-russet brightly flushed; flesh white, melting and of rich flavour; early autumn.

Packham's Triumph—Of good shape and a long keeper which ripens slowly. An excellent mid-season to late preserving pear.

P. Barry—Large orange yellow; a good late keeping variety.

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.

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.

Specially selected trees: Prices, 6/- to 7/6 each according to size; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Cherry Plum Red—A very early and heavy cropper. An improved type.

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.

Diamond—Fruit large, oval, deep purple; flesh juicy and crisply flavoured; mid-season. One of the best culinary plums.

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.

Prune d'Agen—Second early; small but firm and sweet; the best for general purposes.

„ **November Fruiting**—Our earliest prune, small fruits, ripe in late November; purple foliage.

Takapuna Drop—An old variety raised in N.Z.; splendid cropper.

Victory—Of medium size with orange red skin; red flesh, freestone. A popular new variety. Very late.

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

Beauty—Large size, dark red flesh and skin; good keeper; ripens first week in December.

Black Doris—Very late; medium sized plum, red changing to almost black.

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.

Elephant Heart—A new Japanese variety of considerable merit. Large fruit rich and juicy and produced in great profusion.

Geo. Wilson—A new blood-red plum of medium size, excellent quality and appearance; flesh firm rich and juicy; ripens in March.

Mariposa—A novelty blood plum of outstanding size and quality. Maroon-red fruits deep blood-red throughout. The flesh is firm yet juicy and rich in flavour and has no bitterness in the skin or at the stone. Excellent variety of the highest quality.

Ogon—Fruit like Yellow Gage in appearance; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality; regular and heavy cropper; mid-season.

Omega—See Geo. Wilson.

Purple King—A mid-season variety; flavour similar to a European plum; a fine dessert and preserving variety.

Sultan—A large dark plum with crimson flesh; firm, solid and sweet; a heavy bearer; mid-season. Probably the best Japanese variety.

Wright's Delicious—A new variety with us, said to be of superior flavour.

CITRUS FRUITS

The cultivation of Citrus trees is one of the earliest arts in gardening and in the history of Europe dates back to the early days of the Christian era. Today most people are appreciative of the health giving properties of citrus fruit and we in New Zealand are fortunate in having a climate which permits us to grow an extensive range of Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit, particularly in the coastal areas. Most Citrus are hardier than is generally supposed, and provided a sunny position sheltered from wind is chosen, reasonably good results may be anticipated. In cultivation the soil should never be dug around the plant as the fine feeding roots are near the surface and resent disturbance. Frequent dressings of decayed vegetable or animal manure are of great benefit.

Prices: From 10/6 to 21/- each according to size.

GRAPEFRUIT

Morrison's Seedless—An improved type of Poorman Orange with large fruit, juicy and nearly always seedless.

Poorman (N.Z. Grapefruit)—Good cropper, fruit large and juicy. Used extensively for Marmalade.

Whenie—An Australian introduction of outstanding merit and likely to become the most popular variety. Forms a sturdy specimen and produces exceptionally heavy crops of large juicy fruit similar in appearance to the Californian types.

LEMONS

Eureka—A vigorous and nearly thornless tree. Bears fine large fruit early in life. Carries large crops.

Lisbon—The recognized lemon of commerce. Reasonably hardy and bears large quantities of medium, even sized fruit. Succeeds anywhere.

Meyer—Noted for its hardiness, early bearing and heavy cropping. This is the lemon for the home garden. Small trees are often covered with the fruit which are smooth and thin-skinned as well as being very juicy.

LIMES

Small thin-skinned Citrus, of which we have several of the better known named varieties available.

MANDERINES

This popular fruit available in several well-known varieties. Our selection.

SWEET ORANGES

We have a good selection to offer of the more popular varieties which have proved successful both commercially and in the home garden. All are better known varieties, worked, and include the Blood and Navel types.

TANGELO

A cross between the Grapefruit and Tangerine or Mandarine combining the flavour of both and retaining the thin skin and rich flavour.

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 of the giant fruited variety, an extremely heavy cropper, at 10/6 a pair.

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: From 2/6 each; 27/6 per dozen.

CURRANTS—*Ribes*

Named varieties in Red and Black. Only the best fruiting types offered.

Selected plants: From 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

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. Some varieties are more self-fertile than others but where good crops are desired it is advisable to plant at least two plants to secure fertility.

Selected trees: From 4/6 to 7/6 each; 48/- to 86/- per dozen.

Sellowiana—The type species. A handsome plant bearing good crops of moderately sized fruit.

„ **choiceana**—Selected form with larger fruits.

„ **Coolidgei**—Reputably a self-fertile form, selected for this desirable quality.

„ **magnifica**—A variety with larger fruit than the type.

„ „ **seedlings**—A promising line of seedlings from this desirable variety.

„ **superba**—Fruit almost round, and of good size.

Hooper's Giant—A locally raised variety bearing large, luscious fruit. 7/6 each.

Magnifica—A variety with larger fruit than the type.

Mammoth—A selected form with fine large fruit. 7/6 each.

Superba—Fruit almost round and of good size.

Triumph—Fine selected variety bearing choice large fruit. 7/6 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.

Selected plants: From 6/- each.

GOOSEBERRIES—*Ribes Grossularia*

We are able to offer a good range of proved varieties in both dessert and bottling types.

Prices: From 2/6 each; 27/6 per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—*Vitis vinifera*

Selected plants: From 6/- each.

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.

Also several other popular varieties.

GUAVA—*Psidium*

The Guava is a valuable winter-fruited 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: From 4/- each; 45/- per dozen.

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.

LOGANBERRY—*Rubus*

Large Red—A good cropper which supplies a popular fruit for jams and preserves.

Prices: From 2/6 each; 27/6 per dozen.

LOQUAT

A handsome and ornamental evergreen frequently grown for its fruit. We offer several named varieties.

Prices: From 6/- each.

MEDLARS

Easily grown trees which, however, prefer some moisture if available. Forms an attractive tree with fruit much prized for jelly, jam, etc. Several of the best varieties to offer. From 6/- each.

MULBERRY

Black English—A good variety, long lived; makes a handsome tree. From 7/6 each.

OLIVES

Olives are more accommodating in their requirements than most fruits as they succeed in almost any soil, other than that which is water logged. They are reasonably hardy and able to withstand a considerable amount of wind. Usually they commence to bear at about the fifth year, continuing to a great age. We offer several varieties noted for their oil content and pickling qualities.

Prices: From 6/- to 7/6 each; 66/- to 86/- per dozen.

PASSION FRUIT—(*Passiflora edulis*, etc.)

This valuable fruit is well worth growing in localities where frosts are not heavy. The plants commence to crop the season after planting.

Prices: From 2/6 each; 27/6 per dozen.

Passiflora edulis—The well-known purple or black variety which bears such heavy crops with so little attention.

„ grafted—These grafted plants have a much longer life span than the seedling vines, and produce larger crops of good quality fruit, and are thus superior in every way. 4/6 each.

„ *perfecta*—A large-fruited form of *edulis*, otherwise similar.

PASSION FRUIT—Continued

Passiflora edulis mixta quitensis (*Tacsonia quitensis*)—A hardy species which bears pink pendulous flowers and long, edible, creamy-white fruit.

PEPINO

A new fruit that should be very popular when known. It forms an evergreen shrub from three to four feet high, and during the autumn and winter it bears numerous large oval yellow fruits splashed with violet. The delicious edible fruit is thin skinned, has no core or seeds, and can be used for fruit salads, jam, etc. Will not stand frost.

Prices: From 4/- to 6/- each according to size.

PERSIMMON

We are able to offer a selection of recognized fruiting varieties of the best quality.

Prices: From 7/6 each.

QUINCES

The Quinces do well in most soils, but perhaps are most successful when they are grown in a moist situation. Compared with other fruit trees they require a minimum of attention and generally bear consistently heavy crops. We offer several popular varieties.

Prices: From 6/- to 7/6 each according to size.

RASPBERRIES—*Rubus idæus*

Raspberries require a deep, rich, moist, loamy soil, and are not generally successful in Taranaki. We stock Lloyd George, the best and most prolific variety.

Prices: From 6/- to 8/6 per doz.; 40/- per 100.

STRAWBERRY—*Fragaria virginiana*

We stock six of the best of the standard varieties.

Prices: From 2/6 per doz.; 20/- per 100.

TREE TOMATO—*Cyphomandra betacea*

A popular fruit, ideally suited for the small home garden, especially as it is a winter bearer producing fruit when there is little other available. Fruit is egg-shaped, hanging in pendulous strings. Will not stand heavy frosts. We offer two selected varieties.

Prices: From 2/6 to 5/- each according to size; 27/6 to 55/- per dozen.

Orange-Yellow—A luscious flavoured form unexcelled for preserves, dessert, etc.

Ruby Red—The well-known dark red variety.

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.

CHESTNUT—*Castanea sativa*

Spanish—"Sweet Chestnut." This is the most commonly cultivated variety. It is a strong grower and free cropper. From 6/- each.

FILBERT'S (*Hazelnuts*)

Corylus Avellana—A quite attractive shrub growing to 15ft. and bearing quantities of the well-known nuts. From 5/- each.

WALNUTS—*Juglans regia*

The walnut is of considerable economic importance, producing as it does an abundance of one of the most popular nuts.

English variety—Strong seedling grown plants from an approved type. From 6/- each.

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS officinalis (Edible Asparagus)

Prices: From 6/- per doz.; 40/- per 100; large plants 7/6 per doz.; 50/- per 100.

Connover's Colossal—The best variety for general purposes; hardy and a good cropper.

Mary Washington—A fine flavoured asparagus producing heavy crops of strong dark green stalks.

Paradise—Choice variety suited for the home garden on account of its disease-free nature.

RHUBARB—*Rheum Rhaponticum* (2-year Plants)

Cherry Ripe—A new variety of mild, delicate flavour and rich red stems. 3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

Crimson Winter—A variety which produces stalks right through the winter. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

Hogan's Shillelah—A giant dark red variety, and of first-class flavour. 3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

Myatt's Victoria—A variety which produces fine strong stalks of splendid quality. 2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

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NOTES

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NOTES

Shrub. not **NOTES** listed. (Recommended.)

Rhynchospermum jasminoides
White Jasmine (Miss Theobald).

Cistus Cappadocicus Bright boxwood
Maure.

Delicatisima *Azalea*
large pink flower.

Weinbergia azurea.

4 Brown

1 Shrub

RB-348

ST-8+1

MP-25