DUNCAN AND DAVIES'

COMPLETE CATALOGUE & CULTURAL GUIDE

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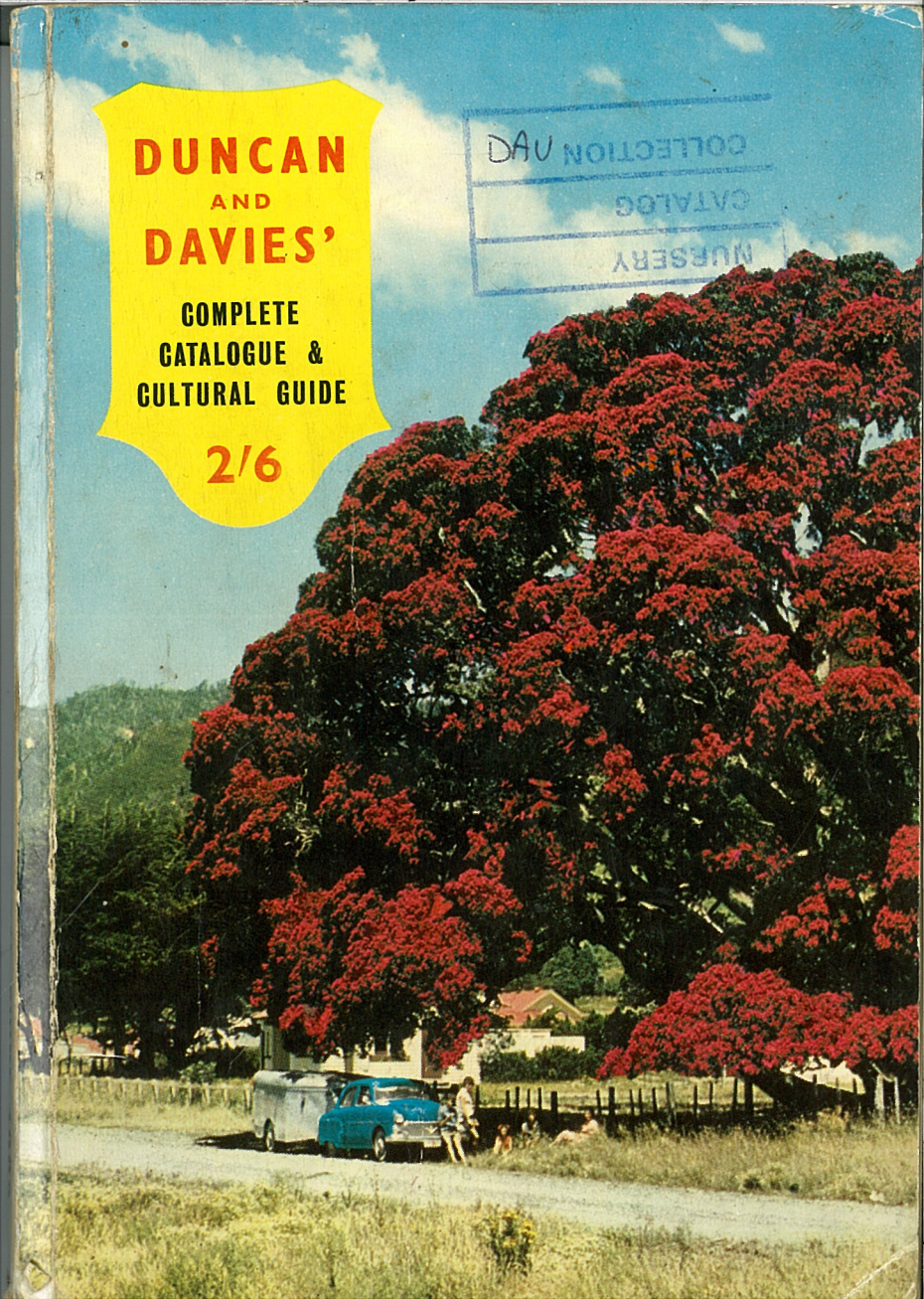

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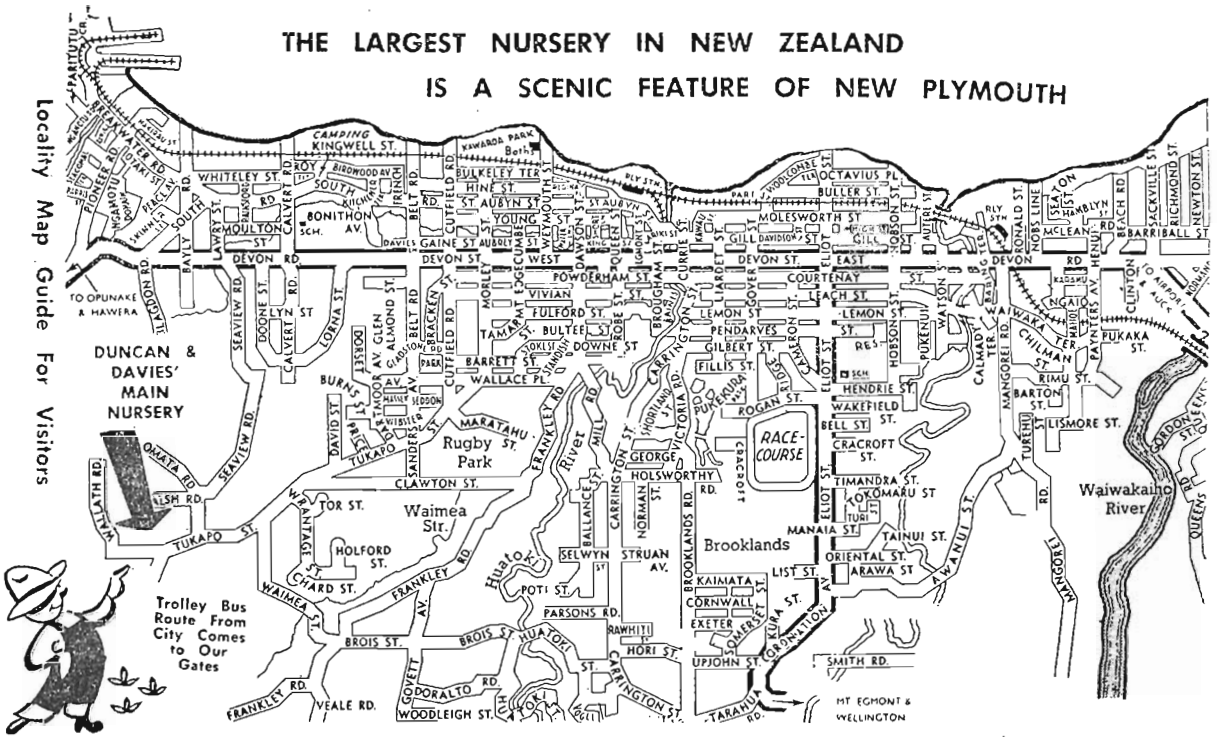
FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATION: Symbolic of New Zealand's Summer Skyline, the Pohutukawa or Christmas Tree (Metrosideros Excelsa).

THE LARGEST NURSERY IN NEW ZEALAND
IS A SCENIC FEATURE OF NEW PLYMOUTH

Locality Map Guide For Visitors



DUNCAN & DAVIES

LIMITED

WESTOWN - - NEW PLYMOUTH

P.O. Box 129 - - Telephone 5662

Telegraphic Address: Nurseries, New Plymouth

A Garden to be Admired . . .

Can be yours!

From the tremendous and still increasing demand for our seasonal Catalogue and Cultural Guide, we are led to believe that people from North Cape to Bluff—Stewart Island too—are becoming more and more garden conscious. And as beautifying New Zealand has been our unwritten aim for more than 63 years, we feel sure that you would like to know more about gardening, especially gardening made easy.

It is true that this whole catalogue expounds that theme in a general way, but we can be more specific and say that with shrubs, a hoe, a lawn mower and a little effort the garden you admire can be yours. Whether your garden is large or small the principle applies that shrubs present a beautiful picture, provide both colour and flowers, require the minimum of attention, and when planted as a shrubbery, large areas can be kept tidy by an occasional hoeing.

Our part is of course to provide the plant material, advice too if you need it. We are continually improving and expanding our organisation for the benefit of customers. Extensions to the propagating section have just been completed and extensions to the despatch department will be ready before this season commences. Thus on the one hand our aim is to produce more and better plants at a lower cost and on the other to despatch them without delay, mainly during the very limited period of autumn and winter, to many thousands of customers.

As a further aid to customers, selected advertisers bring to your notice through this catalogue various requisites of interest and importance to all gardeners.

We are pleased to send you this catalogue, one of 53,000 copies printed in the past five years. We feel assured that you will enjoy the new cultural articles and from the wide range of shrubs (including new releases), hedge, shelter and fruit trees, be able to make your selection whatever your need may be. As you, the customer, are the purpose of our business, the most important person ever in our nursery (whether in person, by letter, or by telephone), you can be certain of a high standard of service. Mail orders receive the same attention as a personal visit to our nursery; an elaborate method of stock control reserving for you the plants ordered, although they may not be ready for immediate delivery, and our expert packing and despatch methods ensure that they arrive in perfect condition. New Zealand is our market—distance makes no difference. It makes no difference in cost either as our now well established and popular one charge price system (no additions for packing or freight) brings our extensive nursery as close to you as your mail box.

And so to you the reader of our catalogue, a gardener of experience or a beginner, a customer and a friend in the great experience of growing things, we express the hope that 1963 will be a happy and rewarding year and that your garden will be a joy, more easily attained perhaps than at first you thought.

PREPARATION . . .
The Keynote of Success

The proper preparation of the earth is the principal means by which plants, shrubs and trees are grown to perfection. Careful and early preparation of the ground pays handsomely when you contemplate purchasing new plants.

While the soil is being brought up to its best possible condition, you may give some thought to the type of plants suitable for your particular situation. Naturally, careful regard should be given to their ultimate size when planning their positions. Obviously, a well planned garden is a perpetual source of satisfaction.

Although sometimes tedious, detail in preparing the soil pays dividends. Whilst there are one or two short cuts, for most of us, it's the fork and spade. There are, of course large cultivators for large gardens and a multiplicity of gadgets for cultivating small gardens, all varying in efficiency and purpose. Chemical weed eradicators and soil disinfectants may be used, when and where conditions permit. Care should be exercised to follow their directions properly. However, to bring the soil to a good physical condition, digging or perhaps double digging, is quite adequate.

Generally speaking, a nourishing soil is preferred by most plants, shrubs and trees. However, their likes and dislikes vary considerably.

Use this catalogue as a guide.

Treat your soil to suit the plants you have ordered.

The addition of clay to sandy soils, and coarse sand to clay soils will tend to stabilize their texture. Stable and farm manure, stack bottom, compost, leaf mould, etc, all assist in conditioning both heavy and light soils, and all of these substances should be enriched with blood and bone, approximately 2 lbs to the barrow load will do.

More and more sawdust is being used as a soil conditioner, but care should be taken to make sure that it does not come from treated timber. Its value in moisture conservation is outstanding. However, used without some nitrogenous manure it may cause serious harm to certain plants. Prior to spreading the sawdust, a generous application of dried blood, blood and bone, or fowl manure should be spread on the surface of the soil. Both the soil and sawdust should be damp. Sulphate of ammonia may be used instead of those manures previously mentioned, but this is spread on top of the sawdust. The use of any of these materials will accelerate its decomposition and maintain the balance of nitrogen. On no account should fresh sawdust be "dug in."

Generally, when artificial fertilizers are used, they should be introduced to the soil well before planting time; this enables them to dissolve, and obviates the chance of damage to tender feeding roots.

A good balanced fertiliser could comprise: two parts superphosphate, one part sulphate of potash, and one part sulphate of ammonia, to be used at the rate of 4 ozs to the square yard. If the amount you need is divided into two, and the spreading done twice, a more even distribution is assured.

PLANNING YOUR GARDEN

WHY HAVE A GARDEN?

Perhaps the most general answer to this query will be the same as the title of George Lowe's book on mountaineering: "Because it is there."

When you build a house you're not allowed to cover the whole section and so you're automatically left with some spare land you have to do something with. What else can you do but turn it into a garden?

Many people enjoy working in a garden; they like the exercise, they're interested in plants, and they get satisfaction out of creating a pleasant setting for the house and a series of attractive pictures that can be seen from the house windows.

Others look upon gardening as a rather unpleasant chore that must be put up with if they are to keep the place tidy and remain on good terms with the neighbours.

These two different approaches result in two different types of garden both of which can be very attractive.

One will contain many kinds of plants including some small things that require considerable handwork; the other can be much simpler and may contain only a few shrubs and trees with fences and trellis in place of hedges and perhaps a large amount of paving to reduce the area of lawn to be mowed.

And we hope that both types will inclule a good area for vegetables.

HOW TO PLAN IT

Whatever type of garden you have, there will always be certain essentials such as paths and a drive, a service area where you stow the rubbish bin and dry the clothes; and if you're going to get your money's worth out of your property and its upkeep I suggest you also have an area for outdoor living where you can play, relax, or eat in privacy and shelter.

Paths and drives should be simple and serviceable but it is an advantage if they can at the same time be attractive. Try to avoid the stark and staring slab of plain concrete and use instead paving blocks of concrete or stone or bricks. Asphalt and gravel are also good in certain locations. Usually a straight line or very slight curve is best in a city section as this keeps down the cost and also saves space. A good way to decide on the place and shape of the main path is to try out several alternatives before you get to work. If you have a path with sudden twists or right angles you'll usually find people cutting the corners and wearing tracks through the lawn.

Less used paths may be more winding and can be made of stepping stones set flush with the grass so the mower will run over them.

The service area will naturally be around the backdoor. The clothes-lines will need to be sited to get plenty of sun and air but at the same time it should, if possible, be out of view from the main living-room windows, or be screened by trellis or planting.

The outdoor living-room, which can include a barbecue will be used to the utmost only if its conveniently placed in relation to the house. The ideal is to have access to it directly by a door or French windows from the kitchen or living-room so that food can be taken out easily and quickly. Some of the furniture in the outdoor living-room should be durable enough to leave outdoors permanently so that it can be used without the fuss of getting it out of a shed and erecting it.

The vegetable garden, like the clothes-line, should get plenty of air and sun and not be too conspicuous from the house windows. Not that a good vegetable patch isn't a satisfying sight but it isn't as good as the picture you can make with trees and shrubs.

WHAT PLANTS CAN DO FOR YOU

First they can beautify your garden. Each plant has its individual beauty in flower, leaf, and shape which can be enhanced by suitable arrangement with other plants just as individual pieces of furniture in your house, though handsome on their own, look immeasurably better when carefully grouped. Unfortunately we"re inclined to forget this when we start planting and we often end up with a mere collection of plants rather than a garden picture.

Plants can shelter us from winds and give us privacy from neighbours and passersby, screen out ugly views, provide us with food, and still be arranged to make a picture.

In choosing the materials for creating this picture you will find this catalogue an invaluable help. Of course it is easier to use if you have at least a smattering of plant knowledge. This can be gained from frequently visiting the nursery and public gardens and also by seeing what your friends and neighbours are growing.

You will want shrubs and trees for a background, and as accents because of special shape or colour, and possibly some annuals and perennials as ornamental trimming. The trimming is pleasant but not essential as it does not affect the basic design; it can therefore be left out when the owner has little time or inclination to garden.

The background most frequently seen is a trimmed hedge. But trimming means work, so I suggest you instal an informal hedge of mixed shrubs which will not only call for very much less work but will at the same time be much more attractive. Evergreen shrubs and perhaps a few trees to give variety in height will generally be better than deciduous ones. (They lose their leaves in the winter and are marked "D" in the catalogue.)

The ground around the base of the plants should be cultivated during the first few years at least as this is healthier for the plants than a covering of lawn. An occasional hoeing and a mulch of sawdust (mixed with some nitrogenous manure such as blood and bone or fish manure) will help keep weeds under control easily and when the shrubs are about five years old they'll cover the ground and if you want to reduce labour to a minimum you can then let the lawn grow up to the outer branches.

On the other hand if you are a keen gardener you should consider making the cultivated border 10 to 12ft wide with room for a few specimen shrubs together with clumps of perennials, including bulbs and Liliums, and groups of annuals with rock plants and dwarf shrubs as ground cover in front to keep down weeds.

The line of the border will usually be much more attractive if it has sweeping curves instead of being straight. The widest parts of the bed provide space for the largest shrubs and trees and create the illusion that they were made wide because the trees were already growing there! The shrubs may be planted fairly close together—at an average of 6ft apart—so that they will soon make a solid natural-looking mass.

If you want a very quick effect, plant the rapid growers, some of which are rather short-lived. Examples are: Brooms, Buddleias, Banksias, wattles. Use these as "fillers" between the slower ones; they can be cut out later when they have served their purpose in making a quick show and giving shelter. Although you may feel impatient with the slow ones, you will eventually realise their value; they are long-lived and need little trimming. A planting consisting mainly of quick growers makes a slave of its owner. It requires a lot of work to keep it under control and the drastic pruning that is essential makes the plant look ugly for several weeks until they make new growth and are heading for their next trim.

If you're planting for shade consider the deciduous trees which will give a pleasant light shade in summer and will let light into the house and garden when they drop their leaves in the winter. Be very careful not to plant any big-leaved deciduous trees near the house where the falling leaves could block your roof gutters.

For privacy you might want to use evergreens because you wish to be private all the year round. The same applies to screening ugly views such as neighbouring henhouses.

In trying to create a garden picture rather than a haphazard assembly of plants you will find that fruiting trees and shrubs are nearly as good as purely ornamental plants to look at and at the same time they provide a bonus of delicious food. Many of the fruiting apples and peaches flower as well as the ornamental varieties, and Feijoas and Guavas give as good shelter as plain hedge plants.

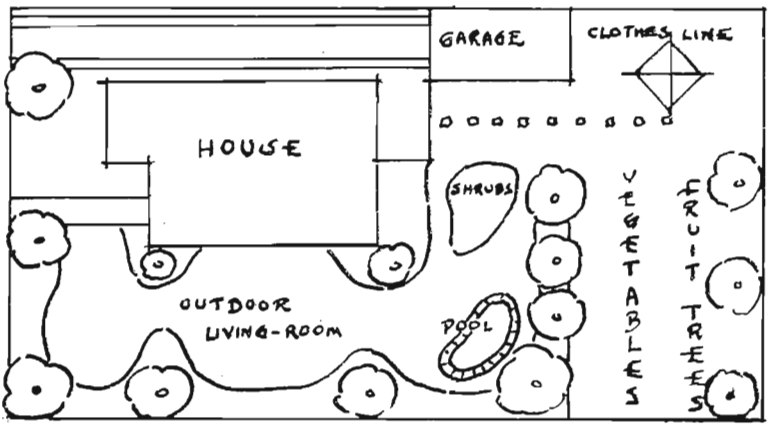
PUT THEM ON PAPER

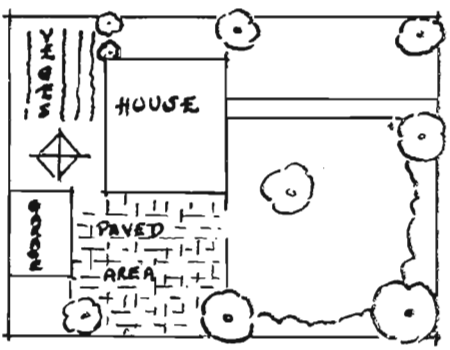
When you've sorted out some ideas for your garden plan put them on paper. Get some sheets of graph paper, which are already marked out in squares, and draw a plan of your section and house to scale. Then mark in the essential features along the lines we have already discussed. It's much easier to make changes on paper than on the ground and with your pencil you can sketch in different lines for paths and borders until you get the right ones.

Mark in the important trees for privacy, screening, and shade with circles wide enough to represent their size at maturity. This will save you planting too thickly. Then interplant with "fillers."

If you visualise trees of a certain shape such as upright tree to give a lift to a border of rather uniform round shrubs but you can't find the right one on the catalogue ask at the nursery and they'll suggest a selection from which you can choose.

Finally, don't be afraid to make mistakes. A garden is a living thing and trees and shrubs can't be expected to confine themselves to exact specifications like a piece of wallboard. Many of them transplant quite well even after a few years and so you can adjust your materials until the picture comes right.





Above: This plan is for the keen gardener who wants a large variety of plants and is prepared to put a lot of time into looking after them. Note the continuous borders between the trees which will be planted with shrubs and flowering plants with soil around them that will need regular weeding.

Opposite: This plan is for the owner of a corner property who wants an attractive place without much upkeep. The whole of the outdoor living-room has been paved which will not only save work but make it usable during the winter. It could be broken by small beds in which a single shrub or small tree or a few flowering plants could be used to add interest and colour. The shrub border around the corner boundary would have no open cultivated soil and the other boundaries would be made private with fences or trellis.

A Guide to Correct Planting

FOR THE PLANT'S SAKE . . .

Nothing you do in the life of a plant is more vital to its health than the way you plant it. There are no set rules, but there are certain responsibilities. Your plants, shrubs and trees forage for themselves within the limits of their roots and air space, otherwise they are completely dependent on you.

HOW YOU WILL RECEIVE THEM

Plants from the nursery are usually sent out in four general ways: 1. In a pot. 2. With the roots balled, that is, wrapped in hessian or other material, and tied after they have been carefully wrenched (a nursery term meaning that they have had their roots pruned over a period, allowed to take the shock of disturbance, and given time to grow new feeding roots. Wrenching often improves some plants, as it encourages root production). 3. With the roots bare. 4. Bundled, as for hedging.

WHEN THEY ARRIVE

Assuming the place and the soil have been prepared for the new arrivals, planting should be done as soon as possible. If it is windy, it might be as well to wait a little. But whatever the decision the plants should be kept moist, and in a shady place free from draughts. It may be necessary to soak the balled and wrapped plants in water.

NOW YOU ARE ABOUT TO PLANT THEM

Make the hole large enough to take the plant and its roots when they are properly spread out in a natural way. As a handy indication look at the base for the mark showing where the soil level came when the plant was growing in the nursery.

No manures should be added at the time of planting. They should have been well mixed into the soil some time before. When an adequate hole has been made the soil at the bottom can be shaped into the form of an inverted basin. On this the plant is set and the main roots carefully spread before filling in the hole. Should the plant need support, the stake should have been put in before the placing of the plant, so that it would not disturb the roots. Now FIRM THE SOIL.

HINTS ON STAKING AND SHELTER

Finally, if you have to, secure the plant to a stake. The correct way to do this is to fix the string, twine, cloth or whatever you are using that will not chafe the stem (an old nylon stocking is handy) to the stake tightly, then secure the plant. For a while some sort of shelter may be welcomed; hessian, plastic, canvas, sacking, anything that will break the wind.

It is almost impossible to over-emphasise the need for FIRM PLANTING.

HOW TO DEAL WITH POTTED PLANTS

Waxed or plastic pots are easily cut away from plants and the roots released without damage. The essential feeding roots are generally very fine, hairlike and delicate. Because you might not see them, don't imagine

they are not there. If the main roots have started to run round the container, unravel them, or they will continue to orbit when they are in the soil and possibly strangle themselves. Scrape away carefully any excess soil at the top, especially mossy bits, and pieces of drainage crocks can be removed. Make sure the SOIL IS FIRM AFTER PLANTING.

HANDLING THE BALLED PLANT

Carefully cut the string and fold back the hessian or bag if it is obvious that the roots have not penetrated the wrapping. If they have pushed through vigorously and they are in danger of being torn, rather than damage them cut away the freed wrapping and bury the attached hessian with the ball after gently releasing those roots which are manageable.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT DOUBLE WRAPPING

Sometimes there will be two wrappings. The "professional" way after cutting the string is to place the whole bagged plant in the adequate hole, steadily draw the outer covering from under the plant, then release and spread as many roots as possible. Any inner wrapping through which the roots have penetrated can stay, but cut away the binding and undo the wrapping round the stem so that moisture can penetrate to the roots. Hessian will soon rot in the ground. If plastic is used for wrapping it is essential to take it away. Then, as always, FIRM THE SOIL AFTER PLANTING.

IF THEIR ROOTS ARE BARE

Deciduous trees and shrubs (roses are a good example) should reach you with the roots wrapped in a moisture-retaining wrapping, such as straw. Take all the wrapping material from the roots, trim off any which might have been damaged or bruised, spread them over the dome of soil you have made in the adequate hole, place them naturally, refill the hole, and once more, FIRM THE SOIL.

FOR PLANTS THAT ARE BUNDLED

Any plants which are bundled together for easy transport are generally quite hardy, usually hedging kinds, but that does not mean that they should not have the same care as those potted or balled. When the first ones are being planted while still moist the others could dry out, especially if the work is interrupted. Keep a wet sack over the lot and take them out one by one for planting. If conditions are dry, plunge the roots into a bucket of water and soil mixed to the consistency of porridge.

Should it be necessary to hold the plants for a few days they can be "heeled in." Open a trench, put the roots in with the tops of the plants lying at an angle of about 45 degrees, and firm the soil.

SUMMING UP

MAKE THE HOLE LARGER THAN THE ROOT SPREAD.

FIRM THE SOIL.

KEEP THE PLANTS MOIST BEFORE AND AFTER PLANTING.

TREAT THE ROOTS WITH CARE, SPREAD THEM NATURALLY.

STAKE AND GIVE PROTECTION IF NEEDED.

NEVER USE ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

INTELLIGENT PRUNING

Garden plants by virtue of selection, hybridisation and cultivation are in a highly specialised condition, and to be maintained in such condition must receive special treatment, in which together with manuring and pest control, pruning plays a most important part.

A garden will soon cease to be if neglected, becoming a wilderness, and whilst we can control this tendency with knife, secateur and pruning saw without an understanding of the plants' requirements, much productiveness and beauty can be lost in the process. **Intelligent** pruning is necessary to create an harmonious association of shape, colour and high production of quality flower and fruit.

We cannot all be experts, but by following the few well established principles outlined below, results can be achieved that will realise the capacity of your plants, and afford you lasting pleasure and enjoyment in their achievement.

There is no flexible rule for all plants since they differ in their individual requirements. Throughout the catalogue hints are given in the cultural directions for particular plants or groups where it is considered necessary.

TRANSPLANTING—PRUNING OF ROOTS AND BRANCHES

Branches of most trees and shrubs should be shortened at the time of planting so that the top is more or less equal to the root system, which has been cut back during lifting. Whilst most deciduous trees in the dormant state can often be shifted without preparation, large specimens and all evergreens should be wrenched. Wrenching is a term for root pruning carried out in late autumn prior to transplanting and so that re-arrangements can be carried out safely in the home garden it is explained as follows:

With a sharp spade cut around three sides of the root system of the shrub or tree at a reasonable distance from the stem. (The extent to which the top can be pruned will give an indication.) The fourth side should be left untouched. Then firm down the earth again by tramping. A fortnight or three weeks later cut the fourth side. By that time the previously cut roots will have healed and developed new feeder roots while the uncut side supplied the plant with water and helped it over the shock all plants suffer when disturbed. After another week or so the shrub or tree can be lifted, and transplanted. A sack worked under the root ball whilst lifting will help to retain as much soil as possible during the shift, and can be withdrawn during replanting. Survival is helped by adequate watering and here the addition of a root inducing chemical such as Transplantone to the water can be of great value.

Root pruning where recommended for specific purposes is carried out in much the same way without actually shifting the plant and it is usual to cut back branches at the same time.

WHEN TO PRUNE

Spring flowering trees and shrubs usually flower on wood which was produced the year before. If the pruning is done as soon as flowering has finished new wood will be developed in time for it to mature and initiate bud for the following season's flowers. Most of the stems which have flowered should be removed, hard as it may seem, in favour of the firm healthy growths which contributed only some flower. If the latter are left their turn comes in the next season when their lateral growths are smothered with blossom.

Examples are: Forsythia, Weigela and the Flowering Currants.

Summer and autumn flowering plants usually bear their flowers on wood which was produced the same season. Pruning is thus best done in the winter or before new growth starts in spring.

For example: Nerium, Callistemon, Buddleia, Clethra and Hydrangea.

Winter flowering trees and shrubs can flower on previous season's ripened shoots and/or on old wood. Discretion must be used here and pruning confined to shaping and controlling the size of the plant.

Examples: Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Camellias and Magnolias.

HOW MUCH TO PRUNE

Experience and commonsense must be your main guide, and you will of course have to consider your local conditions. We offer the following general guides to which there are many exceptions, for instance rate of growth could affect the issue whether intrinsic in the plant or induced by conditions.

1. Semi-herbaceous shrubs can usually be cut to within a few inches of the ground or main crown, e.g. Erythrina species, Ceratostigma wilmottianum.

2. Woodier, small, pithy-stemmed shrubs and trees are generally cut to the last two plump growth buds on the ripened season's growth, e.g. Philadelphus, Buddleia, Hydrangea.

3. Woody shrubs and trees should not be pruned hard back into the old wood except for shaping or regeneration.

4. All trees and shrubs should be pruned to remove dead, diseased or unthrifty parts.

5. Pruning for shape and removal of unwanted growth to prevent overcrowding is mainly done in the dormant winter season, and secondary trimming only when the plant is in active growth.

6. Hard cutting back or vigorous pruning to regenerate and refurnish must not be half done. Harden your heart and complete the job. If only part of the plant is done the cut-over part will remain dormant

and the growing strength will be channelled into the uncut part. The best cut is one 45 degrees to the twig and about half an inch above a dormant bud on the old wood. The pruning tool should be sharp so that there is no shredding or tearing of the bark.

7. Removal of suckers and water-shoots: In many cases these are initiated from previously dormant and from adventitious buds at the base of the stem or on the roots of the plant. Where the plant is required to have a clean stem or trunk, this must be removed at the point of origin. In shrubby plants they can become part of the tree; however, in the case of grafted plants should the suckering shoots come from the stock stem or roots, they must in all cases be completely removed or they, being more vigorous will take over and smother the grafted top.

As a typical case, take a lilac which has been professionally grafted on to a privet root stock, or on to a common lilac stock. If it develops suckers to the detriment of the main shrub, fork away the soil at the base and remove the suckers at the point of origin or union. To cut them higher will alleviate but not cure the trouble.

MINOR PRUNING:

There are two forms of minor pruning in the care of most shrubs which bloom heavily and set seed heads freely. One of them is the removal of spent flowers before they have had a chance to mature into seed pods. It has been claimed that some shrubs in producing seed heads use up seven times more energy than in the more spectacular forming of the flower buds.

Conservation of energy is important when the gardener's desire is a flower-covered shrub year after year.

Disbudding can be considered light pruning. Nipping off of some tight and undeveloped buds can often produce more or bigger blooms on some shrubs. An example if the Fuchsia, which responds most generously.

Fruit trees are considered separately in their own section.

Visitors to New Plymouth are given a specially warm welcome to our Nursery in Westown. It is easy to find. The Westown trolley bus runs right to the main gates, and there is a regular service. Private cars have only to follow the trolley bus route to its terminus.

Control of Pests and Diseases

The pleasure found in growing plants is sometimes marred by the ravages of pests and diseases, and sooner or later, whether for cabbage or rose, the keen gardener finds it necessary to deal with these enemies. Well grown plants, well spaced, are less susceptible to disease than unthrifty crowded ones. When spraying, thorough coverage over and under leaves and through bushy subjects is essential.

For specific diseases which are present use three spray applications at approximately 11-day intervals to catch those pests in egg stage at time of spraying and which hatch later.

The range of spray materials has been so expanded of recent years with new additions (some specific to just one disease) that while most are efficient their array is confusing to the layman and even at times to the expert. Which is best to use?

Overleaf, quoting some of the more readily available materials, you will find simple spray charts which we hope will be of assistance to you in your warfare against the more common enemies on the home-garden front.

When in doubt or if further information is required, consult your local Horticulture Officer of the Department of Agriculture or the excellent bulletins and spray charts that are available from their offices.

WHEN TO SPRAY:

Prevention is better than cure. As well as spraying for particular purposes, it pays to spray with a general purpose spray early in the growing season and at intervals throughout the year. We suggest a combination of Bordeaux or Captan plus Lindane, or Malathion, and where red spider or mite is likely include an Ovicide.

EQUIPMENT:

A sprayer capable of emitting a fine spray—never to be used for hormone or weedkiller sprays. Clean after use. Where Bordeaux is used the container must be painted inside or be made of non-ferrous metal.

OVICIDES:

Red spiders and mites do far more damage in the garden than is realised and we have found that whilst they may be present they are seldom diagnosed by the home gardener and therefore recommend that wherever there is even suspicion that this pest is present an ovicide such as Prevomite, Mitex or Ovochlor be included in the spray. This destroys the eggs alone and in conjunction with Malathion will give complete control.

MATERIALS:

For your own protection and that of the plant use only Government certified sprays. Since these materials are often poisonous they should be locked away in a safe place. Follow the makers' instructions.

PEST		SYMPTOMS	CONTROLS
Chewing and Leaf eating insects	Caterpillars, etc.	Leaves eaten and holed or webbed and rolled together.	Lindane D.D.T. wettable powder
Sucking insects	Aphides	Malformation of young growth obvious infestation.	Lindane Malathion
	Red Spider Red Mite	Unthrifty foliage with russetted yellowing or bronzing of leaves. Prevalent in dry summers.	Malathion plus Ovicide
	Thrip	Spotting and bronzing of underside of leaves with ultimate silvery appearance on upper surfaces.	D.D.T. Lindane
	Scale	Sooty appearance of foliage	Malathion plus Summer Oil
	Mealy Bug	Sooty appearance of foliage plus white flocculent mealy infestations.	Malathion + Summer Oil
DISEASE			
Downy Mildew		Greyish white downy mould on underside of leaf followed by browning or blackening of leaves and soft stems.	Bordeaux Dithane-Z-78 Captan
Powdery Mildew		Powdery down over both surfaces of leaves and on the young stems.	Lime Sulphur + Colloidal Sulphur
Leaf Spot		Various isolated dead patches on foliage.	Captan Bordeaux
Rust		Tan to orange coloured eruptions on leaves and young stems.	Dithane-Z-78

FRUIT TREES	PEST OR DISEASE	TREATMENT
Apples (and Roses)	Black Spot	Bordeaux 5.4.50 as leaf buds start to burst in spring — follow with Captan, Dithane-Z-78 or Thiram at fortnightly intervals.
Apples	Woolly Aphis Codlin Moth	Lindane or Malathion. D.D.T. from petal fall—3 fortnightly sprayings and one in mid-January.
Stone Fruit	Leaf Curl Bladder Plum Brown Rot	Bordeaux 5.4.50 as buds swell in the spring and Bordeaux 3.4.50 a week later. Captan at fortnightly intervals from flower-bud to ripe fruit.
Citrus	Verrucosis	Bordeaux 3.4.50 at regular intervals throughout year.
	Scales Mites	Summer Oil or Malathion. Malathion plus Ovicide.

TABLE OF USEFUL MEASUREMENTS

MATERIAL	MEASURE FOR 1 OZ.	AMOUNT FOR 1 GALLON OF SPRAY	COMPATIBILITY
Dithane-Z-78	4 tblspns.	1 tblspn.	Not recommended for use with lime or copper sprays.
Bordeaux (Copper 3.4.50 (Sulphate (Hydrated (Lime	1¾ tblspns. 4½ tblspns.	1¾ tblspns.) 5½ tblspns.)	Add each ingredient to ½ water stir till Copper Sulphate is dissolved and pour together.
(Copper 5.4.50 (Sulphate (Hydrated (Lime	1½ tblspns. 4½ tblspns.	2½ tblspns.) 5½ tblspns.)	Add each ingredient to ½ water stir till Copper Sulphate is dissolved and pour together.
Captan	3½ tblspns.	1¼ tblspns.	Do not mix with Bordeaux, lime sprays or oils.
Colloidal Sulphur	1½ tblspns.	2 teaspoons	Do not mix with oil.
Thiram 80% W.P.	6 tblspns.	2 tblspns.	Not recommended for use with lime or copper sprays.
D.D.T. 50%	4 tblspns.	1 tblspn.	Mixes with any spray.
Lime Sulphur	2 tblspns.	2 tblspns.	Do not use with oil or copper sprays.
Lindane 25% Powder Liquid	 3 tblspns. 2 tblspns.	 1 tblspn. 2 teaspoons	 Do not mix with Lime Sulphur.
Malathion W.P.	5½ tblspns	1¼ tblspns.	Do not mix with Lime Sulphur or Copper Sprays.

All spoons level. 1 fl. oz. = 2 tablespoons = 8 teaspoons.

Since some spray materials are made in different percentage strengths adjust quantities accordingly, e.g.

For D.D.T. 50% 4 tablespoons = 1 oz.
therefore D.D.T. 25% 8 tablespoons is equivalent.

Mix powder sprays to a paste with a little water first to ensure even mixing.

When mixing oil sprays pour the required quantity of oil into a clean container and slowly add an equal amount of cold water while stirring vigorously. Continue stirring until an emulsion has been formed and no free oil is present, then add it to the water in the spray container.

Plants and Places

A Guide for Gardening Planning and Ordering

If plants were able to choose their own place in the garden, some of us would get a big surprise at the change. There would be a rush by the light lovers for a place in the sun, and a thankful retreat to the shady spots by those which had been enduring unaccustomed and unwanted heat. High, dry banks would willingly be traded for the lower slopes, and moisture; light soil gladly abandoned for deep, cool root runs.

But trees, shrubs and plants have to go where they are put. Where to put them for their comfort and health, and for the best effect in the garden scene, is not a problem but a very satisfying part of planning and placing. Colour, location, soil, height and habit of growth all come into the picture.

However, plants generally are quite co-operative and adaptable, and you don't have to re-arrange your garden because you have suddenly discovered that your pet Rhododendron is growing in a spot better suited to a lime lover. It is often possible to produce the preferred soil conditions. Soil which is too acid can be changed by the addition of lime (but don't overdo it). Sulphur or plenty of leaf mould and compost can be used to produce the opposite effect, the rectification of a soil which is too alkaline.

Even the smallest garden is a little world, with climates and hemispheres. There are hot and cold spots, sheltered and open places, sunny spaces and shady corners. This should be considered when planting, and it is worth some thought and observation to know the garden and its seasonal caprices.

Then there is the question of form and colour, association of plants for best effect (Azaleas and Rhododendrons enjoy the benefit of the stippled shade given by deciduous trees and last longer in bloom), the placing of shrubs so that at maturity they are not trying to shoulder each other out of the garden, provision of temporary shelter and at the same time getting a display and value for your money (the buddleias are past masters in this crusading job), and the final objective: a garden of natural harmony.

The first time we presented the service of "plants and places" it was received most enthusiastically, so we have continued it and, where necessary, expanded the lists. It is designed to help in laying out a garden and in ordering. The information should be read in conjunction with that given in the catalogue itself for the plants themselves. Plants marked with an asterisk will be found in the section "New Zealand Trees, Shrubs and Plants."

Shrubs and Trees with Silver Foliage

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ARGENTEA
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA SILVER QUEEN
IPOMOEA CNEORUM
LAVANDULA ENGLISH
LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM
LEUCOSPERMUM REFLEXUM
PODALYRIA BUXIFOLIA
PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA
PODALYRIA SERICEA
POPULUS ALBA PYRAMIDALIS
*SENECIO COMPACTUS
*SENECIO GREYII

Shrubs and Trees with Variegated Foliage

ACER NEGUNDO ARGENTEO VARIEGATUM
ACER NEGUNDO ELEGANTISSIMUM
AUCUBA JAPONICA CROTONOIDES
AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA
BUDDLEIA DAVIDII VARIEGATA
*COPROSMA WILLIAMSII VARIEGATA
*COPROSMA REPENS VARIEGATA
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS
FATSHEDERA LIZEI VARIEGATA
*GRISELINIA LITTORALIS VARIEGATA
*HEBE ANDERSONII VARIEGATA
*HEBE CARNEA VARIEGATA
*HEBE SPECIOSA VARIEGATA
*HEBE WAIREKA
*HEIMERLIODENDRON BRUNONIANUM VARIEGATUM
LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA AUREO MARGINATUM
*METROSIDEROS EXCELSA VARIEGATA
*PHORMIUM COLENSOI TRICOLOR
*PHORMIUM TENAX VARIEGATA
*PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES VARIEGATUM
*PITTOSPORUM RALPHII VARIEGATUM
*PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM SAUNDERSII
*PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM GARNETII
*PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM
THUJA PLICATA ZEBRINA
WEIGELA FLORIDA VARIEGATA

Shrubs and Trees with Purplish Foliage

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM
ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM
ACER PALMATUM NIGRUM
ACER PALMATUM SEPTEMLOBUM RUBRUM
ACER PALMATUM SUMINAGASHI
BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATRO-PURPUREA
BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATRO-SUPERBA
*BRACHYGLOTTIS RANGIORA PURPUREA
*CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS PURPUREA
*CORDYLINE BANKSII PURPUREA
COTINUS COGGYGRIA FOLIIS PURPUREIS
*DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA
FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA
FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSII
*FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA PURPUREA
*LOPHOMYRTUS OBCORDATA PURPUREA
MALUS ALDENHAMENSIS
MALUS ELEYI
MALUS LEMOINEI
MALUS PROFUSION
MALUS SIR H. RHODES
*PHORMIUM TENAX PURPUREUM
*PHORMIUM TENAX RUBRUM
*PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM PURPUREUM
PRUNUS PERSICA HIAWATHA
PRUNUS CERASIFERA MOSERI
PRUNUS CERASIFERA NIGRA
PRUNUS CERASIFERA THUNDERCLOUD
*PSEUDOPANAX DISCOLOR
*PSEUDOPANAX LESSONII PURPUREUM
WEIGELA FLORIDA PURPUREA
*WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA PURPUREA

Shrubs and Trees with Golden Foliage

ACER CAPPADOCICUM AUREUM
ACER PALMATUM AUREUM
CALLUNA VULGARIS AUREA
CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES AUREA
CEDRUS DEODARA AUREA
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA B. D. EDGINTON
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA CHINGII
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA GOLDEN KING
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA MOERHEIMII
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA STEWARTII
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA CRIPPSII
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA KOJOLCOHIBA
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA AUREA
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA TETRAGONA AUREA
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA
CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS AUREA
CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA AUREA
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PLUMOSA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA AUREA
LONICERA NITIDA AUREA
*PODOCARPUS TOTARA AUREA
POPULUS SEROTINA AUREA
SALIX VITELLINA PENDULA
TAXUS BACCATA LUTEA
THUJA ORIENTALIS BEVERLEYENSIS
THUJA ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS RHEINGOLD
ULMUS PROCERA VAN-HOUTTEI

Autumn Foliaged Trees for Larger Gardens

ACER CAPILLIPES
ACER FORRESTII
ACER HOOKERI
BETULA PENDULA
CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES AUREA
CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR RAYWOODII
GINKGO BILOBA
LIQUIDAMBAR ALL VARIETIES
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA
PARROTIA PERSICA
POPULUS SEROTINA AUREA
QUERCUS COCCINEA
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS

Autumn Foliaged Trees for Smaller Gardens

ACER PALMATUM
ACER PALMATUM VARIETIES
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS
CORNUS FLORIDA
CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA
COTINUS AMERICANUS
HALESIA CAROLINA
HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA
LAGERSTROEMIA ALL VARIETIES
MALUS CORONARIA CHARLOTTIAE
MALUS IONENSIS PLENA
PRUNUS CERASUS VARIETIES
SORBUS AUCUPARIA
STEWARTIA ALL VARIETIES
STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA

Autumn Foliaged Shrubs

ACER PALMATUM CHISHIO
AZALEA DECIDUOUS VARIETIES
BERBERIS AUTUMN CHEER
BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA
BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROSUPERBA
CHAENOMELES ALL VARIETIES
CORNUS BAILEYI
COTONEASTER DWARF VARIETIES
ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS
ENKIANTHUS PERULATUS
EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS
NANDINA DOMESTICA
NANDINA DOMESTICA PYGMAEA
PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ROSEO-PLENA
SYMPHORICARPOS VARIETIES
VIBURNUM VARIETIES

Trees and Shrubs for Lime Soils

ACER VARIETIES
*BRACHYGLOTTIS VARIETIES
BUDDLEIA VARIETIES
CERCIS VARIETIES
CHAMAECYPARIS VARIETIES
*COROKIA VARIETIES
CORNUS VARIETIES
COTINUS VARIETIES
COTONEASTER VARIETIES
CYTISUS VARIETIES
DEUTZIA VARIETIES
FAGUS VARIETIES
FORSYTHIA VARIETIES
*HEBE VARIETIES
*HOHERIA VARIETIES
HYPERICUM VARIETIES
JUNIPERUS VARIETIES
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA
*LEPTOSPERMUM VARIETIES
*METROSIDEROS VARIETIES
*NOTHOFAGUS VARIETIES
*OLEARIA VARIETIES
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
*PHYLLOCLADUS VARIETIES
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
*PODOCARPUS VARIETIES
*POMADERRIS VARIETIES
*PSEUDOPANAX VARIETIES
RIBES SANGUINEUM
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
VIBURNUM VARIETIES
WEIGELA VARIETIES
*WEINMANNIA VARIETIES

Trees and Shrubs Which Thrive on Acid Soils

ABIES VARIETIES
ACER PALMATUM VARIETIES
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS
AZALEA VARIETIES
BETULA PENDULA
CALLICARPA DICHOTOMA
CAMELLIA VARIETIES
*CARPODETUS SERRATUS
CLETHRA ARBOREA
CORYLOPSIS VARIETIES
CYTISUS VARIETIES
DESFONTAINEA SPINOSA
EMBOTHRIUM VARIETIES
ENKIANTHUS VARIETIES
ERICA VARIETIES
HALESIA CAROLINA
HAMAMELIS VARIETIES
*HEBE VARIETIES
KALMIA VARIETIES
MAGNOLIA VARIETIES
MICHELIA VARIETIES
PARROTIA PERSICA
PENTAPTERYGIUM SERPENS
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
PIERIS VARIETIES
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
*PODOCARPUS VARIETIES
RHODODENDRON VARIETIES
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
STENOCARPUS SINUATUS
*WEINMANNIA VARIETIES

Evergreen Shrubs for Partially Shaded Locations

Dwarf

AZALEA GUMPO VARIETIES
AZALEA INDICA VARIETIES
BAUERA SESSILIFLORA
CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIANUM
COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS
DAPHNE ODORA LEUCANTHE
DAPHNE ODORA RUBRA
EUPHORBIA WULFENII
FATSHEDERA LIZEI
FATSHEDERA LIZEI VARIEGATA
HYPERICUM VARIETIES
PENTAPTERYGIUM SERPENS
SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA

Medium

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIETIES
AZALEA INDICA VARIETIES
AZALEA DECIDUOUS VARIETIES
CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES
CAMELLIA SASANQUA VARIETIES
CHOISYA TERNATA
*COPROSMA WILLIAMSII VARIEGATA
COTONEASTER HARROVIANUS
DESFONTAINEA SPINOSA
FATSIA JAPONICA
KALMIA ANGUSTFOLIA RUBRA
LOROPETALUM CHINENSE
*MACROPIPER EXCELSUM
MAHONIA VARIETIES
MONSTERA DELICIOSA
NANDINA DOMESTICA
RHODODENDRON VARIETIES

Tall

COTONEASTER CORNUBIA
*CYATHEA VARIETIES
KALMIA LATIFOLIA
*LOPHOMYRTUS VARIETIES
PIERIS FORRESTII
PIERIS JAPONICA
RHODODENDRON VARIETIES
VIBURNUM JAPONICUM

Deciduous Shrubs for Partially Shaded Locations

ACER PALMATUM AND VARIETIES
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS
CERCIS CHINENSIS
CHAENOMELES VARIETIES
CORNUS FLORIDA
CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA
CORYLOPSIS SINENSIS
CORYLOPSIS SPICATA
DEUTZIA VARIETIES
ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS
ENKIANTHUS PERULATUS
HYDRANGEA VARIETIES
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA VARIETIES
HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA
PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL
RIBES SANGUINEUM
SYMPHORICARPOS VARIETIES
SYRINGA VARIETIES
VIBURNUM VARIETIES
WEIGELA VARIETIES

Suggested Trees for Avenue Planting and Driveways

ACER NEGUNDO ARGENTEO VARIEGATUM
ACER NEGUNDO ELEGANTISSIMUM
*AGATHIS AUSTRALIS
*ALECTRYON EXCELSUS
BETULA PENDULA
EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA
EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON ROSEA
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR RAYWOODII
IDESIA POLYCARPA
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA AUREO-MARGINATUM
MALUS ALL VARIETIES
*NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA
PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA
POPULUS ALL VARIETIES
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS POLLARDII
PRUNUS MUME FLOWERING APRICOTS
PRUNUS PERSICA FLOWERING PEACHES
PRUNUS CERASIFERA FLOWERING PLUMS
PRUNUS CERASUS FLOWERING CHERRIES
*PSEUDOPANAX CRASSIFOLIUM
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
ULMUS PROCERA VAN-HOUTTEI
*VITEX LUCENS

Trees for Seaside and Coastal Planting

Smaller Trees Evergreen

ARBUTUS UNEDO
BANKSIA INTEGRIFOLIA
BANKSIA SERRATA
*COPROSMA REPENS
CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA
*DODONAEA VISCOSA
*DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS
HAKEA LAURINA
*MELICOPE TERNATA
*MERYTA SINCLAIRII
*METROSIDEROS VARIETIES
*MYOPORUM LAETUM
MYOPORUM SERRATUM
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
*PLANCHONELLA NOVO-ZELANDICA
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
*WEINMANNIA SILVICOLA

Smaller Trees Deciduous

CERCIS CHINENSIS
CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM
MELIA AZEDARACH
PRUNUS CERASIFERA BLIREIANA
PRUNUS CERASIFERA THUNDERCLOUD
TAMARIX VARIETIES

Larger Trees Evergreen

AGONIS FLEXUOSA
ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMII
CASUARINA GLAUCA
*CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS
EUCALYPTUS CINEREA
EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA
EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON ROSEA
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA
LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM
LAGUNARIA PATERSONII
*NOTHOFAGUS VARIETIES
PHOENIX CANARIENSIS
*WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA

Larger Trees Deciduous

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA
PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA

Shrubs for Seaside and Coastal Gardens

Dwarf

CALLUNA VARIETIES
CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIANUM
CISTUS VARIETIES
*COPROSMA PROSTRATA
COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS
*DIANELLA INTERMEDIA
ERICA VARIETIES
GREVILLEA ALPINA DALLACHIANA
GREVILLEA FASCICULATA
GREVILLEA OBTUSIFOLIA
*HEBE VARIETIES
IPOMOEA CNEORUM
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS
JUNIPERUS SABINA KNAPHILL
JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA
LANTANA SELLOWIANA
LAVANDULA ENGLISH
*LEPTOSPERMUM NANUM AND HYBRIDS
POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA KLONDIKE
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS
ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS

Medium

ACACIA CARDIOPHYLLA
ACACIA LEPROSA
ACACIA PRAVISSIMA
BEAUFORTIA SPARSA
BUDDLEIA VARIETIES
CALLISTEMON CITRINUS SPLENDENS
CEANOTHUS VARIETIES
*CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS
*CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS ALBUS
COLEONEMA PULCHRUM
COTONEASTER HARROVIANUS
CYTISUS VARIETIES
DURANTA PLUMIERI
GENISTA STENOPETALA
GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA
GREVILLEA OLEOIDES DIMORPHA
GREVILLEA PANICULATA
GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA
GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA JENKINSII
GREVILLEA WILLIAMSII
*HEBE VARIETIES
JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PROCERA AFRICANA
LEONOTIS DYSOPHYLLA
*LEPTOSPERMUM VARIETIES
LEUCOSPERMUM VARIETIES
LHOTSKYA ALPESTRIS
MAHONIA VARIETIES
MELALEUCA LATERITIA
NERIUM VARIETIES
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS
PODALYRIA SERICEA
POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA
*POMADERRIS KUMERAHO
PROTEA VARIETIES
RAPHIOLEPIS DELACOURI
RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA
*SENECIO VARIETIES
SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS

Tall

ACACIA LONGIFOLIA
ACACIA PODALYRIIFOLIA
ACACIA PROMINENS
AGONIS JUNIPERINA
BANKSIA COLLINA
BANKSIA ERICIFOLIA
BANKSIA SPINULOSA
*BRACHYGLOTTIS VARIETIES
*COPROSMA LUCIDA
*COROKIA VARIETIES
COTONEASTER CORNUBIA
DRYANDRA FORMOSA
GARRYA ELLIPTICA
GREVILLEA ASPLENIFOLIA
*HYMENANTHERA CHATHAMICA
KUNZEA BAXTERI
*MACROPIPER EXCELSUM
*OLEARIA VARIETIES
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
PODALYRIA BUXIFOLIA
PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA
*POMADERRIS APETALA
SPARTIUM JUNCEUM
*WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA PURPUREA

Shrubs Recommended for Hot, Dry Conditions

Dwarf

CALLUNA VARIETIES
CISTUS VARIETIES
COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS
*DIANELLA INTERMEDIA
EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS
FELICIA VARIETIES
GREVILLEA ALPINA DALLACHIANA
GREVILLEA FASCICULATA
GREVILLEA OBTUSIFOLIA
HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM TRICOLOR
IPOMOEA CNEORUM
ISOPOGON DIVERGENS
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PLUMOSA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS
JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA
LANTANA SELLOWIANA
LAVANDULA ENGLISH
*LEPTOSPERMUM NANUM AND HYBRIDS
MICROMYRTUS CILIATA
PODALYRIA SERICEA
POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA KLONDIKE
PUNICA GRANATUM NANA PLENO
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS
ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS

Medium

BEAUFORTIA SPARSA
BERBERIS VARIETIES
CALLIANDRA TWEEDII
CEANOTHUS VARIETIES
CHAENOMELES VARIETIES
CLERODENDRON UGANDENSE
*COROKIA VARIETIES
COTONEASTER HARROVIANUS
CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA
CYTISUS VARIETIES
DURANTA PLUMIERI
ERICA VARIETIES
ERIOSTEMON MYOPOROIDES
GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA
GREVILLEA OLEOIDES DIMORPHA
GREVILLEA PANICULATA
GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA
GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA JENKINSII
GREVILLEA WILLIAMSII
HYPERICUM HIDCOTE GOLD
HYPERICUM LESCHENAULTII
JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PROCERA AFRICANA
LAMBERTIA FORMOSA
*LEPTOSPERMUM VARIETIES
MAHONIA VARIETIES
MELALEUCA LATERITIA
NERIUM VARIETIES
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS
POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA
*POMADERRIS KUMERAHO
PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA
PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA
PROTEA VARIETIES
RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA
*SENECIO VARIETIES

Tall

ACACIA VARIETIES
BANKSIA COLLINA
BANKSIA ERICIFOLIA
BANKSIA SPINULOSA
BUDDLEIA VARIETIES
CALLIANDRA PORTORICENSIS
CALLISTEMON CITRINUS SPLENDENS
COTINUS VARIETIES
COTONEASTER CORNUBIA
*DODONAEA VISCOSA
*DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA
DRYANDRA FORMOSA
FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA
GREVILLEA ASPLENIFOLIA
LEUCOSPERMUM REFLEXUM
KUNZEA BAXTERI
*OLEARIA VARIETIES
PERSOONIA PINIFOLIA
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
PODALYRIA BUXIFOLIA
PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA
*POMADERRIS APETALA
PUNICA VARIETIES
SPARTIUM JUNCEUM
STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA
TELOPEA OREADES
TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA

Smaller Trees Recommended for Hot, Dry Positions

ARBUTUS UNEDO
AZARA VARIETIES
BANKSIA GRANDIS
BANKSIA INTEGRIFOLIA
BANKSIA SERRATA
CERCIS VARIETIES
CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA
ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI
EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS FASTIGIATA
LAGERSTROEMIA VARIETIES
MELIA AZEDARACH
*METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS
*MYOPORUM LAETUM
MYOPORUM SERRATUM
*PLANCHONELLA NOVO-ZELANDICA
*PSEUDOPANAX VARIETIES
SCHINUS MOLLE
*WEINMANNIA SILVICOLA
*WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA

Larger Trees Recommended for Hot, Dry Conditions

AGONIS FLEXUOSA
ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSEN
CASUARINA VARIETIES
CEDRUS DEODARA
*CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS
EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA
EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON ROSEA
FRAXINUS VARIETIES
*GYMNELAEA VARIETIES
*KNIGHTIA EXCELSA
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
*METROSIDEROS EXCELSA
PLATANUS ORIENTALIS
*PODOCARPUS TOTARA
*SOPHORA VARIETIES

Shrubs and Trees Suggested for Moist Areas

ACER SACCHARINUM LACINIATUM
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS
*ARISTOTELIA SERRATA
AUCUBA VARIETIES
AZALEA VARIETIES
*CARPODETUS SERRATUS
CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMII
CASUARINA GLAUCA
CLETHRA ARBOREA
*CORDYLINE VARIETIES
*CYATHEA VARIETIES
FRAXINUS VARIETIES
ENKIANTHUS VARIETIES
*FUCHSIA VARIETIES
*HOHERIA VARIETIES
HYDRANGEA VARIETIES
KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA RUBRA
KALMIA LATIFOLIA
*LAURELIA NOVAE-ZELANDIAE
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA
METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES
NANDINA DOMESTICA
*NEOPANAX VARIETIES
PIERIS FORRESTII
PIERIS JAPONICA
*PLAGIANTHUS BETULINUS
PLATANUS ORIENTALIS
*PODOCARPUS DACRYDIOIDES
POPULUS ALL VARIETIES
*PSEUDOWINTERA COLORATA
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS
RHODODENDRON VARIETIES
*RHOPALOSTYLIS SAPIDA
SALIX VITELLINA PENDULA
SALIX MATSUDANA TORTUOSA
*SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA
TAXODIUM DISTICHUM
VIBURNUM OPULUS

Shrubs and Trees for Low-Lying and Wet Positions

CASUARINA GLAUCA
*CORDYLINE VARIETIES
*HOHERIA VARIETIES
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
*PLAGIANTHUS BETULINUS
*PODOCARPUS DACRYDIOIDES
SALIX VARIETIES
*SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
TAXODIUM DISTICHUM

Hardy Shrubs and Trees for Very Exposed Situations

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
ARBUTUS UNEDO
*COPROSMA VARIETIES
*COROKIA VARIETIES
*CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS
CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA AUREA
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS
FICUS MACROPHYLLA
GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA
*GRISELINIA VARIETIES
*HEBE VARIETIES
JUNIPERUS VARIETIES
LAGUNARIA PATERSONII
LEUCADENDRON VARIETIES
LEUCOSPERMUM VARIETIES
*MERYTA SINCLAIRII
*METROSIDEROS VARIETIES
*MYOPORUM LAETUM
MYOPORUM SERRATUM
NERIUM VARIETIES
*OLEARIA VARIETIES
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
PROTEA VARIETIES
*PSEUDOPANAX VARIETIES
RAPHIOLEPIS VARIETIES
*SENECIO VARIETIES
SPARTIUM JUNCEUM
VIBURNUM JAPONICUM

Hardy Trees and Shrubs for Districts Subject to Severe Frosts

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS
ARBUTUS UNEDO
AZARA VARIETIES
BERBERIS VARIETIES
BETULA VARIETIES
CALLUNA VARIETIES
CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS
CERCIS VARIETIES
CHAENOMELES VARIETIES
CHOISYA TERNATA
CONIFERS MOST VARIETIES
*CORDYLINE VARIETIES
CORNUS VARIETIES
CORYLOPSIS SPICATUS
COTINUS VARIETIES
COTONEASTER VARIETIES
DAPHNE CNEORUM
ERICA CINEREA VARIETIES
EUONYMUS VARIETIES
FAGUS VARIETIES
FORSYTHIA VARIETIES
GARRYA ELLIPTICA
HYPERICUM VARIETIES
ILEX VARIETIES
*LEPTOSPERMUM VARIETIES
LIRIODENDRON VARIETIES
MALUS VARIETIES
*NOTHOFAGUS VARIETIES
*OLEARIA VARIETIES
PERNETTYA VARIETIES
PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
*PHYLLOCLADUS VARIETIES
*PITTOSPORUM VARIETIES
*PLAGIANTHUS BETULINUS
*PODOCARPUS VARIETIES
PRUNUS VARIETIES
*PSEUDOPANAX CRASSIFOLIUM
ROSMARINUS VARIETIES
SALIX VARIETIES
*SENECIO VARIETIES
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
SORBUS AUCUPARIA
SYMPHORICARPOS VARIETIES
SYRINGA VARIETIES
VIBURNUM MOST VARIETIES
WEIGELA VARIETIES
*WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA

Rapid Growing Trees and Shrubs for Nurse Trees, Fillers or Temporary Shelter

ACACIA LONGIFLORA
AGONIS JUNIPERINA
*ARISTOTELIA SERRATA
*BRACHYGLOTTIS RANGIORA
BUDDLEIA VARIETIES
CASUARINA VARIETIES
CORNUS CAPITATA
*CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS
*DODONAEA VARIETIES
*HOHERIA VARIETIES
*MYPORUM LAETUM
MYOPORUM SERRATUM
*NEOPANAX ARBOREUM
*OLEARIA ALBIDA
PHEBALIUM BILLARDIERI
*PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM
*PLAGIANTHUS BETULINUS
*POMADERRIS APETALA
POPULUS VARIETIES
VIRGILIA CAPENSIS

Shrubs Recommended as Ground Covers

CALLUNA VARIETIES
CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIANUM
CISTUS VARIETIES
*COPROSMA PROSTRATA
COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS
ERICA CARNEA VIVELLI
ERICA CINEREA VARIETIES
ERICA ROSSLARE
ERICA VAGANS MRS MAXWELL
EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA
FELICIA VARIETIES
*FUCHSIA PROCUMBENS
GREVILLEA FASCICULATA
GREVILLEA OBTUSIFOLIA
GREVILLEA PANICULATA
*HEBE INSPIRATION
HYPERICUM VARIETIES
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA AUREA
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PLUMOSA AUREA
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS
JUNIPERUS SABINA KNAP HILL
JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA
LANTANA SELLOWIANA
*PHORMIUM COLENSOI
PODALYRIA SERICEA
ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS
*SENECIO GREYI
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS RHEINGOLD

Dwarf Shrubs for Rock Gardens

ADENANDRA FRAGRANS
ADENANDRA UNIFLORA
AZALEA GUMPO VARIETIES
CALLUNA VARIETIES
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA MINIMA
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA AUREA
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA
CISTUS VARIETIES
*COPROSMA PROSTRATA
COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS
*DACRYDIUM BIFORME
DAPHNE CNEORUM
*DIANELLA INTERMEDIA
ERICA VARIETIES
EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS
FELICIA ANGUSTIFOLIA
FELICIA AMELLOIDES SANTA ANITA
*HEBE VARIETIES
HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM TRICOLOR
IPOMOEA CNEORUM
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA
JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS
JUNIPERUS SABINA KNAPHILL
JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA
LANTANA SELLOWIANA
*LEPTOSPERMUM NANUM AND HYBRIDS
MICROMYRTUS CILIATA
NANDINA DOMESTICA PYGMAEA
*PHORMIUM TENAX RUBRUM
*PHORMIUM COLENSOI TRICOLOR
*PHYLLOCLADUS ALPINUS
PODALYRIA SERICEA
POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA KLONDIKE
ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LITTLE GEM
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS RHEINGOLD

Shrubs and Trees for Perfume in the Garden

ADENANDRA FRAGRANS
*ALSEUOSMIA MACROPHYLLA
AZARA VARIETIES
BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA
BORONIA MEGASTIGMA
BORONIA MEGASTIGMA LUTEA
BOUVARDIA HUMBOLDTII
CARPENTARIA CALIFORNICA
CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX
CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX LUTEUS
CORYLOPSIS SPICATA
DAPHNE BURKWOODII
DAPHNE CNEORUM MAJOR
DAPHNE ODORA LEUCANTHE
DAPHNE ODORA RUBRA
DIOSMA ERICOIDES
GARDENIA ALL VARIETIES
HAMAMELIS VARIETIES
LAVANDULA ENGLISH
LIPPIA CITRIODORA
LUCULIA GRATISSIMA
LUCULIA TSETENSIS
MAGNOLIA DENUDATA
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
MAGNOLIA SIEBOLDII
MAGNOLIA STELLATA
MAGNOLIA WATSONII
MAGNOLIA WILSONII LORD WAKEHURST
MICHELIA FIGO
PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL
PROSTANTHERA ALL VARIETIES
RHODODENDRON COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON
RHODODENDRON COUNTESS OF SEFTON
RHODODENDRON FRAGRANTISSIMUM
RHODODENDRON PRINCESS ALICE
RHODODENRON SUAVE
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS
ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS
SYRINGA VARIETIES
VIBURNUM VARIETIES

Berry Bearing Shrubs

Dwarf

COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS
*DIANELLA INTERMEDIA
OCHNA ATROPURPUREA
SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA
SYMPHORICARPOS VARIETIES

Medium

AUCUBA JAPONICA CROTONOIDES
AUCUBA JAPONICA FEMALE
CALLICARPA DICHOTOMA
*COROKIA VARIETIES
COTONEASTER HARROVIANUS
MALUS GORGEOUS
MALUS JACK HUMM
RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA
SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS
VIBURNUM JAPONICUM
VIBURNUM OPULUS
VIBURNUM OPULUS AMERICANUM
VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM

Tall

ARBUTUS UNEDO
CORNUS CAPITATA
COTONEASTER CORNUBIA
EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA
EUGENIA SMITHII
EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS
IDESIA POLYCARPA
MALUS ALDENHAMENSIS
MALUS ELEYI
MALUS LEMOINEI
MALUS VEITCH'S SCARLET
SORBUS AUCUPARIA

Nectar-producing Trees and Shrubs

(Supplying Food for our New Zealand Birds)

BANKSIA VARIETIES
CALLISTEMON CITRINUS SPLENDENS
CHAENOMELES VARIETIES
CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA
EMBOTHRIUM VARIETIES
ERYTHRINA VARIETIES
EUCALYPTUS VARIETIES
*FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA
GREVILLEA VARIETIES
*KNIGHTIA EXCELSA
LAMBERTIA VARIETIES
*METROSIDEROS VARIETIES
*PHORMIUM VARIETIES
PROTEA VARIETIES
*SOPHORA VARIETIES
TELOPEA VARIETIES
*VITEX LUCENS

Berry-producing Trees and Shrubs

(Providing Food for our New Zealand Birds)

*ALECTRYON EXCELSUS
ARBUTUS UNEDO
*ARISTOTELIA SERRATA
AUCUBA JAPONICA
BERBERIS AUTUMN CHEER
*CARPODETUS SERRATUS
*COPROSMA MOST VARIETIES
*CORDYLINE VARIETIES
CORNUS CAPITATA
*COROKIA VARIETIES
COTONEASTER VARIETIES
*DYSOXYLUM SPECTABILE
*ELAEOCARPUS DENTATUS
*FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA
*GRISELINIA LITTORALIS
*GYMNELAEA VARIETIES
*HEDYCARYA ARBOREA
*HYMENANTHERA CHATHAMICA
IDESIA POLYCARPA
ILEX VARIETIES
*LOPHOMYRTUS VARIETIES
MAHONIA VARIETIES
*MELICOPE TERNATA
*MELICYTUS VARIETIES
*MYOPORUM LAETUM
*MYRSINE SALICINA
*NEOPANAX VARIETIES
*PODOCARPUS MOST VARIETIES
*PSEUDOPANAX VARIETIES
*PSEUDOWINTERA VARIETIES
*RHOPALOSTYLIS SAPIDA
SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA
*SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA
SORBUS AUCUPARIA
STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA
SYMPHORICARPOS VARIETIES
VIBURNUM JAPONICUM
*VITEX LUCENS

Winter Flowering Shrubs

ACACIA PODALYRIIFOLIA
BANKSIA COLLINA
BANKSIA ERICIFOLIA
BANKSIA SPINULOSA
BORONIA ALL VARIETIES
CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES
CAMELLIA SASANQUA VARIETIES
CHAENOMELES WINTER CHEER
CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX
CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX LUTEUS
COLEONEMA PULCHRUM
CORYLOPSIS SINENSIS
CORYLOPSIS SPICATA
DAPHNE ORODA LEUCANTHE
DAPHNE ODORA RUBRA
DIOSMA ERICOIDES
DRYANDRA FORMOSA
EDGEWORTHIA PAPYRIFERA
ERICA CANALICULATA
ERICA CONICA
ERICA OATESII
ERICA ROSSLARE
ERICA WILMOREI
ERICA WILMOREI FLORE PLENA
ERIOSTEMON MYOPOROIDES
EUPHORBIA WULFENII
GARRYA ELLIPTICA
HAMAMELIS VARIETIES
*HEBE VARIETIES
*LEPTOSPERMUM VARIETIES
LOROPETALUM CHINENSE
LUCULIA GRATISSIMA
PHYLICA PUBESCENS
PODALYRIA BUXIFOLIA
PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA
POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA
PROTEA VARIETIES
RHODODENDRON CHRISTMAS CHEER
STACHYURUS PRAECOX
THRYPTOMENE SAXICOLA ROSEA
VIBURNUM VARIETIES

Tub or Pot Plants for Porch or Terrace

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
AUCUBA JAPONICA CROTONOIDES
AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA
BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA
CHAMAECYPARIS ELLWOODII
EUONYMUS JAPONICA VARIEGATA
FATSIA JAPONICA
*GRISELINIA LITTORALIS VARIEGATA
JUNIPERUS PROCERA AFRICANA
LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM
*MERYTA SINCLAIRII
NANDINA DOMESTICA
*NEOPANAX ARBOREUM
*NEOPANAX LAETUM
*PHORMIUM ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES
*PSEUDOPANAX LESSONII VARIETIES
STRELITZIA REGINAE
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA VARIEGATA

Indoor Plants

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA
DIZYGOTHECA ELEGANTISSIMA
FATSHEDERA LIZEI
FATSHEDERA LIZEI VARIEGATA
FATSIA JAPONICA
FICUS MACROPHYLLA
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA
HEDERA ALL VARIETIES
*HEIMERLIODENDRON BRUNONIANUM VARIEGATUM
*MACROPIPER EXCELSUM
*MERYTA SINCLAIRII
MONSTERA DELICIOSA
*SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA

Recommended Hedges for Coastal Gardens

*COROKIA COTONEASTER ERECTA
ESCALLONIA EXONIENSIS
ESCALLONIA FIELD'S SCARLET
EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA
EUGENIA SMITHII
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS
*HEBE VARIETIES
MYOPORUM SERRATUM
PHEBALIUM BILLARDIERI

Deciduous Shade Trees for Farm Planting

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS
AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM
BETULA PENDULA
CASTANEA SATIVA
CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES
FAGUS VARIETIES
FRAXINUS VARIETIES
IDESIA POLYCARPA
LABURNUM VARIETIES
LIQUIDAMBAR VARIETIES
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA
MELIA AZEDARACH
PLATANUS ORIENTALIS
POPULUS VARIETIES
PRUNUS CERASUS
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS
TILIA EUROPAEA

Climbers With Fragrant Flowers

AKEBIA QUINATA
GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS
HOYA CARNOSA
JASMINUM AZORICUM
JASMINUM POLYANTHUM
LONICERA HILDEBRANDIANA
STAUNTONIA HEXAPHYLLA
WISTARIA SINENSIS

Evergreen Climbers Strong Growing

BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI
BOUGAINVILLEA MAGNIFICA TRAILLII
HEDERA CANARIENSIS VARIEGATA
KENNEDYA COCCINEA
KENNEDYA PROSTRATA
LONICERA HILDEBRANDIANA
PANDOREA PANDORANA
PASSIFLORA MOLLISSIMA

Deciduous Climbers Strong Growing

PANDOREA RICASOLIANA
PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA
SOLANUM WENDLANDII
VITIS HETEROPHYLLA
WISTARIA VARIETIES

Evergreen Climbers Light Growing

BERBERIDOPSIS CORALLINA
BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA
GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS
HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA
HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA
HEDERA GLACIER
HOYA CARNOSA
JASMINUM AZORICUM
JASMINUM POLYANTHUM
LAPAGERIA ROSEA
LONICERA COCCINEA SEMPERVIRENS
MANETTIA BICOLOR
PANDOREA JASMINOIDES ALBA
PANDOREA JASMINOIDES ROSEA SUPERBA
PASSIFLORA ANTIOQUIENSIS
PASSIFLORA EMPRESS EUGENIE
PASSIFLORA EYNSFORD GEM
SOLLYA FUSIFORMIS
STAUNTONIA HEXAPHYLLA

Deciduous Climbers Light Growing

AKEBIA QUINATA
CLEMATIS MONTANA
CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS

Climbers for Shady Places

BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA
*CLEMATIS PANICULATA
FICUS PUMILA MINIMA
HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA
HEDERA VARIETIES
HOYA CARNOSA
LAPAGERIA ROSEA
SOLLYA FUSIFORMIS

Climbers Resistant to Drought

BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI
BOUGAINVILLEA VARIETIES
FICUS PUMILA MINIMA
HARDENBERGIA VARIETIES
HEDERA VARIETIES
KENNEDYA VARIETIES
LANTANA SELLOWIANA
PANDOREA RICASOLIANA
PASSIFLORA MOLLISIMA
SOLLYA FUSIFORMIS

Self Clinging for Stone and Brick Surfaces

BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI
FICUS PUMILA MINIMA
HEDERA VARIETIES
*METROSIDEROS CARMINEA
PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA

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

Glossary of Botanical Terms

For the benefit and interest of gardeners we include this glossary of botanical terms. It is not, of course, complete, but it has been compiled from a comprehensive list and is intended to cover plants in this catalogue.

In general, horticultural nomenclature gives the genus and species latinised. In the glossary the terms are explained in adjectival form, but they are easily understood and self-explanatory when read in conjunction with the botanical names in the catalogue. The genus refers to the general name such as Prunus. The name of the species follows after the generic name, e.g. glandulosa. The variety denotes which particular form of the species is meant. This might vary in shape, colour or form, e.g. roseo-plena. The whole name thus appears as follows:

PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ROSEO-PLENA (glandulosus, glandular, having glands or glandular cells; roseus, rose-coloured; plenus, full double).

ACER	Sharp, rough, biting, pointed (also Maple).
ACERIFOLIUS	With leaves like Maple.
ACICULARIS -LATUS	Needle shaped, needle pointed, slender.
ACTINOPHYLLUS	With ray-like leaves.
ACULEATUS	With thorns, prickly and pointed.
ACUMINATUS	Long pointed.
ACUTIFOLIUS	With pointed leaves.
ADSCENDENS ASCENDENS	Rising upwards.
AETNENSIS	Growing on Mount Etna.
AFRICANUS	Of African origin.
ALATUS	Winged, with wings.
ALBIDUS	Nearly white, whitish.
ALBIFLORUS	With white bloom.
ALBO-MARGINATUS	With white margin or edge.
ALBUS, ALBA, ALBUM	Dead white, without lustre.
ALPESTRIS	Found on the lower Alps.
ALPINUS	Belonging to the Alps.
ALTERNIFOLIUS	With leaves alternating on opposite sides.
AMABILIS	Lovely.
AMERICANUS	From America.
AMYGDALINUS DALUS	Almond-like.
ANDROMEDIFLORUS	With flowers like Andromeda (Pieris).
ANGUSTIFOLIUS	With narrow leaves.
ARBORESCENS, ARBOREUS	Like a tree.
ARGENTEUS	Silvery, of silvery tint and lustre.
ARIZONICUS	From Arizona in the U.S.A.
AROMATICUS	Spicy, aromatic.
ATRO-PURPUREUS	Dark purple.
AUREUS	Of golden colour, golden yellow.
AUREO-MARGINATUS	With yellow borders.
AUSTRALIS	Southern, of the Southern hemisphere.
AUTUMNALIS	Of the Autumn, Autumn flowering.
AXILLARIS	Growing in an axil (the angle between stem and leaf).
AZORICUS	From the Azores.
AZUREUS	Sky-blue.

BICOLOR	Two coloured.
BIGNONIOIDES	Trumpet-flower like.
BIMACULATUS	Two spotted.
BOREALIS	Northern.
BREVIFOLIUS	With short leaves.
BULLATUS	With puckered leaf.
BUXIFOLIUS	With leaves like Buxus (Box).
CAERULEUS	Sky blue, true blue.
CALIFORNICUS	Of Californian origin.
CALOPHYLLUS	With beautiful leaves.
CALYCINUS	In the nature or form of a calyx.
CALYPTRATUS	Bearing lid, hood or cap-like coverings on flower or fruit.
CAMPESTRIS-TRE	Growing in fields.
CANADENSIS	Of Canadian origin.
CANALICULATUS	Having fluted stalks, with longitudinal grooves.
CANARIENSIS	From the Canary Islands.
CANDIDISSIMUS	Brilliant white.
CAPENSIS	From the Cape of Good Hope.
CAPILLIPES	Having hairy stalks.
CARNEUS	Flesh coloured.
CERASIFERUS	Bearing cherries.
CERASOIDES	Resembling cherry tree.
CHAMAE	Dwarf, used in compound words as in Chamaecyparis.
CHILENSIS	From Chile.
CHINENSIS, SINENSIS	Of Chinese origin.
CILIATUS CILLATUS	Fringed, as with eye-lashes.
CITRIODORUS	With a lemon scent.
COCCINEUS	Scarlet.
COERULEUS, CAERULEUS	Sky blue.
COLORATUS	Coloured.
COMMUNIS	Common, or growing in society.
COMPACTUS	Compact, close together.
COMPRESSUS	Flattened, pressed together.
CONCOLOR	Of uniform tint.
CONFERTUS	Compact, closely crowded together.
CONIFERUS	Bearing cones.
CONSPICUUS	Easily to be seen, remarkable.
CORALLINUS	Coral-like, or coral red.
CORNUTUS	Horned or spurred.
CORONATUS	Crowned or wreathed.
CORYNOCARPUS	Bearing club-like fruit.
CRASSIFOLIUS	With thick leaves.
CRENATUS	Having a scalloped-toothed or notched edge.
CRISTA	A comb, a crest, a terminal tuft.
CRUENTUS	Blood red, dull red.
CUNEATUS	Pointed, wedge shaped.
CUNEIFOLIUS	With wedge shaped leaves.
CYANEUS	Cornflower blue, azure.
DACRYDIOIDES	Resembling Red Pine or Spruce.
DEALBATUS	White-washed, covered with white dust or powder.
DECORUS	Pretty, ornamented.
DELICIOSUS	Of good flavour.
DENDROIDES	Tree or shrub-like.
DENSIFLORUS	Densely covered with flowers.
DENSIFOLIUS	Densely covered with leaves.
DENTATUS	Toothed like saw teeth.
DENTICULATUS LOSUS	Toothed, minutely toothed.
DENUDATUS	Stripped, naked, bare.
DEPENDENS	Hanging down.
DICHOTOMUS	With forked boughs.
DIFFUSUS	Spread about, wildly or loosely spreading.
DIOSMIFOLIUS	With leaves like the African Diosma.
DISCOLOR	Of different colours, colouring.

DISSECTUS	Cut-up, cut into many segments.
DISTICHUS	Having two rows, arranged in two rows.
DIVARICATUS	Spreading in different directions.
DIVERSIFLORUS	With flowers of more than one kind.
DIVERSIFOLIUS	With leaves of more than one kind.
EDULIS	Edible.
ELATIOR	Higher, very lofty.
ELATUS	Exalted, tall, lofty, stately.
ELEGANS	Graceful, neat.
ELEGANTISSIMUS	Exquisitely fine.
ELLIPTICUS	Shaped like an ellipse.
ELONGATUS	Lengthened, drawn out, extended.
ERECTUS	Upright, perpendicular.
ERICOIDES	Resembling heather (Erica).
EUCALYPTOIDES	Resembling Eucalyptus or Gum tree.
EUROPAEUS	From Europe.
EXCELSIOR-US	Raised, elevated above its surroundings.
EXCELSUS	High, elevated.
EXIMUS	Excellent for size or beauty.
EXONIENSIS	From Exeter in Devonshire, in England.
EXSURGENS	Erect, upright.
FASCICULARIS, FASCICULATUS	In close clusters or bundles.
FASTIGIATUS	With parallel erect clustered branches (like the Lombardy Poplar).
FERRUGINEUS	Rust coloured, brown.
FICIFOLIUS	With leaves like the fig tree Ficus.
FILICOID	Fern like.
FILIFERUS	Bearing threads.
FILIPES	With thread-like stems.
FIMBRIATUS	With fringed margin.
FLAVENS, FLAVESCENS	Yellowish.
FLORE PLENO	Double flower.
FLORIBUNDUS	Flowering abundantly.
FLORIDUS	Flowering richly.
FOLIUS	Pertaining to the leaf.
FORMOSANUS	From the island Formosa in the China Sea.
FORMOSUS	Beautiful.
FRAGRANS	Fragrant.
FRAGRANTISSIMUS	Extra fragrant.
FRUCTUS	Fruit.
FRUTICOSUS	Shrubby, bushy.
FULGENS	Shining, glowing.
FUSCATUS	Browned, tanned.
FUSIFORMIS	Carrot shaped or tapering at both ends.
GIGANTEUS	Gigantic, unusually high.
GLANDULOSUS	Glandular, having glands or glandular cells.
GLAUCUS	Grey blue, sea blue or lavender.
GLOBULARIS	Globe, ball shaped.
GLORIOSUS	Gloricus, noble, splendid.
GLUTINOSUS	Covered with sticky exudation.
GRACILIS	Slender, graceful, slight in form.
GRANATUS	Filled with kernels.
GRANDIFLORUS	With flowers larger than the normal.
GRANDIFOLIUS	With leaves larger than the normal.
GRANDIS	Large, big.
GRATISSIMUS	Very agreeable or pleasant.
GUMMIFERUS	Yielding gum or rubber.
GUTTATUS	Dotted or spotted, as by drops.
HELIX	Spiral, to turn round spirally as ivy.
HETEROPHYLLUS	Bearing leaves of more than one kind.
HISPIDUS	With stiff hairs or bristles.
HUMILIS	Of low growth.

ILICIFOLIUS	With leaves like Holly.
IMBRICATUS	Covered spirally with broad scales arranged like the tiles of a house.
IMPERIALIS	Imperial, majestic.
IMPRESSUS	Marked with small depressions.
INCISUS	Incised, cut deep into irregular lobes.
INDICUS	Of Indian origin.
INDIVISUS	Undivided, unsevered.
INSIGNIS	Remarkable, eximius.
INTEGRIFOLIUS	Having leaves with unbroken smooth edge.
INTERMEDIUS	Intermediate between two forms.
INVOLUCRATUS	Enwrapped, provided with covering, rolled together
IXIOIDES	Resembling Ixia.
JAPONICUS	From Japan.
JASMINOIDES	Resembling Jasmine.
JUNCEUS	Rush-like.
JUNIPERINUS	Juniper-like.
KEWENSIS	From the Botanical Gardens at Kew.
LABURNIFOLIUS	With leaves like Laburnum.
LACINIATUS	Fringed, slashed, cut into narrow lobes.
LACTEUS	Milk white, milky.
LACTICOLOR	Milk white.
LAETUS	Glad, of pleasing appearance.
LAEVIGATUS	Smooth, slippery.
LAEVIS	Smooth, in the sense of not being rough.
LANCEOLATUS	Lancet-like in form.
LARACINUS	Larch-like.
LASIOCARPUS	Bearing hairy pubescent fruit.
LATIFOLIUS	With broad leaves.
LAVANDULACEUS	Lavender-like.
LAXIFLORUS	With loose, limp flowers.
LAXIFOLIUS	With loosely spread leaves.
LILACINUS	Lilac coloured.
LILIIFLORUS	Having Lily-like flowers.
LINEARIS	Of uniform width.
LOBELLIOIDES	Resembling Lobelia.
LONGIFLORUS	Bearing long flowers.
LONGIFOLIUS	Having long leaves.
LUCIDUS	Shining, glistening, reflecting.
LUTESCENS	Becoming yellow.
LUTEUS	Distinct yellow.
MACRANTHUS	Bearing long flowers.
MACROCARPUS	Bearing large fruit.
MACROCEPHALUS	Large headed.
MACROPHYLLUS	Having elongated leaves or leaflets.
MAGNIFICUS	Magnificent, beautiful.
MARGINATUS	Edged, bordered with a distinct margin.
MEDULLARIS	Pithy, having the texture of pith.
MELLIFERUS	Honey yielding.
MEXICANUS	Of Mexican origin.
MICROCEPHALUS	Bearing small or short heads.
MICROPETALUS	With small petals.
MICROPHYLLUS	Small leaved.
MOLLIS	Soft, tender, usually meaning pubescent like velvet.
MYRTIFOLIUS	With leaves like the common Myrtle.

NANUS	A dwarf.
NERIFOLIUS	With leaves like Nerium (Oleander).
NIGRA, NIGRUM, NIGRANS	Black, blackness.
NIGRESCENS	Turning black, becoming black.
NIVALIS	Growing near the snow line.
NOBILIS	Noble, stately.
NUDUS	Naked, bare.
NUTANS	Nodding, drooping.
OBCORDATUS	Inversely heart-shaped (used of leaves).
OBLONGIFOLIUS	With oblong leaves.
OBOVATUS	Egg shaped in outline, attached at the smaller end.
OBTUSATUS	Rounded, blunt at the apex.
OBTUSIFOLIUS	With leaves blunt at the apex.
OCCIDENTALIS	Western.
ODORATUS	Sweet smelling.
OLEOIDES	Resembling Olive tree (Olea).
ORBICULATUS	Circular.
OREADES	Mountain-loving.
ORIENTALIS	Eastern.
ORNATUS	Decorated, beautified.
OVALIFOLIUS	Having oval leaves.
OVATUS	Elliptic, but broader at the base.
PALMATUS	Lobed or divided like a hand (said of leaves).
PALUSTRIS	Bog, swamp loving.
PANICULATUS	Having panicles or tufts of flowers.
PARVIFLORUS	Having small flowers, or smaller than the type.
PAUCIFLORUS	Few flowered.
PECTINATUS	Comb-shaped.
PENDENS	Hanging vertically downward.
PENDULUS	Hanging down as through weakness of the stem.
PETIOLARIS	Being stalked.
PINIFOLIUS	With Pine-like needles.
PLATANOIDES	Plane-tree like.
PLENUS	Full, double.
PLICATUS	Folded.
PLUMOSUS	Feathery, plumed.
PONTICUS	From the shores of the Black Sea.
PORTORICENSIS	From Puerto Rico.
PRAECOX	Appearing or developing early.
PROCERUS	Tall, slender, like a tree.
PROCUMBENS	Trailing, without rooting, lying along the ground
PROLIFERUS	Bearing progeny as off-shots.
PROMINENS	Jutting out.
PROSTRATUS	Lying flat on the ground.
PSEUDO	False, spurious.
PULCHELLUS	Beautiful but small.
PULCHRUM	Beautiful.
PULCHERRIMUS	Most beautiful.
PUMILIO, PUMILUS	Dwarfish, low or little.
PUNCTATUS	Marked with dots.
PUNGENS	Piercing, as the points of the Holly leaf.
PUNICEUS	Scarlet, carmine or purple.
PURPUREUS	Purple.
PYGMAEUS	Dwarf, low.
PYRAMIDALIS	Pyramid shaped.
PYRIFORM	Pear shaped.
QUERCIFOLIUS	With leaves like the Oak.
RACEMOSUS	In form of a cluster of grapes.
RADICANS	Rooting, more particularly of stem or leaves.
RAMIFLORUS	Flowering on the branches.
RAMULOSUS	Having many small branches.

RECURVUS	Bent down.
REFLEXUS	Bent back sharply.
REGINA	Queen.
REPENS	Creeping and rooting.
RETICULATUS	Netted, resembling net work.
RETINOIDES	Gum or resin-like, viscous.
RETUSUS	Blunted, with a slight notch at a rounded apex.
RHYTIDOPHYLLUS	With leaves like the common Poppy.
RIGENS	Stiff.
RIGIDUS	Stiff, inflexible.
ROBUSTUS	Strong, big, gigantic.
ROSEUS	Rose-coloured.
ROSMARINIFOLIUS	With leaves like Rosemary.
ROTUNDIFOLIUS	With round leaves.
RUBENS	Of red colour, blush-red.
RUBRA, RUBRUM	Red.
RUBICUNDUS	Dark red, ruddy.
SACCHAROIDES	Resembling sugar cane (Saccharum).
SALICIFOLIUS	With leaves like the Willow.
SALICINUS, SALIGNUS	Willow-like.
SALMONEUS	Salmon coloured.
SALVIIFOLIUS	With leaves like the Sage (Salvia).
SANGUINEUS	Blood red.
SAPIDUS	Having a pleasant taste.
SATIVUS	That which is sown or planted for crops.
SAXICOLUS	Growing among rubble or on rock as some lichens.
SCABER, SCABRA	Rough to the touch.
SCANDENS	Climbing.
SCOPARIUS	Brush-like.
SEMIDECANDRUS	Having five instead of ten anthers (as in type).
SEMPERFLORENS	Always flowering.
SEMPERVIRENS	Evergreen, retaining leaves in winter.
SEPTEMLOBUS	With seven lobes.
SERICEUS	Silky, covered with silky pubescence.
SEROTINUS	Late in the year, blooming in Autumn.
SERPENS	Snake, creeping, crawling.
SERRATIFOLIUS	Having serrated leaves.
SERRATUS	Beset with saw teeth.
SERRULATUS	Teethed, with minute teeth.
SESSILIFLORUS	Bearing sessile, or stalkless flowers.
SIBIRICUS	Of Siberian origin.
SIMPLEX	Of one piece or series (opposed to compound).
SINENSIS	From China, same as chinensis.
SINUATUS	Having a deep, wavy margin (like the Oak leaf).
SPARSUS	Spread open, scattered.
SPECIOSISSIMUS	Extra beautiful.
SPECIOSUS	Beautiful.
SPECTABILIS	Showy, superior.
SPICATUS	Spike-like, or disposed on a spike.
SPICIFEROUS	Bearing spikes.
SPINATUS	Thorny.
SPINULOSUS	With small spines.
SPLENDENS	Glistening or shining.
SQUAMATUS	Being furnished with scales.
SQUARROSUS	Being rough or scurfy.
STACHYUS	With spikes (used in compound words).
STELLATUS	Star-like, or radiating like the points of a star.
STENOPETALUS	Having narrow petals.
STENOPHYLLUS	Narrow leaved.
STRICTUS	Drawn together, stiff, upright.
SUAVEOLENS	Fragrant, sweet smelling.
SUAVIS	Pleasant, agreeable.
SUBULATUS	Awl-shaped.
SUSPENSUS	Hanging downward perpendicularly.
SYLVATICUS	Growing in woods and forests.
SYMPHOCARPUS	Bearing fruit in clusters.
SYRIACUS	Of Syrian origin.

TANGUTICUS	From the Tangusian, a people dwelling in Eastern Siberia.
TATARICUS	From Tartary, the middle portion of the Eurasiatic Continent.
TAXIFOLIUS	With leaves like the Yew tree.
TENAX	Tough.
TENUIFOLIUS	Slender, thin, or fine leaved.
TERMINALIS	Relating to the apex.
TERNATUS	Growing in threes, three of a kind, or three in a whorl.
TETRANDUS	Having four stamens.
TETRAPTERUS	With four wing-like appendages or projections.
THYMIFOLIUS	With leaves like Thyme (Thymus).
TOMENTOSUS	Densely covered with short, soft, tangled hairs.
TORTUOSUS	Twisted, entangled.
TORULOSUS	Cylindrical, with small swellings
TOTUS	Whole, entire.
TRICHOMANOIDES	Resembling Bristle-Fern (Trichomanes).
TRICOLOR	Three coloured.
TRICUSPIDATUS	With three sharp points.
TRIFOLIATUS	Three-leaved, or with three leaflets.
TRIGYNUS	Having three styles.
TRILOBATUS, TRILOBUS	With three lobes.
TRIUMPHANS	Victorious.
TRUNCATUS	Ending abruptly as if cut off.
TULIPIFERUS	Bearing tulip-like flowers.
UMBELLATUS	Having the inflorescence in umbels or umbrella form.
UNDULATUS	Wavy, with wavy margin.
UNIFLORUS	One flowered.
VAGANS	Scattered, spread, extended.
VARIEGATUS	Irregularly coloured, in stripes or patches.
VENTRICOSUS	Swelled or inflated.
VENUSTUS	Pleasing, lovely.
VERRUCOSUS	Being full of warts or glandular elevations.
VERSICOLOR	Changing colour.
VERTICILLARIS	Whorled, three or more leaves springing from the same point.
VILLOSUS	Shaggy.
VIOLACEUS	Violet coloured.
VIRGATUS	Composed of willowy twigs.
VIRGINALIS	Maidenly, of the purest white.
VOLUBILIS	Twining around a support.
VULGARIS	Common.
VULGATUS	Well known.
YEDOENSIS	From the district of Yeddo or Tokyo in Japan.
YUCCOIDES	Resembling Yucca, Adam's needle.
YUNNANENSIS	From Yunnan, in S.W .China.
ZEYLANICUS	From Ceylon.

PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR MINIMUM GRADES.

UNLESS THIS GRADE IS ASKED FOR, SELECTED PLANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED AND PRICED ACCORDINGLY.

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☆ ☆ ☆

Write for list of varieties that are ready now, which includes many that will flower in the near future.

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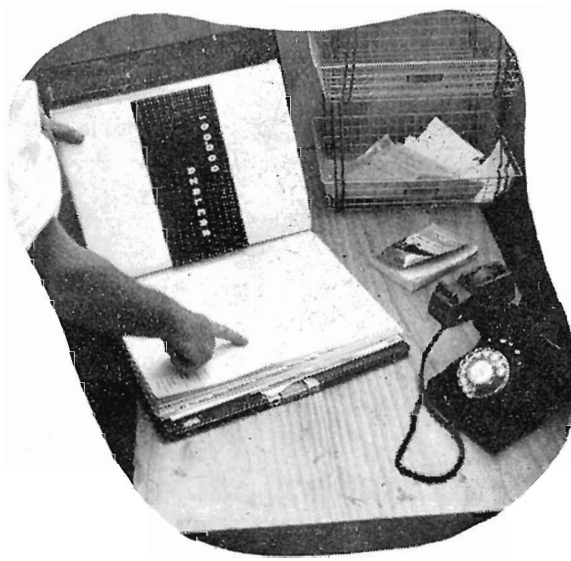
The Creation of a Plant

Among some of the world's prize misconceptions, is surely that of how nursery plants are grown. Often one hears these typical expressions?

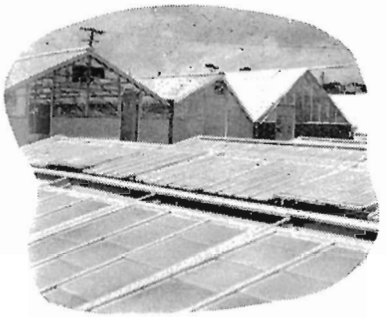
"Of course, Mother has green fingers" or "I just stuck it in the ground and it grew" (like topsy no doubt). Accordingly, luck, natural ability, and often, careful study on the home front, become misleading. The idea that an extension of home gardening will create nursery plants in any quantity is indeed, a misconception.

In an endeavour to correct this idea, the following condensed photographic story, on the creation of a plant, has been compiled.

The choice of Evergreen Azaleas from among hundreds of other plants was merely a matter of timing. The production of this catalogue and the production of Azaleas coincided.



Having regard to previous demands on specific varieties of azaleas and assessing a continuing increase in business the demand for 100,000 plants is registered.



Vast areas covered with glass are prepared.

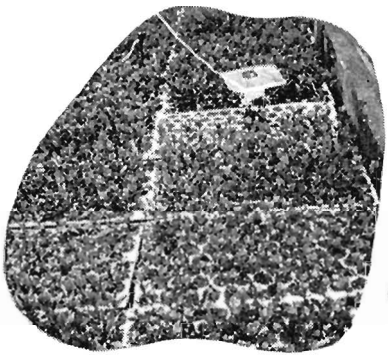
The interior of a propagating house in readiness. Accent is on hygenic conditions

Vigorous and healthy stock plants grown to perfection from which the cuttings are taken.

A skilled collector takes a series of cuttings from one of the azalea fields.

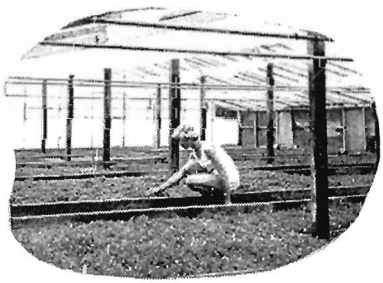
Nimble fingers of trained operators prepare cuttings and treat them with root promoting hormones. They will disperse 120,000 in all. Remember, their target is 100,000 saleable azaleas.

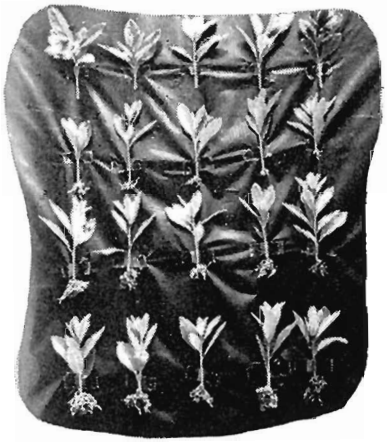
Each cutting is carefully inserted in a special rooting medium. Scientific minds screen these processes.



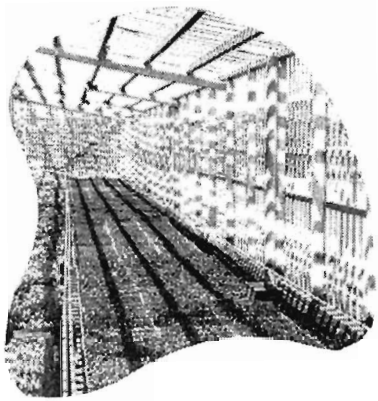
In specialised conditions the electronic leaf controls mist propagators.

Constant care and attention are necessary. At this critical stage the roots have formed.





Top row: Typical hormone treated cutting.
2nd row: Roots commencing to form.
3rd row: Well rooted cuttings.
4th rows Young plants ready for hardening off.



Young plants in semi-shade conditions for hardening off are automatically watered.

Sturdy young plants planted through plastic mulch in field conditions.

Now the healthy young shrubs are sprayed to prevent disease and blight

Fields of wellgrown plants starting to flower.

A small order of superior azaleas arrives for despatch.

Practised hands pack plants in open crates to keep them fresh in transit.

The product arrives in perfect condition. In this case Azalea gumpo (the lilliputian azalea).

Although dozens of minor stages in the production of a plant are not mentioned here, over a hundred photographs were taken for this project. They covered the varying aspects of a plants development. Time and tedium to the reader and an eye on expenses, convinced us (like all good nurserymen) to cull heavily.

The preceeding eighteen pictures represent a period of two years in the "creation of a plant." A double flowered azalea would need yet another year, to be brought to perfection. A two year plant, is portrayed in the penultimate picture. Actually a plant is produced today, in a lesser time than ever in the past.

Be it an Azalea, or any of a thousand other plants, it comes to you through the marriage of modern appliances, with the skill of highly trained staff. It is fostered by an enthusiastic and experienced management. Hence, the pleasure of a perfect plant.

GREEN FINGERS ? . . . WHAT THINK YOU ?

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Terms of Business

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

We take the greatest care to have all nursery stock sold by us true to name and description, but give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to growth, variety or productivity. If these terms are not acceptable the goods must be returned within seven days. No responsibility is assumed for late or non delivery.

ACCOUNTS:

Accounts are strictly nett and due for payment by 20th of the month following date of invoice.

ORDERING:

As every endeavour is made to handle orders according to date of receipt we advise customers to place their orders as early as possible.

Demand on occasion exceeds supply and we therefore suggest that customers name plants that may be sent as substitutes if chosen varieties are sold out.

Initials, names and addresses clearly printed are essential to avoid confusion in our records.

LOCAL DELIVERIES:

Delivery without charge within the New Plymouth city boundary is made every Thursday.

CONSIGNMENTS OUTSIDE NEW PLYMOUTH:

Our responsibility ceases upon handing goods to the Railways Department or forwarding agent. Any claims for loss or damage should be made to them.
Written advice is mailed when goods are despatched.

CHARGES:

THERE ARE NO SEPARATE CHARGES FOR PACKING AND FREIGHT—EXCEPT WHERE CUSTOMERS REQUEST CONSIGNMENT BY AIR. DETAILS OF THE PRICE SYSTEM ARE GIVEN PROMINENCE THROUGHOUT THIS CATALOGUE.

PACKING:

All care is given to packing to ensure that the plants arrive in good condition.

Explanation of abbreviations used in this catalogue

BOTANICAL NAMES: Names printed in black capitals are the botanical or correct names of the plants listed.

COMMON NAMES (VARIOUS): Where known and in common usage, these are printed in light capitals after the botanical name.

SYNONYMS: Incorrect yet commonly used botanical names are in light capitals, printed in brackets between the correct botanical name and the common name.

"E"=EVERGREEN: The letter "E" after the botanical name denotes that the plant is classified botanically as an evergreen, i.e. having leaves all the year round.

"D"=DECIDUOUS: The letter "D" after the botanical name denotes that the plant is botanically classified as deciduous, i.e. shedding its leaves annually, the plant being bare of leaves for a period during the winter months.

HARDINESS: Hardiness and frost tender signs have not been used, as they tend to be misleading, but wherever possible we have incorporated notes in the description indicating a plant's ability to withstand heat or cold. In some cases this detail is not in the individual description but in the introductory paragraph for that particular group of plants. For example, the Hebes in the native section have all the hardiness details in the introductory paragraph.

COLOUR PLATES: Descriptions of the plants depicted in the colour plates will be found in their alphabetical order in the body of the catalogue, not on the adjacent pages.

LOCATION: In this catalogue various groups of plants are placed separately for ease of location, and we refer you to the contents inside the front cover; also for quick reference use the thumb index on the edge of the contents page. To assist in finding plants, the general index and common name index at the back of the book should be used.

HEIGHTS: These are approximate only, but are a guide to what we consider the average height would be under normal garden conditions in 15 years. In the climber and twiner section no heights are stated, as these are usually governed by the height of the understructure on which the plant is growing. We have excluded heights in the hedge and shelter, and fruit tree sections, as in these cases heights are governed by pruning or trimming.

PRICES: These include packing and freight. See special coloured insert page.

Ornamental Shrubs and Trees

Ornamental trees and shrubs have been credited with providing the "structural material of the landscape." This is supposed to be a compliment, but it is much to stiff and starchy for such a wonderfully versatile group of plants which are capable of almost anything in the garden. They are epecially important today because modern architecture demands a suitably imaginative setting for its creations.

The ornamentals available are so adaptable that they can virtually occupy the whole garden stage if necessary—the backdrop, the centre, front and sides, the wings, even the curtains and the lighting! They can be placed to give spaciousness, they can be massed for effect or stand alone as specimen plants, and they can do their stint as givers of shade and shelter. There are the natives (classed in this catalogue in a section to themselves) and the exotics, the graceful and the abundant, the fragrant and the aromatic, the deciduous and the evergreens, the dignified and the flamboyant, the many colourful flowering trees and shrubs, and those which depend for a subtle attraction on the beauty of their form and foliage. Then there are the Conifers, which normally form part of the ornamental listing. They have a grouping of their own following the main section of the Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE GARDEN

There is absolutely nothing that the ornamentals cannot do in the contemporary scene. Having provided the body and the substance of the garden, they can supply the portico with the right plant, and many of them are happy indoors.

There is such a large offering of ornamental trees and shrubs that we earnestly advise prospective buyers to choose with an eye to the ultimate effect in the garden. Once the ground has been prepared and the planting has been done the soil round the trees or shrubs should never be allowed to settle into a hard and compact crust. Heavy rain will easily penetrate the loosened soil round the plant but not drain away through the hardened unworked ground.

FOR HEALTHY ROOTS

Air for the roots of most plants is just as important as moisture. They must be allowed to "breathe." Actually a tree rids itself of waste matter by discharging gases, which it replaces with oxygen. The soil area in which the roots must forage and

breathe can be regarded as an atmosphere. If it is filled with trapped and still water, a stagnation sets up, full of obnoxious gases created by the roots themselves and the microscopic life of the soil in its perpetual cycle of living and dying.

For healthy life above ground there must be a fresh atmosphere. It is exactly the same in the soil. That is why gardeners are always counselled when planting to make the hole big enough to allow for growth, good drainage with ample breathing space all round the base.

Where there might be a hard pan which prevents or obstructs free movement of water and air through the soil it is well worth the effort to break it up properly and give workable drainage, even using rocks or very coarse gravel.

Following the firm planting of the trees or shrubs, as advised in the cultural directions, the surface of the soil should be kept worked to a friable tilth.

Literally, friable tilth means "easily crumbled soil." In terms of work it means keeping the hoe or fork going on the surface so that the soil life is stimulated for the general benefit of the plants' health.

WEEDS—ROBBERS OF THE SOIL

Weeds are killed before they have a chance to infiltrate in number and get a hold on the ground. Recent research has proved that weeds, even in small and sometimes what might be considered insignificant numbers, have a deleterious effect on plants. They plunder the moisture and food stores of the soil, and act as hosts and carriers of pests and diseases.

Some grasses are weeds. All grasses give off substances through their roots which can affect the health of other plants. Though there might seem to be a happy enough association, trees and shrubs generally would be better off if they were not hugged so constantly and tightly by lawns. The ideal, of course, is a shrubbery, with the lawns forming part of the setting but not encroaching on the plants. But if there is to be grass round a tree or shrub let it keep its distance, not nearer than two feet round the base, and beyond the natural drip line if possible.

Most ornamentals anchor themselves with deep tap roots and send out the fine feeders near the surface. When you are cultivating do not go too far down or the essential roots will be damaged or destroyed. Mulching with well decayed manure, leaf mould, compost or sawdust which has been fortified with blood and bone is rewarding. Do it in the late spring or early summer before the heat comes, and make sure the ground is moist.

As the ornamentals are going to be with you a long time, give them the attention due to a faithful companionship.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.—E. 6ft. **From 5/-**
A hardy evergreen shrub with attractive glossy bronzy green foliage and, in summer, a profusion of tubular blush-pink flowers followed by showy red bracts. It makes an ideal ornamental garden hedge that will thrive anywhere.

ABELIA SCHUMANII.—E. 6ft. SCHUMANN ABELIA. **From 5/6**
Thriving in any soil and in sun or part shade this hardy shrub produces, all through the spring and summer, masses of beautiful pinkish-lilac blooms with a yellow throat. Prune to shape after flowering.

ACACIA, THE WATTLES

Perhaps no plant or shrub is so representative of Australia as the wattle. Comparatively hardy, they are grown for their fine foliage and their blooms, mostly yellow festoons which gladden the sight in the springtime. They are ideal for poorer types of soils and admirable for dry conditions. They do not like manure, get along with an air of independence and need little attention. One mistaken idea about the wattles should be corrected. They are not all short lived, family activity ranging from dwarfs to noble trees, but all prefer full sun and good drainage.

ACACIA ACCOLA.—E. 20ft. GOLDEN GLORY WATTLE. **From 5/6**
One of the most attractive of all wattles. In early spring the branches are weighted down with clusters of sweetly scented yellow flowers. The narrow green leaves are highly ornamental. When cut hard back, it breaks into new growth of compound "juvenile" foliage which soon, however, reverts to the narrow adult form.

ACACIA BAILEYANA.—E. 15ft. COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE. **From 6/-**
Probably the most handsome of all the Acacias, having beautiful, fern-like, silvery blue-green foliage. This garden tree is completely enveloped from July to September with great sprays of lovely, fragrant, lemon-yellow flowers. It is wide spreading and fast growing in light, well-drained soil. Prune each year after blooming.

ACACIA CARDIOPHYLLA.—E. 8ft. WYALONG WATTLE. **From 5/6**
The long arching branches of this attractive Australian have dainty soft downy leaves and masses of deep golden flowers during spring. Endures everything but the hardest conditions.

ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS.—E. 8ft. KNIFE-LEAF WATTLE. **From 6/-**
During September, the round yellow flowers are produced in sprays, much beyond the leaves. The pointed, silvery-grey leaves are almost triangular in shape and are closely set along the slender, arching branches.

ACACIA LEPROSA.—E. 12ft. CINNAMON WATTLE. **From 6/-**
A shapely fast growing tree having distinctive narrow leaves up to three inches long. The masses of pale yellow, early-spring flowers have a piquant fragrance. Habit of growth is semi-weeping; good for the average and smaller garden.

ACACIA LONGIFLORA.—E. 15ft. SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE. **From 5/6**
This fast growing, upright tree has long, narrow, willow-like leaves, and in early spring sports small, creamy flowers. It is suitable for coastal areas as a specimen tree or, as a quick wind break.

ACACIA PODALYRIIFOLIA.—E. 10ft. QUEENSLAND SILVER WATTLE. **From 6/-**
This spreading, very showy wattle is fast in growth, but will not tolerate colder districts. The fragrant, canary yellow flowers in balls, are borne in profusion in mid-winter, against a background of large, velvety blue-grey foliage.

ACACIA PRAVISSIMA.—E. 12ft. ALPINE WATTLE. **From 6/-**
Responds to a good rainfall, and is highly valued in New Zealand. The slender, drooping branches with 18in. sprays of golden flowers are a sight in the spring. Unusual features are the bronze buds, and triangular leaves which are tipped with gold in the winter.

ACACIA PROMINENS.—E. 10ft. GOLDEN RAIN WATTLE. **From 5/6**
A very compact shrub with small, neat leaves and masses of golden yellow flowers which are quite unaffected by the spring rains. Very hardy.

ACER, THE MAPLES

Maples comprise a group of deciduous trees and shrubs famous for their handsome foliage. The many kinds differ in the way they carry it. Some are tall and elegant, others are weepers, some sweep the ground, while others are notable for their brightly coloured stems. They all wake quietly one morning in spring, softly clothe themselves in tender buds which open swiftly as the season's light strengthens, and in no time are alive with leaf. Then begins the changing of the colours through summer and autumn. They are unexcelled for setting off a lawn, and there are varieties which suit every type of garden large, average and small. The palmatum varieties are particularly suitable for planting in association with Rhododendrons Azaleas and Magnolias. They provide the necessary shade and make a perfect background.

While they tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, they prefer a cool root run and thrive in good loamy soil. Most necessary for their general health is protection from strong winds which burn and spoil their foliage. Pruning as a rule should be confined to preserving a good shape, but old-established trees can be cut back heavily and new growth soon follows.

ACER CAPILLIPES.—D. 20ft. **From 15/-**
A hardy new maple from Japan particularly handsome because of its pale green and cream striated (snake bark) trunk and branches. The young growths are a pleasing coral-red, and the foliage assumes attractive autumnal tints.

ACER CAPPADOCICUM AUREUM.—D. 10ft. **From 20/-**
An outstanding new introduction from the Caucasus and Asia Minor. New growths in spring are a bright coppery-red shade later turning to rich buttery-yellow and retaining this colour right through the growing season. Hardy.

ACER CAPPADOCICUM RUBRUM.—D. 12ft. **From 20/-**
A late introduction and rapid grower with broad deep green leaves and smooth red bark. When the young leaves unfold in spring they are bright blood-red and contrast sharply with the deep green of more mature foliage. The autumn colour is a brilliant, butter-yellow. Perfectly hardy.

ACER DAVIDII.—D. 20ft. **From 12/6**
A rarely seen maple in this country. The large heart-shaped leaves open rich reddish-purple in spring and are golden and crimson tinted in the autumn. The young bark is beautifully striped with white. A native of Central China, this distinctive maple is quite hardy.

ACER FORRESTII.—D. 20ft. **From 12/6**
A choice maple of unknown origin having smooth, red stems and coppery-bronze, young growths. Hardy and rapid growing.

ACER HOOKERI.—D. 20ft. **From 12/6**
Uncommon and great heart-shaped coppery-green leaves. The young shoots are bright glowing red, branches and stems a smooth reddish-brown and, in cool districts the foliage turns brilliant colours in autumn.

ACER JAPONICUM FILICIFOLIUM (LACINIATUM).—D. 15ft. **From 15/-**
The large, green, finely-divided leaves change in the autumn to brilliant red. It is one of the finest of all autumn foliage trees for a cool climate and sheltered position.

ACER NEGUNDO.—D. 30ft. BOX ELDER. **From 8/-**
From North America, this hardy, quick-growing shade tree will thrive over a wide range of conditions, and is ideal for street planting, parks and medium-sized gardens. It has yellowish green flowers in silky sprays, followed by clusters of winged seeds.

ACER NEGUNDO ARGENTEO VARIEGATUM.—D. 20ft. SILVER BOX ELDER. **From 14/-**
Seen at its best against a background of deep green foliage, it has beautiful large sliver variegated leaves, some indeed quite white. Stems and seeds are richly splashed with silver. The flowers are similar to those of the box elder. Hardy and of rapid growth.

ACER NEGUNDO ELEGANTISSIMUM.—D. 20ft. GOLDEN BOX ELDER. **From 14/-**

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

ACER PALMATUM.—D. 15ft. JAPANESE MAPLE. **From 8/-**

Parent tree of the palmatum hybrids and a wonderful tree in its own right, the Japanese maple greets spring with its feathery pale green foliage. With autumn it turns on a grand show of scarlet brilliance. Like all of the palmatum group, it is not recommended for positions exposed to hot, dry winds.

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM.—D. 10ft. RED JAPANESE MAPLE. **From 14/-**

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

ACER PALMATUM AUREUM.—D. 10ft. GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. **From 14/-**

Throughout the season it bears distinctive foliage of soft lime-green, which turns to golden-yellow in the autumn. The stems are pale green. It is a wonderful contrast for the more sombre green of other garden plants.

ACER PALMATUM CHISHIO.—D. 4ft. **From 14/-**

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

ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM.—D. 5ft. WEEPING GREEN MAPLE. **From 23/-**

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

ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM.—D. 5ft. WEEPING PURPLE MAPLE. **From 23/-**

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

ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM ORNATUM VARIEGATUM.—D. 4ft. **From 23/-**

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

ACER PALMATUM NIGRUM.—D. 8ft. **From 14/-**
A semi-dwarf with the darkest foliage of any of the copper leaved maples, being rich blackish crimson.

ACER PALMATUM OSHI-BENI.—D. 15ft. **From 14/-**
Unsurpassed for fiery red autumn foliage, it is also attractive in the spring, with its light green foliage and shining bright green stems.

ACER PALMATUM ROSEO-MARGINATUM.—D. 6ft. **From 14/-**
A dainty maple on which the green leaves are edged with coral pink. The young spring growth is most impressive.

ACER PALMATUM SEIGAN.—D. 10ft. RED STEMMED MAPLE. **From 14/-**
The outstanding characteristics are its red lacquer stems, and the orange and yellow foliage of autumn. It should be planted against an evergreen background to display effectively its winter beauty.

ACER PALMATUM SEPTEMLOBUM OSAKASUKI.—D. 12ft. **From 14/-**
The bronze green foliage in summer changes to fiery orange and crimson in autumn. One of the most beautiful of the Japanese maples, it requires a cool, well-sheltered position for best results.

ACER PALMATUM SEPTEMLOBUM RUBRUM.—D. 6ft. **From 14/-**
Purple throughout the summer, it turns rich red shades in the autumn. Cool, sheltered conditions are desirable.

ACER PALMATUM SUMINAGASHI.—D. 10ft. **From 14/-**
The richest and deepest of the red maples, the foliage is blackish crimson and deeply divided. The young growth is crimson and assumes bright autumn tones.

ACER PLATANOIDES DRUMMONDII.—D. 20ft. **From 14/-**
A slow growing tree featuring a green leaf brightened by its white margin. Hardy, but requires shelter and company for best effect.

ACER PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI.—D. 20ft. **From 14/-**
The young foliage is shining coppery-red and changes to purplish red in the autumn.

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS.—D. 40ft. THE SYCAMORE. **From 8/-**
A very hardy and rapid growing tree, it forms a picturesque shade giver, and is one of the best for an exposed position in any soil.

ACER SACCHARINUM LACINIATUM.—D. 20ft. (DASYCARPUM LACINIATUM). SILVER MAPLE. **From 14/-**
A hardy, rapid-growing form of the silver maple with deeply divided leaves, silvery beneath. It has a pendulous habit of growth.

ADENANDRA FRAGRANS.—E. 3ft. **From 7/6**
A small, almost continuously flowering shrub from the Cape. Suitable only for warm districts without severe frosts. The small leaves and flush pink manuka-like flowers are sweetly scented. Forms a neat rounded bush, and prefers a free, loose soil in an open situation.

ADENANDRA UNIFLORA.—E. 2ft. **From 8/6**
A small shrub, popular because it flowers for several months from early spring to summer. The showy, china-white flowers with a red line down the centre of the petals, are backed with pale pink. Plant in an open, well-drained position.

AESCULUS CARNEA BRIOTII.—D. 20ft. RED HORSE CHESTNUT. **From 17/6**
This is one of the grandest trees for an avenue, or, as a single specimen. In spring, it carries its brilliant red flower clusters above the leaves in bold, upright spikes. It is neat and rounded in growth, not spreading. Prefers cool, moist conditions, and freedom from constant winds.

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.—D. 25ft. THE COMMON HORSE CHESTNUT. **From 8/6**
The well-known, stately spreading tree widely planted for many centuries in Europe as a street or park tree. The huge panicles of flowers are white tinged with red, and are carried boldly above the leaves. Quite hardy, but prefers cool, moist conditions and reasonable shelter.

AGONIS FLEXUOSA.—E. 20ft. WEEPING WILLOW MYRTLE. **From 6/-**
A hardy, West Australian tree, suitable for any climate and highly drought resistant. Has the attractive weeping habit of the willow, and during November bears numerous white flowers. Often called the peppermint tree because of the strong odour of the crushed leaves. Very suitable for light soils and dry conditions.

AGONIS JUNIPERINA.—E. 15ft. JUNIPER MYRTLE. **From 6/-**
Valuable because it flowers in the winter; dense masses of white blooms, closely set along the stems. Graceful in appearance, it grows rapidly in open, well-drained conditions, and requires pruning after flowering. The sprays are useful for decoration. Annual spring pruning is desirable to maintain a shapely bush.

ALBERTA MAGNA.—E. 8ft. **From 10/6**
A rare and valuable little tree which should be seriously tried out in all mild, frost-free districts. Its leaves are large and laurel-like, deep holly-green and glossy. The erect clusters of coral-red to orange-red flowers are composed of one inch long, slender, downy tubes held in groups of 6 to 10. They appear in late autumn, continuing into winter and early spring, but the tree is just as decorative in the summer, as the calyx of the flower becomes enlarged and changes to a deep rosy-red colour. It needs protection from even light frosts until established, preferring a climate with a hot summer.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN.—D. 15ft. THE SILK TREE. **From 8/6**
The silk-like pink flowers are produced in profusion during summer against a background of light green, feathery, wattle-type foliage. Rapid growing and very hardy. Especially suitable for hot, dry districts with light, well-drained soil.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS.—D. 12ft. SHAD BUSH. **From 8/6**
Noted for its spring blossom, beautiful young foliage, and glorious autumn tints. It bears its masses of starry white flowers before the foliage appears. The oval leaves turn a russet red before falling. Quite hardy, but prefers cool districts and resents lime.

ARBUTUS UNEDO.—E. 15ft. IRISH STRAWBERRY TREE. **From 6/6**
The pearly white flowers are borne in the spring and are followed by clusters of brilliant red, strawberry-like fruit which ripen about winter time. A bushy spreading tree with rich green foliage, it stands heat, cold or drought, and will thrive in sun or part shade. Can be pruned and kept a suitable size for any garden.

ARUNDINARIA GRACILIS.—E. 12ft. FAIRY BAMBOO. **From 6/6**
One of the most graceful of the garden bamboos, this slender-stemmed variety with its dainty, tufted leaves is a worthwhile addition to the shrubbery. Comparatively hardy and will thrive if planted in fairly moist soil.

ASCLEPIAS PHYSOCARPA.—E. 4ft. GIANT SWAN PLANT. **From 5/6**
The main attraction of this new introduction from South Africa is in the giant-sized seed pods. Inflated 2-inch bags of smooth green, covered with long, soft spines ("feathers"), and a curled "tail," they are remarkably like a swan when cut off just past the "eye" of the stalk, and floated on a saucer of water. Of rapid growth, it will thrive in ordinary garden soil, but is not able to withstand severe frosts.

AUCUBA JAPONICA.—E. 6ft. JAPANESE LAUREL. **14/- pair**
Large dark green foliage plants bearing oval, ½-inch long scarlet red berries in heavy clusters, on the females only. These remain untouched by birds throughout the winter. A male plant is necessary for pollination. Suitable for under trees or shady places, and will thrive in any garden soil. Unlike most plants, stands dry soil conditions.

AUCUBA JAPONICA CROTONOIDES.—E. 5ft. **From 9/6**
This is the best foliaged female form. Slow growing, it will tolerate a large range of garden conditions, and is at home under trees or in full shade. The large, glossy leaves are heavily splashed with gold markings. Resembles the tropical Croton, for which it is named, and gives an exotic atmosphere when used as an indoor plant.

AUCUBA JAPONICA SALICIFOLIA.—E. 5ft. **From 8/6**
Produces very heavy crops of dark crimson-red berries when planted adjacent to a male plant. The narrow, 6-inch long leaves are shiny deep green and it forms a small, compact bush, ideal for planting under large trees or in shady spots.

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.—E. 5ft. GOLD DUST AUCUBA. **From 8/6**
As the name implies, is stippled with gold. For success it requires semi-shade, as exposure to summer sun will burn the leaves. Highly valued as an indoor decorative plant.

The Azaleas

Having survived a stubborn controversy which dogged them for years, and confused even the knowledgeable horticulturist, Azaleas have won for themselves a warm place in the affection of the gardener—though for practical purposes they prefer a cool, shady spot where they can best show their appreciation! Botanically Azaleas are a section of that large and varied genus Rhododendron, but years ago, it was generally believed that Azalea was a distinct genus. This belief was based on the obvious difference that Azaleas had deciduous foliage and five-stamened flowers, whereas most Rhododendrons known to botanists were evergreen and had ten stamens, or even more. Then with exploration intermediate forms between the supposedly distinct genera were discovered and when Rhododendrons with deciduous foliage were found, the line of demarcation faded. As a clue for positive identification of Azaleas, the stamen count was unacceptable, so botanists combined the two within one genus—Rhododendron.

Because they have a character of their own, and in recognition of their individuality, commercial growers have retained the old name of Azalea for such well-known forms as the mollis hybrids as well as the indicas and their Japanese cousins, the kurumes and gumpos.

From the wilds of Eastern Asia, with many of the Magnolias, Camellias, Rhododendrons and Lilies, have come some of our finest Azaleas. Of the Azalea species, 42 have their origin in the temperate regions of Eastern Asia, from Japan and Northern Korea, to South-western China and the Philippines. Horticulturally, the North American continent has made a generous contribution. Besides the beautiful and fragrant native Azaleas, many new and exciting forms and colour combinations have been produced by American hybridists.

They have revealed the amazing potential in Azaleas, especially the indicas. Not only have they produced these new forms with bigger and bolder flower heads, but they have shown great artistry with colour and form. On carefully laid foundations they have stained and blushed the petals, dusted them with a becoming tint, speckled the throat and tantalised the beholder with barely perceptible undertones. They have struck a pose with smart fashion, such as a small tight bud or produced the bizarre with the unexpected "hose-in-hose" (one flower inside another).

The Azaleas are divided into two main groups: Evergreens, which include indicas, kurumes and gumpos; and deciduous varieties, mainly the mollis hybrids, ghents and rusticas. They seem to

AZALEA KURUME ROSEBUD

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be happiest and most effective when planted in groups or drifts; ideally amongst trees so spaced that filtered sunlight gets through, yet there are intervals of shade during the day as a respite from direct heat. Where there are no trees, placing can be such that there is shelter and shade from the side of a house, wall, fence, or hedge. Many Azaleas will grow quite well in full sun, but the blooms last longer in semi-shade and the colours are better displayed.

Deciduous Azaleas are more tolerant than the evergreens in their soil requirements, and stand up well to winter conditions. However, the evergreens look well all the year round wherever they are—in the garden or on the porch, in the rockery or in tubs which can be moved wherevere they are wanted, even in the conservatory.

SOIL AND CULTIVATION

The soil and cultural requirements of Azaleas are much the same as for Rhododendrons. They are surface rooters and do best in a soil endowed with lots of humus—compost, peat, leaf mould, well rotted pine needles and old sawdust. Adequate water in dry periods is essential for good results, and they appreciate a mulch after the ground has been thoroughly soaked. Their general preference is for an acid medium (technically a pH reading between 5 and 6, which means definitely no lime).

For other cultural information, we suggest reading the introduction to the Rhododendron section.

AZALEA INDICA, THE INDIAN AZALEAS

Azalea indicas are among the most beautiful of the many evergreen shrubs grown. They have won for themselves an ever-increasing interest because of their prolific blooming habits. For the most part they are dwarfs, but such mighty dwarfs that they simply cannot be overlooked. They wait through the winter in their shining leaf, then, with the coming of spring, explode into a riot of colour. They get along wonderfully well together massed, but are quite conspicuous as specimen plants or in tubs.

D.—DOUBLE. **S.—SINGLE.**

ADVENT BELLS.—D. (New). Semi-double rose red. Early season flowering. **From 12/6**

ALBERT ELIZABETH.—D. Large peony form with heavily frilled petals. Pale dawn-pink broadly margined porcelain-rose, with lime-green stippling in the throat. Semi-dwarf habit. **From 8/6**

BALSAMINAEFLORA.—D. A unique variety producing an abundance of smallish, salmon-red blooms resembling rose buds, the flowers never opening fully. Low compact habit. **From 8/6**

BLUSHING BRIDE.—D. (New). Lovely, soft blush-pink. Fully double with frilled petals. Opens in fascinating rosebud form. **From 15/-**

CHARLES DE BUCK.—S. Large growing, with single flowers of a bright amaranth red. **From 8/6**

CHIMES.—D. (New). A choice variety with large, semi-double, claret-rose flowers. **From 12/6**

COCADE.—S. Oriental red, with elegant blossoms freely produced. **From 8/6**

DAPHNE.—D. Pure milky-white with a pale-green throat. Dwarf growing. **From 8/6**

DEUTSCHE PERLE.—D. Favoured by the florists because its flowers are borne in winter, when flowers are at a premium. Pure, double white. Prefers semi-shade. Frost tender. **From 8/6**

DUC DE NASSAU.—S. Very large blooms of clear crimson-carmine covering the whole bush. **From 8/6**

ELLAMERE.—D. Large tangerine-red, semi-double flowers with heavily fluted petals. An outstanding colour in Azaleas. **From 12/6**

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—D. A dwarf variety, salmon-rose, blotched white. **From 8/6**

ERI SCHAME.—D. Large, full-double, salmon-bordered white with a small rosette in the centre of each bloom. Compact medium habit. **From 8/6**

ERNST ECCHAUT.—D. Large, frilled peony form. Rose-magenta self. **From 12/6**

EXCELSIOR.—D. Soft salmon, high-crested centre, tinted magenta throat. **From 8/6**

FIELDER'S WHITE.—S. No doubt the best single white grown. Flowers are large, and are tinted in the centre with lime-green. Strong vigorous growth. **From 8/6**

GLORIA.—D. Frilled salmon darkening to contrasting margin. Compact grower. **From 8/6**

GLORY OF SUNNINGHILL (GLORIOSA).—S. A strong growing single of a brilliant glowing carmine-red. **From 8/6**

JUBILEE.—D. Rosy claret double, crested centre, lavish bloomer, dwarf. **From 8/6**

JULIANA.—S. Large, brilliant orange-scarlet, vigorous growth. **From 8/6**

KEES BIER.—D. (New). Semi-double, rose Bengal self. Early season flowering. **From 12/6**

LEITH.—S. Glowing brick-red, of dwarf habit. Late season flowering. **From 12/6**

MELODY.—D. (New). Hose-in-hose form, a pleasing shade of delft rose. **From 12/6**

MME. A. DE HAENE.—D. Pelargonium-like marking, white, stained china-rose, deeply speckled. Dwarf. **From 8/6**

MME. ALFRED SANDERS.—D. (New). Large, deep rose-red flowers. **From 15/-**

MME. AUGUST HAERENS.—D. A pink, shading gently into red. **From 12/6**

MME. CAVALIER.—D. Another of the unusual hose-in-hose type, one bloom inside another. A desirable, late flowering white. **From 8/6**

MME. HENNY.—D. (New). A mid-season flowering, dark persian-rose self. **From 12/6**

MME. JOHN HAERENS.—D. (New). Large peony form double, tyrian-rose self. Mid-season. **From 12/6**

MME. VAN GELE.—D. (New). Peony form delft rose. Mid-season flowering. **From 12/6**

MODEL.—D. Crimson-lake flowers borne freely on a compact bush. **From 8/6**

MRS. WRIGHT.—D. One of the semi-doubles, a clear crimson. **From 8/6**

NICHOLAS SCHAURER.—D. Deep rosy-pink with a darker blotch. **From 8/6**

PERLE DE NOISY.—D. (New). Semi-double, white stained carmine. Early season flowering. **From 12/6**

PHOEBUS.—D. Double, frilled delft-rose with exotic whorls and fore petal tinged Tyrian purple. **From 8/6**

PRESIDENT COMTE DE KERCHOVI.—D. Deep pink, shading to white with contrasting dark centre. Slow growing and compact. **From 8/6**

PRIDE OF DORKING.—S. (New). A very vigorous Azalea with masses of dainty, single, carmine-red flowers. **From 8/6**

ROI DE HOLLANDE.—S. Dazzling brick-red flowers of good size. Strong grower. **From 8/6**

ROSAEFLORA.—D. A dainty, small-growing variety producing an abundance of fully double salmon-rose flowers resembling a small, formal, double Camellia in form. Late season flowering. **From 12/6**

SALMONEA (SPLENDENS).—S. This extremely popular variety has been known for many years as Azalea splendens. The rosy-salmon flowers are freely produced even on the youngest plant. Strong and vigorous. **From 8/6**

SHERWOOD RED.—D. A bright, luminous-red, flowering late in the season. **From 8/6**

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—S. Freely produced carmine blooms on a robust bush. Flowers when most others have finished. **From 8/6**

SOUVENIR DE PRINCE ALBERT.—D. A rose with white markings and margins. **From 8/6**

SWEETHEART SUPREME.—D. (New). A lovely Azalea with dense, spreading growth and frilled, deep rose flowers. **From 12/6**

TEMPERANCE.—D. A clear, emphatic lavender, faithfully double. Unexpected colour among Azaleas assures constant popularity. **From 8/6**

THEO. CAPTEIN.—D. A Dutch novelty of recent introduction. A glowing claret-rose shade. Peony form. **From 8/6**

VANESSA.—S. (New). Large, single, lilac-magenta with deeper speckling in the throat. Very hardy and strong growing. **From 8/6**

VERVANEANA.—D. Distinctive dawn-pink double, white edged, blushing red throat. **From 8/6**

VIOLACEA MULTIFLORA.—D. Fully double, glowing deepest magenta. **From 8/6**

AZALEA GUMPO, THE LILLIPUTIAN AZALEAS

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

AZALEA GUMPO.—Available in white, pale pink, pink and salmon. **From 8/6 each. Set of Four Distinct 30/-**

AZALEA KURUME, THE JAPANESE AZALEAS

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

All from 8/6.

ADDY WERY.—S. Very free flowering blood-red with a dull orange bronze flush. Dwarf and compact.

AKEBONO.—S. Strikingly effective flowers, light violet with a clear carmine blotch on the throat. Hose-in-hose form.

AMOENA.—S. A well-established favourite of purple-magenta, which blooms over a long period. The most upright of the kurumes.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—S. Huge, single blooms, white, gaily suffused pale pink. A late bloomer.

BENE-GIRI.—S. Brilliant cerise-red. Compact habit.

BLAAUW'S PINK.—D. Of dwarf, compact growth, flowers salmon-pink hose-in-hose form.

BUCCANEER.—S. Bold, dashing, mandarin-red single, smothering itself with bloom. Particularly late.

FIRELIGHT.—D. A large-flowered Rutherford hybrid, with two or three hose-in-hose blooms to a flower. A brilliant, spiraea-red shade.

GOODSON'S BRICK.—S. Brilliant brick-red. Dwarf.

GOODSON'S RED.—S. One of the most brilliant reds. Dwarf.

HATSU GIRI.—D. Soft, satiny, double pink.

HEXE.—D. Large-flowered, hose-in-hose form. Bright carmine-rose.

HINODE GIRI.—S. Fiery scarlet flowers produced in profusion. Another of the picturesque dwarfs. Ideal for mass planting.

KURUME PINK.—S. Beautiful soft pink, strong growing.

PINK PERFECTION.—S. Soft pale-pink touched white. Late flowering.

PRINCESS IRENE.—S. Beautiful geranium-lake-red.

PURPLE SPLENDOUR.—D. Two-blooms-in-one style, richly purple and deeply frilled.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.—S. A Dutch introduction of glowing vermilion.

ROSEBUD.—D. Smothers itself in tight rosette clusters of rosy-pink up and down the stems, completely covering the leaves. Dwarf, compact in growth. Late.

SCARLET PRINCE.—D. A hose-in-hose type of vigorous growth, smothering itself in fiery, crimson-scarlet flowers, which make it one of the showiest of the kurumes.

PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR MINIMUM GRADES.

UNLESS THIS GRADE IS ASKED FOR, SELECTED PLANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED AND PRICED ACCORDINGLY.

DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

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

Because the demand far exceeds our supply (import restrictions have had their effect), we are unable to give a detailed list of named varieties this season.

AZALEA MOLLIS ILAM HYBRIDS.—The late Mr. Edgar Stead, of "Ilam," Christchurch, did much good work in hybridising deciduous azaleas, and we have today an excellent strain called Ilam hybrids. We are now able to offer unflowered seedlings from these crosses, most forms being delightfully frilled at the edges, in a fine range of colours.
From 15/- each; 84/- half dozen

AZALEA MOLLIS.—Unflowered seedlings from selected parent crosses.
From 10/6 each; 57/- half dozen

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS DELICATISSIMA. **From 16/6**
Pale pink, with deeper pink edging and orange throat. Very free flowering and robust in growth.

AZARA LANCEOLATA.—E. 15ft. LANCELEAF AZARA. **From 7/6**
Coming from Chile, this handsome shrub or small tree, with its slightly drooping branches, welcomes the early summer with masses of fragrant, yellow, Mimosa-like flowers. No pruning or spraying.

AZARA MICROHPYLLA.—E. 12ft. **From 7/6**
This bold, handsome, round-headed, small tree is useful for backgrounds or in larger shrubberies. It is also a fine lawn specimen with its small, rounded, glossy leaves, frond-like in arrangement. It is one of the most elegant of the small evergreens. During early spring, the frond-like branches are covered with tiny, greenish-yellow, vanilla-scented flowers.

BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA.—E. 10ft. SWEET VERBENA MYRTLE.
From 7/6
Suitable only for frost-free districts, this Queenslander makes a shapely, dense, small tree, bearing greenish-white flowers. The foliage, if crushed, exudes a strong lemon scent. Prune after flowering.

BANKSIA, THE AUSTRALIAN HONEYSUCKLE TREES

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

BANKSIA BROWNII.—E. 8ft. **From 12/6**
A recent introduction from Western Australia where it is reported to be the best of all Banksias, with its attractive foliage and very large cones of smoky yellowish flowers.

BANKSIA COLLINA.—E. 10ft. HILL BANKSIA. **From 7/6**
A handsome, small garden tree which prefers an open situation in full sun. The cylindrical honey-coloured flower heads are set off with shining black styles. The 3-inch leaves are narrow, prickly saw-edged and white underneath. It has a bushy habit of growth.

BANKSIA ERICIFOLIA.—E. 10ft. THE HEATH BANKSIA. **From 7/6**
One of the great advantages of this handsome shrub, is the production in great numbers of the up to 10-inch long, orange-bronze cones in the winter. Ideal for the average garden, it thrives under almost all conditions, but prefers a well-drained soil in an open position. It responds readily to pruning and can be easily shaped.

BANKSIA GRANDIS.—E. 15ft. GREAT-CONED BANKSIA. **From 10/6**
A striking tree, with large leaves up to 12 inches long and divided to the midrib into triangular segments. In keeping with the leaves, the flower cones are spectacularly long (8in. to 12in.). It is a fascinating tree, futuristic in appearance and the largest of the Banksia family. More suited for the medium and larger gardens, as this is the giant of the family in every way.

BANKSIA INTEGRIFOLIA.—E. 25ft. COAST HONEYSUCKLE TREE. **From 7/6**
Incorrectly listed in the past as Banksia spinulosa. A hardy rapid growing species with dark-green leaves set off with silvery-white down on the underside. The greenish-yellow flowers are produced in the autumn months in plentiful spikes.

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

BANKSIA SERRATA.—E. 15ft. REDWOOD HONEYSUCKLE TREE. **From 7/6**
Admired for the beauty of its leaves—thick and narrow, with regular serrations—the Banksia serrata in December and January bursts into huge pale-yellow cones like giant bottlebrushes. The useful purplish-red timber gives it the name of the Redwood Honeysuckle Tree.

BANKSIA SPINULOSA.—E. 8ft. **From 9/6**
This variety was previously incorrectly known as Banksia ericoides. The 6in. cone-shaped flowers of bright reddish amber are set off with needle-like foliage, forming a neat compact shrub. It bears its flower heads in a bold and conspicuous way, well above the foliage. The best of the Banksias for cut blooms.

BAUERA SESSILIFLORA.—E. 4ft. SHOWY BAUERA. **From 8/-**
Since the natural home of this attractive shrub is Victoria where it does best in damp, sandy valleys it is suitable for general New Zealand conditions. Produces lovely sprays of mauvy-pink tightly clustered, perfectly placed flowers in late winter. A compact bush which responds to reasonably hard pruning after flowering.

BEAUFORTIA SPARSA.—E. 6ft. SWAMP BRUSH MYRTLE. **From 8/-**
An ideal small garden shrub for an open sunny situation. The brilliant, orange-scarlet bottle-brush flowers are produced from January to March against the small oval foliage. Plant in a sunny place and prune lightly after flowering.

BELOPERONE CHANTERI.—E. 2ft. LOBSTER PLANT. **From 6/-**
A new introduction, this form of the Mexican lobster plant has drooping terminal spikes of soft lime-yellow overlapping bracts. As the flower ages the lower bracts assume a soft-rose tint. Requires a warm, frost-free position and is happy either in full sun or part shade but must have shelter from wind.

BELOPERONE GUTTATA.—E. 2ft. LOBSTER PLANT. **From 6/-**
An unusual small shrub from Mexico that requires a warm, frost-free position. Flowers are produced in curious, drooping, terminal spikes about six inches in length, and are almost covered by brownish-rose, overlapping bracts. These bracts form the attractive part of the flower head, and from their formation the common name of Lobster-plant is derived.

BERBERIS, ORNAMENTAL BARBERRY

Most prominent features of the Berberis apart from thorns is the berry, which is very attractive, the flower, which is profuse, and the autumn foliage, which is highly coloured. The Berberis are capable of withstanding any kind of horticultural and climatic condition, including wet, cold winters and poor soil, and are useful as hedges. Prune during winter months.

BERBERIS AUTUMN CHEER.—D. 4ft. **From 6/-**
A very hardy shrub which sports masses of red berries in the late summer, and fine coloured foliage in the autumn. Can be pruned to any desired size in the winter.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA.—D. 5ft. RED LEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY. **From 6/-**
A fine, hardy, coloured foliage shrub. Throughout the season the small leaves are a deep bronze-purple, turning to crimson in the autumn. For best results it should be grown in full sun, and can be used most effectively for small hedges and colour contrast.

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

BERBERIS THUNBERGII LITTLE FAVOURITE.—D. 2ft. **From 7/6**
A perfect miniature of the handsome atropurpurea variety, with shining, purplish-red foliage. An ideal, hardy plant for the rockery or low border.

BERZELIA LANUGINOSA.—E. 6ft. **From 7/6**
An erect shrub which in the spring and early summer bears its flowers in the form of white buttons, in clusters near the ends of the branches. When not in flower an attraction is the soft, feathery foliage. Easy to grow, but prefers a loose, free soil, and good drainage is essential.

BESCHORNERIA YUCCOIDES.—E. 6ft. **From 10/6**
A striking Mexican Yucca-like plant with up to 6ft. long flower stems which carry racemes of bright green blooms set off with red bracts. It should be planted in good, well-drained loam, in the sunniest spot you can find.

BETULA PENDULA.—D. 25ft. (VERRUCOSA) (ALBA), SILVER BIRCH. **From 7/6**

A favourite which is more than ever in demand in the contemporary modern-home scene. In leaf from spring onwards, the white bark sets off the shimmering foliage. The slender branches place themselves most gracefully beside the lawn, pool, or stream. They are ideal as specimen plants, in groups, or as avenues. In the autumn the leaves turn on a display of yellow in keeping with the season. The Silver Birch is most accommodating anywhere.

BETULA PENDULA PURPUREA.—D. 15ft. PURPLE BIRCH. **From 17/6**

A splendid bronzy-purple-leaved form of the Silver Birch, somewhat resembling the Copper Beech, but less compact and more slender, with young branches fine and graceful. Forms a valuable contrast when grown among green, and golden-foliaged trees. Hardy.

BORONIA

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

BORONIA DENTICULATA.—E. 3ft. **From 7/6**

Differs from the other Boronias and has comparatively large, pale-green foliage. In the spring, a profusion of very dainty, lilac-mauve flowers in sprays, which are excellent for picking. Does not have the characteristic fragrance associated with Boronia, but distinctive in its own way. Easy to grow in loose, free soils, with no lime.

BORONIA ELATIOR.—E. 4ft. TALL BORONIA. **From 8/6**

A strong grower which covers itself with small flowers of rosy-carmine for over three months. The foliage is quaintly fragrant, but the blooms have no scent. The soil should not be allowed to get dry.

BORONIA HETEROPHYLLA.—E. 3ft. RED BORONIA. **From 8/6**

Even when it is not in flower, this new introduction is a handsome, ornamental, small shrub. A bushy, vigorous, disease-resistant plant that bears bright, rich, rosy-red flowers. Easily grown if kept well watered in dry weather and pruned after flowering.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA.—E. 4ft. BROWN BORONIA. **From 6/-**

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

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA LUTEA.—E. 3ft. YELLOW BORONIA. **From 8/6**
Identical with the brown Boronia in habit, perfume and bloom, but has yellow flowers, is a more vigorous plant and seems to be easier to grow.

BORONIA PINNATA.—E. 3ft. **From 8/6**
Differs from other Boronias in that it is slightly more upright in growth. The showy, terminal sprays of deep pink are slightly perfumed. The unusual, needle-like leaves give the plant an upright and more sparse habit of growth than the other Boronias. It prefers the same conditions.

BOUVARDIA HUMBOLDTII.—E. 3ft. SCENTED BOUVARDIA. **From 7/-**
A ready favourite because of its gloriously scented snow white flowers during autumn months. It should be grown in a warm corner and sheltered from frosts. Prune during winter. Frequent use of a well-balanced fertiliser is often advisable to maintain good summer growth.

BRASSAIA ACTINOPHYLLA.—E. 12ft. QUEENSLAND UMBRELLA TREE. **From 6/6**
A lovely evergreen of the Aralia family, suitable for pot or tub, especially on the patio. The handsome bright green foliage is carried right to the ground. It has red flower spikes on the top when grown in full sun in the warmer districts of New Zealand. One of its unique features as an indoor plant, is that each compound leaf has a longer stem and is larger than its predecessor.

BRUNFELSIA EXIMIA.—E. 3ft. YESTERDAY, TODAY and TOMORROW. **From 8/6**
Quaintly named because of the way its fragrant flowers change with the hours. They open deep violet and change gradually to lavender, then to white—a different colour on each day of their lives. It is a compact shrub with dark green foliage. Given plenty of moisture in sun or part shade, it will bloom for a long time in spring and early summer.

BUDDLEIA, THE BUTTERFLY BUSH

One of Nature's delightful companionships is encouraged with a planting of the Buddleia, for he is the knight-errant of the garden. Where he is, there too will be the Red Admiral butterfly. The pair have a perfect understanding; but not only is the Buddleia a willing host of the picturesque Red Admiral—he is ready to do the nightly deed of protecting smaller shrubs and plants from winds, acts as a background in large borders, can fill up a gap or an odd corner, digs in like a good soldier in any kind of ground, endures the worst winter without complaint, and, as a gesture to the Red Admiral, enjoys a deep breath of the sea.

With his compact panicles crowded with bloom that rivals any French lilac, the Buddleia can hold his head up anywhere, and he has a grand range of uniforms . . . purple, blue, rosy-lilac, mauve, pink, yellow, red and white. He is such an enthusiastic grower that after spring and summer blooming you can cut him back really hard.

BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI KEWENSIS.—E. 8ft. **From 8/-**
A rare Himalayan variety, the large, dusky-pink penstemon-like flowers are borne in terminal heads on the older wood, so it should not be pruned to the same extent as the other Buddleias. It is quite hardy once established.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII EMPIRE BLUE.—10ft. **From 5/6**
A newcomer, as near true blue as you can get. It has a bright appearance and a long-blooming display.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII ETOILE DE FRANCE.—E. 10ft. **From 5/6**
Imperial purple in colour, the blooms are borne in extra long panicles. It is a very free flowerer.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII FORTUNE.—E. 10ft. **From 5/6**
The compact heads are of a cheerful rosy-lilac—quite a modern tone.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII ROYAL RED.—E. 10ft. **From 5/6**
Dark foliage sets off the heavy spikes of purple magenta, borne through the summer and autumn. Stands hard pruning in the spring.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII VARIEGATA.—E. 8ft. **From 5/6**
A rare variety with charming, cream-margined leaves, and mauve flowers.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII WHITE CLOUD.—E. 10ft. **From 5/6**
A compact and low-growing variety, clothing itself with feathery-white blooms.

BUDDLEIA WEYERIANA GOLDEN GLOW.—E. 10ft. **From 5/6**
A natural break in hybrids, with a multiplicity of vivid, orange pompons tinted pink to pale mauve.

CALLIANDRA PORTORICENSIS.—6ft. (INGA). SNOWFLAKE ACACIA. **From 5/6**
The fragrant, white, powder-puff flowers are borne in clusters and display themselves elegantly against the fern-like foliage (resembling that of the Acacia), which closes in the evenings. It will thrive under most conditions, but requires some shelter, and hard pruning after flowering.

CALLIANDRA TWEEDII.—E. 5ft. BRAZILIAN FLAME BUSH. **From 8/6**
The large heads of vivid scarlet stamens, up to 3in. long, which cover the plant like a sheet of fire in spring, make this a vivid and colourful plant. Its feathery, fern-like foliage is handsome the year round. It requires a light soil in a hot, dry position for best results. Resents frost, and must be in the warmer districts to flower freely. Prune to shape after flowering. No spraying is required.

CALLICARPA DICHOTOMA.—D. 6ft. (PURPUREA). CHINESE BEAUTY-BERRY. **From 8/6**

A native of China and Korea, it has an upright style of growth, and narrow leaves, six inches long. The flowers are of little account, but they are followed by bunches of brilliant, glossy, deep lilac-purple berries which are spectacularly displayed from late summer to well after leaf fall. The slender branches and the berry clusters up and down the stems are ideal for winter decoration. Prune after berry drop.

CALLISTEMON CITRINUS SPLENDENS.—E. 10ft. BOTTLEBRUSH TREE. **From 6/6**

Growing to a large bush or small tree, this is the most spectacular of the Bottle Brushes. It is hardy, and starts early in life with its flowering. The climax comes in late spring and early summer with a magnificent display. The flowers form at the ends of the shoots and break out into fiery vermilion brushes, each stamen tipped with gold. The young foliage is a tender pink. Once the plant is established, prune to shape after flowering. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position.

CALLUNA, THE HEATHER, OR LING

Native to many parts of the world, particularly the more arid, heather is often found where other plants could not survive. Heathers are dwarfs, ranging in height from six inches to two feet. They have flowers from palest to brightest pink in singles and doubles, white, purple, mauve and magenta. They are ideally suited for rockeries, small borders, miniature gardens and edgings. Hard pruning to any shape or size can be done after flowering.

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA PLENA.—E. 2ft. WHITE HEATHER. **From 6/6**

Typical of the heather family, this Calluna is very co-operative. It is at home in poor soil and will stand cold conditions. It has long racemes of double white flowers, and blooms in early autumn.

CALLUNA VULGARIS AUREA.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**

Ideal for the rock garden, it is low growing, compact, and has golden tinted foliage changing to coppery red during winter. The small flowers are pinkish.

CALLUNA VULGARIS DAVID EASON.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**

A squat form which bears its bright pink flowers well above the foliage in late summer.

CALLUNA VULGARIS FOXII NANA.—E. 6in. **From 6/6**

A miniature form which forms a tiny compact cushion of deep green. It has small lavender-purple flowers, and is excellent for the rockery.

CALLUNA VULGARIS GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**
A late flowering deep crimson. The flower heads are suitable for picking.

CALLUNA VULGARIS J. H. HAMILTON.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**
A neat dwarf plant with profuse and charming rosettes of bright double pink.

CALLUNA VULGARIS H. E. BEALE.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**
A hardy heather with dainty, double, silvery-mauve flowers carried on long stems suitable for cutting. Definitely the most elegant of the heathers.

CALYTHRIX SULLIVANII.—E. 4ft. FRINGE MYRTLE. **From 6/6**
A shrub something like the heaths, with miniature fragrant foliage. The stems and side tips are covered during spring with a profusion of starry, pinkish-white flowers. It likes a sunny, open situation. Prune lightly after flowering. Requires an occasional spray to combat leaf-roller caterpillar. A useful front border shrub, quite easy of culture.

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The Camellias

Among the great plant families of the world, Theaceae is one of the smaliest. It is divided into 16 genera, of which the most important is Camellia, named for a Moravian Jesuit, George Camellus. There are more than thirty species of Camellias which left their native China several centuries ago, and have since roamed freely through the sub-tropical and temperate zones. Two of them entered commerce, for which every woman should be truly grateful. Camellia sinensis is grown for its leaves, from which that indispensable beverage, tea, is brewed. Camellia sasanqua seeds yield oil, used in high quality face cream and hair lotion.

In popular appeal and horticultural importance there are four main groups of Camellias: japonicas, sasanquas, reticulatas and their hybrids. With their great beauty and diversity of blooms, the wonderfully glossy green leaves, their excellent growth habits and undemanding needs in cultivation, Camellias are among the most versatile and satisfying of the ornamentals. There are small growing varieties for areas where plants must remain low; tall, open background growers; broad, willowy kinds ideal as espaliers on fences or trellises; bold specimen varieties for container culture; and, among the sasanquas, spreading forms for use as ground cover and in rockeries. Camellias can be grown in pots or tubs, and they make most serviceable hedges which need little pruning. There are nothing better than Camellias as complements for other plants, shrubs and trees.

SENSATIONAL HYBRIDS

Camellias have been grown in New Zealand for more than a century. In the last few years there has been a tremendous increase in interest, mainly because of sensational new hybrids. Some of the latest creations from America, including the exciting Kunming reticulata Camellias, will be found in our current list.

Basically, all Camellias respond to the same culture. They like a well-drained soil, which has plenty of humus and is slightly acid. The claim for decided acidity for Camellias is considered an exaggeration, as they often do equally well in soil that is neutral, or one with a pH of 5.5, which is sufficiently acid. Growth is slowed in a soil which is too acid. Yellowing of leaves often indicates poor drainage or the presence of too much lime. To correct alkalinity, work in a little sulphur, about two ounces to a plant. A stimulating tonic and corrective is a pinch of aluminium sulphate in a gallon of water. It encourages the development of flower buds.

Camellias flower in shade or sunlight, and will endure the hottest New Zealand conditions if they are given a cool, moist root run. They have a healthy appetite. Compost, leaf mould, old pine needles or decaying sawdust, can all take a lacing of blood and bone. Sawdust is particularly good, especially when used as a mulch (with the stipulation that the soil is thoroughly saturated first). Drying out during the flowering period can cause small blooms, as well as bud drop.

Camellias are such a healthy lot that, other than feeding and watering, they need very little care. Few fungi attack them, and the copper in a general spray mixture is usually sufficient to deal with it. Malathion is one of the best sprays for disposing of mites and sucking pests which extract plant juices.

Planting can be done at almost any time of the year, but winter is usually regarded as the most convenient and best season. Small plants often transplant with less difficulty than large ones.

Young plants should be pruned for shape only. Just before the growth time is most favourable. Do not prune back more than one-third of a mature plant, though old Camellias can stand a heavy cutting about every other year. A well-grown shrub has three kinds of buds—a large oval one which is next year's bloom; beside it a thinner, pointed bud destined to grow into a shoot developing new growth and, further down the twig, slender green buds which will eventually send out side shoots. Young Camellias do not need pruning for their first years, unless it is necessary to help shape the plant. When they have attained a height of approximately six feet, a light pruning once a year after flowering, taking off about three inches all round, is generally all they require.

Descriptive flower forms are:—

SINGLE: One row of not more than 8 petals. Examples: Spencer's Pink, amabilis.

SEMI-DOUBLE: Two or more rows of petals and prominent stamens. Examples: The Czar, Herme.

ANEMONE FORM: A flat flower with one or more rows of outer petals and the centre a cluster of petaloids and stamens. Examples: Anemonaeflora, Pink Clouds.

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

CAMELLIA PINK CUP OF BEAUTY

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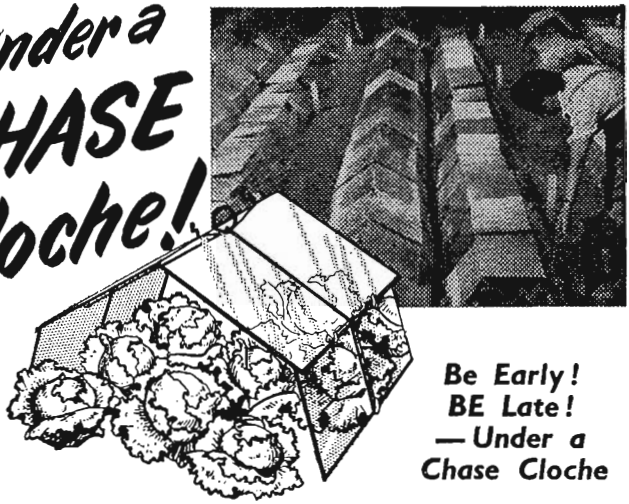
under a CHASE *Cloche!*



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Roxburgh, Alexandra.

PEONY FORM: A deep rounded flower with several rows of outer petals, and the centre a cluster of long twisted petals and petaloids with some stamens. Examples: Lady Loch, Leviathan.

ROSE FORM: Several rows of imbricated petals, opening in a rose bud form but showing stamens, which may be small, in a concave centre when fully open. Examples: Countess of Derby, Lady Campbell.

FORMAL DOUBLE: Fully imbricated (overlapping), with many rows of petals becoming smaller towards the centre and no stamens showing. Examples: Jubilee, Fimbriata.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

AMABILIS.—Choice single white of open form with a heavy cluster of golden-yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 12/6**

ANEMONAEFLORA (RED WARATAH).—Dark crimson. Medium anemone golden-yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 12/6**

ANEMONAEFLORA ALBA (WHITE WARATAH).—White. Large anemone form with clusters of creamy white petaloids. Vigorous upright growth. **From 8/-**

ANNA LAYARD.—Single rosy red, with slightly reflexed petals and bunched yellow stamens. Compact. **From 8/-**

AREJISHI.—Dark salmon rose to deep crimson red. Large peony form. Vigorous open upright growth. **From 8/-**

BEGONIA.—Light pink, medium large, peony form with soft, folding petals. Compact upright growth. **From 15/-**

BERENICE BODDY.—Light pink with deep pink under petals. Medium semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. **From 25/-**

BILLIE McCASKILL.—Shaded soft pink. Medium, semi-double with deeply fimbriated petals. Medium, compact, upright growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern Californian Camellia Society. Season 1956-57). **From 40-**

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

BRIDE'S BOUQUET.—White. Very large, semi-double with fluted and notched petals. Medium open growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern California Camellia Society. Season 1951-52). **From 35/-**

CANDIDISSIMA.—White medium formal double. Slow, compact. **From 8/-**

CAROLYN TUTTLE.—Rose opal pink. Medium large peony form with mixed petals and petaloids. Compact, upright growth. **From 30/-**

CHANDLERI.—Bright red with occasional white blotch. Medium large semi-double to anemone form. Slow, compact growth. **From 8/-**

CHO-CHO-SAN.—Light salmon pink. Medium semi-double to peony form, slightly cup shaped. Medium compact growth. **From 10/6**

C. H. HOVEY.—Dark red, lighter towards centre. Large formal double with compact upright growth. **From 8/-**

CINDERELLA.—Predominantly white with streaks and blotches of rose-madder. Large, semi-double with irregular and somewhat cupped petals, and with petal edges deeply laciniated and wrinkled. (All-America Camellia Selections Inc.—First Award, Season 1955). **From 80/-**

CLARA BROOKS.—White occasionally spotted pink, and sporting pink and red. Medium large, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 22/6**

CLARA GREEN.—Deep rose pink. Large peony to anemone form with interspersed stamens. Medium, compact, upright growth. **From 35/-**

C. M. WILSON.—Light pink sport of Elegans. Very large anemone form. Medium, spreading growth. Outstanding. **From 40/-**

CONRAD HILTON.—White sport of High Hat. Large peony form. Slow compact growth. **From 25/-**

CONTESSA LAVINIA MAGGI ROSEA.—Large formal double rose pink. **From 8/-**

COUNTESS OF DERBY.—Pale pink to white, striped carmine red. Medium-large rose form double. Compact, upright growth. **From 8/-**

DAITAIRIN (GOLDEN TEMPLE).—Light rose-pink. Large single with mass of paler pink petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 17/6**

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

DEEP DRIFT.—White. Large, semi-double. **From 17/6**

DIDDY MEALING.—Cream white with yellow cast in throat, and an occasional pink stripe. Medium large, rose form to formal double. Medium, slightly pendulous growth. **From 21/-**

DRAGON LADY.—Clear pink with pink and white petaloids. Medium large, semi-double to peony form with loose petals and twisted outer petals. Medium, bushy, pendulous growth. **From 35/-**

DRAMA GIRL.—Deep salmon-rose-pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, open, pendulous growth. **From 80/-**

DR. KING.—Light red. Large semi-double. Upright bushy growth. **From 8/-**

EDITH LINTON.—Sport of Jean Lyne. Pink shading to silvery pink. **From 10/6**

ELEANOR HAGOOD.—Pale pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous upright growth. **From 21/-**

ELEGANS.—Rose-pink with centre petaloids often spotted white. Very large anemone form. Spreading growth. **From 17/6**

ELIZABETH LE BEY.—Light rose pink. Very large, peony form with large petals and stamens intermingled. Vigorous, pendulous growth. **From 50/-**

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA VARIEGATA (GREAT EASTERN).—Scarlet, sometimes mottled white. Medium-large peony form. Vigorous growth. **From 8/-**

FANNY SANCHIOLI.—White with a few faint flecks of pink. Medium-large formal double. **From 8/-**

FIMBRIATA.—White formal double, with fringed petals. Slow, bushy growth. **From 15/-**

FIREFALLS.—Glowing crimson. Medium large, peony form with mixed ruffled petals and petaloids of full form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. **From 35/-**

FLAME.—Deep flame red. Large semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. **From 25/-**

FLAMINGO.—Pale pink. Medium large, semi-double with petaloids sometimes mixed with stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 35/-**

FROSTY MORN.—White. Large, anemone form. Medium open growth. **From 30/-**

GAUNTLETTI (ALBA GRANDIFLORA, LOTUS).—White. Very large semi-double of water-lily form, with golden-yellow stamens. Vigorous upright growth. **From 15/-**

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN.—Rose pink. Large, rose form double to peony form with loose petals. Vigorous open, upright growth. **From 15/-**

GRAND SULTAN (MATHOTIANA).—Crimson with purple cast. High pointed centre. Very large double. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 15/-**

GRANITE DELLS.—Pink, medium large, semi-double to peony form. Medium compact growth. **From 25/-**

GUILIO NUCCIO.—Coral-rose-pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals. Vigorous, upright growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of Southern California Camellia Society. Season 1955-56). **From 100/-**

HALLOWEEN.—Double deep crimson. Upright, vigorous growth. **From 8/-**

HANA-FUKI.—Soft pink, sometimes blotched white. Large, semi-double of cupped form. Medium, compact growth. **From 17/6**

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II.—Salmon rose pink. Very large, semi-double with a few petals wrinkled and creped and some centre petals intermingled with stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. **From 50/-**

HERME.—Pink petals with irregular white border and striped deep pink. Medium, large semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 12/6**

ISABELLA.—White medium formal double. **From 8/-**

JEAN LYNE.—White striped and flecked carmine. Large, semi-double to peony form. Medium, compact growth. **From 10/6**

JOHN ILLGES.—Bright red. Medium large, single of flat form. Compact upright growth. **From 15/-**

JOSEPH PFINGSTL.—Dark red. Large semi-double with irregular petals to peony form with waved outer petals and fluted centre petals. Vigorous, sturdy growth. (John Illges Medal of American Camellia Society, Season 1950). **From 25/-**

JUBILEE.—Formal double. Pale ivory, with faint pink blush. **From 8/-**

KINGYO TSUBAKI (FISHTAIL CAMELLIA).—Rose pink, semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous, spreading growth with dark green foliage shaped like a fish-tail. **From 35/-**

KRAMER'S SUPREME.—Turkey-red. Very large, peony form with mixed petals and petaloids of full form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. **From 70/-**

K. SAWADA.—White. Large, formal to rose form double. Vigorous, semi-upright growth. **From 25/-**

KUMASAKA.—Rose pink. Medium-large rose to peony form double. Vigorous compact growth. **From 12/6**

LADY CAMPBELL.—Red. Medium rose form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. **From 8/-**

LADY CLARE.—Deep pink. Large semi-double with mass of golden stamens. Vigorous bushy growth. **From 17/6**

LADY LOCH (DUCHESS OF YORK).—Light pink, sometimes veined deeper pink and edged white. Large peony form. Medium, upright growth. **From 9/6**

LADY PARKER.—Rose pink. Peony form. Open upright growth. **From 8/-**

LADY ST. CLAIR.—Light pink. Medium-large formal double, with high raised centre. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 9/6**

LA PACE RUBRA.—Rose red. Medium formal double. Open growth. **From 8/-**

LATIFOLIA.—Soft rose red. Medium-large semi-double. Vigorous bushy growth. **From 8/-**

LEVIATHAN.—Deep rose-pink. Large peony form. Medium, compact growth. **From 8/-**

LIEGEMAN.—Large semi-double creamy white. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 8/-**

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

LOOKAWAY.—Sport of Herme. Deep rose pink in throat with wide border of white. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 17/6**

LOTUS.—See Gauntletti.

LOUISE MACLAY.—Deep pink and white. Large, semi-double with crinkled petals. Slow upright growth. **From 30/-**

MAGNOLIAEFLORA.—Blush pink. Medium semi-double. Compact growth. **From 15/-**

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER.—Light pink. Large peony form with fluted outer petals and erect centre petals. Open spreading growth. **From 8/-**

MARGARET SHORT.—Deep lavender-pink. Large, semi-double with irregular, fluted petals around centre of blonde stamens. Medium, compact growth. **From 80/-**

MARJORIE MAGNIFICENT.—Light pink. Medium, semi-double to anemone form. Medium, compact growth. **From 35/-**

MASTERPIECE.—White, opening from a blush bud. Large formal double with high centre to rose form double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. **From 21/-**

MATHOTIANA.—See Grand Sultan.

MEREDITH LAKE.—White, with pale lilac overtone. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. **From 17/6**

MISS SAVANNAH.—Cream white occasionally marked pastel pink. Medium, large peony form with loose petals. **From 30/-**

MONTE CARLO.—Light pink. Medium large, semi-double, with swirled and fluted petals. Medium, compact growth. **From 70/-**

MRS. A. M. HOVEY.—Rose pink, veined red and mottled white. Large formal double. Upright growth. **From 8/-**

MRS. BERTHA A. HARMS.—Ivory-white with faint pink cast. Large, semi-double with wavy, creped petals. Medium, open, upright growth. **From 50/-**

MRS. D. W. DAVIS.—Blush pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. (John Illges Medal of American Camellia Society, Season 1955). **From 90/-**

MRS. TINGLEY.—Salmon silver pink. Medium formal double. Medium compact growth. **From 15/-**

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

ODORATISSIMA.—Rose-pink. Large semi-double to peony form. Upright growth. **From 8/-**

ONETIA HOLLAND.—White. Large, peony form. Medium, compact growth. **From 50/-**

OTAHUHU BEAUTY (DUKE OF YORK).—Rose-pink. Large peony form, with mixed irregular petals and petaloids. **From 8/-**

PAEONIAEFLORA PALLIDA.—Delicate shade of pale pink. Centre petals bunched. **From 8/-**

PAOLINA MAGGI.—White, often with faint pink stripe. Large, formal double. **From 8/-**

PEACH BLOSSOM.—Light pink similar in form to Magnoliaeflora. Medium semi-double. Compact growth. **From 12/6**

PINK CLOUDS.—Cream pink, marked deeper pink changing to light lavender pink as the flower ages. Very large anemone form. Vigorous bushy growth. (Margaret Hertrich Award of South California Camellia Society). **From 17/6**

PINK CUP OF BEAUTY.—Formal double. Pale pink with faint white stripe down the centre of each petal. Late flowering. **From 15/-**

PINK PERFECTION (FRAU MINNA SEIDEL).—Shell pink. Small formal double. Vigorous upright growth. **From 10/6**

PINK SHADOWS.—Deep salmon pink with deeper shadows of pink. Medium large, semi-double with fimbriated inner petals. Medium, upright, compact growth. **From 30/-**

PRINCE OF ORANGE.—Deep orange-red. Large, peony form with loose petals and petaloids. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. **From 60/-**

PUKEKURA.—White. Large semi-double to peony form with large, rounded, outer petals and central stamens tipped with golden anthers. **From 15/-**

QUEEN BESSIE.—White, flushed pink at centre. Medium large, semi-double with wavy petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. **From 12/6**

RACHAEL.—Informal double pink. Slow compact growth. **From 8/-**

R. L. WHEELER.—Rose pink. Very large semi-double to anemone form with heavy outer petals and solid circle of stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. (John Illges Medal of American Camellia Society, Season 1953). **From 40/-**

ROXANNE.—White. Large, peony form with heavy, china-like petals and blonde stamens. **From 40/-**

SCENTED TREASURE.—Rose red to wine red. Medium peony form with mass of stamens and many petaloids. Medium, compact growth. Fragrant. **From 30/-**

SEVENTH HEAVEN.—Light rose red. Large semi-double with wide petals and small petaloids in centre. Vigorous, open, upright growth. **From 27/6**

SHIROBOTAN.—White. Large semi-double to peony form, with prominent orange-yellow stamens. Vigorous, spreading upright growth. **From 12/6**

SOMERSBY.—Ruby red edged deeper red. Medium, rose form double to peony form. **From 17/6**

SOUVENIR DE BAHUAUD LITOU.—Light pink. Large, formal double, of vigorous, upright growth. **From 17/6**

SPECIOSISSIMA (SHEPHERD'S RED).—Light scarlet. Large anemone form. Vigorous growth. Early flowering. **From 8/-**

SPENCERS PINK.—Waxy soft pink single, with wavy petals and yellow stamens. Slow compact growth. **From 12/6**

SPRING TRIUMPH.—Deep coral pink. Large, peony form with loose petals and large centre petaloids. Medium, open growth. **From 30/-**

SWEETHEART.—Beautiful soft pink formal double, occasionally marbled white. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. (All America Camellia Selections Winner for 1959). **From 90/-**

TAROAN.—Soft pink. Medium single with large, round petals and heavy stamens of Magnolia form. Vigorous growth. **From 8/-**

THE CZAR.—Previously catalogued incorrectly as Adolphe Audusson. Early flowering with immense, heavy-petalled blooms six inches across. Two rows of deep rosy-red petals are deeply reflexed and display a central bunch of yellow stamens. Compact growth. **From 15/-**

THOMPSONI.—White flecked and pencilled pink. Medium large, peony form with mixed petals and petaloids of full form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. **From 8/-**

TOMORROW.—Strawberry-red. Very large, semi-double with irregular petals and large petaloids. Vigorous, open, slightly pendulous growth. (John Illges Medal of America Camellia Society, Season 1957). **From 70/-**

VIRGIN'S BLUSH.—White flushed faintest pink. Medium large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. **From 15/-**

WILLIAM BULL.—Rose-pink. Medium-large formal double, upright growth. **From 8/-**

CAMELLIA SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

BRIAN.—SALUENENSIS X RETICULATA. **From 30/-**
Long lasting blooms of a warm rich pink, semi-double in form and with a central bunch of golden stamens are very freely produced on this outstanding hybrid. Winter flowering and very hardy.

DONATION.—SALUENENSIS X JAPONICA. **From 35/-**
An outstanding and free flowering garden shrub which is the best known and most popular of all the hybrids. Semi-double, 5-inch flowers of deep orchid pink, very freely produced during mid-winter.

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

PHYL DOAK.—SALUENENSIS X RETICULATA. **From 40/-**
Large semi-double blooms of rich rose with brown or sometimes yellow stamens. Vigorous, erect, growth and very free flowering over a long period.

SALUENENSIS **From 12/6**
A rare and beautiful species from Western China that resembles Camellia reticulata in form but with smaller leaves and flowers. The lovely pale blush pink blooms are most profusely borne over a long period during the months of September and October. Growth is very bushy and luxuriantly leafy.

THEA.—TEA PLANT. **From 10/6**
This is the true tea plant grown in Ceylon and China. The leaves become five inches long when mature and furnish background for the fragrant single white flowers. Under commercial cultivation the plant is kept at two to five feet only, heavily manured and pruned to induce numerous shoots. Grows easily but prefers part shade and moist conditions.

CAMELLIA RETICULATA

BUDDHA. **From £8/8/-**
Very large semi-double rose pink with irregular, upright, wavy petals. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Winner of the All-America Camellia Selections Inc. for the 1957 Season.

BUTTERFLY WINGS. **From £8/8/-**
Rose-pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular, broad, wavy petals resembling wings of a butterfly. Slender, open growth.

CAPTAIN RAWES. **From 40/-**
One of the finest of all Camellias. The flowers are carmine rose-pink, semi-double and up to six inches across. The wavy petals surround a centre of golden stamens. The long leaves are distinctive because of their dull surface.

CRIMSON ROBE. **From £8/8/-**
Very large, semi-double carmine red. The waxy and crinkled petals have the texture of crepe. Vigorous and bushy growth.

PAGODA. **From £8/8/-**
Deep scarlet red. Large formal to rose form, double. Medium, compact growth.

SHOT SILK. **From £8/8/-**
Brilliant pink. Large, semi-double with loose, wavy petals informally arranged. Vigorous growth.

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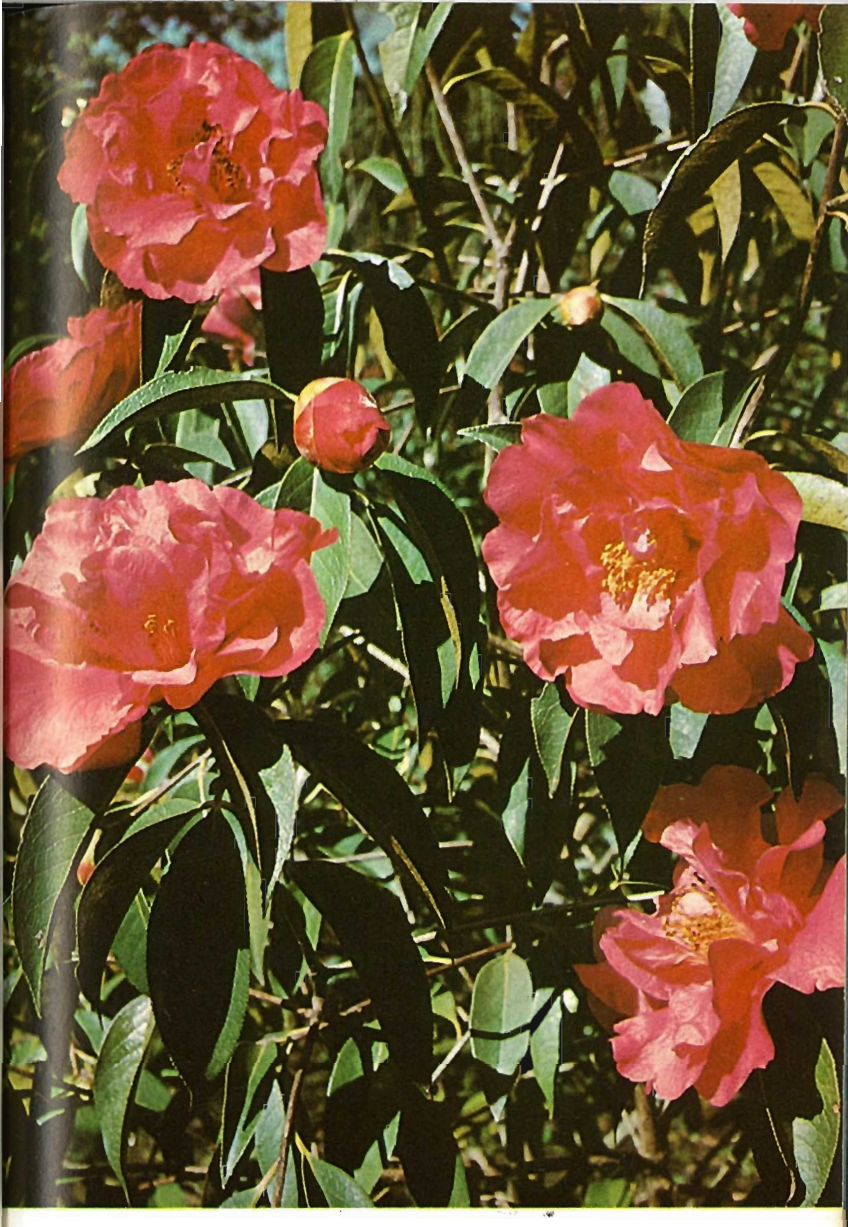

CAMELLIA RETICULATA CAPTAIN RAWES

Gardeners who get best results use "CORRECT COVER" SPRAYERS by CAMBRIAN!

The CAMBRIAN CONTINUOUS SPRAY PUMP (CSP/8) is equipped with 24 inch extension lance, 10 foot supply tube. Easy, powerful action makes the CAMBRIAN the most useful and efficient of garden spray pumps. Spray instantly variable from a fine mist to a straight jet. Price 63/6.

See the full CAMBRIAN range including:

CSP/1 GARDEN SYRINGE – a handy, well-made syringe for smaller spray tasks. Price 32/9

CSP/3A SELF-SUPPLYING SPRAY PUMP – single-action bucket pump; light but sturdy with nozzle adjustment of spray from jet to fine mist. Price 56/-.

CAMBRIAN

CONTINUOUS SPRAY PUMP

Made by skilled tradesmen at the model factory of Cambrian Engineering Co. Ltd., New Plymouth

CEC

CAMELLIA SASANQUA AND HIEMALIS

APPLE BLOSSOM.—White, with deep pink flush on the backs and edges of the petals. **From 8/-**

AZUMA NISHIKI.—Fine white blushed pink. **From 8/-**

BILL WYLAM.—Deep rose. Large, semi-double with fluted petals. **From 50/-**

CRIMSON KING.—Deep crimson with golden stamens. **From 8/-**

EXQUISITE.—Pale pink. Large single with slender upright growth. **From 8/-**

PLANTATION PINK.—Delicate pink. Large single with vigorous attractive growth. **From 8/-**

HIRYU.—Semi-double rosy-claret. **From 8/-**

JEAN-MAY.—Lovely shell-pink, rose form double. Compact, upright growth. **From 21/-**

LUCINDA.—Double pink. A very lovely Australian variety thought to be a seedling of Mine-No-Yuki. Lasts well as a cut flower. **From 25/-**

MINE-NO-YUKI.—Double white with delicate cream blush. **From 10/6**

MOMOZONO.—Shell pink of wax-like texture. **From 8/-**

NAVAJO.—Rose-red fading to white in centre. Large semi-double. **From 25/-**

ONIGORONA.—Single white with soft pink markings. **From 8/-**

PALE MOONLIGHT.—Pale orchid-pink. Medium, semi-double with upright petals. **From 25/-**

PINK SENSATION.—Rich pink. Large single. **From 8/-**

RAINBOW.—White with each petal bordered red. Large single. **From 25/-**

ROSY MORN.—Large single deep rose. **From 8/-**

SETSUGEKKA.—Medium large single to semi-double white. **From 8/-**

SHOWA-NO-SAKAE.—Soft pink, occasionally marbled white medium large, semi-double to rose form double. **From 12/6**

SHOWA SUPREME.—Soft pink. Large, peony form. **From 30/-**

SPLENDOR.—Delicate pink with darker pink towards the edges. Very large, semi-double. **From 25/-**

CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA.—E. 6ft. **From 7/6**
Known in California as Fragrant Carpenteria, this describes the single, five-petalled flowers, 2-2½ inches across, which look like a white sasanqua Camellia. Lovely in form and texture, the blooms are borne in such numbers that they make the plant look like a mound of snow. The leaves are large and long. It resents frosts and does its best in part shade or filtered light. Requires good drainage.

CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS.—D. 3ft. BLUE MIST. **From 5/6**
Commonly named for its powdery-blue flowers which come in summer, it forms a neatly rounded bush very suitable for a sunny, mixed border. From late January it bristles with long flower spikes whorled with blue. It is quite hardy, and likes a light soil. Cut back the spent flowers in the spring.

CASTANEA SATIVA.—D. 30ft. SPANISH CHESTNUT. **From 8/6**
A grand shade tree which grows with speed. It gives shelter in the summer and obligingly drops its leaves in the autumn. At maturity the branches are widely spreading. The nuts ripen in winter. Prefers cool districts, but will get along anywhere.

CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA.—E. 30ft. RIVER SHEOKE. **From 5/6**
Wet or dry conditions make no difference to this lovely tree, with its dense, thread-like foliage. The largest growing of the Casuarinas, it is recommended for planting along streams for beauty, and to bind the banks, while its timber is also useful as firewood. All Sheokes respond to trimming and make attractive, quick hedges under any conditions, as well as graceful lawn specimens.

CASUARINA GLAUCA.—E. 25ft. SWAMP SHEOKE. **From 5/6**
A handsome tree which grows readily in all conditions, even such trying ones as swampy and brackish soils where few other trees would survive. It is more graceful and slower growing than the River Sheoke.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES.—D. 30ft. INDIAN BEAN TREE. **From 6/-**
A rapid grower with large, heart-shaped leaves from 12 to 15 inches across. The panicles of white flowers, spotted yellow and purple, resemble Gloxinias, and are followed by big black runner bean-like seed pods. Hardy.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES AUREA.—D. 12ft. GOLDEN CATALPA. **From 15/-**
A variety with golden heart-shaped leaves rather like those of the Paulownia, but generally growing from the branches in threes. Flowering in summer, it retains its buttery golden appearance for the whole season. Fine for all cooler districts, and must have full shelter for magnificent leaf display. Prune in winter.

CEANOTHUS, CALIFORNIAN LILACS

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

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

CEANOTHUS EDWARDSII.—E. 6ft. (VIETCHIANUS). **From 6/6**
An Australian hybrid with a fast rate of growth. Miniature, glossy, dark green foliage, bright blue flowers in dense clusters. Should be pruned after flowering.

CEANOTHUS GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES.—D. 4ft. **6/6**
A semi-deciduous variety which chooses December for its offering of fragrant, bluish-lilac flowers in long panicles. Most adaptable, it thrives in a well-drained, loamy soil. Prune after flowering.

CEANOTHUS HENRI DESFOSSE.—D. 6ft. **From 8/6**
New and worthwhile. Upright in growth with violet-blue flowers; quite the deepest blue of the Californian Lilacs. A feature is the wine red of the young stems. Likes a well-drained, loamy soil.

CEANOTHUS IMPRESSUS.—E. 4ft. SANTA BARBARA CEANOTHUS. **From 6/6**
Dense and compact, it has good looking foliage, and well-set flower spikes covering every branch. In spring it becomes a bouquet of deep blue. One of the few of this type which keeps well when cut. Prefers light, sandy soil and full sun.

CEANOTHUS MARIE SIMON.—D. 4ft. **From 6/6**
Smaller, upright variety with masses of light pink flowers in long-stalked clusters during December and January. Stems are distinctly red. Likes a loamy, well-drained soil.

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

CEANOTHUS RAMULOSUS.—E. 4ft. **From 8/6**
A recent introduction to the Ceanothus family. Forms a spreading shrub with long, arching branches and dark green, wedge-shaped leaves. In August and September the lavender, honey-scented flowers are borne in profuse clusters all along the slender, rigid branches. A location in the garden with light, well-drained soil and in full sunlight is preferable. Requires light pruning after flowering ceases.

CEANOTHUS RICHESSE.—D. 4ft. **From 6/6**
The distinctive traits of this Californian Lilac are the larger leaves, 1½ to 2 inches long, its upright habit of growth, and the way it carries its flowers more on the top of the bush than the other varieties. The flowers are deepish pink-rose. Because of its upright growth it needs more stringent pruning.

CERATOPETALUM GUMMIFERUM.—E. 20ft. SYDNEY CHRISTMAS BUSH. **From 7/6**
This is the famed Christmas Bush of New South Wales. It is a spectacular tree which breaks into creamy blooms in October. Then, as the weeks pass, instead of falling the bracts develop and increase in size, to about five times that of the small original flowers, as the petals lengthen. Further, the reddish calices which succeed the flowers in generous clusters are highly ornamental for cutting. The glossy green foliage is attractive always. Prune after calyx fall. It likes a deep, well-fed soil, and requires ample moisture during summer months. Slightly frost tender when young.

CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIANUM.—E. 4ft. CHINESE PLUMBAGO. **From 6/-**
This enchanting plant is one of the finest of the blue flowering garden shrubs. Faithfully, right through summer, it covers itself with masses of very deep blue flowers—the richest and deepest blue you can imagine. It is easy about sun or shade, and soil. In cooler districts it will drop its leaves, and it is best to prune it back when dormant during winter.

CERCIS CHINENSIS.—D. 15ft. CHINESE REDBUD. **From 7/6**
A very handsome dwarf form of the American Redbud, somewhat more spreading in growth, with darker, more leathery and crinkled leaves and, much larger and darker pink flowers. Any ordinary garden soil suits it with the addition of lime.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM.—D. 20ft. THE JUDAS TREE. **From 7/6**
This fatefully named tree is a wonderful sight when, in the spring it is literally alight with masses of small, pea type, bright purplish-rose flowers on the trunk as well as the limbs. They are followed by brown seed pods. The leaves are heart shaped and attractive. The branch placement is quite futuristic. It flourishes in all climates and stands up to any drought. A light soil which has been limed suits it. No pruning is required. It is recommended that the young plants be firmly staked to assist in the development of new roots and to correct a characteristic tendency to grow crooked.

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

CHAENOMELES (CYDONIA), JAPONICA

Popularly known as Japonica or Flowering Quinces, the Chaenomeles brighten the winter days with a gay parade of red, pink, salmon and white blossoms which open from fat buds carried on the clean stems. Being deciduous, they stand any climate that New Zealand can offer, and they follow their blossom parade with green fruit which turns tempting yellow as autumn's chemistry transmutes the plants' sugars. Ripened, the fruit is aromatic and so gelatinous it can be used for setting jams and as a jelly. The flavour is piquant and the result delicious. Cut as sprays the blooms are fine for decoration. The shrubs are best planted in winter, in a sunny position, in a good garden loam enriched with leaf mould. The average height is 3ft. to 6ft., but can be governed by judicious pruning after flowering.

ALL FROM 6/6

CHAENOMELES AFTERGLOW.—Large, double white flowers, opening pure white, later becoming pink and finally rose.

CHAENOMELES ALBA.—Single, upright white. Vigorous.

CHAENOMELES AURORA.—Single, pink flushed cream. Spreading.

CHAENOMELES CRIMSON AND GOLD.—Semi-double, crimson flowers with gold anthers. Dwarf.

CHAENOMELES CYNTHIA.—A good, peach-pink semi-double. Vigorous.

CHAENOMELES EARLY ORANGE.—Very early flowering, upright, vigorous. Large, single, orange blossoms.

CHAENOMELES FALCONET CHARLOTTE.—One of the most popular of the Japonicas. Smothered with large, double, rose-pink to bright, salmon-pink flowers during winter and early spring. Habit of growth makes it ideal for modern floral work.

CHAENOMELES JULIET.—A new variety of soft coral pink.

CHAENOMELES KNAP HILL SCARLET.—Flowers bright orange-scarlet, profusely borne throughout spring and early summer.

CHAENOMELES MACROCARPA.—Another newer variety, brilliant deep pink.

CHAENOMELES MANDARIN.—A new addition in a particularly bright, glowing shade of mandarin red.

CHAENOMELES ORANGE FLAME.—Large, single, bright tangerine-orange.

CHAENOMELES ORANGE GLOW.—A large, single, clear self orange.

CHAENOMELES PINK LADY.—A recent introduction, big, clear pink single blossoms.

CHAENOMELES PINK PERFECTION.—Late flowering with semi-double, rose-pink blossoms.

CHAENOMELES ROWALLANE.—Large rose-crimson, with contrasting prominent, yellow stamens.

CHAENOMELES SUNSET GOLD.—A mid-season variety which smothers itself in clear, rose-pink blossoms.

CHAENOMELES TUSAKASAI.—Large, single, bright orange-red, upright, vigorous habit.

CHAENOMELES WINTER CHEER.—A scarlet-orange variety and one of the first to flower.

CHAENOMELES YAEGAKI.—A dwarf hybrid with semi-double, creamy-apricot flowers, deepening to salmon with age.

CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX.—D. 8ft. (FRAGRANS). WINTERSWEET OR ALLSPICE. **From 6/6**
Think of Jonquils and Violets and you have the fragrance of the lovely waxy pale yellow flowers, like miniature Magnolias, which dress this shrub most conspicuously before winter is finished and while the stems are bare. In a reasonably fertile border its handsome pale green foliage makes it a desirable summer resident. It is hardy anywhere and grows easily. Old and unshapely plants can safely be pruned back hard to promote new clean growth.

CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX LUTEUS.—D. 6ft. **From 15/-**
A much improved form of Wintersweet with the same delicious fragrance but larger flowers of a uniform, more conspicuous, waxy, sulphur-yellow. It blooms somewhat later than the ordinary Wintersweet, and is more upright in growth.

CHOISYA TERNATA.—E. 6ft. MEXICAN ORANGE BLOSSOM. **From 6/-**
A dense, globular shrub, glossy green in the foliage, and profusely covered in spring with snowy-white, sweetly-scented flowers like orange blossoms. It should have a free soil and sunshine but can get along almost anywhere, even in the dappled shade of trees. Hardy under most conditions.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.—E. 25ft. CAMPHOR LAUREL. **From 6/6**
From the timber of this S.E. Asian tree is extracted the camphor of commerce. Forms a most handsome shade tree, especially with its young bronze foliage. The Camphor Laurel will stand up to hot, dry conditions and grows moderately fast. Suitable for larger gardens, parks and street planting. One of the best evergreens for districts with up to medium frosts.

ONE-CHARGE PRICE SYSTEM

This covers all packing and freight costs—distance makes no difference. Prices are constant throughout New Zealand.

CISTUS, THE ROCK ROSE

The original Cistus was a visitor from the Mediterranean which liked it so much in New Zealand that it settled down. It has been joined by other and newer members of its family. They are a hardy lot of free-flowering, small shrubs increasingly popular with devotees of rock gardens, as they are most suitable for dry, sunny banks. Though the individual flowers come out daily, there are so many the bushes are always smothered for a long time in spring and early summer. They need little pruning attention and not much water, but lots of sun to remind them of their home in the Mediterranean.

CISTUS PURPUREUS BRILLIANCY.—E. 4ft. ORCHID ROCK ROSE. **From 6/-**
An unusual combination in the flowers of rosy red with chocolate blotches. Though the blooms are fleeting, lasting but a day, flowering is continuous. It will thrive in poor soil, and dry conditions. Pruning is not needed.

CISTUS SILVER PINK.—E. 2ft. **From 6/-**
Clear, delicate, shimmering, silver-pink blooms three inches across are borne for a long time on this delightful shrub. It is quite hardy, and puts up with most unfavourable conditions, such as dry, poor soils.

CISTUS SUNSET.—E. 3ft. **From 6/-**
A hard working Rock Rose which has flowers practically the whole year round. The single blooms, two to three inches across, are cerise pink, and they cover the plant. It is an excellent subject for the rock garden, or the foreground of a hot, sunny bed.

CLERODENDRON UGANDENSE.—E. 5ft. BLUE BUTTERFLY BUSH. **From 6/6**
The description 'butterfly" refers to the shape of the lovely, five-petalled, two-toned, pale and dark blue flowers, and the dainty way they are borne on the bush, which they smother during summer. It is a South African, and needs a sunny, frost-free position, and naturally stands dry conditions. Prune freely after flowering or during winter.

CLETHRA ARBOREA.—E. 15ft. LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE. **From 7/6**
Starting early in life with the task of flowering, in late summer and early autumn, it is covered with magnificent panicles of small, white, pendent, cup-shaped flowers which are most fragrant. The 4in., shiny leaves set them off perfectly. Adequate moisture is required, and protection from dry winds. As the tree develops, prune to desired shape after flowering. Frost tender when young.

COLEONEMA PULCHRUM.—E. 5ft. PINK DIOSMA, PINK BREATH OF HEAVEN. **From 6/6**
The tiny, starry, bright pink flowers come during winter and early spring and smother this naturally shapely, rounded shrub. It makes a good cut flower. The foliage is sweetly fragrant. Light pruning after flowering, and a warm, dry position with some shelter from winds is desirable.

CORNUS, THE AMERICAN DOGWOOD

The Dogwoods are traditional and picturesque inhabitants of American literature, and deserve the affection they have inspired. Hardy ornamentals, they make their presence felt with their striking, white, creamy-white, and pink bracts in the spring, and their brilliant foliage in the autumn. They are not in the least fussy about the conditions chosen for them, sun or shade, and can get along handsomely under other trees without losing face; in fact, they seem to show up better with some background. They also make a handsome backdrop for smaller plants, especially Cornus capitata, sometimes called the Strawberry Tree because of the masses of strawberry-like fruits it decorates itself with in autumn. A soil rich in humus is appreciated, but the most attractive specimens are found where a hot, dry autumn is experienced, thus ripening a good crop of flower buds for the following spring display, as well as preparing the leaves for good, autumn colouring.

CORNUS ALBA SIBIRICA.—D. 8ft. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. **From 8/6**
Salient feature is the bright red of the current season's stems. The new shoots in spring are an attractive bronze, and later, in the autumn, turn a pale yellow. White berries, turning blue, appear in late autumn and early winter. A bushy shrub, which will stand almost any conditions.

CORNUS BAILEYI.—D. 6ft. REDSTEM DOGWOOD. **From 8/6**
A brilliant red-stemmed shrub which produces pearly-white berries during the autumn months. The leaves colour attractively in autumn and when they fall, show off to best effect the coloured bark. The bushy growth produces a clothed effect right to the ground. Very hardy.

CORNUS CAPITATA.—E. 20ft. (BENTHAMIA). EVERGREEN DOGWOOD, or HIMALAYAN STRAWBERRY TREE. **From 6/-**
A striking small tree, which, under favourable conditions, forms a clean, bold trunk and arching, round head. The large showy "flowers" in early summer are really creamy-yellow bracts surrounding the insignificant true flower. After the fall of the colourful bracts, the tree produces conspicuous, large, strawberry-like fruit. The soft, downy, greyish, oval foliage generally has a drooping appearance. Thrives best in sunny position and cool, moist soil, with protection from frosts.

CORNUS FLORIDA.—D. 10ft. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. **From 8/6**
The loveliest of all American native trees, a graceful, symmetrical grower, it produces masses of white flower bracts in summer, followed by bright red berries in early winter. The autumn foliage is brilliant. It is equally at home in the sun or partial shade. One of the most popular plants of European and American gardens where it is often used in the formation of natural woodlands.

ALBERTA MAGNA

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New Zealand's Largest Nursery has a limited number of vacancies for apprentices each year

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

QUALIFICATIONS:

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

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Experience: No previous experience is necessary, but a definite interest in plant life generally is essential.

At the discretion of the Apprenticeship Committee previous Horticultural experience can be credited against the term of the contract.

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P.O. BOX 129 — NEW PLYMOUTH

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

CORNUS KOUSA.—D. 15ft. KOUSA DOGWOOD. **From 8/6**
This Dogwood is very showy with its two to four-inch flower-bracts in spring. It bears strawberry-like fruits similar to the Evergreen Dogwood, and flower bracts on short, leafy stalks standing up along the horizontal branches. A lime hater requiring cool conditions.

CORNUS MACROPHYLLA.—D. 20ft. **From 8/6**
A large-leaved, trunk-forming Dogwood. The flower bracts are creamy white, four to six inches across. A handsome tree, noted for its fine foliage effects.

CORNUS OFFICINALIS.—D. 20ft. **From 8/6**
A Japanese Dogwood producing masses of yellow flower bracts in summer followed by bright red fruits in late autumn and winter.

CORREA VENTRICOSA.—E. 3ft. AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA. **From 6/-**
A hardy, compact, small growing shrub suitable for dry, hot, sheltered positions. The pendulous, soft pink, fuchsia-like flowers are produced over several months of the year.

CORYLOPSIS SINENSIS.—D. 10ft. **From 8/6**
The fragrant, cup-shaped, primrose-yellow flowers are borne in drooping racemes during early spring. This plant is closely related to the Witch Hazel, and is quite hardy under practically all conditions, preferring acid soils such as for Rhododendrons.

CORYLOPSIS SPICATA.—D. 6ft. SPIKE WINTERHAZEL. **From 8/6**
Smaller than Corylopsis sinensis, this hardy shrub, with its bright yellow, long, drooping racemes of flower which appear before the leaves in early spring, is ideal for the smaller garden. It will do best in a position where it does not dry out too much during summer, preferring slightly acid soils.

COTINUS AMERICANUS.—D. 10ft. (RHUS COTINOIDES). **From 7/6**
One of the loveliest of all autumn foliage shrubs, the leaves turn to shades of yellow, orange and scarlet, through to deep reds before falling. A perfectly hardy tree which prefers a rather open position in full sun, and poorish soil. Prune fairly severely during winter months.

COTINUS COGGYGRIA FOLIIS PURPUREIS.—D. 8ft. (RHUS COTINUS ATROPURPUREA). PURPLE SMOKE BUSH. **From 7/6**
Possibly the finest purple foliaged shrub available. Throughout the season its smooth, round leaves are deep, rich purple, deepening in colour towards autumn. Should be lightly pruned each winter. Flourishes on a sunny site with good drainage.

COTONEASTER

This adaptable shrub whose name is pronounced CO-TO-NE (to rhyme with Petone) AS-TER, makes a modest offering of small and rather insignificant flowers before revealing a crop of shining berries, red and glossy as sealing wax. They form as summer passes, and continue into the autumn and winter. All Cotoneasters are hardy, thrive in average soils that are well drained, endure trimming, and are long-lived.

COTONEASTER CONSPICUUS.—E. 3ft. **From 6/-**
A low, spreading shrub with arching branches which are handsome throughout the year, particularly so in spring, when every branch is strung with sparkling, tiny, white flowers, and again in autumn and winter as the flowers turn to large, round, brilliant-red berries which persist, entirely untouched by birds, throughout the whole winter. Hardy, but berries best in heavier soils, with a dry autumn.

COTONEASTER CORNUBIA.—E. 10ft. **From 7/6**
A splendid new introduction, tall growing, with handsome, deep green foliage, and during autumn and winter heavily clustered with large, brilliant sealing-wax-red berries. Of somewhat open, upright growth. Pruning should be done after berry fall to maintain a neat, compact shrub. Hardy under all conditions.

COTONEASTER HARROVIANUS.—E. 8ft. **From 6/-**
One of the best berry-bearing shrubs. It forms a handsome- rounded specimen bush with arching branches. The white flowers in spring are followed by numerous, large, hanging bunches of scarlet-red berries, which persist for a long time. Fast growing, it will thrive anywhere.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS.—E. 2ft. ROCK COTONEASTER. **From 6/-**
A prostrate growing shrub, partly deciduous in winter, its angular branches hug the ground. In the foreground of the shrub garden, the rockery or bank, it produces in autumn spray upon spray of glowing, crimson berries, combined with brilliant-red leaves. Trained against a wall it makes a most impressive sight when covered with its crimson berries, which persist throughout the winter.

COTONEASTER THYMIFOLIUS.—E. 2ft. THYME COTONEASTER. **From 6/-**
A very dwarf form of the Rockspray Cotoneaster, with narrower leaves, close, congested growth and similar, red berries. An ideal rock garden, bank or foundation plant. Hardy.

CROTALARIA CAPENSIS.—E. 6ft. **From 7/6**
A rapid growing small shrub that is easily grown and will withstand frosts of 12 degrees or more. The fragrant, rich yellow, pea-shaped flowers are produced in terminal racemes about 5 inches long and to to 3 inches wide. Prune lightly after flowering ceases.

CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA.—E. 6ft. QUEENSLAND BIRD FLOWER.
From 6/-

A unique, sub-tropical shrub, producing luxuriant spikes of large three-inch, greenish-yellow blooms in sprays as much as 3ft. long. The flowers have a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branches. Frost tender, prefers a dry situation. Prune four to five times a year for successive crops of flowers.

CYTISUS, THE BROOMS

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

ALL FROM 6/-

CYTISUS ALBUS.—E. 5ft. WHITE SPANISH BROOM.
Grey-green foliage, with long, wand-like sprays of small, white flowers.

CYTISUS ALBUS PRAECOX.—E. 4ft. WARMINSTER BROOM.
Of dwarfer habit, this older hybrid is still one of the most popular. Small sulphur flowers come in great profusion on the slender, semi-weeping branches.

CYTISUS ANDREANA SMITHII.—E. 6ft.
Forms a vigorous, upright bush, with deep crimson and bronzy-gold flowers.

CYTISUS BURKWOODII.—E. 6ft.
Brilliant Venetian red shading to pink, with a touch of yellow on the keel. Later flowering, upright and compact.

CYTISUS C. E. PEARSON.—E. 6ft.
Wallflower red wings, tipped with old rose. Buff standards, with apricot reverse.

CYTISUS CRIMSON KING.—E. 6ft.
A comparatively new variety, with intense crimson flowers. Vigorous grower.

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

CYTISUS G. SKIPWORTH.—E. 5ft.
Among the first to flower, it has graceful arching sprays laden with pink flowers. Vigorous and prolific.

CYTISUS HODGINSII.—E. 5ft.
A fine lilac-pink, flowering earlier than the well-known Lilac Time, and with deeper tones.

CYTISUS HOLLANDIA.—E. 6ft.
A new introduction with arching sprays of purplish red. Erect growing and comes into flower a little later than praecox.

CYTISUS KILLARNEY SALMON.—E. 6ft.
An unusual shade of reddish salmon. A large flowering, recent introduction.

CYTISUS LILAC TIME.—E. 5ft.
Smothering itself with small, dainty, lilac-pink flowers, this Broom makes a graceful specimen. Not as large as the others.

CYTISUS LORD LAMBOURNE.—E. 6ft.
One of the most spectacular of all the Brooms, with dark crimson wings and yellow standards tipped with pink. Upright, compact and a strong grower.

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

DAPHNE BURKWOODII.—D. 4ft. BURKWOOD DAPHNE. **From 8/6**
A new, hardy and very attractive Daphne that forms a compact shrub, smothering itself in pale pink, starry, scented flowers in the spring. An evergreen in the warmer districts but will thrive anywhere. Prefers a sunny, well-drained position. No pruning or spraying required.

DAPHNE BURKWOODII VARIEGATA.—D. 4ft. **From 10/6**
A rare and choice form of the above, with the same delightful flowering habit, but with each leaf attractively variegated cream.

DAPHNE CNEORUM MAJOR.—E. 1ft. GARLAND FLOWER. **From 8/6**
A very attractive, miniature shrub bearing an abundance of sweet scented, rose-pink flowers on low, trailing, slender branches in early spring. Prefers cool, well-drained soil and plenty of lime. A good subject for the rock garden or front border to a large shrubbery.

DAPHNE ODORA LEUCANTHE.—E. 3ft. UPRIGHT DAPHNE. **From 8/6**
A neat, attractive bush with large, shiny, dark green leaves, and larger flower-heads than any other Daphne. Strongly scented, the flowers are usually clustered on short stems right up the branches. Erect habit of growth, which is its main advantage over the common Daphne.

DAPHNE ODORA RUBRA.—E. 3ft. (INDICA RUBRA). PINK DAPHNE. **From 8/6**

Still one of the loveliest and most popular small shrubs, the Daphne requires a well-drained soil in a warm, preferably semi-shady position. It is a shallow rooted plant, and requires similar conditions to Azaleas as far as watering and manuring are concerned. In winter it has clusters of bright pink to red buds, which open to white, faintly touched with pink flowers, highly perfumed. The dark shiny foliage is borne on drooping branches.

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA.—D. 25ft. DOVE TREE or GHOST TREE. **From 10/6**

A rare and fascinating Chinese tree. The Ghost Tree is so named because of the huge, conspicuous, white bracts surrounding each flower in spring. Requires a cool climate and moist root run. More suited to the medium or larger garden.

DESFONTAINEA SPINOSA.—E. 5ft. **From 10/6**

One of the most gorgeous, smaller, flowering shrubs, preferring the cooler districts for best flower effect. In summer it is aflame with 2-inch waxy trumpets of brilliant scarlet-vermilion, with yellow tips. The leaves are dark, shining green and holly-like. Will stand average winters, and is best suited to a light, lime-free soil with plenty of humus. Full sun or part shade. No pruning.

DEUTZIA, WEDDING BELLS

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

DEUTZIA DISCOLOR GRANDIFLORA.—D. 5ft. **From 6/6**

The large heads of delicate pink buds open out into starry, rosy-white flowers in the springtime. Hardy.

DEUTZIA KALMIAEFLORA.—D. 6ft. **From 6/6**

The large flowers, pale rose inside and deeper outside, are borne in great profusion during November. They are shaped like those of the Kalmia.

DEUTZIA MONTROSE.—D. 5ft. **From 6/6**

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

DEUTZIA SCARBA.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**

A tall, erect, hardy, branched shrub, it produces in December, large, clustered panicles of pure white flowers.

DIERVILLA.—See Weigela.

DIOSMA ERICOIDES.—E. 4ft. (COLEONEMA ALBUM) (DIOSMA ALBA). **From 6/6**
This popular, low shrub, with its sweet-scented, heath-like foliage, smothers itself in late winter and spring with thousands of little, star-like, white flowers. A desirable, aromatic fragrance is produced if the foliage is crushed. It is hardy, but likes a well-drained, sunny position. If required, it lends itself to close trimming.

DIZYGOTHECA ELEGANTISSIMA.—E. 6ft. (ARALIA). **From 15/-**
An unusual, small shrub from the New Hebrides which is excellent as a house plant for table decoration. The leaflets are almost black in colour, long, narrow and saw-edged, whilst the long, dark green stalks are mottled with white.

DRIMYS WINTERI.—E. 12ft. WINTERSBARK DRIMYS. **From 8/6**
A beautiful, small, ornamental, evergreen tree with large foliage and, during spring, hanging clusters of slightly fragrant, waxy white, jasmine-scented flowers. It has attractive bark and large, heavy, green leaves which stand up to wind remarkably well. Of reasonably rapid growth, no pruning or spraying required.

DRYANDRA FORMOSA.—E. 8ft. SHOWY DRYANDRA. **From 6/6**
An excellent Australian garden subject, easily cultivated under warm dry conditions. Flower heads are large (3in.), rich-yellow, borne all along the branches during the winter months. They are everlasting and very decorative, surrounded by their rosettes of deeply serrated leaves. Because of their long keeping qualities they are much valued for decorative work. A light, free soil and good drainage are essential. It benefits from staking when young. Prune to retain shape after flowering.

DURANTA PLUMIERI.—E. 8ft. SKY FLOWER. **From 6/-**
Fast growing, hardy shrub which will thrive in almost any conditions. Light green foliage, soft blue sprays of flowers in summer. Ideal for screens or background fence cover. Will not stand heavy frosts during winter.

EDGEWORTHIA PAPYRIFERA.—D. 5ft. THE YELLOW DAPHNE. **From 7/6**
An unusual and attractive shrub which, during winter, carries at the end of each bare branchlet, Daphne-like heads of soft, silver-yellow flowers. A pale green, lanceolate leaf makes it a good garden subject during summer. Enjoys a soil rich in leaf mould or compost, such as is preferred by Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Hardy.

EMBOTHRIUM COCCINEUM.—E. 15ft. CHILIAN FIRE BUSH. **From 8/-**
In early spring this tall, slender, pyramidal evergreen is a truly magnificent sight with its profusion of brilliant orange-scarlet, honeysuckle-like flowers in terminal clusters. Requires some shelter and a cool root run in a well-drained situation, but manures are fatal.

EMBOTHRIUM LONGIFOLIUM.—E. 25ft. **From 8/-**
The long, narrow leaves, weeping branches and catherine wheel-like blossoms of orange-vermilion, shining with astonishing brilliance, make this small tree one of the showiest flowering trees of the world. Requires little attention, an acid soil, and will survive temperatures as low as freezing point. The flowers appear in early spring. Do not manure.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS.—D. 6ft. **From 8/6**
A very beautiful shrub bearing Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers, in spring (pale cream with red vein-like lines). Foliage colours gold and scarlet in autumn. Requires a lime-free, cool soil, rich in leaf mould. No pruning. More successful in colder districts.

ENKIANTHUS PERULATUS.—D. 6ft. (JAPONICUS). **From 8/6**
A dwarf, deciduous, Japanese shrub producing clusters of small, pure white flowers during the spring months. Rich shades of red and brown herald the autumn. Requires a similar position to Rhododendrons or Azaleas.

ERICA, THE HEATHS

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

ERICA CANALICULATA.—E. 5ft. (MELANTHERA). **From 7/6**
Probably the most popular of all the heaths. It is quick growing and free flowering if given a well-drained soil. Through the winter months it is a complete mass of small pale mauve flowers.

ERICA CARNEA VIVELLI.—E. 1ft. **From 6/6**
A hardy, European, low growing heath, seldom exceeding 12 inches in height and twice this across, with bronzy-red foliage and dark crimson-red flowers.

ERICA CERINTHOIDES.—E. 1ft. **From 8/6**
Another dwarf growing variety, which produces from October till January, nodding, bunched heads of long, scarlet, tubular, hairy flowers. A hardy, long-lived plant.

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

ERICA CINEREA ATROPURPUREA.—E. 1ft. **From 6/6**
Dwarf and extremely hardy, the cinerea types are ideally suited for rockery foreground planting. The small, rich purple bells are in sprays up to 3 inches long, and are produced in profusion in autumn and early winter.

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

ERICA CONICA.—E. 2ft. (PEERIA ROSEA). **From 8/6**
An aristocrat of the heath family, compact in growth. In late winter it is a mass of small, rose-pink, bell-shaped flowers in miniature, bottle-brush heads at the top of each branch, valuable for cutting. Frost tender.

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

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

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

ERICA INTERMEDIA.—E. 5ft. **From 8/6**
Blooming almost all the year round, this tall, strong and fast-growing species with its tubular, ivory-white bells, makes a fine addition to the shrub border. Prune moderately to shape after main burst of flowering.

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

ERICA MAMMOSA COCCINEA.—E. 4ft. **From 6/6**
An outstandingly beautiful heath with puffed, tubular, glowing orange-scarlet flowers which droop downwards on long spikes. The flowers are conspicuously carried above the plant in mid-summer. Reasonably hardy.

ERICA MULTIFLORA DAVIESII.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
A very fine variety, with tiny bells of a delicate lavender-pink massed in great profusion over the bushy, upright growth. If given regular after-flowering pruning it is somewhat longer lived than most Ericas.

ERICA OATESII.—E. 2ft. (WINTER GEM). **From 6/6**
A distinctive winter aristocrat which has enjoyed enduring popularity ever since it was raised and propagated in our nursery. Large, terminal clusters of bright and cheery, red bells smother the plant from June to August. Best for near frost-free areas. Prune lightly after flowering.

ERICA PARKERI.—E. 4ft. From 6/6
With an upright habit of growth and clear, waxy, satin-pink, tubular flowers in dense heads, this lovely Erica is excellent for picking, on and off throughout the year. Prune after main flowering in late spring.

ERICA PATERSONIA.—E. 2ft. **From 8/6**
One of the most showy of the heaths with 1in. long, waxy, tubular flowers of rich yellow encircling the new season's growths; mainly during August to November. A splendid cut flower.

ERICA REGIA VARIEGATA.—E. 2ft. **From 8/6**
Although not difficult to grow, this beautiful heath should only be attempted by those who possess, or can provide, loose, free, acid soil, not too dry. The large, tubular, pure white, waxy bells are tipped with brilliant orange-scarlet.

ERICA ROSSLARE.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
An especially valuable, hardy variety that will thrive in the coldest districts. Of low, compact, spreading habit, it is an ideal rockery plant producing in winter a mass of tiny, lavender-pink bells.

ERICA RUBENS.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**
An ever popular early winter heath with numerous, tiny, rosy-pink bells massed on a neat, compact bush.

ERICA SESSILIFLORA.—E. 2ft. **From 8/6**
A rare Erica producing in late spring dense spikes of long, thin, sea-green flowers, each with a tiny tip of red anthers.

ERICA TRIFLORA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
A new variety which we have not yet flowered. Reputed to have tubular blooms of green, yellow and red.

ERICA VAGANS MRS. MAXWELL.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**
Spreading, low and compact, ideal for rockeries, this useful small plant has tiny, deep cerise bell flowers during summer and autumn. The best of the hardy Cornish heaths.

ERICA VENTRICOSA GLOBOSA.—E. 1ft. **From 6/6**
An excellent rockery or bank plant for near frost-free areas, this exceptional Erica cannot be bettered. Glazed, globe-like, pale-pink, waxen flowers, each with a lighter, flared tip, give the plant an appearance of unmatched beauty from November to Christmas.

ERICA VENTRICOSA MAGNIFICA.—E. 2ft. **From 6/6**
Forming a larger bush than E. ventricosa globosa, it is otherwise very similar with the exception of the flowers, which are a deep rose-pink. Will withstand light frosts only.

ERICA VIRIDIPURPUREA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
A very free flowering variety with myriads of tiny, fragrant bells in a delightful shade of rosy purple. Of compact, bushy growth, it is somewhat longer lived than most Ericas, and benefits by light pruning immediately the flowering ceases.

ERICA WILMOREI.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
This popular heath provides useful cut flowers from June-September. The flowers are long, pink tubes drawn in at the mouth, and white tipped, packed in bottle-brush spikes. Will withstand only a few degrees of frost.

ERICA WILMOREI FLORE PLENA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
A double flowered, pinker form of Erica wilmorei.

ERICA WILMOREI RUBRA.—3ft. **From 6/6**
A form of Erica wilmorei with spikes of tubular, rosy red flowers.

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

ERYTHRINA BLAKEI.—D. 6ft. **From 12/6**
One of the finest hybrids, and a splendid garden shrub. In colder districts it is best treated as any herbaceous plant, and cut back to the ground after the first frosts occur. In hot, mild districts it may grow to 8ft., but even then is improved by heavy winter pruning. The long racemes of flowers are a rich, deep crimson.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI.—D. 12ft. CORAL TREE. **From 6/-**
Eventually developing a permanent trunk, but requiring frost shelter when young, the Coral Tree will grow rapidly anywhere. In summer it bears large spikes of extremely showy, pea-shaped, crimson flowers. The flower stems die back to the main branches and should be cut off to the base.

EUCALYPTUS CINEREA.—E. 20ft. MEALY STRINGYBARK. **From 5/6**
A medium-sized tree with its bark typically stringy on the lower branches, but smooth and white towards the extremities. The juvenile foliage, which is silvery-blue, may persist throughout the life of the tree. Cream flowers. Medium hardy.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA.—E. 20ft. CRIMSON GUM. **From 5/6**
The lovely crimson gums are a most glorious sight in mid-summer when the great clusters of brilliantly coloured flowers, ranging from crimson and scarlet, through shades of pink and orange, are set in a background of large, dark, glossy leaves. A fast growing dwarf tree, thriving best near the coast. Frost tender while young, it needs staking until the stem is strong enough to support itself.

EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON ROSEA.—E. 25ft. **From 5/6**
This hardy winter flowering Eucalyptus develops into a tall, slender tree of medium size, with masses of delicate-pink flowers contrasting with the slender grey leaves. A useful and ornamental tree. This Eucalyptus is a great attraction to our New Zealand bellbirds and tuis, the honey-bearing flowers being produced during late autumn and winter, when food is scarce.

EUGENIA EUCALYPTOIDES.—E. 15ft. GUMROSE APPLE. **From 5/6**
A delightful tree which grows swiftly and gracefully. The light green foliage is most attractive in spring, when the tips of the young shoots are a lively bronze-red. Masses of white, myrtle-like flowers follow, then rosy-purple berries. It can be pruned at any time of the year. Frost tender when young.

EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA.—E. 20ft. AUSTRALIAN ROSEAPPLE. **From 5/6**
A lovely tree because of its clean, glossy foliage, which has a cheerful bronze tint in the young growth. The big, rosy-purple berries hang like bunches of grapes in the autumn and persist right into winter. Slightly frost tender, and prefers a sunny, well-drained position, but will normally grow in any soil. It makes a good rapid hedge.

EUGENIA SMITHII.—E. 25ft. (ACMENA FLORIBUNDA). **From 5/6**
A rapidly growing tree of such diverse uses as hedges and shelter belts, street and avenue planting, and as a specimen. It has attractive, bronze young growth and snow white flowers during November and December, followed in winter by drooping clusters of showy, white, mauve, or pinkish mauve berries. It resents fresh manure, and is liable to be cut by severe frosts.

EUGENIAMYRTUS SMITHII.—E. 8ft. **From 8/6**
An interesting bi-generic cross of New Zealand origin, between the Australian Roseapple (Eugenia) and the New Zealand Rama Rama (Lophomyrtus), it is highly ornamental with its glossy bronze-green, deeply crinkled foliage, which is a brighter colour in the young growth. Slightly frost tender, it likes a place which is sunny and well-drained.

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

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS.—E. 12ft. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. **From 6/-**

A most valuable shrub because of the way it lights the garden with its bright, clean, glossy, golden-yellow margined leaves. This variegated shrub is compact and easily clipped into any desired shape. It can be grown as a specimen, a tub plant or as an unusually attractive hedge. Very hardy.

EUONYMUS PENDULUS.—E. 15ft. **From 6/-**

A Himalayan tree remarkable for the coppery-red colour of the young growth, which later turns to bright, glossy green. Quite hardy, and stands trimming.

EUONYMUS PHELLOMANUS.—D. 8ft. **From 10/6**

A rare Chinese shrub noted for its corky-winged branches, rosy-red berries enclosed in a deep red seed-coat, and beautifully coloured autumn foliage. A recent introduction that is perfectly hardy in any garden.

EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS.—E. 1/2in. **From 6/-**

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

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATUS.—E. 1ft. **From 6/-**

A very hardy, dense growing, bushy or semi-trailing plant with green and cream variegated foliage that remains attractive all the year. Will grow in shade, cover banks, train to shapes in tubs and is suitable for covering foundations.

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA.—E. 6ft. (POINSETTIA). **From 6/-**

Its glorious, large, sub-tropical, flower-like bracts of distinctive red light up well sheltered, frost-free gardens in autumn and early winter. Prune hard to desired shape in late winter.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**

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

EUPHORBIA WULFENII.—E. 3ft. **From 6/-**

A novel shrub which forms a dense bush. Each branch is completely surrounded by long, narrow, bluish-green leaves. It flowers throughout the winter with showy heads of greenish-yellow. Semi-hardy, it does well in shade and resists dry conditions.

EUTAXIA EMPETRIFOLIA.—E. 3ft. (DIFFUSA). **From 6/6**

In spring this small, charming Western Australian shrub is covered with shapely, yellow, pea flowers. It likes a sunny, well-drained position free from winds, and is ideal for sandy, coastal gardens.

EXOCHORDA RACEMOSA.—D. 10ft. (GRANDIFLORA). PEARL BUSH. **From 6/6**

The feature of this Chinese shrub is the way the large panicles of snow-white flowers often accompany the elegant, amber coloured, young foliage in spring. The racemes of rounded, white flowers in groups are suggestive of a cluster of pearls. It is perfectly hardy, but requires a moist, loamy soil in full sun.

FAGUS SYLVATICA.—D. 30ft. ENGLISH BEECH. **From 9/6**

A very shapely tree for cool climates. Soft dark green, glossy foliage, covered with silken hairs when young. All of the beeches are hardy and thrive in loamy soil, especially if lime is available.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA.—D. 30ft. COPPER BEECH. **From 17/6**

The foliage of this magnificent tree is bronze-purple and sometimes almost black. It is particularly lovely in spring when the silky, reddish buds fatten swiftly, then open softly. The Copper Beech will thrive best under cool, moist conditions with lime present, and should not be planted in hot districts or its foliage will be scorched. Protection from strong winds is also advantageous.

FAGUS SYLVATICA RIVERSII.—D. 30ft. RIVER'S COPPER BEECH. **From 25/-**

A richly coloured, broad-leaved form and definitely the finest Purple Beech. The large smooth leaves are an unusual blood purple, almost black, during the growing season. Requires similar conditions to the Copper Beech.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI.—E. 6ft. **From 6/6**

A true hybrid, a cross between plants of different genera. The deliberate crossing of the giant leaved Fatsia and the ordinary English Ivy (Hedera) produced Fatshedera lizei. Just halfway between the two, the result is a fascinating plant with handsome, deep green, glossy foliage, excellent for training flat against or over a wall. In no time the 6in. leaves make a cool, green covering. Sun or shade. Ideal indoor plant.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI VARIEGATA.—E. 4ft. **From 7/6**

An exceptional variation of Fatshedera lizei—with gold and white margined leaves. By careful pruning can be kept to a bushy shrub or, left to grow naturally, becomes a semi-climber.

FATSIA JAPONICA.—E. 6ft. (ARALIA SIEBOLDII). **From 6/6**

A very useful, rapid, shade loving shrub with large, glossy, dark green leaves. First rate as an indoor plant and for the outdoor living room. Very contemporary, especially when grown in tubs. Protect from frosts.

FELICIA AMELLOIDES SANTA ANITA.—E. 2ft. **From 5/6**
An American variety recently introduced to New Zealand. In mild districts, the brilliant, 2in sky-blue, full petalled, daisy-like flowers, each with a central disc of golden yellow, appear throughout the year although the main display is from early spring till summer. It is easily grown in any position, but prefers full sun.

FELICIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—E. 2ft. KINGFISHER DAISY. **From 5/6**
A delightful little shrub which covers itself in spring with deep lilac, daisy-like flowers. It requires a sunny, well-drained, frost free position, and is ideal for banks or for the rockery. Prune after flowering.

FICUS MACROPHYLLA.—E. 30ft. MORETON BAY FIG TREE. **From 6/6**
Considered the grandest of Australian avenue trees. The leaves are spectacular, measuring up to 10 inches long, and are thick, glossy and laurel-like: excellent shade tree for parks and large grounds in all but the very coldest districts. As a pot or tub plant it has intriguing leathery leaves with a bronzy sheen, while the topmost leaf before unfolding is still enveloped in a reddish sheath of vivid colouring. Happy in light, free, sandy soil.

FORSYTHIA, GOLDEN BELLS

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

FORSYTHIA BEATRIX FARRAND.—D. 8ft. **From 7/6**
An outstanding hybrid from America with triploid golden blossoms, each with deep orange marking in the throat. These flowers are up to 2in. or more in diameter. The best and largest flowered of all Forsythias.

FORSYTHIA LYNWOOD GOLD.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**
A diploid variety, extremely free with its waxy, golden-yellow, 1½in., bell-shaped flowers along the bare and shapely stems in the late winter and early spring. Excellent for cutting.

FORSYTHIA SPRING GLORY.—D. 8ft. NEW SPRING GLORY FORSYTHIA. **From 6/6**
One of the finest of Forsythias, breaking into a riot of pale yellow flowers all over the branches, from the ground line to the very ends of the twigs, approximately one month earlier than the other varieties. This plant produces double the quantity of blooms of any other species or variety. Branches can be cut in bud, and these quickly open indoors.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR.—D. 30ft. ENGLISH ASH. **From 6/6**
An imposing tree with an air of great dignity, the ash is best seen forming a background or in an avenue. The unfurling of the foliage in spring is an unforgettable sight, and in autumn it is gorgeous, particularly in cooler districts, where it colours better. It is very satisfactory in heavy soils and ground inclined to be wet.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA.—D. 20ft. GOLDEN ASH. **From 12/6**
Moderate in size, the Golden Ash turns on a magnificent display in spring and autumn, the foliage being a rich golden yellow, and even in the winter it is handsome with black buds on the yellow twigs. It will endure warm conditions without any burning of the foliage, if some water is available during the early years.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR RAYWOODII.—D. 30ft. CLARET ASH. **From 12/6**
Symmetrical, upright, and rapid in growth, the Claret Ash is one of the finest of all trees for parks and streets, and large to moderate gardens. The foliage is smaller than that of the English Ash. It comes into leaf earlier in spring, colours a rich wine shade in early autumn, and holds the foliage very late. It stands hot conditions if water is available till it is established.

FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA.—E. 8ft. **From 7/6**
A flowering shrub of distinction with small, palmate, grey-green leaves, and a marvellous profusion of coppery, orange-yellow flowers, two to three inches across, from late spring until late summer. A light gravelly or sandy soil is recommended. It likes full sun, and is not a shrub for bleak localities. Young plants should be well staked.

GARDENIA FLORIDA.—E. 3ft. **From 8/-**
The highly valued, sweetly scented, florists' flower. The double, waxy flowers are milk-white, and the leaves long, oval, pointed, and glossy deep green. Only successful outdoors in almost frost free districts. Gardenias are especially subject to attacks from scale, aphis, etc., and should be sprayed accordingly.

GARDENIA GLOBOSA.—E. 4ft. THE TREE GARDENIA. **From 8/-**
Bears bunches of single, very fragrant, bell-shaped flowers, tinted pale yellow on the inside, borne freely in the summer months. It is not a plant for districts subject to frosts.

GARRYA ELLIPTICA.—E. 10ft. CATKIN BUSH. **From 8/-**
It drapes itself with numerous, 6in. long fragrant, silvery-yellow catkins, in late winter and early spring, adding a touch of the unusual to the garden; especially any seaside one where the soil is not so good. Foliage stands plenty of wind and salt spray.

GENISTA MONOSPERMA.—D. 8ft. WHITE WEEPING BROOM. **From 6/-**
A well grown specimen of this broom is a most beautiful sight—in spring myriads of tiny, white, fragrant, pea-shaped flowers showered over long, fine, weeping branches almost to the ground. The small silky leaves are few. Prefers an open, well-drained position, and to maintain a shapely bush, prune lightly in late spring.

GENISTA STENOPETALA.—E. 8ft. **From 5/6**
A popular and free-flowering broom which does well in poor, well-drained soil and seaside conditions. The yellow flowers form dense heads during spring and smother the bush. Prune after flowering ceases.

GORDONIA AXILLARIS.—E. 15ft. **From 11/6**
An extremely lovely tree, flowers in profusion from autumn to spring, and is one of the best of the white flowers. The blooms remind one of a large, single, white Camellia with yellow stamens, the foliage is green and glossy, and the growth compact. It is hardy, but prefers a sunny place, and will stand all but the most severe frost.

GREVILLEA, THE AUSTRALIAN SPIDER FLOWER

As a genuine Australian, the Grevillea is easy-going about lack of water and even tolerates good-naturedly the adjective "Spider," descriptive as it is. Sometimes it is called the "Snail plant," and it endures this, too, without resentment, for names cannot humble this quite remarkable family. It is what you might call in cricket a great all-rounder, for the Grevillea is most versatile. It comes in small shrubs so near the ground they can be used as creepers, there are bigger shrubs and there are trees. All have the enviable characteristic of extremely ornamental foliage, and the bigger they get the more graceful it is.

"Spider" and "Snail" describe the curious shape of the waxy crimson, yellow, and rosy flowers. All are evergreen, and they commence blooming soon after planting in a well-drained, sunny, fairly poor soil situation; top of a bank, for instance. They insist on giving you blooms most of the year. Stake smaller varieties where necessary.

GREVILLEA ALPINA DALLACHIANA.—E. 3ft. MOUNTAIN GREVILLEA. **From 7/6**
A small shrub, ideal for almost any position or climate. For nearly half the year from early spring, the compact bush bears its red and white, spider-like flowers. This is one of the best Grevilleas for the small shrubbery and rockery.

GREVILLEA ASPLENIFOLIA.—E. 10ft. FERN-LEAVED GREVILLEA. **From 7/6**
One of the rarer Grevilleas, this tall, spreading shrub has rich red or rust coloured flowers on long spikes during summer, and dainty, fern-like foliage carried on long and graceful branches. The young leaves are a delicate russet. Sunny, well-drained position. Fine for decorative purposes.

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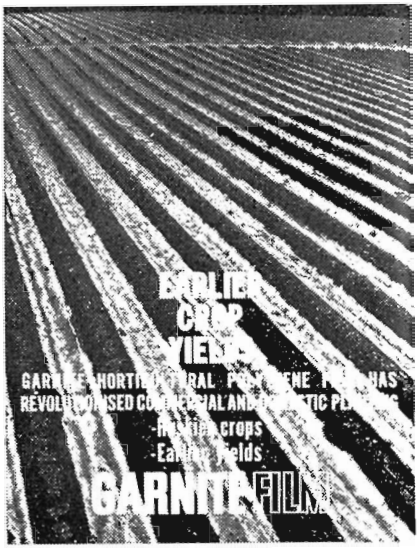

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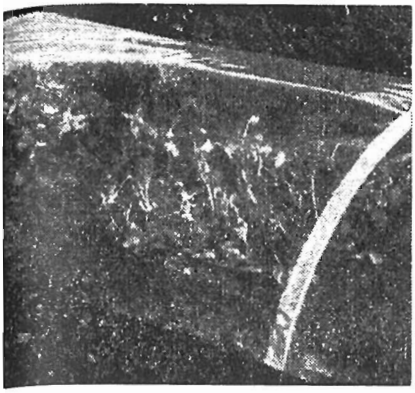

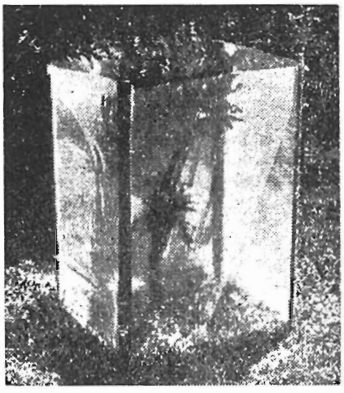

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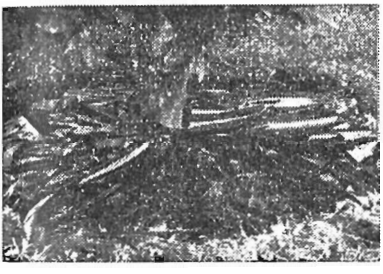

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GREVILLEA BANKSII FORSTERI.—E. 8ft. FORSTER'S GREVILLEA. **From 7/6**
The dense, fern-like foliage is set off by bright, crimson-red, spidery flowers 4 inches long, which are out almost every month in the year. Sun or partial shade. A somewhat tender variety, which will not stand more than light frosts.

GREVILLEA FASCICULATA.—E. 2ft. **From 7/6**
A new, dwarf-growing, semi-trailing Grevillea which is ideal for small gardens, banks and rockeries. Low spreading in habit, it smothers itself in tangerine flowers over a long period from early spring.

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

GREVILLEA LAVANDULACEA BLACK RANGE.—E. 3ft. LAVENDER GREVILLEA. **From 9/-**
A rare and beautiful Grevillea of semi-prostrate growth; fine for rockeries and banks. From September to November the small lavender-like leaves are crowned by brilliant red flowers which almost smother the plant.

GREVILLEA OBTUSIFOLIA.—E. 1ft. **From 6/6**
Plants seldom exceed 12 inches in height and quickly cover several yards of ground. It has lime-green foliage, and its creeping twigs are covered with masses of red flowers once it gets established. Able to withstand long periods of drought.

GREVILLEA OLEOIDES DIMORPHA.—E. 5ft. CRIMSON OLIVE-LEAVED GREVILLEA. **From 7/6**
In constant demand over many years, this is one of the most popular of the Grevilleas. The whole bush lights up with deep, fiery red flowers in October and November. Prune after flowering.

GREVILLEA PANICULATA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**
An excellent ground cover plant which quickly forms a compact mat of soft green and bears creamy-white flowers. Requires a hot, dry position.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.—E. 30ft. SILKY OAK. **From 6/6**
The largest of the Grevilleas, and one of Australia's best flowering trees. Its bold, deep green, fern-like foliage is always handsome, while the striking flowers are horizontal clusters of fiery orange massed in the branches. It is primarily a coastal tree, and is very drought resistant. It is versatile enough to make a good indoor plant.

GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA.—E. 6ft. ROSEMARY GREVILLEA. **From 6/6**
The rosy red flowers come out from August to November on the bushy, compact growth. The foliage is deep green, prickly and pine-like, and lends itself to judicious trimming.

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

GREVILLEA WILLIAMSII.—E. 4ft. **From 6/6**
A most accommodating Grevillea amenable to shaping and pruning to size. In the winter it is covered with clusters of spidery, red flowers, with a white lip. Ideal for a sunny, open position in well-drained soil.

GREVILLEA HYBRIDS

Very few attempts have been made to hybridise some of the Australian native shrubs. However Messrs G. W. and P. Althofer, of Dripstone, New South Wales, have been successful in raising some fine hybrid Grevilleas, of which the undermentioned new introductions are some of the best. They are hardy and easily grown in full sun in any free loose soil.

GREVILLEA AUDREY.—E. 8ft. **From 15/-**
A large, compact bush with bright red flowers commencing about August and continuing right through to March.

GREVILLEA CORAL.—E. 1ft. **From 15/-**
Forms a dwarf, spreading, compact bush, and from September to November bears deep pink flowers.

GREVILLEA GLEN PEARL.—E. 5ft. **From 15/-**
A bush of somewhat loose habit, bearing pink shaded orange flowers from July to December.

GREVILLEA JANICE.—E. 4ft. **From 15/-**
Compact habit. Flowers red and cream from July to October.

GREVILLEA JUDITH.—E. 3ft. **From 15/-**
Bright red and cream flowers freely produced from July to October on a compact growing bush.

GREVILLEA RUBY.—E. 5ft. **From 15/-**
A bush of somewhat loose growing habit. The bright red flowers commence in August and continue into October.

HAKEA LAURINA.—E. 8ft. (EUCALYPTOIDES). PINCUSHION TREE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. **From 6/6**
The way the green stigmas project from the pink blossoms in spring suggests the name Pincushion. The leaves are broad and turn a rich red shade as they become older and before they fall. It is easily cultivated, and is most successful in warm, dry districts in light, poor, dry soil.

HALESIA CAROLINA.—D. 12ft. SNOWDROP TREE. **From 8/6**
In the spring the sight of the snowdrop tree tempts one to shake it to see if the thousands of tiny, white, bell-like flowers, hanging from every branch, will tinkle. Large, oval leaves which turn yellow in autumn. Requires moist conditions and dislikes lime, preferring soil suitable for Rhododendrons.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS.—D. 10ft. WITCH HAZEL. **From 21/-**
A glorious sight when the leafless stems are tasselled with spicy, glowing, gold blossoms from August to October, before the large, dark greyish-green, hazel-like leaves appear. Quite hardy, and easy to grow under average conditions.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS BREVIPETALA.—D. 10ft. **From 21/-**
This beautiful new Witch Hazel is a recent release. During mid-winter the branchlets are wreathed with fragrant, orange flowers, the strap-like petals curled at the tips, and set in a reddish brown calyx. The zig-zagged twigs of fragrant blooms are highly decorative, and valuable for cutting. Very hardy, and not difficult to grow in any average, garden soil.

HIBISCUS

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

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

AGNES GAULT.—Large, glowing, pink single of outstanding individuality with spectacular sheen. **From 5/6**

BALLERINA.—A new, large Hibiscus with wide open flowers of silvery pink, each petal margined with soft apricot, and frilled. Reverse of petal soft yellow, flushed with pale pink. **From 8/6**

BRIDE.—A new American introduction with large, single, crepe-like flowers opening to a blush-pink, but within a few hours, turning to a frosty white. **From 12/6**

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—A recent introduction of remarkable size, form and substance. Elegantly single, of purest yellow-gold, with a startling, garnet-lake eye. **From 5/6**

CROWN OF BOHEMIA.—A new double of rich saffron-yellow nearing apricot, diffused rosy throat. Bold form. **From 8/6**

D. J. O'Brien.—Blazing tangerine of large, double form with a strawberry-red throat. **From 5/6**

ELDORADO.—A dazzling, gold double of unusual form with ruffled centre highlighted by a red throat. Recent novelty. **From 8/6**

FULL MOON.—A brilliant, new yellow hibiscus. Blooms are sparkling lemon-yellow, extremely full and double, with wide spread petals and the perfect symmetry of a full moon. Foliage is deep, shining green. **From 12/6**

GLORIA.—Single pink, with a red eye and pink surround. Large, recurving flowers. **From 5/6**

HALEAKALA.—Another recent introduction, the single blooms having ruffled petals of saffron-yellow and a throat of orange red. **From 12/6**

MRS. HORTON.—A double of distinctive, shining China rose displaying itself well. **From 8/6**

MRS. TOMKINS.—A single of open face and delicate flesh pink. **From 5/6**

ORANGEMAN.—A single, pure, yellow-orange self. **From 5/6**

POPCORN.—New single with the colour of pink popcorn and with a crinkled surface and edge to overlapping petals. **From 12/6**

PRIMROSE.—A large single of primrose, opening to pale pink with a lovely sheen. **From 5/6**

ROSA SINENSIS.—The popular single red so characteristic of Hibiscus. The shapely blooms burn brightly in great profusion against the lovely foliage. **From 5/6**

SALMON PEACHBLOW.—Double light apricot with a dark red eye. An outstanding new sport of Peachblow. Prolific bloomer. **From 12/6**

SUBULATA VIOLACEA.—A most handsome, new double of deep carmine rose deepening to an emphatic red centre. **From 5/6**

TAHITI QUEEN.—A quite spectacular double of rosy coral pink in Begonia shape. The most "double" of all. **From 5/6**

Visitors to New Plymouth are given a specially warm welcome to our Nursery in Westown. It is easy to find. The Westown trolley bus runs right to the main gates, and there is a regular service. Private cars have only to follow the trolley bus route to its terminus.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (ALTHEA), ROSE OF SHARON

The deciduous Hibiscus are most suitable for the colder climates, thrive in good average soil, have a long period of flowering, and seldom need pruning. They have a good range of clean, attractive colours and can be grouped or grown as specimen plants. Generally they are most adaptable.

ALL FROM 7/6 EACH

ADMIRAL DEWEY.—D. 5ft. Double. Pure white.

ARDENS.—D. 5ft. Double, Violet blue.

DUC DE BRABANT.—D. 8ft. Double. Dark red.

HAMABO.—D. 5ft. Single. Light pink.

LEOPOLDII.—D. 5ft. Semi-double pink and white.

MONSTROSUS.—D. 5ft. Single. White with maroon centre.

PUNICEUS PLENUS.—D. 5ft. Double. Purple red.

ROSEUS PLENUS.—D. 5ft. Double violet-pink.

RUBIS.—D. 5ft. Single. Red.

SPECIOSA.—D. 5ft. White with red centre.

TOTUS ALBUS.—D. 5ft. Best single white.

WOODBRIDGE.—D. 5ft. Single mauve-red.

HYDRANGEAS

The Hydrangeas are a wonderful horticultural example of how the two main colours of a shrub, here pink and blue, can be used to produce a startling range of shades and tonings, all dependent on their intriguing chameleon-like habit of changing their colour according to environment. By selection and improvement the Hydrangeas have come a long way, so that today, not only are they one of the easiest and hardiest of shrubs, they are among the most colourful and handsome.

Sooner or later, gardeners have to face up to this colour complex. How best to fix the modern shades? This is where "colour treatment" comes in. Acid conditions favour blue shades. Alkaline soils favour pinks. To maintain the blues lime must be rigidly excluded. If possible, use natural ironstone soil to which is added a dessertspoonful of aluminium sulphate to approximately one barrow load of soil. A regular treatment about every six weeks is, 1 oz. alum to every 3 sq. feet, watered in, or sulphate of iron, 1 oz. to every two gallons of water. For pinks, give a good dressing of garden lime or crushed oyster shell every year, ½ lb. to the square yard.

Hydrangeas appreciate protection from hot afternoon sunshine, and prefer loamy soils with cool root conditions. Moisture in the summer blooming season, and mulches are appreciated. Prune in winter. Cut back to about half the length of each stem just above a strong pair of buds, with the idea of keeping the centre of the bush fairly open. For decoration, smash or scald the pithy stems for an inch or two, and stand in deep receptacles for some hours before putting into vases. A pinch of alum helps.

ALL FROM 5/-

ADMIRATION.—Deep rose-pink. Dwarf.

ALTONA.—Very large rosy pink, petals sometimes frilled.

AMI PASQUIER.—Deep red. Dwarf.

ARTHUR BILLARD.—Late flowering, brilliant cherry red.

BELGICA.—Deep salmon. Dwarf.

BLUE PRINCE.—Fine, light cornflower-blue.

BRILLIANT.—Bright carmine-red. Dwarf.

CARMEN.—Deep rose. Dwarf.

COLONEL LINDBERG.—Deep rose pink.

EMOTION.—Carmine red. Dwarf.

GENERAL PATTON.—Red. Dwarf.

HAMBURG.—Frilled mauve. Large.

HEINRICH SEIDEL.—Deep carmine-red. Large frilled florets.

HOLSTEIN.—Deep blue. Early flowering.

JULIANA.—Pure white. Large.

KING GEORGE.—Pink serrated edge.

LOUIS SAUVAGE.—Bright cherry red.

MEIN LIEBLING.—Good, rich pink.

MME. H. CAYEUX.—Port-wine shade.

MISS BELGIUM.—Deep garnet-red. Large.

MRS. HEPBURN.—Deep rose. Large.

MONTGOMERY.—Deep red. Dwarf.

PARSIVAL.—Rich red. Frilled. Dwarf.

PRESIDENT DOUMER.—True crimson-red. Dwarf.

R. F. FELTON.—Rose. Large flowering.

SUPERBE.—Dark red. Large.

TOSCA.—Creamy salmon. Blues to fine soft shade. Double.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—D. 8ft. PEEGEE HYDRANGEA. **From 7/6**

Quite different from the usual Hydrangeas, the Peegee Hydrangea is a beautiful, but not well known variety, from Japan. The big heads of showy double white flowers blend into pink and bronzy shades as the flowers mature in late summer and into autumn. It forms a small tree, requires heavy winter pruning, and likes constant soil moisture. Quite hardy.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA PRAECOX.—D. 8ft. **From 10/6**

A recent introduction, this variety flowers six weeks earlier than the above.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA.—D. 6ft. OAK LEAF HYDRANGEA. **From 8/6**

The Oak Leaf Hydrangea gets its name from its deep lobed leaves, which are gorgeously coloured orange-red in the autumn. The prominent, flat heads of creamy white flowers are borne in great numbers in late spring and early summer. Equally at home in sun or partial shade. No pruning is required. It is hardy.

HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM.—E. 20ft. (AUSTRALIAN FRANGIPANI). **From 8/-**

Grows rapidly in a warm climate and soon forms a shapely tree with deep green, slender, pointed leaves. The flowers are borne in terminal heads, and are composed of 1-inch wide, sweetly fragrant, creamy-yellow blooms. Subject to frost damage while young.

HYPERICUM HIDCOTE GOLD.—E. 4ft. **From 6/6**

A much improved type of Hypericum from England. Bears larger and more abundant, golden flowers, and being also stronger growing and hardier, will thrive almost anywhere, even in partial shade or poor, dry soil.

HYPERICUM LESCHENAULTII.—E. 5ft. **From 6/6**

For combined size and richness of colouring we regard this as the finest of Hypericums. The large flowers are golden, cup shaped, and often three inches acros. Commences to flower in spring and continues into the winter months. It is evergreen in all but the colder climates, and hardy practicallly anywhere.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM TRICOLOR.—E. 1ft. **From 6/-**

A charming little variety for the rock garden. It has small, cup-like flowers in summer, and an added and distinctive attraction in the marking of the foliage; green, touched creamy-white, splashed along the margin with rosy-red. Quite hardy, but seems to colour better with some shelter.

IDESIA POLYCARPA.—D. 20ft. WONDER TREE. **From 7/6**

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

CALICO BUSH (KALMIA LATIFOLIA)

HORTICULTURE

as a Progressive Career

Modern horticulture offers excellent opportunities to the progressive individual. The production of fruit, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants is a major enterprise within New Zealand. Horticulture provides a satisfying career, both to growers and to advisers and research workers.

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IDESIA POLYCARPA SEXED PAIRS.—D. 12ft. **From 30/- pair**
To ensure the desirable berries of the Idesia where space available is limited to two trees, sexed pairs, male and female, are available. These are grafted plants, and selected for their berry-bearing capacity.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM.—E. 15ft. ENGLISH HOLLY. **From 6/-**
The picturesque, evergreen holly with dark, glossy-green, spiny foliage and masses of red berries in autumn. Very hardy.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM FEROX ARGENTEA.—E. 6ft. PORCUPINE HOLLY. **From 10/6**
Leaves are curiously spined on top as well as the margins, and are attractively variegated with silvery-white. Very hardy.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM SILVER QUEEN.—E. 8ft. **From 10/6**
In this form, the large leaves are heavily variegated with silvery-cream.

ILEX CORNUTA.—E. 6ft. HORNED HOLLY. **From 8/6**
A dense, bushy, slow-growing, Chinese species of holly. The dark, strong, green leaves are sparsely spiny, and of peculiar rectangular form. Bears large, red berries not usually abundant. Quite hardy.

ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS.—E. 15ft. **From 8/6**
This is the famous Brazilian tree the leaves of which are infused with boiling water to make the extraordinarily popular beverage known as Paraguay, Mate or Yerba Tea. The large, oval leaves are shallowly toothed, especially towards the apex.

ILEX PERNYI.—E. 10ft. **From 8/6**
A shrubby, Chinese species with densely set, brilliant blackish green leaves, peculiarly spined and almost triangular in shape. The flowers are pale yellow, and are followed by red, roundish oblong berries. Hardy.

IPOMOEA CNEORUM.—E. 2ft. **From 5/6**
A small plant, and a handsome one, just right for the rock garden or the front of the border. It is hardy, rapid growing, and does not spread. The pale pink flowers which come over a long time make a bold showing against the silvery grey of the leaves.

ISOPOGON DIVERGENS.—E. 5ft. (LEUCOCEPHALUS). SPREADING CONE BUSH. **From 7/6**
A small shrub from Western Australia which has decorative, sparse, twice-divided, pine-like leaves. The conspicuous, purplish-mauve flowers are produced on long stems, ideal for cutting, and are followed by "drumstick" seed cones. Little pruning is necessary, and while reasonably hardy it prefers a sunny, well-drained spot, rather dry in summer.

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

JACARANDA OVALIFOLIA.—E. 20ft. (MIMOSAEFOLIA). **From 6/6**

In the spring Jacaranda ovalifolia, a visitor from tropical regions, is a glorious sight as it dresses in pyramidal panicles of tubular, tender blue flowers. It is a symmetrical tree which balances the loveliness of its floral display with exquisite, fine, feathery foliage as elegant as that of any fern. For such a big tree it has delicate flowers and foliage. When young it needs some protection from frost, and does best in warmer places.

JACOBINA PAUCIFLORA.—E. 4ft. **From 5/6**

A pretty, little winter flowering, Brazilian shrub for a warm, frost-free position. Small, narrow leaves and numerous, tubular, drooping, 1in. flowers of scarlet with a yellow tip. Requires similar treatment to Fuchsias, and succeeds best in semi-shade, with shelter.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA RUBRA.—E. 2ft. **From 10/6**

A narrow-leaved shrub which takes time to spread and form a large clump, bearing charming, deep, rosy-red flowers in early spring. During winter the sparse leaves turn brownish-green. It requires cool, moist, acid conditions.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.—E. 6ft. CALICO BUSH. **From 15/-**

One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the world is the Calico Bush, often known as the Mountain Laurel. The leaves are oval and glossy and just the right shade of green to show up the lovely flowers in spring—frosty pink with tiny red-tipped stamens, borne in clusters, and unbelievably like the decorations for an iced cake. It has a distinct dislike for lime and heat, and should have the same conditions as for Azaleas: cool root run and acid soil. This plant will resist more intense winter cold than almost any other leafy, evergreen shrub. Pruning is seldom necessary but old ungainly shrubs cut hard back during winter months will soon break out into new growth.

KOELREUTERIA BIPINNATA.—D. 15ft. **From 10/6**

Forms a small tree with beautiful, butter-yellow foliage. The very large and handsome, pinnate leaves are nearly 2 feet long and almost as wide. The terminal heads of bright yellow flowers, each with a purple spot at the base, are followed by purple coloured seed pods. Hardy.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.—D. 20ft. GOLDEN RAIN TREE. **From 10/6**

The poetically named Golden Rain Tree is the inspiration for the traditional willow of the Willow Pattern. In the late summer most elegantly hanging panicles of bright yellow flowers are followed by attractive, lantern-like seed pods. The leaves add to the colour symphony by turning yellow in autumn. It is one of the most resistant of all trees to strongly alkaline soil, and is most suited to districts with a dry autumn and cold winter.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS.—D. 8ft. BEAUTYBUSH. **From 6/6**
In spring every branch of this visitor from Central China is transformed into a plume of lovely, bell-shaped pink blossom, mottled with orange. For good measure it has beautiful foliage, thrives anywhere in sun or shade, is not bothered by extremes, needs little attention, and is in all ways a fine, hardy, flowering shrub.

KUNZEA BAXTERI.—E. 6ft. **From 8/6**
A distinct and beautiful small shrub from Western Australia. The foliage is rich green, up to ½-inch long and provides a perfect foil for the rich crimson bottle-brush-like flowers with bright golden anthers. It will thrive in full sun and a well-drained soil.

LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES.—D. 15ft. (VULGARE). GOLDEN CHAIN. **From 6/6**
The common Laburnum of Central and Eastern Europe has lovely racemes of golden-yellow flowers, six to ten inches long, during late October and November. It forms a wide, spreading, small tree, is hardy, and will thrive anywhere in New Zealand, though it prefers cool, moist conditions.

LABURNUM VOSSII.—D. 15ft. (LONGCLUSTER). GOLDEN CHAIN. **From 7/6**
Regarded as the best of the Laburnums, it produces long racemes of bright yellow blossoms up to 18 inches in length. It is hardy, but likes cool, moist positions.

LABURNUM WATERERI.—D. 15ft. **From 6/6**
A lovely tree which bears long, drooping sprays of yellow, pea-shaped flowers in late spring. Hardy and adaptable.

LAGERSTROEMIA, THE CREPE MYRTLE

In the autumn the Lagerstroemias deck themselves with long tresses of feathery blooms like living crepe paper. They are brilliant and profuse, especially in milder climates. Lagerstroemias resent only extremely frosty places. Average garden conditions suit them, and they can do with a judicious pruning in early spring. Splendid shrubs for a hot, dry situation, blooming freely, only under such conditions.

ALL FROM 7/- EACH

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA.—D. 10ft.
Masses of soft pink flowers.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA ALBA.—D. 10ft. WHITE CREPE MYRTLE.
Profusion of milky white blossom.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA CRIMSON.—D. 8ft.
Bright crimson.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA EAVESII.—D. 8ft.
Pale mauve with large trusses.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA RUBRA.—D. 10ft. RED CREPE MYRTLE.
Masses of rich red flowers.

LAGUNARIA PATERSONII.—E. 25ft. NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS. **From 5/6**
Large, rosy-pink or mauve-pink, bell-shaped, summer flowers, followed by seed pods. The leaves are oval and greyish. Will not stand severe frosts, but is hardy and quick growing in favourable positions, and will do well by the sea. Drought resistant when established, and will tolerate poor, sandy soils.

LAMBERTIA FORMOSA.—E. 5ft. HONEY FLOWER. **From 8/6**
A choice Australian shrub of a rather stiff habit of growth. The red flowers are usually grouped in heads, and are full of honey. The seed pods have an unearthly look, like devil's horns. It is especially handsome when in flower in spring, and has a liking for dry conditions.

LANTANA SELLOWIANA.—E. 4ft. TRAILING LANTANA. **From 5/6**
A spreading evergreen shrub with deep green leaves, and covered most of the year with Verbena-like, lavender-pink flowers. It can be grown in window boxes, to cover old tree stumps, through sparse hedges or over rockwork. Quick growing, and drought resistant.

LAURUS NOBILIS.—E. 20ft. SWEET BAY. **From 7/6**
Called the Sweet Bay because its thick, aromatic, saw-edged, glossy leaves are used in cooking for flavouring. A hardy, upright grower, it makes a good tub plant and is easily clipped. Very drought resistant.

LAVANDULA ENGLISH.—E. 1ft. **From 5/6**
The old-fashioned English Lavender, long prized for the fragrance of its silvery-grey foliage, and the lavender-blue flower spikes which perfume the summer air. It will grow in any average garden soil, is quite hardy, and makes an excellent dwarf border or miniature hedge.

LEONOTIS DYSOPHYLLA.—E. 6ft. LION'S TAIL . **From 5/6**
No lion was ever lucky enough to have a tail as gay and picturesque as Leonotis dysophylla, an upright, branchy shrub with bright, showy, orange flowers in autumn, arranged successively up the stems . . . hence, of course, the name. Pinch out the top growth regularly and the shape will improve. Severe frosts are likely to cut it.

LEUCADENDRON ADSCENDENS.—E. 4ft. **From 15/-**
A recent introduction from South Africa. The young growth and flower bracts are a brilliant red shade, resembling flower heads. A splendid subject for floral work as well as for garden display. Requires a sunny, well-drained, sandy soil in an open situation.

LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM.—E. 15ft. SILVER TREE. **From 8/6**
A handsome Cape of Good Hope tree, distinguished for its upright habit and symmetry, but particularly for its long clustered leaves of silvery grey, with bark and branches to tone. It will succeed only in a very well drained soil, preferably of a sandy nature similar to that which Proteas like, and where there is little or no frost.

LEUCADENDRON DECORUM.—E. 5ft. **From 15/-**
An unusual, small shrub which is covered in late spring with showy terminal heads of bright yellow, broad, tapering bracts about two inches across. Succeeds best in well-drained soil in a sunny, open situation.

LEUCADENDRON DISCOLOR.—E. 4ft. **From 15/-**
The beauty of this rare shrub from South Africa is in the broad, yellow flower-bracts, tinged with red and enclosing the small, red, central, cone-like flower. In spring they are popular for cutting as they last for several weeks. Requires a sunny, open, well-drained place.

LEUCADENDRON GRANDIFLORUM.—E. 4ft. From 15/-
A rather spreading species producing during late winter reddish, terminal cones, with the surrounding bracts taking on a rosy-pink shade near the base. Requires similar conditions to the other species.

LEUCADENDRON SALIGNUM.—E. 6ft. **From 10/6**
Forms a rounded, bushy shrub, whose narrow, pointed leaves turn to a golden-yellow shade near the tips of the branches in early spring. The cut stems are most useful for floral decorations. Requires a sunny, well-drained position.

LEUCADENDRON STRICTUM.—E. 6ft. **From 10/6**
This species resembles somewhat Leucadendron salignum, but its leaves are narrower, and the general growth stiffer and more erect. When the leaves at the tips of each branch turn colour in spring, the whole shrub is ablaze with gold. An excellent cut flower shrub that revels in a hot, dry, open position in somewhat poorish soil.

LEUCOSPERMUM BOLUSII.—E. 6ft. **From 17/6**
An arresting display is put on by this South African shrub, which covers itself in September and October with smooth, apricot-coloured, Waratah-like flowers with hundreds of incurved stamens. The long-stemmed blooms last for months on the shrub, and are prized for cutting. They are most effective against the glaucous-green foliage, the colour and texture of which give a hint of the conditions the shrub likes: plenty of sun, and an open, light, well-drained soil.

LEUCOSPERMUM NUTANS.—E. 4ft. **From 17/6**
This beautiful bush forms a neat, low-growing, compact shrub. During spring it is entirely covered with terminal heads of dome-shaped, pinkish-orange flowers much valued for floral work. Like the other members of the family, it requires a sunny, open, well-drained position in light soil.

LEUCOSPERMUM REFLEXUM.—E. 10ft. **From 10/6**
A particularly valuable, landscape shrub with decorative, dove-grey foliage right to the ground. The large velvety, orange-red flower heads consist of rounded pin cushions of thin, tubular flowers. As the flowers age (after about a week) a shining, deep crimson style springs out from each flower tube, and curls backwards and downwards. In no time the flower head resembles a rocket with crimson streamers. It is probably South Africa's most outstanding shrub. When large it covers itself with hundreds of blooms, and is most valuable for florists. Requires a sunny, open situation and a light, well-drained soil.

LEUCOSPERMUM TOTTUM.—E. 4ft. **From 17/6**
A particularly beautiful, late-blooming species somewhat resembling L. nutans, except that the 4in. wide, salmon coloured flowers are flatter and the yellow styles or pins are tipped with a glossy pink or scarlet red. Requires similar conditions to the other Leucospermums.

LHOTZSKYA ALPESTRIS.—E. 4ft. AUSTRALIAN SNOW MYRTLE. **From 8/6**
During spring and summer this Australian shrub is smothered with small star-like white flowers all along the branches. Prefers a light soil in a sunny position and should be sparingly pruned after flowering.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM TRICOLOR.—E. 12ft. **From 9/6**
A charming ornamental variety of privet which shows pink and cream in the leaves. Hardy, and first rate for general gardens and parks. Can be trimmed or heavily pruned if desired.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM.—E. 6ft. (AUREA MARGINATA). GOLDEN PRIVET. **From 5/6**
A colourful, variegated form of the privet. The leaves are attractively margined with glowing gold and yellow. Semi-deciduous, it will thrive in very poor conditions and makes a wonderful contrast for other plants, besides lighting up dull corners and giving an effect of spaciousness to hemmed-in gardens. Can be pruned into a neat, compact bush, and makes a first-rate hedge.

LIPPIA CITRIODORA.—D. 8ft. (ALOYSIA CITRIODORA). LEMON SCENTED VERBENA. **From 5/6**
Has loose, terminal spikes of small, lilac-pink flowers, but its main attribute is its aromatic foliage, which has the refreshing perfume of lemon. A hardy, old-time favourite that benefits from heavy annual winter pruning.

LIQUIDAMBAR FORMOSANA.—D. 20ft. CHINESE LIQUIDAMBAR. **From 10/6**
A little known liquidambar and one of the latest (to colour) of autumn foliage trees. It is well into July when its maple-shaped leaves make a blazing display of crimson. Light and medium garden loams are best, and it will flourish under very warm conditions provided some moisture is available.

LIQUIDAMBAR FORMOSANA MONTICOLA.—D. 25ft. **From 10/6**
A variety of the Chinese Liquidambar, with satiny bronze foliage in spring. It puts on a thrilling cavalcade of colour in autumn, passing through reds, purple-reds, oranges and yellows before finally shedding its leaves. Very hardy. Prefers a moist soil, and some protection from strong winds.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA.—D. 30ft. SWEET GUM. **From 7/6**
One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation, the Sweet Gum has maple-like foliage which turns the most brilliant tones of red in the autumn. It is very hardy and succeeds in most positions, but does exceptionally well where it has a cool, moist root run. For specimen planting it has few rivals.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA FESTERI.—D. 30ft. **From 10/6**
A smooth-barked Australian variety of the Sweet Gum with great depths of autumn colours in its leaves, which are held intact well into the winter months. More successful in loamy soil that does not dry out during the summer months.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA.—D. 25ft. TULIP TREE. **From 9/6**
A tall, pyramidal tree, deep rooted, and furnished with uniquely notched, 5-inch leaves of bluish-green. The autumn colour is a shimmering yellow. In spring the tulip-like flowers of yellow, green and orange are produced. Likes a deep, fairly rich loam, and is not bothered by insects.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA AUREO-MARGINATUM.—D. 15ft. **From 17/6**
A lovely and smaller form of the Tulip Tree, with leaves which are substantially variegated with yellow. It is prized for its unique foliage, noble trunk and stately habit of growth.

LONICERA NITIDA AUREA.—E. 3ft. **From 5/6**
A recent introduction, with tiny leaves of deep golden-yellow especially in the summer. Excellent as a specimen or for small clipped hedges. Can be trimmed to any shape. Hardy.

LOROPETALUM CHINENSE.—E. 6ft. FRINGEFLOWER. **From 8/6**
A slow growing, shade-loving shrub which starts blooming freely while still small. The graceful white flowers have strap-shaped petals like Witch Hazel, and appear in late winter and early spring. Prefers a soil rich in humus. Prune only lightly to maintain shape.

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

LUCULIA

In late autumn and early winter when most plants are shutting up shop the fragrant Luculia brightens our day with its display of massed heads of glorious pink blossom. An evergreen which cannot survive very cold winters, it is recommended for gardens where there are not more than four degrees of frost, unles given special protection. It grows quickly and should be pruned after flowering to keep its shape.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.—E. 8ft. **From 7/6**
The large clusters of shell-pink, sweetly scented, phlox-like blooms are a feature of the Luculia. The leaves are oval and bronzy-green, and take on orange, red and pink tonings in the autumn. Needs a well-drained, warm situation protected from winds and frosts.

LUCULIA TSETENSIS.—E. 8ft. **From 7/6**
The crowning glory of this later novelty is its great heads of white flowers, larger than the above and strongly perfumed. The handsome foliage is often coloured in autumn. Needs protection from frosts but is worth the little extra trouble.

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA.—E. 15ft. QUEENSLAND NUT. **From 8/6**
An evergreen, sub-tropical nut tree from the eastern coast of Australia. It has a dense, rounded head of long, dark green, narrow leaves, and bears a crop of delicious nuts once it has been established, for five to seven years. These nuts are about an inch and a quarter in diameter, round and hard shelled, have a tender white kernel rich in flavour, and are usually borne in quantity, hanging on the trees like big bunches of grapes. Healthy, vigorous, and not hard to grow.

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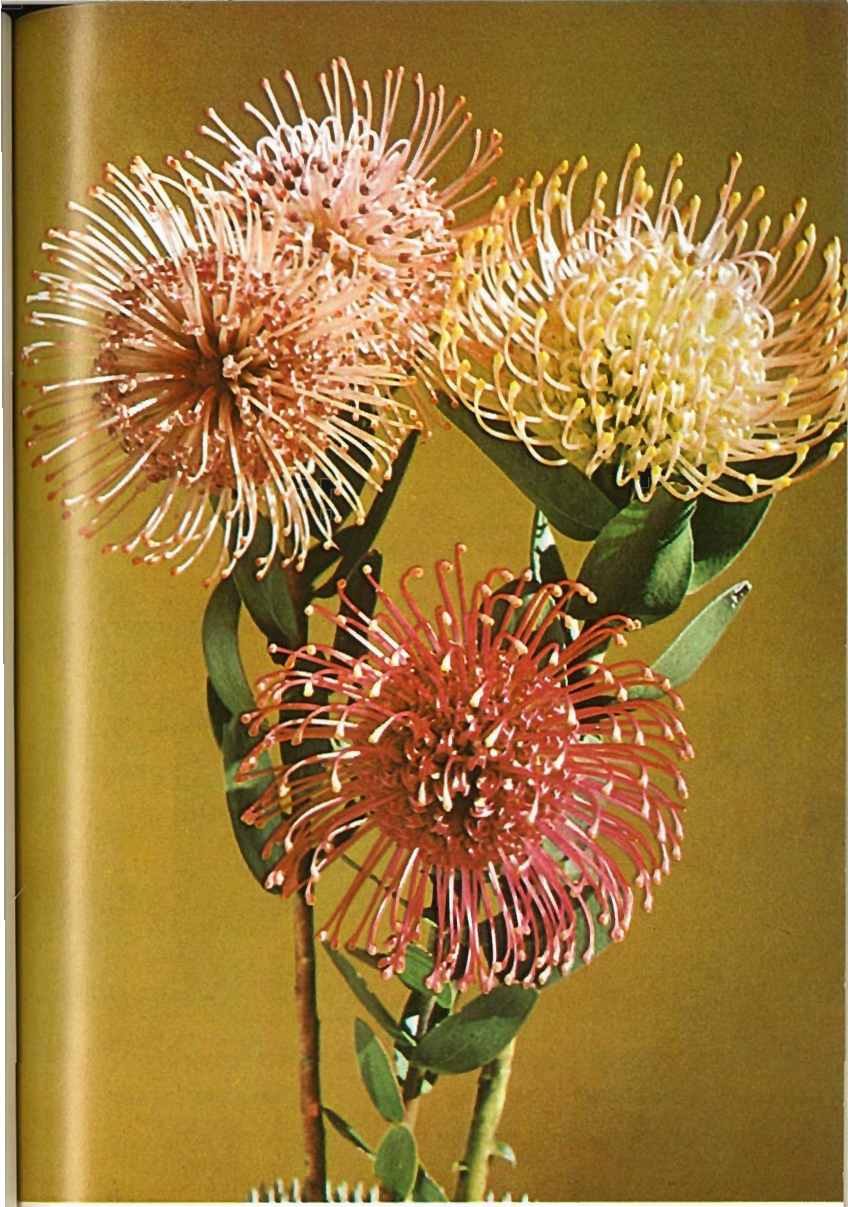

LEUCOSPERMUM TOTTUM (TOP LEFT) **BOLUSII** (TOP RIGHT)
NUTANS (LOWER)

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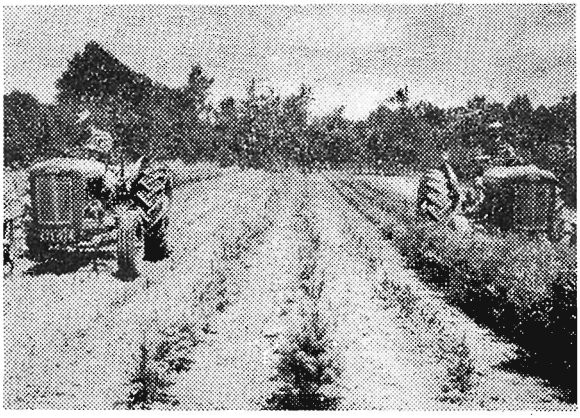

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The Magnolias

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

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

Though there are one or two everygreens, most Magnolias are deciduous. They are adeptable but must have adequate moisture and reasonable drainage and, being lime-haters, a slightly acid soil, well fortified with leaf mould or its substitutes is ideal.

They are not at all hard to grow, but there is a tip worth remembering when planting. Be careful with the growing roots, and be just as careful selecting the site. Once planted, the Magnolia prefers to be left undisturbed.

If ever it has to be pruned, cut with discretion. Like most long-living plants, the Magnolia is resistant to the diseases and pests found in the average garden.

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

CAMPBELLII.—D. 20ft. **From 17/6**
This majestic tree from the foothills of the Himalayas has been described as the most beautiful flowering tree in the world. The spectacular blossoms, shading from pinkish-white inside to almost deep rose outside, may be 8 to 12 inches across. They appear in late winter on bare branches. It is more suited for large gardens, and thrives in well-drained soil devoid of excess lime.

DAWSONIANA.—D. 20ft. **From 40/-**
A recent addition to our range of Magnolias. This tree makes a magnificent sight in flower when the white blooms suffused with purple, cover the tree. Easily identified by its dark green leathery leaf.

DELAVAYI.—E. 20ft. **From 12/6**
A magnificent species with large, bold leaves about 12 inches long, grey gren above, glaucous and finely downy beneath, and 7in to 8in., creamy-white, fragrant flowers. It forms a handsome, flat-topped tree and is one of the few evergreen Magnolias.

DENUDATA.—D. 15ft. (CONSPICUA). YULAN MAGNOLIA. **From 17/6**
Native to China, this is one of the most beautiful of the Magnolias. It opens in spring a display of pure white tulip flowers with a delicate, sweet-scented perfume. Plant in a position protected from damaging winds.

GRANDIFLORA.—E. 20ft. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
Though of comparatively slow growth, this evergreen Magnolia eventually makes one of the largest and noblest specimens. It has beautiful, dark green, heavy, shining foliage which shows up the large, pearly-white flowers of up to eight inches across. The blooms are intensely fragrant and appear throughout the year. Hardy.

GRANDIFLORA FERRRUGINEA.—E. 15ft. **From 10/6**
A selected form of Southern Magnolia, but with the underside of the leaves covered with russet felt. Hardy.

GRANDIFLORA LANCEOLATA.—E. 20ft. **From 10/6**
Narrower leaves, rust coloured underside, and rather more erect habit of growth, distinguish this evergreen from the Southern Magnolia. The large, creamy-white, globular flowers are very fragrant, and are produced continuously during summer and autumn. Hardy.

KOBUS BOREALIS.—D. 20ft. **From 10/6**
A neat symmetrical tree which, once matured, smothers itself with starry, white flowers in early spring. The blooms resemble those of the better known M. stellata but this is a much stronger growing tree.

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

LILIFLORA NIGRA.—D. 8ft. PURPLE LILY MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
A dwarf Magnolia, very suitable for small and average gardens, with shrubby and erect growth. The flowers are the deepest purple imaginable outside, and white within.

LOEBNERI.—D. 10ft. **From 17/6**
A rare, hybrid Magnolia which is a cross of kobus and stellata. The white, starry, freely produced flowers and the leaves, are larger than those of Magnolia stellata. One of the best and most vigorous of the early flowering Magnolias.

MOLLICOMATA.—D. 20ft. **From 50/-**
A magnificent tree with flowers somewhat similar in appearance to the well known Magnolia campbellii, but reputed to flower at a much earlier age. A mature tree will produce hundreds of the large, pale pink flowers resembling water-lilies, from the top right down to eye level. The bright red, long, pendant fruits, which follow the flowers, also make a spectacular display.

OBOVATA.—D. 30ft. (HYPOLEUCA). SILVER MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
A Japanese species which forms a large tree, and produces immense creamy-white flowers with bright purplish-red stamens with yellow anthers, during late spring. The long pointed, cone-shaped seed vessel which follows the flower is brilliant red. Hardy, but dislikes lime.

SIEBOLDII.—D. 12ft. (PARVIFLORA). **From 10/6**
The most useful and beautiful of summer flowering Magnolias for general culture. A wide bush, it yields 4in. perfect, cup-shaped, waxy, white flowers with a rose-crimson centre and is highly scented. One of the easiest Magnolias to grow, it will prosper in ordinary loam, and begins to flower when only two to three feet high.

SINENSIS.—D. 10ft. CHINESE MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
A lovely variety, bearing pendulous, saucer-shaped, pure white flowers with showy, brilliant crimson stamens.

SOULANGEANA.—D. 15ft. SAUCER MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
The large, tulip-like flowers (purplish-pink outside and pure white within), cover the plant in early spring and are followed immediately by large oval leaves. Requires protection from damaging winds.

SOULANGEANA ALBA.—D. 15ft. **From 10/6**
A form of Magnolia soulangeana with large, perfumed, pure white flowers, and of upright growth.

SOULANGEANA ALEXANDRINA.—D. 10ft. ALEXANDER MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
The large, cup-shaped flowers are white inside and deep rose right to the tips of the outer petals. Early flowering.

SOULANGEANA AMABILIS.—D. 10ft. **From 10/6**
The flowers, somewhat purplish at first, become nearly, but not entirely white when fully open.

SOULANGEANA LENNEI.—D. 15ft. LENNE MAGNOLIA. **From 17/6**
A beautiful, hybrid Magnolia of the highest garden merit. One of the latest to bloom, its massive, balloon-shaped flowers are four to five inches each way, richly fragrant and white inside, with very deep ruddy purple on the outside. Of an open, spreading habit, it prefers a good loam and plenty of humus.

SOULANGEANA NORBERTII.—D. 10ft. **From 10/6**
A large flowering form with white flowers, tinged and flushed with purplish-carmine. Late flowering.

SOULANGEANA RUSTICA.—D. 15ft. PURPLE SAUCER MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
The flowers are very large, very rounded and deep, ruddy purple. It is an excellent Magnolia of strong, vigorous growth.

SOULANGEANA SAN JOSE.—D. 15ft. **From 17/6**
Originated about 1938 in San Jose, California. Flowers are larger than many other varieties, rosy purple and fragrant. It is vigorous growing, blooms earlier than most other M. soulangeana varieties and is said to be deeper coloured than most forms, with the exception of M. lennei.

SOULANGEANA SPECIOSA.—D. 10ft. **From 10/6**
Of compact growth, with white flowers shaded rose. Late flowering.

SOULANGEANA VERBANICA.—D. 10ft. **From 17/6**
Flowers a clear rose pink outside, white inside. This is one of the late blooming varieties, making a beautiful display when most of the others are dropping their petals. Slow growing.

SPRENGERI DIVA.—D. 15ft. **From 50/-**
One of the most beautiful of Magnolias with 8in., dark rose-coloured fragrant flowers (light pink inside the blooms) opening in early September before the leaves appear. Is a magnificent sight with its deep pink flowers on branches sweeping right down to the ground.

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

THOMPSONIANA.—D. 12ft. **From 17/6**
The creamy-white, richly fragrant flowers are borne freely over a long period commencing in November, after the leaves have been fully developed. Foliage assumes fine bronzy-yellow autumnal tints.

TRIPETALA.—D. 20ft. UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA. **From 10/6**
A hardy tree with leaves up to 18 inches long. The flowers are creamy-white with purple filaments, heavily scented, and are followed by long, cone-shaped, rosy-red seed vessels.

VEITCHII.—D. 20ft. **From 10/6**
A magnificent hybrid of M. denudata and M. campbellii. It is very vigorous, and quickly makes a large tree, bearing a profusion of blush-pink flowers of great size.

WATSONII.—D. 12ft. **From 10/6**
During November and December this Magnolia produces delightfully fragrant, creamy-white flowers, with rich, carmine-rose stamens. It is unusually stiff in growth for a Magnolia, thrives admirably, and flowers freely when once established.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA.—E. 5ft. OREGON GRAPE. **From 8/6**
An adaptable shrub which will thrive in almost any location, even under trees. It has dark, lustrous, holly-like foliage, and yellow flowers in dense clusters in early spring, followed by purplish berries. An all-climate plant. Leaves frequently turn scarlet in winter.

MAHONIA LOMARIIFOLIA.—E. 8ft. CHINESE HOLLYGRAPE. **From 10/6**
A picturesque shrub from Yunnan and Formosa which is at home in any New Zealand garden. The erect branchlets are beset with long, pinnate leaves, comprising 15 to 19 pairs of sea-green leaflets. During winter it has terminal clusters of erect racemes, 6 to 10 inches long, of deep yellow flowers. These are followed by miniature, grape-like berries, dark and dusky blue with the typical cheek bloom of the ordinary grape. Will succeed in any average garden soil, in sun or part shade.

MALUS, FLOWERING CRAB APPLES

There are many members of this highly colourful, ornamental and useful family of flowering shrubs. They are so adaptable that they can be grown with confidence up and down the land. Few plants can better be recommended for the average garden. They are highly favoured for their colourful blooms, which in spring, make a distinctive and spectacular display, followed in the autumn by a generous crop of ornamental fruits, in clusters of reds, yellows and russet-greens, which can be used for jellies.

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

Prune back at least two-thirds of the current season's growth each winter, for the first and second seasons. From then on, little or no pruning is necessary, but old or unshapely trees can be restored to vigour and good appearance by heavily cutting back during winter.

MALUS CORONARIA CHARLOTTAE.—D. 8ft. DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING CRAB. **From 10/6**
Much like the Japanese Cherry in bloom, the double flowers are 1½in. to 2in. across, lovely creamy-pink in colour, and have the delicate fragrance of violets. The foliage colours in cooler districts.

MALUS ELEYI.—D. 15ft. **From 10/6**
The 1in. flowers are wine-red and most effective with the young reddish leaves; the fruit is deep purplish-red and carried on long stems, in thick clusters.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA.—D. 10ft. JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. **From 10/6**
One of the most free flowering of all spring blossom trees. The arching branches are wreathed with pale pink to white flowers, contrasting with the rose coloured buds. It is a striking small tree suitable for any garden.

MALUS GORGEOUS.—D. 8ft. **From 10/6**
A small growing Crab Apple with single, white blossoms. The fruits however, are borne in great numbers, resembling bunches of shining, red cherries, and appear on very young plants. In addition to having a high ornamental value, they may be used for jellies and preserves.

MALUS HALLIANA PARKMANII.—D. 10ft. **From 10/6**
A very beautiful, dwarf Japanese tree, and an inspiring sight in October, when it is literally covered with small, fragrant, semi-double, rosy-pink flowers. Prized for specimen planting or in tall shrub borders.

MALUS IONENSIS PLENA.—D. 8ft. (ANGUSTIFOLIA). VIOLET SCENTED CRAB. **From 10/6**
Covered in early spring, just after the foliage appears, with large, fully double flowers like small roses, in a soft, delicate pink. Deliciously violet scented. Smaller than most Malus, and exceedingly free flowering. Autumn foliage is also good in cold climates.

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

MALUS PROFUSION.—D. 12ft. **From 10/6**
A name which aptly describes the wealth of pure, wine-red flowers in dense clusters right up the stems, even on very young plants.

MALUS TRILOBATA.—D. 15ft. **From 10/6**
A rare and distinctive West Asian species with maple-like foliage followed by pear-shaped, yellow fruits. The leaves are lobed, grey with down on the underside, and turn crimson in autumn.

MELALEUCA LATERITIA.—E. 6ft. ROBIN REDBREAST TREE. **From 6/-**
A graceful Australian shrub, with large, bottlebrush flowers of soft, orange-scarlet. Easily grown, and does especially well in sandy soils or warm, dry districts in full sun. Prune sparingly after flowering.

MELIA AZEDARACH.—D. 20ft. PRIDE OF INDIA. **From 7/6**
A fine, spreading shade tree with dark, glossy, ash-like, green leaves, and in early spring covered with masses of tiny, fragrant, lilac-coloured flowers in panicles. Grows rapidly and succeeds anywhere, but young plants may be damaged, until established, in districts with frosts over 15 degrees.

MICHELIA FIGO (MAGNOLIA FUSCATA).—E. 10ft. PORT WINE MAGNOLIA. **From 8/6**
Renowned for the strong port wine bouquet of its small, reddish-purple flowers (two or three blossoms will fill a room with their piquant perfume). Of compact growth, it has glossy, bright green foliage. Easily grown, but will not stand severe frosts.

MICROMYRTUS CILIATA.—E. 2ft. (BAECKIA PLICATA). FRINGED HEATH MYRTLE. **From 7/6**

Closely related to the Thryptomene, this charming little shrub of low, spreading habit, is most effective when in flower. The red buds open to white, and change again to red, and are tightly packed all along the branches. Neat leaves. Excellent for rock gardens and a good cut flower. Open, well-drained, sunny position. For leaf roller in summer, use DDT or Lindane. No pruning.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.—E. 4ft. FRUIT SALAD PLANT. **From 15/-**

One of Nature's curious plants. The huge, shining green, fan-like leaves are perforated, and deeply cut at the edges. The thick stalks clasp a strong, climbing stem, from which stout aerial roots emerge. Many of them reach and enter the ground. The creamy-white, arum-like flowers are followed by spikes of delicious tropical fruit, which can be eaten when fully ripe. Cannot be bettered as an indoor plant, and will grow outside in a sheltered, well-drained corner in frost-free districts.

MYOPORUM SERRATUM.—E. 15ft. TASMANIAN NGAIO. **From 5/6**

A fast growing, drought-resistant tree, with narrow, deep green leaves. Makes an excellent, quick hedge or breakwind, and is highly recommended for planting by the sea, in exposed, wind-swept places, and for checking erosion. Protection is needed in the first year from frosts over 12 degrees.

NANDINA DOMESTICA.—E. 6ft. HEAVENLY BAMBOO. **From 7/6**

A favourite for decorative work, with its compound, ferny leaflets, bronzy red when young, dark green at maturity, and with beautiful, coppery-red tones during winter. The upright sprays of white flowers are followed in winter by great, showy clusters of coloured berries. More than one plant is necessary to have the berries. Hardy in full sun or part shade. Nandinas which have become leggy or untidy, should be cut near to the ground during winter, and fresh new shoots will come from the base the following spring.

NANDINA DOMESTICA PYGMAEA.—E. 2ft. DWARF CHINESE BAMBOO. **From 8/-**

A miniature species and a small mound of brilliantly coloured foliage right through the winter months. Ideal for the front border or the rockery. Previously catalogued as Nandina folia purpurea. Perfectly hardy.

UNDER OUR NEW SET-PRICE SYSTEM THERE IS NO SEPARATE CHARGE FOR PACKING AND FREIGHT.

PLEASE NOTE.—Prices quoted in the catalogue, as usual, are for minimum grades. Unless this grade is asked for, selected plants will be supplied and priced accordingly.

NERIUM, THE OLEANDER

The Oleanders are a small but showy family of medium growing shrubs. They grow readily and soon flower when planted in warmer districts. The fragrant blossoms are brilliant and wax-like, borne well above the clean, glossy foliage in the summer months. Highly drought-resistant, and especially happy by the sea, Oleanders can be trained as standards or tubbed, and are one of the few plants stock ignore. The only pruning necessary is to maintain the desired shape.

NERIUM MRS. ROEDING.—E. 6ft. **From 6/6**
Dwarf and bushy in habit, with large, double, apricot-pink blooms.

NERIUM PAULINE GREGORY.—E. 8ft. **From 6/6**
A fine single with clear, bright pink flowers.

NERIUM PUNCTATUM.—E. 8ft. **From 6/6**
Single, creamy salmon-pink. Vigorous grower.

NERIUM PROFESSOR MARTIN.—E. 8ft. **From 6/6**
Choice and showy single variety, with flowers of bright, glowing red.

NERIUM SOEUR D'AGNES.—E. 10ft. **From 6/6**
Good double, creamy-white.

NERIUM SPLENDENS.—E. 8ft. **From 6/6**
This is the best known of the Neriums. It has deep rose-pink, double flowers.

NERIUM SPLENDENS VARIEGATUM.—E. 6ft. **From 7/6**
A decorative Oleander with golden variegated leaves and double pink flowers.

OCHNA ATROPURPUREA.—E. 5ft. BIRD'S EYE BUSH. **From 8/6**
A really choice and compact shrub with small, deep green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in great profusion are followed by black berries, each framed by a showy, red bract. Prefers a fairly hot district.

OLEARIA GUNNIANA BLUE GEM.—E. 4ft. TASMANIAN DAISY BUSH. **From 5/6**
A popular, hardy, October flowering shrub with grey-green foliage, and heads of flowers, bright blue in colour, resembling the Michaelmas Daisy. Will grow anywhere, and requires pruning after flowering.

OLEARIA GUNNIANA PINK GEM.—E. 4ft. **From 5/6**
A soft pink form of the Tasmanian Daisy Bush requiring similar conditions and treatment.

PARROTIA PERSICA.—D. 20ft. PERSIAN WITCH HAZEL. **From 12/6**
Its great charm is in the beautiful tints of golden-crimson the foliage has in autumn. In early spring too, when in flower, the numerous, red-anthered stamens, and rich brown bracts give to the still leafless branches a hazy, red effect in the sunlight. Very hardy. Prune lower branches when young.

PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA.—D. 20ft. (IMPERIALIS). ROYAL PAULOWNIA. **From 8/6**
Prized for its unusual violet-blue flowers and extra large, heart-shaped leaves. The Foxglove-like flowers are borne well above the foliage in showy clusters in springtime, and are keenly scented. Rapid growing, a good shade tree, will tolerate salt atmosphere, and thrives in any ordinary garden soil.

PENTAPTERYGIUM SERPENS.—E. 2ft. **From 10/6**
An unusual, semi-prostrate, Himalayan shrub, bearing pendulous bells of deep, waxy-red with a green calyx all along the slender, arching branches during summer. Prefers a cool, lime-free soil, and can be used in hanging baskets.

PERNETTYA MUCRONATA.—E. 3ft. **From 7/6**
A very showy and hardy little shrub from the Straits of Magellan, which prefers a lime free soil. The leaves are small, prickly and a shiny, deep green. The small, pinkish white, bell-shaped flowers produced in spring are followed by long persisting, bright crimson, marble-like berries during autumn and winter.

PERNETTYA MUCRONATA ALBA.—E. 3ft. **From 7/6**
A white-berried form of the above requiring similar conditions.

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

PHAENOCOMA PROLIFERA.—E. 2ft. **From 7/6**
This choice, small shrub comes from the dry, sandy hills and mountains of South Africa, and during summer produces bright pink flower-heads, similar in form and texture to the everlasting flower. It is always attractive with its rigid, silvery branches and small leaves. Requires a hot, dry, well-drained situation in light or sandy soil.

PHEBALIUM BILLARDIERI.—E. 15ft. **From 6/-**
Hardy, upright, rapid growing shrub like the Irish Yew in shape. Pale green, scented, olive-like foliage and masses of small white, scented flowers. Widely planted for hedges and useful where a filler is wanted. Resents potash, and yellowish, unhealthy plants are usually an indication of an excess of calcium (lime).

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL.—D. 8ft. MOCK ORANGE. **From 6/6**
Most popular of the Mock Oranges, with large, fragrant, snowy-white, semi-double flowers, ideal for indoor decorations. Erect growing, rather stiff in growth, very hardy, and will thrive in any kind of soil. Prune back immediately after flowering.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.—E. 15ft. CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM. **From 15/-**

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

PHOTINIA GLABRA ROBUSTA.—E. 10ft. **From 6/6**

A colourful specimen shrub with large, shiny foliage. Its greatest asset is the fiery display of the young growth, normally in the early spring and autumn. A robust grower, it is hardy anywhere, and forms a novel and striking hedge.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS.—E. 8ft. **From 6/6**

A most spectacular shrub, which also makes an outstanding hedge in all but exposed, coastal situations. It has a cycle of flaming red with each succeeding growth of young leaves. Prune during winter.

PHYLICA PUBESCENS.—E. 3ft. FLANNEL FLOWER. **From 6/-**

Previously catalogued as Phylica plumosa. A South African named for its flannel-like flower heads, really plume-like bracts covered with buff hairs, borne in spikes 1in. to 1½in. long, and giving a pompone effect. Decorative throughout winter, and valued highly for cutting when flowers are scarce. Sunny, well-drained position, with frosts not over 8 degrees. Prune back after flowering.

PIERIS FORRESTII.—E. 8ft. **From 10/6**

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

PIERIS FORRESTII WAKEHURST.—E. 8ft. **From 21/-**

A much improved form of Pieris forrestii. The unfolding, terminal leaves in spring are coloured a most vivid red. This is a recent release and an outstanding shrub.

PIERIS JAPONICA.—E. 6ft. (ANDROMEDA). **From 8/6**

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

PISTACIA CHINENSIS.—D. 15ft. **From 9/-**

A hardy, ornamental tree from China, with elegant, pinnate foliage of a glossy green, which assumes gorgeous autumn colourings of orange and red to crimson. It is popular in the United States as a shade tree, and will succeed in ordinary, loamy, moist soil in full sun.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS.—D. 25ft. ORIENTAL PLANE. **From 6/6**
A large, spreading shade tree, widely planted in avenues, streets and drives. The leaves are large and palmately lobed, dense and bright green, and with the massive, creamy-white trunk, combine to make it a most majestic tree. Very hardy.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—E. 6ft. BLUE LEADWORT. **From 5/6**
A clambering, self-climbing plant covered all summer with lovely, clear, azure-blue, phlox-like flowers. Rapid growing, useful as a quick screen or filler. Thrives in all but very cold climates, and will stand adverse conditions, resisting heat and drought.

PODALYRIA BUXIFOLIA.—E. 6ft. **From 7/6**
A rapid growing, free-flowering shrub with downy-grey foliage and during winter, masses of purplish-mauve, pea-shaped flowers. A South African which will thrive in ordinary garden soil, but to maintain vigour, prune fairly heavily after blossom fall.

PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA.—E. 8ft. **From 7/6**
The "sweet pea" flowers are produced freely on young shrubs, and are a lovely sight in late winter or early spring, when they completely smother the entire bush. The flowers are mauve-pink, large and showy, set off perfectly by the silky, grey-green, oval leaves. Rapid growing in ordinary soil, in full sun; prune well after flowering.

PODALYRIA CALYPTRATA ALBA.—E. 8ft. **From 7/6**
A white form of Podalyria calyptrata, just as large in the blooms, and a good companion for it. Requires similar conditions and treatment.

PODALYRIA SERICEA.—E. 4ft. SATIN BUSH. **From 5/6**
A useful South African shrub for warm districts; covered in mid-winter with small, showy, pink, pea-shaped flowers. These are followed by conspicuous, inflated, seed pods. The leaves are small, oval, and grey, with a rich silky surface, and are always decorative. Ordinary garden soil. Frost tender when young.

POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—E. 6ft. (GRANDIS). **From 6/6**
Valuable, hardy, winter-flowering shrub with rich purple flowers grouped in clusters at the tips of the branches. Will stand up to warm, dry conditions, and requires pruning after flowering to preserve shape and vigour.

PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR MINIMUM GRADES.

UNLESS THIS GRADE IS ASKED FOR, SELECTED PLANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED AND PRICED ACCORDINGLY.

POPULUS, THE POPLARS

Poplars are fast growing trees which do well in practically any situation. Allied to the willows, they will thrive close to water. Of those listed by us, all but one are deciduous. They are noted for their picturesque, shimmering leaves, and their stark, bold, winter outline. They are valuable for quick, tall shelter, on farms, in orchards, and for lining avenues and driveways. They are hardy anywhere.

POPULUS ALBA PYRAMIDALIS.—D. 30ft. (BOLLEANA). UPRIGHT SILVER POPLAR. **From 7/6**

Similar in upright character to the well-known Lombardy Poplar. At its best when the silver-backed leaves are shimmering in the wind. Plants offered are specially grafted on to non-suckering stock, and are particularly suited to avenue or street planting.

POPULUS LASIOCARPA.—D. 15ft. **From 10/6**

From the Chinese highlands, this poplar does not make a large tree. The broad, heart-shaped leaves are often 12 inches in length, and have a conspicuous mid-rib and stalk. It is a good specimen for parks and large gardens. Of compact, stocky growth, much slower growing than most species.

POPULUS NIGRA CHILENSIS.—30ft. EVERGREEN POPLAR. **From 5/6**

A newly introduced poplar of upright growth similar to that of the Lombardy Poplar, but retains its leaves in all but the coldest climate, when it may be semi-deciduous.

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA.—D. 30ft. LOMBARDY POPLAR. **From 5/6**

A tall growing, upright tree of great dignity, it has small, shimmering leaves which turn golden during autumn and early winter. Valuable for quick, close shelter on farms, orchards, etc.

POPULUS ROBUSTA.—D. 30ft. **From 5/6**

A splendid, clean tree of rapid growth, with large, heart-shaped leaves, which become brilliant orange before falling. One of the best timber poplars.

POPULUS SEROTINA AUREA.—D. 25ft. (VAN GEERTII). GOLDEN POPLAR. **From 7/6**

One of the best known trees is the beautiful Golden Poplar of large, symmetrical habit of growth. The slender stalked, heart-shaped leaves are richly golden-yellow during spring and autumn. It makes a fine colour contrast among larger, green trees, and will stand up to the hottest conditions.

POPULUS YUNNANENSIS.—D. 30ft. **From 5/6**
A rapid growing, Chinese variety, whose large, dark green leaves have a conspicuous mid-rib. Quite distinctive. A semi-erect, strong growing tree for shade and shelter.

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA KLONDIKE.—D. 2ft. **From 6/-**
A new, deep golden yellow variety, having the largest flowers of all Potentillas. Recently granted the Award of Merit. A bright and hardy, dwarf shrub for the front border or rockery.

PROSTANTHERA, THE AUSTRALIAN MINT BUSH

These hardy, quick-growing, compact, evergreen shrubs vary from three to eight feet in height. They are happy practically anywhere in free, loose soil with an open aspect, have no vices, and surprise in the spring with great masses of small, bell-shaped flowers. One of their attractions is the aromatic foliage. Improves with fairly heavy pruning after its burst of flowering, and will not stand severe frosts.

PROSTANTHERA CUNEATA.—E. 2ft. ALPINE MINT BUSH. **From 6/-**
A low, compact or spreading shrub with attractive, tiny, round leaves, usually under ¼-inch, packed on twiggy branches. During November and December, the wealth of white flowers, spotted purple, are spread right over the bush. Delights in a light, well-drained soil in an open, sunny position.

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

PROSTANTHERA INCISA ROSEA.—E. 3ft. PINK MINT BUSH. **From 6/-**
A variety of particular merit. The small flowers, which completely cover a well-grown bush during spring, are a lovely shade of clear pink. The leaves are round and tiny, and the foliage has the characteristic, mint bush scent.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.—E. 6ft. OVAL-LEAF MINT BUSH. **From 6/-**
A very popular and widely cultivated garden shrub. Upright and fast growing, it has a dark stem, and long, oval leaves. In spring the bush is literally covered with soft lilac-mauve flowers. This is probably the best species grown, but is more subject to winter frost damage when young.

PROSTANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.—E. 5ft. ROUND-LEAF MINT BUSH. **From 6/-**
Another frequently sought Mint Bush with deep purple flowers. The leaves are small, usually rounded and from September to November the bush is completely smothered with blossom. Heavy yearly pruning after blooming is essential. Strongly aromatic foliage.

PROTEA, THE CAPE HONEY FLOWER

As the descriptive name suggests, Proteas come from South Africa, and of course, they like the sun, a well-drained position, and a not-too-rich soil. Because of a shallow rooting system they need staking wherever there is risk of damage by wind. They are a group of spectacular, evergreen shrubs with a wide range of variety. A collection is quite a sight in the summer and autumn, especially when bees scent nectar in the many cone-shaped flowers. The opening of the huge, pink blooms on Protea cynaroides, the King Protea, with their amazing symmetry and intricate pattern, is one of the wonders of the horticultural year. Generally they are hardy up to about eight degrees of frost, and need little attention beyond light pruning after flowering. The blooms are long lasting when cut, and consequently much valued for floral decorations.

PROTEA CYNAROIDES.—E. 4ft. THE KING PROTEA. **From 15/-**
The wide open flowers of silken, silvery-pink fringed with red, are often 10 inches and more across when fully open. The leaves are most distinctive, rounded, bright green and leathery, sometimes red edged on thick, spreading branches. The young leaf stems are also red. Flowers mainly in autumn but there are often some blooms out in spring. Perfect drainage in full sun is essential.

PROTEA INCOMPTA.—E. 8ft. **From 9/6**
A very rapid growing Protea with large cone-shaped pale green flowers. Much valued as a cut flower and for floral work.

PROTEA LACTICOLOR.—E. 6ft. **From 9/6**
Is a free-flowering bush with long, slim buds opening to wide, creamy-white flowers, suffused pink. It makes a good cut flower which lasts well in water.

PROTEA LONGIFLORA.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**
An erect grower and one of the most popular. The slender buds unfold to flaring, pink flowers with a mass of prominent stamens during autumn and early winter. An excellent variety for picking.

PROTEA LONGIFLORA ALBA.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**
A pure white form, and a fitting companion to the above.

PROTEA LONGIFLORA RUBRA.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**
A selected form of the above, the wide open flowers being an attractive shade of rosy red.

PROTEA MELLIFERA.—E. 6ft. **From 9/6**
The flower is formed from a long, narrow, pointed bud and opens to a cone-shape, pale pink, flushed white, and filled with nectar. Flowers from autumn through winter into spring.

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

PROTEA SCOLYMOCEPHALA. E. 3ft. **From 9/6**
A low growing Protea forming a compact bush. During winter it is covered with small, wide open, silvery-green flowers, ideal for floral work. Smaller habit and bushier in growth than most Proteas.

PLANTS LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

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NEW PLYMOUTH

SUPPLIERS OF ALL GARDEN REQUIREMENTS

The Prunus

Botanically, the genus Prunus belongs to the abundant Rosaceous family, numbers of which are grown for pleasure or profit wherever man grows trees. In Latin, Prunus means "plum," which unhappily has led many people to think of Prunus as merely flowering plums when actually, the Prunus is a gay and varied band including almonds, peaches, plums and apricots, and the incomparable flowering cherries.

Prunus have all the advantages of the truly deciduous—a tracery of clean branches in winter, unfolding buds and a carnival of massed blossoms in the spring, shady, green leaves for the summer days, and brilliant autumn colours. The family is diverse and adaptable. They look their best when there is plenty of room for their spreading loveliness; in large, private gardens, country homesteads, parks and streets. They are perfect when planted to break the line of a lawn or the edge of a pool, and they can brighten secluded corners.

They grow well in most New Zealand soils, though their preference is for a good loam, slightly on the acid side. A balanced fertiliser will help in their younger days, and even when mature if there is any sign of loss of vigour. The shallow, fibrous roots, which do not usually bother drains, will quickly pass on to the trees, the benefit of mulching with compost or well rotted, animal manure.

If they are to be in a windy place, it is sensible to stake them till they can fend for themselves. Shaping them to form should be started as soon as possible after they have become established. Once the initial training period is past there is not much call for pruning, which is usually done after the flowering period, before new growth begins.

If limbs have to be removed it is a wise precaution to seal the wound with petroleum jelly, so that a protective callus can be formed without danger of fungus entering.

Pests such as pear slug, leafroller caterpillar and aphids can be dealt with by using Malathion and DDT. Our spray chart will give you the quantities.

When ordering always specify which group of Prunus is required—Cherries, Almonds, Peaches, Plums or Apricots.

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SHRUB LIKE GROWTH SELDOM MORE THAN 4' HIGH

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SHOWIEST FLOWERING PRUNUS YOU HAVE EVER SEEN

IN 3 GLORIOUS COLOURS

SNOW BALLET (pure glistening White).

PINK BALLERINA (soft Satin-Pink).

ROSE CHIFFON (sparkling Rosy-Red.

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Thanks to American research, you can now buy one tree, to do the work of two.

This new variety of dwarf growing Prunus is densely foliaged and sturdy of growth.

It welcomes spring with a colourful cloud of large double blooms. They present a breathtaking spectacle to rival any of their taller growing cousins.

Notwithstanding this they finally have an abundance of fine fleshy fruit.

They require no special treatment.

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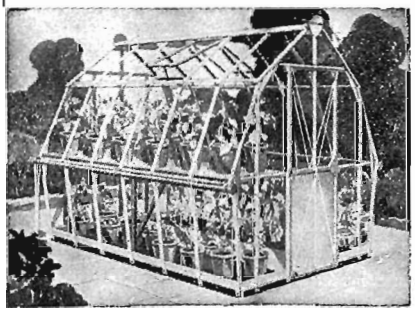

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PRUNUS AMYGDALUS, THE FLOWERING ALMONDS

ALL FROM 10/6

GLANDULOSA ROSEO-PLENA.—D. 4ft. (SINENSIS). A beautiful early spring flowering shrub, completely covered from the ground to the tips of the branches with a mass of double, pink blossom. Foliage colours a pretty reddish-orange in autumn. Can be picked heavily, and pruned well back after flowering.

POLLARDII.—D. 20ft. Large, slightly fragrant, pink almond blossoms in August, before the leaves appear. Thrives under hot and dry conditions. Prune when in full bloom, as leaf growth commences before the blooms fall.

TRILOBA FLORE PLENA.—D. 4ft. Bushy, erect, low-growing, Chinese shrub, fully double, soft pink rosettes packed all along the branches. Somewhat similar to P. glandulosa roseo plena, but taller and more erect growing, with the flowers larger.

PRUNUS MUME, THE FLOWERING APRICOTS

ALL FROM 10/6

ARMENIACA DAWN.—D. 10ft. One of the most beautiful, spring flowering trees, whose ruffled, fully double, deep rose-pink flowers are borne thickly along the branches before the leaves appear. Spicily fragrant.

CHARLES ABRAHAM.—D. 10ft. Large, double, deep pink rosettes, paler towards the centre. One of the best of the newer, American varieties.

PEGGY CLARKE.—D. 10ft. Another recent arrival from America, with the double flowers a lovely shade of rose. Strong growing.

ROSEA FLORE PLENA.—D. 12ft. A valuable little tree for mid-winter blossoms. It opens its semi-double, sweetly scented, pink flowers before the end of July, and blooms for fully two months.

SANGUINEA.—D. 10ft. A semi-double, cerise-red form of the Japanese Apricot.

THE GEISHA.—D. 8ft. One of the first to greet spring, with its long sprays of single, cheerful, bright pink flowers; unsurpassed for indoor decoration. Delightfully perfumed.

PRUNUS PERSICA, THE FLOWERING PEACHES

ALL FROM 10/6

HELEN BORCHER.—D. 12ft. Another newcomer from America, with extra large, double, deep pink blossoms.

HIAWATHA.—D. 10ft. Distinctive in the leaf, which is coppery-purple. The single, pink flowers are followed by small, edible peaches.

ICEBERG.—D. 12ft. A glistening, pure white peach with blossoms clustering right up the stems; always admired and justifiably popular.

PINK CLOUD.—D. 12ft. (CARSONS PINK). The earliest flowering of the peaches. The blossoms on long stems are double, soft pink, and produced in such profusion that the whole plant in bloom resembles a pink cloud.

ROSE BRILLIANT.—D. 12ft. (CARSONS RED). A companion plant to Pink Cloud and just as early flowering. Every branch is heavily clustered with brilliant, double, cerise-red blossom in very early spring.

SANGUINEA PLENA.—D. 12ft. A very showy, September flowering tree, covered with double blooms of a particularly brilliant shade of cerise.

WEEPING PEACH CASCADE.—D. 10ft. **From 50/-**
Here is a really spectacular, new, weeping tree. Imagine the lovely glistening, ice-white blossom of flowering peach Iceberg cascading from an 8-foot standard right to ground level. There can be no finer sight than a suitably-placed specimen of Cascade when in full bloom. We are again able to offer strong specimens of this outstanding plant, grafted on to 8-foot standards. Only limited numbers available.

PRUNUS PERSICA

THE DWARF, DUAL-PURPOSE PEACHES

20/- ea.; Set of 3 for 55/-

The first release of these sensational, new, densely-foliaged, true dwarf peaches. In late spring the branches are crowded with large, double blossoms, followed by delicious, juicy, white-fleshed fruit. Mature plants will not exceed 4ft. in height, and, being perfectly hardy, are easily grown in any garden.. Available in three lovely colours:—

SNOW BALLET.—Pure glistening white.

PINK BALLERINA.—Soft satin-pink.

ROSE CHIFFON.—Sparkling rosy-red.

See coloured illustration in this Catalogue.

PRUNUS CERASIFERA, THE FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLUMS

ALL FROM 10/6

BLIREIANA.—D. 10ft. During August, this fine, small tree is literally covered with double, rose-pink blossom, followed by bronze-purplish foliage. Quite hardy, will thrive under warm, inland conditions and is not too large for any garden.

NIGRA.—D. 15ft. Without doubt the finest of the purple leaved trees. Its rich, dark foliage never loses its colour, and its long sprays of dainty blossom on fine stalks are also a good cut flower in August. Should be freely used for colour effects, and stands up well to warm, dry conditions.

THUNDERCLOUD.—D. 12ft. Comparatively recent, it comes from America. The foliage is a deep, smoky-purple, and the flowers single pink.

PRUNUS CERASUS, THE FLOWERING CHERRIES

ALL FROM 15/- UNLESS PRICED

AMANOGAWA.—D. 20ft. (LANNESIANA ERECTA).
A distinctive, upright growing form of cherry, similar to the Lombardy Poplar in habit. The large, semi-double, fragrant flowers appear as dense bouquets of soft pink blooms. Always popular and much admired.

CAMPANULATA.—D. 15ft. BELL FLOWER CHERRY.
The earliest, and one of the loveliest of the cherries, this Formosan variety has pendulous clusters of gorgeous, claret flowers graced with golden stamens, during August. Smaller growing, and suitable for average gardens.

CERASOIDES RUBEA.—D. 15ft. (PUDDUM). CARMINE CHERRY.
A native of Burma, and Kingdon Ward's celebrated Carmine Cherry. The rosy carmine flowers are borne gracefully, like drooping bells, and are regularly produced on a well-established tree.

HOKUSAI.—D. 20ft.
A beautiful cherry with an excellent constitution. When, in the spring, every branch is smothered with pale pink, semi-double blossom, it would be difficult to conceive a more striking, floral display. The young leaves are brownish-bronze, and assume salmon-brown to deep orange red tints in autumn.

KANZAN.—D. 20ft.
Formerly and incorrectly known as J. H. Veitch, this is undoubtedly the most popular of all the Oriental Cherries. The boughs are inclined to be rather stiffly ascending. In spring, the flowers are amongst the most showy, being large, deep purplish pink in colour, and considerably deeper in the bud. The foliage is bronzy-green, with reddish orange tints before falling.

KO FUGEN.—D. 20ft.
Large, fully double, pink flowers, very freely produced. The new growth is bronzy-green, later turning bright autumnal colours. Together with cherry Kanzan, a very suitable variety for drives and avenues because of the somewhat upright habit of growth.

OJOCHIN.—D. 20ft.
A handsome tree, easily distinguished by its large leaves and stout growth. The flowers are single, two inches across, light pink, and profusely borne in long stalked clusters. The unfolding leaves are bronzy-brown, and under normal conditions will form a broad crowned tree up to 25 feet in height.

PINK PERFECTION.—D. 20ft.
A new variety and most attractive with its large, double, rosy-pink flowers on long, drooping stalks, produced with almost reckless extravagance. Very robust constitution.

SHIMIDSU SAKURA.—D. 10ft. (ASAHI BOTAN).
A lovely cherry, which has been known for many years in New Zealand as Asahi Botan, and has proved to be the most popular of all. Pink tinted in the bud, the large, semi-double blossoms become snowy white when fully open, and are carried in pendulous, long-stalked clusters, normally appearing just as the foliage unfolds. Smaller growing than other varieties, seldom exceeds 15 feet, and is most suitable for the average city or suburban garden.

SHIMIDSU SAKURA STANDARDS.— **From 35/-**
Shimidsu Sakura has become so popular, that we have grafted plants on six-foot standards specially suitable for driveways, avenues, or as a taller specimen.

SHIROFUGEN.—D. 20ft.
A wide spreading tree with coppery young growths. Even later than Shimidsu Sakura, this is the last cherry to come into bloom. Although pink in the bud, the large, and distinctly double flowers become pure white with maturity.

SHIROTAE.—D. 15ft. (MT. FUJI).
Always a popular cherry with its distinctive, broad-spreading habit, and, in early spring, the superb beauty of its lovely, snow-white, hanging blossom. The large flowers are single to semi-double, deliciously scented, and the foliage turns golden-yellow before falling. One of the first to flower.

SHIROTAE STANDARDS.—D. 15ft. **From 35/-**
Grafted plants on 6ft. standards, of this always popular cherry, with its horizontal branching habit and masses of double, snow-white flowers.

TAIHAKU.—D. 15ft. THE GREAT WHITE CHERRY.
Its great charm lies in the contrast of the rich, coppery-red, young foliage, and the large, single, snow-white flowers. For quality and size of blossom it stands supreme. It has a robust constitution, and is very hardy.

TAKASAGO.—D. 15ft. (SIEBOLDII).
Distinct because of its downy leaves and its slow growth, it makes only a small tree, but is very charming and free flowering about mid-October, when it is smothered with large, semi-double, pale pink blossoms.

UKON.—D. 20ft.
A cherry with a somewhat spreading habit of growth. The large, semi-double, yellowish flowers have a soft sulphur hue, and are very effective when seen in contrast with the bronze of the unfolding leaves. The foliage turns to a dark russet or purplish brown in autumn.

YEDOZAKURA.—D. 15ft.
Forms an upright, spreading tree of only moderate size. In spring the almost carmine-red buds unfold into semi-double, rich almond-pink blossoms. The new leaves are a golden-copper. Flowers mid-season.

WEEPING CHERRIES

SHIDARE SAKURA—D. CHEALS WEEPING CHERRY. **From 45/-**
The pendulous branches are closely wreathed with bright, deep pink, very double flowers in early spring, and the foliage has coloured tints in the autumn.

SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA.—D. WEEPING ROSEBUD CHERRY. **From 50/-**
The delicate pink, single flowers are carried in clusters on long, weeping branches. When grown on a good, high-grafted standard, it forms a striking fountain of blossom during early spring.

PUNICA, THE POMEGRANATE

The pomegranates are lovely shrubs with their charming, carnation-like flowers, and highly-polished, bronze foliage. Occasionally, when planted in groups, they bear golden fruit, tinted red. They are hardy, and thrive in hot, dry positions, and will withstand considerable summer drought once established.

ALL FROM 6/6

PUNICA GRANATUM ALBO-PLENA.—D. 6ft. Double white.

PUNICA GRANATUM DE REGINA.—D. 6ft. Large, frilled, orange flowers.

PUNICA GRANATUM NANA PLENO.—D. 2ft. Quantities of exceedingly brilliant, scarlet, fully double blooms against fresh, bronzy-green foliage, on a dwarf shrublet. Ideal for small garden borders and hot, dry rockeries.

PUNICA GRANATUM RUBRUM FLORE PLENA.—D. 8ft. Double, bright, orange-red flowers produced all summer and autumn.

PUNICA GRANATUM SPANISH RUBY.—D. 6ft. Flowers deep ruby-red.

QUERCUS COCCINEA.—D. 20ft. SCARLET OAK. **From 10/6**
The finest colouring of all oaks. The shining foliage becomes a magnificent blaze of scarlet in late autumn. It forms an imposing tree with a large trunk, but it requires a cool climate for best autumn colouring.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS.—D. 25ft. PIN OAK. **From 10/6**
Probably the most satisfactory of the many oaks for all-round garden and park planting. A shapely tree with dense, shining green leaves, which colour beautifully through all the tones of red before falling. Rapid growing, it transplants better than most oaks.

RAPHIOLEPIS UMBELLATA.—E. 5ft. (JAPONICA). INDIAN HAWTHORN. **From 5/6**
An exceptionally hardy shrub, with clusters of white flowers followed by shining black berries. The thick, leathery, dark green leaves are dense and compact to ground level. Will stand any climate, and is especially valuable for seaside planting.

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The Rhododendrons

From 1756, when the first cultivated Rhododendron flowered in England, until the present day, the popularity of these lovely plants in their vast range of form, from tree-like shrubs many feet high to alpine dwarfs, has never varied, with their picturesque and euphonious name, a combination of Rhodon, a rose, and dendron, a tree.

These members of the Heath family rank with the finest of flowering shrubs. Their gorgeous trusses make a thrilling symphony of sparkling colour on a grand scale, which mounts from whites, palest yellows, and pinks, through blushing tints and hues to the deeper tones of handsome reds, and even purples —regal colours in any language.

In the main, there are available three kinds: the choice varieties and late introductions, the popular varieties, and the species, all of which are enumerated in their sections. Their likes and dislikes are similar.

The genus also includes the Azalea series, which are listed elsewhere under that heading, dividing into two sections this large range of plants.

By the middle of the 19th century, botanical explorers were sending back, from the Indian Himalayas, Tibet and Western China, a vast array of new species for the gardens of England and the Continent. These were the parents of today's hybrids, and so a century later we are reaping a harvest of beauty and interest from a genus whose variations of colour, floral shape and leaf pattern are unexcelled.

NEW ZEALAND CONDITIONS

No native Rhododendron species has been discovered in Africa, or South or Central America, and they are missing from New Zealand and other islands of the South Pacific. But the exotic Rhododendron has found New Zealand conditions much to its liking, and it has responded generously to the efforts of professional and private gardeners. Community interest is exemplified by the establishment of the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust on the lower slopes of Mount Egmont, destined to become a national showplace.

The cultivation of Rhododendrons is not difficult. Proper attention to certain requirements, so easily overlooked, will ensure steady growth, continuing health, and a profusion of blooms.

Rhododendrons do best in an acid soil which should contain ample leaf mould and peat; or as an alternative, well-rotted compost, decayed straw or rotted sawdust. If lime has been

added to the heap from which compost is used, a little sulphur will neutralise it. Decayed sawdust is particularly beneficial when reinforced with blood and bonedust. Sandy soil needs plenty of composted material to help provide cool root conditions.

An abundance of moisture at the roots is essential, especially during spring, when the plants are making their greatest growth. However, drainage as well as moisture is needed, for without air the roots will not function properly and the plants will show signs of distress. The roots are very fine and hairlike. They are confined to the upper nine to ten inches of the soil, and because of their fineness they cannot penetrate a heavy clay or survive in wet, soggy ground.

It is worth emphasising that the cardinal points in the preparation of the soil are: (1) Lots of humus; (2) sharp drainage; (3) plenty of moisture.

Rhododendrons should be planted so that the top of the root ball as it arrives from the nursery is not more than an inch beneath the surface. Planting which is too deep affects the ultimate growth and flowering, and could cause the foliage to turn a sickly yellowish-green. Correct planting is reflected in the deep green of the leaves.

If the soil is properly prepared with a reservoir of slowly available plant food in the form of humus the Rhododendrons will thrive, as they are not heavy feeders.

BEST SITUATION

Filtered sunlight, as provided by taller, deciduous trees is beneficial. As a general guide, the Rhododendrons with larger leaves require shade, while those with small leaves can be grown in full sunlight.

Pruning should not be necessary except to assist towards a good shape, but older or ragged bushes can be rejuvenated by being heavily cut back to within a few feet above the ground. Such drastic treatment results in a slow recovery for the first two years, but after that, vigorous new growths appear. A top-dressing of acid leaf mould, peat or similar material will greatly assist in restoring normal health.

The chief enemies of Rhododendrons are thrips and red spider. Their attention can soon spoil the handsome leaves, which give warning when a silvery appearance develops on the underside. Best control is by speedy use of one of the several modern sprays available.

All Rhododendrons transplant readily during the late autumn, winter, and early spring. The first season after transplanting, specimens should be kept well watered during the summer until they become again established.

RHODODENDRON UNKNOWN WARRIOR

HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION

Any person wishing to take up Horticulture as a career must be certain that every avenue for increasing his or her efficiency is explored. Under today's conditions a knowledge of the sciences and of the principles underlying the practices are very important. While the necessity for sound practical training and experience is always recognised, it must be combined with a sound technical training for maximum efficiency.

MASSEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MANAWATU offers DEGREE COURSES in horticulture and the one-year DIPLOMA COURSE for those who wish to progress in their chosen vocation.

For full particulars concerning these courses please write to –

THE REGISTRAR
MASSEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
OF MANAWATU
PALMERSTON NORTH

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES

ALICE.—8ft. Rose pink with a light centre. Conical truss. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

ALICE MARTINEAU.—8ft. Rosy crimson flowers with a dark blotch and throat. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 20/-**

BABYLON.—8ft. Immense white with chocolate blotch at base. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 60/-**

BARCLAYI AVICE.—12ft. Waxy, bright red bells in a loose truss. Early flowering. Slightly frost tender. **From 25/-**

BARCLAYI HELEN FOX.—12ft. Deep crimson, waxy bells. Early flowering. Slightly frost tender. **From 25/-**

BARON DE BRUIN.—6ft. Dark red. Very free flowering. Neat, compact bush. Late blooming. Hardy. **From 20/-**

BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH.—12ft. Very large trusses of white, slightly marked with rich crimson. Tall, upright habit. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 20/-**

BEAUTY OF TREMOUGH.—12ft. Large trusses of rose pink fading to pale rose. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 25/-**

BERNARD GILL.—5ft. Of compact growth with heads of carmine-pink flowers. Mid-season flowering. Requires shelter in most gardens. **From 20/-**

BETTY WORMALD.—8ft. Charming Rhododendron of the Pink Pearl type. Crimson buds, clear pink flowers faintly marked with purple on the upper petal. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

BLUE PETER.—6ft. Charming, small growing variety with pale lavender-blue flowers and a ray of darker markings. Neat, compact truss. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

BRITANNIA.—6ft. A first-class variety of dwarf habit, with trusses of brilliant, scarlet-crimson, gloxinia-shaped flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

BUTTERFLY.—5ft. Pale lemon colour with chocolate blotch. Good truss with wide open flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

C. B. VAN NES.—8ft. Dark scarlet. Compact growing. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

CORNUBIA.—15ft. Always popular; with waxy, blood red flowers in compact trusses. Early flowering. Slightly frost tender. **From 30/-**

COUNTESS OF ATHLONE.—10ft. Pale mauve with a small, greenish-yellow blotch. Semi-double. Immense truss. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 20/-**

DAWN'S DELIGHT.—6ft. Charming shrub with fine trusses of pale soft pink flowers, carmine in bud. Free flowering. Late blooming. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

EARL OF ATHLONE.—6ft. Richest blood red. Neat, compact grower. A great favourite and comparatively rare. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

ELIZABETH.—2ft. A low, spreading shrub. Flowers trumpet-shaped, 3in. across, rich dark red, borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and opening in October. Hardy. **From 25/-**

ELSPETH.—10ft. Pure white. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 17/6**

ERNEST GILL.—10ft. Bright rosy carmine of vivid hue. Mid-season flowering. Very hardy. **From 17/6**

FABIA.—8ft. Flat trusses of a beautiful shade of orange salmon. Low and spreading. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

FABIA X DISCOLOR.—6ft. One of the most charming of the new hybrids. A low growing bush with dark green foliage, and flat trusses of salmon pink flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

F. C. PUDDLE.—6ft. A recent introduction. Spreading shrub completely covering itself with waxy bells of apricot-pink. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

GARNET.—8ft. Conical truss of red or deep salmon rose. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 17/6**

GILL'S CRIMSON.—8ft. Blood crimson. Very shapely truss. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

GILL'S GLORIOSA.—8ft. Large truss of clear pink flowers. Bold, glossy green foliage. Early flowering. Hardy, but prefers shelter. **From 20/-**

GILL'S TRIUMPH.—8ft. Strawberry red shading to pink. Large size. Early flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

GLORY OF BAGSHOT.—8ft. Large, pure white, fragrant flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 17/6**

GOBLIN.—5ft. A fine and hardy griersonianum hybrid with salmon-rose flowers in loose trusses. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

GOLDSWORTH CRIMSON.—8ft. A brilliant crimson, and a vigorous grower. Very free flowering. Early blooming. Hardy. **From 25/-**

GOLDSWORTH ORANGE.—6ft. A low-growing hybrid bearing large trusses of pale orange flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

GOLDSWORTH YELLOW.—6ft. Opens pale apricot, turning primrose yellow. Petals spotted slightly green. Early flowering. Hardy.

IVANHOE.—6ft. Brilliant red, faintly spotted darker red, in loose trusses. **From 25/-**

IVERY'S SCARLET.—10ft. Very popular variety. Dark, blood-red. Early flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

JEAN.—6ft. Pink trumpets in loose trusses. A griersonianum cross decorum hybrid. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 20/-**

J. G. MILLAIS.—8ft. Another deservedly popular variety with deep blood red flowers. Vigorous grower. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 25/-**

KAKA.—5ft. A recent introduction, and perhaps the best of the griersonianum hybrids. Magnificent trusses of intense, crimson-scarlet frilled flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 40/-**

KEAY SLOCOCK.—6ft. Creamy white with slight blotch. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

LADY CHAMBERLAIN.—6ft. One of the loveliest of all varieties. Clusters of waxen, orange-yellow flowers in striking profusion. Requires semi-shade. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 45/-**

LADY GALWAY.—8ft. Flowers deep pink in bud, opening paler. Tubular and sweetly scented. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 20/-**

LADY ROSEBURY.—6ft. This lovely hybrid differs from Lady Chamberlain only in colour, which is pink. Requires semi-shade. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 45/-**

LEDA.—4ft. A griersonianum hybrid with flowers of rich vermillion. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 40/-**

LODER'S WHITE.—8ft. Mauve pink, passing to pure white tinged with pink at the edges. Large conical trusses. Compact growing. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

MME. F. J. CHAUVIN.—8ft. Rosy pink with paler centre and deep blotch. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

MRS. A. T. DE LA MARE.—8ft. Large, white flowers with dark green spots. One of the hardiest. Very free flowering. Mid-season blooming. **From 30/-**

MRS. FURNIVAL.—8ft. Funnel shaped blooms, pink, heavily blotched sienna. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

MRS. G. W. LEAK.—8ft. Large, cone-shaped trusses, deep pink with a striking flare of brownish-purple in the throat of each flower. Erect growth. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 30/-**

MRS. MARY ASHLEY.—5ft. Frilled salmon-pink, shaded cream. Very free flowering and forms a compact bush. Mid-season blooming. Hardy. **From 25/-**

MRS. R. GILL.—8ft. Large rose-pink flowers, handsome foliage. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 20/-**

MRS. W. C. SLOCOCK.—5ft. Apricot-pink shaded to yellow. Good firm truss. A novel shade in Rhododendrons. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 30/-**

UNDER OUR NEW SET-PRICE SYSTEM THERE IS NO SEPARATE CHARGE FOR PACKING AND FREIGHT.

PETER KOSTER.—6ft. Free flowering variety with large trusses of vivid crimson flowers, each with a darker blotch. Mid-season blooming. Hardy in milder districts. **From 25/-**

PINK PEARL.—8ft. The most popular variety ever raised. Large, rose-pink flowers shading to blush, in conical trusses. Strong growing. Mid-season flowering. Very hardy. **From 25/-**

PURPLE SPLENDOUR.—6ft. Fine, dark purple with black markings. A good grower, and the best in this colour. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

ROMANY CHAI.—8ft. Another extremely handsome griersonianum hybrid with flowers a deep scarlet. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

ROYAL FLUSH.—6ft. An exceptionally beautiful Rhododendron. Large, trumpet flowers of deep salmon-pink, flushed orange. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

ROYAL FLUSH TOWNHILL.—6ft. Large salmon trumpets with a creamy flush. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

SARITA LODER.—6ft. A griersonianum x loderi hybrid with large, bright, salmon-pink trumpets in loose trusses. Late flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 35/-**

SONATA.—8ft. Remarkably floriferous orange shot with mauve. A recent introduction. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 45/-**

UNKNOWN WARRIOR.—6ft. Always popular. Bright, glowing red flowers. Compact, low growing habit. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

VAN NES SENSATION.—12ft. A pale lavender with a dark throat. Vigorous growing. Late flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 25/-**

VICTORIANUM.—5ft. Large, creamy-yellow, waxy trumpets tinged with green at the base. Requires shade, and must have twiggy bush loam. Late flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

WILGENS RUBY.—6ft. Brilliant, deep, scarlet-red. Dwarf habit. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

WINSOME.—3ft. Excellent, free flowering, dwarf hybrid with loose trusses of large, rose-pink, bell-shaped flowers. Mid-season flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 30/-**

POPULAR RHODODENDRON VARIETIES

ALEXANDER ADIE.—10ft. (BROUGHTONII). Large, rosy-red trusses. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

AMBROSEUM.—8ft. Bright pink. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

ASCOT BRILLIANT.—10ft. Deep blood-red. Very free flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 15/-**

CHANCELLOR.—10ft. Dark, purplish-red. Large truss. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

CHARLES LAWSON.—10ft. Pale pink fading to ivory. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From15/-**

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—6ft. Compact, blush-pink, frilled blossoms. Neat and compact grower. Very early flowering. Hardy. **From 17/6**

COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON.—6ft. Long, sweetly scented, trumpet-shaped flowers, white, suffused pink outside. Compact habit. Mid-season. Hardy. **From 15/-**

CUNNINGHAM'S WHITE.—12ft. White with green throat. Vigorous grower. Late flowering. Very hardy. **From 12/6**

CYNTHIA.—10ft. Magnificent trusses of rosy-crimson flowers. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

DONCASTER.—5ft. Brilliant scarlet-crimson. Low growing. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

ELEGANS.—10ft. Always popular. Tyrian-rose with sepia blotch. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

FASTUOSUM PLENUM.—6ft. Large trusses of semi-double, blue-mauve flowers. Free flowering. Compact. Early blooming. Hardy. **From 17/6**

FLORENCE.—8ft. Reddish-violet with darker blotch. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

FRAGRANTISSIMUM.—8ft. Large, white, trumpet-like flowers with pink reverse. Highly perfumed. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

GOMER WATERER.—8ft. White with blush edges. Late flowering. Very hardy. **From 15/-**

HARRISII SUPERBUM.—10ft. Deep waxy-red. Compact. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

JOHN H. AGNEW.—8ft. Pink with brown blotch. Erect grower. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

LADY E. CATHCART.—10ft. Bright, clear pink with chocolate spots. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

LAVENDER GIRL.—8ft. Pale lavender with a green centre. Vigorous and compact grower. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 17/6**

LUSCOMBEI.—8ft. A fine, clear pink with very handsome foliage. Mid-season. Hardy; but prefers coastal conditions. **From 15/-**

LYNDSLEYANUM.—10ft. Large trusses of bright crimson. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—8ft. Bright pink, lighter in centre. Mid-season. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MARY BLANE.—8ft. Crimson with black blotch. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MICHAEL WATERER.—8ft. Free flowering scarlet-crimson. Late blooming. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MIRABELLA.—8ft. Bright reddish-purple. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. CHARLES PEARSON.—10ft. Pale mauve-pink passing to white with dark blotch. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. C. S. MACDONALD.—8ft. Carmine-mauve. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. C. THORALD.—8ft. Bright pink with yellow eye. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. E. C. STIRLING.—10ft. Mauve-pink, wide open flowers with wavy edges. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. J. KELK.—8ft. Clear rose. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. J. PENN.—8ft. Pink frilled flowers edged rose. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. J. P. LADE.—8ft. Attractive french-grey. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. T. DYER.—10ft. Rosy-pink with maroon blotch. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

MRS. W. AGNEW.—10ft. Pale rose with yellow eye. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

NOBLEANUM.—12ft. Rosy-scarlet flowers in small trusses. Slow growing. Very early flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

NOSEGAY.—10ft. Clear scarlet. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

PINK DELIGHT.—10ft. White, margined pink. Early flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 15/-**

PRESIDENT.—6ft. Deep crimson. Compact growing. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

PRINCESS ALICE.—6ft. Powerfully scented, white trumpets. Compact growing. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

PROFESSOR J. H. ZAAYER.—8ft. Bright, waxy-red. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

ROBERT CROUSSE.—5ft. Bright, glowing red. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

ROBERT WALLACE.—8ft. Pale pink with conspicuous crimson ray. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

SAPPHO.—12ft. White with purplish-black spotting. A very distinct variety of strong, upright growth. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

SIR JOHN WATERER.—8ft. Crimson. Large truss. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—15ft. Very popular, tall growing variety with rosy-carmine blooms. Free flowering. Early blooming. Very hardy. **From 15/-**

STELLA.—10ft. Pale rose, spotted deep red. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

SUAVE.—6ft. Powerfully nutmeg-scented, white trumpets, flushed and streaked pink. Compact. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

TRIOMPHE DE GRANDE.—10ft. White with dark blotch. Strong, erect grower. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

WHITE PEARL.—10ft. Large trusses of pale pink flowers shading to white. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 17/6**

WILLIAM AUSTIN.—6ft. Very deep crimson. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

WILLIAM DOWNING.—6ft. Deep amaranth-red. Late flowering. Hardy. **From 15/-**

SPECIES RHODODENDRONS

ARBOREUM SEEDLINGS.—12ft. Forms a tree-like shrub with flowers variable in colour, from white to red. Early flowering. **From 12/6**

GRANDE.—12ft. Large, bell-shaped, waxy, creamy-white flowers. A fine, bold, tall growing species with extra large leaves, silvery underneath. Early flowering. Hardy. **From 25/-**

GRIERSONIANUM.—6ft. A distinct, and striking Chinese species, with loose trusses of geranium-scarlet flowers. Makes a lovely, spreading bush, but requires semi-shade. Late flowering. Slightly frost tender. **From 15/-**

LINDLEYI x NUTTALLII x VICTORIANUM.—8ft. Really a hybrid seedling from these outstanding parents and all should produce magnificent, scented, trumpet-shaped flowers in white, yellow and intermediate shades. Some have already flowered, and are well up to expectation. Late flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 20/-**

MADDENII.—8ft. Fine, faintly blush trumpets. Sweetly scented. Dark green, shining foliage. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 12/6**

NUTTALLII.—6ft. A spectacular and rare species with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of ivory-white, suffused with yellow in the throat. Very fragrant. Requires semi-shade. Late flowering. Hardy in milder districts. **From 21/-**

PONTICUM.—10ft. The well-known, very hardy, mauve Rhododendron, useful as a specimen, and invaluable for hedges or naturalising. Late flowering. **From 10/6**

VIRGATUM.—3ft. Free flowering, dwarf variety with blooms of delicate mauvy-pink. Compact growth. Early flowering. **From 12/6**

ZEYLANICUM.—8ft. (KINGEANUM). Bold, compact heads of brilliant, scarlet flowers. Handsome broad, dark green, deeply wrinkled leaves. Mid-season flowering. Hardy. **From 35/-**

RHUS COTINOIDES.—See Cotinus americanus.

RHUS COTINUS ATROPURPUREA.—See Cotinus coggygria foliis purpureis.

RIBES SANGUINEUM.—D. 6ft. RED FLOWERING CURRANT. **From 6/-** During early spring, the small, rosy-red flowers hang in drooping clusters over the whole bush. The foliage is similar to that of the fruiting currant. Quite hardy. Prune after flowering ceases.

RONDELETIA AMOENA.—E. 6ft. **From 7/6**
A tender shrub from Mexico and Guatemala, and only suitable for mild, frost-free districts. Handsome, broad, oval foliage and during spring, bears heads of Viburnum-like flowers, rose pink with a yellow throat. Requires a sheltered position, and benefits by judicious pruning after flowering has ceased.

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The GIFT COUPON you receive entitles the holder to plants of their choice from our extensive range.

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DUNCAN AND DAVIES, LTD.
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NOW... *disease control made easy*

IVORY'S

VOLCK SUPREME

The new ALL-SEASON, ALL-PURPOSE

SPRAYING OIL

- Easy to us – mixes instantly with water.
- Goes twice as far.
- Supersedes separate Summer and Winter Oils – one oil does both jobs.
- Quickly disposes of insects and their eggs.
- Specially effective with 'hard-to-get-at' pests.
- Combines with most insecticides and fungicides to give complete, all-purpose control.
- Leaves plants with a clean, healthy gloss.

SUMMER

Ideal on citrus, azaleas, camellias and roses Destroys scale promptly.

Combine with Ivory's DEMALIN or Ivory's MALATHION where necessary.

WINTER

Destroys eggs left by aphids, red spiders, scale and leaf rollers.

Eradicates black spot, mildew and rust spores, when combined with Ivory's COLLOIDAL COPPER.

Made by Ivory Spray Chemicals Ltd. – the Pesticide people

The Roses

The immense popularity of the Rose continues unabated throughout New Zealand, for it is a most satisfying plant when given the right conditions.

Again our offering consists of Bush, Climbers and Standards, and the three most popular varieties of weeping standards. Roses are usually planted any time between late May, and early August, and success depends mainly on the preparation of the ground and method of planting. About three weeks beforehand, dress the soil with plenty of thoroughly decayed compost enriched with a little bonedust. Add two parts of superphosphate and one part of sulphate of potash and apply at the rate of a generous handful to a square yard. Too much fertiliser in the early stages of growth of young roses is not good, nor is half-decayed organic matter. Good drainage is essential.

A word about the depth roses should be planted. The Rose is essentially fibrous-rooted and takes its nourishment from the top layer of soil: and since most roses are budded on to a stock, we suggest that they be planted as they grew in nursery, with the "bud" or union just above the level of the soil. Firm planting and staking are advised. After-care includes a mulch to keep the roots cool and moist, and to provide additional food.

As for pruning, we can do no better than to quote Dr. A. S. Thomas, the well-known Australian rosarian: "Unlike a tree, which goes on year by year adding to its size, the rose grows by a process of replacement. Strong shoots flower well in the first, second and possibly third years, but then become weaker in their uppermost parts. A strong shoot is sent out from a point lower down on each old shoot, or from the base of the plant. This soon becomes the main channel for the flow of sap, and the older branch starves. The new branch is similarly dealt with by nature within two or three years. Starved branches soon die. By pruning, we anticipate the process and remove old wood, encouraging sap to flow into younger branches."

Generally, light or high pruning gives best results in mild climates.

Always prune to a bud facing outwards, so that the bush will become open and shapely.

For the control of pests, we recommend our special section on spraying as a reliable guide.

BUSH ROSES

6/6 EACH; 76/- PER DOZEN

BEAUTE.—This is a very pleasant shade of deep apricot, shaded red, which also shows a pale yellow tinge in the cooler weather, but this is not very predominant. It is very free flowering and produces high quality blooms, which are also very fragrant.

BELLE BLONDE.—A really lovely rose of clear, unfading yellow which retains its richness throughout the flowering stage. Perfect bud formation.

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG.—Beautiful carmine-red with long, streamlined buds. Large, full bloom of rich cerise.

CRIMSON GLORY.—Large, rich, deep crimson, fragrant flowers. Considered by many to be the best red of the last 30 years. Prune very lightly.

ENA HARKNESS.—Rich, unfading crimson-scarlet, beautifully formed, scented flowers, very freely produced. Retains its colour well.

FIRST LOVE.—Every flower of this rose is borne singly, on a long, slender stem perfect for cutting. Colour is a delightful shade of pale-dawn pink. Vigorous and disease resistant.

JOSEPHINE BRUCE.—An English variety, and one of the best deep crimson-scarlet roses, with petals of a velvety texture. Bushy and strong growing.

MERRY WIDOW.—A decided acquisition with its rich red colouring, delightful bud formation, and ample quantities of unfading blooms.

MESSAGE.—This lovely white rose was a 1957 A.A.R.S. winner. Its colouring is clear white, but at times there will be noticed a fine tinge of green at the base of the petals. The long tapering buds are of exquisite quality. Vigorous growing.

MICHELE MEILLAND.—Lovely and shapely buds of clear satin-pink, opening into large blooms of coppery salmon-pink with faint salmon markings at the base. Shapely, vigorous, and very free flowering.

MONTEZUMA.—One of the best rose releases in the last 20 years, and most certainly a real champion. Colouring is bright scarlet-orange. Long, shapely buds and big double blooms are borne in profusion on tall, robust plants.

PEACE.—Large, double blooms of rich yellow, with each petal edged rose pink. The colour varies considerably according to the season, but at all times it is a very beautiful rose. A vigorous and disease-resistant variety.

PERFECTA.—Large creamy flowers heavily overlaid rose-red, the bush smothered in flowers borne on long stems, and set amid bronze, disease-free foliage.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Particularly free flowering variety which bears small clusters of charming, semi-double, clear soft pink flowers on extra vigorous growth. Lasts much longer than most roses when cut.

ROUNDELAY.—This rose is probably the best red garden rose available in this country, if not in the world. Its colouring is dazzling bright red, and the blooms contain a very fine fragrance. A vigorous plant that flowers prolifically and is excellent for cutting.

SHOT SILK.—One of the finest garden roses. Coppery-salmon-pink, overshot with bright cherry-cerise and flushed rose. Growth low but dense, and the perfume is described as Attar of Rose.

SUTTER'S GOLD.—Named after the discoverer of gold in California, 100 years ago. The long, pointed, yellow buds are richly shaded with orange and red. The open flowers are golden yellow and semi-double with a rich tea fragrance. Winner of many overseas medals.

TASSIN.—This is, no doubt, the nearest possible colouring introduced to a black rose. Very dark velvety-red blooms, excellent bud formation. Very free flowering and an outstanding exhibition rose.

VIRGO.—Pure white, fragrant, semi-double blooms with shell-like petals. Possibly the best pure white introduced in recent years. Long, pointed buds are borne on long stems, and the growth is strong and vigorous.

STANDARD ROSES

Roses worked on a 3ft. standard are shapely and elegant. They can be used among beds of annuals and perennials, give variety of form to the displays of other types of Roses, and they fit into any garden scene. Treatment is exactly the same as for Bush Roses with one exception—they must be staked. A stake treated to resist rot, and painted, does not detract from natural appearance. Remember to make the tie to the stake first, then to the plant.

16/6 EACH

BUCCANEER.—Slender, tapering buds, opening out into rich, sunflower-yellow blooms with a mild tea fragrance. Extra tall, healthy growth.

ENA HARKNESS.—A brilliant crimson which retains its colour well. Medium to large, richly fragrant flowers.

FIRST LOVE.—Shapely buds, and flowers of a delightful, pale pink, each borne singly on long, slender stems.

HELEN TRAUBEL.—Long, slender buds opening out into blooms of light, sparkling, pink which also show a soft, luminous, apricot colour. A tall and vigorous growing rose named after the great American singer.

JOSEPHINE BRUCE.—An English variety, and one of the best deep, crimson-scarlet roses, with petals of a velvety texture. Bushy and strong growing.

JUNE BRIDE.—A lovely, white, grandiflora rose with the blooms sometimes borne in clusters. Tall growing, as is characteristic with grandifloras, but train it for height, prune it for bushiness, and cut it for continuous enjoyment.

MONTEZUMA.—A very lovely, soft, scarlet-orange rose with long, shapely buds, and big, double blooms produced on a robust plant. Very free flowering.

PEACE.—A very vigorous, and popular rose with large, rich yellow blooms, edged pink. The colour varies considerably according to the season, but it always is a most beautiful variety.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—A free flowering variety which bears clusters of charming, semi-double, clear soft pink flowers on extra vigorous growth. Strong and healthy grower.

SHOT SILK.—Coppery-salmon-pink, overshot with bright, cherry-cerise and flushed rose. A fine, garden rose which is always in demand.

SUTTER'S GOLD.—An outstanding rose with long, pointed, yellow buds, flushed, and veined orange and red, opening to semi-double, rich yellow. Richly tea scented.

VIRGO.—Pure white, fragrant, semi-double blooms with shell-like petals. Possibly the best pure white introduced in recent years. Long, pointed buds are borne on long stems, and the growth is strong and vigorous.

CLIMBING ROSES

In sentimental ballad and in reality the Climbing Rose is the queen of the garden's beauties and its blossom is a display of loveliness. For the most part perpetual summer flowering, they give a bountiful return for a minimum of care. Trained against walls, over fences and pergolas, doorways, gateways and arches, they give an unrivalled show of flowers. Most are from the hybrid tea family, and they will be with you for life if given reasonable treatment. Cultural requirements are the same as for Bush Roses.

6/6 EACH; 76/- PER DOZEN

BANKSIA LUTEA.—Pure pale-yellow, small, sweet scented flowers in bunches. This old-fashioned variety always remains popular. Thornless.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER.—A perfectly shaped, miniature rose of delicate salmon-pink with a coppery centre. The flowers are borne in small bunches, and are especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work.

CLIMBING ENA HARKNESS.—Strong, vigorous growth, with rich crimson, fragrant blooms. An excellent climber.

CLIMBING HIGH NOON.—An excellent bright yellow, continuous-flowering, pillar rose.

CLIMBING PAUL'S SCARLET.—Intense-vivid-scarlet, semi-double flowers, freely produced in large clusters. Forms a mass of colour from top to bottom of plant.

CLIMBING PEACE.—Buds of deep yellow opening to variable shades of cream, gold, and pink. Has the same perfectly formed flowers, and lasting qualities as the bush rose Peace.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK.—Variable, coppery-salmon-pink blooms, quite distinct from any other variety. A vigorous and healthy climber.

WEEPING STANDARD ROSES

On their 5 to 6ft. stems, these make outstanding specimens either in the lawn, or the centre of a bed. Weeping standards should be summer pruned; that is, immediately after flowering, all the lateral shoots which have flowered should be cut back to the trailing stem. Any old, or over mature trailing stems can also be removed. This encourages long, weeping growths during the summer which, if left on the plant, will flower the following spring. We believe the following are the best of their colour.

FROM 35/- EACH

CRIMSON SHOWER.—Brilliant crimson, semi-double rosettes of long-lasting blooms.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—Double, rose-pink. Very vigorous growth, and dark, glossy foliage. Forms a wonderful massed display during summer months.

GOLDILOCKS.—An absolute spectacle in its rich, golden-yellow colouring. The giant clusters of bloom literally cover the entire bush. This rose will benefit if the long, young growths are trained down during summer months.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS.—E. 4ft. ROSEMARY. **From 5/6**
The rosemary of old English gardens is always a favourite, with its fragrant, grey-green foliage, and small, lavender flowers. It also makes a very useful, low, dense hedge, and is perfectly hardy.

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

ROSMARINUS LAVANDULACEUS.—E. 1ft. ROCK ROSEMARY.
From 4/6 each; 45/- dozen

Has the same delightful fragrance, leaf, and flower as the English rosemary, but a creeping, prostrate habit of growth. It is always neat and attractive, and smothers itself with masses of lavender-violet flowers. When planted at the top of a bank, it soon cascades right down and forms a complete cover; most attractive at all times.

RUSSELIA JUNCEA.—E. 2ft. CORAL PLANT. **From 6/-**

A shrubby plant with smooth, rush-like branches and 1in., scarlet, tubular flowers hanging in loose racemes. They are of easy cultivation, preferring deep, rich soil and, being almost continuously in bloom, they make excellent basket plants. Frost tender.

SALIX BABYLONICA ANNULARIS.—D. 15ft. **From 8/-**

A beautiful, little known willow with curiously curled leaves that twist back in the form of a ring. Semi-weeping in habit and perfectly hardy.

SALIX MATSUDANA TORTUOSA.—D. 15ft. CORKSCREW WILLOW.
From 5/6

A unique form of willow with curiously "tortured" and twisted branches and twigs. A peculiar oddity which always arouses interest. Valued for decorative work, and perfectly hardy.

SALIX VITELLINA PENDULA.—D. 20ft. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW.
From 8/-

A beautiful form of Weeping Willow, particularly handsome in winter. Its slender, main branches, and twigs, are a rich golden-yellow with narrow, pale green leaves. Suitable for damp soils, and particularly graceful by the waterside. Hardy, and will stand severe pruning if required.

SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/6**

A neat, Chinese bush with shiny, waxy leaves, small, milky-white flowers, and almost transparent, dark red berries. Although the flowers are insignificant, this little shrub with its compact habit, and dark, polished leaves, will always be welcome in the garden. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive in shady situations or under trees, being able to withstand considerable dryness.

SCHINUS MOLLE.—E. 20ft. PEPPER TREE. **From 6/6**

A native of Peru, with fine, graceful foliage, and rosy-red berries. A beautiful, rapid growing, easily cultivated shade tree which is highly drought resistant, and suitable for all but the coldest climates. Subject to damage from frost for the first year or two, until established.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA.—D. 15ft. ROWAN TREE or MOUNTAIN ASH.
From 8/-

The popular Rowan has fern-like foliage which turns a russet red in autumn, large heads of strongly perfumed "Hawthorn" blossom, and large clusters of bright orange-scarlet berries. Succeeds best in colder districts in well-drained soil to which a little lime has been added.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM.—E. 8ft. SPANISH BROOM. **From 5/6**
Fast growing with many slender, bright green, almost leafless branches. During early spring until summer it bears a profusion of large, sweet scented, bright yellow pea flowers. Hardy, it thrives in hot, dry districts, and on the seashore. Prune after flowering has finished.

SPIRAEA JAPONICA ANTHONY WATERER.—D. 3ft. PINK BRIDAL WREATH. **From 6/-**
Flowers almost continuously throughout summer with flat heads of brilliant carmine flowers. The narrow foliage has a curious distinction: each year some quite yellow shoots will be produced. Hardy anywhere.

STACHYURUS PRAECOX.—D. 8ft. **From 8/6**
A beautiful, Japanese shrub which has in early spring, racemes of waxy, lemon bells, drooping from deep wine-red branches. These are most decorative, and very useful for picking. An erect, open grower, it prefers a sunny position in good, average loam, and is perfectly hardy. This shrub never fails to attract considerable attention when in bloom.

STENOCARPUS SINUATUS.—E. 15ft. QUEENSLAND FIREWHEEL TREE. **From 7/6**
A spectacular, Australian tree with masses of 3-4in., brilliant orange, wheel-shaped flowers during July and August, and bright, shining green, oak-like leaves, sometimes a foot long. Prefers an acid soil, and will endure temperatures as low as 20 degrees, but requires a hot, dry summer to encourage bloom.

STERCULIA ACERIFOLIA.—E. 20ft. FLAME TREE. **From 7/6**
One of the most brilliant of Australian flowering trees, it has the unique habit of dropping its leaves when about to flower. These, borne in early summer, are rich red and cup-shaped, and form a solid mass of dazzling colour. Leaves are shining, dark green, and maple shaped. Recommended for all hot, dry districts, and in particular the northern districts of the North Island.

STEWARTIA OVATA.—D. 8ft. (PENTAGYNA). **From 9/-**
Allied to the Camellia, this beautiful, small tree has creamy-white flowers, 3-4 inches across, during late summer, and rich autumn colouring. Hardy, and not difficult to grow in a good, average soil, cool and moist, but well drained, and slightly acid.

STEWARTIA PSEUDO-CAMELLIA.—D. 12ft. **From 9/-**
Single, creamy-white, Camellia-like flowers 2-2½ inches across with numerous, incurved, orange-yellow stamens. Particularly lovely, yellow and red, autumn colouring. Requires cool, moist, well-drained soil, similar to that in which Rhododendrons thrive.

STEWARTIA SINENSIS.—D. 12ft. **From 9/-**
A rare shrub from China, grown for its brilliant gold, autumn foliage, and large, fragrant, white, single flowers. The blooms come in summer and resemble single, frilled Camellias. Plant in a cool, moist, slightly acid soil.

STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA.—E. 10ft. **From 6/6**
A large, Chinese shrub with dark green, 4-inch leaves, which in winter turn to many brilliant hues, although they do not drop. The white, hawthorn-like flowers are followed by large clusters of brilliant red berries in autumn, and they remain on the bush throughout the winter. A hardy plant that requires no special conditions, and is particularly suitable for colder districts.

STRELITZIA REGINAE.—E. 5ft. BIRD OF PARADISE. **From 10/6**
The exotic flowers of this unusual plant resemble the crested head of a tropical bird, gorgeously hued in brilliant orange, and bright blue. The 3-foot stems come from the base of the plant, which has wide, stiff, evergreen leaves. Blooms in winter and spring, and requires a warm, well-drained position.

SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS.—D. 3ft. (RACEMOSUS). SNOWBERRY. **From 6/-**
No other shrub has such striking, snow-white berries, which are in clusters and up to ½in. across, often weighing down the branches. The small flowers are pink and bell-shaped. Hardy, and will flourish in shady places and under trees.

SYMPHORICARPOS CHENAULTII.—D. 4ft. **From 6/-**
A broad spreading shrub with neat, fine foliage on slender stems. The small, pink flowers are followed by berries, white with red spots. Hardy anywhere, and will thrive in semi-shade under other trees.

SYMPHORICARPOS ORBICULATUS.—D. 4ft. (VULGARIS). CORAL BERRY. **From 6/-**
A shrub desirable for the value of its decorative foliage and berries alike. The reddish, raspberry-like fruits remain on the plant throughout winter. Foliage turns rich bronze tints in autumn. Hardy anywhere.

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

SYRINGA, THE LILAC

Not only is Lilac a more descriptive name than Syringa for this favourite among shrubs, but it is far better known, and conjures up all sorts of thoughts. Who does not look forward to the fragrance of lilac-time in the garden! But do not be deceived by the term "Lilac," for the Syringa, by the hand of the hybridists, have been provided with an amazing wardrobe of fascinating colour tones, quite different from that of the original lilacs, yet retaining their entrancing fragrance. The French Lilacs now come in shades of real blue, rosy-pink, purple-red, white, deep lavender, carmine-red, and ruddy-purple, in doubles and singles.

They are noted for their bigger, heavier trusses, and they have many other subtle differences, so that a collection can be a real treasure in any New Zealand garden. They are well worth a little extra attention: a fairly open situation, deeply dug, and fairly rich soil well charged with organic matter as compost or decayed cow manure. Lime is an essential, and should be lightly pricked in round the shrubs in autumn. A summer mulch helps, and as soon as the flowers fade, prune lightly, and remove any suckers that may have developed.

The only other thing the Lilacs ask of you is patience. They take two or three years to establish, then they repay you generously.

D—Double; S—Single.

ALL FROM 8/6 EACH

ALICE EASTWOOD.—D. Bluish-purple, fading to delicate mauve pink.

AMBASSADEUR.—S. Azure-lilac with white centre. Large flowers, and panicles.

CHARLES JOLY.—D. Dark red. Large, long panicles.

CHARLES X.—S. Reddish-purple. Conical trusses.

CLARKE'S GIANT.—S. Soft gentian-blue. Large flowers borne in big clusters, up to 9 inches in length.

CORA BRANDT.—D. The best, double, white lilac.

ESTHER STALEY.—S. Large pink, without the usual, lavender tinge.

GLORY OF HORSTENSTEIN.—S. Purplish-red. Large flowers.

JAN VAN TOL.—S. Pure white. Long panicles.

MARECHAL FOCH.—S. Bright carmine-rose shading, to mauve as the flower ages.

MME. F. MOREL.—S. Violet-pink. Very large panicles.

MRS. E. HARDING.—D. Purplish-red.

PAUL THIRION.—D. Rosy-red. Large full heads.

PINK SPRAY.—S. Dainty, soft pink.

PRESIDENT POINCAIRE.—D. Claret-mauve. Large flowers, and long, broad panicles.

SOUV. L. SPATH.—S. Dark, purplish-red. Always popular.

SUNSET.—D. Deep, ruddy-purple. Large trusses.

VULCAN.—S. Ruby purple.

SYRINGA SPECIES

PERSICA.—3ft. PERSIAN LILAC. Open sprays of white, faintly tinged lilac flowers, sweetly fragrant. Quite hardy.

TAMARIX, or TAMARISK, FLOWERING CYPRESS

A very hardy group of trees and shrubs from Europe, most suitable for poor, sandy soils, and those in seaside localities. The small flowers which come in plume-like panicles during spring and summer, are borne most gracefully. Planted in the winter, they come away quickly, and soon stand hard pruning back, which is best done in the dormant season. The foliage is greyish-green, they are highly drought resistant, and will withstand extreme heat.

TAMARIX PARVIFLORA.—D. 8ft. (TETRANDRA). **From 6/6**
Very graceful shrub with slender branches clothed with minute scale-like leaves, and covered in spring and early summer with feathery pink flowers. Hardy, will flourish in hot, dry conditions by the seashore, or in the spray of salt water. Prune after flowering.

TAMARIX PENTANDRA.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**
An old world shrub, noted for the elegance of its slender, wispy growths, the fresh green of its minute leaves, and the crowded plumes of rosy blossom during August. Hardy and most suited for seaside planting, and for hot, arid conditions. Prune after flowering.

TAMARIX PLUMOSA.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**
A feathery, branched shrub with tiny, dense, pale fresh green leaves and a spring display of bright pink flower plumes. Requires similar conditions to the other Tamarix.

WHEREVER YOU ARE IN NEW ZEALAND OUR PRICES ARE CONSTANT. SHOP WTIH OUR CATALOGUE THROUGH YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE.

TELOPEA, THE WARATAH

Frequently used as the symbol of town and State on sporting occasions, the Australian Waratah is quite an inspiration with its proudly held, boldly open, deep red blooms, produced in dense masses in spring. It is one of the most spectacular of all garden shrubs when grown properly. It is recommended for districts where frosts do not exceed 10 degrees, and needs to be firmly planted in well-drained soil. Artificial manures are usually fatal but it enjoys a mulch of compost before summer sets in. Pinch out the centre when about 3ft. high, and each season, cut back after flowering. A spraying with malathion or white oil keeps the Waratah's leaves free of a scale (really an insect) which robs the plant of its nutriment, and causes defoliation.

TELOPEA OREADES.—E. 15ft. VICTORIAN WARATAH. **From 8/6**

A lovely spring flowering tree whose brilliant red flowers are flatter and smaller than those of the New South Wales Waratah. It is upright growing with long, smooth, blue-grey leaves, and bronzy young growths. Hardy and easily grown in deep, well-drained soil.

TELOPEA OREADES HYBRID.—E. 15ft. **From 8/6**

These waratahs—a cross between the Victorian and New South Wales varieties, combining the outstanding qualities of each, the vigour and hardiness of the Victorian Waratah, and the large, spectacular flower heads of the New South Wales variety. A well-grown plant is literally covered with hundreds of blooms each spring. Requires a well-drained, average garden soil.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA.—E. 10ft. NEW SOUTH WALES WARATAH. **From 10/6**

The well-known Waratah, and one of Australia's most magnificent shrubs. In late spring the spectacular, bright, fiery-scarlet flower heads and showy, red, floral bracts are borne on long, sturdy stems. They are most valuable for floral work. It is not as hardy as the Victorian Waratah, and is only suitable for milder districts. Requires a free, well-drained soil and sunny, open situation.

THRYPTOMENE CALYCINA.—E. 4ft. (MITCHELLIANA). HEATH MYRTLE. **From 12/6**

One of the best of Australian native shrubs. Of neat, compact growth, with heath-like foliage, it is smothered in early spring with myriads of small, pink and white flowers tightly clustered along the long, firm sprays. Keeps well when picked. Prefers an open soil, not too rich. Trim lightly after flowering.

THRYPTOMENE SAXICOLA ROSEA.—E. 4ft. **From 8/-**
A pink flowered form of Thryptomene with close, narrow leaves on graceful, semi-arching branches. From August to September it is smothered with small, dainty, pale rose flowers. Requires a warm, well-drained soil, and should be pruned, after flowering ceases, to maintain shape.

TIBOUCHINA SEMIDECANDRA EDWARDSII.—E. 8ft. (LASIANDRA). **From 7/6**
A free flowering shrub, which during winter, has large, wide open, rich violet flowers, 4-5 inches across. The leaves are deeply ribbed, furry and dark green. Somewhat frost tender, it needs a well-sheltered position, and should be pruned after flowers have finished.

TIBOUCHINA SEMIDECANDRA GRANDIFLORA.—E. 8ft. (LASIANDRA). **From 7/6**
A large flowered form of the colourful, South American Lasiandra, with soft, velvety, bronze-green foliage and quantities of glorious, 6-inch, royal-purple flowers borne almost eight months in the year. It is frost tender and needs a sheltered, well-drained, sunny location away from the wind.

TILIA EUROPAEA.—D. 20ft. EUROPEAN LINDEN or LIME. **From 8/6**
A stately, majestic tree, which is widely planted in Britain and Europe as a park shade tree, and for avenues. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, and the tree is perfectly hardy, but prefers cool, moist conditions, best autumn foliage being secured in sheltered positions.

TRICUSPIDARIA LANCEOLATA.—E. 8ft. **From 12/6**
One of the finest Chilean introductions. From late spring onward the branches are thronged with pendulous, waxy-crimson, urn-shaped blossoms which appear on short stalks in the axils of leaves and stems. Requires no pruning and needs a cool, moist, lime-free soil enriched with compost.

ULMUS PROCERA VAN-HOUTTEI.—D. 18ft. GOLDEN ELM. **From 12/6**
A very beautiful, small tree with large, rich golden-yellow leaves which retain their colour from spring to autumn. Ideal as a specimen and for avenue planting, and forms a most attractive colour contrast amongst other green leaved trees. Perfectly hardy. This tree can be pruned back to any size and quickly recovers, and has the desirable quality of being able to withstand windy or exposed positions.

PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR MINIMUM GRADES.

UNLESS THIS GRADE IS ASKED FOR, SELECTED PLANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED AND PRICED ACCORDINGLY.

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are a variable family of deciduous and evergreen shrubs whose members are among the most beautiful of the hardy ornamentals. All of them have attractive leaves. Some have berries, some large, deliciously fragrant, white or blush-pink flower heads; and they colour amazingly in the declining months of the year. They are particularly useful to Milady for decoration. The average New Zealand garden suits them. Their preference is for a deep, rich, loamy soil with an abundance of moisture. They like leaf mould. Where varieties are grown for berries it is necessary to plant at least two to ensure cross-pollination. All are hardy and easily grown.

VIBURNUM BITCHIUENSE.—D. 6ft. **From 10/6**
During winter bears rounded heads of sweetly scented, blush-white flowers. A new hybrid, somewhat similar to V. Carlesii, but of more open growth. The oblong, black berries appear in clusters in autumn.

VIBURNUM BODNANTENSE.—D. 6ft. **From 10/6**
Flowers in late winter with fragrant, dense clusters of blooms, deep rose in bud, later almost white. Vigorous, upright growing but usually takes a year or two to settle down to regular flowering.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODII.—E. 8ft. GARDENIA-SCENTED VIBURNUM. **From 10/6**
In the early spring the end of every branch bears a large, 3-inch head of waxy-white, pink flushed flower clusters, intensely sweet with Gardenia-like fragrance. Dark, lustrous, green foliage which in colder climates, turns bright colours in autumn.

VIBURNUM CARLCEPHALUM.—D. 6ft. **From 10/6**
An excellent Viburnum, best described as an improved V. Carlesii with exceedingly fragrant, white flowers in very large, rounded heads of up to 5 inches across. The leaves in autumn are brilliantly coloured and it is an extremely robust grower.

VIBURNUM CARLESII.—D. 5ft. KOREANSPICE VIBURNUM. **From 10/6**
A very choice, hardy, Korean variety with delicate coral-pink blooms which become pearly-white as they open, and possess a most intense, delightful perfume. The dwarf, bushy plants are without their greyish-green leaves for only a short period during winter and herald spring with their charming beauty and fragrance.

VIBURNUM FRAGRANS.—D. 7ft. LILAC SCENTED VIBURNUM. **From 10/6**
A delightful shrub which is seen at its best on winter days, well in bloom and filling the air with its lilac fragrance. The clusters of waxy, blush-white flowers are borne on a strong, upright growing bush, which is perfectly hardy. Erect growth.

VIBURNUM FRAGRANS CANDIDISSIMUM.—D. 7ft. **From 10/6**
A companion plant to the lilac scented Viburnum and similar in all respects, except that the intensely fragrant flowers are snow-white.

VIBURNUM JAPONICUM.—E. 8ft. **From 6/6**
Dense, bushy habit with large, dark, shining green leaves, creamy-white, fragrant flowers and dainty sprays of red berries. It is extremely hardy, one of the most useful plants for any garden, and does well in semi-shade.

VIBURNUM JUDDII.—D. 4ft. **From 10/6**
A bushy, spreading, spring blooming shrub with globular, 2½-inch flower heads consisting of long-tubed, sweetly scented, waxy pink flowers almost white as they age. Hardy, and dwarf growing.

VIBURNUM MACROCEPHALUM.—E. 6ft. GIANT CHINESE SNOWBALL. **From 15/-**
A gorgeous, Oriental snowball with immense, snowy-white flower-heads, 8-9 inches across, nestled against the dense, dark green, oval leaves. It is evergreen except in the very coldest locations, where it may lose some of its leaves. Plant in full sun.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.—D. 10ft. GUELDER ROSE. **From 6/6**
Conspicuously beautiful in flower and berry, and in the autumn when its maple-like leaves turn rich crimson shades. The creamy-white flowers are followed by bright red, translucent berries. Very hardy. Prune during winter.

VIBURNUM OPULUS AMERICANUM (ROBUSTUM).—D. 12ft. **From 8/6**
This vigorous growing form of the Guelder Rose is a recent introduction. It is well worth growing for the clusters of large, bright red berries that are produced during summer months, following the heads of creamy white flowers. The leaves turn on a fine display of crimson before falling. Very hardy and rapid growing.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE.—D. 10ft. SNOWBALL TREE. **From 6/6**
A favourite, old-fashioned shrub which bears during October and November, an abundance of large, creamy-white, rounded flower heads. In cold districts it also turns on a fine display of autumn colour. Hardy anywhere.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM.—E. 8ft. LEATHER LEAF VIBURNUM. **From 6/6**
An unusually large-leaved Viburnum; dark green above and russet beneath. The creamy-white flowers are followed by red berries, which turn black as they age, but its main beauty is in the bold, wrinkled leaves. Hardy and will thrive under other trees.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM.—D. 8ft. **From 6/-**
A beautiful, Oriental shrub with wide-spreading, horizontal branches. During November and December the upper surface of each branch is covered with large, flat heads of white flowers, followed by red berries. The leaves turn ruby-crimson in autumn. Hardy.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM.—D. 6ft. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. **From 8/6**

In Spring, profusion of ball-like, long lasting, ivory-white flower heads, as big as oranges. Perfectly hardy.

VIRGILIA CAPENSIS.—E. 25ft. **From 6/-**

A rapid growing, African tree, upright in growth, which bears its scented, pendant sprays of rosy-mauve flowers during summer. Young plants should flower in two years, and reach a height of 20 feet in less than ten years. Easily grown, but will not stand severe frosts.

VIRGILIA DIVARICATA.—E. 20ft. **From 6/-**

Of much more compact habit of growth than V. capensis, and more suited to smaller gardens. The massed spring display of pendant, Wistaria-like racemes is a brighter and more distinct shade of pink. Rapid growing but will not stand severe frosts.

WEIGELA (DIERVILLA)

A group of useful and colourful shrubs, natives of Eastern Asia, all being deciduous, hardy, and easily grown. The Flowering Apple Blossoms, as the Weigelas are sometimes called, are extremely free flowering shrubs, and adaptable to almost any conditions, including summer drought. The flowers are something like those of the foxglove, but hang in clusters in the topmost leaf axils and down the stems during spring.

WEIGELA ABEL CARRIERE.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**

A hardy, quick growing shrub. In spring, the stems for their whole length are covered in bell-shaped, rosy crimson flowers, having a yellow spot in the throat.

WEIGLA BRISTOL RUBY.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**

An improved form of Weigela Eva Rathke, hardier and a better grower. Flowers are sparkling ruby-red shading to garnet crimson.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE.—D. 6ft. **From 6/6**

Of slow, compact growth, and late flowering, this Weigela has deep bright crimson flowers which smother the bush in late spring.

WEIGELA FLORIDA PURPUREA.—D. 5ft. **From 6/6**

An attractive combination is produced by the purplish foliage and rosy purple flowers. Probably the slowest growing of the Weigelas.

WEIGELA FLORIDA VARIEGATA.—D. 6ft. **From 6/6**

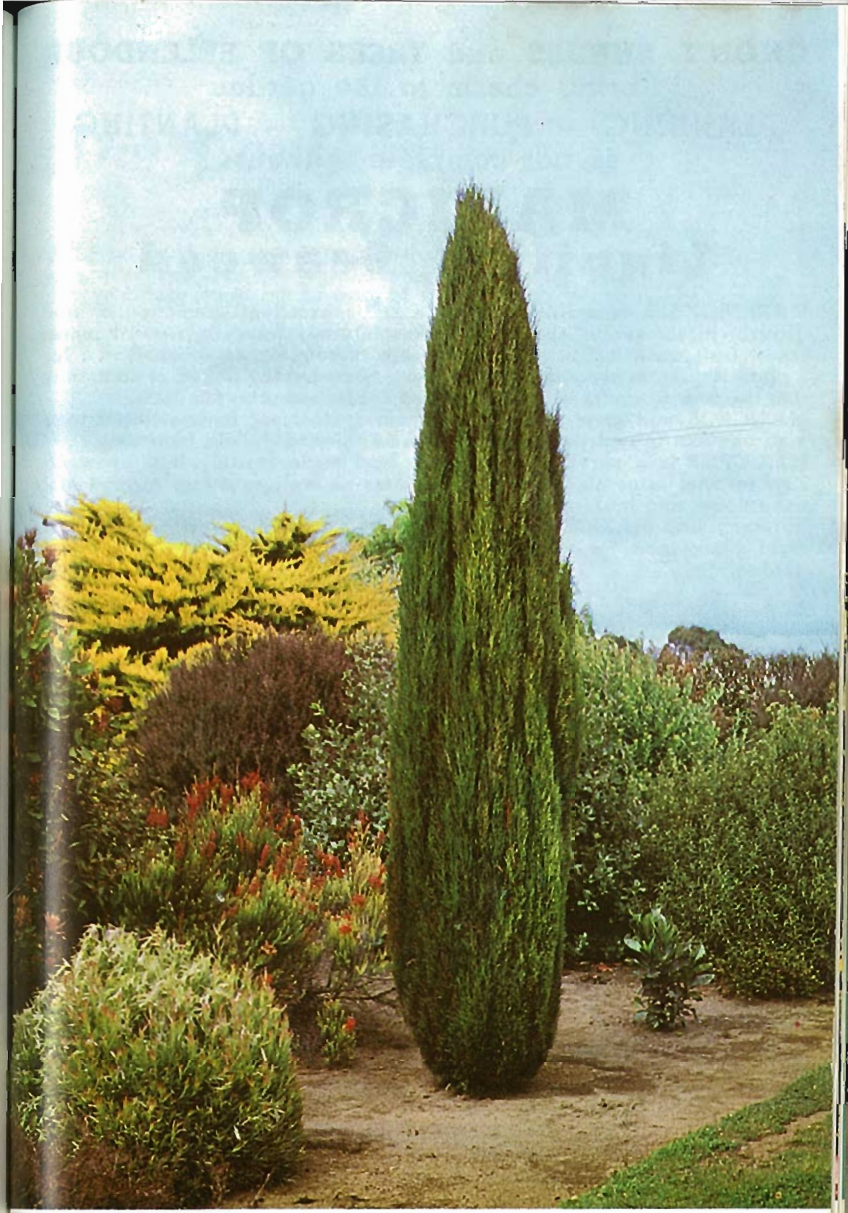
The slender, arching branches are furnished with beautiful, oval pointed, light green leaves carrying a broad margin of yellow. In spring each branch is weighed down with clusters of pink trumpet flowers. A very unique combination of flower and foliage. Hardy anywhere.

WEIGELA NEWPORT RED.—D. 8ft. **From 6/6**
Resembling Weigela Eva Rathke, this newer variety has more vigorous upright growth and bright crimson flowers.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA VARIEGATA.—E. 2ft. **From 10/6**
A low-growing shrub, the stem of which does not rise above ground level, and which increases and spreads by means of side growths from the base. The pointed leaves are stiffly erect or spreading and are attractively margined, and striped with yellow or white. From the margins of the leaves, curly, thread-like filaments 2 to 3 inches long break away, giving rise to the common name of "Adam's Needle." Pendulous, yellowish-white flowers are borne in panicles on a tall, stately stem during December and January.

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

Visitors to New Plymouth are given a specially warm welcome to our Nursery in Westown. It is easy to find. The Westown trolley bus runs right to the main gates, and there is a regular service. Private cars have only to follow the trolley bus route to its terminus.

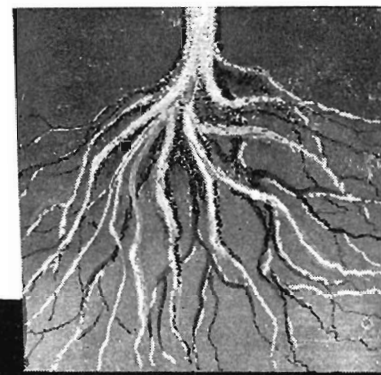


LEAVED ITALIAN CYPRESS (CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS GRACILIS)

CHOICE SHRUBS and TREES OF SPLENDOUR
bring charm to the garden
PLANNING – PURCHASING – PLANTING
is not complete without

MAXICROP
Liquified Seaweed

MAXICROP'S outstanding advantage is its excellent promotion of root growth. It is essential that in the transplanting of shrubs, trees, bushes, roses, fruit trees, etc., that the roots are thoroughly established . . . for a plant is only as good as its roots, and it is during the period of dormancy that the root structure of newly planted subjects continue to form.
MAXICROP will give protection to your investment by creating strong vigorous root growth without forcing new upward growth before time.
MAXICROP is a purely natural plant food made entirely from seaweed rich in vital minerals and trace elements as well as being a good soil conditioner and foliar nutrient.
So many find MAXICROP the right plant food for all their garden.



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BEFORE UNDOING THE BALL SOAK ROOTS OVERNIGHT IN A BUCKET OF WATER, ADDING 3 TABLESPOONS MAXICROP

the NATURAL plant food

MAXICROP

LIQUIFIED SEAWEED

AVAILABLE FROM SEEDSMEN EVERYWHERE

Represented in New Zealand by
R. A. BELL-BOOTH & CO. LTD., JOHNSONVILLE

The Conifers

Conifers have such a wide range of form and colour that one could devote a huge garden to them alone. It would be most desirable, permanent, varied, eye-pleasing and fragrant; and there would still be many of this vast family not represented.

Conifers are being used more and more frequently in modern landscaping, and no other group of plants can match their massive dignity, and effective strength in such a range of restrained colour—the golden and golden-greens, frosty and metallic blues and blue-greens, deep and darkening yellow-greens, in subtle blends and the sharp contrasts.

SHAPE AND FORM

In shape and form, they are quite unique. There are dwarf and prostrate types ideal for rockeries, beside steps, on banks, and at the foot of shrubberies; the low and medium for the body of the garden; the tall and imposing for background, and as striking specimen trees.

There is a grand range of the formal and informal, the conical or pyramidal, columnar or squat, compact or spreading, dense or open, slender or substantial, neat or ornate.

There are slow, medium and fast growing conifers, and most of them are long lived. They comprise the Firs, Cedars, Cypresses, Cryptomerias, Junipers, Pines, Spruces, Yews and the Thujas. Many of their names are picturesque and euphonic. What could be more pleasing to the ear as well as the eye than the Caucasian and Spanish Firs, Norfolk Island Pine, Atlas Cedar, Golden Deodar, Cedar of Lebanon, the Arizona, Monterey and Italian Cypress, and the ancient, recently discovered Dawn Redwood.

CULTURALLY CO-OPERATIVE

Conifers are easily cultivated and anything but fussy in their requirements. They are robust enough to stand most New Zealand conditions, though they all dislike waterlogged soil. However, they respond wonderfully if the soil is enriched with humus, leaf mould, or well-rotted sawdust.

Firm planting and shelter in early years is recommended. Stones placed round the base stop root disturbance from buffeting, and preserves moisture in the early stages of growth.. A complete fertiliser applied once a year when the ground is moist helps to maintain vigour.

Few trees and shrubs are so obliging as to place their branches just as we would like them to grow in the landscape scene, but with such commanding plants as conifers, we suggest less enthusiasm with the shears and more thought to the eventual natural shape. They should be encouraged rather than forced. If they must have help by pruning, let it be early and careful. Dead wood should always come off, and if there are any signs of ill thrift look to the drainage. Pests are few. In very dry weather red spider sometimes infests conifers. Malathion spray will give control.

The heights given are an approximation only, but are a guide to what we consider the height would be under normal conditions in 15 years.

ABIES CONCOLOR.—E. 20ft. COLORADO WHITE FIR. **From 8/6**
A most stately tree, grey-green in colour, with branches radiating in tiers. It will endure moderately warm conditions, and in cool deep soil attains a great size. One of the most beauitful of all large growing conifers.

ABIES GRANDIS.—E. 20ft. GIANT FIR. **From 8/6**
A lofty North American fir that will attain, in its native state, a height of 230 to 300 feet with a trunk 4 to 5 feet thick. It is probably the tallest of the silver firms, normally is slow growing but in deep, moist soil will often put on 2 to 3 feet annually. The young shoots are glossy, olive-green, and spread flatly and horizontally in two oposite sets being dark, shining green when mature. Very distinct in the flat, comb-like arrangement of the leaves. Hardy.

ABIES NOBILIS.—E. 25ft. NOBLE FIR. **From 8/6**
A majestic fir that in the forests of America attains a height of up to 200 feet, with a trunk as clean and shapely as a mast. The wood is light, moderately strong, hard, close-grained, light yellow or brownish, easy to work, finishes with a smooth, satiny finish, and is one of the best of the American Silver Firs. Succeeds best when planted in moist soils or mountain valleys. Hardy.

ABIES NORDMANNIANA.—E. 25ft. CAUCASIAN FIR. **From 8/6**
A handsome fir, the rich, dark green leaves of which have a silvery under surface, and are arranged in two, flat, uniform rows on symmetrical, horizontal branches. A fine tree for parks and large gardens.

ABIES PINSAPO.—E. 20ft. SPANISH FIR. **From 8/6**
Unusual, short, rigid leaves spreading from all sides of the stiff branches, on a tree of upright, symmetrical habit, makes this perhaps the most distinctive and unmistakable of all the firs. A native of the mountains of Granada in Southern Spain.

UNDER OUR NEW SET-PRICE SYSTEM THERE IS NO SEPARATE CHARGE FOR PACKING AND FREIGHT.

ARAUCARIA ARAUCANA.—E. 15ft. (IMBRICATA). MONKEY PUZZLE or CHILE PINE. **From 12/6**

A cousin of the Norfolk Pine, and of the same regular habit of growth. The rigid, dark, glossy, spine-tipped leaves are arranged spirally on the branches. It should always be grown as an isolated specimen, and should not be exposed to high winds, preferring a cool, free root run.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.—E. 30ft. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. **From 8/6**

Magnificent at all stages of growth, the Norfolk Pine remains extremely popular as a specimen plant, or as a pot and tub plant for patio, porch, and for lounge decoration. It places its branches in exact symmetry from a perfectly upright, central trunk, and is ideal for coastal planting. Frost tender when young.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA.—E. 20ft. BLUE ATLAS CEDAR. **From 30/-**

Upright and stately, with elegantly placed, semi-upright side branches, and with foliage of an intense silevry-blue, which gives the whole tree a frosted appearance, the Blue Atlas Cedar is undoubtedly one of the most ornamental of conifers. Clothed right from the ground, it retains its colour throughout the year, is quite hardy and adaptable, though preferring a well-drained position.

CEDRUS DEODARA.—E. 30ft. HIMALAYAN CEDAR. **From 7/6**

An erect cedar clothed to the ground with greyish, pine-like foliage on horizontal branches which weep at the tips. Succeeds anywhere, and especially good as a patio tub plant.

CEDRUS DEODARA AUREA.—E. 25ft. GOLDEN HIMALAYAN CEDAR. **From 27/6**

A smaller growing form of Himalayan Cedar, but with the foliage overlaid bright gold. It does not grow particularly large, and is ideal for the average garden, as it is arresting and highly ornamental right from the time of planting.

CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA FASTIGIATA.—E. 8ft. **From 8/6**

An erect branched tree, best described as a large-leaved Irish Yew, with the same upright style of growth. Quite hardy, and will grow well in shade and in the drip of other trees.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA.—E. 25ft. LAWSON CYPRESS. **From 5/6**

The well-known Lawson Cypress so often used for hedges and wind-breaks, also makes a handsome specimen with its rich green, compact foliage right to the ground. Not suitable if exposed to salt spray, and will not tolerate "wet feet."

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ALLUMII.—E. 15ft. **From 8/6**

A distinct and beautiful Cypress, pyramidal in shape, and of the richest blue-grey colour throughout the year. Rigid, "bookleaf" sprays of foliage, perfectly upright, but very compact. Although attaining 20 feet in cool, moist soil, it will also thrive as a smaller specimen in drier districts.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ARGENTEA.—E. 5ft. **From 9/6**
A vivid, frosted effect is given by the pale cream tips of the foliage. It is a neat, compact, rounded form of conifer, very suitable for colour contrast in any garden.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA B. D. EDGINTON.—E. 15ft. **From 10/6**
A lovely variety of Lawson Cypress, with rich golden-yellow foliage, and having a loose, semi-weeping appearance. An admirable lawn specimen, it will stand warm conditions without burning, provided it does not dry out at the roots.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA CHINGII.—E. 10ft. **From 10/6**
The whole tree glows with pale golden-yellow. Upright, compact, pyramidal. A first-class, specimen conifer.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA DUNCANII.—E. 5ft. **From 8/6**
A compact shrub which forms a rounded bush, clothed with fine, dense, glaucous-green foliage.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ELLWOODII.—E. 6ft. ELLWOOD CYPRESS. **From 9/6**
One of the loveliest small conifers both in colour and form, it grows very slowly and compactly into a narrow pyramid. Retained throughout the year, the greyish-blue colour has the effect of frost.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA GOLDEN KING.—E. 20ft. **From 10/6**
Creamy yellow in colour and upright in growth, this is a form of the well-known Boskoop Lawson Cypress.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA MINIMA.—E. 3ft. **From 8/6**
A small, green-leaved variety of close, rounded form which retains its shape without pruning. Suitable for rockeries, and small gardens where space is limited.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA MOERHEIMI.—E. 15ft. **From 10/6**
A strong growing, golden conifer of upright growth, most suitable for backgrounds and colour contrast in larger gardens.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA SILVER QUEEN.—E. 10ft. **From 10/6**
A rare and unusual cypress related to the Boskoop Lawson, and of similar habit of growth, but with foliage uniquely silvery-grey in colour.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA STEWARTII.—E. 12ft. **From 10/6**
One of the most popular of golden conifers with a somewhat erect style of growth, and with rigid, bright golden, "bookleaf" sprays. Needs a sunny place to bring out depth of colour.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA WISSELLII.—E. 10ft. **From 10/6**
A most distinctive and attractive variety of narrowly columnar habit. Unusually dark green in colour, with branches crowded in a curious but beautiful, tufted manner.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA CRIPPSII.—E. 10ft. GOLDEN HINOKI CYPRESS. **From 10/6**

The dense, flattened sprays of beautiful, deep, golden-yellow foliage on elegantly poised branches, give this very popular cypress its real individuality. Gradually develops into a graceful specimen, and always retains its informal, semi-weeping character.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA KOJOLCOHIBA.—E. 5ft. **From 15/-**

A Japanese variety with a distinctly oriental appearance. Slow growing, each moss-like, tufted branchlet is heavily splashed with gold which assumes a bronzy sheen in winter months.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA.—E. 6ft. DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. **From 12/6**

The foliage of this compact, slow-growing cypress is symmetrical, and held in thick, flattened clusters, bright lettuce-green in summer and darker in winter. Ideal for small gardens and rockeries.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA AUREA.—E. 6ft. GOLDEN DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. **From 15/-**

This golden form of the Dwarf Hinoki, is constantly popular. Young growth is tipped golden, and passes to rich bronze in winter. It is slow growing but is always conspicuous.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA TETRAGONA AUREA.—E. 6ft. **From 15/-**

Notable for its arching, fern-like sprays of bright, glowing gold, delightfully informal, unusual, and attractive.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA.—E. 3ft. **From 10/6**

The threadlike, golden foliage is decorative and graceful on this low-growing plant. Suitable for the front border and the rockery.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA.—E. 12ft. **From 8/6**

Dense and conical, the mature growth is bright golden-yellow, turning to bronze in winter. Strong growing, and trims well as a specimen.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA ROGERSII.—E. 3ft. **From 15/-**

A dwarf growing form of the above, dense and compact in growth, the outer foliage being golden yellow. Slow growing.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA.—E. 8ft. **From 8/6**

Silvery blue throughout, pyramidal in shape, the characteristically clustered grouping of foliage makes this a particularly desirable small tree.

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA SQUARROSA SULPHUREA.—E. 8ft. **From 8/6**

A form of the C. pisifera squarrosa with its foliage overlaid with a smoky, sulphur-yellow, giving it a powdered effect.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA.—E. 25ft. JAPANESE CEDAR. **From 5/6**

One of Japan's timber trees, it is unique in that its trunk is clothed in thin, reddish-brown bark, which peels off in long, narrow strips. Forms a tall, pyramidal tree. Widely used for plantation planting.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS.—E. 20ft. PLUMED JAPANESE CEDAR. **From 8/6**

A distinctive conifer with soft, dense foliage right to the ground, green during summer and changing to rich bronze in autumn and winter. Prefers cool, moist soil, but will stand warm conditions.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS AUREA.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**

A yellowish green form of the Plumed Japanese Cedar, with soft, dense foliage to the very ground.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA.—E. 25ft. ARIZONA CYPRESS. **From 5/6**

A tall, fast growing cypress, distinguished by its grey-green foliage, horizontal branches, upright habit, and drought-resistant qualities. Very useful in dry, inland areas and for hedge and break-wind purposes.

CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA BENTHAMII.—E. 25ft. BENTHAM CYPRESS. **From 5/6**

A rapid growing conifer which will succeed in heavy, rather wet soils. The fine, greyish-blue foliage stands trimming well. Widely used for hedges and tall shelter belts.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.—E. 30ft. MONTEREY CYPRESS. **From 5/6**

The well-known macrocarpa, so useful for quick and inexpensive breakwinds or large hedges. Makes a stiffer growing tree than the Lawsons, and for hedge purposes reaches the required height sooner.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA AUREA.—E. 30ft. **From 8/6**

Selected, golden foliaged seedlings of Golden Macrocarpa, with the same characteristics. Excellent as a large, golden specimen or for avenue planting.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS GRACILIS.—E. 10ft. FINE-LEAVED ITALIAN CYPRESS. **From 15/-**

Tall, slender, green spires, invaluable for architectural and landscape effects of all kinds; for porches, entrances, avenues and tub plants. Our plants are the true, narrow type, keeping their slender shape permanently.

DACRYDIUM FRANKLINII.—E. 8ft. HUON PINE OF TASMANIA. **From 12/6**

Makes a large, graceful shrub, the slender, arching branches being clothed with bright green, thread-like foliage. It is slow growing.

GINKGO BILOBA.—D. 20ft. THE MAIDENHAIR TREE. **From 10/6**

A remarkable tree, the leaves of which resemble a huge maidenhair fern. Picturesque, exotic, stately, it is a magnificent sight with its golden-yellow foliage in early autumn. Scientifically interesting because it is the sole remaining species of a race of trees now known only in fossil form. Grows well in ordinary garden soil.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS.—E. 15ft. CHINESE JUNIPER. **From 7/6**

Like most Junipers, the Chinese Juniper will stand harsh conditions. It has blue-grey foliage, and its habit is usually slender in sheltered positions, and flattened where exposed.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA.—E. 5ft. PFITZER JUNIPER. **From 8/6**

A densely branched shrub of spreading habit, clothed with greyish-green foliage. Requires plenty of room to be seen at its best. Hardy.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA AUREA.—E. 4ft. GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER. **From 12/6**

Bushy, widespread, horizontal branches, with soft yellow foliage in summer, turning bronzy-green in winter. Forms a bold, flat, irregular head, graceful in outline. Happy anywhere.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PLUMOSA AUREA.—E. 3ft. **From 15/-**

Previously catalogued incorrectly as Juniperus communis depressa aurea. Clinging close to the ground with its golden-green, closely woven foliage, it is unexcelled for the rock garden. It has small spires of tufted, tiny, thread-like leaves. Most uncommon. Quite hardy. Plant in full sun for best colour effect.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS COMPRESSA.—E. 3ft. NOAH'S ARK JUNIPER. **From 8/6**

A miniature, it is the perfect rock garden juniper. It raises an erect, close-set cone of minute, blue-green foliage, and never outgrows its position. A rather meagre soil is best, in full sun. Much prized for trough gardens and small, formal gardens.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA.—E. 2ft. GOLDEN SPREADING JUNIPER. **From 15/-**

Previously catalogued incorrectly as Juniperus communis nana aurea. A splendid juniper for rock gardens or the front border. The young shoots and leaves are bright, golden-yellow, and are carried on slender branchlets that hug the ground. Quite hardy but requires full sun for best golden colour effects.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS FASTIGIATA.—E. 12ft. COMMON JUNIPER. **From 7/6**

A very narrow and erect, columnar plant, similar in shape to the Italian Cypress, but grey-blue-green in colour. Very suitable for framing doorways or accentuating columns. Full sun or semi-shade.

JUNIPERUS COXII.—E. 6ft. THE COFFIN JUNIPER. **From 15/-**

The slender, drooping branches are clothed in bluish-green foliage. Rather slow in growth till established, it eventually forms a very graceful tree. The wood of this juniper is burned for incense in Buddhist temples in the Himalayas, and it also realises high prices for the preparation of coffins for wealthy Chinese.

JUNIPERUS PROCERA AFRICANA.—E. 10ft. **From 8/6**
Bluish-green foliage with a silvery sheen, it forms a compact pyramid, and is a first-class little conifer for landscape work or as a tub plant. The reddish-brown timber is fragrant and long lasting. Hardy.

JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS.—E. 3ft. THE CREEPING JUNIPER. **From 8/6**
A curious, dwarf plant from the mountains of Japan, which forms a rugged, blue-grey shrub of spreading habit. Ideal for covering banks and rockeries. Hardy.

JUNIPERUS SABINA KNAP HILL.—E. 3ft. **From 8/6**
One of the most attractive of the low growing junipers, it has dense branches of bright green foliage. Good for covering banks or for the large rockery.

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA.—E. 3ft. SPREADING TAMARIX JUNIPER. **From 8/6**
A compact, living mound of grey-green foliage, spreading to five or six feet. There is nothing finer for a corner where a low, spreading plant is wanted. The foliage never changes colour.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI.—E. 8ft. MEYER JUNIPER. **From 15/-**
An erect, many-branched shrub from the Himalayas, with short, straight branches, and foliage of metallic grey-blue. Somewhat spreading, but unusual in the way it branches right from the ground. Quite hardy.

LARIX DECIDUA.—D. 25ft. COMMON LARCH. **From 5/6**
Native to the mountains of Central Europe where it grows into a large and valuable timber tree. Exceedingly beautiful when clothed in fresh, green foliage in spring and early summer. The larch should be planted only where the rainfall is plentiful.

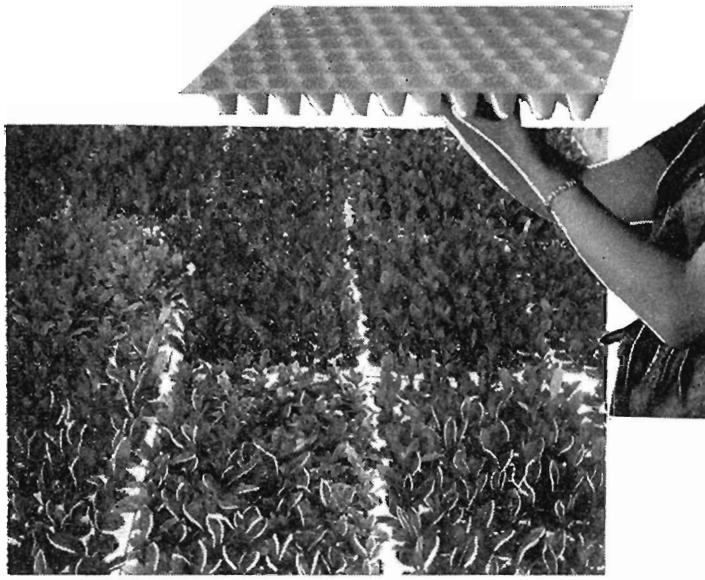
METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES.—D. 40ft. DAWN REDWOOD. **From 8/6**
A remarkable tree, it was, until 1948 known only as a fossil. In that year, however, a few isolated, living specimens were discovered in the Szechuan and Hupeh Provinces of China. The plant has beautiful, soft-green, larch-like foliage and is also deciduous. Young plants are most elegant in appearance. They make rapid growth when planted out, and will thrive in wet conditions.

PICEA CANADENSIS.—E. 20ft. WHITE SPRUCE. **From 8/6**
A North American spruce, noted for the manner in which the long, thick branches bend downwards at the trunk, with the points upturned. The thin, greyish-brown bark is scaly in appearance.

PICEA SITCHENSIS.—E. 20ft. SITKA SPRUCE. **From 8/6**
This American spruce may be distinguished from the other flat-leaved spruces by its stiffly spreading, prickly leaves, which are strongly keeled on the dorsal surface, and blue-green in colour. The combined qualities of strength and lightness of the wood rendered it particularly suitable for early aeroplane construction. Forms a handsome pyramidal specimen, and is quite hardy.

ADENANDRA FRAGRANS

NEW **PLIXIPOTS**
proved
outstandingly successful



P.V.C. PLIXIPOTS, introduced into New Zealand in 1962, have now been **proved** outstandingly successful after strict tests and considerable use.

This success is due to many factors. PLIXIPOT advantages, as listed by a leading New Zealand Nursery, are as follows:

1. Completely satisfactory for use under glass and in open beds.
2. All plants root entirely satisfactorily in PLIXIPOTS with no variation from normal growing methods.
3. PLIXIPOTS are clean and hygienic, light to handle, and take up very little storage space.
4. PLIXIPOTS give valuable reflected light – they can be placed on an additional shelf about 2 ft. above the usual bench, thus considerably increasing growing area.
5. No root disturbance when transplanting from PLIXIPOTS.

In addition, PLIXIPOTS because of their durability and constant re-use, will be found more economical than other types of trays. PLIXIPOTS are 22 in. by 12 in. and contain 100, 77, 54, or 27 pots.

For full details write to –

PLIX PRODUCTS LTD.

P.O. BOX 247, HASTINGS **PHONE 83-185**

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA.—E. 30ft. (ABIES DOUGLASII). DOUGLAS FIR or OREGON PINE. **From 5/6**
The magnificent tree which produces the famous Oregon timber. The enormous trunk is densely clothed with plume-like branches and flat, deep green leaves. Grows rapidly in good soil in cooler districts, although it will endure warmer conditions.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS.—E. 25ft. CALIFORNIAN REDWOOD. **From 5/6**
In its native element the tallest tree in the world, the Californian Redwood in New Zealand, is moderately tall and should be more widely planted as its timber is most valuable. Fast growing, it is most suitable for inland districts with ample rainfall.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM.—D. 20ft. SWAMP CYPRESS. **From 7/6**
Particularly valuable as it will thrive at the water's edge or in swampy country. The foliage is tender green in spring, and the leaves turn an uncommon russet before they fall in autumn. In swamp ground the roots have the curious "Cypress knees"—they rise, turn and grow down again.

TAXUS BACCATA AUREA.—E. 6ft. GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. **From 17/6**
A slow growing, golden form of the English Yew, which retains its brilliant colour right through the year. Extensively used in England for topiary, as it lends itself to shaping, and clipping to all designs. Perfectly hardy.

TAXUS BACCATA AUREA MARGINATA.—E. 5ft. GOLDEN-EDGED ENGLISH YEW. **From 17/6**
An extremely attractive golden-margined form of the English Yew, with all of its virtues. It is fine for courtyards, patios, terraces and tubs, and much desired in formal gardens.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA.—E. 8ft. IRISH YEW. **From 17/6**
Incomparable as a sentinel beside doors or in formal gardens, it is trim and sedate with its deepest of green, close-set foliage. Invaluable in the contemporary scene. Very slow growing, so marketable plants are several years old. Hardy anywhere.

TAXUS BACCATA OVEREYNDERI.—E. 10ft. **From 17/6**
An erect, stately, pyramidal yew of compact form, with lighter coloured and smaller, closer foliage than the well-known Irish Yew. Valuable where an upright, green column is required without having to prune to shape. Quite hardy.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ERICOIDES.—E. 5ft. **From 8/-**
A rounded, dwarf shrub, with all of its foliage needle-like, blue grey in summer and bronze tinted in winter.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI.—E. 6ft. **From 8/-**
Light green during summer months, turning bronzy-green in the winter. Rather open in appearance, the foliage when crushed has the characteristic, pleasant fragrance of all thujas.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LITTLE GEM.—E. 3ft. (GLOBOSA). **From 8/-**
A perfectly round bush with densely packed sprays of deep green foliage which turns bronze in winter. Maintains its perfect shape at all times without trimming. Useful for rockeries or as a tub plant.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.—E. 10ft. **From 8/-**
A tree of dense, columnar outline with crowded, dark green, frond-like branchlets. Very suitable for driveways and formal planting.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS RHEINGOLD.—E. 4ft. **From 8/6**
A beautiful, low growing conifer, of somewhat spreading habit, ideal for a low border, rockery or sloping bank. The foliage is golden-orange during summer, deepening in colour with the approach of winter.

THUJA ORIENTALIS BEVERLEYENSIS.—E. 10ft. GOLDEN COLUMN ARBORVITAE. **From 15/-**
The stateliest of Chinese Arborvitaes, growing into a narrow column of golden foliage; particularly effective as a specimen plant or for framing a doorway. Hardy, but needs full sunshine to bring out the rich, golden colour.

THUJA ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA.—E. 8ft. (LUTEA). GOLDEN PYRAMID ARBORVITAE. **From 10/6**
One of the most beautiful of all golden conifers, the branches are flattened and upright, but of informal habit. The growth is narrow, pyramidal, with a broad, bushy base, and the green foliage is tipped with golden bronze. Full sun brings out the depth of colour.

THUJA PLICATA.—E. 30ft. (THUJA LOBBII). **From 5/6**
Often, but incorrectly called, the Western Red Cedar. Slender and pyramidal, densely clothed with rich green foliage which droops from the tips of upward curving branches, it is distinguished from the similar Lawson Cypress by the characteristic fragrance of the crushed foliage.

THUJA PLICATA ZEBRINA.—E. 10ft. (T. PLICATA VERVANEANA). **From 9/6**
Bushy, compact, hardy, and ornamental, it is a beautiful, evergreen conifer with bright green foliage, vividly banded with yellow, turning to luxuriant bronzy-green as winter approaches.

THUJOPSIS DOLOBRATA.—E. 12ft. FALSE ARBORVITAE. **From 8/-**
A slow growing tree whose glossy, scale-like leaves are richly inlaid with white on the reverse side, and are borne in heavy, flattened sprays. Prefers moist soil conditions.

This covers all packing and freight costs—distance makes no difference. Prices are constant throughout New Zealand.

New Zealand Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Though visitors to New Zealand may differ about the quality of tourist accommodation, they are unfailingly unanimous in their praise of our scenery and flora. Those with a horticultural appreciation are keenly aware of the vast range of trees, shrubs and plants which New Zealand can call her own. They are in growing demand overseas, especially in America and Europe where they are highly regarded.

In their own land they hold their own with the exotics, being increasingly used in modern conceptions of landscaping because of their adaptability, dependable health, and their evergreen foliage.

Our own collection of New Zealand trees, shrubs, and plants is the most extensive in the country. It attracts many visitors every year, and has for long been the source of supply for Government consignments overseas, and for private gardens and estates in Britain, the United States and several Continental countries.

In recent years we have carefully overhauled our stocks so that we can present a selection which, while truly representative of the country's flora, has the important merit of being garden worthy. It includes, of course, the enduringly popular Manuka, Kowhai, Pohutukawa, Kaka Beak, Hoheria (Lacebark) and the ornamental Flaxes.

There are others less known yet deserving, we feel, of more attention. For instance, there is Heimerliodendron brunonianum variegatum, or variegated Para Para, a beautiful shrub, and still a rare one. It has gained a lot of attention since we first released it in numbers a couple of seasons ago. As a tub or large pot plant it fits perfectly into the contemporary home scene, and is so unusual in colour combination, that it passes for an introduced plant.

There is no general direction which will cover the handling and placing of all New Zealand trees, shrubs and plants. In likes and dislikes they vary quite a lot, but they all deserve and appreciate the care and attention you would give any imported ornamental. In our listing we have tried to state the conditions which each individual plant or group prefers.

The heights given are an approximation only, but are a guide to what we consider the height would be under normal garden conditions in 15 years.

ACKAMA ROSAEFOLIA.—E. 10ft. **From 7/6**
An attractive, small, spreading tree, found growing naturally in the lowlands of Northern Auckland, usually on the outskirts of forests, or in shallow gullies. It has distinctive foliage, and is suitable only for milder localities.

AGATHIS AUSTRALIS.—E. 15ft. KAURI. **Usual grade from 7/6**
Advanced specimens at 2ft. to 3ft. From 25/-
The majestic Kauri Pine is one of the most magnificent timber trees known. Excellent as a specimen and for group planting. While young it grows rapidly, and attains 15 to 20 feet in approximately the same number of years, when it has about a six to eight foot spread—a comparatively narrow tree. It is hardy, prefers dry areas, and shade when young.

ALECTRYON EXCELSUS.—E. 20ft TITOKI, or NEW ZEALAND OAK. **From 6/6**
A splendid specimen tree for exposed positions, being quite hardy. It has light green leaves about 8in. to 10in., long divided into four or six pairs of leaflets. The prominent, jet-black seeds, embedded in their scarlet envelope, with flattened crest, and one side terminating in a spur, add to the attractiveness of the foliage.

ALSEUOSMIA MACROPHYLLA.—E. 5ft. KARAPAPA. **From 9/6**
A very hardy shrub with extremely fragrant, crimson flowers and large, crimson berries. It requires a cool, moist position (an ideal place is a decaying log) and is a rewarding plant, if somewhat difficult to establish.

ARISTOTELIA SERRATA.—E. 15ft. (RACEMOSA). MAKOMAKO, WINE-BERRY. **From 5/6**
One of the rapid growers, bearing attractive panicles of small, rose to deep claret flowers, followed by blackish to red, currant-like berries. Though very hardy, it is a lover of sunshine, and is seldom seen within the forest, save where dead or fallen trees permit penetration of light. Requires replacing about every 12 years.

ARTHROPODIUM CIRRHATUM.—E. 2ft. RENGARENGA, MABEL ISLAND LILY. **From 5/6**
It sends up two-foot spikes of quaint, white blooms. The backs of the petals are a faint mauve-purple, and the foliage is long and grass-like. An ideal plant for the shade on the coast line, and will stand dry or wet conditions, but is frost tender.

ASTELIA BANKSII.—E. 2ft. **From 5/6**
A densely-tufted, terrestial species suitable for coastal regions. The showy, reddish-purple to purplish-black berries are borne in panicles during February and March. Hardy.

BEILSCHMIEDIA TARAIRI.—E. 25ft. TARAIRI. **From 6/6**
A quick-growing, tall, upright tree, bearing edible purple, prune-like fruit, and large glossy foliage. It prefers a semi-shady place, and is suitable for Auckland soils. Frost tender.

BRACHYGLOTTIS RANGIORA.—E. 10ft. RANGIORA. **From 6/-**
The large leaves of this quick growing shrub are two toned—glossy green above, and white underneath. It has generous panicles of small, creamy-white, scented flowers. It is frost tender, but is ideal for coastal planting.

BRACHYGLOTTIS RANGIORA PURPUREA.—E. 8ft. PURPLE RANGIORA. **From 7/6**
This shrub, which is a form of the Rangiora with a coppery upper surface to the leaves, has been propagated from the only plant of its kind, found in the Wanganui River area. It is particularly attractive when planted in a windy place. Frost tender.

BRACHYGLOTTIS REPANDA.—E. 8ft. **From 6/-**
A rapid growing, small shrub with large, deeply veined, dull green leaves, white underneath. The branches are densely clothed with soft white tomentum Will thrive in windy situations.

CARPODETUS SERRATUS.—E. 15ft. PUTAPUTAWETA. **From 6/-**
A feature of this small, quick growing tree is the way it produces its branches in whorls. The foliage is grey-green, beautifully veined and marbled, and the fragrant, white flowers are borne in bunches. The seeds are black and shining. It is hardy and is ideal for shady, wet places.

CLEMATIS FORSTERI.—E. (C. COLENSOI). **From 7/6**
An interesting, native twiner of lower stature and more slender habit than C. paniculata. The foliage varies considerably, while the flowers are greenish-yellow and fragrant. Hardy, but requires shade to establish.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—E. (C. INDIVISA). PUAWHANANGA. NEW ZEALAND CLEMATIS. **From 9/6**
In its natural state this native climber never fails to delight the eye as it spills its pure white flowers, with their rose anthers in a thrilling tumble of blossom as a salute to spring. The show is not over with the cascades of flowers, as then follow the attractive, fluffy seed heads. It is hardy but requires shade to do well and is well worth the difficulty of establishing.

PRICES QUOTED ARE FOR MINIMUM GRADES.

UNLESS THIS GRADE IS ASKED FOR, SELECTED PLANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED AND PRICED ACCORDINGLY.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS.—E. 6ft. KAKA BEAK, KOWHAI-NGUTU-KAKA. **From 6/-**

The highly decorative, Kaka-Beak shrubs are not hard to grow under normal conditions. Their fascinating flowers, for all the world like the beaks of parrots or Kakas, come in spring. They usually flower the first season after planting, and from then on the nectar is a magnet for birds. They can be trained as climbers, but generally need replacing after about seven years.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS ALBUS.—E. 6ft. WHITE KAKA BEAK. **From 6/-**

A rarer, white form of Kaka-Beak, which does not always come true to seed. The white and the red make a fine combination when grown against a wall and treated as climbers.

COPROSMA

The Coprosma is found in many places in the Southern Hemisphere but the headquarters of the genus is undoubtedly New Zealand. It is easily grown in poor conditions, is hardy for coastal areas, and is an attraction for the birds with its orange-red berries. It is variable in habit and foliage.

COPROSMA LUCIDA.—E. 5ft. KANAKU **From 5/6**

The thick, shining, green leaves are set off by small flowers, followed by freely produced, orange-red berries. It is a hardy plant, does well on the coast, and as a distinguishing feature has orange coloured roots.

COPROSMA PROSTRATA.—E. 2ft. **From 5/6**

This extremely hardy, and quite rare, little shrub has a procumbent habit, and likes hanging over concrete walls. This variety, which has small green leaves, is new to us and may be a hybrid.

COPROSMA REPENS.—E. 10ft. (C. BAUERI). TAUPATA **From 5/6**

The toughest of coastal plants, it is ideal as a specimen, for seaside hedges or for shelter. The glossy, green leaves are very dark, and are followed by freely produced, orange-yellow fruit, to the delight of the birds. It prefers a rich, sandy soil and flourishes when in reach of the ocean spray, but will grow in almost any kind of place.

COPROSMA REPENS VARIEGATA.—E. 6ft. **From 8/6**

A smaller form of Taupata, rare and very attractive. Somewhat semi-weeping in growth, it makes a good verandah plant, and stands up to salt wind. When grown in shade the variegations are most prominent.

COPROSMA ROBUSTA.—E. 10ft. KARAMU. **From 5/6**

The most generally distributed of all the New Zealand species. The white flowers are carried against dark, glossy green foliage, and are followed by yellowish to reddish-orange berries. Very hardy.

COPROSMA WILLIAMSII VARIEGATA.—E. 3-4ft. **From 8/6**

A very unusual, soft-leaved Coprosma which likes a shady place. The foliage is mottled white and green, and it makes a handsome, indoor pot plant.

CORDYLINE, CABBAGE TREE

This interesting family, which includes in its ranks the well known, if inappropriately named Cabbage Tree, sometimes called Palm Lily, grows from sea level to snow line, in dry spots or swamps. Its striking habit of growth, and its luxurious heads of foliage are a characteristic of the New Zealand scene. The sweetly scented flowers hang in cascading panicles.

CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS.—E. 20ft. TI-KAUKA. **From 6/-**
The notable Cabbage Tree has many virtues. It is hardy, has great heads of sweetly scented flowers, is very easy to transplant, stands wet or dry conditions admirably, is ideal for swamps (it has been used to dry out areas), and stands up to salt winds. It is better not to plant it in a small garden, as the fallen leaves are a nuisance.

CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS PURPUREA.—E 10ft. PURPLE CABBAGE TREE. **From 12/6**
A rare, bronze-leaved form of Cabbage Tree, having large racemes of scented flowers of the same colour as the leaves. Fine for wet places or as a pot plant.

CORDYLINE BANKSII.—E. 8ft. TI-NGAHERE. **From 6/6**
The most beautiful flowering species of the family, having three-foot panicles of creamy-white, highly scented flowers. An easy-going shrub which will thrive in almost any open position, but prefers a wet bank. The attractive, narrow leaves are four to five feet long.

CORDYLINE BANKSII PURPUREA.—E. 6ft **From 15/-**
A most uncommon form of Cordyline banksii which originated in our nursery. The leaves are purplish and strap-like

CORDYLINE INDIVISA.—E 8ft. TOII, MOUNTAIN PALM. **From 10/6**
Fine, bold, slightly bronzy foliage, often up to 4ft. long and 6in. wide, arranged in a dense and massive head. Flowers white and mauve in an immense, drooping panicle. Enjoys a moist situation, and succeeds best in highly elevated areas away from the coast.

CORDYLINE PUMILIO.—E. 1½ft. **From 10/6**
A dwarf species of cabbage tree, which forms a small, stemless plant with narrow leaves, and produces a loose, spreading panicle of white flowers. The roots are fleshy, and were formerly cooked and eaten by the Maoris.

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COROKIA

This group of extremely hardy, coastal shrubs is excellent for hedges, trims readily and does well in relatively poor soil. The berries, which vary according to the variety, make good bird food.

COROKIA BUDDLEOIDES.—E. 8ft. KOROKIA-TARANGA. **From 6/-**
The foliage of Korokia-taranga (a good shrub for the coast) is white when young, then becomes dark green, light underneath. It has small, yellow flowers, and dark red berries.

COROKIA COTONEASTER BRONZE HYBRID.—E. 6ft. **From 8/6**
Discovered amongst hundreds of Corokia cotoneaster erecta seedlings grown in our nursery, this outstanding, bronze hybrid has now been propagated, and plants are offered for sale. Its glossy, bronze foliage and extreme hardiness, make it eminently suitable as a garden specimen for coastal areas, where it will thrive, even if in dry or poorish soils.

COROKIA COTONEASTER ERECTA.—E. 8ft. **From 5/6**
A sport of Corokia cotoneaster, having an upright style of growth, small, yellow flowers, succeeded by orange-red berries (good bird food), and is ideal for coastal and dry areas. It is fairly rapid in growth, and is specially recommended for coastal hedges.

COROKIA MACROCARPA.—E. 8ft. WHAKATATA. **From 6/6**
A bushy form of Corokia with larger leaves, white underneath, and silvery-white branches. The flowers are yellow, and the berries golden yellow. It is a good coastal tree.

CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS.—E. 25ft. KARAKA. **From 5/6**
Historically famous the Karaka is notable for the vigour of its growth and its large, thick, glossy, laurel-like leaves, which in season, set off the clusters of yellow fruit. It is recommended for coastal shelter planting, but is not happy in very cold places.

CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS ALBUS VARIEGATUS.—E. 12ft. **From 12/6**
A fine, distinct specimen with bold, laurel-like leaves, attractively margined silver. Ideal for seaside planting.

CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS AUREUS VARIEGATUS.—E. 12ft. **From 12/6**
A rare form of Karaka in which the glossy, dark green leaves have a wide, yellow margin. A fine coastal tree.

CYATHEA COLENSOI.—3ft. **From 12/6**
A mountain species of tree fern which, when mature, has a creeping trunk on or below the surface of the ground, the ascending tip having yellowish-green or reddish-brown fronds two to five feet long and ¾ to 2 feet broad.

LEPTOSPERMUM FIESTA

This is an actual photograph of two tomato plants. Both were transplanted at the same time in the same soil.

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CYATHEA CUNNINGHAMII.—E. 10ft. GULLY TREE FERN. **From 9/6**
A very dainty form of the Black Tree Fern, with smaller trunk and fronds, it is most effective on a hillside or in a bush area. It needs freedom from wind, and prefers shade. The trunks will last a long time as posts or for retaining walls.

CYATHEA DEALBATA.—E. 10ft. SILVER TREE FERN or PONGA. **From 8/6**
The fronds of this attractive tree fern are green on top, and silver underneath. It is excellent for underplanting, as for best results it requires shade.

CYATHEA MEDULLARIS.—E. 15ft. MAMAKU, BLACK TREE FERN. **From 6/6**
The well-known, giant tree fern, it has very large crowns, needs plenty of room and moist conditions, and is so fast growing it will suppress gorse. It is easy to cultivate, but will not stand severe frosts when young.

CYATHEA SMITHII.—E. 6ft. (HEMITELIA). WHE or SOFT TREE FERN. **From 10/6**
The bright, fresh-green, horizontal fronds are soft and fine when this elegant tree fern is grown in a shady, moist place.

DACRYDIUM BIFORME.—E. 3ft. **From 12/6**
A rare, and extremely hardy, slow growing, dwarf, alpine conifer which is ideal for a large rockery. Requires plenty of moisture for success.

DACRYDIUM COLENSOI.—E. 6ft. SILVER PINE. **From 10/6**
A small, spreading tree of short, open, cord-like growth when young, gradually changing with age, and finally coarsely threadlike. The wood is yellowish-white, straight-grained, strong and compact, and very durable. Prefers a moist situation. Uncommon and very hardy.

DACRYDIUM CUPRESSINUM.—E. 12ft. RIMU or RED PINE. **From 8/6**
Noble of growth, the Rimu is one of the most magnificent of the conifers. With its pyramidal growth and pendulous branches, it makes a grand specimen tree. It is very slow growing, always interesting, and should grace every large garden. When young it needs shelter from wind and hot sun.

DACRYDIUM INTERMEDIUM.—E. 8ft. MOUNTAIN PINE. **From 12/6**
A rare, slow growing, small tree with spreading branches and brownish-grey bark. The foliage is long persisting in its juvenile form, which sometimes flowers and bears abundant fruit. The wood is reddish-yellow, highly resinous, and very inflammable. Succeeds best in moist conditions and is very hardy.

DACRYDIUM KIRKII.—E. 12ft. MANOAO. **From 10/6**
A feature of this extremely rare species of Dacrydium, is its two distinct types of foliage. The juvenile foliage is pale green and soft, and the adult is threadlike and attractive. It makes a magnificent specimen when planted in the open. It stands severe conditions.

DACRYDIUM LAXIFOLIUM.—E. 1ft. PIGMY PINE. **From 10/6**
This is the smallest conifer known. Trees of only 3 inches in height may sometimes be found in fruit. The minute, imbricated leaves, and fruit are similar to those of the ordinary rimu. Hardy.

DENDROBIUM CUNNINGHAMII.—E. 2ft. **From 12/6**
This beautiful, pendulous species of New Zealand Orchid with pale rose-coloured flowers is an epiphyte which may be grown on tree trunks, including tree ferns, and on banks and walls. Large clumps 25/- to 50/-.

DIANELLA INTERMEDIA.—E. 1½ft. TURUTU. **From 5/6**
A dainty, foliage and berry plant, the small flowers of which are followed by large, porcelain-blue berries. It is quite hardy, but prefers shade, and will naturalise under trees.

DICKSONIA FIBROSA.—E. 5ft. WEKI-PONGA. GOLDEN TREE FERN. **From 8/6**
This extremely hardy species of tree fern prefers shade, but will grow right out in the open. The lovely fronds are slightly yellowish-green, and they grace the strong, columnar, fibrous trunk. It is very slow growing.

DICKSONIA LANATA.—E. 3ft. **From 10/6**
A New Zealand fern with creeping rhizomes, from which at intervals, crowns of a few fronds, seldom more than four or five, arise. The fronds are light green above, paler beneath. Extremely hardy, provided it has some shade.

DICKSONIA SQUARROSA.—E. 12ft. WEKI. **From 7/6**
The Weki is a slender tree fern, very hardy, easily grown in shade or sun, and fairly rapid. The four to five-foot fronds are rigidly held at the peak of the black trunk, which, when cut down is frequently used as a support for banks, and as a decorative and useful wall.

DODONAEA VISCOSA.—E. 15ft. AKERAUTANGI, or AKE AKE. **From 5/6**
A small tree, rapid growing, ideal for quick shade or shelter. It has greenish flowers, followed by brownish, flat-winged seed. It was prized by the Maori because of its tough and durable timber. Hardy.

DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA.—E. 15ft. **From 5/6**
A bronze form of Dodonaea viscosa. It has purplish-red foliage and very attractive, purplish, winged seeds. Not only is it a good-looking tree, it is wind resistant, fast growing, and will stand dry areas.

DRACOPHYLLUM LATIFOLIUM.—E. 5ft. NEINEI, or SPIDERWOOD. **From 10/6**
A shrub or small tree of erect and slender growth. The reddish, recurved, palm-like leaves, 10 to 20 inches long, forming rosettes at the tips of the branches, are surmounted by terminal panicles of reddish flowers. Uncommon. Prefers a damp, shady position and will ultimately reach a height of 12 to 20 feet.

DRIMYS.—See PSEUDOWINTERA.

DYSOXYLUM SPECTABILE.—E. 12ft. KOHEKOHE. **From 7/6**
A tree for the coast, the Kohekohe sets off its glossy leaves with white flowers, followed by large, green fruit, which is an intriguing red inside. The flowers are carried, not only on the thick branches, but also on the trunk. It is tender and requires shade.

EARINA AUTUMNALIS.—E. 15in. **From 15/-**
A New Zealand Orchid with pure white deliciously perfumed flowers. Will withstand dry conditions, and may be grown as an epiphyte on tree trunks, or on dry stony banks. Very hardy. Large clumps 25/- to 50/-.

EARINA MUCRONATA.—E. 12in. **From 12/6**
A very hardy, native orchid. The sweetly-scented flowers are creamy-yellow and very freely produced. Will grow on tree trunks or stone work.

ELAEOCARPUS DENTATUS.—E. 10ft. HINAU. **From 8/6**
One of the most beautiful of New Zealand's trees when in bloom and covered with racemes of creamy, saucer-shaped flowers, like sprays of Lily of the Valley. The berries are purplish-grey, like small damson plums. Upright growing and very hardy.

ELAEOCARPUS HOOKERIANUS. E. 8ft. POKAKA. **From 8/6**
A smaller species of the Hinau in which the flowers do not open out so widely, and are greenish-yellow in colour. The juvenile plants are of bushy habit with flexible, entangled branchlets forming a dense mass. Prefers moisture.

ELATOSTEMA RUGOSUM.—E. 1ft. **From 6/-**
A robust growing, prostrate herb with very beautiful foliage, well worthy of cultivation. Usually found growing in damp, shaded ravines or shady woods on the banks of rivers. Will survive only light frosts.

ENTELEA ARBORESCENS.—E. 10ft. WHAU or CORKWOOD. **From 6/-**
Called the Corkwood because the wood is as light as cork; it is a coastal plant, fast growing but frost tender. The heart-shaped leaves are like those of the mulberry, flowers are white and the seed is covered with long, rigid bristles.

FERNS.—E. **From 6/6**
The native ferns are particularly suitable for pot culture in the cool greenhouse or fernery. Most of the forms are easily grown, provided they have cool, moist, root conditions, humidity of atmosphere and absence of draughts and strong, direct light. Collections available, suitable for either indoor or outdoor cultivation.

FREYCINETIA BANKSII.—E. KIEKIE. **From 7/6**
A lofty, climbing plant with long, narrow leaves which produces fleshy, white bracts, and spikes of fruit, both of which are edible.

FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA.—D. 15ft. KOTUKUTUKU, or N.Z. TREE FUCHSIA. **From 6/-**
Outstanding features of this tree, are its loose, papery bark, its deciduous habit (a characteristic which this species shares with comparatively few of our indigenous trees), and its dark purple, edible berries (Konini), a favourite food of the native pigeon. Hardy.

FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA PURPUREA.—D. 10ft. **From 8/-**
A bronze-leaf form of Kotukutuku, the New Zealand Tree Fuchsia. It is a rare shrub, has lots of flowers, and excellent foliage in the spring. Hardy.

FUCHSIA PROCUMBENS.—E. **From 6/-**
A slender, little trailer with upright, orange, green, and purple flowers followed by large, shining, pale red berries. A hardy plant that succeeds best in shady, sandy, or rocky places. A grand ground cover, and a dainty plant for rock gardens.

GAYA.—See HOHERIA.

GRISELINIA LITTORALIS.—E. 10ft. KAPUKA or BROADLEAF. **From 6/-**
A very hardy tree with glossy, green leaves, it makes good shelter, and is suitable for inland conditions. Produces very durable timber.

GRISELINIA LITTORALIS VARIEGATA.—E. 8ft. **From 8/6**
A very showy form of Broadleaf, in which the glossy, leathery leaves are irregularly margined and blotched with pale gold. Hardy, and ideal as a tub or pot plant, for porch or patio.

GRISELINIA LUCIDA.—E. 8ft. PUKA **From 12/6**
A fine shrub with large, thick, bold, shining leaves, 4 to 8 inches long. It is very hardy and will withstand strong winds and dry conditions. In its native state it often establishes in the upper forks of other trees, and sends its aerial roots downwards in search of food and moisture.

GYMNELAEA LANCEOLATA.—E. 12ft. (OLEA). MAIRE. **From 7/6**
The leaves and the oval, red or orange fruit of the Maire are like those of the Olive. It stands the toughest conditions, which serve only to temper the timber into one of the hardest of any of our native trees.

GYMNELAEA MONTANA.—E. 10ft. (OLEA). RARORO or NARROW-LEAVED MAIRE **From 7/6**
Dainty, narrow leaves adorn the Raroro, a fine, round-headed tree. The berries are reddish, and the timber very durable.

HEBE (VERONICA), KOROMIKO

The Hebe family holds a record. There are more shrub species in New Zealand than in the rest of the world. They grow in a range from small rock plants to trees. The genus is one of the most useful in the garden Many are singularly beautiful in form and flower, and most are extremely hardy. They are suitable for rockeries, dwarf hedges, in borders, and as specimen plants They have responded to hybridising, and have produced a grand variety of pinks and purples, and several variegated forms. They are adaptable, tolerate lime or acid conditions, stand winds, and are suitable for the coast. All have the very desirable quality of being easy to transplant.

HEBE ANDERSONII VARIEGATA.—E. 4ft. **From 6/-**
A fine shrub with green and white variegated foliage, and large, pale blue flowers, freely produced from November to February. Cut back each year.

HEBE CARNEA TRICOLOR.—E 2ft. **From 6/-**
With its pink flowers, variegated foliage, and bushy habit, this makes a desirable pot plant. Very resistant to wind.

HEBE DIOSMIFOLIA—E. 2ft. **From 6/-**
A semi-prostrate shrub which produces masses of pale lavender flowers.

HEBE INSPIRATION.—E. 5ft. **From 6/-**
A local hybrid, bushy, and very free with its pale mauve blooms. It is at home on the coast.

HEBE HULKEANA.—E. 2ft. **From 7/6**
One of the most beautiful and graceful members of the family; often called New Zealand Lilac. Bears long sprays of lilac-coloured flowers in loose panicles, sometimes a foot in length.

HEBE SPECIOSA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/-**
Considered to be one of the best of the Hebes, with its large, shining foliage, and striking, deep magenta flowers, in very big spikes. It is in bloom most of the year, stands up to wind, and is ideal for the coast.

HEBE SPECIOSA PINK.—E. 2ft. **From 6/-**
Previously known as Pink Payne, this variety originated in Palmerston North, and appears to be a pink speciosa. It flowers most of the year.

HEBE SPECIOSA TRICOLOR.—E. 1½ft. **From 6/-**
A beautiful, variegated form of speciosa, showing pink in the young foliage. It is quite dwarf, prefers heavy soil, and an open position.

HEBE SPECIOSA VIOLACEA.—E. 3ft. **From 6/-**
One of the newer varieties, the flowers are a good violet, large, and generously produced.

HEBE WAIREKA.—2ft. **From 6/-**
Of compact growth, this new variegated Hebe has its dainty foliage attractively margined and overlaid with cream. Particularly recommended for window boxes, as a tub plant, and for rockeries or borders. Hardy, will withstand winds, and dry conditions.

HEDYCARYA ARBOREA.—E. 10ft. POROKAIWHIRIA or PIGEON WOOD. **From 7/-**
Sometimes known as New Zealand Holly because of the orange-red berries. Pigeon Wood is a shade loving tree which attracts birds.

HEIMERLIODENDRON BRUNONIANUM VARIEGATUM.—E. 10ft. (PISONIA). VARIEGATED PARA PARA. **From 9/6**
A beautiful shrub, and a rare one. The perfectly shaped leaves are marbled in three tones—two shades of green and, out at the edges, a warm cream which lights up the whole colour combination. When the young tips appear they are like tender, pink tongues, and they set off the older growth fascinatingly. There is nothing more striking when grown in a large pot or, better still, in a tub. It will not stand frost, and needs moisture for health, and shade to bring out the colour and prevent scorch.

HEMITELIA SMITHII.—See CYATHEA SMITHII.

HOHERIA, LACEBARK OR RIBBONWOOD

Highly prized overseas, the Hoheria in its various forms deserves more attention in New Zealand. It goes under the common name of Lacebark or Ribbonwood, and has a reputation as a good plant for temporary shelter. In its variegated forms it has handsome foliage. The starry, white flowers are borne in great profusion. It prefers moist conditions, but will succeed in any average garden soil.

HOHERIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—E. 15ft LACEBARK. **From 6/6**
When young, the branches of this rapid growing Lacebark are interlaced. The flowers are snow white, and the tree makes a fine specimen at maturity.

HOHERIA LYALLI.—D. 10ft. (GAYA). WHAUWHAU. **From 8/6**
A small, mountain tree which stands up to the toughest of conditions, though it is not suitable for coastal areas. It has large, single, white flowers like cherry blossoms, and is one of the very few New Zealand trees which shed their leaves in winter.

HOHERIA POPULNEA.—E. 15ft. HOUHERE. **From 6/6**
The well-known Lacebark, this fine species is covered, in autumn, with a sheet of white, starry flowers. It is a very quick grower, and is happy almost anywhere.

HOHERIA POPULNEA ALBA VARIEGATA.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**
A beautiful, white and green leaved, variegated form of Hoheria which originated at our nursery. It makes a fine specimen and is suitable for damp and semi-shady places. The flowers are not so prolific as those of the parent.

HOHERIA POPULNEA AUREA VARIEGATA.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**
A sport with creamy-yellow variegations, best seen against a green background. Grows fast, and is fine for new gardens.

HYMENANTHERA CHATHAMICA.—E. 8ft. **From 6/-**
An erect growing, and hardy shrub with light green foliage. Ideal for coastal planting.

HYMENANTHERA CHATHAMICA X MELICYTUS LANCEOLATUS.—E. 5ft. **From 10/6**
Extremely rare, this nursery hybrid is very similar to Hymenanthera chathamica in growth. Especially suitable for planting by the seaside. Hardy.

JOVELLANA SINCLAIRII.—E. 1½ft. **From 5/6**
A dainty little plant found growing beside streams. It bears erect panicles, a foot in length, of fragrant, white flowers, spotted with purple. Requires damp and shade, and will withstand only very light frosts.

KNIGHTIA EXCELSA.—E. 20ft. REWAREWA or NEW ZEALAND HONEY-SUCKLE TREE. **From 7/6**
The large, Banksia-like, reddish flowers offer nectar for tuis and bellbirds. It makes a fine, upright growing tree, laden with heavily serrated foliage which stands any amount of wind. The wood of this tree is much used for ornamental cabinet work.

LAURELIA NOVAE ZELANDIAE.—E. 15ft. PUKATEA. **From 7/-**
An interesting feature of this forest tree, is the way it has buttresses radiating from the base. It grows speedily, and is suitable for semi-swamp localities, and windy, shady places. In its native state the Pukatea is one of the loftiest of New Zealand forest trees, sometimes reaching a height of 150 feet.

Visitors to New Plymouth are given a specially warm welcome to our Nursery in Westown. It is easy to find. The Westown trolley bus runs right to the main gates, and there is a regular service. Private cars have only to follow the trolley bus route to its terminus.

LEPTOSPERMUM, MANUKA

The well known Manuka, most abundant of all New Zealand shrubs, is an historic and sentimental part of our country. One of the loveliest sights in the land is a great valley at Christmas-time, clad with Manuka in full flower. From the distance of a mile or two, the country seems to be spread with a sheet of snow, so profusely does the plant flower. It has been affectionately known as Tea-tree, because early voyagers and colonists, often hard up for real tea, used its pungent and aromatic leaves as a handy substitute. Leptospermum has responded magnificently to hybridising. A variety was once selected by the Royal Horticultural Society of England as the greatest novelty of the year, and it also took a £1000 prize at Chelsea Show.

The shrub now has a wonderful range of colour, and single and double forms, is very hardy in any soil, flowers when young and responds to cutting back after flowering. A leaf roller caterpiller which takes a fancy to it, can be controlled by the use of any one of the proprietary, stomach-poison sprays.

The nanum, or dwarf types, raised in our nurseries make fine rock shrubs, as they rarely exceed two feet, and smother themselves with star-like flowers. They are attractively named after New Zealand birds. All of the Manukas, with the exception of the dwarf types, should be annually pruned as soon as flowering ceases.

FROM 7/- EACH

LEPTOSPERMUM ERICOIDES.—E. 15ft. KANUKA.
A tall growing species, excellent as a shade tree. It is similar to Manuka, but with smaller leaves and heavily scented, white flowers. The wood is light brown, dense, heavy, straight-grained, hard, very strong, tough, and elastic. Owing to its exceptionally good burning qualities it has been extensively used for fuel.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM AURORA.—E. 6ft.
A comparatively new variety of Manuka which, in spring, is literally smothered with single, soft-shell-pink flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM BOSCAWENII MINOR.—E. 3ft.
A small variety, soft-pink flowers, and reddish-bronze foliage.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM FIESTA.—E. 5ft.
During spring, each branchlet is festooned with hundreds of ½in. wide, fully double, frilly blooms in the form of a rosette. A gay, bicolor effect is achieved by the rich rosy-red at the base of the petals, shading to a soft, apple-blossom pink at the outer edges. The plant is quite hardy, compact in growth, and a decided acquisition to any garden.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM KEATLEYI.—E. 6ft.
Discovered by Captain Keatley in the Hokianga district, and named for him, it is the largest flowered variety of Manuka. The flowers are a pale pink, and are out in winter. It will grow in any soil, and, like all the Manukas, needs no manure.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM MARTINII.—E. 6ft.
Raised by Mr. Martin of Aramoho, and the finest of the single varieties. It is a mass of rose to red flowers from July to October. The foliage is light bronze.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM NICHOLLSII.—E. 6ft.
The well-known and very popular, single, scarlet Manuka. This was the New Zealander which won the Chelsea Show (England) £1000 prize for the best flowering shrub of its year.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM RED DAMASK.—E. 6ft.
A double red hybrid which was raised in California. It has bronze foliage, and is one of the most outstanding of the Manukas.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM ROSEUM PLENUM.—E. 6ft.
A double form of very pale rose. The blooms sometimes come out double white or very pale till the plant matures, then they become truly pale rose.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM NANUM.—E. 1ft.
The parent of our rock Manukas, it has pale pink, star-like flowers in August, in great profusion. It is very hardy.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM NANUM HUIA.—E. 1ft.
A deep pink form.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM NANUM KIWI.—E. 1ft.
A light red variety which flowers in mid-season.

LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM NANUM TUI.—E. 1ft.
A pale pink which flowers very early in the season.

LIBOCEDRUS PLUMOSA.—E. 8ft. (DONIANA), KAWAKA). **From 10/6**
Certainly one of our most outstanding conifers. The fern-like foliage is very beautiful. As a pot plant there is nothing more elegant. The timber is finely marked, and of a deep red colour, much valued for ornamental work. It requires shade when young.

LITSEA CALICARIS.—E. 20ft. MANGEAO. **From 7/6**
A rapid growing specimen tree with bold, pale green foliage, delicately scented, cream coloured flowers and red berries ¾in. long.

LOPHOMYRTUS BULLATA.—E. 8ft. (MYRTUS). RAMARAMA or NEW ZEALAND MYRTLE. **From 7/6**

A delightful foliage plant, with reddish-brown, curiously puckered leaves, ideal for cutting. The flowers are white, shaped as those of the myrtle, and the berries are dark red. Moist conditions are needed, and the myrtles generally, will stand artificial manures.

LOPHOMYRTUS OBCORDATA PURPUREA.—E. 4ft. (MYRTUS). **From 7/6**

The deep bronze of this myrtle is highly regarded for decoration. Likes slightly shaded, semi-moist conditions.

MARATTIA SALICINA.—E. 6ft. (M. FRAXINEA). PARA or HORSESHOE FERN. **From 7/6**

The picturesque Horseshoe Fern is often spoken of as the King Fern, perhaps because of its regal air. The strong, dark green and shining fronds are placed in spectacular fashion. The early Maoris ate the base of the stem, or hoof. It is easy to grow, and though frost tender, likes moisture so much it will even grow in water. As a pot plant it has great merit.

MELICOPE TERNATA.—E. 10ft. WHARANGI **From 6/6**

A low, round-headed tree which does well on the coast. The foliage, besides being brightly green and shining, is aromatic. The seeds are jet black, and polished.

MELICYTUS LANCEOLATUS.—E. 10ft. MAHOEWAO. **From 6/-**

The Mahoewao grows rapidly into a good looking shrub with pale green, finely serrated, narrow leaves. Blue-black berries follow the flowers. A moist position for preference.

MELICYTUS MACROPHYLLUS.—E. 12ft. **From 6/-**

A form of Mahoewao with large leaves, and small, bluish berries. Grows fast but needs moisture.

MELICYTUS RAMIFLORUS.—E. 12ft. MAHOE. **From 6/-**

A small, bushy tree with smooth, whitish bark, long, serrated, dark green leaves, greenish flowers borne on the naked twigs, and small, bluish-violet berries. Quite hardy.

MERYTA SINCLAIRII.—E. 10ft. PUKANUI. **From 8/6**

A rare tree, the Pukanui, with its huge, paddle-shaped leaves, gives a tropical atmosphere to any garden. The leaves are more than a foot long, and easily eight inches across. In season it sends up a head of intriguing, green flowers. It claims attention wherever it is, especially when used as a pot or tub plant. Wind does not bother it, but it dislikes frost.

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

METROSIDEROS

In this redoubtable family are the Rata and the Pohutukawa, names which, with their blazing reds and scarlets, colour and gladden our history. There is a splendid range of climbers, shrubs, and trees. All are resistant to salt winds, and enjoy life even in poor soils. They are admirable, and most desirable for street planting, as they are so nationally our own. Not only are they wonderfully ornamental, but some are excellent as coastal hedges and shelter belts.

METROSIDEROS CARMINEA.—E. (DIFFUSA). AKAKURA. **From 8/6**

The Akakura is one of New Zealand's most outstanding climbers. It climbs and clings like Ivy, has a mass of carmine flowers amidst the small foliage, and is seen at its glorious best on cool banks, ponga walls, brickwork, and old concrete. Not for very frosty places.

METROSIDEROS EXCELSA.—E. 20ft. (TOMENTOSA). POHUTUKAWA or CHRISTMAS TREE **From 8/6**

Famous in story and picture, symbolic of New Zealand's Christmas season, the Pohutukawa is the perfect ornamental tree for North Island coasts and, in addition, makes fine shelter. The deep crimson flowers, ablaze in the summer sun, are a breathtaking sight. As they are spent, they make a thick carpet beneath, fit for a queen. Will stand up to all sorts of conditions, especially very dry ones, and can be trimmed to a splendid seaside hedge. The Pohutukawas respond to manuring but are not suitable for areas subject to heavy frosts. In light frost areas, protect from frosts for a couple of years.

METROSIDEROS EXCELSA AUREA.—E. 15ft. YELLOW-FLOWERED POHUTUKAWA. **From 17/6**

All plants of this rare, sulphur-yellow form have been propagated from two trees found on Motiti Island. It flowers when quite young, and its requirements are the same as those for the Christmas Tree.

METROSIDEROS EXCELSA VARIEGATA.—E. 10ft. VARIEGATED POHUTUKAWA. **From 15/-**

A variegated form, in which the deep green leaves are broadly and irregularly margined with gold. Needs protection from frost when young. It is best when planted on the coast, and in shade.

METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS.—E. 10ft. (M. VILLOSA). KERMADEC POHUTUKAWA. **From 8/6**

A small growing species which bears its scarlet flowers throughout the whole year, but never in great masses. It is good for coastal hedges and exposed gardens, but will stand only light frosts when young.

METROSIDEROS ROBUSTA.—E. 12ft. NORTH ISLAND RATA. **From 9/6**
A tree of the forest, which crowns itself with a garland of scarlet flowers beloved of the tuis. When young protect it from very heavy frosts, and it will soon stand any wind the coast can produce. It makes great heat generating firewood.

METROSIDEROS UMBELLATA.—E. 6ft. (M. LUCIDA). SOUTHERN RATA. **from 10/6**
The hardy species that is so abundant in the West and South of the South Island at all altitudes, extending to Stewart Island, where it is extremely plentiful. In January, this tree is a blaze of bright crimson flowers. Very hardy.

MYOPORUM LAETUM.—E. 20ft. NGAIO. **From 5/6**
The Ngaio shoots up three to four feet in a season and so is just the thing for temporary and rapid, coastal shelter, and as a shade tree for wind-swept, coastal farms. The semi-transparent leaves are full of translucent oil-glands, which give them a highly characteristic appearance. It trims well as a hedge.

MYOSOTIDIUM HORTENSIS.—E. 2ft (M. NOBILE). CHATHAM ISLAND FORGET-ME-NOT. **From 5/-**
Spectacular because of its size and colour, this is the biggest Forget-Me-Not in the world. The huge, "out-of-this-world," blue flowerheads are three to five inches across, and rise in regal state from the midst of the huge gleaming leaves. It performs wonders when planted in shade, in rich, moist soil.

MYRSINE SALICINA.—E. 15ft. (SUTTONIA). TORO. **From 6/6**
A quick growing, upright, small tree with small, greenish flowers, and narrow, shining leaves. It is suitable for damp conditions, and is very hardy.

MYRTUS.—See LOPHOMYRTUS.

NEOPANAX ABOREUM.—E. 12ft. (NOTHOPANAX). WHAUWHAU or GINWOOD. **From 7/-**
Decorative and quick growing, Ginwood makes a splendid tub plant with its palm-like foliage. As a specimen it is very wind resistant.

NEOPANAX LAETUM.—E. 10ft. (NOTHOPANAX). **From 9/-**
The fine, palmate foliage, and the purplish-red leaf stalks and mid-ribs make this a desirable shrub, which will stand heavy frosts and winds, and thrives when grown in dense shade. Very rapid growing, and one of our best native shrubs as specimen or tub plant for porch or patio.

UNDER OUR NEW SET-PRICE SYSTEM THERE IS NO SEPARATE CHARGE FOR PACKING AND FREIGHT.

NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA.—E. 20ft. RED BEECH. **From 7/6**
The popularity of this beech never falters. The dainty, crinkly foliage, sometimes coloured reddish, is much sought after for cutting and marketing as a decoration. Rapid in growth, upright in habit, and the most decorative of the New Zealand Beeches.

NOTHOFAGUS MENZIESII.—E. 15ft. SILVER BEECH. **From 7/6**
The small, deep green leaves of Silver Beech grow in flat sprays, which keep well when cut. It is a splendid tree for inland planting, and forms a tall tree with a prominent, white or silvery trunk.

NOTHOFAGUS SOLANDRI.—E. 15ft. BLACK BEECH. **From 7/6**
The foliage of the hardy mountain beech is small and brownish, and, like that of its family, lasts well when cut.

NOTHOFAGUS SOLANDRI CLIFFORTIOIDES.—E. 10ft. MOUNTAIN BEECH. **From 7/6**
A tree from the mountains, this beech has slightly bronze, very fine foliage. Has a preference for inland conditions and will stand any frost, and all winds except salt-laden ones. New Zealand Beech trees are not recommended for places exposed to salt winds.

NOTHOPANAX.—See NEOPANAX.

OLEA.—See GYMNELAEA.

OLEARIA

This genus of native flora is noted for its hardiness and ease of cultivation, especially in the teeth of sea winds, as the silvery grey foliage suggests, and in poor soils. It is suitable for shelter or ornament. Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers, and can easily be trimmed to keep it bushy.

OLEARIA ALBIDA.—E. 15ft. **From 5/6**
A useful tree for the coast, where it can be used for large hedges. The foliage is light green above and silver underneath. Olearias generally, will stand manures and dry conditions.

OLEARIA CHEESEMANII.—E. 5ft. **From 6/-**
Sometimes called the Daisy Tree because of its masses of starry, white flowers, it has the virtue of being able to grow anywhere, and especially rocky places. Defies all winds.

OLEARIA ILICIFOLIA.—E. 5ft. MOUNTAIN HOLLY. **From 7/6**
Very hardy, the holly-leaved Olearia should be grown in alpine conditions to get the best results. Margins of the leaves are deeply waved, and usually covered with thin, yellowish-white tomentum beneath. Bears white, daisy-like flowers followed by pale brown, fluffy, seed heads.

OLEARIA RANI.—E. 12ft. (O. CUNNINGHAMII). **From 7/6**
A small tree of rapid growth, which bears its white flower heads in very large, much branched, wide spreading panicles. Hardy.

OURISIA MACROPHYLLA.—E. 1ft. MOUNTAIN PRIMULA. **From 5/-**
A handsome, alpine plant found abundantly on the slopes of Mt. Egmont, above the bushline. The hairy leaves are all from the roots and an erect stem bears numerous white flowers in successive whorls.

PARSONSIA HETEROPHYLLA.—E. 10ft. KAIHUA. **From 6/6**
A tall climber with variable foliage, and bunches of white flowers, freely produced. It is hardy and a rapid grower.

PENNANTIA CORYMBOSA.—E. 8ft. KAHIKOMAKO. **From 8/6**
From a straggling bush it becomes a small, upright tree, with slightly scented, waxy-white flowers. Very hardy, but likes moisture. The wood was used by the early Maoris for obtaining fire by friction.

PERSOONIA TORU.—E. 10ft. **From 9/6**
A small, upright growing tree, closely branched, with long, narrow, sometimes brownish leaves, polished on both surfaces. The scented, yellowish-brown flowers are produced during October and November. Hardy.

PHEBALIUM NUDUM.—E. 6ft. MAIREHAU. **From 9/6**
A rare, flowering shrub with highly scented foliage, which is often slightly coloured. The sprays of small, white flowers borne during November and December, are strongly perfumed.

PHORMIUM, FLAX

A remarkable family and like the Cabbage Tree, Manuka, Kowhai, Rata and the Pohutukawa, is an unmistakable and endearing feature of our New Zealand scene. It has dozens of uses and fulfils all of them. It thrives in wet or dry places, in pots or rockeries, in any place in the garden, and even in water. Some variegated, and bronze forms are highly regarded overseas, especially in America. There is a size and type for every occasion.

PHORMIUM COLENSOI.—E. 5ft. WHARARIKI or MOUNTAIN FLAX. **From 6/6**
The low-growing, hardy, green, Mountain Flax, with yellowish flowers and conspicuous seed heads. Useful as shelter, and will grow in coastal areas, in dry or wet. Smaller growing than the common flax.

PHORMIUM COLENSOI TRICOLOR.—E. 4ft. **From 12/6**
Highly prized by the Maoris, and our original stock of this rare plant was obtained from them. The striking green and white leaves, margined red, are 2 to 2½ feet in length. It has an exotic air about it when tubbed, and is first rate as a large plant in a rock garden.

PHORMIUM TENAX.—E. 8ft. HARAKEKE or COMMON FLAX. **From 5/6**
The great fibre plant. Makes grand shelter, and will grow in any conditions, wet or dry, and even right on the beach. Flowers dull red on long spikes.

PHORMIUM TENAX PURPUREUM.—E. 6ft. PURPLE FLAX. **From 7/6**
A low growing, upright form with purplish foliage. Makes a fine tub plant.

PHORMIUM TENAX RUBRUM.—E. 3ft. **From 8/6**
A dwarf, coppery-bronze form, good for the rockery or as a pot plant. Very hardy.

PHORMIUM TENAX WILLIAMSII.—E. 8ft. **From 12/6**
Unusual, and quite a giant of its kind, it has leaves six feet long and six inches wide in green and cream. When the flower heads with their nectar go up like sentinels, it is the signal for a gathering of the birds. There is nothing more naturally suited for the edge of a pond.

PHYLLOCLADUS ALPINUS.—E. 5ft. ALPINE TOATOA. **From 8/6**
This very hardy, low, alpine shrub is quite unusual with its flattish foliage—really flattened twigs which function as leaves. It is slow growing, likes moisture, and does well as a rock garden shrub.

PHYLLOCLADUS GLAUCUS.—E. 6ft. TOATOA. **From 9/6**
Botanists have great interest in this small, hardy tree with its distinctive foliage. A moist, slightly shady place is the one for it.

PHYLLOCLADUS TRICHOMANOIDES.—E. 15ft. TANEKAHA or CELERY-TOPPED PINE. **From 8/6**
Fondly regarded by true fishermen as the tree which gives them a perfect rod. The branches are in whorls, and the foliage, as might be expected, is celery-like. The timber is valued for its strength and durability. It is not hard to grow, and quite hardy.

PISONIA.—See HEIMERLIODENDRON.

ONE-CHARGE PRICE SYSTEM

PLEASE NOTE.—Prices quoted in the catalogue, as usual, are for minimum grades. Unless this grade is asked for, selected plants will be supplied and priced accordingly.

But this will be the only charge. There will be no extra for packing and freight.

PITTOSPORUM

Members of the Pittosporum family are prized for their beauty of form and flower. There are varieties to fill any situation, whether it is as a background, among other shrubs, or as specimens. They are specially suitable for coastal planting as they can stand salt winds. The Pittosporum family contains a very attractive range of shrubs, useful ornamentally, and as hedge plants. They are quick growing, and excellent for underplanting grown trees, such as Pine and Macrocarpa, and are wind and drought resistant. Some of them have highly scented flowers.

PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM.—E. 20ft. KARO. **From 5/6**
One of the virtues of this coastal tree, is the way it will grow under tall trees, such as Pines and Macrocarpa, and also right on the seafront. It is highly recommended for difficult conditions, and is excellent for coastal hedges as it trims well.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES.—E. 20ft. TARATA. **From 5/6**
Well known as Lemon Matipo because of the scent of the pale green foliage, it will grow well under trees where the soil is dry and poor, thus indicating its hardiness. The flowers are creamy white and scented.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES VARIEGATUM.—E. 10ft. **From 9/-**
A quick growing form of Terata, with creamy-white, margined leaves. It does well in shade.

PITTOSPORUM KIRKII.—E. 5ft. **From 8/6**
One of the most beautiful species with reddish-purple bark, and terminal spikes of yellow flowers. A rare plant that will grow as an epiphyte, and is very hardy.

PITTOSPORUM RALPHII.—E. 10ft. **From 5/6**
Similar to P. crassifolium but distinguished from it by the broader leaves. Its dark crimson little flower bells with their slightly emergent yellow anther tips, resting on the downy-white, young foliage, make it, when in bloom, one of the most attractive of our larger shrubs. Hardy, and a fine coastal tree.

PITTOSPORUM RALPHII VARIEGATUM.—E. 8ft. **From 9/-**
A new, and hardy form which makes a delightful specimen in a shady position. It was raised at our nursery. The foliage is green and white, with a white underside.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM.—E. 8ft. **From 6/-**
Its dense, pale, silvery-green foliage, black twigs, and shapely form, make it one of the most attractive of the smaller native trees. Hardy, and will thrive in shady places under other trees. Eminently suitable for garden hedges and breakwinds.

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No. 3 – 8in. x 2in.	100 for 13/-	50 for 8/6
No. 4 – 10in. x 2in.	100 for 16/-	50 for 10/-
No. 5 – 14 in. x 2in.	100 for 24/-	50 for 15/-

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DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

P.O. BOX 129 NEW PLYMOUTH

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM PURPUREUM.—E. 7ft. **From 9/-**
The home of this form is Melbourne, whence the original plant came to us. The foliage is shiny, and in colour, like that of the Copper Beech. It needs good shelter.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM SAUNDERSII.—E. 6ft. **From 9/-**
A native of Invercargill, the leaves are silver and white, and in the colder districts often margined red. It is fine for cutting.

PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM.—E. 6ft. **From 9/-**
This new, dwarf form with small, roundish leaves, artistically variegated, will take a conspicuous place among our smaller shrubs. It does best in shade.

PITTOSPORUM UMBELLATUM.—E. 8ft. HAEKARO. **From 7/6**
This form is found growing naturally along the shores from North Cape to Poverty Bay. The pink flowers give off their scent at night and are followed by berries which open brick-red, with the seeds embedded in a viscid secretion.

PLAGIANTHUS BETULINUS.—D. 20ft. MANATU or RIBBONWOOD. **From 6/-**
The Ribbonwood is one of our few, deciduous trees. It is a rapid, upright grower, has a good stem, and small foliage. It is just the tree for shade in summer, and is most suitable for planting amongst Rhododendrons or Azaleas, to give the dappled shade these plants require. Thrives in coastal regions.

PLANCHONELLA NOVO-ZELANDICA.—E. 12ft. (SIDEROXYLON or SAPOTA COSTATUM). **From 8/6**
An uncommon tree for the coast, small, with large, golden-brown fruit containing two to three smooth, polished, bony seeds, which were formerly used by the Maoris for necklaces. Can thrive in the teeth of salty winds, and will tolerate light frost.

PODOCARPUS DACRYDIOIDES.—E. 15ft. KAHIKATEA or WHITE PINE. **From 8/6**
A well known tree of our forest, the White Pine will grow 30 feet in 20 years. It prefers damp soil, will grow in swamp and shade, and several will make a bold group in a swampy patch on the farm.

PODOCARPUS FERRUGINEUS.—E. 15ft. MIRO. **From 8/6**
Wild pigeons are generally associated with the Miro, because they are fond of the berries. It is one of the most handsome of foliage trees when planted in shade. The leaves are green and flat, reminiscent of those of the Yew. It is slow growing, and trims well.

PODOCARPUS HALLII.—E. 12ft. **From 7/-**
Similar to P. totara, with larger, close-set leaves when young. The bark is thin and papery. Very hardy.

PODOCARPUS SPICATUS.—E. 10ft. MATAI or BLACK PINE. **From 8/6**
When young, the branches of the Matai are a tangled mass, but gradually it develops into a great, round-headed tree, one of the most famous of our timber trees. Growth is very slow.

PODOCARPUS TOTARA.—E. 15ft. TOTARA. **From 6/6**
Many a mighty Totara has given its body to the Maori for the making of canoes. It is a famous tree by any standards. The brownish foliage is shunned by stock, the Totaras are ideal shade trees when grouped in inland localities, and on stony or dry ground. Though very hardy, it is definitely not for wet places.

PODOCARPUS TOTARA AUREA.—E. 12ft. GOLDEN TOTARA. **From 8/6**
Though similar in growth to the Totara, this unusual tree, the first of which was found at Kakariki, has rich golden foliage, especially if planted in full sun. Very hardy.

POMADERRIS APETALA.—E. 15ft. TAINUI. **From 5/6**
The Tainui bears a most historic name, associated with the coming of the Maori to New Zealand. It is most useful as a quick shelter or tall hedge on the coast, and will grow in sand. The foliage is greyish, and covered with dense, soft hairs.

POMADERRIS KUMERAHO.—E. 4ft. (P. ELLIPTICA). KUMERAHO or GOLDEN TAINUI. **From 6/-**
A dwarf member of a famous family, which enjoys any garden where there are no heavy frosts. The golden flowers are a glorious sight, and are most generously produced. The Maori, in his native wisdom, used the Golden Tainui in the treatment of chest complaints and asthma. Thrives in poorish soil, and commences flowering when very young.

PSEUDOPANAX

The Pseudopanax is better known as Lancewood, a most descriptive name for the habit of growth of many members of this family. Its most curious trait is the transformation of its leaves in its progress through life. As a junior it has long, narrow, sword-like leaves. When the metamorphosis takes place the leaves in the adult stage become shorter, wider, and more deeply toothed. The mature plant is a handsome tree, quite at home on the coast, in any windy or dry place. Forms of it make decorative pot and tub plants, and some have magnificent, bronze foliage.

PSEUDOPANAX CRASSIFOLIUM.—E. 15ft. HOROEKA or LANCEWOOD. **From 7/6**
The curious trait of this small tree is the way its young foliage—sword-like and serrated, and often 2½ feet long—changes and shortens as the plant matures. It has a prominent mid-rib which is often red and yellow. It is hardy, and it gives a tropical touch to any garden.

PSEUDOPANAX CRASSIFOLIUM TRIFOLIATUM.—E. 10ft. **From 8/6**
Smaller still, this form which is anything but common, distinguishes itself by having variable, trifoliate foliage. It is good for windy positions.

PSEUDOPANAX DISCOLOR.—E. 5ft. BRONZE PANAX. **From 12/6**
A deep bronze-leaved, low growing form of Pseudopanax, the foliage of which is excellent for floral work. It is slow to grow, and requires a moist place.

PSEUDOPANAX FEROX.—E. 10ft. **From 12/6**
A curious and variable species, much rarer than P. crassifolium. It passes through similar metamorphoses, but its leaves are more rigid, deeply toothed, and a pale greyish colour when young. Very hardy.

PSEUDOPANAX LESSONII.—E. 10ft. HOUPARA. **From 8/6**
We consider this one of the finest of our tub plants. The shining, palmate leaves make it a fine, round-headed tree of small dimensions. It will withstand all winds, and will not object when kept inside for a long time.

PSEUDOPANAX LESSONII HYBRIDS.—E. 10ft. **From 8/6**
A fine selection of delightful hybrids has been produced by the crossing of P. lessonii and P. discolor. They are unusual, the leaves are variable, and they are perfect for tub culture. They are not suitable for places which suffer heavy frosts.

PSEUDOPANAX LESSONII PURPUREUM.—E. 10ft. **From 12/6**
A serrated, distinctly bronze form of P. lessonii, now grown from cuttings. It is a new shrub, and desirable where it is not exposed to heavy frost.

PSEUDOWINTERA AXILLARIS.—E. 8ft. (DRIMYS). **From 8/6**
A small, shade-loving tree with aromatic foliage, green on top and white underneath. Hardy.

PSEUDOWINTERA COLORATA.—E. 8ft. (DRIMYS). **From 6/6**
One of our most colourful, small trees. The foliage, blotched red on top, and purplish underneath, is aromatic. It prefers moisture and shade, and will stand very heavy frosts.

RHABDOTHAMNUS SOLANDRI.—E. 3ft. **From 8/6**
A slender, twiggy shrub, which bears almost continuously, nodding orange and red striped flowers. Quite uncommon and requires shade to be grown successfully.

RHOPALOSTYLIS SAPIDA.—E. 6ft. NIKAU. **From 12/6**
The elegant and graceful Nikau is the only tree palm growing in New Zealand, and is found usually in thick bush. It requires deep shade, prefers wet places, is somewhat hard to establish, and is very slow growing.

SCHEFFLERA DIGITATA.—E. 10ft. PATETE. **From 6/6**
Something like a Nothopanax, the Patete is a small tree which loves moisture. The purplish-black seed heads are large. It makes a good tub plant for the verandah or porch.

SENECIO COMPACTUS.—E. 3ft. **From 6/-**
One of the hardiest N.Z. plants, the undersurface of its foliage is densely clothed with snow-white down. Flowers yellow. It is a good, compact shrub for dry areas, and coastal districts.

SENECIO GREYII.—E. 4ft. **From 6/-**
The feature of this small shrub is the way the yellow flowers are borne in large corymbs, the lower flower stalks being proportionately longer. The leaves are grey topside and white underneath. Especially good for dry areas, and by the seaside.

SENECIO REINOLDII.—E. 8ft. (S. ROTUNDIFOLIUS). **From 7/6**
A stout, branching shrub or small tree with thin, smooth bark and grooved branches. The handsome, thick, leathery, shining leaves are covered with pale buff tomentum beneath. Very hardy.

SIDEROXYLON.—See PLANCHONELLA.

SOPHORA, KOWHAI

Our national spring flower, the beloved Kowhai. Its dancing, golden-yellow blossoms are a thrilling sight for every New Zealand eye from the North Cape to the Bluff. Perhaps no other of our native plants reflects so accurately, certain of our national characteristics. It is easy going, it makes itself at home most anywhere, can take things wet or dry, and is not hard to cultivate. More of our streets and avenues should be lined with the graceful Kowhai.

SOPHORA MICROPHYLLA LONGICARINATA.—E. 10ft. (S. TREADWELLII). KOWHAI. **From 8/6**
Perhaps the daintiest tree of the Kowhai group, it has extremely fine leaves, almost maidenhair-like in appearance, and smaller, deep yellow flowers.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA.—E. 15ft. KOWHAI. **From 7/6**
Accepted as our national flower of spring, which induces it to display its pendants of bewitching yellow-gold, the Kowhai will grow in any part of New Zealand. Its masses of flowers are a heartening sight for man as well as the tuis. The Kowhias and tuis are inseparable companions. Semi-deciduous.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA GRANDIFLORA.—E. 12ft. KOWHAI. **From 7/6**
A larger leaved form of the golden-flowered Kowhai, plentiful around Lake Taupo. This Kowhai does not go through the "scrubby" stage, but assumes the mature, leafy form at once. It is very hardy.

SUTTONIA.—See MYRSINE.

TECOMANTHE SPECIOSA.—E. **From 15/-**
A recent botanical discovery, Tecomanthe Speciosa was found by Prof. Baylis in 1945 on the Great Island of Three Kings group. Only one plant is known to exist naturally, and all existing plants have been propagated initially from this solitary original plant. It is a strong growing, woody climber with large, dark green, glossy, compound leaves. The trumpet-shaped flowers, each up to 2½ inches long, are creamy white overlaid with a pleasing tinge of green, and appear in May, continuing in succession until the end of July, and often into August. Its vigour and handsome foliage should make it ideal as a screen or background, while its winter flowering habit is an added attraction. Not difficult to establish, but requires shelter and is only suitable for mild, frost-free districts.

TETRAPATHAEA TETRANDRA.—E. KOHE or NATIVE PASSIONFRUIT. **From 6/-**
A strong growing climber, with small, scented, green flowers, followed by large, orange fruit 1in. to 1½in. in diameter, which are not edible. The leaves are glossy green.

TODEA SUPERBA.—E. 2ft. PRINCE OF WALES FEATHERS. **From 10/6**
The most beautiful of the New Zealand ferns. The thick, dark green plumes with their soft, fluffy, feathery appearance, form a handsome, spreading crown one to three feet high and as broad. Grows naturally in dells in shaded forest—shade and moisture being essential for its success.

VERONICA.—See HEBE.

VITEX LUCENS.—E. 20ft. (LITTORALIS). PURIRI. **From 7/6**
Rapid growing, and soon grows into a picturesque tree with darkest, glossy green leaves. It flowers pink, and then follow the red berries. Bellbirds looking for nectar are often heard in it, imitating the tuis. It also attracts wood pigeons, and other birds when the berries are ripe. The timber is extremely strong and durable, and makes excellent posts. The Puriri is frost tender when young.

WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA.—E. 12ft. TOWAI or KAMIHI. **From 6/6**
A feature of this rather small growing tree is the profusion of its numerous racemes of white, veronica-like flowers. It is very hardy.

WEINMANNIA RACEMOSA PURPUREA.—E. 6ft. STEWART ISLAND WEINMANNIA. **From 10/6**
A small type of Towai, with glossy, brown foliage, and veronica-like flowers. The foliage is much valued for decorative work. Very hardy.

WEINMANNIA SILVICOLA.—E. 12ft. TAWHERO. **From 8/6**
The northern form of Towai. Upright, with rose-like foliage, tinted reddish-brown, and racemes of white flowers in abundance. The Tawhero is remarkable for the great difference between juvenile and adult stages, the former often persisting for many years. Hardy.

The Climbers and Twiners

A company of plants with distinctive characteristics, known collectively as vines, the use of which can give character to the garden and provide background, as well as concealing unsightly banks and walls. The climbers strive upwards to the sun in various ways which we can use to suit our purposes. Some scramble and usually have hooks or tendrils for support. These are useful as loose-growing masses over and through pergolas, stumps, and other trees. The twiners cling more closely, winding around and up their support until they reach the top, where they spread out to form a canopy, on which they mass their flower. For the smooth wall or concrete face the climbers with suction discs, or those with tiny "claws" should be used, and for the earthern bank or loose stone wall, those which root at intervals along the stem are ideal.

Two further types of vine are included in this catalogue. Firstly those which trail. Planted along the top these will soon screen unsightly banks and low edging walls against paths. Secondly there are those which creep, and make excellent ground cover amongst other plants.

Whether climbers or twiners, twisters or clingers, they have a complex arrangement of branches and stems, leaves and flowers, all dependent on a single root system, and should be planted just as carefully as any shrub or tree. Generally any good garden loam is suitable if it has an adequate supply of plant food, such as composted material. Some climbers and twiners may require soils on the alkaline side to produce the best flowers. Because they are often grown in a restricted space, a little extra care in keeping the soil open, aerated and fertile pays dividends in plant performance.

As a rule they like to have their roots in shaded places, and appreciate a watering and a mulch when conditions are hot and dry. But it is a sensible precaution to keep their roots out of the drip line of roofs. Constant dripping can change the texture of the soil by making it sour and gummy.

A little help in directing the new plant will speed up establishment, and a tie when necessary will keep it from damage by wind. Vigorous growers sometimes get out of hand. Pinch out unwanted shoots and cut back side branches regularly. As a class, the climbers and twiners are not much bothered by pests. The spray chart in the cultural section will deal with any likely troubles.

AKEBIA QUINATA.—D. **From 6/6**
A very hardy, rapid-growing, graceful, Japanese climbing plant with clover-like leaves and sprays of sweetly scented, chocolate coloured flowers during early spring. It is especially suitable for places in which very dense shade is not wanted. Hardy.

BERBERIDOPSIS CORALLINA.—E. CORAL VINE OF CHILE. **From 12/6**
A splendid, evergreen, Chilean climber for sheltered, shady walls. The bright, waxen, blood-red flowers hang in clusters against the toothed, leathery, dark green foliage. Requires a cool, moist acid soil, enriched with humus or leaf mould. Very hardy.

BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI.—E. (TWEEDIANA). CATCLAW YELLOW TRUMPET. **From 6/-**
A vigorous, small-leaved climber from Buenos Aires, which is tuberous rooted, and clings by means of hooked tendrils, hence the common name. It has large, brilliant, orange-yellow, trumpet flowers, three inches long and four across and, being self-clinging it will soon form a complete cover. Slightly frost tender.

BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA.—E. CLIMBING BLUEBERRY OF AUSTRALIA. **From 7/6**
A showy, slender climber bearing creamy-yellow, blue-tipped bell flowers in springtime, followed by long, shiny, bluish-purple berries which adorn the plant for a long period. Likes moist, but well-drained soil. Very hardy.

BOUGAINVILLEA CALIFORNIA GOLD. **From 15/-**
A recent, American introduction. As the name suggests, rich golden bracts are borne profusely for many months of the year.

BOUGAINVILLEA KILLIE CAMPBELL.—E. **From 10/6**
One of the most arresting colour combinations in Bougainvilleas, the bracts when young being reddish-brown changing through orange-scarlet to magenta-purple. This exotic climber is only suitable for hot situations in warm, dry climates.

BOUGAINVILLEA MAGNIFICA TRAILII.—E. **From 6/6**
A popular and colourful, climbing plant whose beauty is in the bright, purple-magenta coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flower throughout spring and summer. Requires a warm climate and should always be planted in a hot, sunny position. This is the hardiest variety.

BOUGAINVILLEA ORANGE KING. **From 15/-**
A new, American variety in which the bronzy-orange-gold flower bracts are produced in graceful sprays during the warm months. Has very attractive foliage.

BOUGAINVILLEA SCARLETT O'HARA.—E. **From 12/6**

An aptly named, rapid growing, American introduction that creates a blaze of dazzling colour with its distinctive, red flower-bracts on pendulous sprays. Successful only in warm, frost-free, dry districts.

BOUGAINVILLEA TEMPLE FIRE.—E. **From 10/6**

A recent American introduction which, for the first time, gives the traditional Bougainvillea beauty in a compact, uniform bush. In warm, frost-free, dry districts it is covered constantly in summer months with deep red flower-bracts.

BOUGAINVILLEA TEXAS DAWN.—E. **From 15/-**

A new and spectacular, recent introduction. The exotic, almost indescribable colour of this sensational Bougainvillea wins quick approval from garden lovers. Myriads of tyrian-rose bracts suspended from long, arching sprays—the delicate pink of the Texas dawn sky.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.—See N.Z. Tree, Shrub and Plant Section.

CLEMATIS MONTANA.—D. **From 5/6**

A very hardy, rapid growing, pure white Clematis which flowers profusely in early spring. The delightful, starry flowers completely cover the foliage, and it is ideal for covering unsightly sheds, tree stumps, etc.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS.—D. **From 5/6**

Vigorous growing, this charming Clematis soon provides a massed display of beautiful, light pink blossoms each spring, at the same time as the leaves unfold. Hardy, it is at home in all climates provided a cool, shaded, root run is available.

FICUS PUMILA MINIMA.—E. CREEPING FIG. **From 3/6 each; 36/- dozen**

The best evergreen vine for covering stone, brick, concrete, or wood, making a close mat of small, heart-shaped, dark green leaves which cling closely to any surface. Thrives anywhere, in sun or part shade.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.—E. CAROLINA JESSAMINE. **From 6/6**

A slender, twining vine, rapid growing and hardy, covered in spring with fragrant, golden-yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Splendid for framing a small arch, gateway, or low fence, where moderate size is desired.

HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA.—E. WEST AUSTRALIAN CORAL PEA. **From 6/6**

A popular, blue flowering vine that sends its twining, slender leaflets over and around any fence, trellis or other object, even shooting up into overhanging shrubs or trees. In late winter it is covered with myriads of lovely, violet-blue, pea-shaped flowers hanging in 6-inch racemes. Protect from frost first season.

CAROLINE JESSAMINE (GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS)

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SPRING BLOSSOMING OF TREES AND SHRUBS

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DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

NURSERYMEN

WESTOWN NEW PLYMOUTH

HARDENBERGIA MONOPHYLLA.—E. PURPLE CORAL PEA. **From 6/6**
A useful, low growing climber, sometimes almost shrubby, which blooms profusely in late winter and early spring with racemes of purple, pea-shaped flowers. The leaves are single, dark green and pointed. Will endure hard, dry conditions, but requires protection from heavy frosts in its first season.

HEDERA, THE IVY

There is no other self-clinging evergreen comparable to the adaptable Ivy. The beauty of its many forms is maintained through all the seasons, and it will thrive in almost any soil or situation. It makes an ideal, self-supporting cover for walls, banks, concrete, or brick work, etc. The variegated types are popular in the home as decorative house plants which can be artistically trailed either upwards or downwards against a wall.

HEDERA CANARIENSIS VARIEGATA.—E. (MADAGASCARIENSIS). **From 5/6**
Large, bold, rounded leaves with beautiful markings. Pale green and dark green in the centre, the edges irregularly and widely margined with cream.

HEDERA HELIX CRISTATA.—E. PARSLEY IVY. **From 5/6**
A strong growing ivy whose dark green leaves are quaintly crinkled and crested as in the parsley.

HEDERA HELIX GLACIER.—E. **From 5/6**
A recent addition which is bound to become popular. Small leaves of green and silvery grey, bordered with a narrow margin of pale cream giving a frosted appearance to the whole plant.

HEERIA ROSEA.—E. **From 3/- each; 33/- dozen**
A creeping plant, ideal for covering banks or ponga work in frost-free districts. It soon forms a close, dense mat of tiny, reddish-green leaves and during spring and summer is smothered with small, brilliant, purple-magenta flowers.

HOYA CARNOSA.—E. THE WAX FLOWER. **From 8/6**
A choice, tender climber with thick, succulent leaves and beautiful clusters of fragrant, waxy, pale pink, star-shaped flowers. The weak stems need support, and outdoors it is suitable in only semi-shady, frost-free positions. Mainly grown as a conservatory plant. Roots must be confined to induce flowering.

HOYA CARNOSA VARIEGATA.—E. **From 12/6**
A novelty of great merit. The flowering and climbing habits are the same as its well-known relation. Many leaves are variegated in a clearly cut pattern of olive-green and cream, whilst others are pure cream, flushed with a pink, porcelain glaze.

JASMINUM AZORICUM.—E. **From 6/6**
A beautifully scented, twining jasmine from the Canary Islands. The pure white, starry flowers are borne in clusters throughout most of the year. Slightly frost tender when young.

JASMINUM POLYANTHUM.—E. **From 6/6**
A lovely, Chinese jasmine which flowers profusely with dainty sprays of richly fragrant blooms, pure white with a pale rose reverse. The unopened, carmine-red buds add to the spring display. Vigorous growing, and one of the finest climbers for mild districts.

KENNEDYA COCCINEA.—E. **From 6/6**
Showy, Australian climber having red, pea-shaped flowers with a yellow eye, in clusters during spring. Protect from frost in first season. Rapid growing and requires a hot, dry position.

KENNEDYA PROSTRATA.—E. **From 6/6**
An excellent ground creeper. Under suitable, warm conditions it will cover the ground in a close mat over a large area, and in full bloom is a grand sight. A dazzling blaze of scarlet.

LANTANA SELLOWIANA.—E. **From 5/6**
A popular and useful, trailing Lantana, almost continuously in bloom with Verbena-like, mauve flowers. May be used for a permanent, low edging, for covering rockwork, banks, stumps, etc. Frost tender but thrives in poor, and dry conditions.

LAPAGERIA ROSEA.—E. CHILEAN BELLFLOWER. **From 16/-**
The national flower of Chile. One of the most prized of all climbing plants for cool districts. The flowers are rigid, waxy, 3in. long tubular bells of bright rose-red, and suspended from the leaf axils. It requires shelter, rich, well-drained soil, and a cool aspect with the root system well shaded. Requires several years to establish.

LITHOSPERMUM DIFFUSUM.—E. (PROSTRATUM). **3/- each; 33/- dozen**
A hardy, prostrate, rock-garden trailer, ideal for growing over banks and walls. The small, vivid, gentian-blue flowers are borne throughout the summer. Hardy, but prefers well-drained, acid soil in full sun.

LONICERA COCCINEA SEMPERVIRENS.—E. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. **From 6/6**
The large, showy, rich orange-scarlet honeysuckle flowers are borne in long stalked clusters during summer months. Hardy and vigorous growing, it will thrive almost anywhere. Not scented.

LONICERA HILDERBRANDIANA.—E. GIANT BURMESE HONEYSUCKLE. **From 10/6**
The giant of the honeysuckles with spectacular, 7-inch long flowers of yellow, changing to orange, red, and buff. Delightfully fragrant. Needs protection from heavy frosts.

MANETTIA BICOLOR.—E. **From 6/6**
A dainty, evergreen twiner for trellis or pergola, which blooms during the greater part of the year. The tubular, 1-inch long flowers are scarlet with spreading, yellow tips on separate stalks along the stems. Slightly frost tender.

PANDOREA JASMINOIDES ALBA.—E. (BIGNONIA). **From 7/6**
A tall, showy climber with shiny, compound, dark green leaves. The Tecoma-like flowers, in compact sprays are milky white with a pale cream throat. Requires a fairly rich soil in a sunny situation.

PANDOREA JASMINOIDES ROSEA-SUPERBA.—E. (BIGNONIA). **From 7/6**
Similar to P. jasminoides alba, but having flowers a delicate shade of pale pink with a deep red throat. Requires the same conditions.

PANDOREA PANDORANA.—E. (BIGNONIA AUSTRALIS). WONGA-VINE. **From 6/6**
This strong growing, Australian twiner is resistant to cold, and succeeds in any average soil. The small, Tecoma-like flowers, in compact sprays, are creamy-white, spotted inside with purple, and appear from September to January. Easily distinguished by its shiny, compound leaves, the young foliage being rich bronze.

PANDOREA RISASOLIANA.—D. (BIGNONIA MACKENII ROSEA). **From 6/6**
A very hardy, and easily grown climber which spreads rapidly over fences, buildings, pergolas, etc., and carries throughout summer handsome trusses of pink, trumpet-shaped flowers. The leaves are large, and glossy, deep green. Requires pruning during winter.

PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA.—D. (AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII). **From 5/-**
A hardy vine which clings to any surface unaided, and quickly covers walls, chimneys, stonework, etc., with a soft mantle of green in the summer, turning to gorgeous reds and yellows in the autumn before the leaves fall.

PASSIFLORA ANTIOQUIENSIS.—E. (VAN VOLXEMII). **From 6/6**
Rich scarlet, flowering passion with flowers up to four inches across, hanging on long, slender stalks, and followed by delicious, yellow, banana-like fruits. A showy, quick growing climber for mild, frost-free districts.

PASSIFLORA EMPRESS EUGENIE.—E. **From 6/6**
A rapid growing, free flowering climber for a sunny, frost-free position. The charming and unusual flowers have the white, outer row of petals backed with pale green, the pale rosy-pink, inner petals backed blush pink, while in the centre there is a showy, open circle of raised, purple filaments.

PASSIFLORA EYNSFORD GEM.—E. **From 6/6**
A small growing passion vine with dainty, light-rosy-purple flowers, each with a central, white fringe. Close, dark green, divided leaves form an effective background to the profusion of flowers during summer months. Requires a sheltered, sunny, frost-free position.

PASSIFLORA MOLLISSIMA.—E. BANANA PASSION FRUIT. **From 5/-**
Apart from the long, edible, yellow, banana-like fruits produced during summer and autumn, this rapid growing climber is decidedly handsome when carrying its big, showy, deep pink flowers. A most useful vine for mild districts.

PASSIFLORA TOMENTOSA SPECIOSA.—E. PINK BANANA PASSION. **From 6/6**
A very vigorous climber, suitable for covering old stumps, bush-houses, trellis or pergolas. The large, rosy-pink flowers are freely produced during the summer months. Not suitable for heavy frost areas.

REINWARDTIA TRIGYNA.—E. **From 5/6**
A small, semi-climbing shrub from North India and only suitable for warm districts, free from frosts. Bears bright yellow convolvulus-like flowers in loose sprays during winter, and should be pruned back after flowering ceases.

SOLANUM WENDLANDII.—D. BLUE POTATO VINE. **From 6/6**
A lovely, climbing plant from Costa Rica, suitable only for warm, frost-free districts. During summer it is smothered with large, lavender-blue flowers in big, showy clusters. It has large, smooth leaves and clings by means of scattered prickles.

SOLLYA FUSIFORMIS.—E. (HETEROPHYLLA). AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL CREEPER. **From 6/6**
A trailing vine with many slender, twining stems, suitable for covering banks, low fences, stumps, etc. Its clusters of brilliant-blue, bell-shaped flowers in spring are followed by purple berries. Hardy anywhere.

STAUNTONIA HEXAPHYLLA.—E. **From 7/6**
A rare and hardy, Japanese climber which has, in spring, light clusters of fragrant, white flowers, tinted violet, followed by large, purplish-red fruits, edible and sweet. Prefers a moist position enriched with humus.

TECOMANTHE SPECIOSA.—See N.Z. Tree, Shrub and Plant Section.

THUNBERGIA GIBSONII.—E. GOLDEN GLORY CREEPER. **From 6/6**
A quick growing, showy, evergreen twiner for warm, frost-free positions. Bears pure orange open trumpets throughout the summer months, and has pale green, hairy foliage. Requires a warm, sheltered position.

VITIS HETEROPHYLLA.—D. **From 6/6**
A hardy, ornamental grape vine, whose great beauty lies in the clusters of shiny, porcelain-blue berries which are abundantly produced when the plant is fully exposed to the sun. Best results are obtained by planting against a north wall, with a rather restricted root run.

WISTARIA

There are perhaps no more beautiful, deciduous, climbing plants than the Wistarias. They grow so rapidly anywhere, and, when draped with their multitude of long, drooping flower clusters of blue, mauve, white or pale rose flowers, are so beautiful that they are one of the most popular of the spring flowering vines. Perfectly hardy, they will thrive in any climate, but planting in full sun is advised. Wistarias can be used to cover walls, verandahs, pergolas, summer houses, trellis work or old trees, and when trained on a single stem they make a lovely, specimen shrub. They are vigorous growing—they really go places—so give them plenty of room in a good, average garden loam. If the plant makes too rampant growth and few flowers, cut back the side shoots to increase development of flowering spurs, and also reduce the number of vines by cutting out the less vigorous ones. This pruning should be done in autumn.

ALL FROM 8/-

WISTARIA ISSAI FUJI.—D. Bluish purple flowers—long racemes.

WISTARIA MAGNIFICA.—D. Lilac coloured flowers with a yellow spot.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA.—D. Pale lilac flowers, edged purple and carried in drooping sprays up to 3 feet in length.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA ALBA.—D. A rather small growing Wistaria with long racemes of white flowers, tinged with lilac.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA ROSEA.—D. Flowers a delightful shade of pale rose.

WISTARIA SINENSIS.—D. Probably the most popular of all the Wistarias —with large, fragrant, mauve flowers in dense racemes, 8 to 12 inches long.

WISTARIA SINENSIS BENI FUJI.—D. Long, pendulous racemes of lilac-blue.

WISTARIA VENUSTA.—D. Large, white, delicately fragrant flowers in 6-inch, drooping sprays. The leaves have a silky, velvety surface.

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

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The Home Orchard

The mere thought of health-giving, fresh fruit from your own trees should be enough to translate desire into action. Your choice depends on individual taste and garden space.

Fruit trees, properly grown, will bear heavy crops over many years. Money and time spent on preparing the ground correctly is well spent. Imagine the full grown tree and dig out to where its roots will reach—roughly the area it will cover.

This conception should help, not only with the application of manures and preparation of the ground, but later with the important pruning. Shortening of unneeded branches at the right time conserves energy, throws emphasis on to fruit bearing, and keeps a balance on top and underground, for the feeding mechanism of the rooting system is renewed each year.

Most well and naturally manured soils benefit from a dressing of lime and superphosphate. Avoid simply digging a hole, adding the manure, and planting the tree. Blood and bone can be worked in at planting time, but so that it does not come into direct contact with the roots.

Evergreens usually arrive balled, and the soil round them should be disturbed as little as possible. Plant to the depth they were in the nursery. Deciduous trees should have their roots carefully spread out in a natural way, and be planted to a depth indicated by the union of the anchoring roots and the main stem.

Pruning in the first few years of life decides the future of all of these trees with the exception of the citrus group, which can be left untouched or at most lightly cut to shape, and to remove dead wood. Immediately on planting prune back deciduous trees to four or five buds. This is not too drastic when it is realised that you are ridding the tree of weak growth.

There is a reasonable guide for subsequent treatment. Apples and pears have their fruit on two-year-old, or more, laterals and spurs. Of the two, laterals are preferred to spurs. They carry more plant food and they are more easily disposed of when they have become too old. So each year cut back the greater part of the old laterals and spurs to promote new growth. Shorten present fruiting wood, and thin future fruiting wood.

As peaches and nectarines fruit only on lateral growth made the previous season, usual treatment is the removal of two-year-old laterals and thinning of the year-old wood. Plums

and apricots fruit on spurs two years or more, old. Active fruiting laterals are better than spurs. About a quarter, or more, of the older spurs and laterals should be taken out.

Spraying is an essential job for the good health of your trees and plants in the Home Orchard, and for economic results. It is best done as a preventive measure and not as an attempted cure once trouble begins. Of course, it should be done thoroughly. That magical blessing, the complete, all-purpose spray, has yet to be invented and there are so many new and effective sprays constantly being marketed to supplement the well-tried ones that we hesitate to advise the use of one before another. Besides, conditions change from district to district.

A simplified spray chart for the care of fruit trees against attacks of insects and diseases is included in this Catalogue. For a more comprehensive guide, we confidently recommend the use of the publications and bulletins put out by the NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. They can be obtained through the nearest office of the Department of Agriculture, whose assistance and advice in our own particular problems we readily acknowledge.

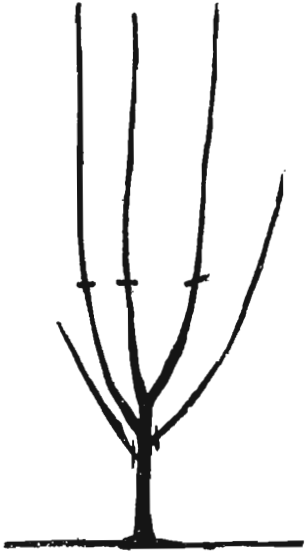
For best results with fruit trees the selection of a suitable site is most important. The farmer or the gardener with a large area has an advantage over the small-holder; but in all cases care in the placing of trees and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. Where there is a choice of site, let it be flat to gently sloping with a northerly aspect, both for ease of cultivation, and to get the full benefit of warmth.

The orchard will do best on a good depth of fertile soil overlying a free, well-drained sub-soil. If there is no alternative to heavy, clay soil, grow a green crop, and regularly turn it in.

In general, stone and citrus fruits do best on light, friable soils overlying a well-drained, friable sub-soil. Apple trees prefer a fairly heavy soil over clayish sub-soils free of excess water. Pears and quinces succeed in heavier soils containing more moisture than stone fruits or even apples will endure, but it must still be drained to prevent it becoming waterlogged. Berry fruits such as the raspberry and currant prefer rich, deep loam free of excess moisture but reasonably moist during summer. Passion fruit, and tree tomatoes like a cool, moist root run in summer, but will not tolerate heavy, wet soils.

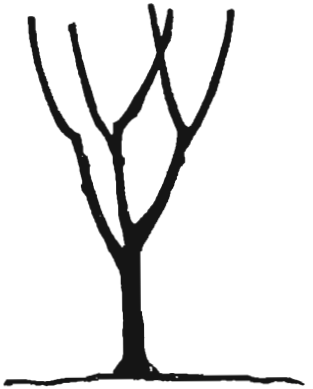
You will give your fruit trees a better chance by sheltering them from prevailing and cold winds, but don't coddle them with excessive protection, which will deprive them of the blessed sunlight they need for healthy colour, and full flavour.

THE PRUNING OF A YOUNG FRUIT TREE



Suggested pruning cuts for a young tree at the time of planting.

A young tree in its second winter would look something like this before the pruning was done.



The pruning has been done, and the young tree confidently faces its second winter.

When shortening the main leaders prune just above a bud which is pointing in the direction you want the new growth to take. The cut should be at an angle of 45 degrees, and slanted so that water is carried away from and behind the bud.

ONE CHARGE PRICE SYSTEM

★

THIS COVERS ALL PACKING AND FREIGHT COSTS —DISTANCE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE. PRICES ARE CONSTANT THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

★

PLEASE NOTE.—Prices quoted in the catalogue, as usual, are for minimum grades. Unless this grade is asked for, selected plants will be supplied and priced accordingly.

BUT THIS WILL BE THE ONLY CHARGE. THERE WILL BE NO EXTRA FOR PACKING AND FREIGHT.

★

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

ONE CHARGE PRICE SYSTEM

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THE PRUNING OF A FRUIT

DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.

Balanced Fertiliser for Fruit Trees

For the general health of the trees, and for better fruit, it is always a wise policy to apply balanced or complete fertilisers; that is, one which contains the three essentials—Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium; and it is much to be preferred to a fertiliser which contains only one of these elements.

It would be impossible to name a fertiliser, or combination of fertilisers which could be used in any circumstances, under any conditions, but the following will be found a useful guide.

	RICH SOILS lb.	AVERAGE SOILS lb.	POOR SOILS lb.
Apples, Pears, Apricots.			
Sulphate of ammonia	–	1	1½
Superphosphate	2	2	2½
Blood and bone	2	2	2½
Sulphate of potash	1	1	½
Total	5	6	7
Peaches, Plums and Sub-tropical Fruits.			
Sulphate of ammonia	½	1½	2
Superphosphate	1½	1½	2
Blood and bone	2	2	2½
Sulphate of potash	1	1	½
Total	5	6	7
Citrus.			
Sulphate of ammonia	1	1½	2
Superphosphate	1½	1½	2
Blood and bone	1½	2	2½
Sulphate of potash	1	1	½
Total	5	6	7

Mix only required amount.

Recommended application: Up to 15lb. a tree per annum maximum according to size and cropping capacity. Berry fruits: 4 to 5 ozs. a bush. Strawberry rows: 4 to 5 ozs. a yard.

A good rule with artificial manures: A little and often.

Fruit Trees

APPLES

Apples should be the background of any home orchard, for by careful selection of varieties, it is possible to have a succession of fruit for almost six months of the year. Our trees are budded on to Northern Spy rootstock, whose roots are immune to woolly aphis. The branches and fruit can be kept healthy and clean by regular spraying, as recommended in the spray chart included in this catalogue, or by the Department of Agriculture's "Home Orchard" bulletin.

The following is a selected list of varieties especially suitable for the home orchard.

FROM 9/6; 108/- DOZEN.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN.—Fruit round, inclined to conical, with crisp, yellow flesh, and skin striped with greenish-yellow and red. Excellent flavour, and one of the best dessert varieties. Ripens late February.

DELICIOUS.—A high quality apple of fine flavour with conical fruits, flushed and striped red. It is a prolific bearing and long keeping variety, while the tree is strong growing and hardy. Ripens April.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS.—Undoubtedly the best golden apple yet introduced, with firm, waxen, golden-yellow fruit of delicious flavour. A popular dessert variety which bears abundantly, even on a young tree. Ripens late March.

GRANNY SMITH.—An excellent all purpose apple, and one of the best of the late varieties. The fruit are large, pale green in colour with firm, crisp flesh. An exceptionally heavy cropper which keeps well, and is suited to practically all districts. Ripens April.

GRAVENSTEIN.—A well known, early variety. The fruit is yellow, flushed and striped red, and the white flesh is rich and juicy and of excellent flavour. One of the best dessert apples, ripening in January.

IRISH PEACH.—The first dessert apple to ripen. The medium-sized fruit is yellow tinged with red, and is crisp and juicy. The fruit is borne on the tips of the young wood. This must be remembered when pruning. Ripens December-January.

KIDD'S ORANGE RED.—A cross between Cox's Orange and Delicious, with the flavour and texture of Cox's, and the heavy bearing qualities of Delicious. The fruit is overlaid and streaked with red, and it is a first-class dessert variety. Ripens March.

REINETTE DU CANADA.—A first rate, autumn, dessert and cooking apple with large, greenish-yellow fruit. The flesh is firm, crisp, and of fine flavour. Ripens April.

STURMER PIPPIN.—One of the most valuable, late dessert apples with very long keeping qualities. Fruit is medium size, pale green changing to russet-brown, sweet and full of juice. Crops heavily, and generally commences to bear when quite young. Ripens late March.

DWARF APPLES

FROM 10/6

We have a selection of the leading varieties of apples which are grafted on to a dwarfing stock resulting in heavily-producing trees with a maximum height of no more than 7-8 feet. They are ideal for the small city, or suburban garden and usually commence to bear the first season after planting. It is recommended that dwarf apple trees be trained as pyramids with a central leader.

APRICOTS

The light soils of Taranaki are, unfortunately, not suited for apricot growing. However, in districts south of Taranaki, particularly in the heavier soils and colder winters of the South Island apricots are well worth growing for their excellent crops of delicious, tree-ripened fruit.

FROM 10/6

MOORPARK.—Large, deep orange fruit, blushed red. Parts freely from the stone. The flesh is bright orange, firm, and juicy. Ripens mid-season.

ROXBURGH RED.—This very large fruited variety was raised in Otago, and is one of the best. A highly coloured freestone of splendid flavour. Ripens a fortnight before Moorpark.

NECTARINES

The smooth skinned fruit, and juicy, melting flesh of nectarines are ideal for preserving, as well as being delicious when eaten raw. They require similar conditions to peaches, and no home orchard should be without at least one nectarine.

FROM 9/6

GOLDMINE.—The most popular nectarine for New Zealand conditions, with very large, freestone fruit, and flesh that is juicy, melting, and of delicious flavour. The skin is bright bronzy-red. Ripens early February.

NEW BOY.—A first- class nectarine with large, brilliant crimson fruit. The flesh is white, juicy, and sweet. Ripens late February.

WEEPING NECTARINE.—This is a true-weeping nectarine, grafted on to a 4-5 foot standard. The arching branches, which weep to the ground, are covered with pale pink flowers early in spring, and follow with an excellent crop of fine quality nectarines. **From 20/-**

PEACHES

Peaches are one of the most popular fruiting trees. Freshly ripened peaches can be picked from your orchard for nearly four months of the year, from December to March. A well-drained, loamy soil is ideal for peaches, and they benefit from occasional mulching under the trees with well-decayed farmyard manure or compost. Spraying during late autumn, and at bud movement in early spring, with Bordeaux mixture or similar spray, will keep the trees healthy, and free from leaf-curl.

FROM 9/6 ; 108/- DOZEN.

BLACK BOY.—Very popular because of its fine flavour and unique appearance. The skin is almost black, with purplish-crimson flesh. Very good for both dessert and bottling. Ripens March.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The most popular peach for bottling. The skin is yellow, while the firm flesh is deep golden-yellow, and does not break up when cooked. Heavy and regular bearer. Clingstone. Ripens late March.

J. H. HALE (MILLION DOLLAR PEACH).—Produces excellent crops of large, highly coloured fruits with firm and juicy flesh. A good pollinator for cross-fertilisation is Paragon. Keeps well. Semi-clingstone. Ripens February.

KALAMAZOO.—Golden yellow, flushed with crimson. The flesh is clear-pale-yellow, sugary, and of delicious flavour. Freestone. Ripens early February.

LE VAINQUEUR.—The earliest of all varieties. Good colour, medium size,(white fleshed, and heavy bearer. Freestone. Ripens December.

MARY'S CHOICE.—A yellow fleshed peach of highest quality, and suitable for bottling. Freestone. Ripens February.

PARAGON.—Medium sized fruit with deep yellow skin, mottled with red when ripe. The flesh is yellow, sweet, and extremely juicy. A regular and heavy cropper which comes into bearing young. Cling-stone. Ripens February.

WEEPING GOLDEN QUEEN.—A weeping peach with fruit of fine quality and flavour, similar to the popular Golden Queen. Plants are grafted on to standards, and form a spreading bush with the tips of branches eventually reaching to the ground. Clingstone. **From 20/-**

WEEPING PEACH.—Forms a handsome specimen tree of graceful, pendulous habit, and bears heavy crops of fine quality fruit. A very showy and useful tree in leaf, flower, and fruit. Freestone. **From 20/-**

PEARS

Because of their large size pears are more suited to larger sections or orchards. They generally are slow to come into bearing, and are most successful on heavy land, preferring slightly moist conditions. All pears need cross pollination and, where possible, other varieties should be interplanted for this purpose. In the following list suitable pollinators are recommended for each variety.

FROM 10/6

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE.—Medium to large yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh melting and buttery. A regular cropper of vigorous growth. Pollinators are William Bon Chretien and Winter Nelis. First class dessert variety. Ripens early to mid-season.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY.—Delicious, medium-sized, all-purpose pear. The yellowish-green fruit is brightly flushed red, and the flesh white, buttery, and richly flavoured. A suitable pollinator is Winter Cole. Ripens in early autumn.

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH.—One of the leading pears for both bottling and dessert. Irregular in shape, the fruit is large and coloured yellow with red cheek. Finest quality, good keeper, and heavy bearer. A suitable pollinator is William Bon Chretien. Ripens mid-season.

WILLIAM BON CHRETIEN.—The most popular pear, having smooth, deliciously flavoured flesh, and being suitable for all purposes. The fruit is large, skin clear yellow sometimes tinged red, and the flesh melting and buttery. Pollinators are Clapp's Favourite and Winter Nelis. Ripens February.

WINTER COLE.—A splendid, late, medium-sized dessert pear, very hardy and prolific. The skin is pale yellow and russet, while the flesh is melting and juicy. Suitable pollinators are William Bon Chretien and Winter Nelis. Ripens March.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium sized, russet covered fruit. Rich flavoured and juicy. Flesh is smooth and melting. For cross pollinator plant William Bon Chretien. Ripens March.

DWARF PEARS

FROM 12/6

As the normal pear is too large growing for small gardens, we have grafted plants of leading varieties on to a dwarfing stock. These are ideal for the small to average-sized city or suburban garden, but two or more must be planted for cross-pollination.

PLUMS

Plums are the hardiest of all fruit trees, requiring very little attention beyond pruning, and an occasional spraying. Certain varieties, such as Sultan and Burbank, crop well in the light soils of Taranaki, but generally speaking, plums are more successful in Southern districts. By a careful selection of varieties they can provide fresh, tree-ripened fruit from December to March.

FROM 9/6; 108/- DOZEN

BILLINGTON'S EARLY.—A cross between Cherry Plum and Satsuma, ripening Christmas week. Bears very heavy crops, which hang well. The fruit has a dark skin and blood red flesh, is very firm, has no bitterness, and is most popular for jam, bottling or cooking.

BURBANK.—Large, cherry-red, yellow-fleshed, dessert plum, sweet and juicy. Regularly bears heavy crops, and is strong and rapid growing. Ripens January.

CHERRY PLUM RED.—Bears regular, heavy crops of large, dark, cherry-like fruit. Excellent for pies, jams, and preserves. Ripens December.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—A deliciously flavoured English plum. The oval fruits are pale yellow tinged with orange. A good pollinator for Greengage.

DORIS.—A heavy cropper with medium size, reddish fruit, sweet and juicy. One of the best for jam and preserving. Ripens February.

GEORGE WILSON.—An excellent, blood-red plum with large, sweetly flavoured fruit. Firm, carries well, and crops heavily. Very small stone. Freestone. Ripens early March.

GREENGAGE.—Round, yellowish-green, flesh tender and very rich. Medium size fruit of excellent flavour, and a favourite for dessert. Crops are extremely heavy. A suitable pollinator is Coe's Golden Drop. Ripens March.

PURPLE KING.—An excellent, all-purpose plum with dark purple skin, and yellow-tinged, wine coloured flesh.. Bears very large fruit, but takes several years to come into bearing. Ripens February.

SATSUMA.—Blood plum. The almost round fruit is dark red, from skin to small stone, and the flesh is firm, juicy, and rich. Excellent for bottling. Freestone. Ripens February.

SULTAN.—A large dark plum with crimson flesh, firm, solid, and sweet. A strong growing tree which comes into bearing very early, and is most productive. Excellent for all purposes. Ripens January.

Citrus Fruits

Most citrus fruits are hardier than is generally supposed, and, provided shelter from cutting winds and a reasonably good soil in full sun are given, good results may be expected in most districts. All citrus trees resent deep cultivation as the fine feeding roots are near the surface and dislike disturbance. They require a well-drained soil, and annual mulching with decayed farmyard manure or compost is of great benefit.

Oranges are hardier than is generally supposed, and like the Mandarin, will prosper in all mild districts. Lisbon and Eureka Lemons are somewhat tender, the Meyer giving best results in colder districts.

With most citrus, particularly Oranges and Mandarins, the fruit borne on a young tree is usually disappointing, with its thick skin and dry flesh, but as the tree grows and establishes the fruit improves, becoming larger, thinner skinned, and full of juice.

PRUNING

Citrus trees generally grow naturally into well-shaped trees and the removal of healthy foliage or interference with the natural habit of growth of the trees should be kept to a minimum. In the early years, shoots arising from the trunk below the main branches should be removed, but once the trees begin to bear fruit they normally should require very little attention, other than the control of any strong, undesirably placed water-shoots, which sometimes arise, and the removal of dead and diseased wood.

CONTROLLING PESTS AND DISEASES

A number of pests and diseases attack citrus trees, and if control measures are neglected fruits can become disfigured and unattractive, and tree health may decline seriously. Black aphids are small, dark insects which commonly attack the young growth in spring and autumn. Severe attack results in distortion of leaves and serious loss of growth. Control is obtained by spraying with malathion at 6 teaspoons to 4 gallons of water. The citrus borer grub is perhaps the most serious citrus pest. By boring in the wood the grubs kill twigs and can seriously damage the trunk and lower branches. Control is achieved by systematically pruning out all dead and dying branches, and by injecting petrol into holes and plugging them with putty. Several species of scale insects can seriously injure citrus trees and fruits. Sooty mould which grows on "honey dew" excreted by some scale insects and aphids is often associated with these

pests. Spraying with summer oil (1 pint in 4 gallons of water) in February will control these pests. Several fungus diseases attacking citrus trees and fruits can all be controlled with bordeaux or other copper sprays. Generally, spraying in November and May is sufficient to keep the trees healthy.

Although all our stock of citrus trees is certified by the Department of Agriculture as being clean and disease free, new Government regulations require that no citrus trees are to be sent into the Auckland province. Clients in that area will thus need to purchase from local growers.

GRAPEFRUIT

FROM 20/-

MORRISON'S SEEDLESS (N.Z. GRAPEFRUIT).—The most dependable and popular grapefruit for New Zealand conditions. Consistently bears heavy crops of large, golden-yellow, juicy, thin-skinned fruit, which on mature trees are practically seedless. An excellent variety for dessert or preserves. Ripens from May to October.

WHEENIE.—Bears heavy crops of large, thin skinned, pale yellow fruit which is very sweet and juicy. A strong growing grapefruit of fairly recent introduction, which is becoming much sought after. Ripens November.

LEMONS

FROM 17/6

EUREKA.—One of the leading lemons for both commercial and home planting. Bears almost continuously all through the year, large, uniform, smooth-skinned fruit, being full of juice and almost seedless. It is an almost thornless lemon which ripens most of its fruit in the summer.

LISBON.—A lemon which is highly favoured in certain districts because the tree is exceedingly strong, vigorous and long lived. Bears heavy crops of fairly thin skinned, almost seedless fruit. Thorny.

MEYER.—The most popular lemon for home gardens. A young tree year after year will be laden with heavy crops of thin-skinned, smooth, bright golden fruit. Juicy lemons can be picked almost throughout the year, and are much sweeter than other varieties. It is the hardiest lemon of all and will withstand fairly severe frosts.

MANDARINS

FROM 20/-

CLEMENTINE.—An excellent mandarin with delicious, medium-sized, smooth skinned, very sweet fruit. One of the earliest varieties to fruit and a heavy bearer. Makes a very ornamental tree with its dark green, glossy, compact foliage.

SATSUMA.—The big, flat, loose skinned, deep orange fruits are sweet, juicy, and practically seedless. It is by far the hardiest of the mandarins, and a very ornamental tree with its dwarf growth, and slightly drooping habit.

WRIGHT'S RED.—An outstanding new mandarin. Fruits are larger than other mandarins with almost the appearance of a navel orange. The skin and flesh have a decided reddish tinge. Exceptionally sweet and juicy. The bush is of medium growth, vigorous, and requires little attention.

SWEET ORANGES

FROM 20/-

BEST'S SEEDLESS.—A vigorous navel orange of unsurpassed quality. Has heavy crops of splendidly flavoured oranges, and commences to bear while quite young.

CARTER'S NAVEL.—One of the finest navel oranges available, the fruit being exceptionally sweet and juicy. They are of fine flavour, peel easily, and the segments separate readily.

HARWOOD LATE.—A splendid, new orange; very large, uniform, of perfect shape and colour; remarkably juicy, and sweet.

LENG'S NAVEL.—An exceptionally good, new orange, noted for its thin, fine textured rind, juicy, sweet flesh, exquisite flavour, and smooth, uniform shape. Can be harvested three weeks ahead of other navel types.

RUBY BLOOD.—The best of the red-fleshed varieties; vigorous growth and good bearer. Fruit medium size.

TANGELO

FROM 20/-

Tangelos are citrus hybrids obtained by crossing the tangerine and the grapefruit. They are easily grown, bear very heavy crops at an early age, and are just as hardy as oranges. The skin is smoth, thin, rich-orange in colour, and peels easily.

Miscellaneous Fruits

CHINESE GOOSEBERRY (ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS)

From 15/- pair

A very useful, strong growing, deciduous vine which needs to be grown on a pergola, trellis, fence, or other support. It bears heavy crops of hairy, brownish, oval, green-fleshed fruit which are particularly valued for salads, preserves, and dessert. They mature during the winter months, and have a delicious and unique flavour all their own. The vine will not succeed in areas subject to heavy frosts. Must be planted in pairs for pollination, though up to five or six females can be planted with only one male. This year we are able to offer plants of the four leading, commercial and home garden varieties.

ABBOTT.—Large, oblong fruit covered with dense hairs, longer and softer than those of Bruno. There are about 7½ fruits to the pound.

BRUNO.—The elongated fruit of Bruno is a darker brown than that of other varieties, and is covered with dense, short, rather bristly hairs. There are about eight fruits to the pound.

HAYWARD (McWHANNEL'S GIANT, HOOPER'S GIANT).—Outstanding for the large size of its fruits, and suitable for all districts. Large, broadly oval fruits, often slightly flattened laterally, pale greenish-brown, and covered densely with fine, silken hairs. There are about 5½ fruits to the pound.

MONTY.—The fruit of this variety is very similar to that of Abbott, but the plant is more vigorous in growth.

CRANBERRY (MYRTUS UGNI)

From 5/-; 54/- dozen

The small, dusky-red berries of the cranberry are excellent for jellies and pies. The compact, hardy, little bushes make an excellent dwarf division hedge and they bear abundantly each year.

CURRANTS (RIBES)

3/9 each; 40/- dozen.

The Currants are especially valuable, small-berried fruits for pies and jam. They are recommended for cool districts only, and require a rich, fairly moist soil. From the many currants available we stock only the strongest growing and most prolific bearing types, in both red and black fruited varieties.

FEIJOAS

Besides providing abundant supplies of delicious, oval fruit, the Feijoa is an ornamental shrub with its deep green leaves, silvery beneath, and showy, red and white flowers in spring. It will thrive and crop well in practically all districts, in any reasonably good soil, and will withstand moderate winds. In fact, it makes an excellent ornamental and utility hedge. The appetising fruit ripens during late autumn and winter, and is delightfully flavoured whether used for salads, jam, stewing or as dessert. It is advisable to plant at least two Feijoas for cross-pollination if abundant crops are to be expected.

MAGNIFICA. **From 7/6; 84/- dozen**
These plants are seedlings raised from a selected large fruiting variety, and while no guarantee can be given, all plants should bear abundant crops of good sized fruit.

TRIUMPH. **From 10/6**
A giant-fruited Feijoa noted for its exceptionally heavy crops of extra large fruit.

FIG (FICUS CARICA)

FROM 8/6

Figs will thrive in mild, warm districts and produce plentiful supplies of fruit each year. They can be eaten raw, stewed, or made into jam.

GOOSEBERRIES (RIBES GROSSULARIA)

4/6 EACH; 48/- DOZEN

Generally speaking, gooseberries succeed best in cooler districts, where they regularly bear an abundance of berries, so valuable for pies, jam, and stewing. We are able to offer plants of the most successful varieties, for bottling and dessert purposes.

GRAPE VINES (VITIS VINIFERA)

FROM 8/6

ALBANY SURPRISE.—The finest grape for outdoor culture. Produces great quantities, in large bunches of uniform, almost black, sweet, firm fruit. Very prolific bearing and vigorous growing.

BLACK HAMBURG.—One of the famous table grapes of the world, with large bunches of coal-black, round berries, very firm, juicy, sweet, and rich.

GROS COLMAN.—Berries as large as small plums are borne in immense clusters. A rich blue colour, firm, and crisp. Mainly grown under glass.

GUAVAS (PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM)

The guava is a valuable winter fruiting shrub which can be grown in all districts where lemons will thrive. It commences to bear when very young and the delicious fruits can be eaten fresh or made into jelly. The guava also makes a very useful and attractive division hedge, which trims well and provides abundant supplies of fruit.

FROM 6/6 EACH; 72/- DOZEN

PURPLE.—Produces an abundance of deep red fruit during early winter, when most fruits are scarce. Highly prized for eating raw and unequalled for jelly.

YELLOW.—The yellow fruited guava forms a slightly larger and more open bush than the purple variety. The yellow fruits are slightly larger and a little milder in flavour. Not quite as hardy as the purple guava.

PSIDIUM PYRIFORMIS.—TROPICAL GUAVA. **From 7/6**
A giant-fruiting, yellow guava, both useful and ornamental. The tree grows rapidly, bears light green leaves with a reddish tinge, larger than those of the ordinary guava, and luscious fruit. Suitable only for hot, sheltered positions.

OLIVE (OLEA EUROPAEA SATIVA)

BLACK ITALIAN. **From 8/6**
This valuable tree, from the fruit of which olive oil is obtained, is easily grown under a wide range of conditions, provided water supplies are available. The ¾-inch olives follow creamy-white flowers, and the small green leaves have an attractive, silvery reverse. A strong growing tree from the East Mediterranean regions.

PASSION FRUIT (PASSIFLORA)

PASSIFLORA EDULIS. **From 4/6**
The well-known, purple passion fruit which bears heavy crops with little attention. It benefits from annual applications of fertiliser, and commences to bear soon after planting.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS PERFECTA. **From 6/-**
A spectacular, new, heavy-bearing, giant-fruited, purple passion fruit. The immense, rounded fruits average twice the size of the normal passion fruit, and are crammed full of pulp. The vines are dense with their deep green leaves, and an almost endless supply of luscious fruit is yielded from April, right through to the winter. They are delicious raw, in fruit salads, or for flavouring. All plants, being cutting grown, will not sucker, and are guaranteed true to type.

PASSIFLORA MOLLISSIMA.—(BANANA PASSION FRUIT). **From 5/-**
A quick-growing vine with attractive, pink flowers and long, yellow skinned, and nicely flavoured fruit. Easily grown, but suitable only for frost-free districts.

PAW PAW (CARICA MICROCARPA MONOICA)

From 6/-

The Mountain paw paw is one of the most delicious table fruits of the tropics. While too tender for most parts of New Zealand, it will grow, and bear fruit in sheltered, frostless locations. The luxuriant, large-leaved plants grow rapidly and should bear their luscious, melon-like fruits (about the size of a quince), within two years. Paw paws require a warm, sunny, well-drained position with plenty of water and fertiliser.

PERSIMMON (DIOSPYROS)

FROM 20/-

A very ornamental Japanese tree, grown for its large, highly coloured fruits and brilliant, autumn coloured foliage.

QUINCES (CYDONIA OBLONGA)

FROM 10/6

The quince is a splendid fruit for preserves, the flesh becoming a beautiful, dark red when cooked. The trees thrive and bear well almost anywhere. No fruit has a more delightful fragrance when picked from the tree. Quinces do exceptionally well along the banks of creeks or drains.

RASPBERRIES (RUBUS IDAEUS)

FROM 8/6 DOZEN

LLOYD GEORGE.—The best general purpose raspberry, noted for its quality, size of fruit, and regularity of crop. The very large, long-shaped fruits are firm and richly coloured, with a splendid flavour. Raspberries require a deep, rich, rather heavy soil, and are not generally successful in Taranaki.

STRAWBERRIES (FRAGARIA VIRGINIANA)

5/6 DOZEN

LASSEN.—An American variety which is strongly virus resistant, able to withstand wet conditions, vigorous growing, and bears heavy crops of firm and solid berries.

RED GAUNTLET.—Now the leading variety in New Zealand because of its large, early season fruit, heavy yields, and ease of picking. The berries are showy, and most attractive in appearance.

TALISMAN.—A recent releese from English trial grounds, Talisman is an exceptionally heavy cropper, bearing large, brightly coloured strawberries over almost six months of the year. A strong and vigorous grower.

TREE TOMATO (CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA)

FROM 5/6

RUBY RED.—The tree tomato when planted in a warm, sheltered position makes very rapid growth and during winter has very heavy crops of dark red, egg-shaped fruits. They are excellent for eating raw, stewing, chutney and sauce. Easily grown but will not stand frosts.

YELLOW.—Similar in form to the red tree tomato but with bright orange-yellow fruit. A splendid, dessert variety.

Nuts

ALMOND (PRUNUS COMMUNIS)

FROM 9/6

BURBANK SEEDLING.—A hardy and prolific tree which comes into production early. Soft shell and medium sized nuts of excellent flavour.

NONPARIEL.—A thin shelled variety of excellent quality, very regular and heavy bearer.

TEXAS PROLIFIC.—A soft shelled variety of excellent quality. Good bearer.

CHESTNUT (CASTANEA SATIVA)

From 8/6

Besides providing a plentiful supply of nuts early in winter, the chestnut makes a magnificent, large shade tree. It will grow anywhere but prefers cool districts.

FILBERTS or HAZELNUTS (CORYLUS)

CORYLUS AVELLANA SEEDLINGS. **From 6/6**
Attractive, hardy shrubs of bushy habit, growing to a height of 15 feet or more, and bearing quantities of the well-known hazel nuts. Two or more plants should be planted for cross pollination. They prefer cool, moist conditions.

CORYLUS AVELLANA NAMED VARIETIES. **From 9/6**
Layered plants from named, imported varieties noted for their prolific crops of extra large nuts.

WALNUTS (JUGLANS REGIA)

ENGLISH VARIETY. **From 8/6**
Seedling plants from selected stock. Walnuts take several years before coming into bearing, but at all times they make handsome, large shade trees. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

Perennial Vegetables

ASPARAGUS

To obtain best results asparagus needs very rich soil conditions. Before planting, the ground should be deeply dug, and plentiful supplies of stable manure or bone dust should be worked into the soil. An annual mulch in the winter of well-rotted stable manure is of great benefit. Early pickings are inclined to weaken the young plants and cutting should be delayed for at least one full season, with light picking the following season. From then on a dozen plants should supply ample asparagus for an average-sized family.

CONISTON. **13/- per dozen; 86/- per 100**
An outstanding asparagus which forms large, clean, straight, tender stems of fine flavour. Produces exceptionally heavy crops.

RHUBARB (RHEUM RHAPONTICUM)

CHERRY RIPE. **From 3/6 each; 36/- dozen**
An improved winter-bearing rhubarb with large, long, red stalks, crisp, juicy, and with an excellent flavour. They require rich soil and annual mulches of well-rotted farmyard manure or compost.

Hedge, Shelter and Timber Trees

There might be a tendency to look upon hedge, shelter and timber trees as solely utilitarian. Certainly they are playing a very important part in the rural scene, and the primary industries to which New Zealand is heavily committed. But they also have a place in the towns and cities, particularly in new housing areas. While providing shelter, shade and even timber for the future, there is no reason why they cannot be planted for scenic purposes.

The planting of shelter and timber trees is not a haphazard business. Care in the choice of tree will save money and labour, and pay dividends in the ultimate result. With each tree listed, requirements and purposes are described, as well as distances for planting as windbreaks, shelter belts and use on stream banks. There is hardly need to stress the importance of trees for the prevention of erosion. All around the country there is evidence of what happens when hilltops are denuded of growth, and how natural moisture conservation has gone with the trees.

When planting hedges, whether in the country or the town, if the main objective is shelter, then some thought will have to be given to training and cutting. A tree or shrub, left to itself, will make unrestricted growth, opening up to the light. To develop compact growth with a low branching habit of short, strong branches, early cutting is advised. Cutting back could start soon after the plants have been established. It is better to reduce them at this stage than later, even up to one-third in the first year, especially the fast growers.

Whether they are of deciduous or evergreen plants, all hedges should be trimmed so that the base is a bit wider than the top. This allows enough light to reach the lower branches and encourages them to grow and put out abundant foliage. If a hedge is trimmed wider at the top than the base, or with parallel sides, the lower branches are shaded so much, that they thin out and do not produce the foliage to make a thick, luxurious base, and much of its beauty and utility is lost. Summer or early autumn pruning is recommended for most hedges.

Hedge plants are often put in without a thought for their food needs. They will be all the better if the ground is prepared adequately and supplied with composted material or natural manure. Plants should be firmly planted at the recommended spacing and, until established, watered during particularly dry periods.

IMPROVED WINTERSWEET (CHIMONANTHUS PRAECOX LUTEUS)

put the IBL Rotomoa '24' to work for you!

The self-drive 24" cut Rotomoa '24' is equally at home in rough or fine cutting in a wide variety of conditions. Rotomoa '24' will give you lawns from untidy areas impossible to handle with an ordinary mower. 4-stroke power and reliable gear reduction transmission combine to give an absolute trouble-free machine which will operate for long periods without maintenance. Ample power to spare, to handle rough cutting and forward propulsion. The all-steel heavy gauge frame is chassis reinforced. Spindle, belt-drive cutter bar and all transmissions are heavy duty. Cutting height is readily adjustable. Front 8" wheels on independent steel axles are staggered for close trims up to fences. Prevents scalping. All controls are on the handles. Rotomoa '24' has steel shielding skirts and internal steel chamber to give the highest safety standards.

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P.O. Box 200, PETONE

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Yours faithfully,

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KEEP GOOD LAWNS AT THEIR BEST WITH THE 24" EASILY HANDLED SELF-DRIVE MOWER

All prices are quoted per 100. Quantities under 50 are available at the 100 rate, plus 2/- per dozen extra.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. **110/- per 100**
Incorrectly known as Abelia chinensis. The most popular of the smaller growing garden hedges, with green and bronze, glossy foliage and pale pink flowers. Trims well, and soon forms a dense "wall" up to 5 feet in height. Plant 1 foot apart.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.—COMMON BARBERRY.
2-year Selected Plants, 37/6 per 100; 320/- per 1000
The well-known farm hedge, suitable for coldest districts. Requires no protection from stock. Plant 100 per chain.

BERBERIS VULGARIS SEEDLESS.
2-year Selected Plants, 95/- per 100; 720/- per 1000
Seedless barberry makes excellent farm inland shelter, particularly in districts where the ordinary barberry seeds down and becomes a pest. Forms dense shelter in a comparatively short time. Plant 66 per chain.

BOXTHORN (LYCIUM HORRIDUM).
1-year Selected Plants, 20/- per 100; 160/- per 1000
As a stock-proof hedge plant for coastal farms, boxthorn has no equal. It is used extensively as a breakwind on the plains of South Taranaki. Plant 100 per chain.

CASUARINA.—SHEOKE.
Pot grown plants, 250/- per 100; Open ground plants, 200/- per 100
A dense-growing, hardy tree, with graceful, needle-like foliage, which will thrive in all conditions, including swampy or brackish soil where few other trees would survive. Valuable for planting along streams for beauty and to bind the banks. When planted 1½ft. apart it will trim to a narrow, compact "wall" to any height between 5 and 15 feet.

CEDRUS DEODARA.—HIMALAYAN CEDAR. **3-year 210/- per 100**
Especially successful for taller or more permanent shelter in dry climates or on shingly soils. Forms a graceful, dense, upright tree, and will stand all but the most severe winds, provided they are not laden with salt spray.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA.—LAWSON CYPRESS.
3-year, 160/- per 100; 2-year 120/- per 100
The finest shelter tree for planting inland. Whether it is kept trimmed up to 10ft. in height, or allowed to grow naturally to its mature height as a shelter belt, the lawson is always a handsome tree with its rich-green, compact foliage right to the ground. Plant 30 inches apart for hedges and 6-9ft. apart for large breakwinds.

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

COPROSMA REPENS (C. BAUERI). TAUPATA. **175/- per 100**
The toughest of the coastal plants and an ideal seaside shelter hedge, as it will withstand heavy, salt-laden winds. Very hardy and will grow in any situation.

COROKIA COTONEASTER ERECTA. **175/- per 100**
A native shrub which is giving excellent results as a hardy, low to medium-sized hedge. It is particularly suitable for exposed, dry, coastal areas, where it is able to withstand the most testing conditions. Plant 18 inches apart.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA.—JAPANESE CEDAR.
3-year 250/- per 100; 2-year 210/- per 100
One of Japan's greatest timber trees, especially recommended for background and tall shelter planting in areas with a good annual rainfall. As it produces timber of fine quality, it is valuable for plantation planting on waste hillsides and gullies.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA.—ARIZONA CYPRESS. **2-year 120/- per 100**
A tall, fast growing conifer with blue-green foliage; very useful in dry inland areas for hedges and breakwind purposes. Very hardy and drought resistant. Plant 3ft. apart for hedges or 6ft. apart for breakwinds.

CUPRESSUS BENTHAMII.—BENTHAM CYPRESS. **2-year 120/- per 100**
A dense and rapidly growing cypress, with blue-grey foliage which trims well and forms a thick hedge of 6ft. up to 15ft. It will succeed in damp soils and, in two to three years will provide excellent shelter around the farm or home. For hedges plant 30 inches apart, and for large breakwinds 6-9ft. apart.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.—MACROCARPA.
Pot-grown plants 190/- per 100
An extremely hardy, rapidly growing shelter tree for breakwinds or hedges, particularly in coastal areas, as it will thrive even when exposed to salt spray. Mature trees produce durable fence posts. Our plants are pot grown to obviate losses in transplanting. Plant 30 inches apart for hedges and 6-9ft. apart for large breakwinds.

DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA. **Pot grown plants 275/- per 100**
One of the finest New Zealand, ornamental-foliaged shrubs, which rapidly makes an extremely attractive, hardy wind screen up to 15ft. in height. The long, willow-like leaves are a deep bronze colour, and always showy. Plant 3ft. apart.

ESCALLONIA EXONIENSIS. **110/- per 100**
One of the most popular fast growing hedge plants for home gardens. Of upright growth, it soon forms a dense, rich green hedge and bears small, white flowers in spikes. Can be trimmed to any height between 3ft. and 8ft. An ideal combination for coastal hedges, is two plants of this Escallonia to one plant of Tecoma alternately. Plant 1ft. apart.

EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA. **230/- per 100**
An excellent hedge for mild districts. It has clean, glossy, dark green foliage which takes on a reddish-bronze tint in the young growth and, during autumn, bears purple berries. As a trimmed hedge, it will attain a height of up to 15ft. Plant 30 inches apart.

EUGENIA SMITHII (ACMENA FLORIBUNDA). **230/- per 100**
A very dense shrub with bronze, young foliage and mauve berries. Forms an excellent hedge or shelter belt from 6ft. to 20ft. in height as required. Slightly frost tender when young, but once established, will thrive in most North Island districts. Plant 3ft. apart.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS, GOLDEN EUONYMUS.
250/- per 100
One of the finest, golden-variegated shrubs, which forms an unusual and extremely showy hedge. Of compact growth, it is easily clipped and always bright and clean, with the leaves heavily margined gold. Not a rapid growing hedge. Plant 1ft. apart.

HEBE (VERONICA), KOROMIKO. **400/- per 100**
These provide excellent, showy, low-growing hedges. They are very hardy and drought resistant, and will thrive in poor, dry soil, right on the coast, as well as in inland districts. During summer they bear large sprays of flowers, mainly in tones of blue. Plant 1½ft. apart.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. **250/- per 100**
A selection of Hydrangeas, when used as a hedge in a shady position provides a massed display of flowers in early summer. Trim during winter when plants are leafless. Plant 3ft. apart.

LARIX DECIDUA.—COMMON LARCH. **150/- per 100**
The larch makes a fine forestry or tall shelter tree for cold climates and high altitudes. With good drainage and ample moisture, they will grow quite rapidly. A very beautiful tree with soft green, deciduous foliage and graceful habit.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM ELEGANTISSIMUM, GOLDEN PRIVET.
210/- per 100
A small-leaved privet with leaves heavily margined deep yellow. Most spectacular when planted as a small division hedge of up to 3ft. in height. Drops some of its leaves during winter. Plant 18 inches apart.

LONICERA NITIDA. **110/- per 100**
A very popular and hardy small hedge, which is easily kept as a neat dense "wall" from 2 to 5ft. in height. It has small, dark-green, box-like leaves on twiggy branches and should be planted 1ft. apart.

LONICERA NITIDA AUREA. **175/- per 100**
A form of the common Lonicera nitida, but with its tiny round leaves deep golden yellow in colour. During winter they turn a bronze shade. Especially recommended as an unusual, ornamental, dwarf, compact hedge, up to 3ft. in height. Plant 1ft. apart.

METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBOIDES. DAWN REDWOOD. **400/- per 100**
A spectacular and rare tree; recommended for group planting. Ideal at the water's edge or in wet soils. The dawn redwood is a remarkable conifer of deciduous habit, with lovely, graceful, bright green foliage, which later shades to yellow before falling. It is of comparatively rapid growth, quite hardy, and ultimately grows into a majestic and stately specimen.

METROSIDEROS EXCELSA.—POHUTUKAWA.
4-year 500/- per 100; 3-year 450/- per 100; 2-year 400/- per 100
One of the most valuable coastal shelter trees in New Zealand, as it will thrive in poor soil, and even right on the seashore. It produces its masses of crimson flowers about Christmas time, and is extremely drought-resistant. Will not resist frosts when young. Plant 3ft. to 6ft. apart, depending on density and height of shelter required.

METROSIDEROS KERMADECENSIS.—KERMADEC POHUTUKAWA.
4-year 500/- per 100; 3-year 450/- per 100; 2-year 400/- per 100
An excellent shelter tree for coastal areas, which will stand the most severe salt winds. Can be allowed to grow naturally, as a large shelter belt or, trimmed as a medium to tall hedge. Plant 3ft. to 6ft. apart as required.

MYOPORUM SERRATUM.—TASMANIAN NGAIO.
Pot grown plants 275/- per 100
A fast growing, drought-resistant tree with narrow, succulent, deep green leaves. Makes an excellent quick hedge or breakwind and is recommended for planting by the sea and in exposed wind-swept places, where quick shelter is required in a very short time. Plant 30 inches apart.

OLEARIA ALBIDA.—AKEAKE. **175/- per 100**
Another native plant which is extremely hardy, and suitable for medium to tall hedges up to 10ft. in height, in coastal districts or very dry areas. The foliage is pale green with a silvery underside. Will thrive in poor soil. Plant 18 inches apart.

PHEBALIUM BILLARDIERI. **190/- per 100**
A very popular, erect growing hedge which requires a minimum of cutting. It has pale green leaves with silvery undersides, and masses of small white flowers. Forms a very trim, tall hedge, and will withstand wind and salt spray. Plant 2ft. apart.

PHOTINIA GLABRA ROBUSTA. **360/- per 100**
For a vivid display nothing will excel the Photinias. This variety has large, attractive foliage, brilliantly shaded red in the young growths. In the spring, the whole plant is a blaze of colour, and this show is repeated at each successive new growth. It is vigorous and hardy, but for best effect requires shelter from strong winds. Plant 1½ft. to 2ft. apart.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS. **360/- per 100**
A beautiful and unusual hedge plant. Its main attraction is the young leaves, which are brilliant red. These gradually turn green, but at each new growth the red foliage makes a vivid display. It is not suitable for exposed coastal conditions and wherever planted requires reasonable shelter, as strong winds will destroy the beauty of the young leaves. Plant 1½ft. apart.

PINUS RADIATA (PINUS INSIGNIS). **100/- per 100**
Pinus radiata will thrive practically anywhere in New Zealand. They are widely used for shelter belts, plantations, and for filling waste land and gullies They will provide shelter in three or four years, and grow to maturity in 20 to 30 years. For wind breaks, plant in single row 6ft. apart, or double rows spaced 12ft. to 14ft. and 6ft. between rows.

PINUS MURICATA. **100/- per 100**
Very suitable for shelter belts in coastal districts, as it withstands the severest gales. Muricata is not as fast growing as radiata, and does not become bare at the base. Plant same distance apart as for radiata.

PITTOSPORUM CRASSIFOLIUM, KARO. **210/- per 100**
An invaluable, hardy, coastal shelter-tree which will also thrive under pines, or in any dry position. Plant 2ft. apart.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES. **210/- per 100**
Ideal for dry coastal conditions. The pale-green leaves with undulating margins are most attractive and emit, when bruised, a lemon-like odour. Plant 3ft. apart.

POMADERIS APETALA, TAINUI. **275/- per 100**
Valuable for quick shelter and tall hedges by the seaside, and will also grow in sand. Grows from 6ft. to 12ft. in height, and has downy grey foliage. Plant 1½ft. apart.

POPULUS NIGRA CHILENSIS. **120/- per 100**
A strongly growing, evergreen poplar, with the same upright habit as the well-known Lombardy poplar. Very rapid growing and ideal for quick screen and breakwind purposes. Will stand heavy trimming. Distance between plants depends on effect required.

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA, LOMBARDY POPLAR. **120/- per 100**
The tall, slender, hardy poplar so often used for quick windbreaks. Will thrive in all soils. Foliage turns bright yellow before falling. The Lombardy poplar is invaluable for lining driveways.

POPULUS ROBUSTA. **120/- per 100**
More spreading in habit than the Lombardy poplar. Forms a splendid, clean tree with large, cordate leaves which assume brilliant, orange-yellow tones in colder districts before falling. The best poplar for timber. Hardy anywhere.

POPULUS YUNNANENSIS. **120/- per 100**
A Chinese poplar of semi-erect habit with large, deep green leaves. Provides excellent shelter or shade. Hardy.

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA.—OREGON PINE or DOUGLAS FIR.
3-year 175/- per 100
Produces the famous Oregon timber. A magnificent tree for cool districts. The noble trunk is densely clothed to the ground with plume-like branches. Most successful in inland districts with a good rainfall and free, open soil.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, ROSEMARY. **175/- per 100**
The fragrant, old-fashioned rosemary forms a delightful little hedge. It is easily clipped to a neat, compact 3ft. in height, and is always attractive with its grey-green foliage and small light lavender blooms. Hardy. Plant 1ft. apart.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM, SWAMP CYPRESS. **200/- per 100**
This tree thrives best at the water's edge and in swampy country. The young, fern-like leaves in spring are rich green and turn to an uncommon brown before they fall in the autumn.

TECOMA CAPENSIS (TECOMARIA). **175/- per 100**
A fine garden hedge for frost-free districts, with deep green foliage and sprays of bright, orange-scarlet flowers. It will trim to a dense, wind-proof hedge up to 6ft. in height, and is also valuable for interplanting in hedges which have bare patches in need of filling. Plant 1ft. apart.

THUJA PLICATA. **3-year 160/- per 100; 2-year 120/- per 100**
Somewhat similar to the lawson cypress in habit and growth, but with flatter and more open dark green leaves. Thuja plicata, because of its immunity to cypress canker, is now superseding the lawson in districts where this disease is prevalent. Planted about 3ft. to 4ft. apart, they soon provide an effective and permanent wind-proof screen.

Visitors to New Plymouth are given a specially warm welcome to our Nursery in Westown. It is easy to find. The Westown trolley bus runs right to the main gates, and there is a regular service. Private cars have only to follow the trolley bus route to its terminus.

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