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[1966]

Members of
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN



C. M. HOBBS & SONS

Incorporated



9300 W. Washington St.

BRIDGEPORT 31 (Indianapolis) INDIANA

Area Code 317 CHapel 1-9253 (317-241-9253)

46231

Nurserymen Since 1812



(Left to right). Miss Ida Albertson; a customer; C. M. Hobbs; Al Albertson; Emery Albertson. Office picture taken about 1895.

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT OUR BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES

LOCATION

9300 West Washington Street, U. S. 40, the Old National Road, to the **Bridgeport Nursery** at the Marion-Hendricks County Line. Hourly bus service from Indianapolis.

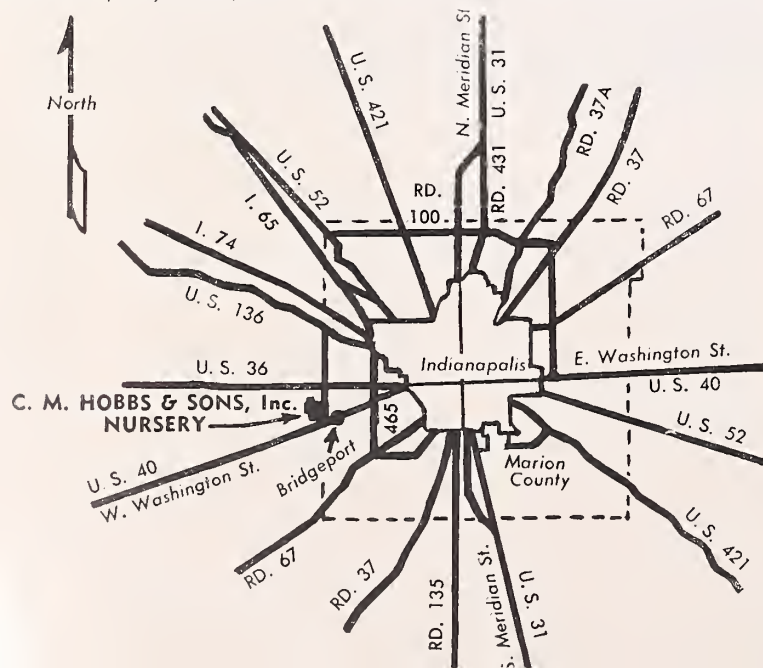
PHONE

Indianapolis (Area Code 317) CHapel 1-9253

Free - Illustrated Booklet

"HOW TO PLANT"

Instructions telling complete planting and cultural directions such as handling stock before planting, pruning, planting distances, and care after planting. If more information is required, write us. A free copy with each order or upon your request.



In the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends, or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends. Dr. Albertson had a fondness for trees and plants, and so cultivated a small nursery. His son, Oliver, inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the state near Salem, Indiana.

In 1875, Oliver Albertson moved to Bridgeport, Indiana, intending to do a small nursery business here, and retain an interest also in the Washington County Nursery. C. M. Hobbs, afterwards Mr. Albertson's son-in-law, took charge of the Bridgeport plant. After the death of Oliver Albertson in 1879, his son, Emery Albertson, and C. M. Hobbs, formed a partnership for the management of the Bridgeport nursery. From a small beginning they built up a large business, their sales reaching all over the United States.

The first of July, 1907, Mr. Emery Albertson retired from the business which was then continued by C. M., Oliver A., Harry W., and Fred R. Hobbs, and continuing with another generation of Robert M., Thomas P., and Gordon A. Hobbs, under the firm name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc., at the present location.

This year is one of many years of experience in the nursery business since 1875 at Bridgeport, Indiana, and we value the reputation our firm has earned for honesty and integrity, for fair dealing with our customers who range from one end of the country to the other.

This experience has taught us how to grow and handle fine quality true-to-name stock, and we are ever learning through research and experience to produce finer plants which enable us to live up to the fine traditions of the past and to so conduct our business that the ideals of its founders be fulfilled during the future years.

OUR GUARANTEE

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock, we use the greatest care to have it true to name and will replace any that may prove untrue, free of charge, or refund the purchase price. We shall not be liable for more than the purchase price and every purchase from us is made on these terms.

Guarantee and Claims: All goods are guaranteed true to name, up to grade, full count, and in good condition when the customer receives the goods. Claims must be made within five days after receiving the goods from the nursery.

We Do Not Guarantee Stock To Grow, or Results in Any Way. There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is received in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, or careless culture all contribute to failure and all are beyond our control.

**WE DO NOT SELL THROUGH AGENTS
SEE INDEX ON INSIDE BACK COVER**

HOBBS EVERGREENS

Our evergreens have been carefully grown and trimmed to add beauty and color both summer and winter to all types of landscape plantings. These fine evergreens are at home in almost any soil, transplanted in the nursery to produce a finer root system, and dug by experienced evergreen diggers to assure you the finest evergreens to be had anywhere. (All of our evergreens are dug with a ball of earth and burlapped (B&B), for your convenience in planting and handling, and the protection of the root system during transportation.) For an outstanding addition to your home grounds, plant evergreens from Hobbs.

ARBOR-VITAE - Thuja

This variety is known by the growth of the branches which are flat and to some appear pressed. This evergreen will grow in almost every type of soil, and any shape desired from globe to pyramidal. All Arbor-Vitae are easily transplanted.

DARK GREEN AMERICAN. A pyramidal form with dark green foliage retaining the fine deep color all winter. You can use this evergreen for foundation plantings, backgrounds, for screens, and hedges. We consider this plant the best of the upright Arbor-Vitae.

TECHNY DARK GREEN. Improved variety of American Dark Green.

GLOBE (T. occidentalis globosa). A dwarf form with a round compact or globular head. Used generally in pairs each side of an entrance or planted in urns.

CHINESE ARBOR-VITAE (T. orientalis). An upright evergreen with a fine foliage of light green color used in a border planting or in a tall hedge.

COMPACT CHINESE (T. orientalis compacta). A narrow upright form with fine foliage of a bright green color. Especially good where a tall hedge is needed or in a group planting with other evergreens.

PYRAMIDAL (T. occidentalis pyramidalis). One of the most widely used Arbor-Vitae. A narrow upright with a fine green foliage which requires very little shearing. For corners, accenting, or backgrounds.



Biota Arbor-Vitae

FIR - Pseudotsuga

BALSAM FIR. Upright, conical evergreen with a grayish brown, thin, smooth bark and dark green needles. Planted as a specimen, for borders, screens, and windbreaks. Often cut for Christmas trees.

DOUGLAS (P. douglasi). An upright form of tree resembling a Spruce and showing a little blue color. Fine as an individual specimen or for groups and borders.

BIOTA

GOLDEN (B. aurea nana). A beautiful dwarf, compact variety of golden color. This evergreen is planted in urns, on cemetery lots, and with other evergreens to add color to the landscape plantings.

Buy from Hobbs and Buy the Best

Use care in buying nursery stock and buy where you can see the quality of the plants and know that they are well grown and in good condition when purchased.



IRISH JUNIPER



BLUE SPRUCE



HEMLOCK



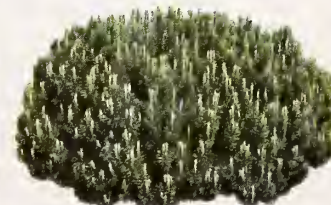
PFITZER JUNIPER



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE



GLOBE ARBOR VITAE



MUGHO PINE

JUNIPERS - JUNIPERUS

This variety is divided into two groups for your convenience in selecting between the upright and semi-upright or spreading forms.



Glauca Juniper



Cannarti Juniper

UPRIGHT JUNIPERS

JUNIPERUS burki. A silvery blue compact foliage with a broad base used as a specimen or in foundation plantings, and will stand considerable shearing to help maintain its compact shape.

J. Cannarti. One of the finest of the upright Junipers maintaining a wonderful dark green color through all seasons and showing blue berries late in summer. Good for corner plantings, as a specimen, or for a tall background effect the year round.

J. columnaris. A medium slender form used for accent in the landscape. There are two types of this evergreen — one with a foliage of silver-green and the other of dark green.

J. cupressifolia. Similar to Cannarti with finer foliage.

J. glauca. One of the finest upright forms with a foliage of blue cast throughout the year and showing silver berries in late summer. Can stand considerable shearing.

J. fastigiata. Very similar to the Irish Juniper except the top of the plant is as broad as the base.

J. keteleeri. A medium light green foliage that needs yearly shearing to maintain its excellent form. The gray-green berries add color to this fine evergreen which does well when planted in sun or shade.

J. mascula. A type similar to the columnaris having a broader base and tapering to a pointed top. The foliage resembles the darker green columnaris.

J. hillii (Dundee). A rapid growing evergreen with silver-green foliage in the summer and turning to a light purple in the fall after the first frost.

J. stricta. Semi-dwarf upright of very dense blue-green foliage. This type is useful in entrance, foundation, and cemetery plantings.

SPREADING JUNIPERS

J. depressa plumosa (Andorra). A very low growing form with silver-green foliage in the summer and a purplish cast in winter. Very useful in a front line planting for foundations and entrances.

J. glauca globe. A globe type of the upright glauca with a foliage of bluish cast throughout the year. Can be used each side of the entrance and in the foundation planting.

J. hetzi. A rapid growing type with a blue cast which is a taller grower than the Pfitzer. Will require closer shearing to maintain its shape.

J. Meyeri. An evergreen of silver-blue foliage with an irregular type of growth of vase-like appearance. A semi-upright evergreen for foundation or border planting.

J. Pfitzer, Blue. An evergreen of spreading habit with a blue foliage. Can be substituted for the Pfitzer when color is desired.

J. Pfitzer compacta. A compact form of Pfitzer with dense gray bluish green foliage not growing as large as the Pfitzer.

J. Pfitzer, Armstrong. A globe form of Pfitzer with a medium green foliage.

J. sargenti. A low spreading type with a blue-green foliage which adds color to the low plant in the landscape planting.

J. Von Ehron. Vase-shaped evergreen of dark green foliage growing taller than the other types.

J. Pfitzer. The most popular low spreading evergreen and one of the most hardy and useful in the landscape planting. A fine blue-green foliage. We consider this evergreen one of our specialties.



Armstrong Juniper



Andorra Juniper

TAXUS-YEW



Upright and Spreading Junipers



Cuspidata Yews

SPREADING TAXUS

An evergreen of outstanding quality being used more and more for foundations and hedges. Generally free from insects and diseases, very hardy, adaptable to a variety of soils, does well in sun or shade, and a dark rich green color throughout the plant. We offer this group of evergreens as one of the finest.

- TAXUS brevifolia.** A slow growing plant of a low irregular habit for foundation, specimen, or hedge.
- T. browni.** Slightly taller than wide and of the cuspidata type of compact, rich green foliage and is easily sheared to the globe shape.
- T. cuspidata.** Most widely used of the spreading type of Yew which grows broader than tall. Makes a fine hedge plant and meets all requirements for the use of a spreading evergreen.

T. densiforma. A compact, spreading type of Yew with very good color of foliage and habit of growth. One of the better Yews.

T. Globe. This plant is the result of trimming the spreading type of Yew into a globe form.

T. Henryi. A spreading type of Yew with a medium green foliage with a tendency to grow somewhat more upright than *T. cuspidata* and slightly vase-shaped.

T. honnewelliana. Compact, slightly vase shape of the cuspidata form with exceptionally fine foliage of rich green, making an excellent evergreen for landscape use.

Wardi Yew

T. intermedia. Similar to cuspidata with a darker green color and more V shape branching.

T. Wardi. A low growing, spreading evergreen of a good color for use in foundation planting and in front of larger evergreens.

UPRIGHT FORM

TAXUS capitata. An upright form of symmetrical appearance, of the conical shape, excellent for foundation and hedge plantings. Grows tall but can be sheared to limit the height.

T. Hatfield. A dwarf, upright form of rich green color for foundation or hedge where limited height is required.

T. hicksi. An upright of cylindrical form with vertical branching and can be sheared to a narrow shape for restricted areas, narrow hedge, or an upright for the foundation plantings.



Taxus Hicksi

To control the size and maintain the shape of the evergreens, it is suggested that they can be trimmed at least once a year generally in late spring. All of the evergreens in the nursery are trimmed at least once each year.



Capitata Yew

SPRUCE - Picea

An evergreen for specimen, screen, group and windbreak plantings. Needs room to develop.

BLACK HILLS. Similar to the Norway Spruce but of denser foliage with lighter green color.

COLORADO BLUE. Blue Spruce for group or specimen plantings to add color to the landscape. A large grower.

KOSTER BLUE. The finest of the Blue Spruce which most people are wanting for their yards. Bluer color than the Colorado and the best of the specimen evergreens for home landscape where there is sufficient room.

NORWAY. A most commonly used Spruce of dark green foliage. For hedges if kept sheared, group or windbreak plantings. Used many times for Christmas trees.



Norway Spruce

or windbreak plantings. The new growth of the Pine in early spring resembles candles. The pines need room as they attain considerable size. The upright Pines make excellent cut Christmas trees.

AUSTRIAN. A fast growing tall form with long dark green needles on spreading branches from a central trunk which will mature to a height of 50 feet.

MUGHO. Spreading type with dark green needles used especially in pairs in foundation plantings.

SCOTCH. Very similar to the Austrian Pine with denser foliage and shorter needles.

Hemlock



Scotch Pine

PINE - Pinus

An exceptionally fine evergreen as a specimen or for background borders,

WHITE. Probably the most graceful of the Pines with a soft needle of light green color. A beautiful specimen tree and excellent for background and screening.

Colorado Blue Spruce

HEMLOCK - Tsuga

An upright evergreen of graceful feathery foliage of rich green color, excellent in shade as well as sun, requiring a rather moist soil and will stand shearing to various shapes. Can be used in most any type of landscape planting. Some of the finest evergreen hedges to be seen are of Hemlock. We recommend this evergreen very highly for its many purposes.

All of our evergreens are dug with a ball of earth and burlapped (B&B), for your convenience in planting and handling, and the protection of the root system during transportation.



HEDGES

A living fence for beauty and friendly independence.

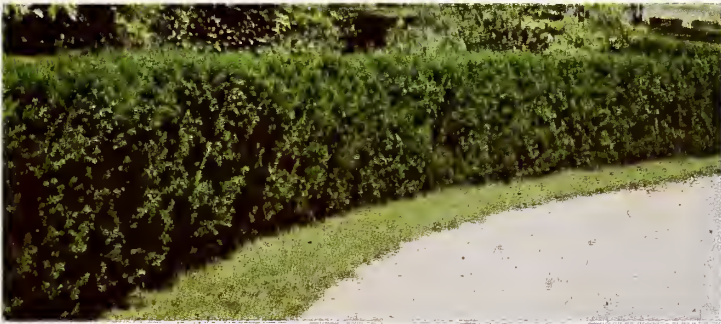
A manner in which you may be friendly with your neighbors and yet maintain your own boundaries. An inexpensive fence or screen to plant and maintain in comparison with the initial cost, repair, and painting of other types of fences. The different hedge plants listed below may be grown naturally or clipped for formal or box-like effect. When you plant a hedge from Hobbs, you plant the finest.

PRIVET - Ligustrum

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur River Privet). The finest shrub to plant for a clipped hedge. Dark green foliage on numerous erect canes of uniform growth to assure you a dense hedge all season. Our Privet for hedges is cut off at the ground at the end of the first year to promote an extra growth of canes from ground level during the second year in our nursery, and to make a bushy dense plant from the ground to the top. To assure a very dense hedge, we recommend cutting back hedge Privet to 4 to 6 inches above the ground immediately after planting.

L. ibolium. A well branched shrub also for use as a clipped hedge. A cross between California and Ibota Privet with a lighter green foliage than Amur River and much more hardy than California. Below are a list of other plants, described elsewhere in this book with accompanying page number, which are often planted to make fine hedges.

L. regels. A bushy, spreading form of privet making an excellent low informal hedge.



Taxus or Yew Hedge



Euonymus, Broadleaf Evergreen Hedge

FOR TALL HEDGES AND SCREENS

Acer Ginnala. See page 11.
Chinese Elm. See page 10.
Lombardy Poplar. See page 12.
Pines. See page 6.
Spruces. See page 6.

Many of the ornamental trees such as Flowering Crab, Plum, Dogwood, Redbud, and others are underplanted with shrubs to produce an attractive hedge or screen. For a very tall screen, shrubs are often planted under large shade trees to give cover from the ground up.



Amur Privet and Japanese Maple

SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

Althea. See page 14.	Forsythia. See page 16.
Aralia. See page 14.	Honeysuckle, Bush (Lonicera). See page 16.
Barberry, Green, Red and Crimson Pigmy. See page 14.	Kerria, White. (Rhodotypos). See page 18.
Cotoneaster. See page 15.	Lilacs. See page 17.
Cydonia Japonica Rubra. See page 15.	Privet Golden, Regel's. See page 18.
Euonymus Alatus Compacta. See page 15.	Spiraea. See page 18.
	Viburnums. See page 19.

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN HEDGES

Barberry, Evergreen. See page 8.	Euonymus Sarcocoe. An upright form of Vegetus and retains good winter color.
Barberry, Juliana. See page 8.	Ilex Convexa, Hetzi and Rotundifolia. See page 9.
Euonymus Patens, Vegetus, Vegetus Upright, Radicans and Newport. See page 8.	Viburnum Burkwoodi. See page 9.

EVERGREEN HEDGES

All Varieties

Arbor-Vitae. See page 3.	Many varieties of Junipers.
Hemlock. See page 6.	Taxus, All Varieties. See page 4, 5.

HEDGES—Plant Amur River Privet 8 to 12 inches apart; other shrubs of medium height plant 1 to 3 feet apart — tall shrubs 3 to 5 feet apart.

Red Barberry



BROADLEAF



Boxwood and Azalea

BOXWOOD

Small deep green glossy foliage, a compact, upright grower excellent as specimen or for hedge planting.

CHERRY LAUREL

Vigorous grower with shiny dark green foliage often used with other evergreens in a foundation planting.

Broadleaf Evergreens in general like an acid soil and it is suggested that peat moss be incorporated into the soil at the time of planting and the addition of an acid fertilizer after the plant has become established. Plant shallow and top mulch 2-3" with a coarse material such as Redwood Bark.

Euonymus Vegetus



The popularity of Broadleaf Evergreens has increased tremendously in recent years. Their many uses in foundation plantings, as specimens, for hedges, and the rich glossy green foliage has added new interest to the landscape planting.

ABELIA

A. grandiflora. Bright glossy foliage with pinkish-lilac flowers, needs winter protection.

AZALEA

These plants prefer a partial shade and a slightly acid soil, and this can be accomplished by the addition of peat moss and common sulphur at the time of planting. Plant grows to four feet with flowers of red, orange and salmon.

EUONYMUS

E. coloratus. An upright and a spreading or vine type of this plant is available. The upright form can be used as a shrub and the vine form as a ground cover or trained to climb. A good green foliage which sometimes will retain the foliage late in winter.

E. Newport. A plant similar to E. Patens with a smaller leaf and not as large a plant at maturity.

E. radicans erectus. A plant of dark glossy green foliage of a bushy, compact nature excellent as a specimen, in a foundation planting or as a hedge. This plant will often hold the foliage all winter.

E. Sarcoxie. Glossy green leaves similar to Vegetus but more of an upright grower.

E. vegetus. A very versatile plant with a glossy dark green round leaf remaining all winter. This plant can be used as a spreading plant in an evergreen planting, as an excellent low hedge and as a vine which clings to brick or stone and will grow in sun or shade. The berries resemble those of Bittersweet.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI

Lustrous dark green leaves turning to bronze in the Fall. Can be kept to three feet and excellent as a facer plant in foundation plantings.



Berberis Julianae

BARBERRY

MENTORENSIS. This plant is widely used among evergreens in foundation plantings and makes an excellent hedge plant. The upright growth of glossy dark green foliage of summer will turn color by fall and during a mild winter the leaves remain on the plants.

JULIANAE (Berberis Julianae). An evergreen Barberry with golden stems and a glossy green foliage, and the plant will retain the foliage during a normal winter.



Euonymus Sarcoxie

EVERGREENS

ILEX (Holly)

ILEX crenata convexa (Convex Leaf Holly). Compact spreading evergreen shrub with small convex leaves on arched branches. Often planted around foundations and for hedges.

I. crenata Hetzi. A type of Japanese Holly similar to the convexa form but with a larger leaf and a darker green foliage.



Ilex Hetzi

I. crenata rotundifolia. A Japanese Holly of medium low height with glossy dark green foliage and can be used as an individual or hedge plant. An excellent plant for use with evergreens.

I. glabra (Inkberry). An evergreen shrub of the Holly family for sun or shade with leaves turning a dark color by fall and producing many shiny black berries which are outstanding in a group planting.

I. microphylla. A conical form of broadleaf Evergreen with a small glossy dark green foliage remaining all winter. This plant can be used as a substitute for upright evergreens where a plant of medium height is required. Grows well in the shade.

I. opaca (American Holly). Most widely known of the Holly because of its use at Christmas time. A wonderful specimen plant. Female plant produces bright red berries if planted near a male Holly.

I. Stokes. Japanese Holly with small dark green foliage on a dense compact low growing plant.

PYRACANTHA - Firethorn

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). An upright thorny shrub with box-like foliage of green. White flowers followed by brilliant orange-red berries lasting into the winter. A good specimen plant.

RHODODENDRON

A bushy evergreen shrub with a glossy leather-like foliage bearing flowers of pink, rose, purple, and white. Grows best in partial shade. Use plenty of peat moss when planting Rhododendrons.

Viburnum Rhytidophyllum



Ilex Rotundifolia

MAHONIA

This plant slightly resembles American Holly with its rich glossy green leaves. Blooms are yellow in early summer followed by dark blue berries. The leaves turn a bronze in the fall and remain most of the winter. Valuable plant for use with evergreens.

MYRICA

MYRICA Pennsylvania (Northern Bayberry). Dark glossy, aromatic, semi evergreen foliage. Waxy blue-gray berries in fall and winter.

PIERIS

PIERIS Japonica. Early flowering Broadleaf Evergreen with lustrous green leaves and creamy white flowers in pendulous clusters.

Pieris Japonica



American Holly

VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (Leather Leaf Viburnum). A large long dark green leathery leaf resembling the Rhododendron leaf. Clusters of small white flowers are followed by red berries later turning black. A plant that will add greatly to your landscape plantings.

V. burkwoodii. Often called a sister plant to the Viburnum Carlesi because of its white blooms edged with pink to form beautiful clusters of flowers. A glossy green foliage often remaining all winter. We recommend this plant for most any location in the landscape.

SHADE and

Don't be caught with 90 degrees in the shade and no shade. A tree from Hobbs will not only produce fine shade but ornamental beauty to last with care through the years. Trees should be planted in the fall after dropping their leaves or before producing new foliage in the spring. Hobbs trees have been several times root pruned to assure a fine well branched root system and easier transplanting.

AMELANCHIER

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Downy Shadblow). Ornamental tree 20 to 30' with early white flowers and an edible small red fruit.

ASH

ASH, European Mountain (Sorbus Aucuparia). A rather dense symmetrical tree with showy orange and red berries until late winter. Fine for an ornamental specimen. 20-30 ft.

ASH, Green (Fraxinus lanceolata). Very similar to the American Ash, grows rapidly and has good fall color.

ASH, American White (Fraxinus americana). A tall, long lived native tree. A good tree for farm planting and reforestation as well as a specimen tree for yard landscape.

ASH, Marshall Seedless. An improved type of Green Ash.

ASH, Moraine. A fine new Ash of rapid sturdy growth and outstanding glossy green foliage. An upright with a dense, symmetrical head.

BEECH - Fagus

BEECH, Rivers' Purple. A fine specimen upright tree for lawn planting. A good horizontal branching habit requiring room to grow, and with deep purple foliage in the spring changing to crimson in the fall.

Clump Birch



BIRCH - Betula

BIRCH, Clump. Two and three stems of white bark and good green foliage for use as an ornamental tree in a border planting or as a specimen.

BIRCH, Cut Leaf Weeping (B. pendula laciniata). The weeping form of white bark Birch. The tree is somewhat upright when young and as it matures the branches weep until almost touching the ground. A very popular ornamental tree for group or specimen planting in your landscape.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM - Katsura

A relatively new large tree of rounded habit with open, fine textured foliage turning yellow to scarlet in Autumn. Thought to be pest free.

CHINESE CHESTNUT

Castanea

CHINESE CHESTNUT (Castanea mollissima). Valuable for shade or nuts and of beautiful summer foliage turning yellow by fall. This tree of medium height produces fruit early and of good quality.

CORK TREE - Phellodendron

A strong, vigorous grower of broad habit with picturesque branches and an interesting corky bark.

DAWN REDWOOD

Metasequoia

Very rapid grower of pyramidal habit with feathery needles dropping in the fall.

DOGWOOD

DOGWOOD, White Flowering (Cornus florida). A beautiful white flowering tree in early spring known to most everyone. Red berries add to the attractive fall foliage. Fine as a specimen in borders or with other ornamental trees.

Red Flowering (Cornus florida rubra). Very similar to the above Dogwood. This variety has a deeper shade of foliage and beautiful pink or reddish flowers making the tree more striking.

D. Japanese (Cornus Kousa). White to pink flowers with red raspberry like fruit. Horizontal branches and lustrous, dense foliage turning scarlet in Autumn.

D. Japanese Cornel (Cornus Officinalis). Dense rounded shrub-like tree with shiny green foliage turning red later. Early blooming, small yellow flowers and scarlet fruit.

ELM

ELM, Chinese (Ulmus parvifolia). One of our most rapid growing shade trees, doing as well on dry, poor soils as on good soil. A fine tree for screening or tall hedges and withstands city conditions.

FLOWERING CHERRY - Prunus

A valuable ornamental tree as a specimen in your landscape planting because of the beautiful flowering habit. These varieties of medium height are successful in most any landscape location.

Below are some of the varieties we consider desirable.

PRUNUS, Kwanzan. Deep pink, double.

WEEPING FORM

P. subhirtella. Single or double pink.

GINKGO

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair). A tall growing tree with foliage resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Very hardy, free of almost any diseases, and thrives well under adverse conditions.

GOLDEN CHAIN

GOLDEN CHAIN (Laburnum). Small tree with open branching and upright habit having yellow pea-like flowers hanging in pendulous clusters in late May.

GOLDEN RAIN

GOLDEN RAIN (Koelreuteria). Spreading, flat top tree with clusters of yellow flowers in July.

HACKBERRY - Celtis

HACKBERRY (Celtis occidentalis). This tree somewhat resembles the American Elm. A rapid growing tree with shiny green leaves and tough branches.

HORNBEAM

HORNBEAM, Pyramidal (Carpinus betula pyramidalis). A narrow compact columnar form with rich green foliage resembling the Beech and holding its leaves late in the season. Maintains its shape without shearing.

Pink Dogwood



FLOWERING TREES

LINDEN

LINDEN, American (*Tilia americana*). Rapid growing, large size tree forming a broad round top with broadly oval leaves of dark green above, and light green underneath. Splendid street and lawn tree growing about 60 feet.

L. Cordata. Dense pyramidal type with compact, glossy leaves and fragrant flowers in July.

L. Redmond. A new Linden of rapid growth, very hardy, beautifully shaped of pyramidal habit and large dark green leaves.

L. Silver (Tomentosa). A pyramidal dense type with leaves of green above and silver beneath. A fine specimen.

LOCUST

LOCUST, Imperial. A graceful spreading tree with somewhat horizontal and dense branching habit with a good green foliage.

L. Moraine. (Plant Patent No. 836.) A symmetrical, tall, rapid growing, thornless Locust that does not produce seed pods and has finely divided, graceful, attractive foliage. Fine for street or lawn planting.

L. Shademaster. A symmetrical habit of growth with ascending branches and dark green foliage. A rapid grower.

L. Skyline. Uniformly spaced branching with a dark green, leathery textured foliage. A strong symmetrical grower.

L. Sunburst. (Plant Patent No. 1313.) A thornless Locust of pyramidal habit of growth with bright golden foliage on 8 to 10 inches of tips of branches and the balance of the foliage of a dark green color. A good tree for open shade.

L. Thornless Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos inermis). Fast growing tree with spreading graceful branching planted where not too dense shade is needed. Sometimes used as a substitute for American Elm.

Newly planted shade trees should be watered once a week until cold weather in the Fall prevents watering. The ground around the tree should be loosened so as to absorb moisture. In extremely hot weather, it is advisable to water twice a week.

Golden Chain



MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA Alexandria. Huge flowers with a rosy purple outside and a pure white inside.

M. Glauca (Sweetbay Magnolia). Fragrant creamy white flowers in May. Semi-evergreen leaves of waxy appearance and will stand a shady location.

M. Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). A single trunk, pyramidal type with long, glossy, evergreen leaves of waxy appearance. Large white flowers in May. Needs some winter protection in this area.

M. soulangeana. Perhaps the best known Magnolia, producing large cup-shaped flowers of pink outside and white inside, blooming before the foliage appears. These blossoms almost hide the branches. Be sure to see the large Magnolia trees in bloom at our nursery.

M. nigra. Similar to the above Magnolia but with deep reddish purple blossoms appearing a short time later than the pink variety and with a deeper and larger foliage.

M. stellata (Star Magnolia). A shrub type with fragrant, star-shaped flowers appearing before the leaves, for use as a specimen.

FLOWERING CRABS

One of the most beautiful of the spring-flowering ornamentals. Thrive on most any soil and we offer several different shades of bloom and types of growth bearing ornamental fruit. Listed below are some of the varieties which we consider excellent in specimen or mass plantings. Most of the Flowering Crabs do not grow to exceed 20 ft.

MALUS Aidenham. A vigorous rounded tree with arching branches and dark green foliage. Blossoms single and semi-double on long stems. Blooms slightly later and darker red than Eleyi.

M. Almey. One of the best of the red flowering Crabs with an open habit of growth that holds its color well and blooms at an early age.

M. Arnold. Deep rose buds opening pink and fading to white. Grows as broad as tall.

M. atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). Carmine flowers appearing early and covering almost every branch. Foliage turns bronze in the fall.

M. Dolgo. See page 23.

M. Dorothea. Large semi-double rose-pink flowers and small bright yellow fruit. An upright spreading type.

M. Eleyi. Reddish purple foliage with clusters of large pink blossoms and bearing fruit almost the color of the foliage.

M. floribunda. Spreading branches; medium red buds opening light pink. Fruit orange color.

M. Hopa. A strong, upright grower with reddish-pink flowers and red fruit. Excellent where not too much width is required.



Magnolia

FLOWERING CRABS — continued

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel's Double Flowering). Flowers of double pink resembling small Roses. Rather slow grower.

M. Katherine. A shrubby type with large double bluish-pink flowers and small greenish yellow fruit.

M. Parkman. A slow growing compact type tree with semi-double pink flowers.

M. Red Silver. A dense, vigorous grower with reddish-green foliage and blooms red at an early age.

M. Scheideckeri. A compact upright grower with single red flowers up and down the branches, and large yellow fruit.

M. spectabilis. An upright tree with a spreading top with single and semi-double pink blossoms on long stems.

M. Van Esseltine. One of the most beautiful of all the Flowering Crabs, of medium size, slow growing with glossy green leaves and large, semi-double to double glistening pink blossoms.

Ginkgo



MAPLE - Acer



Sugar Maple

MIMOSA - Silk Tree

A rather small ornamental tree that grows rapidly under a variety of soil conditions. Graceful fern-like leaves and pink flowers in clusters at the end of the branches in May and June.

PEACH (Flowering)

PEACH, Flowering. Either double pink or red flowering trees of medium height with standard Peach foliage.

Silver Maple



Columnar Norway Maple. A columnar form of Norway Maple.

Crimson King Maple. (Patented.) Greatly improved type of the Schwedler Maple. Rich reddish purple foliage in the spring and the color is retained until the leaves fall. Not as rapid a grower as the Schwedler Maple.

Ginnala. A shrub form of the Maple family growing bushy and rather tall. Light green foliage in spring and summer changing to red in the fall. Good for screen or hedges.

Norway Maple (A. platanoides). A sturdy tree of a medium rate of growth with large, dark green leaves forming a round, dense head.

Red or Scarlet Maple (A. rubrum). Tree of native habitat of symmetrical upright growth. Foliage colors red in autumn and often is overlooked as one of the fine shade trees.

Newly planted shade trees should be sprayed with a 50% wettable DDT using one tablespoon to a quart of water and wrapping the trunk with a single thickness of burlap or paper.

Schwedler Maple (A. platanoides schwedleri). This tree closely resembles the Norway Maple except in spring the foliage is a deep red and then turning a dark green until it becomes bronze in the fall.

Soft or Silver Maple (A. dasycarpum). One of the best of the quick growing shade trees attaining considerable size and offering fine shade. If you need quick shade for your home, the Silver Maple is the tree for you.

Japanese Maple (A. palmatum). A shrub form attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet with blood-red leaves from spring to fall.

Sugar Maple (A. saccharum). One of the most popular native trees of Indiana. Very hardy, upright symmetrical shade tree of dark green foliage turning many shades of red and orange in the fall. A fine specimen tree for your landscape with a medium rate of growth.

OAK - Quercus

PIN OAK (Q. palustris). One of the finest and most graceful as well as beautiful of all the shade trees. Very symmetrical, the branches grow horizontally from a central trunk and the lower branches bend down touching the ground. Has a fairly rapid rate of growth and one of the finest to show color of foliage in the fall.

PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK (Robur Fastigiata). A pyramidal form resembling Lombardy Poplar in shape.

RED OAK (Q. rubra). More open branching than the Pin Oak and has less spread. Does not produce the fall color of Pin Oak and not as easily transplanted.

SCARLET OAK (Q. coccinea). Similar to the Red Oak but more spreading with small deeply cut leaves resembling those of the Pin Oak.



Crimson King Maple

TREE AND BUSH FORM FLOWERING PLUMS

PRUNUS cistena (Flowering Plum). Red Leaf Flowering Plum with pink blossoms in early spring before the foliage appears. Can be trained to shrub or tree form for hedges or specimen planting to add color to your landscape.

P. Newport. Deep pink flowers appearing along the branches before the red foliage shows. A medium growing tree form of bushy head making an outstanding plant of beauty and color for your enjoyment.

P. Thundercloud. Similar to P. Newport but with brighter red foliage.

P. triloba. Shrub or tree form covered with beautiful double pink blossoms in early spring before the small dark green leaves appear.

POPLAR

POPLAR, Lombardy (Populus nigra italica). A tall slender symmetrical tree for planting on property lines, as backgrounds, tall hedges, windbreaks, and locations where a tree of limited width of not more than 10 feet is required.

REDBUD - Cercis

CANADENSIS. The red or pink flowers appear along the branches before the large green leaves show. Can be used as a specimen or with Dogwood, Flowering Plum and Flowering Crab.

RUSSIAN OLIVE

Elaeagnus

ANGUSTIFOLIA. A tall growing, tree-like shrub with dark green bark and silver foliage. Copper-yellow flowers followed by ornamental olive fruits.

SILVERBELL

SILVERBELL (*Halesia*). A small flowering tree with white bell-shaped flowers in May, profusely borne along the branchlets.

SOPHORA

SOPHORA JAPONICA (*Chinese Scholartree*). Grows to 30 to 40' with white flowers in late summer and a noticeable green bark in winter.

STYRAX

STYRAX JAPONICA (*Japanese Snowbell*). A small tree with white bell-shaped pendent flowers in June-July. Wide spreading branches often wider than tall.

SWEET GUM - Liquidambar

STYRACIFLUA. Another beautiful native tree of upright symmetrical habit with corky or winged bark and a star shape leaf turning almost every color of the rainbow in the fall. A wonderful shade tree of medium growth rate.

SYCAMORE - Platanus

OCIDENTALIS. One of the fine shade trees common to Indiana with a rapid rate of growth. The white patches of bark are showy for some distance and large shiny green leaves offer comfortable shade.



Flowering Crab

THORN - Crataegus

An ornamental tree producing flowers and colored fruit for use as a specimen, in mass effect, or for hedges. The Thorns are very hardy and grow well under adverse conditions in almost any type soil.

COCKSPUR THORN (*C. crus galli*). Deep shiny green leaves, conspicuous white flowers, red fruit and long thorns.

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN (*C. cordata*). An upright form with close branching of very symmetrical appearance. Fine specimen or for a tall narrow hedge made showy with white flowers and bright red fruits.

WINTER KING. A new variety of strong growing habit with good sized, red fruits lasting into the late winter.

TULIP TREE

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (*Tulip Tree*). The State tree of Indiana, growing tall and rather straight. Large dark green leaves and Tulip shape yellowish white blossoms. This tree grows to be large and will be a fine specimen shade tree for home landscape.

Sweet Gum



Pin Oak in Fall Color

YELLOWWOOD

YELLOWWOOD (*Cladostriis Lutea*). A rounded type grower with dense foliage coloring orange to yellow in the fall. Pendulous clusters of fragrant white flowers in early June.

WILLOW - Salix

THURLOW WILLOW (*S. elegantissima*). The most widely planted of the graceful Weeping Willows, growing to good size with long drooping branches that touch the ground. Willow should not be planted too close to drainage systems.

TREE WISTERIA

A trunk of 5 feet topped with many branches sometimes drooping to the ground and covered with large spikes of lavender-purple flowers.

Newly planted shade trees should be sprayed with a 50% wettable DDT using one tablespoon to a quart of water and wrapping the trunk with a single thickness of burlap or paper.



SHRUBS



Crimson Pigmy Barberry

ALPINE CURRANT

ALPINE CURRANT (*Ribes alpinum*). A very hardy shrub used in the northern states for hedges or in foundation plantings. A dense, compact plant with dark green foliage and grows well during dry weather.

ARALIA

FIVE LEAF (*A. pentaphylla*). One of the best plants for use under adverse conditions. Upright arching branches with bright green leaves in series of fives with prickly spines making an exceptionally fine hedge if clipped. Grows well in shade and in soil where other shrubs have a difficulty in survival.

BARBERRY - Berberis

CRIMSON PIGMY. A dwarf form of red Barberry to be used as a low hedge or to add color in the foundation planting.

EVERGREEN OR WINTER BARBERRY (*Berberis mentorensis*). See page 8 of Broadleaf Evergreens.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii*). One of the better known shrubs often planted for a hedge. Small yellow flowers and small green leaves appear in the spring and by fall the foliage becomes an orange-red and showing many red berries which last most of the winter.

RED LEAF BARBERRY (*B. thunbergii atropurpurea*). Very similar to the Japanese Barberry but with a reddish purple foliage early in the spring, brilliant red all summer, and copper-red in the fall. This plant should be in the sun.



Beauty Bush

Our shrubs are carefully grown by every means at our command to assure a bushy plant of several uniform canes, and dug with care, so you may have the best root system possible when planting, and with the little care required to maintain them you will have the finest of shrubs. Shrubs from Hobbs for the border planting in the yard behind the home to insure privacy, a group at a corner to accent with summer bloom or fall color of foliage or berries, a screened service area, a hedge to help control dust or break the wind, or the superb effect of continuity of bloom and rich foliage.

ALTHEA - Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon

An upright growing shrub which does well under adverse conditions and produces bloom from spring to fall. The growth of this shrub remains narrow and hence a good plant where little width is required. Blossoms of blue, pink, red, and white.

ALMOND

PINK FLOWERING (*Prunus glandulosa*). The branches are thickly covered with double rose-pink blossoms in early spring. Not a large grower, with slender light green leaves.



Cotoneaster Apiculata

BEAUTY BUSH - Kolkwitzia

AMABILIS. A shrub growing 6 to 10 feet in height of many canes of graceful habit covered with deep pink flowers in May and June, and a very good foliage. Used for border and screen planting.

BUTTERFLY BUSH - Buddleia

A continuous blooming plant all summer long with long pointed flower spikes of various colors somewhat resembling the bloom of the Lilac. This plant often freezes to the ground during the winter, but will come up again and grow to 5 or 6 feet each summer.

Empire Blue Pink Charming Royal Red White Cloud

CALYCANTHUS

CALYCANTHUS floridus (*Sweet Shrub*). 5 to 6 ft. Upright shrub with spicy scented reddish brown flowers and dark green foliage often found in many old gardens as a specimen plant.

CARYOPTERIS

CARYOPTERIS (*Blue Mist Spirea*). A compact shrub with silvery green foliage and covered from August to frost with clusters of powdery blue flowers.

For Beauty and Special Effects

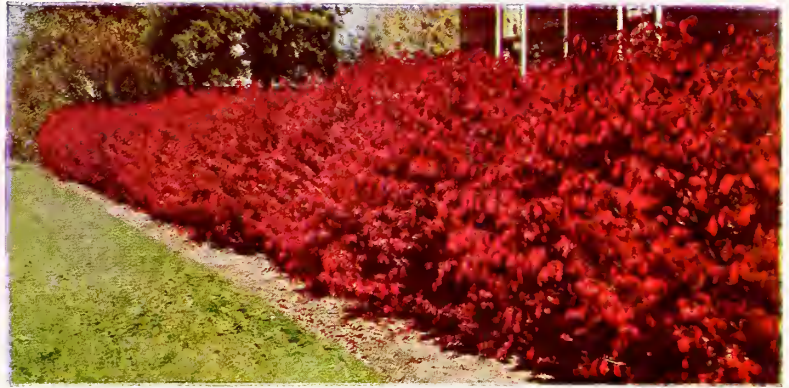
CARAGANA

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). 10 to 15 ft. A tall shrub bearing an abundance of bright yellow flowers in May and June. Hardy and attractive in a border planting.

CORNUS - Dogwood — Shrub Type

CORNUS paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Compact upright growing shrub 6 to 10 feet, useful for screening purposes. White flowers in profusion in June and white berries on red stems later. Bark and under side of leaves gray.

C. sibirica (Red-Twigged Dogwood). 6 to 10 ft. Small clusters of white flowers followed by black ornamental berries on blood-red stems and branches. Very good for winter color.



Euonymus Alatus Compacta

COTONEASTER

COTONEASTER acutifolia. 6 to 8 ft. Bushy upright shrub, branching slightly with small dark green glossy leaves. Small flowers of pink followed by shiny black berries lasting until fall. The compact branching makes for an excellent hedge.

C. apiculata. A low compact spreading plant with arching branches bearing reddish pink flowers and glossy green leaves. Useful in an evergreen planting or location requiring a semi-evergreen shrub of limited height.

C. divaricata. 4 to 5 ft. A spreading semi-evergreen shrub with foliage similar to the other Cotoneaster turning dark crimson in the fall and bright red berries. Often planted with evergreens.

CYDONIA - Flowering Quince

CYDONIA japonica rubra (Red Flowering Quince). An early blooming plant of bell-shaped blossoms of red with glossy green foliage on upright spreading branches.

DEUTZIA

DEUTZIA crenata. 6 to 8 ft. Hardy shrub with numerous upright canes with double white flowers with one or more of the outer rows of petals tinged with a rosy pink color. Very showy.

D. gracilis. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf shrub of slender arching branches bearing many white flowers. Needs some protection in winter.

D. Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms earlier than the other Deutzias with double white flowers tinged with rose on the outside.



Euonymus Alatus

Taxus (Yew)

Mahonia

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS alatus (Cork Bark Euonymus). 8 to 12 ft. One of the finest larger shrubs. Upright spreading in habit of growth with small delicate flowers in spring followed by attractive red berries. The good green foliage of summer turns a brilliant red in autumn and the winged corky bark makes a wonderful winter effect.

E. alatus compacta (Dwarf Winged Euonymus). 5 to 6 ft. Very similar to the alatus, being a smaller grower, more compact, of less corky bark but with the same wonderful color. For fall color do not be without this or the preceding shrub.

E. Phellomanus. A new shrub with conspicuous winged branches and attractive deep red seed coats from July to October.

E. vegetus, patens, coloratus, Newport and radicans erectus. (See page 8, Broad-leaf Evergreens).



Forsythia

FORSYTHIA

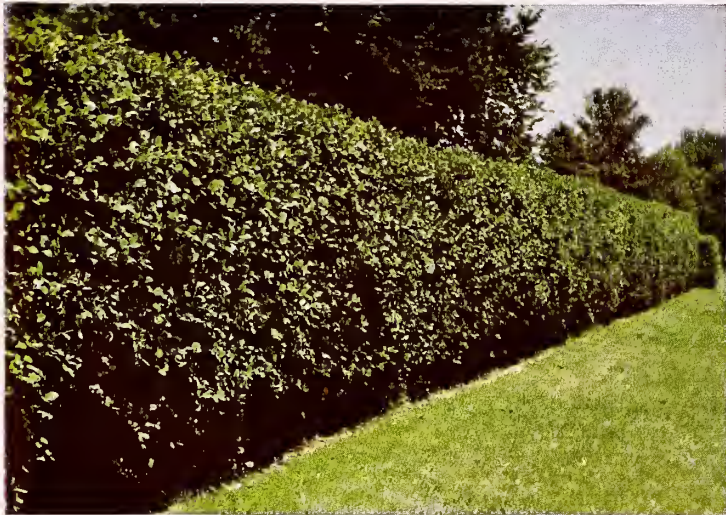
A group of plants known for their early golden yellow blossoms appearing before the foliage.

FORSYTHIA Bronxensis. A new dense compact shrub with bright green finely toothed leaves and bright yellow flowers.

F. Lynwood Gold. A new variety originated in Ireland. Erect branches covered from top to bottom with golden yellow flowers. Excellent for forcing bloom in winter.

F. Spring Glory. An erect plant with pale yellow flowers borne in great profusion. A showy shrub for border or individual planting.

F. spectabilis. One of the best of the Forsythias. The finest for show of flowers and foliage.



Fragrant Honeysuckle Planted as a Hedge

HONEYSUCKLE - LONICERA — Shrub Type

These vigorous growing shrubs are invaluable for mass and screening effect. The dense green foliage and showy red berries appearing after bloom and lasting until fall make this group of plants desirable for tall hedges. Can be kept trimmed.

LONICERA, Clevey's Dwarf. A dwarf form of Honeysuckle with dark green foliage and a small white blossom. An excellent plant for use in a small hedge or specimen.

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 8 ft. Numerous spreading branches blooming fragrant pink and white flowers in April with dark green foliage remaining until mid-winter in mild weather. Because of the low branching, this plant is desirable as one of the best hedge plants for your home grounds for screening.

L. tatarica rosea (Pink). Bright pink flowers in April with fresh green rounded foliage. Grows to 10 or 12 feet tall, making it an excellent plant for screening out tall objects. The bright red berries lasting until autumn are very attractive.

L. zabeli (Red). One of the best of the Honeysuckles bearing numerous canes from the ground and not growing quite as tall as the other varieties. A shrub with very good dark green foliage and bright red blossoms followed by orange berries persisting until autumn.



Regel's Privet

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill Hydrangea). A continuous blooming plant with large clusters of snowy white flowers resembling a Snowball. Used as a specimen or in groups in partial or full sun.

H. Oak Leaf. A shrub of medium height with large Oak-like leaves with a white spike of flowers on the terminal ends of the branches.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Panicle Hydrangea). Flowers in August in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long of delicate pink changing to bronze and lasting until autumn. A very effective and desirable shrub for show.

HYPERICUM

HYPERICUM. A shrub with stiff branches and brilliant yellow flowers in late summer and attractive foliage preferring partial shade and well drained soil.

H. Hidcote. A hardy prostrate plant with good green foliage and waxy golden yellow flowers most of the summer.

H. Kalmianum. Slightly more upright than Hidcote and covered with large yellow flowers in August.



Golden Privet

Make the Planting of Nursery Stock from Hobbs
One of Your Hobbies

KERRIA

KERRIA japonica flore-plena (Globe Flower). Light green branches producing showy double flowers adding color to a border or mass planting.

LILAC - Syringa

This group of shrubs is known by almost everyone for the fine blossoms and its wide use as specimens, for mass planting, as backgrounds for smaller plants, and showy hedges.

LILAC, Common Purple (S. vulgaris). Probably the best known of the group of Lilacs with highly scented flowers of bluish purple. Often called the old-fashioned purple Lilac.

Persian Purple (S. persica). Not as large a grower as the old-fashioned varieties. Light pinkish purple flowers in May.

Chinese (S. rothomagensis). Similar to the Chinese Lilac with a slightly deeper shade of bloom.

White (S. vulgaris alba). The common white Lilac same as the common Purple except with white flowers. Called the old-fashioned White Lilac.



Lilacs

P. Virginal (Virginal Mock Orange). 6 ft. One of the finest of the Mock Orange with semi-double waxy white flowers that almost weight the plant down in the spring, making one of the finest flower displays of all the shrubs. Often this attractive shrub will bloom more than once a season.

RHAMNUS - Buckthorn

TALLHEDGE (Rhamnus Columnaris). A new plant that can form a compact narrow hedge up to 12' high and 4' wide. Dense dark green foliage and attractive berries.

Buy From Hobbs and Buy the Best

Use care in buying nursery stock and buy where you can see the quality of the plants and know that they are well grown and in good condition when purchased.



Philadelphus Coronarius

FRENCH LILACS

The grafted varieties of the French Lilacs are noted for the bloom, sometimes very young plants bloom in the nursery. Not as large a grower as the common varieties. Fine as specimens. We consider these varieties listed here as outstanding for this section.

Charles Joly. Dark purplish red.

Charles X. Double red.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single red.

President Grevy. Double blue.

Madame Lemoine. Large double white.

Michel Buchner. Double pinkish lilac.

President Lincoln. Single blue.

MAHONIA aquifolia. See page 9, Broadleaf Evergreens.

PHILADELPHUS - Mock Orange

This group of shrubs has a definite place in your landscape planting because of the attractive and sweet scented blossoms and the good foliage.

PHILADELPHUS aurea (Golden Mock Orange). A dwarf shrub with numerous upright branches covered with bright yellow leaves all summer and white flowers in the spring. A fine plant to be used when color is desired with an ever-green planting or mixed in with other shrubs.

P. coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). 8 ft. An upright shrub with large creamy white flowers perhaps the most fragrant of all the Mock Orange. This plant will thrive well when

P. Minnesota Snowflake. Patent No. 538. A graceful, well branched plant with a good foliage retained by the plant later than most varieties of Mock Orange. The blossoms are double, sweet scented and white in color.

planted under large trees or in groups with other shrubs.

P. grandiflora (Big Scentless Mock Orange). The least fragrant of the Mock Orange family but producing the largest flowers, sometimes 3 inches in diameter. A large shrub succeeding in almost any soil.

P. Kokomo Princess. A new Mock Orange with good green foliage and covered with white flowers.



Philadelphus Aurea



Spirea Anthony Waterer

SPIREA

- SPirea arguta (Garland Spirea).** 4 to 5 ft. One of the best of the early flowering Spirea with pure white blossoms in May and small light green foliage of fine texture to add to the attractiveness of this variety. Similar to the Thunberg Spirea, growing slightly larger.
- S. Anthony Waterer.** 2 to 3 ft. Compact low shrub of dense green foliage, producing bright pink flowers on flat clusters in July. Remove the blooms as they fade and the plant will bloom at intervals until frost. Often used in front of taller shrubs and in foundation plantings.
- S. froebeli.** 2 to 3 ft. Growing more bushy and slightly larger than Anthony Waterer with large flat heads of rosy pink flowers and green foliage tinted with dark red.
- S. Prunifolia (Bridalwreath).** Double white flowers and glossy dark green leaves coloring well in the fall.
- S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea).** 3 to 5 ft. Rather dwarf in habit with rounded graceful form with drooping slender branches. Flowers white and foliage long and narrow, turning to orange-scarlet in the fall. Fine when used in front of other shrubs.
- S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte Spirea).** 5 to 6 ft. The best known and most widely planted of all the Spireas. Pure white flowers in clusters on branches drooping to the ground and rich green foliage. Often planted as a specimen, in masses for show, around the foundation, and as one of the most common hedges seen in America.

SYMPHORICARPOS - Snowberry

SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti (Chenaulti Coralberry). 4 to 6 ft. An upright, branching, improved type of Indian Currant or Coralberry with smaller leaves and masses of coral berries.

Weigela
Bristol
Ruby

Weigela Rosea



Spirea Prunifolia

- S. Hancocki Coralberry.** A low growing shrub of dense form with small foliage and many rose-pink berries. Excellent to cover banks.
- S. racemosus (Common Snowberry).** 3 to 5 ft. Small pink flowers on slender, upright branches and bearing numerous white berries staying most of the winter.
- S. vulgaris (Indian Currant or Coralberry).** 3 to 5 ft. Sometimes used to prevent erosion where washes are difficult to control. Fruit is purplish red and hangs on well into the winter. Flowers small and rose color.

TAMARIX

TAMARIX hispida. A graceful, upright shrub of few branches with a feathery foliage similar to the evergreen variety, Juniper. Delicate small, pink flowers in May.

Buy From Hobbs and Buy the Best

Use care in buying nursery stock and buy where you can see the quality of the plants and know that they are well grown and in good condition when purchased.

VIBURNUM - Snowball

One of the really fine group of shrubs and one of the most versatile for use in your landscape. Profuse blooming followed by fruit clusters in the fall of black or red. Good green foliage showing fine fall color and interesting branching patterns in winter.

- VIBURNUM americanum (American Cranberry Bush)**. 8 to 10 ft. A native shrub of open and spreading habit. The fruit begins to color in early fall and keeps its bright cast until spring. Good in mass planting.
- V. burkwoodi**. See page 9 of Broadleaf Evergreens.
- V. carlesii (Korean Spice Viburnum)**. 4 to 5 ft. An introduction from Korea. Very fragrant flowers in May and June, pink in the bud, opening to a waxy white approximately at the same time as the leathery green foliage appears. A specimen shrub of excellent quality.
- V. chenaultii**. Similar to Burkwoodi but more upright and shapely.
- V. dentatum (Arrow-Wood)**. 8 to 12 ft. An upright shrub with greenish white flowers and deep green foliage turning to rich purple and red in the fall. Excellent for a mass effect of foliage.
- V. dilatatum (Linden Viburnum)**. A plant with deep veined dark green foliage and creamy white flowers in May and red berries in the fall.
- V. juddii**. Similar to V. Carlesii but smaller with darker leaves and larger flowers.
- V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree)**. 10 ft. Large white flowers in clusters and soft thick green leaves and red berries changing to black. Thrives on a dry soil.



Dwarf Viburnum



Viburnum Carlesii

- V. lentago (Nannyberry)**. 10 ft. An upright narrow habit of growth unless trimmed back. Creamy white fragrant flowers and light green foliage. Bluish black fruits after flowering often persisting until spring.
- V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry)**. 8 to 10 ft. Broad foliage of shiny dark green color changing to rich copper tints. Conspicuous white flowers in spring and red berries in clusters hanging on well into the winter. A good plant for a screen.
- V. opulus compacta**. A dense compact plant with white flowers in spring followed by red fruits in late summer and fall.
- V. opulus nanum**. A dwarf extremely dense shrub that does well in light shade and a wet or heavy soil.
- V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball)**. 6 to 8 ft. The old-fashioned Snowball with large round clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June. Usually in bloom by Memorial Day. Fine for group or specimen planting.
- V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball)**. 6 to 8 ft. A compact form with branches at right angles to the main stem. Olive-green foliage and round dense flower heads larger and whiter than the Common Snowball. Excellent specimen.
- V. rhytidophyllum (Leather Leaf Viburnum)**. See page 9 of Broadleaf Evergreens.
- V. sieboldii**. A vigorous grower with elongated dark green foliage coloring in the fall. Creamy white flowers in panicles during May and June and pink to bluish fruit later.
- V. tomentosum**. A rounded type of shrub with a horizontal branching habit. Flat white flowers, bright red berries, and red fall color.
- V. wrightii**. An upright shrub with large white flowers, attractive red fruit and blue green leaves.

WEIGELA

This group of shrubs of good foliage and flowering habit are planted as specimens or in a mass as a background for smaller shrubs.

- WEIGELA, Bristol Ruby**. A new shrub of attractive rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant red. Hardy and bushy upright shrub with many large leaves, and blooms intermittently all summer. The outstanding Weigela for specimen or group planting.
- W. rosea**. 6 to 8 ft. Upright spreading form with large dark green leaves and rose-colored blossoms in June. Wonderful in masses because of the foliage effect.
- W. vaniceki (Cardinal Shrub)**. A shapely shrub with a good dark green foliage and red flowers blooming intermittently during the summer. Similar to W. Bristol Ruby.

WITCH HAZEL - Hamamelis

WITCH HAZEL (Hamamelis virginiana). Hardy ornamental shrub of compact bushy habit with handsome foliage turning yellow, purple, and orange in the fall. Valuable for the flowers when nothing else is in bloom.



Viburnum
Tomentosum

VINES and GROUND COVERS

An excellent manner in which to provide a cover for porches, arbors, fences, and to hide unsightly structures and other tall objects requiring a blanket of green foliage, flowers, or berries to give added beauty to your surroundings.

AJUGA - Bugle

A ground cover plant of broad green foliage, bronzing in the fall. Blue flower spikes in spring.

BITTERSWEET - Celastrus

CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Many people know this fine vine having seen it in the country landscape with its scarlet-orange berries in the fall and early winter. A good green foliage and often planted in mass on hillsides.

BOSTON IVY - Parthenocissus

An outstanding vine whose medium size dark green leaves climb and form a solid mat of luxuriant growth on either stone or brick walls. Once well established, the vine will make a vigorous growth.

CLEMATIS

Spring only. For trellis, fence, or porch.

CLEMATIS jackmani. Chinese Clematis with large purple-blue flowers.

C. Mme. Andre. Beautiful vine with large purplish red flowers.

C. paniculata. Considered the easiest to grow. Small white blossoms almost covering the vine, and attractive foliage.

ENGLISH IVY - Thorndale

ENGLISH IVY. An evergreen vine excellent as a ground cover in dense shade under trees. Often used at the base of walls or foundations and as a border along paths, walks, and as a low border in front of various plantings. Can be trained to climb.



Ajuga

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS vegetus. See page 8 of Broadleaf Evergreens.

HONEYSUCKLE

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPANESE. A fragrant continuous blooming vine to cover fences and trellises. An excellent root system for holding steep banks and a general ground cover.

MYRTLE - Vinca

MYRTLE (Vinca Minor). A glossy green foliage with a blue flower for use where grass is difficult to grow. Good in both sun or shade.

SILVER LACE VINE

A rapid grower with feathery sprays of showy white flowers in August.

WISTERIA

WISTERIA, PURPLE-GRAFTED. The grafted variety blooms sooner and more freely. A very vigorous growing vine with large drooping clusters of purple flowers somewhat resembling the bloom of Lilacs. Often does not bloom until it has become established.



Thorndale Ivy

PEONIES

In the central section of Indiana the flowers are often ready to cut for use on Memorial Day. A plant requiring little care and preferring a sunny location and not too heavy a soil. The roots should be planted to cover the eyes or buds at the top with 2 to 3 inches of soil.

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. Very large dark purple-red with a metallic cast.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Delicate pink opening to almost white. Midseason.

EDULIS SUPERBA. An early blooming fragrant rose-pink of uniform color.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Large pure white flowers with center petals edged with red.

FELIX CROUSSE. Large globular blooms of brilliant ruby-red. Mid-season.

KARL ROSENFELD. A clear, uniform, bright crimson, large flower. Early midseason.

MARY BRAND. A clear dark crimson, very popular for cutting.

MARTHA BULLOCH. Deep rose-pink, shading to shell-pink at the outer petals.

MIKADO. Japanese type of dark crimson with narrow petals of cerise edged and tipped gold.

MME. DE VERNEVILLE. Rosy white, tinted carmine, and yellowish white guard petals.

MONS. JULES ELIE. Midseason. Lilac-pink shading to deeper rose. **OFFICINALIS RUBRA.** Large size double crimson and fragrant old-fashioned red Peony.

PHILOMELE. Medium size, attractive novel bloom of pink and yellow. Midseason.

RICHARDSON'S GRANDIFLORA. A late blooming Peony of rose color and fragrant.

RUTH BRAND. Soft lavender-pink bloom when open, wonderful tints.

TRIUMPH DE LILLE. Large bloom of perfect shape of soft fleshy pink and white with carmined center.

HOBBS ROSES *Spring Sales Only*

As the new varieties are introduced each year, we will endeavor to add the best varieties to our list.

PATENTED HYBRID TEAS

- ANGEL WINGS.** Creamy white tinged pink. (Pat. app. for)
- CHRYSLER IMPERIAL.** A plant of symmetrical and medium height with handsome, compact buds and many petaled open flowers. (Pat. No. 1167)
- CHRISTIAN DIOR.** Crimson red, overlaid scarlet. (Pat. No. 1943)
- DUET.** Rich salmon pink and orange-red. (Pat. No. 1903)
- FORTY-NINER.** Inside of petals is a brilliant Chinese red and the outside is a medium yellow changing to a golden yellow. (Pat. No. 792)
- FRED HOWARD.** Double, pale yellow flower with tracings of pink at the petal edges. Opens slow and lasts long. (Pat. No. 1006)
- GARDEN PARTY.** Ivory petals blend creamy, tip pink. (Pat. No. 1814)
- GOLDEN MASTERPIECE.** High center golden yellow. (Pat. No. 1284)
- HEART'S DESIRE.** A fine scarlet-red color, excellent bud form and wonderful fragrance. Blooms well. (Pat. No. 501)
- HELEN TRAUBEL.** A tall growing, vigorous plant with warm pink and luminous apricot flower. Long tapering buds. (Pat. No. 1028)
- KING'S RANSOM.** Chrome yellow. (Pat. No. 2103)
- KORDES PERFECTA.** Pink, white, yellow. (Pat. No. 1604)
- MOJAVE.** Blended salmon, apricot, and orange, and the color deepens with cooler weather. (Pat. No. 1176)
- NEW YORKER.** Velvety scarlet. (Pat. No. 823)
- NOCTURNE.** Bright cardinal-red with dark shadings of crimson. (Pat. No. 713)
- ROYAL HIGHNESS.** Clear light pink. (Pat. No. 2032)
- RUBAIYAT.** Large blooms of rose-red to crimson with the outside of the petals several shades lighter. (Pat. No. 758)



Tropicana

- STERLING SILVER.** Unique lavender. (Pat. No. 1433)
- SUTTER'S GOLD.** Long pointed yellow buds shaded with orange and red. (Pat. No. 885)
- TALLYHO.** Cardinal-red buds unfolding to an unusual shade of pink on the inside of the petals, and the outside of the petals crimson. (Pat. No. 828)
- TIFFANY.** Phlox-pink buds opening to a flower that is high-centered and a lovely full-blown Rose. (Pat. No. 1304)
- TROPICANA.** Fluorescent orange-red, fragrant. (Pat. No. 1969)
- WHITE KNIGHT.** Pure white. (Pat. No. 1359)

HYBRID TEA ROSES

RED SHADES

- CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG.** Long, slender, blood-red buds, opening to a beautiful brilliant red in cool weather and cerise in hot weather.
- CHRISTOPHER STONE.** Profuse blooming plant with velvety textured and vivid scarlet flowers.
- CRIMSON GLORY.** Rich velvety crimson blooms of excellent form, color and fragrance. Large size flowers.
- ETOILE DE HOLLANDE.** A dark red Rose with wonderful fragrance. Very popular.
- HEART'S DESIRE.**
- MIRANDY.**
- RED RADIANCE.** Large blooms of glowing crimson color.

PINK SHADES

- COUNTESS VANDAL.** Color tones of pink, coppery gold and salmon.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS.** Rich copper-tinted rose outside, salmon-pink inside.
- EDITOR McFARLAND.** Shapely buds and double, brilliant pink blooms.
- PICTURE.** Very double velvety rose-pink with shadings of salmon color.
- PINK RADIANCE.** A large, very fragrant, brilliant rosy pink.
- THE DOCTOR.** A big silvery pink Rose with buds and flowers of fine form.

WHITE SHADES

- CALEDONIA.** Long buds opening to large double white flowers.
- K. A. VICTORIA.** Very popular double ivory-white.
- McGREY'S IVORY.** A fragrant, large, well shaped, creamy white bloom.
- VIRGO.**



Peace



HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued

YELLOW SHADES

- ECLIPSE.** A rich gold, semi-double, freely blooming.
- GOLDEN RAPTURE.** A rich yellow, double Rose on long stems.
- LOWELL THOMAS.**
- MCGREDDY'S YELLOW.** A fragrant perfect form of bloom of bright buttercup-yellow.
- MRS. E. P. THOM.** Large, bright canary-yellow, well shaped blooms.
- MRS. P. S. DU PONT.** Reddish gold buds opening a rich golden yellow and gradually fading lighter.
- PEACE.**

MULTI-COLORED SHADES

- AUTUMN.** Vigorous upright grower with double blooms of orange, yellow, and red.
- CONDESA DE SASTAGO.** A prolific blooming plant of deep coppery pink inside, and golden yellow outside.
- DUQUESA DE PENARANDA.** A beautiful deep color of apricot, orange, and pink.
- PRESIDENT HOOVER.** Beautiful yellow buds and blooms with pink and apricot-red tints.
- TALISMAN.** Beautiful blooms of rich golden yellow and stained coppery red.

PATENTED FLORIBUNDAS

- CIRCUS.** A Rose with changing color pattern showing shades of pink, red, and yellow. (Pat. No. 1382)
- FASHION.** Flowers in large sprays of brilliant shiny pinks, overcast with gold color and changing to a reddish tone. (Pat. No. 789)
- FIRE KING.** Iridescent vermilion. (Pat. No. 1758)
- GOLDEN SLIPPERS.** Fluorescent orange and gold. (Pat. app. for)
- GOLDILOCKS.** Golden masses of perfect bloom with buds resembling small Hybrid Tea Roses. (Pat. No. 672)

- JIMINY CRICKET.** Tangerine-red in bud to coral-orange in open flower. Young foliage is glossy bronze changing to glossy green. (Pat. No. 1346)
- RED PINOCCHIO.** Similar plant to **Pinocchio** but with rich red buds. (Pat. No. 812)
- SIREN.** Brilliant fiery scarlet ruffled flowers in clusters of four or five blooms. (Pat. No. 1197)
- SARABANDE.** Iridescent orange red. (Pat. No. 1761)
- SPARTAN.** Orange red to reddish coral. (Pat. No. 1357)

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

For mass effect in beds and borders as well as individual specimens.

- BETTY PRIOR.** A hedge type plant of medium to high growth with many pink Dogwood type wild rose flowers.
- ELSE POULSEN.** Bright semi-double, two-toned azalea-pink of lasting quality.
- EUTIN.** A vigorous plant with large clusters of very double, deep red blooms.
- FLORADORA.** Scarlet red to orange.

- IMPROVED LAFAYETTE.** Large clusters of semi-double blooms of bright cherry-crimson color.
- PINOCCHIO.** Salmon flushed gold.
- SUMMER SNOW.** A low growing Floribunda with many white baby Roses on an almost chartreuse background. Effective in mass planting.
- WORLD'S FAIR.** A plant of good bud and flower formation with deep velvety red, large, semi-double flowers borne in clusters.

GRANDIFLORA ROSES (Patented)

This group of Roses is a combination of the Hybrid Tea and the Floribunda to form a new class of Roses. The Grandifloras are tall growing with full foliage and flowers usually the size of the Hybrid Tea Rose.

- BUCCANEER.** A good Rose for cut flowers with well shaped buds of clear bright, long lasting yellow opening slowly. (Pat. No. 1119)
- CARROUSEL.** A prolific blooming Rose with large dark red non-fading flowers. (Pat. No. 1066)

- JOHN S. ARMSTRONG.** Deep dark red. (Pat. No. 2056)
- MONTEZUMA.** Vibrant orange. (Pat. No. 1383)
- PINK PARFAIT.** Blend of pink and creamy pastels. (Pat. No. 1904)
- QUEEN ELIZABETH.** High-centered, orchid-pink flowers borne on long nearly thornless stems, both singly and in clusters. (Pat. No. 1259)
- STARFIRE.** Currant red high center blooms. (Pat. No. 1742)

PATENTED CLIMBERS

- CL. CRIMSON GLORY.** A climbing form of the Hybrid Tea with the same beautiful velvety crimson color. Recurrent blooming. (Pat. No. 736)
- CL. DON JUAN.** Deep velvety red, 5 inch flowers. (Pat. No. 1864)
- CL. GOLDEN SHOWERS.** Daffodil yellow, pillar climber. (Pat. No. 1557)

- CL. GOLDILOCKS.** A climbing type of the Floribunda Goldilocks with the same wonderful characteristics. (Pat. No. 1090)
- CL. PEACE.** A climbing form of one of the most popular and outstanding Hybrid tea Roses. (Pat. No. 932)

Paul's Scarlet



CLIMBING ROSES

- BLAZE.** Very similar to Paul's Scarlet but a continuous blooming climber.
- DR. J. H. NICHOLAS.** A warm rose-pink color, Very fragrant with dark, leathery foliage. Blooms recurrently.
- DOUBLOONS.** A vigorous climbing Rose with large buds opening to an orange-yellow.

- CL. INSPIRATION.** Large, semi-double, fragrant pink blooms and large, glossy foliage.
- CL. NEW DAWN.** A double, slightly fragrant, bluish pink bloom on long stems blooming recurrently.
- PAUL'S SCARLET.** Masses of scarlet-crimson blooms, lasting 2 to 3 weeks.
- WHITE DAWN.**

MINIATURE ROSES

ASSORTED COLORS (Pots)

HOBBS' DWARF FRUIT TREES



Dwarf Apple

More and more dwarf fruit trees are being planted on small home lots where space is at a premium and where ranch type homes prevail. Besides the fruit produced the dwarf trees are showy when in bloom.

DWARF APPLES

Normally the following varieties of dwarf Apples are available.

Cortland	Grimes Golden	Red Rome Beauty	Yellow Transparent
Red Delicious	Red Jonathan	Red Stayman's	Red Wealthy
Yellow Delicious	Red McIntosh	Summer Rambo	

DWARF APRICOTS

A dwarf form of the larger variety. The Dwarf Apricots are not available every Spring or Fall and it is suggested that you contact us to see when they will be available.

DWARF CHERRIES

Meteor is the dwarf variety of Sour Cherry available. We do not grow the dwarf varieties of Sweet or Black Cherries.

DWARF PEACHES

Yearly we produce several different varieties of the Dwarf Peaches in both yellow and white freestone types.

DWARF PEARS

We usually offer the following varieties of Dwarf Pear; Bartlett, Duchess, and Seckel, which is a type of sugar pear.



Dwarf Peaches

DWARF PLUM

Generally we have but one variety, Stanley Prune, which we consider one of the best of the Plums.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP. Medium fruit, deep crimson and splashes of maroon on yellow. September to October.
DOLGO CRAB. Medium size, very juicy, red. Good for cider. This variety is also one of the good ornamental Crabs.



Dolgo Crab

STANDARD FRUIT TREES

APRICOTS

COFFING. A medium large fruit, oval and slightly flattened with a golden orange-yellow color. This variety was originated in Indiana.

PERSIMMONS (Grafted)

We graft our own Persimmons because the grafted varieties bear fruit of better quality and size.

Coffing
Apricot



BODENHAMMER. Large flat Persimmon of good quality.

GLIDEWELL. Large, pointed and elongated, of moderate quality.

RUBY. Smallest of all but very good quality.

NUT TREES

ENGLISH WALNUT. (Carpathian type.) A fine, hardy, tall growing tree with a handsome spreading head. Produces well and withstands cold.



FRUIT TREES

APPLES

SUMMER APPLES

- BENONI.** Flesh yellow, tender, slightly tart, with small core. Ripens last July and first of August.
- BLAZE.** Matures early August, red overcolor on bright yellow, firm, yellow flesh and good quality.
- DUCHESS RED.** Large fruit striped red and firm yellow flesh, and slightly sub-acid. Ripens July and August.
- FENTON (Beacon).** Early red Apple bearing in the first part of August. A cherry-red fruit with a heavy waxy skin.
- GOLDEN SWEET.** Medium large, round, slightly flattened and greenish becoming pale yellow. August.
- SUMMER RAMBO.** Medium, pale greenish yellow streaked with red. August.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Season July. Early Apple for cooking. Pale yellow when ripe with tender white flesh and smooth transparent skin.

FALL APPLES

- MAIDEN BLUSH.** Of good size, smooth, round, blushed with red on creamy yellow ground. September and October.
- WEALTHY.** Greenish yellow striped with bright red and white flesh often stained with red. October.

The growing of fruit trees has long been one of our keenest specialties. We take great pride in being able to offer for your selection fruit trees of the finest quality, carefully grown with the greatest skill at our command. Our fruit trees are budded with buds selected from trees of known varieties to assure a true-to-name tree of the variety for which you ask. The year around program of trimming, cultivating, spraying, and constant inspection is quite extensive for your assurance of the best in fruit trees. Also our trees are dug with a mechanical fruit tree digger to provide the best root system the tree produces.

A selection of several varieties of fruit trees for your home planting is your assurance of the finest quality to be picked when ripened to your taste. Do not overlook the value of the fruit tree for color of foliage, beautiful flowers, and inviting shade.

WINTER APPLES

- CORTLAND.** Bright red color appearing to be covered with a dark reddish purple bloom. Season November to January.
- DELICIOUS DOUBLE RED.** One of the best known of all the Apple varieties. Brilliant dark red color, a delightful aroma. November to February.
- IDA RED.** Medium to large fruits of beautiful red color and creamy white, smooth textured fruits.
- GOLDEN DELICIOUS.** A large golden yellow Apple of conical shape. November to February.
- GRIMES GOLDEN.** Fruit medium large of rich golden color with firm, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy flesh. Fine for Apple salad.
- JONATHAN DOUBLE RED.** A brilliant red color, round, smooth skin, with white flesh and being tender, juicy, and aromatic. November to January.
- McINTOSH RED.** Flesh snowy white, crisp, sub-acid, and highly aromatic. December and January.
- NORTHERN SPY RED.** Large fruit of attractive bright red color with juicy, crisp, excellent flesh. November to March.
- ROME BEAUTY RED.** Large fruit of uniform size and shape with smooth, thick skin. November to March.
- STAYMAN'S WINESAP RED.** Rich, tender, crisp, yellow meat and being slightly tart. November to February.
- TURLEY WINESAP.** Good red color and of large size, fine juicy flavor. December to April.
- WINESAP.** Dark red fruit with acid to sub-acid, rich, juicy flesh. December to April.
- YORK IMPERIAL RED.** Yellow with red shading and indistinct red streaking. January to April.

Hobbs CHERRY TREES

SOUR CHERRIES (Pie Cherries)

MONTMORENCY

The Famous Hobbs Strain

The leading variety of all the Cherries, and the most extensively planted. We consider the growing of the **Hobbs Montmorency** our greatest specialty. A large round, mildly acid Cherry of excellent quality with firm but tender flesh. This variety ripens the latter part of June. This strain was procured from bearing orchard trees of highest productivity and quality.

SWEET CHERRIES

- BLACK TARTARIAN.** Large and bright purplish black Cherry with a rich juicy flavor. Ripens in June.
- NAPOLEON.** Large pale yellow, with a bright red cheek and firm, juicy, sweet flesh. June.
- SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU.** Large fruit borne in clusters. Deep black color with tender, juicy, dark flesh. July.
- WINDSOR.** Large liver-colored fruit. The flesh is quite firm and of good quality. July.



Montmorency

Grown by HOBBS

PEACHES

- BELLE OF GEORGIA.** Freestone Peach. Large, white skin with red cheek and firm white flesh.
- CHAMPION.** A large yellowish white, mottled with red on the sunny side and white flesh with red around the pit. Ripens 20th of August to September 1st.
- COMANCHE.** Red Haven type with good size fruit of red overcolor and attractive, firm yellow flesh. Ripens with Red Haven.
- EARLY ELBERTA.** Larger than Elberta. Bright yellow with red blush and finer grained, sweeter flesh than Elberta and yellow color. Ripens last of August.
- ELBERTA.** Fruit of lemon-yellow color and a blush on the sunny side. Flesh is tender, juicy, and pale yellow. Early September.
- GOLDEN JUBILEE.** A large yellow Peach. A yellow skin blushed with red. Flesh yellow and tender, juicy, and sweet. A freestone that ripens about three weeks earlier than Elberta.
- HALE-HAVEN.** Good color and yellow flesh. Freestone Peach. Middle of August.
- J. H. HALE.** A larger fruit than Elberta and ripens about 5 days earlier. A golden yellow skin with a deep carmine blush.
- RED HAVEN.** Early to ripen Peach. A hardy freestone with a bright red color. Early August.
- RICH HAVEN.** Ripens about same time as Hale-Haven. The flesh is bright yellow with a red blush.
- RIO-OSO-GEM.** Hale type peach about week later than Elberta. Large, brilliant red fruit of a fine, firm texture and excellent flavor.
- SUN HAVEN.** A bright red skin and a yellow flesh. A freestone ripening about ten days before Red Haven.
- TRIOGEM.** Ripens about three weeks before Elberta. A firm yellow Elberta. A firm yellow freestone.



Red Skin

RED SKIN. Ripens slightly ahead of Elberta. Freestone and round; yellow flesh with a deep red blush when ripe.



Bartlett

- ## PEARS
- ANJOU.** A large fruit of buttery, melting flavor. October to January.
- BARTLETT.** Bears early and abundantly. Large size fruit with a blush on the side exposed to the sun. August and September.
- DUCHESS.** Very large greenish yellow fruit sometimes russeted. October and November.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY.** Pale yellow color covered with reddish brown on the sunny side. September and October.
- KIEFFER.** A large, rather coarse grained, richly colored fruit, and should be picked when fully ripe. October and November.
- SECKEL.** Small fruit of yellowish brown or rusty color with a rich, extremely fine flavor. September and October.

PLUMS

- BRADSHAW.** Very large fruit of dark reddish violet color with a yellowish green, juicy, and pleasant flesh. August.
- BURBANK.** Medium large fruit of dark red color with a purple bloom, and the flesh is meaty, yellow, and sweet. Late July.
- GERMAN PRUNE.** Purplish blue color and a rich, juicy, and highly flavored meat. September.
- GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude).** Small yellowish green fruit when mature and a pale green flesh of rich luscious flavor. Mid-August.
- LOMBARD.** Violet-red color with a juicy, pleasant flavor. August.
- STANLEY PRUNE.** A large dark purplish blue fruit with greenish yellow flesh of sweet, rich, juicy flavor, and a perfect freestone. September.



Stanley Prune

Newly planted and some of the fruit trees that have been established awhile are sometimes subject to damage to the trunks of the trees by rabbits. Some sort of protection such as a mesh wire screen around the trunk to a height of approximately 3' is suggested.

GRAPES



Concord

- AGAWAM.** (Red.) Berry large, dark red, and flesh is tender, juicy. Ripens later than Concord.
- BRIGHTON.** (Red.) Dark or brownish red berry with rich, sweet flesh.
- CACO.** (Red.) Large fruit, rich wine-red over amber color. Ripens before Concord.
- CATAWBA.** (Red.) Deep coppery red becoming purple when ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy and sweet. One of the latest to ripen.
- CONCORD.** (Black.) Perhaps the most popular and extensively planted of all the **Grapes**. Large compact bunches; berries large, juicy, buttery, and sweet.

- DELAWARE.** (Red.) Small compact bunch, small berry, beautiful light red color. Flesh rich, sweet, and delicious.
- FREDONIA.** (Black.) Large bunches of bluish black fruit of very fine quality.
- NIAGARA.** (White.) Large bunch, large yellowish white berry, juicy, fine flavor.
- WORDEN.** (Black.) A round black berry with a blue bloom. Flesh pulpy, juicy. Ripens several days earlier than Concord.

STRAWBERRIES

Spring Sales Only

We recommend the planting of **Strawberries** only in the spring, therefore, we do not handle them in the fall. Plants should be 18 inches apart in the rows and 3½ feet apart and it is easy to keep cultivated. A new planting is better every 2 or 3 years. A straw mulch put on in early winter and partially removed in the spring leaving enough to keep the berries clean the following summer.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

- GEM.** (Everbearing.) A light red berry of good quality bearing until frost. Very productive.
- STREAMLINER.** (Everbearing.) Bright red color of the finest quality and flavor. Very good for canning and freezing.

JUNE BEARING VARIETIES

- BLAKEMORE.** A good shipping berry of large size, slightly tart and a splendid early bearer.
- CATSKILL.** Large vigorous and healthy plants producing bright red berries that darken as they ripen. A good dessert berry.
- DUNLAP.** A medium size bright glossy red berry of exceptionally fine flavor.
- EARLIDAWN.** An early, large, bright red, fairly firm, somewhat tart berry.

POCAHONTAS. A large, attractive, bright, medium red, fairly firm and glossy berry. A good plant maker.

PREMIER. A large berry. One of the older varieties, very popular.

ROBINSON. A berry especially good for freezing.

SPARKLE. A vigorous plant with berries that are dark red clear through and a pleasing flavor. One of the best for freezing.



Strawberry

SURECROP. The berries are glossy, larger than Premier, red, and very attractive. Midseason.

TENNESSEE BEAUTY. Midseason. Berries large, bright red, and firm and a good berry for canning, preserves, and freezing.

VERMILION. Medium size berry of bright, glossy red, vermilion. A sweet flavor.

RASPBERRIES

- CUMBERLAND.** (Black.) Stout, stocky, and well branched canes, producing very large crops of big berries. Black, firm, sweet fruit.
- INDIAN SUMMER.** (Red.) Everbearing variety. Berries are large, round and dark red, of rich flavor and excellent quality. A hardy, vigorous plant which bears large crops.
- LATHAM.** (Red.) Large round berries of brilliant red color.

BLACKBERRIES

- ELDORADO.** Hardy heavy producer of large jet-black berries with juicy flesh, firm and sweet. Ripens over a long period.

GOOSEBERRIES

- DOWNING.** Medium large round fruit of light green with distinct veins, smooth skin, and a fine juicy flavor. Vigorous and productive.

ASPARAGUS

These fine two-year-old roots should be planted about 10 inches apart in the row and the crown or the top part of the roots should be covered about 2 inches.

- WASHINGTON.** A rust resistant variety with dark green stalks and firm tips that do not open until well out of the ground.

RHUBARB

- VICTORIA.** Very long stalks of bright red color, tender and good flavor.
- MacDONALD.** Mildly acid, requiring less sugar, of good red color.



MacDonald Rhubarb

CURRANTS

- FAYS.** Berries large and of uniform size, bright red.
- RED LAKE.** A glossy red berry which hangs on well when ripe.

BLUEBERRIES

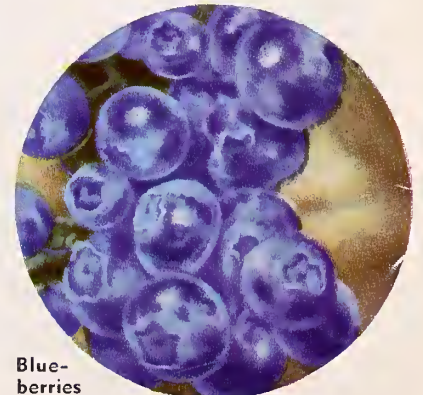
For best results, the Blueberries need an acid soil. Two varieties should be planted to assure pollination for good bearing.

- CONCORD.** Upright habit of growth and exceeding 6 feet at maturity. Large berries of fine flavor and appearance. Ripens midseason.

JERSEY. Large growing, vigorous bush with large berries of light blue color. Ripens late.

JUNE. Early ripening berry. The bush grows to a medium height and with small foliage.

RANCOCAS. A slender, vigorous, upright bush seldom growing above 5 feet. In winter the twigs are dark red. Ripens late.



Blue-berries



FERTILIZERS

SACCO PLANT FOOD

A fine all purpose plant food, excellent for lawns, flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs. Analysis 4-12-4 plus 11 minor elements. Available in 2½-lb. box, 10-lb. box, 25-lb. bag, 50-lb. bag, 100-lb. bag.

GREENS AND FAIRWAYS (G&F)

Mixture of organic and inorganic materials. The golf course formula for fine lawns. Analysis 10-6-4 — plus 11 minor elements. Also excellent for shrubs, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Available in 2½-lb. box, 10-lb. carton, 25-lb. bag, 50-lb. bag, 100-lb. bag.

SACCO BONE MEAL

Bone meal is a slow acting source of phosphorus and may be used liberally with complete safeness. Phosphorus produces sturdy roots and enhances growth and color. Available in 2½-lb. box or 10 lbs. (4 2½-lb. boxes).

SACCO ROSE FOOD (7-9-5)

(Blood-bone-fish meal base)

Sacco Rose Food is a balanced mixture of organic (over 50%) and inorganic materials plus F. T. E. (fritted trace elements). Blood meal, fish meal, and bone meal are combined in just the right proportions to meet the exacting needs of the most discriminating Rose grower. Available in 2½-lb. boxes and 10-lb. carton (4 2½-lb. boxes).

SACCO EVERGREEN FOOD (8-8-4)

Sacco Evergreen Food is especially formulated for all evergreens. This high organic formula (over 50%) will maintain your evergreens in a healthy state of growth and color at a minimum of expense and effort. Available in 2½-lb. box and 10-lb. carton (4 2½-lb. boxes).

PEAT MOSS

A very good soil conditioner which will retain approximately ten times its own dry weight in water and is free of weed seeds. An excellent mulch after planting to conserve moisture and help control weeds as well as improving the appearance of the planted beds. Available in 7½ cubic foot bales, 4½ cubic foot bales, 1½ bushel bag.

REDWOOD BARK

A soft, resilient, durable, long lasting, sterile, fire resistant material. It holds very well on steep slopes and does not wash and blow away as do some other materials. A good mulch especially for Broadleaves, Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, and similar plants. Available either in the bag or bale.

Newly planted shade trees should be sprayed with a 50% wettable DDT using one tablespoon to a quart of water and wrapping the trunk with a single thickness of burlap or paper.

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Blueberries	26	Golden Chain	10	Pea Tree, Siberian	15	Sweet Shrub	14
Boxwood	8	Golden Rain Tree	10, 28	Peonies	20	Sycamore	13
Blue Mist Spirea	14	Gooseberries	26	Persimmons	23	Symphoricarpos	18
Buckthorn	18	Grapes	26	Phellodendron	10	Syringa	17
Buddleia	14	Gum, Sweet	13	Philadelphus	17	Tamarix	18
Bugle	20	Hackberry	10	Picea	6	Taxus	5
Butterfly Bush	14	Halesia	13	Pieris	9	Thorn	13
Calycanthus	14	Hamamelis	19	Pine	6	Thuja	3
Caragana	15	Hedera	20	Platanus	13	Tilia	11
Carpinus	10	Hedges	7	Plums	25	Trees, Fruit	23, 25
Caryopteris	14	Hemlock	6	Plum, Flowering	12, 28	Trees, Fruit, Dwarf	23
Castanea	10	Hibiscus	14	Poplar	12	Trees, Nut	23
Celastrus	20	Holly	9	Populus	12	Trees, Shade and Flowering	10-13
Celtis	10	Honeysuckle	16, 20	Privet	7, 18	Tsuga	6
Cercis	12, 28	Hornbeam	10	Prunes	28	Tulip Tree	13
Cherries	24	Hydrangea	16	Prunus	10, 12, 14	Ulmus	10
Cherry, Flowering	10	Hypericum	17	Pseudotsuga	3	Viburnum	9, 19
Cherry Laurel	8	Ilex	9	Pyracantha	9	Vinca	20
Chestnut, Chinese	10	Ivy	20	Quercus	12	Vines and Ground Covers	20
Cladastris	13	Junipers	4	Quince, Flowering	15	Weigela	19
Clematis	20	Kerria	17	Raspberries	26	Willow	13
Coralberry	18	Koelreuteria	10, 28	Redbud	12, 28	Wisteria	20
Cork Tree	10	Kolkwitzia	14	Redwood, Dawn	10	Wisteria, Tree	13
Cornus	10, 15, 28	Laburnum	10	Redwood Bark	27	Witch Hazel	19
Cotoneaster	15	Leucothe	8	Rhamnus	18	Yew	5
						Yellowwood	13

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Flowering Plum— (Newport) (see page 12)



Flowering Crab (see page 11)



White Flowering Dogwood
(see page 10)

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Use care in buying nursery stock and buy where you can see the quality of the plants and know that they are well grown and in good condition when purchased.

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Red Bud (see page 12)



Golden Rain Tree (see page 10)

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