

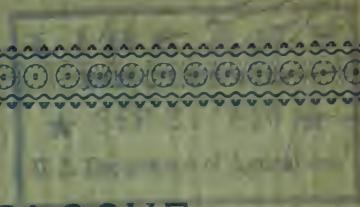
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1895

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT
TREES

SHRUBS AND VINES.

WESTBURY NURSERIES,

ISAAC HICKS & SON,

WESTBURY STATION,

QUEENS COUNTY. LONG ISLAND, N. Y.



PREFACE.



WE AIM to keep only such varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and Plants as prove successful on Long Island. We cordially invite an inspection of our stock. Visitors will find our Nurseries one mile north of Westbury Station, on the L. I. R. R. Public hacks in waiting at all trains.

Goods will be securely packed for safe shipment to any part of the country. We deliver packages to railroad and express companies, where our responsibility ceases, and goods travel at purchaser's risk.

We claim for our trees this advantage: our sandy loam furnishes more abundant fibrous roots to the trees, and they are taken fresh from the ground, thus insuring greater success in transplanting. We do not, however, guarantee the living of trees or plants under any circumstances, as the want of proper protection before and while planting, or the damage ensuing from drouth and drying winds, often destroy a tree full of vigor.

Terms Net Cash, P. O. Money Order, may be secured for Westbury Station, Queens county, N. Y.

We desire that all our patrons shall be fully satisfied, and if they are disappointed in any way, we wish to be informed of the fact, and allowed to do justice to them and ourselves.

We commence digging trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and continue till the middle of May. In the fall, we commence about the middle of October, and continue till the ground is frozen.

IMPORTANT DETAILS IN PLANTING.

Let the trees be as little exposed as possible to the drying influence of the sun and wind. Those coming in wagons for their trees should bring suitable covering material. When the trees arrive at their destination, let the evergreens and other tender trees or plants be first heeled-in, by covering the roots well with fresh, damp soil. It is well to give the trees heeled-in a good watering, that the roots and branches may regain what moisture they have lost in transit. Evergreens need the greatest of care, and the constant evaporation from their many fine leaves, must be provided for by keeping the roots moist, and the evaporation retarded by protection from the sun and wind.

The earth stain on the bark shows the proper depth to which trees should be planted.

Dig a large hole, and spread the roots out straight; surround the roots with good mellow earth; leave no air spaces, and pack firmly. Soak the ground thoroughly with water; it helps very materially in getting the soil in and among the fine roots. In dry weather soak the ground once a week. Mulching with coarse manure or leaves is very important; it is the best means of retaining moisture. Manure the ground around a tree every year, if a good healthy, growth is desired. It is advisable to cut smooth the ends of the roots, as it prevents decay and favors the growth of new roots. The tops should have the smaller twigs removed and the main branches shortened.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Deciduous Trees.

We have a considerable number of trees of various kinds of large size, suitable for producing immediate effect. Those having home grounds to plant are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries during the summer and personally select their trees, which will be labeled, and reserved until the transplanting season.

Price, 50 cents to \$1 each, and upwards.

ALDER, English. A quick-growing, small tree for damp ground.

APPLE, Flowering Crab.

ASH, White. A native tree, with tall straight trunk, supporting an ovate head of abundant foliage.

BEECH. The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage, and smooth, bright gray bark. Form usually ovate, with sky outlines broken and spirited. A very valuable group for specimens, or masses, for landscape gardening.

European. Foliage dense, that of the lower part of the tree remaining a rich russet color through the winter.

American. Leaves larger and thinner than the European.

Fern-Leaved. A delicate, beautiful variety. \$1.50.

Weeping. Heaps up its irregular masses of rich foliage in fantastic forms. \$1.50.

Rivers' Purple-Leaved. Bright purple in spring, changing to purplish green in fall; a conspicuous lawn ornament. \$1 to \$1.50.

BIRCH. This genus embraces a very popular and highly ornamental class of trees. Their elegant, graceful appearance, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage render them general favorites. We have a large and very fine stock for extensive planters.

Sweet or Cherry. A large tree, with dark, glossy and aromatic bark.

Yellow. Similar to above; bark yellow.

Red. Native to moist situations, bark red, conspicuous.

Canoe or Paper. A large native tree, with brilliant white bark.

European or White. A tree of upright growth, which becomes drooping at the extremities of the branches: silvery white bark.

Cut-Leaved Weeping White. An erect tree, bending its silvery spray with a delicate grace on every side: this is beyond question the most esteemed of weeping trees, but is not as successful on Long Island as elsewhere.

BLACK WALNUT. A noble, spreading tree of high value for shade, timber and nuts.

BUTTERNUT. A similar but smaller tree, bearing excellent nuts.

JAPAN WALNUT. (*Juglans Sieboldi.*) A new nut of some promise, resembling the Butternut.

BUTTON-BALL. (American Plane.) A quick growing tree of the largest size; leaves large, branches white, covered with brown patches.

Oriental Plane. Leaves more sharply lobed; considered a finer tree. We have an unusually fine stock.

CATALPA speciosa. (Western Catalpa.) A very rapid-growing tree, with large heart shaped leaves, and showy white and purple flowers in July. In much demand for timber planting, on account of its quick growth and durability. Grows well near salt water. 25 to 50 cents.

Kæmpferi. A small tree, flowering early, bearing cream-colored purplish flowers.

Bungeii. A curious dwarf; head globular or dome shaped, with leaves laid with the precision of pointed slate. \$1 to \$1.50.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum. (Katsura Tree.) A beautiful upright tree, recently introduced: leaves heart-shaped, dark green above, and silvery green beneath. \$1.

CHERRY, Double White-Flowering. Vigorous growth; numerous, very double rose-like flowers.

CHESTNUT, American. A tree of great size, grand character, and rapid growth, taking rank with the Oaks.

Japan. A dwarf species, bearing large nuts, when the tree is very small. \$1 to 1.50.

CYPRESS, Deciduous. A stately pyramidal tree, native of southern swamps. The foliage is of fern-like delicacy, of a light green color.

Chinese Weeping. A perfect cone in form, the tips of the branches drooping.

DOGWOOD, White-Flowering. One of the finest small native trees; foliage of a firm rich texture, piled together in distinctly layer like masses, and in the fall rich crimson. Produces a profusion of large milk white flowers in early spring, and later red berries.

Red-Flowering. A new and rare variety of the preceding.

Weeping. Very symmetrical drooping branches.

ELM. The Elms are of much use in landscape planting. The recently introduced pest, the striped Elm-leaf beetle, is readily controlled by spraying.

American. A tree of strong growth, lofty sweeping gothic forms, of great elegance and grace.

Weeping Slippery. Has long slender, waving arms.

Camperdown. Grafted high this forms an irregular umbrella shaped head. \$1 to \$1.50. *U. U.*

EUONYMOUS. (Strawberry Tree, Burning Bush.) Small trees or large shrubs of good habit, highly ornamental in fall and winter. Showy red fruit, which opens, showing the glowing crimson lining from which the white and scarlet seeds are suspended by delicate threads.

American.

European.

Winged.

GINKGO. (Salisbury or Maiden-Hair Tree.) A remarkable and striking tree from Japan, with straight trunk and long stiff branches, set in whorls at a uniform angle. Leaves like the pinnules of the Maiden hair fern.

HALESIA. (Snowdrop or Silver-Bell Tree.) A low spreading tree, blossoming in spring with a profusion of pure white pendant flowers, resembling those of the snowdrop.

HORNBEAM, European. Similar to the beech but denser growth.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. Trees of elegant habit. Magnificent dense foliage, and fine large spikes of flowers in May and June.

European, White-Flowering.

“ **Double.**

“ **Red-Flowering.**

Yellow-Flowering, or Ohio Buckeye.

JUDAS, (American.) (Red Bud.) A very ornamental native tree of medium size, irregular rounded form, with heart-shaped leaves of glossy green, bearing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers before the leaves appear.

Japan. A large shrub; larger and brighter colored flowers; slightly tender here.

KENTUCKY Coffee Tree. A native tree of singular appearance; large compound bluish green leaves and few stubby branches.

KOELREUTERIA. A tree from north China, with feathery yellowish green foliage, and large, showy panicles of yellow flowers in July.

LARCH, European. Tall conical shaped tree, with drooping branches and delicate light-green foliage.

LINDEN. A group of rapidly growing, handsome, upright and regularly shaped trees. Highly esteemed for both avenues and lawns.

European. Small heart-shaped leaves, producing a dense shade.

American. (Basswood.) A tree with a fine open head of large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Silver-Leaved. Leaves white underneath; very symmetrical ovate top. \$1 to \$1.50.

Weeping Silver-Leaved. A round headed tree of remarkable beauty. \$1 to \$2.

Spectabilis. A fine-growing tree, with large leaves.

LIQUIDAMBAR. (Bilsted or Sweet Gum.)

The star-shaped leaves are a rich green, and sparkle in the sunshine. In the autumn it assumes the most brilliant coloring, and the corky ridged twigs make it interesting in winter; a fine upright tree.

LOCUST, Yellow. More planted on Long Island for its timber than any other tree; has light green foliage and abundant fragrant flowers. 25 to 50 cents.

MAPLE. The universal popularity of the Maples is a marked proof of their great merits. These consist in the rapidity of their growth, the beauty of their form, the fine verdure of their foliage.

Norway. Spreading rounded form; foliage large, dark green and shadowy; easily transplanted and adapted to various soils. For shade and ornament no trees have been more planted on Long Island than this and the Silver Maple.

Sugar. A well-known native tree of more upright growth than the preceding, and requiring better soils. Fine autumn tints.

Silver or White. A tall open-headed tree, supported usually by several large gracefully diverging branches, which give off the half-drooping twigs; these in the breeze show the light-green and silvery surfaces of the foliage with sparkling effect. This species, an inhabitant of rich river bottoms, grows so rapidly that it is liable to split apart unless pruned.

Wier's Cut-Leaf Weeping. A variety of the Silver Maple which, while making its upright central growth, droops to the ground with long graceful branches, making it a superior lawn ornament. \$1 to \$2.

Red, Scarlet or Swamp. A more regularly formed medium sized tree; chiefly valuable for its red tones in the landscape; red twigs in winter; red blossoms in February and March, and brilliant autumnal colors.

Sycamore. A European variety of very dense foliage, producing dark shade; requires a rich soil.

Purple. (Schwedler's and Reitembach's.) Two varieties of the Norway having richly colored foliage in spring and early summer, changing to a dark purplish green.

Maple, continued.

MAPLE, Japanese. A class of dwarf trees or shrubs of delicate growth, some with lace-like leaves, and others retaining purple and red colors throughout the season. \$1 to \$2.

Polymorphum.

Atropurpureum.

English Field. A round-headed small tree, with corky bark.

MAGNOLIA. The richness of their fresh green foliage and the splendor of their bloom stand unequaled among trees and shrubs; they should be transplanted in spring with great care.

Acuminata or Cucumber Tree. A fine pyramidal-shaped tree; flowers yellowish white, appearing after the leaves and not conspicuous; fruit scarlet.

Tripetala or Umbrella Tree. A small tree, with large leaves and flowers; fruit very ornamental.

Glaucia. A native species, with beautiful glossy leaves; the very fragrant white flowers appear in June and July.

The following Chinese species flower in May before leaves appear, and are generally grown as shrubs. \$1 to \$2.

Conspicua or Yulan. Flowers large, pure white, very numerous.

Soulangeana. Flowers white and purple cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter; the most vigorous and hardy.

Speciosa. Differs principally from above in blooming later.

Purpurea. Purple flowers.

Lennei. Flowers dark rose lighter within; blooms in spring, and again in summer.

MOUNTAIN ASH. Small trees, conspicuous in autumn for the beauty of their large drooping clusters of bright red fruit.

European.

Weeping.

Oak-Leaved.

They succeed well on the north shore of Long Island.

MULBERRY. Trees of quick growth and dense shade; liable to injury from winter when young.

Downing's Everbearing.

New American.

Japan. Foliage more shining and deeply lobed than the others.

Teas' Weeping Russian. Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. \$1.50

OAK. On account of reputed slow growth, which reputation comes from the old world, Oaks have not been so extensively planted as they deserve. As ornamental objects the oaks are considered the most varied in expression, the most beautiful, majestic and picturesque of all deciduous trees.

English. A round headed tree with dense foliage of small leaves.

Mossy Cup. A large, rugged tree of quick growth, with rough, corky twigs and shaggy acorns; leaves are the largest and most beautiful among Oaks.

Red. A tree of upright straggling growth, smooth bark and large leaves.

Scarlet Oak. Leaves are deeply cut and sharply pointed, smooth and shiny, both sides. Their autumn color is a bright scarlet of uncommon intensity.

OAK, Pin. Leaves similar to the last, but smaller; from its far extending drooping branches, and light and elegant foliage, it is considered the most graceful of Oaks.

Willow. A tall, upright tree, with narrow entire leaves.

☞ We have an unusually fine and thrifty stock of the above Oaks.

PAULOWNIA. (Empress Tree.) A very large leaved tree resembling the Catalpa, and bearing conspicuous panicles of purple flowers; not entirely hardy.

POPLAR. The poplars are light-wooded, rapid-growing trees; many of them of huge size, but not producing a dense shade.

Carolina, or Cottonwood. Of good form and robust growth, and desirable where a very large tree is required.

Balm of Gilead. Buds covered with balsamic gum; leaves large and glossy.

Japan. A very promising tree of recent introduction; a strong grower, with fine foliage.

Eugenie. Of pyramidal growth and yellowish green, narrow leaves.

Lombardy. Of columnar growth and great height; useful in landscape planting to break the monotonous sky outlines of other trees.

Weeping or Parasol de St. Julien. Grows like a Kilmarnock Willow, but more spreading.

PLUM, Purple (*Prunus Pissardii*). Of recent introduction from Persia. The leaves when young are lustrous crimson, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn. No other purple-leaved tree retains its color so well.

THORN. (Hawthorn.) The double flowering varieties of the English Hawthorn are among the most showy of trees when in bloom.

Paul's Double Scarlet.

Double Pink.

Cockspur Thorns. Long spurs and shining leaves.

TULIP TREE. (Whitewood.) A tall and large tree, the magnificent, erect bole of a smooth gray color, carried well up into the head, giving off branches which make a wide sweep downward; leaves bright green, shining, free from insect and fungus enemies. Flowers large, yellow, blotched with orange and green. This most stately tree for the park or lawn should be transplanted to good soil when small.

WILLOW. The Willows are a most useful and ornamental class of trees.

Babylonian Weeping. The well-known sort.

Salomon's Weeping. A more vigorous and upright variety of the above.

Laurel-Leaved. A small round-topped tree, the brilliancy of whose shining large leaves is unequalled; excellent for lawn planting.

Kilmarnock. Grafted five feet high, it forms a perfect umbrella head.

YELLOW WOOD. A small-sized round-headed native tree, with compound leaves and racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Evergreen Trees.

Price, except where noted, 50 cents each.

ARBOR-VITÆ. Conical or pyramidal trees or dwarfs, characterized by flattened scale-like leaves and branches.

American. Forms a conical solid tree 20 to 40 feet high; excellent for clipped hedges. Set 2 to 3 feet apart.

Prices, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$15 per 100; larger size, 30 to 50 cents each.

The following are among the best varieties of the above species.

Siberian. Superior to the American in having a brighter green winter color, more dense and slower growth. 25 to 50 cents.

Booth's. Compact, dark green, globe-shaped and hardy. 30 to 50 cents.

Pyramidal. A verdant column. Takes the place of the Irish Juniper, which is not always hardy.

Vervaeke's. Marked with golden yellow stripes.

Aurea. Bright and permanent golden hue.

BIOTA elegantissima. Medium size, pyramidal form, foliage tipped with yellow, changing to bronze brown in winter. \$1.

FIB. The Firs are remarkable for a perfect and formal conical growth.

Balsam. A rapidly growing cheap tree, of very dark foliage; becomes ragged when old. 25 to 50 cents.

Frazer's. Similar to the above but of smaller growth.

Cephalonian. Its rich green color, stiff erect habit of growth and peculiar sharp-pointed leaves render it very attractive. \$1 to \$2.

Nordmann's. A rare and magnificent tree of fine symmetrical habit, clothed with a dense mass of shiny, dark foliage, considered in this country and in Europe one of the finest Silver Firs. \$1 to \$2.

Silver. Vigorous growth, rich foliage, silvery underneath.

JUNIPER, Irish. A beautiful little verdant column.

Swedish. Of broader growth, than the Irish and more hardy.

HEMLOCK. This is the most graceful native evergreen. Its delicate spray, airy outline, and deep verdure combine to make it a beautiful lawn tree and hedge plant. Set 3 feet apart for hedges.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

PINE, White. An eminent authority thus speaks of it: "We know of no hardy evergreen of the temperate zone that unites so many elements of beauty, picturesqueness and utility as this noble native of our own forests." Grows well on sandy soil.

Bhotan or Excelsa. Leaves long in plumes. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree.

Mugho. A dense, broad-spreading evergreen; valuable for small grounds and the winter garden.

PINE, Austrian. A robust species; though formerly thought valuable, this and the Scotch Pine are not long lived on Long Island.

RETINOSPORA. (Japan Cypress.) Developed by the Japanese gardeners into widely different forms and colors, they are the most important addition of recent years to ornamental horticulture. A group of these varieties on the lawn makes a charming winter garden scene (surprising to one whose conception of evergreens is confined to spruce and pine), and with the addition of the dwarf pine, spruces and arbor-vitæ, with some shrubs conspicuous at that season, make, even on the smallest lawn, a beautiful feature. 50 cents to \$1.50.

Filifera. The ends of the shoots drooping in long filaments.

Viridis. Pyramidal growth of clear green, feathery foliage.

Plumosa aurea. This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are golden tinted throughout the year, and brightest in winter.

Obtusa. Has very delicate dark foliage, beautiful in its disposition of lights and shadows; eventually a large tree.

Obtusa nana. A cushion shaped little bush, becoming a dense flat tuft of glossy deep green spray.

Lycopodoides. (Club-Moss retinospora.) Very curious dark foliage, like club-moss.

Squarrosa. A dense growing variety of a conspicuous color—light blue-green.

SPRUCE. A genus of most valuable evergreens, mainly large trees.

Norway. Spiry topped, pyramidal form, often graceful and drooping habit; from its cheapness, hardness, and quick growth, it has been more planted than any other evergreen.

Conical and Gregory. Dwarf dense varieties of the Norway; the first symmetrically conical; the second flattened.

White. A native species of glaucous green color; though slightly slower in growth it is finer when old than the average Norway.

Douglass. A large quick-growing tree, with light green foliage.

Alcock's. A large growing species from Japan; foliage conspicuous, from a whitish blue color underneath. \$1.

Oriental. A handsome tree, tall, compact and dark; hardy and of moderate growth. \$1.

YEW, English. A bushy plant of compact growth and dark foliage, producing bright red berries in autumn; foliage browned here in severe winters.

Erect. Pyramidal growth.

Golden. Leaves touched with yellow.

Blue John. A robust variety, with dark blue-green foliage.

Flowering Shrubs.

Price, for most varieties, 25 cents each, \$18 per 100.

Large specimens for immediate effect at higher rates.

- ALTHEA.** (Rose of Sharon.) The Altheas are fine, free-growing shrubs of the easiest cultivation, blooming in August and September, when most shrubs are done flowering.
Single Pure White.
Double Purple and White.
Variogated-Leaved.
Red.
- AMORPHA.** (Indigo Bush.) A coarse shrub, bearing long spikes of purple flowers, tipped with yellow in July.
- BERBERRY.** Shrubs of graceful habit, their showy orange and yellow flowers in June succeeded by bright scarlet fruit, ornamental in autumn and winter.
Thunberg's. A handsome new variety from Japan, with beautiful autumn foliage. Its neat dwarf habit fits it well for bordering groups of larger shrubs.
Purple. Leaves and young twigs of a pure purple color.
- CALYCANTHUS.** (Sweet-Scented Shrub.) A spreading bush with inconspicuous purplish brown flowers of a peculiar and delicious perfume.
- CLERODENDRON.** (Fate Tree.) Flowers white and sweet, in large terminal clusters.
- CLETHRA.** (Pepper Bush.) A valuable native shrub, bearing spikes of very fragrant flowers in July.
- CUREANT, Missouri Flowering.** The blossoms are yellow, small, in racemes from one to two inches long and fragrant; blooms in April.
- CORCHORUS.** (Globe Flower.) A slender green branched shrub, with globular double yellow flowers; disfigured here by dead twigs, being not quite hardy.
- DEUTZIA.** Their hardihood, graceful habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them beautiful and deservedly popular shrubs; flowers in June, in racemes four to six inches long.
Crenata. Handsome double white flowers, tinged with rose.
Pride of Rochester. The most profuse bloomer, and very double.
Gracilis. A charming species of dwarf habit; flowers pure white and graceful.
- DAPHNE, Mezereum.** (Mezereon Pink.) A small shrub, with very early pink flowers.
- DOGWOOD, Red-Twigged.** Flowers white in large clusters, leaves glossy green, turning to yellow and red in autumn; bark brilliant, bright red; a valuable winter shrub.
Variogated. A variety of the above with conspicuous foliage, but weaker growth.
- ELDER, Golden-Leaved.** A rich color, and permanent in good soil.
Cut-Leaved. Has finely divided foliage.
- ELÆAGNUS.** A large shrub of striking appearance, on account of the silvery whiteness of its foliage. Fruit edible.
- EXOCHORDA.** A vigorous and symmetrical bush, 10 to 20 feet high. The flowers, one and a-half inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters and the light wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful; rare and choice. 50 cts.
- FORSYTHIA.** (Golden Bell.) Large spreading shrubs of good foliage, which changes to dark purple in autumn. Flowers about the earliest in spring; a profusion of "golden bells."
Fortunei. Growth upright; flowers bright yellow.
Viridissima. More spreading growth; deeper colored flowers.
Suspensa. (Weeping Forsythia.) Slender, drooping growth.
- FRINGE, Purple.** (Smoke Tree or Mist Shrub.) A low tree, with roundish irregular head; flowers in large delicately divided purple panicles, and borne so profusely, that they seem like masses of down or mist, almost covering the bush, and remaining all summer.
White. A choice native flowering tree of small size, and rounded form; foliage dark and shining; the flowers resemble bundles of pure white silken fringe or lace. 50 cents.
- HONEYSUCKLE, Upright.** Tall free-growing shrubs with a profusion of pink, red and white flowers, succeeded by red and yellow berries.
Tartarian. An old favorite of graceful, luxuriant growth; flowers pink; blooms in May.
Speciosa. A variety of the above, with pinkish white flowers.
Fragrantissima. Flowers very early with the Forsythia: cream colored and fragrant.
- HORSE CHESTNUT, Dwarf.** A native species, making a magnificent bush, much wider than it is high, with large spikes of white flowers, the feathery lightness of which render it an attractive object at a time when very few shrubs are in flower.
- HYDRANGEA, Plumed.** (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*.) A very popular shrub, flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, blooming from August till frost; should be cut back to about four inches, and heavily manured to maintain the large size of the flower heads.
Oak-Leaved. Large foliage, downy underneath and richly tinted in autumn; white flowers in spikes. 50 cents.

- LABURNUM.** (Golden Chain.) A low tree or large bush. flowers in pendant racemes, six inches long, of a bright yellow, and appearing in May. 50 cts.
- LEATHERWOOD.** A rare shrub of dwarf, rounded form, made up of tough, slender twigs; produces numerous small yellow flowers in April. Adapted to shady, moist situations.
- LILAC.** Well-known beautiful shrubs; flowering in May.
Common. Bluish purple or lilac-colored flowers; very fragrant.
Charles X. One of the best to grow in tree form, the growth being more vigorous, and the foliage and flowers darker than the common.
Persian. A fine graceful shrub, with delicate spray and flowers.
Also grafted named varieties of different shades.
- PRIVET.** (Californian.) No plant of recent introduction has come more rapidly and deservedly into public favor. Though mainly used for ornamental hedges, it is of great value for shrubberies; it is of very vigorous, upright growth, foliage dense, dark waxy-green, nearly evergreen; flowers in July, white and fragrant, similar to the lilac; for hedges set one foot apart. 3 to 4 feet, \$8 per 100; large single plants, 15c.
- QUINCE, JAPAN.** A low thorny bush with excellent glossy foliage, and showy early flowers; three varieties.
Scarlet, Blush, White. The fruit has a delicate, lasting perfume.
- RHODOTYPUS.** An ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage, and large single white flowers like those of syringa, succeeded by shining black fruit.
- ROSES.** (Sweet-Brier or Eglantine.) A wild rose, growing five to seven feet high, much prized for the delicate fragrance of its foliage; flowers single, pink; fruit large and red.
Rugosa. (Japanese Rose.) A very valuable new shrub, on account of its dense masses of large, glossy foliage, which is unaffected by insects or mildew or other roses; flowers large single, followed by large fruit, like little scarlet apples.
Persian Yellow. A delicate, graceful bush, with bright yellow flowers.
Harrison's Yellow. A freer bloomer than Persian; flowers semi-double.
We also keep some of the best hybrid perpetual and climbing roses.
- SPIRÆA.** (Meadow-Sweet.) The spiræas are all fine, low shrubs of the easiest culture, and among them are found some of the most beautiful and useful of our hardy flowering shrubs; their blooming extends over a period of four months.
Bumalda. A very handsome species; habit dwarf, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn.
Callosa. Panicles of deep rosy blooms.
Callosa alba. A white flowering variety of dwarf, flattened form.
- SPIRÆA, Billardi.** A strong upright grower but not graceful in habit; flowers red, in long terminal spikes.
Golden. (*S. opulifolia aurea.*) A coarse-growing variety, 10 to 12 feet high. flowers white; foliage yellowish green; abundant.
Bridal-Wreath. (*S. prunifolia.*) Its long slender branches arch gracefully toward the lawn, and its small and glossy oval leaves form pleasing masses of foliage of a fine dark green in summer, and a rich purple or crimson in autumn; flowers double white; early.
Van Houttei. One of the finest in the collection, more graceful than the last, and covered with a mass of large white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance.
Reevesii. Flowers white, very double; the branches assume a curved form, their tips touching the ground.
Ulmifolia. White flowers, in clusters like small snowballs.
Thunbergii. A distinct species of very delicate beauty at all seasons; very fine white flowers in fluffy masses; small willow leaves, pretty in summer and autumn.
- SENNA.** (Bladder Senna.) A quick growing, straggling shrub, bearing pea-shaped yellow flowers, followed by reddish inflated pods which explode with pressure.
- SYRINGA.** (Mock-Orange.) This old vigorous shrub is still one of the finest, singly, or in masses; flowers large, white, fragrant, borne in profusion.
- SNOW-BALL.** Large shrubs, bearing balls of white flowers in June.
Common, or **Guelder Rose.** Height 10 to 15 feet; very showy when in bloom.
Japan. (*Viburnum plicatum.*) Moderate upright growth; compact habit, solid, crinkled or plicated leaves and balls of white flowers hanging long on the bush; a remarkably choice and valuable shrub. 50 to 75 cents.
Viburnum Lantana. (Wayfaring Tree.) Large leaves, downy beneath; red and black fruit, ornamental in fall; flowers white, in large flat clusters, in May.
- SUMACH, Cut-Leaved.** Has large, deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; brilliant red in early autumn.
- TAMARIX.** Upright shrubs, resembling asparagus plants in foliage; small fringing, delicate flowers of a pink color sometimes injured here in winter; should be pruned to keep in good shape.
- WIEGELA.** Noble shrubs of robust habit, profuse bloomers and easy culture; usually erect when young, but forming graceful, bending, wide spreading bushes when old; they produce in June and July trumpet-shaped flowers of various shades and colors.
Abel Carriere. Bright rose.
Arborea. Vigorous; flowers long tubes of pale yellow, changing to pale rose.
Lavallei. One of the darkest varieties; dark reddish purple.
- XANTHOCERUS, sorbifolia.** A new and rare Chinese shrub, producing upright clusters of bell-shaped white flowers. \$1.

Evergreen Shrubs.

AZALEA, BOX, Etc.

Prices, 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

ANDROMEDA floribunda. Low graceful bush with abundant one-sided racemes of white flowers.

AZALEA. Small rounded shrubs, with beautiful flowers.

Amena. A very dwarf bushy shrub, entirely covered in May with masses of small purplish red double flowers; one of the choicest, most valuable and most attractive of hardy evergreen shrubs.

Mollis. A new species, which cannot fail to gain in reputation every year; the large and abundant flowers resemble those of the rhododendron, and vary in color from yellow to red, appearing before the leaves.

Viscosa. A taller native variety; has white, sticky, exceedingly fragrant flowers in July.

BOX. Evergreen shrubs of rounded form and beautiful, rich color; well adapted for small grounds and shady places.

BOX, Variegated. Leaves marked with white or yellow.

Dwarf. Used for edging; needs some protection here when young.

Tree. A long lived species, becoming a tree from 12 to 20 feet high. In partial shade and rich soil the color is deep, glossy green.

We have an excellent stock of Variegated and Tree-Box, clipped to a con-

ical form. They are well adapted for the formal garden and terrace. The Columbian flower tubs, in which they may be planted, are neat and desirable, their design corresponding well with architectural structures.

HOLLY, American. Is a beautiful conical evergreen; the leaves are thick, tough and very glossy, scolloped, and armed with spines, among which appear the ornamental red berries in winter; removing the leaves when transplanting and planting in deep cool soil, and rather a shady place will remove many of the difficulties of its culture.

Laurel. A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron.

RHODODENDRON. The broad evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to first rank, but when this is crowded in June with many clusters of flowers, each cluster large enough for a bouquet, and each variety having its own color, white, blue, purple, delicate shell, cherry, lilac, mauve, and crimson, the term *superb* fitly describes its appearance. We keep the hardiest named varieties: plants with flower-buds. \$1.50.



Vines.

Price, except where noted, 25 cents each.

- ACTINIDIA.** A rare Japanese climber, with light brown bark and clean foliage; it grows very rapidly in rich soil; flowers white and fragrant. 50 cents.
- AKEBIA quinata.** A pretty and rapid climber; leaves small, five-parted and nearly evergreen; small purple flowers; old plants bear a very peculiar fruit, recommended highly. 50 cents.
- AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.** (Virginia Creeper.) One of the finest vines, with brilliant autumn tints. 15 cents.
- Veitchii.** (Japan Ivy.) The best and most popular vine for covering a wall or building quickly. It requires rich ground, and when they they are well established, will cling firmly to almost any surface. 25 to 50 cents.
- ARISTOLOCHIA siph.** (Dutchman's Pipe.) A strong grower, with very large heart-shaped leaves. The flowers are small brownish green, and resemble a pipe. 50 cents.
- BITTER-SWEET.** A vigorous twining plant, most attractive when loaded with its orange and scarlet fruit, which hangs on nearly all winter.
- CLEMATIS.** The most delicate and varied of hardy vines.
- Jackmanni.** Very free bloomer; large dark purple flowers.
- Flammula.** Fragrant, small white flowers. 50 cents.
- HONEYSUCKLE.** A valuable old favorite; strong growers; generally fragrant.
- Chinese Evergreen.** Flowers of two kinds, yellow and white; exceedingly fragrant.
- Hall's.** A strong grower and a constant bloomer.
- Japan Golden-Leaved.** Beautiful variegated foliage and permanent.
- Coral.** Well-known variety; trumpet-shaped flowers.
- Heckrotii.** A distinct new variety and great acquisition to the Honeysuckles; differs from the preceeding in being a low grower; vigorous, and a constant bloomer; flowers, fine clusters of yellow and salmon pink, appearing abundantly from spring till late autumn.
- IVY, IRISH.** The well known old sort; does best in a shady situation.
- TRUMPET-CREEPER.** A stout climber, that ascends to great heights, and makes a picturesque covering for old trunks; very showy trumpet-shaped flowers of an orange-scarlet color.
- WISTARIA.** A beautiful rapid growing vine; flowers in graceful pendulous clusters, early in summer. 50 cents.
- Chinese.** Blue flowers.
- White.** White flowers.
- Magnifica.** This variety blooms later than the others; flowers larger and of a pale lilac color.



Fruit Department.

The following lists of fruit are those that have proved worthy of cultivation of Long Island, and are given about their order of ripening.

APPLES.

Price, 7 to 8 feet, 30 cents each; 6 to 7 feet, 26 cents each, \$20 per 100.

SUMMER.

Harvest,
Yellow Transparent,
Red Astrachan,
Early Bought,

Tart Bough or Primate,
Duchess of Oldenburgh,
Gravenstein.

FALL.

Maiden's Blush,
Porter,
Twenty-Ounce,

Fall Pippin,
Red Bietigheimer,
Wealthy.

WINTER.

Fameuse,
Hubbardston's Nonesuch,
Fallawater,
Smokehouse,
Bellflower,
R. I. Greening,
King,
Titus Pippin,
Red Pippin,

Baldwin,
Roxbury Russet,
Baltzby,
Peck's Pleasant,
Seek-No-Further,
Ben Davis,
Smith's Cider,
L. I. Russet,
Mann.

CRAB APPLES.

Price, 25 to 40 cents each.

Hyslop's,
Lady Elgin.
Montreal Beauty,

Marengo,
Transcendant,
Whitney's.

PEARS.

Our stock comprises the best known varieties that succeed here.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 40 to 50 cents each; 6 to 7 feet, 60 cents each; per 100 \$35 to \$50.

Dwarf Pears, 30 to 40 cents each.

Listed in the order of ripening.

Doyenne d'Ete,
Manning's Elizabeth,
Osborn's Summer,
Clapp's Favorite,
Souvenir de Congress,
Bartlett,
Sterling.
Tyson.
Belle Lucrative,
Boussock,
Sheldon,

Lawson,
Seckel,
Howell,
Beurre Clairgeau,
Onondaga,
Louise Bonne d'Jersey,
Kieffer,
Douchess d'Angouleme.
Dana's Hovey.
Vicar,
Garber's Hybrid.

CHERRIES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 40 to 50 cents each.

Early Richmond,
May Duke,
Gov. Wood,
Black Tartarian,
Elton,
Napoleon,

Rockport Bigarreau,
Yellow Spanish,
Downer's Late.
Windsor,
Montmorency,
English Morello.

PLUMS.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

Abundance,
Bradshaw,
Imperial Gage,
Lombard,Shipper's Pride,
Richland,
German Prune,
Lincoln.**QUINCES.**

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each.

Apple or Orange,
Champion,

Meech's Prolific.

GRAPES.

Price, large 2 and 3-year-old vines, 30 to 50 cents each; 1-year vines, 20 to 25 cents each.

Cottage,
Concord,
Delaware,
Diamond, White,
Lady,
Moore's Early,Herbert,
Martha,
Green Mountain
Niagara,
Salem,
Worden.**PEACHES.**

Price, 12 to 18 cents each, \$10 to \$12 per 100.

Troth's Early,
Mountain Rose,
Early York,
Elberta,
Yellow St. John,
Crawford's Early,
Reeves Favorite,Crawford's Late,
Foster,
Susquehanna,
Oldmixon,
Stump,
Smock.**MULBERRIES.**

Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Downing's Everbearing,
New American,White,
Japan Mulberry.**RASPBERRIES.**

Price, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.

Cuthbert,
Golden Queen,
Doolittle,
Gregg.Shaffer's Colossal,
Lovett's Early,
Souhegan.**BLACKBERRIES.**

Price, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.

Erie,
Snyder,
Minnewaska,Kittatinny,
Lucretia Dewberry.**GOOSEBERRIES.**

Price, \$1 per dozen.

Downing's Seedling,
Smith's Seedling,Industry (\$2 per dozen),
Triumph (\$3 per dozen).

Elaeagnus longipes. A new fruit; the oval berry of sprightly acid flavor. 50 cents.

STRAWBERRIES.

Price, \$1 per 100.

Bubach,
Parker EarleHaverland,
Sharpless.

CURRENTS.

Price, \$1 per dozen.

Cherry,
Versailles,
Victoria,
White Grape,

Black Naples,
Lee's Prolific,
Crandall's,
Fay's Prolific. 75 cents each.

ASPARAGUS.

Price, 1-year-old, 75 cents per 100; 2-year-old, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

Price, 25 cents per crown.

Linnaeus.



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HICKS' TREE MOVER.

The above shows one of our tree movers, with which we have moved with entire success many trees from five to twelve inches in diameter. We have two other trucks, one to move evergreens with balls of frozen earth, and the other to carry in a horizontal position tall trees under telegraph wires. With the latter we have transplanted trees forty feet high, and can carry a tree much higher.

