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Mature White Pine transplanted for The Church of the Advent, Westbury, L. I.

## HICKS NURSERIES

I. HICKS \& SON

WESTBURY, L. I., NEW YORK


A word of appreciation and thanks to past customers and plant lovers is due. By their aid this publication is made possible. Cabin garden and palace garden teach what can be grown and how. The knowledge of the Hicks Nursery staff is available to you. This is on invitation to bring to them new plants and methods that living in the country may be better for all.


YOU are invited to come to our nursery and browse around among the plants and flowers. Our rock garden is worth coming to see. Drive around our ten miles of roads in the nursery and meet a host of new friends.

For three generations the aim has been to make the name of Hicks stand for reliability and service to plant lovers. Our experience and inventions have made large tree moving a practical factor. The waiting has been done for you when you purchase a Hicks tree, and you are buying not only shade but time.

Professional aid in designing your land for use and beauty is strongly advised. A list of Landscape Architects in your locality can be obtained from Bremer W. Pond, i8 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The names are based on "Standardized Plant Names."
We guarantee every tree and plant from the nursery to grow satisfactorily, or replace free. We prefer you to plant. Transportation and planting on replace stock is borne by the purchaser.

Prices are for stock loaded at the nursery. Five plants at ten rate. Fifty plants at one hundred rate. Estimates furnished on delivery and planting, or freight and express. Postage charged on parcel post shipments, but no packing charge. Packing charged for at cost on all freight and express shipments.

A discount of $10 \%$ will be allowed to clients of Landscape Architects and $15 \%$ to the trade.

By experienced loading of freight cars to maximum capacity you can get the best and most economical results. The previous transplanting, root pruning, and the methods of packing, insure these results.


Large Lindens transplanted for Mr. James A. Burden, Syosset, L. I.

## SHADE TREES

When you look at pictures of old and beautiful homesteads, is not their principal attraction the noble trees surrounding them-the big round mass of dark green foliage in front, behind or at the ends? If you wish such a home, plant trees.

Land is too valuable to plant the wrong trees. Find out what does well and then plant them. Can you tell when a tree is happy? Can you imagine an unhappy tree being a good life companion for your landscape? Have you seen trees that were unhappy in their environment? What a sad landscape they make. You will avoid most of the errors mentioned if you will take the pleasure of a trip to Hicks Nurseries.

Flowering trees and smaller growing trees such as flowering cherries, goldenrain trees, dogwoods, and flowering crabapples can be mixed in your landscape among the shrubbery. They are also invaluable for small places. For instance, you may want to enclose a corner of your grounds with foliage that is not likely to grow high enough to overshade that corner.

ACER platanoides, Norvay Maple.
Good street tree. Vigorous grower. Dense shade.


ACER saccharum, Sugar Maple.
Tall ovate tree. Likes heavy soil. Good fall color.

|  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1^{1 / 2} 22^{\prime \prime}$ dia. | $12^{\prime}$ | \$ 8.00 |
| 5-6" | 22-26' | 75.00 |
| 6-7" | 24-28' | 95.0 |
| 7-8" | 26-32' | 125.0 |

AILANTHUS glandulosa, Tree of Heaven.
Readily resists city smoke and dry air.
Each Ten

$$
\text { 5-6' . . . . . . . \$ } 3.00
$$

CERCIS canadensis, American Redbud.
Magenta pink blossoms along bare stem.

| Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |

AMELANCHIER canadensis, Shadblow.
First conspicuous flowering tree of the season. Fleecy white flowers.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | Each | Ten |  |  |  |  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | . | . | . | . | $\cdot$ |

ANDROMEDA arborea, Oxydendron arboreum.
Lily of the valley flowers with brilliant autumn foliage.


CARPINUS betulus, European Hornbeam. Closely related to the beech. Makes ideal tree hedges.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-6' | \$ 4.00 | \$37.50 |
| 6-8' | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| $8-10^{\prime}$ | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 10-14' | 40.0 |  |

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum, Katsura-tree.


CORNUS florida, White Flowering Dogwood.
Valuable for its individuality. Can be used for its shape, flower, berry or foliage. The final touch to a flower garden or a naturalistic lawn.


CORNUS kousa, Kousa Dogwood.
Blooms several weeks later than Cornus florida.


CRATAEGUS oxycanthus, Paul's Scarlet English Hawthorn.
Each Ten
3-5' \$3.50

FAGUS americana, American Beech.
Use to shut out noise and sight of other buildings. A tree with great character at maturity. Light silvery bark adds to its attractiveness.

Each Ten


FAGUS sylvatica, European Beech.
Foliage and bark darker than American beech. Excellent hedge or specimen tree.


FAGUS sylvatica purpurea, Purple Beech.
Deep wine red in early summer changing to dark green with tinge of red in late summer.


CRATAEGUS dunbari,

## Dunbar Hawthorn.

A new hawthorn with white flowers.

$$
3-5^{\prime} .
$$



Cool shade under Norway Maple.


Dogwood gives stratas of white against dark backgrounds.


We have the Beeches that will make a cool and cheerful grove.


Avenue of Pin Oaks from Hicks Nursery at Maxwelton, Red Spring, Glen Cove, L. I.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata, Goldenrain Tree.
Japanese tree with clusters, one foot long, of bright lemon flowers in mid-summer.
6-8' . . . . . . . \$

LARIX leptolepis, Japanese Larch.
Handsome lawn tree. Early appearance of light green foliage very cheerful.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4-6' | \$ 5.00 |
| 6-8' | 10.0 |

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua, Sweet Gum.
Symmetrical tree with star-shaped leaves and gorgeous fall coloring.

> Each

Ten
$2^{I / 2 \prime \prime}$ dia. . . . . . . . ${ }_{\$ 15.00}^{\text {Each }}$

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera, Tulip Tree.
Always straight, clean and symmetrical. Attains great size.


MALUS atrosanguinea, Carmine Crabapple.
A haystack of brightest pink. Placed at the end of vista, you have to look that way.

$$
3-4^{\prime} \text {. . . . . . . } \$ 2.00
$$

MALUS floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crabapple. Pink buds, white flowers. Yellowish fruit attracts birds.

$$
3-4^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{aligned}
& \text { Each } \\
& \text { Ten }
\end{aligned}
$$

MALUS glaucescens, Dunbar Crabapple.
Later bloom than others. Fragrance carries long distance.

$$
4-5^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{aligned}
& \text { Each } \\
& \$ 3.50
\end{aligned}
$$

MALUS niedzwetzkyana, Redvein Crabapple.
Early bloom. Flowers, branches, leaves and fruit are all red.

Each Ten
4-6' . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$
MALUS parkmani, Parkman Crabapple.
Hanging blossoms of rose-red.
Each
Ten
2-4' . . . . . . . \$ 2.00


Liquidambar or sweet gum.

## OAKS

## MALUS sargenti, Sargent Crabapple.

Dwarf growing plant. Small bank of white blossoms. Birds feast on the fruit all winter.
Each Ten

$$
3-4^{\prime} \text {. . . . . . . } \$ 2.00
$$

MALUS-Mixed Crabapples.


## NYSSA sylvatica, Tupelo.

The horizontal branches and extreme full color give the tupelo much value.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | Ten

POPULUS nigra fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar.
Does not enjoy life on Long Island after five years.

> Each Ten 6-8' . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$

PRUNUS serrulata fl. pl., Japanese Double Flowering Cherry.
Deep pink flowers in early May. Can be used as standard or among shrubbery.


PRUNUS serrulata pyramidalis, Pyramidal Japanese Flowering Cherry.
Double white flower tinged with pink. Makes a tree $2^{\prime}$ wide and $10^{\prime}$ high.
Each Ten

The highest beauty and usefulness of a region is in what nature has put there. Oaks predominate on Long Island. Your interest is held from the pale grey oak leaves in the spring to the blaze of scarlet and crimson in the autumn. Just think of the sturdiness and endurance that a large oak expresses. Unless you use oaks you are not playing the game according to nature's rule.
QUERCUS alba, White Oak.
The oak that typifies the oak of art, literature and architecture. The king of trees in the eastern states.

| 3" | dia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Each |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$$
4-6^{\prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 10.00
$$




To make a forest plant oak at twenty cents and little pines and shrubs. To recondition Central Park cultivate and irrigate.
To keep a forest make fire lanes between the trees with bog disc harrow.

## DROUGHT-RESISTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF OAKS

The leaf texture of a dry-ground oak is resistant to transpiration of sap. Feel one of these oak leaves with one hand and with the other a leaf of a willow. You will then realize how nature adapts texture to environment.

Another example is in the study of root habits. The little tree builds first a deep foundation and stores away most of its structure below the ground, that is, it will be three times bigger below the ground than above for the first two or three years. A tree native to wet ground in the same time makes a big top and a small root system below. It does not have to store up for time of drought.

Did you ever analyze beautiful landscape? Did you ever look over a grove of oaks or at the undulated border of a forest? On your soil and in your vicinity have you found a roadside oak, a fence-row oak or one of those rare farm houses where oaks have been left for a century? Do you admire the russet red foliage of oaks in winter, the brilliant scarlet or fiery red? All of these are the result of leaving trees where they belong, and on Long Island nine times out of ten the oak is the tree that belongs.

QUERCUS palustris, Pin Oak.
Has the ovate form not found in other oaks. Does well on dry soil. Rapid growth and symmetry have given this oak great popularity.

|  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-11/2" dia. | $7-10^{\prime}$ |  | \$ 6.00 | \$55.00 |
| 2-3" " | 10-14' | . | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| $3-4^{\prime \prime}$ " | 12-16' | . | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ " | 14-20' | - . | 50.00 |  |
| 5" " | 18-20' | . | 60.00 |  |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ " | 20-28' | . | 75.00 |  |
| 7" " | 20-28' | - . | 100.00 |  |
| 8" " | 22-32' | . | 150.00 |  |
| $9^{\prime \prime}$ " | 24-34' | . . | 175.00 |  |
| $10^{\prime \prime}$ " | 28-36' |  | 250.00 |  |

QUERCUS velutina, Black Oak.
Hold russet brown leaves all winter. With the scarlet oak, the commonest oak of Long Island.

|  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2^{\prime \prime}$ dia. | 12-14' | \$12.00 |  |
| 21/2" " | 12-16' | 18.00 |  |
| 3" " | 16-18' | 35.00 |  |
| $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $16-20^{\prime}$ | 40.00 |  |

QUERCUS rubra, Red Oak.
Oak character shown by big blacksmith arms capable of holding up great weights and resisting the storms. Foliage allows for passage of cool breezes in summer.


QUERCUS imbricaria, Shingle Oak.
Handsome broad trees of sturdy oak character and healthy foliage. Each Ten

| $31 / 2 \prime \prime$ dia. | 14-18' | \$40.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ " | $16-20^{\prime}$ | 50.00 |
| 5 " | 16-22' | 75.0 |
| 6 " | 18-24' | 100.0 |



Showing how the Oak carries on, while the Poplars fail on Long Island.
QUERCUS coccinea, Scarlet Oak.
You are fortunate to have this tree available. The name describes the autumn foliage.

| $2^{\prime \prime}$ dia. | 12-14' | Each <br> $\$ 12.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ " " | $14-16^{\prime}$ | 18.00 |
| 3 " | $14-20^{\prime}$ | 35.00 |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ " | 18-20' | 50.00 |
| 5" " | 20-30' | 75.00 |

## QUERCUS prinus, Chestnut Oak.

Large sturdy tree on the dryer and more sandy soils of Long Island.


TILIA cordata, Littleleaf European Linden.
Small dark green leaves with compact ovate top. One of the few lindens that will hold its leaves all summer.


TILIA tomentosa, Silver Leaf Linden.
Tops symmetrical and elliptical. Retains perfect foliage. Plant in groves or as specimens.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Ten

ULMUS Americana, American Elm.
Has the ideal arching shape but must be artificially fed and watered on Long Island to get the best trees.

| $11 / 2-21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | dia. | $10-12^{\prime}$ |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | Ten |  |  |  |  |
|  | $12-16^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ 8.00$ |$\$ 75.00$

## SEEDLINGOAKS

| PIN OAK. |
| :--- |
| 20,000 |
| RED OAK. |
| $6-12^{\prime \prime}$ |$\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 10.00$ per 100



Pin Oaks at the arboretum of the late Chas. A. Dana, Glen Cove, L. I.


A garden should have a background. The White Pines, as shown here, are good.

## EVERGREENS

Long Island is a winter resort according to one real estate broker. But it is a windy place, first, because it is near the ocean; second, because it is level; third, because the forests have been burned and cut off. Weather strips and double sash and extra fuel are expensive. How to get a winter windbreak and not shut out the cool summer sea breezes from the south is simple. Put the house and the garden close to the south of the evergreen windbreak. Let the windbreak be twenty feet high. South of the house let there be a wide lawn one hundred or two hundred feet before coming to the windbreak of the next house. You can come to the Hicks Nurseries and see evergreens in all stages, from the small rooted cuttings in the greenhouses to the maturing white pine thirty feet in height.

## ABIES concolor, White Fir.

Foliage is a silvery green. Use it for contrast against darker background of red and Japanese black pine.


## ABIES cephalonica, Greek Fir.

Recommended for choicest of Christmas trees or to dignify the background of an evergreen garden.



Meyer Juniper, discovered by Frank Meyer in China.


Plume Retinospora grows quickly.


The Moss Retinospora is silvery blue.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa, Hinoki Cypress. $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$. . . . $\$ 2.50$ each

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa compacta, Football Cypress.

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} \text {. . . . . \$ } 2.50 \text { each }
$$

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa erecta.
$1-1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime}$. . . . \$ 2.50 each
CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa gracilis, Slender Hinoki Cypress.
Foliage light and graceful.

| $\begin{aligned} &1 / 2)^{\prime} \\ & 2^{\prime} .\end{aligned}$. |
| :---: |
|  |  |

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa magnifica.
Dark green foliage with many shadows.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-11 / /^{\prime} \\
& 2^{\prime} .
\end{aligned} \cdot . \cdot . \quad \$ 2.50 \text { each }
$$

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa nana, Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.

$$
4^{\prime \prime}-6^{\prime \prime} \text {. . . . . \$ } 1.00 \text { each }
$$

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera, Sawara Retinospora.
Velvety green pyramid.

$$
\begin{gathered}
1-11 / /^{\prime} \\
3^{\prime}
\end{gathered} .
$$

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera aurea, Golden Sawara Retinospora.
Golden form of the above.


CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera filifera, Thread Retinospora.
Weeping form with thread-like branches.

$$
\begin{gathered}
1-1 \frac{1}{2} /^{\prime} \\
2^{\prime}
\end{gathered} \cdot . \cdot . \cdot . \quad \$ 2.50 \text { each }
$$

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera plumosa, Plume Retinospora.
Feathery green foliage.


CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera plumosa aurea, Golden Plume Retinospora.
Golden form of the above.


CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera squarrosa, Moss Retinospora.
Carpet of cloudy blue foliage.


CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera squarrosa nana, Dwarf Moss Retinospora.
Dwarf form of the above.

$$
4-6^{\prime \prime} \text {. . . . . \$ } 2.50 \text { each }
$$

## FOUNDATION PLANTING

Foundation planting has become an accepted idea, Time was, in the memory of many of us when hoth house plans and houses showed nothing more than a porch vine. Now the sun porch has no vines. Landscape architects say the customary foundation planting has too many, and too many kinds of plants, that the house should not appear to he set on hushes hut that the foundation should show in some places. All right. The foundation is one of the few areas a suburbanite has where he can plant. Foundation planting is usually done wrongly at first, merely trying to make the place look as good as the next. The great achievement of Hicks Nurseries for foundation is the substitution of horizontal lines for vertical, pure greens for dingy greens, plants that stay small for plants that grow too big.


Flat Yews used as low hedge in garden. This picture shows three uses of Japanese Yew. The specimens in the foreground and the hedge in the middle are Flat Yew. The Hicks Yew will be like the Cedars behind the stone seat.

## J U N IP PR

JUNIPERUS chinensis var. squamata, Japanese Trail. ing Juniper.
A trailing juniper to hang over steps and rocks.

$$
11 / 2^{\prime} \text { spread . . . } \$ 3.50 \text { each }
$$

JUNIPERUS communis, Common Juniper.
Bird's nest shape with horizontal lines.
$1-1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime}$
$2^{\prime}$
\$ 2.50 each 3.50 "

JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta, Spiny Green Juniper.
A pert upright growing cone of cheerful blue-green foliage.

$$
1-1^{1} / 2^{\prime}
$$

\$ 2.50 each
JUNIPERUS hibernica, Irish Juniper.
Exclamation points for the formal garden. Silvery foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1-1 \frac{1}{1 / 22^{\prime}} . \\
2^{\prime}
\end{array} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 2.50 \text { each }
$$

JUNIPERUS kosteri, Kosters Juniper.
A low growing and pleasing light blue-green evergreen.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-1^{1 / 2 \prime} 2^{\prime} \\
& 11 / 2^{\prime} \\
& \text { spread }
\end{aligned} . \quad . \quad \$ 3.00 \text { each }
$$

JUNIPERUS littoralis, Shore Juniper.
A fleecy, yellow green trailer for sandy conditions.
$1-1^{1 / 2} \mathbf{2}^{\prime}$
\$ 2.50 each
$11 / 2^{\prime} 2^{\prime}$ 3.50 "

## JUNIPERUS pfitzeriana, Pfitzers Juniper.

A most poplar evergreen. Ostrich plumes of grey green with a lateral growth.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-1^{1 / 2} \text { ' spread } \\
& 1^{1} / 2-2^{1} / 2^{\prime} \text { " . } \quad .00 \text { " }
\end{aligned}
$$

JUNIPERUS rigida, Needle Juniper.
Upright form. Foliage open and fleecy.


JUNIPERUS squamata meyeri, Meyer Juniper.
A rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with a touch of red.

$$
1-1^{1 / 2^{\prime}} \text {. . . . . \$ } 3.00 \text { each }
$$

JUNIPERUS virginiana var. schotti, Schott Red Cedar.

$$
3^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 6.00 \text { each }
$$



PINUS resinosa, Red Pine.
Likes sunny location. Makes a pure green, narrow upright dome.

$$
\begin{array}{rlllll}
1-1^{T / 2} & . & . & . & . & . \\
4-5^{\prime} & . & . & . & . & . \\
3.00 & \text { each } \\
& 10.00
\end{array}
$$

PINUS koraiensis, Korean Pine.
A slow-growing, white pine reputed to have been the last straw leading to the Japanese-Russo war.


PINUS banksiana, Jack Pine.
Bids definance to salt spray, cold wind and thin soil on ridge tops. Has picturesque quality of twisted wind-blown branches.


Have you ever walked on the pine needle carpet under such Pines as these?


Ugly toundations can be beautified by the use of Pfitzer's Juniper and Japanese Yew.

## PINUS parviflora, Japanese White Pine.

Just what its name indicates, picturesque, irregular and dwarf.

| $2^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | . | . | . | . | $\$ 6.00$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $3^{\prime}$ | each |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | 8.00 |

## PINUS strobus, White Pine.

Classed the noblest evergreen in the northeastern U. S. They will give you more ways of expressing yourself than any other evergreen. The beauty of youth is succeeded by the beauty of middle age and the picturesque mastery over the elements in old age.


## PINUS sylvestris, Scotch Pine.

Blue-green color. Use between white pine, hemlock and firs for variety, interest and beauty.


## Y E W S

The Japanese Yew is harmonious without becoming monotonous. Its black-green color, red berries, its various forms of height and texture give it a place in almost any position. Satisfactory evergreen for foundation uses. Can also be used to feather down tall plantings or wooded areas.

TAXUS cuspidata, Japanese Yew.
An upright growing form of yew with a single trunk.

| $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ 3.50$ | each | $\$ 30.00$ | ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | 8.00 | $"$ | 75.00 | $"$ |
| $3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | 15.00 | $"$ | 125.00 | $"$ |
| $4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | 30.00 | $"$ |  |  |



The Japanese go up the mountains to their little shrines and bring back the Dwarf Japanese Yew.


No plant can be put to more good uses than the Flat Yew.


Hicks Yew gives the important ver-

TAXUS cuspidata, Japanese Yez (flat form).
A lateral growing yew, whose maximum height is about six feet. Can be woven together in graceful masses or used against foundations.

|  | Each | Ten | Hundred |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ | $\$ 275.00$ |
| $2^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | 6.00 | 55.00 |  |
| $3^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | 12.00 |  |  |

TAXUS cuspidata nana, Dwarf Japanese Yew.
Makes a compact mass of dark green. Extremely hardy.

| $6-12^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  | . | $\$ 3.50$ | each | $\$ 30.00$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ten |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | 5.00 | $" 6$ | 45.00 | $"$ |
| $2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | 10.00 | $"$ |  |  |

TAXUS media hicksi, Hicks Yew.
A new variety and the answer to a hardy substitute for Irish Yew. Discovered in this nursery and destined to be very popular.


TAXUS repandens, Spreading English Yew. A form of English yew, with a low arching growth. Luxuriant dark green foliage.

| $6-12^{\prime \prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\$ 2.00$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| each |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $11 / 2 \times 11 / 2^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | 5.00 |
| $11 / 2 \times 3^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | 15.00 |

## ARBORVITAE

THUJA globosa, Globe Arborvitae.
A dark globular evergreen making excellent low hedges. Each Ten Hundred

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} \quad . \quad \$ 2.50 \quad \$ 17.50 \quad \$ 150.00
$$

THUJA occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis, Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.
A choice dark evergreen with foliage twisted and crested.

$$
\begin{array}{rlllllll}
1-1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime} & \cdot & \cdot & . & \$ 2.50 & \text { each } & \$ 22.50 & \text { ten } \\
2^{\prime} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 3.50 & " & 32.50 & " \\
4^{\prime} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 6.00 & " & 55.00 &
\end{array}
$$

THUJA occidentalis, American Arborvitae.
Quickly makes a pyramidal plant readily transplanted.

| 2 ' | \$3.50 each | \$30.00 ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3^{\prime}$ | 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 4 ' | 6.00 | 55.00 |

THUJA occidentalis compacta, Compact Arborvitae.

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} \text {. . . } \$ 2.50 \text { each } \$ 22.50 \text { ten }
$$

THUJA occidentalis var. ericoides, Heath Arborvitae.
A low-growing feather ball.

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} . \text {. } \$ 2.50 \text { each } \$ 22.50 \text { ten }
$$

THUJA occidentalis ellwangeriana, Tom Thumb Arborvitae.
A low, broad, pyramidal form.

$$
\begin{array}{rllllll}
1-11 / 2^{\prime} & \text {. } & \text {. } & \$ 2.50 & \text { each } & \$ 22.50 & \text { ten } \\
2^{\prime} & \text {. } & \text {. } & & 3.50 & " & 32.50
\end{array}
$$

THUJA occidentalis rosenthali, Rosenthal Arborvitae. Deep green column for formal use.
$1-1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime}$. . . . . $\$ 3.00$ each

THUJA occidentalis wareana, Ware or Siberian Arborvitae.
Dense and dark green.

| $1^{\prime}$ | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2^{\prime}$ | . | . |
| 2.50 | each |  |
|  | . |  |

THUJA plicata, Giant Arborvitae.
$1-11 / 2^{\prime}$. . . . . $\$ 2.50$ each
TSUGA canadensis, Canada Hemlock.
A native forest tree, graceful dark green foliage doing best in a place sheltered from severe and dry winds.


TSUGA caroliniana, Carolina Hemlock.
Dense, tufted foliage. Considered the handsomest conifer in New England.

$$
2-3^{\prime} \text {. . . . . \$ } 4.00 \text { each }
$$



Summer Planting. This effect is the result of mid-summer planting. Hicks modern planting methods make summer planting practical and safe.

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

With broad-leaved evergreens Long Island has its greatest opportunity and greatest need for beautifying the landscape. It is especially favorable to broad-leaved evergreens, because the climate near the ocean is moist. Where it is protected from wind, as around the house foundation, under your shrubs and trees and in the woods, they are sure to be happy and beautiful. A soil that is open and porous, as our prevailing sandy soil, suits them. The plant themselves tell you how to arrange, how to tuck leaves around them. Come and see the following and many others. You can practice the sport and art of gardening all summer, for they come up with a little ball of felt-like roots. Economy is in these little plants. You had best get them by the hundred, with a few to bloom this year. Redecorate your landscape, which may be dull and commonplace.


ANDROMEDA floribunda, Pieris floribunda.
A gem with light green foliage and lily of the valley flowers. Slow growth.

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} \cdot . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 4.00 \text { each }
$$

ANDROMEDA japonica, Pieris Japonica.
Blooms very early and on long racemes. $6-10^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . $\$ 2.00$ each

AZALEA hinodegiri.
Brilliant carmine pink in early May.

$$
6-10^{\prime \prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 2.50 \text { each }
$$

(For other Azaleas see pages 22, 23 and 31)
AZALEA indica alba, Indica Azalea.
White flowers $21 / 2$ inches across. Needs shelter.

| $1^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $12^{\prime}$ | . | . | 3.00 | each |
|  |  |  |  |  |

BERBERIS verruculosa, Warty Barberry.
Glossy green and bronze all winter. Orange yellow flowers. Very choice.

3-6"
$\$ 1.00$ each

BERBERIS gagnepaini, Black Barberry.
A new upright shrub with dark green leaves. 4-6" . . . . . \$ 1.00 each

BERBERIS sargentiana, Sargent Barberry. 10-12" \$ 2.00 each

BUXUS sempervirens, Common Boxwood.
A faster and looser growing form of dwarf boxwood.

$$
4^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 20.00 \text { each }
$$

CALLUNA vulgaris, Scotch Heather.
One of our best ground covers and worthy of more use.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ .60 & \$ 5.00
\end{array}
$$

CALLUNA vulgaris alba, White Heather. -

| Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ .60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |

CALLUNA vulgaris cuprea, Scotch Heather. Bronze red foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ .60 & \$ 5.00
\end{array}
$$

CALLUNA vulgaris monstrosa, Scotch Heather. Dark green crested moss-like foliage.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ \quad .60 & \$ 5.00
\end{array}
$$

CALLUNA vulgaris pilosa alba.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & T e n \\
\$ \quad .60 & \$ 5.00
\end{array}
$$

ERICA mediterranea, Biscay Heather.

| Each | Ten |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ \quad .60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |

ERICA vagans alba, White Cornish Heather.

| Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ \quad .60$ | $\$ 5.00$ |

EUONYMUS radicans acutus, Sharp Leaf Winter. creeper.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ .75 & \$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

EUONYMUS radicans kewensis, Baby Wintercreeper.

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ .75 & \$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

EUONYMUS radicans variegata, Variegated Wintercreeper.

| Each | Ten |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ \quad .75$ | $\$ 7.00$ |

EUONYMUS radicans vegetus, Bigleaf Winter. creeper.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ \quad .75 & \$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

ILEX crenata, Japanese Holly.
Leaves like boxwood-black berries.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
3^{\prime} & \cdot & . & . & . \\
4^{\prime} & . & . & . & \cdot \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

ILEX crenata microphylla, Littleleaf Japanese Holly. 1-2' . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ each

ILEX glabra, Inkberry.
Use in masses of low evergreens with Mountain Laurel.

ILEX opaca, American Holly.
Native on Atlantic coast. Worthy of making a place for as it will brighten up any planting.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
2-3^{\prime} & . & . & . & . \\
4-5^{\prime} & . & . & . & . \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

KALMIA latifolia, Mountain Laurel.
Good all-year-around foliage with showy bloom. Enjoys shade or sun. A good plant to weave in anywhere.

|  |  | Each | Ten | Hundred |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 100.00$ |
| $11 / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | 2.50 | 22.50 | 200.00 |

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe.
Long arching branches turning bronze in winter.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6-12 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | \$ 1.00 | \$ 9.00 |
| $1-1{ }^{1 / 2}{ }^{\prime}$ | 1.50 | 12.50 |

MAHONIA aquifolia, Oregon Hollygrape. Looks like a dwarf holly. Likes shade.

$$
9-15^{\prime \prime} \text {. . . . . \$ } 2.00 \text { each }
$$

PACHISTIMA Canbyi, Canby Pachistima.
Makes a velvety evergreen mat six inches high. Small leaves.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } & \text { Hundred } \\
\$ .50 & \$ 4.50 & \$ 40.00
\end{array}
$$

PACHYSANDRA terminalis, Japanese Pachysandra.
Laurel leaf evergreen at eight inches high, rapid spreader. A good cover plant.

$$
\begin{array}{cccc} 
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Each } \\
4^{\prime \prime}-6^{\prime \prime}
\end{array} & \text { Ten } & \text { Hundrea } \\
\$ .35 & \$ 2.00 & \$ 18.00
\end{array}
$$

PYRACANTHA coccinea, Thicket Hawthorn.
Masses of reddish orange-colored berries in fall.

$2^{\prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad .$| Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ |  | | $\$ 12.50$ |
| :--- |

RHODODENDRON carolinianum, Carolina Rhododendron.
Small growing with clear pink flowers.

$$
6-12^{\prime \prime} \text {. . . . \$ } 2.00 \text { each }
$$

RHODODENDRON catawbiense, Catawba Rhododendron.
The wild species, having lilac-purple flowers in early June. Excellent foliage.

| $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\cdot$ | . | $\$ 2.50$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | each



Garden of Dr. Elmer Bissell, Rochester, N. Y., shows correct principles of landscape gardening. The oval lawn fits the rectangle. The path permits a new picture every step. The tall shrubs and trees shut out the adjoining properties. Such a garden can be changed and added to at any time. The white shrubs are Spiræa Vanhouttei. The flowers are Iris.

## RHODODENDRON catawbiense, Hybrids.

The named varieties, lavender, rose, red and white flowers in early June. Come and get small seedlings at low rates.

$$
\begin{array}{rlll}
2-3^{\prime} & \text {. } & . & . \\
3-3 I / 2^{\prime} & \text {. } & \text {. } & \text {. } \\
\hline 12.00 & \text { each } \\
\hline
\end{array} 8.00 \text { " }
$$

RHODODENDRON maximum, Rosebay Rhododendron.
White flowers. Blooms in late June and likes shady conditions.

$$
\begin{gathered}
11 / 2^{\prime} \\
2^{\prime}
\end{gathered} . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 3.00 \text { each }
$$

RHODODENDRON maximum Roseum, Pink Rose bay Rhododendron.
Pink-tinted flowers.

\$ 2.50 each 4.00 "

RHODODENDRON micrantham, Manchurian Rho. dodendron.
Dense clusters of small white flowers.

$$
1-2^{\prime} \text {. . . . . \$ } 4.00 \text { each }
$$

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum, Leatherleaf Viburnum.
Glossy leafed plant from China. Flat white flowers and small berries.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc} 
& & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
11 / 2-2^{\prime} & . & . & \$ 3.00 & \$ 27.50
\end{array}
$$

VINCA MINOR, Common perizinkle.
A creeper, six inches high with blue flowers.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll} 
& & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
4^{\prime \prime}-6^{\prime \prime} & . & . & . & .30
\end{array} \$ 2.50
$$



Where Hicks trees are grown, and how to get there.


All summer you can come to our Nursery and pick out Yew and Juniper for the foundation.


A foundation planting and a shade tree.

## PLAN I-\$10.00

10 Fl. Shrubs . . . . . . . . . . . $2^{\prime}-3^{\prime}$

10 Hardy Flowers.

We show here, four simple and inexpensive foundation plantings. We have many others. Ask for suggestion for your place.


PLAN II-\$50.00


$\$ 50.00$


Iris and Spirea Vanhouttei will make a pretty setting.

PLAN III- $\$ 100.00$


$\$ 100.00$


Let the foundation show in places. Yew and Juniper.


$\$ 125.00$


Is not this a good way to shut off the street or to gain privacy for your home? It is economically within your means.

## FLOWERING OR DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Shrubs are usually plants growing 3 to 12 ft . high and branched with many stems. While called flowering shrubs they should be mainly valued as foliage, although the old saying concerning a shrub border with "succession of bloom throughout the season" is sound. Designing your own landscape with shrubs is fun; a few mistakes are possible and easily remedied.

If you love a plant you can move it at any time. Don't abhor professional advice as a lady on Long Island, who said, when we recommended a landscape architect: "They are just like interior decorators, they will not let you do as you want." Now that land areas are smaller and maintenance is more expensive, you can get your landscape pleasures with a lawn of one-eighth acre.

At one time berry-bearing trees and shrubs to decorate with and feed the birds were little thought of because people did not spend as much of the year in the country as they do at present.

Come to the Nurseries and get acquainted with them and plant. Shrubs have a very important function in the development of the landscape, due to the fact that they hold leaves rather than allow them to blow away. This is nature's method of nourishing the soil.

ACER ginnala, Amur Maple.
The earliest autumn color.

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | Each | Ten |  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . |
| $\$$ | .50 | $\$ 4.50$ |  |

AMORPHA canescens, Lead Plant.
Feathery foliage with dark violet flower.

$11 / 2-2^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 75$ |
| $\$ 7.00$ |

## AZALEAS

What do Azaleas mean to you? Is it the elusive pink May apple or honeysuckle that you have found in the woods? Is it the potted plant for winter decoration and Easter? Or do you remember the yellow and pink azaleas that were imported from Holland, usually in bloom when they were taken out of the boxes and which made a little splash of color early in spring? If you have thought of them as something you can plant by the thousand to make the town pink or yellow, you are right. Mrs. Doubleday said you cannot do that in America until the nurserymen here raise them from seed. Professor Sargent, director of Arnold Arboretum, ten years ago said, "Mr. Hicks, why don't you grow azaleas from seed ?" Now we are doing it and the little plants are ready. Some have bloomed last year, some will bloom this year, and you had better get them while they are small and in quantity. You don't have to think ahead to get them. Select them just as they are bursting in bloom. If your enthusiasm or labor supply results in planting them in midsummer, they will be well rooted by autumn. You will soon delight to invite your friends to your azalea garden. They will tell you about the famous azalea gardens near Charleston. You can perhaps approach their beauty in the next fifteen years. Azaleas show you their full color when first they bloom two or three years from seed. We have them in such quantity that you can start this year with one or one hundred and keep on adding year after year.

AMYGDALIS communis, Pink flowering Almond. Early spikes of double pink rosettes.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11/2-2' | \$ . 75 | \$ 7.00 |
| 3-4' | 1.50 |  |
| 2-3' |  |  |

ARALIA pentaphylla, Acanthopanax pentaphyllum.
Good foliage, inconspicuous flowers.

$$
3-4^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00
\end{array}
$$

ARONIA arbutifolia, Red Chokeberry. Red berries all winter, good undershrub.

$\mathbf{1 - 2}^{\prime}$. . . . | Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ .75$ |
| $\$ 7.00$ |

AZALEA arboresence, Sweet Azalea. White.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-11/2' | \$ 1.25 | \$10.00 |
| $1{ }^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime}$ | 2.00 | 17.50 |



AZALEA Japonica, Japanese Azalea. Salmon red.

$1-11 / 2^{\prime} . . . \quad .$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 3.00$ | | Ten |
| :---: |
| $\$ 27.50$ |

AZALEA kaempferi, Torch Azalea.
Pink to orange.

${ }_{1-2 \prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 3.00$ | | Ten |
| :---: |
| $\$ 27.50$ |

(For other Azaleas see pages 16, 22 and 31)

AZALEA nudiflora, Pinxterbloom. Clear pink bloom.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-11 / 2 \prime^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |
| $2-21 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 2.50 | 22.50 |

AZALEA vaseyi, Pinkshell Azalea.

1-1 $1 / 2^{\prime}$. . . . \begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
$\$ 1.00$

 

Ten <br>
$\$ 9.00$
\end{tabular}

AZALEA viscosa, Swamp Azalea.
White.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-11/2' | \$ 1.00 | \$ 9.00 |
| 2-3' | 1.50 | 12.50 |

BENZOIN aestivale, Spice Bush.
Yellow flowers.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2' | \$ . 50 | \$ 4.50 |
| 3-4' | . 75 | 7.00 |

BERBERIS thunbergi, Japanese Barberry. Hedge or border plant. Glow of red all winter.

|  | $11 / 2-2^{\prime}$ | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ .50$ | $\$ 4.50$ | Hundred |  |
| $\$ 40.00$ |  |  |  |

BERBERIS vulgaris, Common Barberry. Good border plant.

$$
\begin{array}{cccc} 
& & & \text { Each }
\end{array} \begin{gathered}
\text { Ten } \\
1-2^{\prime}
\end{gathered} . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ .35 \quad \$ 3.00
$$

BUDDLEIA magnifica, Butterfly Bush. Lilac-like flowers from June until frost.

$$
\begin{array}{lcc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ & .50 & \$ 4.50
\end{array}
$$



CALLICARPA japonica, Japanese Beautyberry. Pink flowers. Lilac fruit.


CALYCANTHUS floridus, Common Sweetshrub. Fragrant brown flowers and bruised bark.
Each Ten
$1 \mathrm{I} / 2^{-2 \prime}$. . . . $\$ .50 \$ 4.50$
CEPHOLANTHUS occidentalis, Buttonbush.
Clusters of white balls in July.

| $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | .50 | $\$ 4.50$ |  |

CHIONANTHUS virginica, White Fringe.
Fragrant shrubby tree. White flowers in May.

| Each | Ten |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | .50 | $\$ 4.50$ |
|  | .75 | 7.00 |

CLETHRA alnifolia, Summersweet.
Spikes of fragrant white flowers in July.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc} 
& & & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
3^{\prime} & . & \cdot & \$ .75 & \$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

CORNUS alternifolia, Pagoda Dogroood.
Horizontal branches. Dark blue fruit.
Each Ten

$$
5-8^{\prime} \text {. . . . } \$ 5.00
$$

CORNUS mas, Cornelian Cherry.
Yellow flowers earlier than Forsythia. Red fruit in September.

$$
\begin{array}{rccccc} 
& & & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
2^{\prime} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \$ .75 \\
3^{\prime} & . & \$ 7.00 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

CORNUS stolonifera flaviramea, Goldentwig Dogwood.
Bright yellow branches in winter. $\quad$ Each Ten

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ .50 \quad \$ 4.50
$$

CORNUS paniculata, Gray Dogwood.
White flowers in June and July. White berries in September.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2^{\prime}$ | \$ . 75 | \$ 7.00 |
| 3-4' | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 4-5' | 1.50 | 12.50 |

CORNUS paucinervis, Littleleaf Dogwood.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$ .75$ |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  |

CORNUS siberica, Coral Dogwood.
Coral red branches in winter.


CORYLUS americana, American Hazelnut. Grow your own nuts.

$$
1 \mathrm{I} / 2-2^{\prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{gathered}
\text { Each }
\end{gathered} \quad \text { Ten }
$$

CORYLUS avellans, European Filberts.
European Filberts. Good to eat.

|  |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U | Ten |  |  |
| $\$ 17.50$ |  |  |  |

CORYLUS colurna, Constantinople Hazelnut. A big tree from the Black Sea.

5-6' . . . . $\quad$| Each |
| :--- |
| 5.00 |$\quad$ Ten

COTONEASTER acutifolia, Pekin Cotoneaster. Slender bush with black fruit.

|  |  |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Ten |
| :---: |
|  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ |$\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$

COTONEASTER dielsiana, Diel's Cotoneaster. Showy bright fruit.

|  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |$\quad$ Ten

COTONEASTER divaricata, Spreading $^{\text {Cotoneaster. }}$ Glossy dark green leaves with red berries.

$$
1-1^{1 / 2} \text {. . . . } \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 12.50
$$

COTONEASTER foveolata.
Heavy foliage. Black fruit.

4-5 $\quad$. . . . . \begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
$\$ 3.50$

 

Ten <br>
$\$ 30.00$
\end{tabular}

COTONEASTER horizontalis, Rock Cotoneaster.
Low growing. A good edging for plantings.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-6" | \$ . 75 | \$ 7.00 |
| $9{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1.00 | 9.00 |

COTONEASTER multiflora calocarpa.
Large red fruit. Arching branches.

| Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |

COTONEASTER rotundifolia, Roundleaf Cotoneaster.
Prostrate growing. Bright red fruit.
Each Ten
$1^{\prime}$. . . . \$ $1.50 \$ 12.50$
COTONEASTER simonsi, Simon's Cotoneaster.
Bright red fruit with arching branches.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\ \$ 2.50 & \$ 22.50\end{array}$
COTONEASTER zabeli.
Ovoid red fruit. Spreading graceful branches.

|  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1 / 2-2^{\prime}$ | Ten |  |  |  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |
| $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ |  |  |  |
| 3.50 | 30.00 |  |  |  |

DEUTZIA gracilis, Slender Deutzia.
Small mounds of white.


DEUTZIA lemonei, Lemoine Deutzia. Showy white flowers. Spreading habit.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Each Ten } \\
& 1-1^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime} \text {. . . . } \$ 75 \$ 7.00
\end{aligned}
$$

DEUTZIA magnifica.
Double white flowers.

3-4' . . . . \begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
$\$ .75$

 

Ten <br>
$\$ 7.00$
\end{tabular}

DEUTZIA scabra, Pride of Rochester.
Double white flowers with band of pink on outside petals in June.

|  |  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ | .35 |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  | .50 |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$ .00$ |  |

ELEAGNUS longipes, Cherry Eleagnus.
Cherry-like fruit in July.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2' | \$ . 50 | \$ 4.50 |
| 2-3' | . 75 | 7.0 |

ELEAGNUS umbellata, Autumn Eleagnus.
Pheasants strip the juicy red berries.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2' | \$ . 50 | \$ 4.50 |
| $46^{\prime}$ | 1.50 | 12.50 |

EUONYMUS alatus, Winged Euonymus. Brilliant fall foliage and red fruit.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | Each | Ten |  |  |
| $4-5$ | . | . | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |

EUONYMUS japonica, Evergreen Burning Bush. Shiny leaves with red fruit in fall.
Each Ten

Each Ten
$3-4^{\prime}$. . . . \$ $1.00 \$ 9.00$


Azalea Vaseyi in our rock garden early
in May.


Spirea vanhouttei and linder. You can select from thousands of big plants like these for immediate results.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora, Pearl Bush.
The most showy white shrub of early May.

| Each | Ten |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\$ .50$ | $\$ 4.50$ |

FORSYTHIA intermedia densiflora.
A heavier blooming form of Fortune Forsythia.
Each Ten
$3-4^{\prime}$. . . . $\$ .75 \$ 7.00$
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis, Showy Border Forsythia.
An improvement on its parent Fortune Forsythia.


FORSYTHIA suspensa, Weeping Forsythia.
A weeping form of Fortune Forsythia.

> Each Ten

3-4' . . . . $\$ .75$ \$ 7.00
FORSYTHIA viridissima, Greenstem Forsythia. Excellent foliage that lasts until early winter. Deep yellow flowers.

$$
11 / 2-2^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ .50 & \$ .50
\end{array}
$$

FORSYTHIA suspensa fortunei, Fortune Forsythia.
An upright shrub with masses of golden yellow flowers in early spring.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ | .35 |$) \$ 3.00$

HAMAMELIS virginiana, Common Witch-hazel.
Large shrub, petals bright yellow, blooming in late autumn.


HIBISCUS syriacus, Althea.
A hollyhock-like flower in late summer.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-11/2-2' | \$ . 50 | \$ 4.50 |

HYDRANGEA arborescens, Smooth Hydrangea. Good for shady conditions.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  |

HICORIA pecan, Hardy Pecan.
A hardy tree.

|  |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ten |  |  |  |
| $\$ 17.50$ |  |  |  |

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora, Peegee $H y$ drangea.
Large showy flowers in August and September.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-3' | \$ . 75 | \$ 7.00 |

HYPERICUM densiflorum, St. Johnswort.
Bright yellow flowers in late summer.

|  |  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-3' | Ten |  |  |  |  |
| $3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$. |

HYPERICUM nudiflorum.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc} 
& & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
11 / 2-2^{\prime} & . & . & . & \$ .75 & \$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

ILEX laevigata, Smooth Winterberry.
Low shrub. Orange red fruit in fall.

$$
3-4^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ .75 \$ 7.00
$$

ILEX verticillata, Common Winterberry.
Profuse bright red fruit all winter.

$11 / 2-\mathbf{2}^{\prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ .50$ | | Ten |
| :--- |
| $\$ 4.50$ |

KERRIA japonica, Kerria.
Old-fashioned shrub with yellow flowers.

$$
1-2^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ \quad \begin{gathered}
\text { Each } \\
\text { Ten } \\
.50
\end{gathered} \$ 4.50
$$

KERRIA japonica fl. pl., Double Kerria.


LIGUSTRUM ibota, Ibota Privet.
Hardier than California privet. Black fruit.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$$ | .75 |
| $4-5^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 1.00 |

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium, California Privet.
The most popular hedge plant.

|  |  |  | Each | Ten | C. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | $\cdot$ | $\$$ | .25 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . |  | .35 | 3.00 |

LIGUSTRUM regelianum, Regel Privet.
A low-growing, compact plant with spreading habit.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ |
| $2-35$ | $\$ 3.00$ |  |  |  |  |
| $2-3$ | . | . | . |  | .50 |

LIGUSTRUM vulgaris pyramidalis, Pyramidal European Privet
A pyramidal form of European privet.

|  |  |  |  |  | Each |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 - 2}^{\prime}$ | . | Ten |  |  |  |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$$ | .50 |
| $\$ 4.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |

LONICERA fragrantissima, Winter Honeysuckle. Fragrant yellow flowers. January to May.
Each Ten

2-3' . . . . $\$ .75 \$ 7.00$
LONICERA maacki, Amur Honeysuckle.
Large shrub with white flowers and dark red fruit.

3-5' $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$\begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
$\$ 1.00$

 

Ten <br>
$\$ 9.00$
\end{tabular}

LONICERA morrowi, Morrow Honeysuckle.
A spreading plant with yellow and white flowers in June. A favorite with the robins.


LONICERA Standishi, Standish Honeysuckle.
Fragrant yellow blossoms sometimes covered with ice in early spring.

2-3' . . . . $\quad$\begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
$\$ .75$

 

Ten <br>
$\$ 7.00$
\end{tabular}

LONICERA tatarica, Tatarian Honeysuckle.
Upright shrub heavily fruited in July and August with currant-like fruit.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 1.00 |

MYRICA carolinensis, Northern Bayberry.
The white wax-covered berries were used by the early settlers for candles.

$1 \mathrm{I} / 2-2^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ .50$ | | Ten |
| :---: |
| $\$ 4.50$ |

PHILADELPHUS coronarius, Sweet Mockorange.
Large sweet white flowers in early June.

|  |  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3 \prime$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ | .50 |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | $\$ 4.50$ |  |  |  |  |
| $4-5^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  | .75 |
| 7.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | . |  | 1.00 | 9.00 |

PHILADELPHUS falconeri, Star Mockorange.
Tall wide spreading shrub with white flowers.

|  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ 2.00$ |
| $5-6^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |

PHILADELPHUS magdalenae, Magdalena Mockorange.
Low spreading shrub. White flowers.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . |  | $\$ 1.50$ |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 2.00 |

PHILADELPHUS virginal.
Crested double white flowers. Very fragrant.


PRUNUS glandulosa.
Pinkish white flowers.

|  |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Ten |
| :---: |
| $2^{\prime}$ |$\quad . \quad . \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$



Cotoneasters at the beginning of the Pine and Heather walk at the arboretum of Mr. Anton G. Hodenpyle, Locust Valley, L. I.

PRUNUS munsoniana, Wildgoose Plum. White flowers. Yellowish red fruit.

Each Ten
4-6' . . . . $\$ 1.50 \$ 12.50$
PRUNUS pissardi, Purpleleaf Plum.
Purple leaves and wine red fruit.
Each
2-3' . . . . $\$ 1.00$
Ten
$\$ 9.00$
PRUNUS reverchoni.
Very large yellow fruit.

|  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-6 |  |  |  |  |$\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 12.50$

PRUNUS tomentosa, Nanking Cherry.
Hardy variety with white flowers. Light red cherry.


PRUNUS triloba, Flowering Plum.
Pink, warm and cheerful, blooms in early May.


PHOTINIA villosa, Photinia.
Large shrub with profusion of white flowers in May and bright red berries in autumn.

|  |  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |$\quad$ Ten

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides, Jetbead.
Single white flowers in May. Black berries in autumn.

2-3' . . . . $\quad$\begin{tabular}{c}
Each <br>
$\$ .75$

 

Ten <br>
$\$ 7.00$
\end{tabular}

ROSA multiflora, Japanese Rose.
Small white flowers in masses.

|  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-3' | \$ .75 | \$ 7.00 |

ROSA rugosa, Rugosa Rose.
White and pink flowers. Large red fruit.
Each Ten
$1-2^{\prime}$. . . . $\$ .50 \$ 4.50$
SAMBUCUS canadensis acutiloba, Cutleaf Elder.

|  | . |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ten |  |  |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |  |  |

SALIX multinervis, Japanese Pussy Willow. The earliest and largest pussywillows.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ | .50 |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  | .75 |

SORBARIA aitchisoni, Kashmir False-spirea. Good foliage. White flowers.

$$
3-\boldsymbol{4}^{\prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ 7.75 & \$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

SPIREA arguta, Garland Spirea.
Vigorous grower with a great many white flowers.
Each Ten \$ . 75 \$ 7.00

SPIREA bumalda, Anthony Waterer.
Deep pink flowers. Low growing plant.

$$
\begin{array}{llll} 
& & & \text { Each }
\end{array} \text { Ten }^{\text {Each }}
$$

SPIREA callosa alba, Spirea Japonica. Dwarf form with white bloom.
Each Ten

$$
1 \mathrm{I} / 2^{\prime} \text {. . . . } \$ .50 \$ 4.50
$$

SPIREA douglasi, Douglas Spirea.
Deep pink flowers in panicles.


SPIREA opulifolia, Physocarpus Opulifolis. Wide spreading branches.

4-5, $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |

SPIREA prunifolia, Bridlewreath.
Branches studded with little white flowers.

$$
2-3^{\prime} \text {. . . . } \$ .75 \text { \$ } 7.00
$$

SPIREA thunbergi, Thunberg Spirea.
Feathery green foliage. A white snowdrift in May.


SPIREA tomentosa, Hardhack.
Deep pink flowers.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc} 
& & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
3-4^{\prime} & . & . & \$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00
\end{array}
$$

SPIREA van houttei, Vanhoutte Spirea.
A fountain of white the latter part of May.


STAPHYLEA trifolia, American Bladdernut. Nodding panicles of white flowers.

$$
1-2^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{gathered}
\text { Each } \\
\$ .50
\end{gathered} \$ 4.50
$$

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa, Cutleaf Stephanandra.
A low shrub with fleecy foliage.

$2-3^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :---: |$\quad$ Ten

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus, Common Snowberry.
White marbles in September and October.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-1^{\mathrm{I} / 2^{\prime}}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$ .50$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  |

SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris, Coralberry.
Profusely berried. Good for bank plantings.

|  |  |  |  | Each |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | Ten |  |  |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |

SYMPLOCUS paniculata, Asiatic Sweetleaf.
Robin's egg blue berries in early autumn. Very choice.

|  |  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-1 \mathrm{I} / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | 3.00 | 27.50 |

SYRINGA persica, Persian Lilac.
Pale lilac flowers that gracefully bend their slender branches.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-1 / 2^{\prime}$ | Each | Ten |
| $\$ 7.00$ |  |  |

SYRINGA vulgaris, Common Lilac.
Old-fashioned shrub with lilac-blue flowers.

$2-3^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | | Ten |
| :---: |
| $\$ 9.00$ |

SYRINGA (named varieties).

|  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{I} / 2-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ 1.50$ |$| \$ 12.50$

VIBURNUM affine.
Slender upright branches with black fruit.

$$
2-3^{\prime} . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00
$$

VIBURNUM dentatum. Arrozewood.
White blossoms in May. Blue berries in October.

| Each | Ten |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ .50$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| .75 | 7.00 |

VIBURNUM dilatatum, Linden Viburnum.
Numerous small scarlet berries. Makes a round massive shrub.

$$
\begin{array}{rccccc} 
& & & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
1-1 \mathrm{I} / 2^{\prime} & . & . & . & . & \$ \\
2-3^{\prime} & . & . & . & \cdot & 2.00 \\
3-4^{\prime} & . & . & . & & \$ 7.00 \\
& 15.00 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$



VIBURNUM cassinoides.
White flowers. Fruit pink changing to blue.

3-5\% . . . . $\quad$| Each |
| :--- |
| $\$ 1.00$ |${ }_{9.00}^{\text {Ten }}$

VIBURNUM lantana, Wayfaring Tree.
Bright red fruit in July, later turning black.

|  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ .50$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |
| 4.50 |  |  |  |  |

VIBURNUM lentago, Nannyberry.
Tall, blue-black fruit, leaves glossy dark green.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | . | . | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | . | . | 1.00 | 9.00 |

VIBURNUM opulus nana.
Very dwarf. Use in rockeries.

|  | 8-15" | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ten |  |  |
|  | 1.50 | 12.50 |

VIBURNUM opulus sterile, Common Snowball.
An old-fashioned shrub with balls three inches in diameter at Decoration Day.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc}
11 / 2-2^{\prime} & . & & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ & . & \\
\$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$

VIBURNUM opulus, European Cranberry Bush.
Flat-topped flower heads of white. Conspicuous red berries.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-2^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\$$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | .50 | $\$ 4.50$ |  |  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | .75 |

VIBURNUM plicatum, Japanese Snowball. Flowers white. Fruit bluish black.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-1 \mathrm{I} / 2^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | . | . | $\cdot$ | $\$ .75$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | 1.00 | 9.00 |

WEIGELIA Eva Rathke, Weigelia.
Crimson flowers covering the whole plant.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1-1 \mathrm{I} / 2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | $\$ .50$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| $2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . |  | .75 |
| 7.00 |  |  |  |  |  |

WEIGELIA rosea, Weigelia.
Pink bells in May and June.

|  |  |  |  | Each | Ten |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-2^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . | $\$$ |
| $2-3^{\prime}$ | . | .50 | $\$ 4.50$ |  |  |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . | . | . | . |  |

## RARE PLANTS

Variety is the spice of life. Clothes designers appear to compel a change several times a year before things are worn out. Building and garden magazines frequently show how to remodel an ugly Queen Anne house or an old Connecticut farmhouse. Making it easy to get novelty and get variety is one of the achievements of Hicks Nurseries. We have had the courage to obtain and test a large number of new and rare plants, many of which are ready for you to enjoy. This list gives but a fraction of the new and unusual plants you will find at Hicks Nurseries.

## AZALEA japonica, Japanese Azalea.

Large blooms of orange shades, a pleasant surprise for plant lovers.

$$
1^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 3.00 \text { each }
$$

## aZALEA Louisa Hunnewell.

Flowers similar to the mollis with a wonderful range of deep yellow and orange tones.

$$
1-1 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{z}^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 5.00 \text { each }
$$

## AZALEA Mollis, Chinese Azalea.

The only prominent yellow flowering azalea, something to brighten up a dark corner.

$$
1^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 3.50 \text { each }
$$

AZALEA mucronulata, Mongolian Azalea.
The first to display its beauty, flowers are a beautiful shade of lavender.

$$
1-1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 3.00 \text { each }
$$

(For other Azaleas see pages 16, 22 and 23)

## NEW EVERGREEN BARBERRIES.

No doubt you have often wondered why your shrub border looks so monotonous. It's the succession of vertical stalky growth found in so many of our flowering shrubs. Eliminate this by planting groups of the following as a frontal planting.
BERBERIS Wilsoni, Wilson's Barberry.

$$
10-12^{\prime \prime} \quad \text {. . . . } \quad \begin{array}{cc}
\text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
\$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00
\end{array}
$$

BERBERIS pruinosa.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc} 
& & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
8-12^{\prime \prime} & . & . & \$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00
\end{array}
$$

BERBERIS stenophylla, Rosemary Barberry.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc} 
& & & \text { Each } & \text { Ten } \\
6-8^{\prime \prime} & . & . & . & \$ 1.00
\end{array} \$ 9.00
$$

BERBERIS triacanthophora, Three Spine Barberry.
Each Ten

$$
6-8^{\prime \prime} \text {. . . . } \$ 1.00 \$ 9.00
$$

HAMAMELIS vernalis, Vernal Witchhazel.
A new species from the Ozarks blooming in February with small red and yellow blossoms.

$$
2-3^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

SARCOCOCCA Hookeriana humilis.
Another pretty plant for a filler or ground cover, will stand dense shade.

$$
1 \text { уг. . . . . . } \$ 1.50 \text { each }
$$

COTONEASTER adpressa, Creeping cotoneaster.
A charming prostrate plant, very effective with its sprays of evergreen foliage and red berries.
Each Ten
$3-4^{\prime \prime}$. . . . $\$ 1.50 \$ 12.50$

## COTONEASTER humifusa.

The smallest member of this family; use it as a ground cover.

3-4" . . . . $\quad \underset{\text { Each }}{\$ 1.50}$| Ten |
| :---: |
| $\$ 12.50$ |

COTONEASTER microphylla wheeleri, Rockspray.
Very characteristic in its angular growth, lends itself well for rock gardens.

$3-4^{\prime \prime} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$| Each |
| :--- |
| $\$ 1.00$ | | Ten |
| :---: |
| $\$ 9.00$ |

## FORSYTHIA Primulina.

A new golden bell with a better habit of growth. The soft yellow flowers are pleasing to the eye.

$$
1-2^{\prime} . \text {. . . } \$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus, Redvein Enkianthus.
Rare tree-like shrub having countless clusters of bells resembling the lily of the valley, but having red veins.

$$
2^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 1.50 \text { each }
$$

POTENTILLA fruiticosa veitchi, Veitch Shrubby Cinquefoil.
A welcome change from the general run of small shrubby plants, likes an open exposure.

$$
1^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

ROSA hugonis, Father Hugo Rose.
New graceful bush rose from China, every extended branch smothered with soft single yellow blooms, which show themselves at lilac time.

$$
1-11 / 2^{\prime} . \text {. . . } \$ 1.50 \text { each }
$$

VIBURNUM carlesi, Daphne Viburnum.
A fragrant flowering shrub of recent introduction. In bloom it brings up memories of the sweet trailing arbutus.

$$
1-1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 2.50 \text { each }
$$



Japanese Yew can be used as edging in a flower garden. For tall dark backgrounds come to see pine, hemlock and fir.

## VINES

ACTINIDIA arguta, Bower Actinidia.
Fragrant large white flowers with gooseberry-like fruit.

| $\begin{array}{cccccc} 1-2^{\prime} & . & . & . & . & \$ .75 \\ 2-3^{\prime} & \text { each } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. Each Ten |  |  |
| 2-3' | \$ . 75 | \$ 7.00 |
| AMPELOPSIS veitchi, Japanese Ivy. |  |  |
|  | Each | Ten |
|  | \$ 1.00 | \$ 9.00 |

BIGNONIA radicans, Trumpet Creeper.
Scarlet trumpets in mid summer.

$$
1-2^{\prime} . \text {. . . } \$ .75 \text { each }
$$

CELASTRUS scandens, American Bittersweet.
Clusters of red and orange fruit that will last indoors all winter.


LONICERA japonica halliana, Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.
White flowers in June. Black berries all winter.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
6-8^{\prime \prime} & \cdot & . & . & \$ .50 \\
1-2^{\prime} & \text { each } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

LONICERA henryi, Henry Honeysuckle.
Bright leaves all winter. Very hardy. 6-12" . . . . . \$1.00 each

LONICERA japonica reticulata aurea, Yellownet Japanese Honeysuckle.
Golden form of honeysuckle. $1-2^{\prime}$. . . . . $\$ 1.00$ each

CLEMATIS paniculata, Sweet Autumn Clematis.

| Each | Ten |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ \quad .75$ | $\$ 7.00$ |

HEDERA helix, English Ivy.
Evergreen but needs protection or shade. $6-12^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . \$ . 60 each

POLYGONUM auberti, China Fleece Vine.
Festoons of white flowers similar to clematis. $1-2^{\prime}$. . . . . \$. 75 each

WISTERIA magnifica, Yelloweye Wisteria. $1-11 / 2^{\prime}$. . . . . $\$ 1.00$ each

WISTERIA sinensis, Chinese Wisteria (Blue).
The old favorite, fragrant blue flowers in early May.

$$
3-5^{\prime} \text {. . . . . } \$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

## ROSES

HYBRID TEAROSES
\$1.00 Each. \$9.00 a Dozen.
Admiral Ward. Crimson red.
Amelia Gude. Yellow.
Bessie Brown. Large, ivory white.
Chateau De Clos Vougeot. Velvety maroon, shaded fiery red.
Constance. Golden yellow.
Countess of Gosford. Salmon pink, saffron yellow base.
Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron yellow.
Etoile De Lyon. Crimson, velvety.
Gen. A. Janssen. Light crimson.
George C. Waud. Vermillion with orange red.
Golden Emblem. Golden yellow.
Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid fiery red.
Hadley. Deep velvety crimson.
Irish Elegans. Apricot shaded orange pink.
Irish Flame. Old gold flushed with crimson.
J. L. Mock. Clear imperial pink.

Juliet. Old gold and pink.
K. A. Victoria. Creamy white.

Killarney. Pink.
Killarney, White.
Lady Ashtown. Deep rose, large globular.
Lady Hillington. Deep yellow.
Lady Pierrie. Coppery, fawn, pale pink.
La France. White.
Los Angeles. Flame pink, shaded salmon.
Luxemburg. Creamy yellow.
Mad. C. Testout. Large bright satiny rose.
Mad. Ed Herriott. Orange, reddish salmon.
Mad. Leon Pain. Silvery flesh, orange center.
Mad. Ravary. Orange yellow.
Mad. Segond Weber. Rosy salmon.
Marie Van Houtte. Lemon yellow, edged with rose.
Mme. Jules Grolez. Light satiny rose.
Miss Cynthia Forde. Brilliant rose.
Miss Lolita Armour. Deep coral red.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Salmon, copper buds.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow.
Mrs. Wakefield Christy Miller. Salmon.
Mrs. Wymss Quinn. Lemon, chrome.
Ophelia. Salmon flesh, shaded rose.
Pink Radiance. Pink.
Prince De Bulgarie. Salmon shaded yellow.
Red Radiance. Red.
Souv. De Claudius Pernet. Bright yellow.
Souv. de President Carnot. White, shaded rosy flesh.
Viscountess Folkstone. Large fragrant flowers, creamy pink shading to salmon center.
Willowmere. Rich pink, shaded yellow.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL $\$ 1.00$ Each. $\$ 9.00$ a Dozen.

Australian Copper. Rich coppery red. Frau Karl Druschki. Snow white. General Jack. Bright red, fragrant.
Paul Neyron. Very large rose, clear pink, shaded soft rose.
Soliel d'Or. Changing from orange yellow to reddish gold.
Ulrich Brunner. Light, clear red.

## BABYRAMBLERS

| Baby Tausendschoen. Soft pink | Each | Doz. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| \$1.00 | $\$ 9.00$ |  |
| George Elger. Yellow | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| Jean d'Arc. Pure white | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| Mad. Cecil Brunner. Bright rose <br> shaded salmon pink | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| Miss Edith Cavell. Velvety crimson, <br> white eye | 1.00 | 9.00 |

## B USH R OSES

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Harrisons Yellow | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ |
| Rose Hugonis | 1.50 | 12.50 |

## HYBRID RUGOSA

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Conrad F. Meyer. Double silvery } \\ \text { rose }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ |

## CLIMBINGROSES

75c Each. $\$ 9.00$ a Dozen
American Pillar. Rosy pink.
Aviateur Bleriot. Saffron yellow.
Climbing American Beauty. Carmine.
Delight. Bright crimson.
Dorothy Perkins. Pink.
Dorothy Perkins. White.
Dr. Van Fleet. Flesh pink.
Gardenia. Yellow buds turning white.
Mary Wallace. Rose pink.
Mrs. M. H. Walsh. White rose, large clusters.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet.
Silver Moon. White.
Snowdrift. Snow-white.
Tausendschön. Whitish pink.
Troubadour. Double, bright red, shading to maroon.

## POTTEDCLIMBINGROSES <br> \$1.00 Each. \$9.00 a Dozen.



Hardy flowers you can plant and enjoy the same season. The pleasure of a trip to the nursery is in finding the colors and plants you like. The way to obtain real color harmony in your garden is to come and pick out the flowers when they are in bloom. We are glad to have you come over and study our flowers.

In planning out your flower border, make it wide. Mr. Walter Parish, superintendent of our Perennial Department, says: "People make a mistake in planting little narrow borders three to four feet wide. They cannot get a sweep of color, and after one thing is out of bloom, there is not enough room for the other plants. Make the borders eight feet wide. Plant ten, twenty, or even fifty of a kind, if you have the room."

## PERENNIALS

35c Each. $\$ 3.00$ per Ten. $\$ 25.00$ per Hundred.
Potted Perennials 40 c. Each. $\$ 3.50$ per Ten.

ACHILLEA, Boule de Neige, Yarrow. All summer. Cream. Medium.
ACHILLEA ptarmica, Sneezewort. All summer. Double white. Medium.
ACONITUM in variety, Monkshood. Fall. Blue, purple. Tall.
ALTHEA in variety, Hollyhock. Mid-summer. White, pink, red, single and double. Tall.
ALYSSUM saxatile, Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low.
ANCHUSA italica Dropmore, Dropmore bugloss. Midsummer. Blue. Tall.

AJUGA reptans, Carpet bugle. Spring. Blue. Low.
ANEMONE Queen Charlotte, Japanese wind flower. Fall Pink. Medium.
ANEMONE whirlwind, Japanese wind flower. Fall. Double white. Medium.
ANEMONE japonica alba, Japanese wind flower. Fall. White. Medium.
ATHEMIS tinctoria, yellow camomile. Mid-summer. Yellow. Medium.
AQUILEGIA California hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.

AQUILEGIA chrysantha, Columbine. Spring and summer. Light yellow. Medium.
AQUILEGIA coerulea, Columbine. Spring and summer. Blue. Medium.
AQUILEGIA long spurred hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.
AQUILEGIA Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids, Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.
AQUILEGIA Rose Queen, Columbine. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.
ARABIS alpina, Alpine Rockcress. Spring. White. Low.
ARMERIA lauchiana, Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.
ARTEMESIA lactiflora, White mugwort. Late summer. White. Tall.
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butterfly weed. Summer. Orange. Medium.
ASTER alpinus, Rock Aster. Fall. Lavender. Low. ASTER Beauty of Bedford. Fall. Pink. Medium. ASTER Mons. Fall. Light purple. Medium.
ASTER novae-angliae, New England aster. Fall. Purple. Tall.
ASTER novae angliae, Rosy New England aster. Fall. Rose lavender. Fall.
ASTER tataricus, Tatarian aster. Fall. Lavender. Tall.
ASTILBE, Summer. Several shades of pink. Medium.
BELLIS perennis, English daisy. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
BOLTONIA asteroides, Boltonia. Late summer. Pink. Medium.
BOLTONIA latisquama nana, Violet boltonia. Late summer. Pink. Medium.
CAMPANULA carpatica, Carpathian bellfower. Summer. Blue and White. Low.
CAMPANULA calycanthema, Cup and saucer bellflower. Summer. Blue, pink and white. Medium.
CAMPANULA persicifolia, Peachleaf bellflower. Summer. White and blue. Medium.

CAMPANULA pyramidalis, Chimney bellfower. Summer. Blue, white. Medium.
CENTAUREA montana, Mountain bluet. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
CERASTIUM tomentosum, Snow-in-summer. Summer. White. Low.
CHRYSANTHEMUM in variety. Fall.
Eden. Light Pink. Medium.
Hardy Pompons. Medium.
Lilian Doty. Pink. Medium.
Lilian Doty. Yellow. Medium.
Ruth Cummings. Terra cotta. Medium.
White Wing. White. Medium.
CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, Pyrenees Chrysanthemum. Summer. White. Medium.
CIMICIFUGA racemosa, Cohosh bugbane. Summer. White. Tall.
COREOPSIS lanceolata, Lance coreopsis. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
DELPHINIUM Belladonna, Larkspur. Summer. White and blue. Tall.
DELPHINIUM Bellamosum, Larkspur. Summer. Blue. Tall.
DELPHINIUM chinense. Larkspur. Blue and white. Medium.
DELPHINIUM formosum. Larkspur. Summer. Blue and white. Medium.
DELPHINIUM Gold Medal Hybrids. Summer. Blue and lavender. Medium.
DELPHINIUM Lamartine. Summer. Blue. Medium.
DIANTHUS barbatus, Sweet William. Early summer. White pink and crimson. Medium.
DIANTHUS deltoides, Maiden pink. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
DIANTHUS plumarius semperflorens, Perpetual pink. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Early summer. Pink. Medium.
DIGITALIS, Fox glove. Summer. White, pink, purple. Tall.


German Iris.


Delphinium.


Phlox.


Do you get tired of mowing? Plant the area and lessen your work.

DORONICUM caucasicum, Caucasian, Leopard bane. Early summer. Yellow medium.
ECHINOPS humilis, Low globe thistle. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
ERYNGIUM amethestinum, Amethyst eryngo. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
EUPATORIUM coelestinum, Mistflower. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
FUNKIA IN VARIETY, Plantian Lily. Summer. Lavender, blue and white. Low.
GAILLARDIA grandifora, common perrenial gaillardia. All summer. Orange, red, yellow. Medium.
GEUM, Avens. Summer. Crimson. Medium.
GYPSOPHILA paniculata, babysbreath. Summer. White. Medium.
HELENIUM Riverton Gem. Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange and red. Medium.
HELIANTHEMUM roseum, sunrose. Summer. Pink. Low.
HELIANTHUS maximiliani, Maximilian sunfower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
HELIANTHUS orgyalis, tall sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.

HELIANTHUS rigidus, Miss Mellish. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
HELIOPSIS pitcheriana, Pitcher heliopsis. Summer Golden yellow. Medium.
HEMEROCALLIS in variety, Day lily. All summer. Yellow and orange. Medium.
HEUCHERA Sanguinea, coral bells. Summer. Red. Low.
HIBISCUS moscheutos, Marshmallow. Summer. White, pink and red. Tall.
IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.
IRIS germanica, German Iris. Early summer. Medium.
Beethoven. Rosy lilac and purple.
Black Prince. Rich purple.
Celeste. Pale azure blue.
Chester Hunt. Wisteria blue.
Flavescens. Yellow.
Florentine alba. White.
Her Majesty. Rose purple with deeper veins.
Honorabilis. Gold and mahogany.
Jeanne D'Arc. White frilled lilac.
King. Buff yellow and garnet.
Lohengrin. Light rose.

Madame Chereau. White with blue border. Mt. Penn. Lavender rose and crimson lilac. Niebelungen. Faun and bronze purple.
Opera. Rich velvety purple.
Othello. Dark purple.
Pallida dalmatica. Clear lavender.
Petit Vitry. Rich purple.
Quaker Lady. Buff and violet.
Queen of May. Rose lilac.
Rebecca. Buff and dark blue.
Rhein Nix. White and violet blue.
Rose Unique. Rose lavender.
Sherwin Wright. Golden yellow. Spectabilis. Deep purple early. Victorine. White and violet.
Wyomissing. Creamy pink.
IRIS kaempferi. Japanese Iris. Mid-summer. Medium. Delicate mauve.
White veined purple.
Deep red violet, stained white.
White stained purple.
Maroon white veined.
Gold bound, double white, gold center.
Mt. Hood, blue on gray, veined deep blue.
Pyramid, double violet blue, white veined.
IRIS pumila hybrids. Spring blue, white and yellow. Low.
IRIS pseudo acorus, Yellow flag. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
IRIS siberica, Siberian Iris. Spring. Blue and white. Medium.
KNIPHOFIA hybrids, Torch Lily. Summer. Orange and yellow. Medium.
LATHYRUS latifolius. Perennial pea. Summer. Pink, white and lavender. Climber.
LIATRIS pycnostachya, Cattail gay feather. Summer. Purple. Tall.
LIATRIS scariosa, Gayfeather. Late summer. Rich purple. Tall.
LILIUM candidum, Madonna Lily. Summer. White. Tall.
LILIUM regale. Regal Lily. Summer. Yellow inside, pink outside. Medium.
LILIUM speciosum album, White speciosum lily. Late summer. White. Medium.
LILIUM speciosum rubrum, Pink speciosum lily. Late summer. Pink and white. Medium.
LILIUM tigrinum, Tiger lily. Summer. Orange. Medium.
LUPINUS polyphyllis hybrids. Lupine. Summer. Blue, pink and white. Medium.
LYCHNIS chalecedonica. Maltese cross. All summer. Rose pink. Low.
LYCHNIS splendens. Rose pink campion. Summer. Pink, single and double. Low.
MONARDA didyma, Oswego beebalm. Early summer. Red. Medium.

MYOSOTIS palustris, Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue. Low.
NEPETA mussini. Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Medium.
OENOTHERA youngi. Young's sundrops. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
PAEONIA, Peony. Early Summer. Medium. \$1.50 each.

Agnes Kelway. Rose.
Albert Crousse. Salmon pink.
Delicatissima. Light pink.
Duchess de Nemours. Cream white.
Edulis superba. Early pink.
Felix Crousse. Bright red.
La Tulipe. Lilac white, crimson tipped.
Louis Van Houte. Dark purple.
Madame Calot. Early large pink. Fragrant.
Madame Ducel. Mauve rose.
Madame Forel. Very large double pink.
Monsieur Despont. White.
Monsieur Jules Elie. Early. Pink. Large.
Officinalis. Rubra. Deep crimson.
Rubra triumphans. Red.
Triomph de l'exposition de Lille. White, yellow center.
PAPAVER nudicaule, Iceland poppy. Summer. White, yellow and orange. Low.
PAPAVER orientale, Oriental Poppy. Summer. Pink and red. Medium.
PENSTEMON barbatus torreyi. Torrey penstemon. Summer. Bright red. Medium.
PENSTEMON, Penstemon. Summer. White. Medium.
PHLOX paniculata, Phlox. Summer. Medium.
Australia. Purple.
Baron Cornte. Dark red.
Beacon. Cherry red.
Bridesmaid. White.
Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon pink.
Europa. Snow white, carmine center.
Firebrand. Bright red, deep center.
Independence. Pure white.
Jules Sandeau. Large pink.
Mad. Paul Duthrie. Pale pink.
Miss Lingard. White.
Mrs. Jenkins. White.
Newbird. Bright red.
Queen. Pure white.
R. P. Struthers. Salmon crimson center.

Rhinelander. Salmon pink. Claret center.
Rinstroom. Rose pink.
Siebold. Fiery orange, maroon center.
Thor. Salmon pink, carmine center.
Wanadis. Light violet, purple eye.
PHLOX subulata, Moss Pink. Spring, rose pink, lilac, white. Low.
PHYSALIS franchetti. Landern ground cherry. Late summer. Orange. Medium.
PHYSOSTEGIA virginica, False dragon head. Summer. Pink and white. Medium.


A Privet or Pine hedge will protect your flowers at the seashore.
PLATYCODON grandiflora. Balloon flower Sum- SEDUM stoloniferum, running stonecrop. Summer. mer. Blue and white. Medium.
POLEMONIUM caeruleum, Greek-valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.
POLYGONATUM giganteum. Great Solomon's seal. Summer. Greenish white. Medium.
PYRETHRUM ROSEUM, Persian daisy. Spring. Pink and white. Medium.
RANUNCULUS acris. Double buttercup. Spring. Golden yellow. Medium.
RUDBECKIA laciniata, cutleaf cone flower... Summer. Yellow. Tall.
RUDBECKIA nitida.
RUDBECKIA purpurea, purple coneflower. Summer. Purple rose. Medium.
SALVIA azurea, Azure sage. Fall. Blue. Tall.
SALVIA pratensis, meadow sage. Summer. Blue. Low.
SAPONARIA ocymoides, Rock Soapwort. Summer. Pink. Low.
SEDUM acre. Golden Moss. Summer. Yellow. Low.
SEDUM spectabilis, stony stonecrop. Late summer. Rose. Medium.

Lavender pink. Low.
SEDUM Wallichinanum. Summer. Yellow. Low.
STATICE latifolia, bigleaf sea-lavender. Summer. Lavender. Medium.
STOKESIA cyanea, Stokesia. Summer. White and blue. Medium.
TEUCREUM chamaedrys. Chamaedrys germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.
THALICTRUM adiatifolium, Maiden hair. Spring. White and yellow. Tall.
TUNICA saxifraga, saxfrage tunic flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.
VALERIANA rubra, red valerian. Summer. Rose lilac. Tall.
VERONICA amethestina, Speedwell. Early summer. Lavender, blue. Medium.
VERONICA spicata, Spike speedwell. Early summer. Violet blue. Medium.
VERONICA subsessilis longifolia, Clump Speedwell. Summer. Blue. Tall.
VIOLA cornuta, tufted pansy. Spring. White, blue, yellow. Low.
YUCCA filamentosa, Common Yucca. Fall. White. Tall.

## FRUITS

A P P L E S<br>2 Years. $\$ 1.00$ Each. Ten, $\$ 9.00$.

BALDWIN. Red. DELICIOUS. Red. GRAVENSTEIN. Striped. McINTOSH. Dark red. NORTHERN SPY. Striped red.
RED ASTRACHAN. Crimson.
RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Greenish yellow. SPITZENBERG. Red. STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Bright red. WEALTHY. Dark red. YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Pale yellow. YORK IMPERIAL. Yellow.

D W AR F A P PLES
2 Years. $\$ 1.25$ Each. Ten, $\$ 10.00$.
BALDWIN. Red. DELICIOUS. Red. DUCHESS. Yellow striped with red. GRAVENSTEIN. Striped.
McINTOSH. Dark red.
NORTHERN SPY. Red.
RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Greenish yellow. STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Red.
WEALTHY. Dark red.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Pale yellow.

## CRAB APPLES

 $\$ 1.25$ Each. Ten, $\$ 10.00$TRANSCENDENT. Yellow, red stripes.

## PEARS

2 Years. Each, \$1.50. Ten, \$12.50.
BARTLETT. Yellow, large, juicy. BEURRE ROSE. Russet, large, late. CLAPPS FAVORITE. Yellow, early. KEIFFER. Yellow.
SECKEL. Small, yellow, redcheek, spicy. SHELDON. Large, greenish yellow, russety.

## PEACHES

Four to Five Feet. 75c Each. Ten, $\$ 6.00$.
belle of georgia. White, August. CARMAN. White, July.
CRAWFORD EARLY. Yellow, August.
CRAWFORD LATE. Yellow, September. ELBERTA. Yellow, August. J. H. HALE. Yellow, August. MT. ROSE. White, August. OLD MIXON. Yellow, September. ROCHESTER. Yellow, August. STUMP. White.

CHERRY<br>2 Years. \$1.75 Each. Ten, \$15.00.

BLACK TARTAREAN. Juicy, purplish black. GOV. WOOD. Light yellow, red cheek. NAPOLEON'S BIGGAREAU. Large, pale yellow or red.
EARLY RICHMOND. Dark red, sour. MONTMORENCY. Early, red, sour. ENGLISH MORRELLO. Late, red, acid.

## P L U M

2 Years. \$1.50 Each. Ten, \$12.50.
GREEN GAGE. Green, August.
GERMAN PRUNE. Purple.
RED JUNE. Early.
ABUNDANCE. Bright cherry red, August.
BURBANK. Large, clear cherry red.
WICKSON. Yellow, September.

## Q UINCE

Three to Four Feet. \$1.50 Each.
CHAMPION. Large.
GRAPES
2 Years. 50c Each. Ten, $\$ 4.00$.
CONCORD.
NIAGARA. DELAWARE.

R A S P BERRIES
1 Year. $\$ 2.00$ Per Ten. $\$ 12.00$ per 100 .
CUTHBERT.
ST. REGIS.
PLUM FARMER.
BLACKBERRIES
1 Year. $\$ 2.00$ per Ten. $\$ 12.00$ per 100 . EARLY HARVEST.

C URRANTS
2 Years. 50c Each. Ten, \$4.00.
FAY'S PROLIFIC. Large, red.
CHERRY. Deep red.
GOOSEBERRIES 2 Years. 50c Each. Ten, $\$ 4.00$.
DOWNING. Pale green.
ASPARAGUS
2 Years. $\$ 4.00$ per 100.
R H U B A R B
35c Each. Ten, $\$ 3.00$.


## LARGE TREE MOVING

The Hicks inventions for moving large trees are only a part of that service. The best part for you is the knowledge and experience of the Hicks staff of what is worth moving, the skill to move trees rightly and the aid in caring for the trees during convalescence. The sympathetic care of you and your gardener is essential to the best results.

When we move a large tree for you, you will have saved twenty-five to seventy-five years of its life and have immediate results. You can build your house on a bare hillside and yet have a mature landscape in a year.


Rubber tires have made distance a minor consideration in handling large trees.


