

FRUITS

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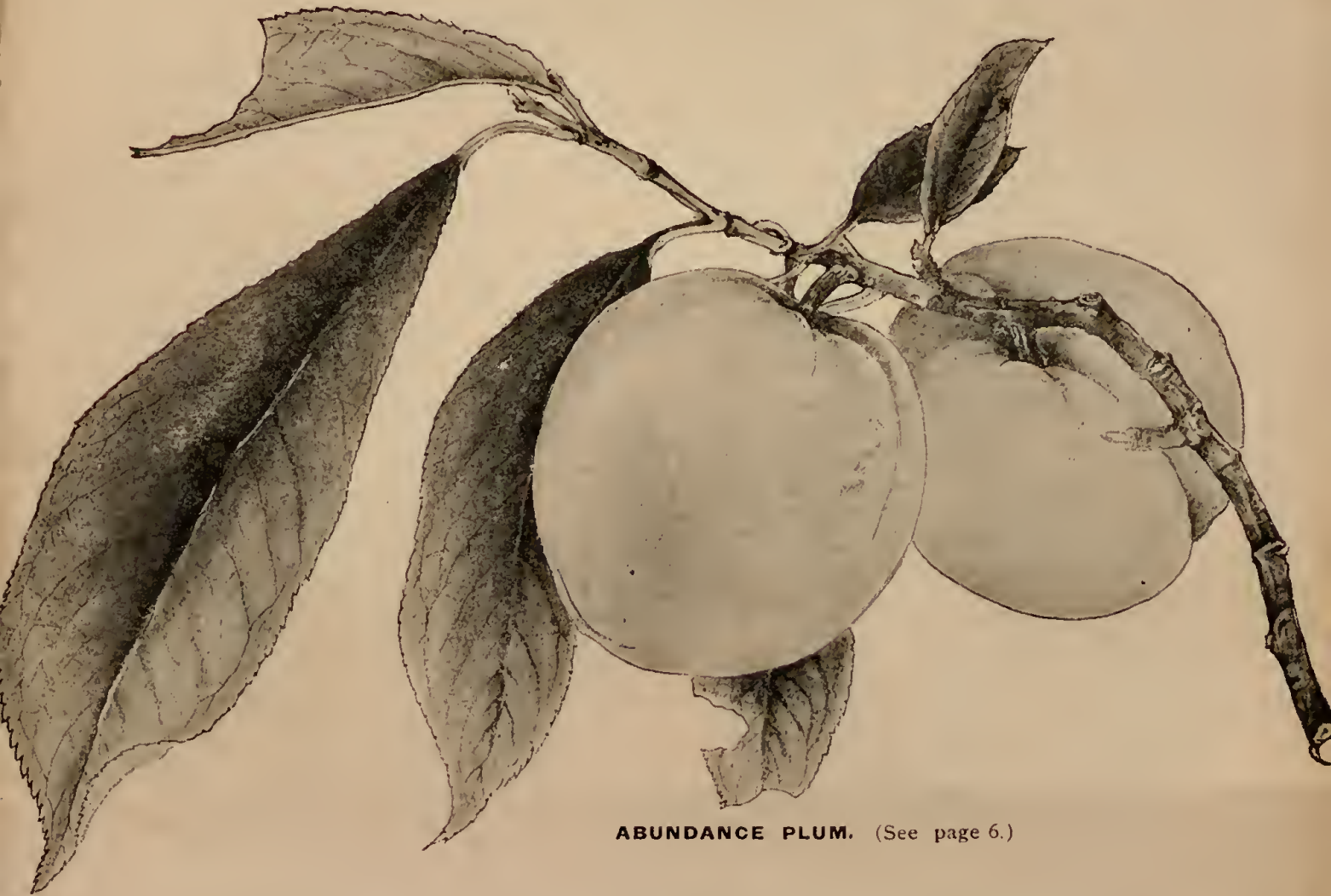
1899



FOR LONG ISLAND

WITH ABRIDGED LIST OF

LAWN AND STREET TREES • EVERGREENS • SHRUBS • ROSES
VINES AND HARDY FLOWERS



ABUNDANCE PLUM. (See page 6.)

WESTBURY NURSERIES

ISAAC HICKS & SON

WESTBURY STATION • NASSAU CO. • NEW YORK

The following Catalogues will be mailed on application:

NO. 1. Trees for Long Island. Descriptive list of the best varieties of lawn and street trees, evergreens, shrubs, roses, vines, hardy flowers and fruits.

NO. 2. Fruits for Long Island. Tested list of fruits.

NO. 3. Street Trees for City and Country. A discussion of the species of trees adapted to New York city and its suburbs.

NO. 4. Hicks' Tree Movers. Description and photographs of the results of transplanting large trees.

THE WESTBURY NURSERIES'

TERMS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCATION.—Our Nurseries are located on the Jericho Turnpike, and may be easily reached over good roads (see map). They are one mile north of Westbury Station, L. I. R. R., where public hacks are found.

TESTING.—The extensive test orchards, started 60 years ago, have been of great value to Long Island planters. Hundreds of varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit have been carefully tried and worthy kinds recommended. Similar tests have been made of shade trees and shrubs. Recent additions, too extensive to be catalogued, have been made of rare species and varieties of hardy trees, shrubs and vines, which are now under trial in our Arboretum and Nursery-blocks.

ADVANTAGES.—The advantages of our Nursery to Long Island and other planters are that trees are grown in rich loam soil, wide apart, frequently cultivated, annually manured or fertilized, skillfully pruned and trained, carefully dug by fork and spade, all of which insures vigorous constitution and ample root system.

Being centrally located, even trees of large size are quickly delivered by wagon to distant places, as, Far Rockaway, Brooklyn, Great Neck, Northport or Islip, and to more distant points by railroad. Evergreens may thus be planted the same day as dug.

Our location, methods of cultivation, and the absence of traveling agents are the factors of economical production and selling.

Our trees are larger and have better roots than those usually sold. They live and grow better than smaller trees, which is contrary to a frequent opinion based on poor rooted, close-grown stock, which struggles unsuccessfully for existence against drought, decay and insects.

The success of a tree depends upon the roots, the food and water which it receives, the reserve food at the buds and the health of the leaves.

BUSINESS TERMS.—**Terms Net Cash.** P. O. Money Order may be secured for Westbury Station, Nassau county, New York. New customers should send list of wants to be priced, and are then requested to remit cash with order or send references with order.

We desire that all our patrons shall be fully satisfied, and if the varieties are not true to name and they are disappointed in any way, we wish to be informed of the fact, and allowed to do justice to them and ourselves. Our responsibility is limited by the price of stock.

We do not guarantee the living of trees, as the want of proper protection before and while planting, or the damage ensuing from drought and drying winds, often destroys a tree full of vigor.

Prices are usually for trees dug and loaded at the Nursery. A moderate charge is made for delivery. Packing in bales or boxes is charged at cost. Packages are delivered free to the railroad, where our responsibility ceases.

Substitution.—Late in the season we are occasionally out of some varieties of Peaches, Grapes, etc., and take the privilege of substituting other varieties of similar season and quality. If this is not desired, mark on the order, "No Substitution."

AGENTS.—We have no traveling agents, but in several villages orders for us may be left with florists or gardeners who act as our agents and who may plant the trees if desired.

SEASON.—The spring season begins about March 1, or as soon as frost is out of the ground, and continues till the middle of May. Many trees and shrubs can be transplanted after the leaves start, but earlier planting is advisable. The fall season opens October 15, or as soon as the leaves turn, and continues till hard freezing, usually about December 20. Most varieties can be transplanted in spring or fall.

Evergreens, Tulip trees, Magnolias, and a few others are best transplanted in the spring. Evergreens may also be planted in August if the season is wet, or if they are kept moist. Frequently we can transplant trees during winter.

Plants in tubs or terra-cotta urns, and evergreens with a ball of earth, will be furnished at any season.

INQUIRIES.—Correspond with us about varieties of plants for special purposes, seaside or dry-ground planting, about botanical names of trees, wild flowers or shrubs, and varieties of fruits. We will gladly answer inquiries as to remedies for fungous diseases or insect attacks, for kinds and amounts of fertilizers, lawn seed, etc., for directions for pruning, grafting or culture, and can usually refer inquirers to reliable books on forestry, landscape gardening, botany, or any of the above subjects.

GARDENERS.—We furnish competent men at some seasons of the year to plant and prune trees and shrubs, trim hedges, renovate old and neglected orchards, preserve decaying trees and to straighten up trees damaged or split by storms.

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Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

State of New York, Department of Agriculture.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the stock in the nursery of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, county of Nassau, state of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or San José scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Dated August 10, 1898, Albany, N. Y.

C. A. WIETING, Commissioner of Agriculture



Spring pruning of Blackberries that were properly pinched back in summer.



Neglected Nursery Tree.



Young Tree well pruned.

A FEW HINTS.

PLANTING. Cut off broken roots and cut the ends of large roots smooth. Dig a wide hole, deep enough to let the tree stand the same depth as in the nursery. Spread the roots out and pack the soil firmly around them.

PRUNING—Blackberries and Blackcaps. Cut back to near the ground when planted. Cut off the tops of the young shoots in summer when 2 feet high. This will make them branch, produce more fruit, and stand up better. Do not neglect this pruning until the canes are 6 feet high. Allow but 4 to 6 canes per hill. Remove the old canes after fruiting, and the following spring shorten-in the side branches. In a small garden tie to a wire, trellis or stakes.

Red Raspberries. Prune same as above excepting the summer pruning.

Currants and Gooseberries need but little pruning; merely remove the branches over two or three years old.

Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum and Quince. When planting, prune as shown in the illustrations, thereby reducing the top by one half or three-quarters. Cut just above a strong bud. Do not leave opposite branches, that form crotches to be easily broken.

Later Pruning. Thin out the inside of the tree by removing weak branches, water sprouts or suckers, and branches that cross and rub. Some cut back one-half of each year's growth of the peach, on rich soil. If the flower buds are partly winter-killed, omit this cutting back, as it reduces the flowers and fruit.

Cut all branches close, even if the wound is larger, and paint all wounds over two inches in diameter with coal tar or thick paint. Old decayed cavities should be cleaned out to sound wood, painted and filled with cement. Split crotches should be bolted together at or above the break.

Grapes. Cut grape vines back to two buds when planting. Train the two shoots from these buds to a trellis or building, and the shoots from them will bear the following year. The next winter these shoots may be cut back to spurs of one or two buds, or the whole arm cut off to the trunk of the vine, and the new canes tied to the wire as before. During the summer, bearing shoots may be allowed to hang down, or tied to upper wires.

Time to Prune. Most severe pruning should be done between October and April, when the plant is dormant.

Heading-back too vigorous shoots, and removing undesirable branches, may be done at any time during the summer. Storm-damaged trees and decayed wounds may be repaired whenever necessary.

CULTIVATION and FEEDING (Fertilizing). All young fruit plantations should be kept cultivated the same as corn or potatoes; in fact, vegetables may be profitably grown in young orchards. Cultivate once in two weeks or oftener, and especially the day following a heavy rain. This will make a mulch of about three inches

of fine earth or dust, that prevents evaporation from the soil. Feed annually with stable manure or complete fertilizers, or both. Trees need a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphoric acid, rather than an excess of nitrogen; therefore, muriate of potash, unleached hard-wood ashes, bone-flour and dissolved South Carolina rock are good special fertilizers. Crimson clover is valuable as a green manure, sown in August, before the last cultivating, and plowed under the following spring.

Borers in the trunks of trees should be dug out. Leaf-eating insects are killed by spray of Paris green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water. Currant worms are quickly killed by hellebore powder. Leaf-sucking insects and scale insects are destroyed by spraying or washing with whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion. Mildew and other fungous diseases of grapes and fruit trees are prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or amoniacal solution of carbonate of copper.

DISTANCES TO PLANT TREES AND PLANTS.

Apples	30 x 30 feet,	48 trees	per acre.
Peas, Standard	25 x 25 "	70 "	" "
" Dwarf	12 x 12 "	300 "	" "
Peaches, Plums and Apricots	18 x 18 "	135 "	" "
Strong-growing Cherries	20 x 20 "	110 "	" "
Grapes	10 x 16 "	275 vines	" "
Asparagus	2 x 5 "	4,250 plants	" "
Currants and Gooseberries	2 x 4 "	5,450 bushes	" "
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 x 6 "	2,420 plants	" "
Strawberries	1 x 3 "	14,500 "	" "



Well pruned tree at bearing age.



APPLES.

In our old and extensive orchards most of the varieties here listed, and many others that have been discarded, have been tested. While some varieties will thrive anywhere under good culture, the loss entailed by planting and cultivating poor varieties is great, and emphasizes the importance of planting tested kinds. Many good varieties will occasionally fail to produce satisfactory crops through lack of culture and fertility, or insects and fungus.

LARGE ORCHARDS.—Those intending to plant large orchards are invited to correspond with us early in the season, before October or March. Low rates for trees of various qualities will be quoted.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$15 per 100; 6 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each. Larger trees, 30 to 50 cts. each.

THE VARIETIES ARE GIVEN IN ABOUT THE ORDER OF RIPENING.

SUMMER.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety of value. Medium size, skin translucent yellow, with waxen surface; flesh yellow; sprightly acid. July. Usually bears the first year after planting.

Harvest. Medium size, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and juicy; rather acid. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, deep crimson, which takes a bright polish; flesh juicy. A vigorous, productive tree. Good for early market and dessert.

Sweet Bough (Early Bough). Large, pale yellow; tender, sweet. An excellent variety for baking.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). A Russian variety of value; fruit above medium size, handsome, yellow, covered with streaks of crimson; flesh tender, juicy and pleasant. August.

AUTUMN.

Gravenstein. Large, round, red and yellow; flesh firm, brittle, juicy; high flavor, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive. A long time in ripening during August and September. The best market Apple of its season, and deservedly popular.

Wealthy. Medium size, skin oily, dark red; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, subacid. Tree a free grower and early bearer. October and November. Resembles the Fameuse.

Porter. Large, oblong, bright yellow; flesh tender; rich, aromatic flavor. A very good fall Apple.

Twenty-Ounce. Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped with purplish red. A good cooking and market Apple. Flavor second quality.

Fall Pippin. Very large, round, rich yellow; flesh yellow, firm, tender, creamy and excellent flavor for dessert or cooking; tree vigorous and productive. An old and well-known variety, more subject to apple scab than some others. It ripens in late autumn and keeps until midwinter.

Red Bietigheimer. A German variety. Fruit large to very large; cream-colored ground, covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with pleasant flavor; tree a free grower and very productive. A worthy variety.

McIntosh Red. A good-sized Apple, resembling the well-known and popular Fameuse; flesh tender, white and sprightly. It is too soft for market.

Maiden's Blush. Large, round, pale yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. Tree a vigorous grower; a very good market sort.

WINTER.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Small to medium in size, round, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, with crimson streaks, very tender, crisp, spicy and melting. One of the finest dessert fruits. Nov. and Dec.

Hubbardston (Hubbardston's Nonesuch). Large, handsome, yellow, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, fine-grained, with an excellent and distinct flavor; tree upright and productive. Does not keep after midwinter.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield Seek-no-Further). Medium to large; dull red and russet. Tender, rich, spicy, fine flavor. Early winter to midwinter.

Smokehouse. Large, flat, red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and crisp; aromatic. An early and prolific bearer. Widely grown and popular. October to January.

Baltzby. Large, yellow, sweet. Our best winter sweet Apple. October to January.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round; green or greenish yellow; flesh yellow and fine-grained, tender, with a rich subacid flavor. A favorite for cooking. A standard winter Apple. Nov. to March.

Bellflower. Medium to large; pale yellow with bluish cheek; flesh very tender, crisp, juicy, with a delicate spicy flavor; core large. Succeeds best on rather light soils.

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Fallowater. Very large, flat; skin smooth, dark green, with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, coarse-grained; mild subacid. A very strong grower and productive bearer of large, late-keeping fruit, valuable for market and cooking. November to April.

Grimes' Golden. For description, see under cut.

Mann. Large, greenish yellow, with a brownish cheek; subacid. Valuable as a late keeper.

King (King of Tompkins County). A large, handsome red Apple of fair quality. Tree a good grower and moderate bearer.

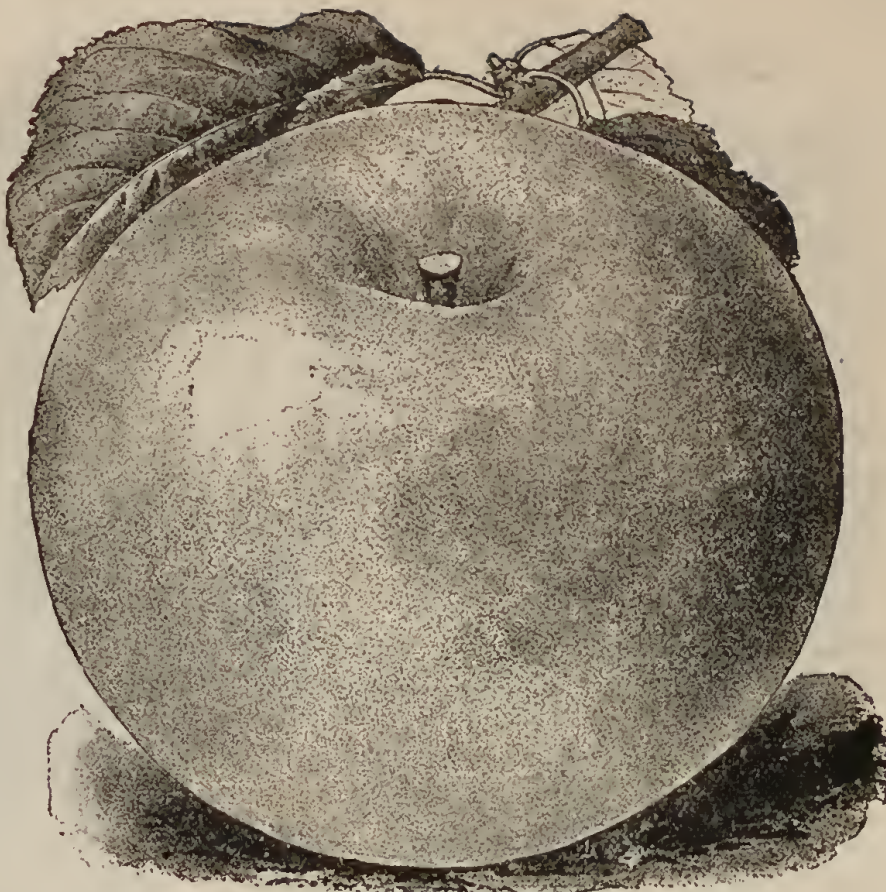
Spitzenburgh (Esopus). Large rich red apple, with crisp yellow flesh, of a spicy acid flavor. A good keeper.

Baldwin. Large, red, with yellow on one side; crisp, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. A standard variety. November to April.

Roxbury Russet. Medium or large size, russet; flesh greenish white, crisp, with a fine subacid flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Keeps late.

Peck's Pleasant. Medium to large; waxen yellow, with blush cheek; resembles the Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, fine-grained, crisp and brittle. We regard it as the best-flavored Apple. December to March.

Long Island Russet. A small to medium-sized yellow and russet Apple. The tree is most vigorous and



NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

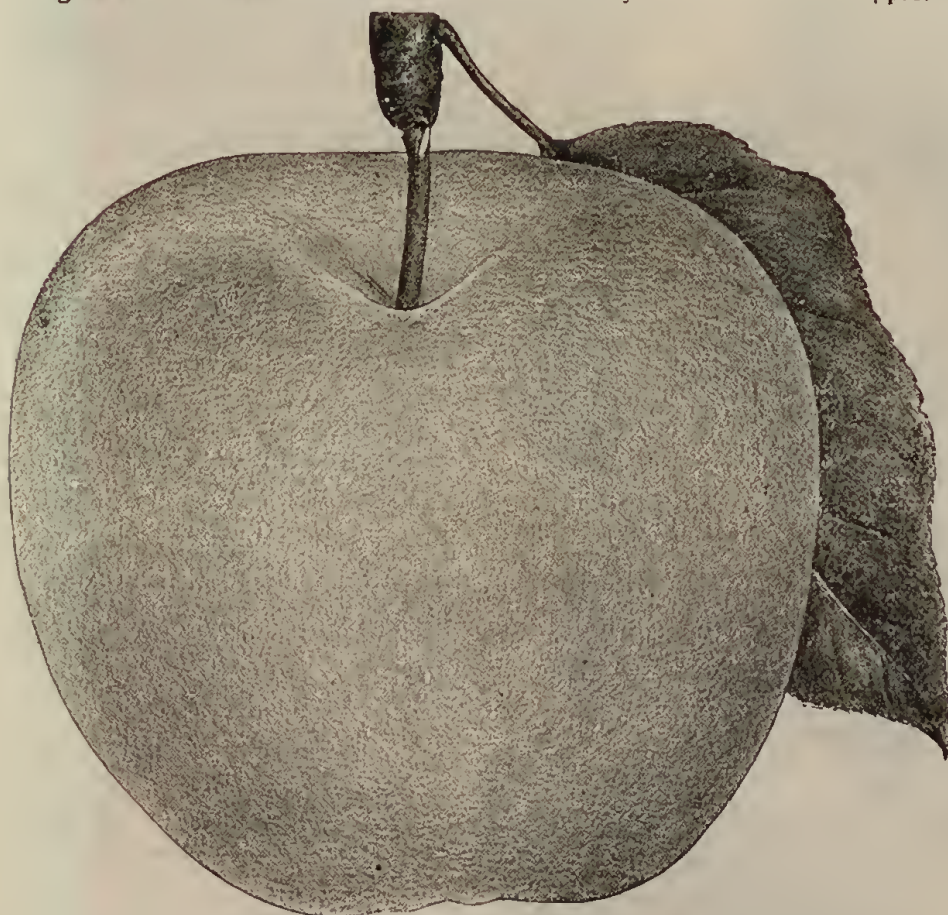
A famous Apple, originating on Long Island. Fruit dull green; flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, with fine aroma and delicious flavor; late keeper. Tree a feeble grower. It succeeds well in many parts of Long Island. Jan. to May.

productive, and the fruit keeps until May.

Sutton Beauty. Medium; red and yellow; quality very good; good keeper.

Ben Davis. Medium size; handsome deep red; flesh firm, white, subacid; a good shipper and late keeper; productive, but lacking in flavor. Tree vigorous and early bearer. January to April.

Newtown Pippin. For description, see under cut.



GRIMES' GOLDEN.

Above medium size; yellow, with russet spots; yellowish white flesh, with an agreeable flavor. November.

CRAB APPLES.

Ornamental trees with fruit that is valuable for jellies and preserves.

Montreal Beauty. Large size of its class; yellow and rich red; flesh rich, firm, acid. September and October.

Transcendent. One of the best early varieties. Golden yellow, with a red cheek. September.

Hyslop. Fruit large; in clusters; rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh yellow, subacid. Tree productive and a strong grower.

PEACHES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, extra stocky, 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100. Two years transplanted, 20 to 25 cts. Order early for large quantities.

For early bearing and general satisfactory results no fruit tree exceeds the Peach. They will commence to bear sixteen months after planting, and produce abundant crops nearly every year. Fertilize with wood-ashes or potash. A new supply of trees should be planted every two or three years, in order to keep up a succession.

Sneed. The earliest Peach. Ripens July 20. White, fine quality.

Early Rivers. Large, white, juicy.

Troth's Early. Medium; white; good.

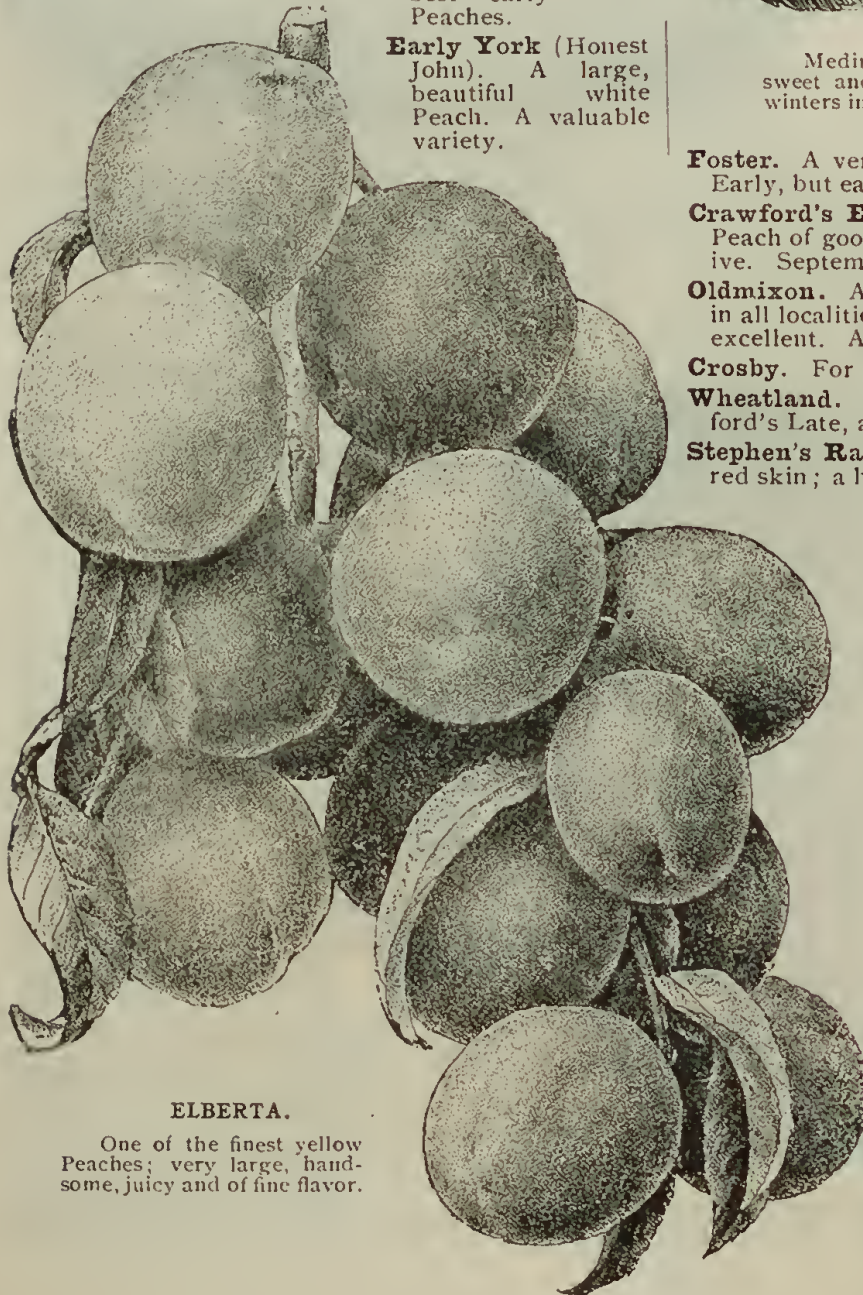
Lady Ingold. Handsome yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early. August.

Champion. Large; creamy white and juicy. Said to be one of the most frost proof. An excellent early Peach.

Mountain Rose. Above medium size, round, white; tree thrifty, and an abundant bearer.

Yellow St John. A large yellow freestone, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and high flavored. One of the best early Peaches.

Early York (Honest John). A large, beautiful white Peach. A valuable variety.



ELBERTA.

One of the finest yellow Peaches; very large, handsome, juicy and of fine flavor.



CROSBY.

Medium size; bright yellow flesh, firm, sweet and good. It has stood many severe winters in New England.

Foster. A very large Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but earlier in ripening.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow Peach of good quality; tree vigorous and productive. September.

Oldmixon. A productive variety that succeeds well in all localities. Flesh white, red at the stone, flavor excellent. A favorite canning variety.

Crosby. For description, see under cut.

Wheatland. Considered an improvement on Crawford's Late, and ripening just in advance of it.

Stephen's Rareripe. Large, oblong; white flesh; red skin; a heavy bearer. October.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor.

Elberta. For description, see under cut.

Susquehanna. Very large; rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek. A handsome and valuable variety for table use or canning.

Crawford's Late. A standard variety. Large; yellow, red at the stone.

Stump the World. Medium size; creamy white, juicy and high-flavored. Unexcelled for preserving.

Chair's Choice. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm and of good quality.

Hill's Chili. Medium size, yellow, hardy, productive.

Globe. Large, golden yellow, firm, sweet and delicious; a rapid grower and good bearer.

Keyport White. Medium to large, pure white; flesh firm, not juicy; productive.

Smock. Medium to large, yellow, moderately juicy to dry; very late; sometimes it does not ripen here.

Picquet's Late. Large, yellow with red cheek; late, not always ripening well.

PEARS.

Prices, 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$25 per 100. Larger trees, transplanted and grown one or two years, with numerous fibrous roots, 40 to 60 cts. each.



KIEFFER PEAR TREE.

Large to very large; yellow, russet with red cheek; very juicy and of a peculiar flavor, disliked by some when not properly grown and ripened. The general appearance of the tree is distinct; its growth is exceedingly vigorous, with dark, lustrous foliage. Some Long Island farmers have found it very profitable for market. It should be severely thinned when the fruit is small. December. Low rates in quantity.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete). Small; flesh white, melting, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens very early. July.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; yellow with a red cheek; sweet and sprightly. Our best early dessert Pear.

Osband's Summer. Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek; flesh white, granular, with sweet flavor. Ripens in early August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, long; yellow, with red cheek; flesh fine-grained, melting and of excellent flavor. It resembles the Bartlett, but is much earlier. It should be picked a week before it would ripen on the tree, and be ripened in the house, otherwise it softens at the center. It ripens in August. A valuable Pear, that should be in every garden.

Bartlett. A standard sort, too well known to need description; bears young and abundantly. Ripens in August and September, and is an excellent variety for dessert and preserving.

Tyson. Medium size; bright yellow; flesh juicy, sugary and aromatic; a regular bearer.

Belle Lucrative. Above medium size; melting, very juicy and sweet; subject to fungous attacks. Sept.

Boussock. Large, russet-yellow; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. The tree is large and vigorous; a valuable market Pear. October.

Sheldon. Large, greenish russet and red; flesh coarse, of fine flavor; productive. September and October.

Howell. Rather large; waxen-yellow and russet; flesh granular, with a rich subacid flavor; a profuse bearer, and good for preserving.

Seckel. For description, see under cut.

Anjou. Large, green and russet; flesh white, buttery, with a rich, vinous flavor; very productive. October and November.

Bosc (Beurre Bosc). Large, long, russet; flesh buttery, juicy, with rich and excellent flavor. November. It requires clay soil to reach perfection. 50 cts.

Kieffer. For description, see under cut.

Winter Nelis. Medium, dull russet; flesh fine-grained, with rich, sprightly flavor. November and December. 50 cts.

New Varieties, Not Tested Here.

Price, small trees, 40 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Wilder. A beautiful early Pear; yellow, slightly blush; flesh yellow, good flavor. August.

Vermont Beauty. Medium size, yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh juicy, aromatic. Ripens after Seckel.

Koonce. Medium to large, handsome; yellow, with bright red cheek; spicy, juicy, sweet. Early. Ripens in August.

DWARF PEARS.

Price, 2 and 3 years old, 30 cts. each.

The following varieties, grafted on quince roots, succeed as dwarfs, and are valuable for small gardens:

Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel, Howell. See description of these varieties under Standard Pears.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. A large, beautiful, yellow Pear, with a red cheek; rich flavor; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. September and October.

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme). One of the largest of the good Pears. October and November.

Anjou. See description under Standard Pears.



SECKEL PEAR.

Fruit small, brown, with deep red cheek. Flesh very fine-grained, sweet and juicy; the richest and highest flavored Pear known. Tree of small size and slow growth. Early to mid-autumn.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Price, 30 to 40 cents each.

This new class of fruit we have thoroughly tested, and strongly recommended its planting in gardens and orchards. After one or two years the trees bear heavy annual crops of delicious fruit.

The peculiarly desirable features presented by these Japanese Plums on a conservative estimate, are earliness, great productiveness and almost complete freedom from insect and fungous enemies. The quality is good, but not always equal to the best of the common Plums.

They are the best Plums for Long Island, and should be largely planted, as they are very profitable for market.



3-year Plum Tree.

Red June. A medium to large vermilion-red Plum; very showy. Flesh moderately juicy, of subacid, pleasant quality, but not as rich as some others. The best early Plum.

Abundance. Medium to large, globular; yellow, mostly covered with red. Flesh firm and juicy, sweet and good when fully ripe. The tree is very productive, and the loads of fruit that young trees carry astonish all who see them. The fruit should be severely thinned out and the branches tied up. Ripens in early August.

Berckmans. Medium size; flesh very sweet, moderately juicy. Tree productive.

Burbank. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, rich and sugary. The best flavored variety we have tested; the tree is very productive. Ripens last part of August.

Georgeson. Medium to large; flesh clear yellow, firm, sweet and good. The best yellow variety.

Wickson. Very large; the largest Japan Plum; color, maroon red. Flesh firm and long-keeping, of good quality; a promising new variety.

Hale. A handsome globular, red-speckled Plum. Flesh soft and juicy, of good quality and peach-like flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. A very promising new variety, just introduced.

Chabot. For description, see under cut.

Satsuma. Large; very dark red; flesh blood-red, acid, of fair quality when fully ripe. Productive and late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

The varieties of the common or European Plum (*Prunus domestica*) do best on heavy land, but will grow well on any soil if given applications of ground bone and potash.

Bradshaw. Fruit large, oval, reddish purple; flesh yellow, rather coarse, juicy and good. Tree very vigorous and has good foliage.

Empire. Fruit large, dark purple, good quality. Tree productive and vigorous.

German Prune. Fruit long-oval, purple, with white bloom; flesh green, sweet. Tree a poor grower.

Green Gage. Round, small, green fruit. The flavor is exceedingly sweet and rich, unequaled by any other. Tree of dwarfish, slow growth.

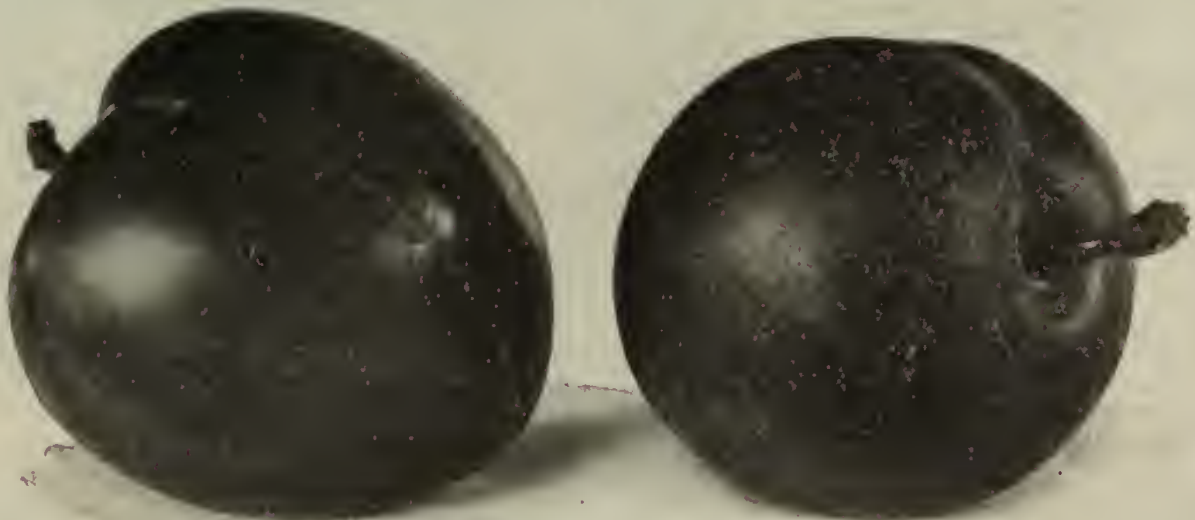
Italian Prune (Fellenburg). Large, dark blue, sweet, and of good quality for dessert or preserving.

Lombard. Medium to large, dark red; flesh deep yellow, of pleasant flavor, but not rich. The tree is one of the most vigorous of the Plum family, and is productive and well adapted to light soils.

Monarch. Very large, dark purplish blue. Tree robust, productive.

PERSIMMON, AMERICAN.

A large, handsome tree, with lustrous leaves. Will grow in wet ground. Skin and flesh of fruit brick-red, soft and sweet after frost.



CHABOT PLUM.

A large, dull red Plum, with thick white bloom. Medium to good quality.

CHERRIES.

Price, 40 cts. each.

The Cherries are among the most satisfactory fruits to raise for home use. They grow well on all Long Island

soils, and annually set large crops.

Cherries may be divided into four groups:

HEARTS, with soft flesh, heart-shaped, sweet. The dark red varieties are in this class. This and the next are sometimes called "Oxhearts."

BIGARREAU S, with hard flesh, heart-shaped, sweet, mostly of the lighter colors.

DUKES. Like the above, but with acid or sub-acid fruit.

MORELLOS(Sour Cherries). Flesh sour; tree smaller than the others, with slender branches and narrow leaves.



WINDSOR CHERRY.

Large, mottled red; very firm and juicy, of good quality. The tree is upright, vigorous and a heavy bearer. A desirable late Cherry, as it hangs a long time, and rots but little.

HEART CHERRIES.

Governor Wood. Bright red, soft, sweet and good.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; amber color, with a red cheek; very tender, melting, sweet. Ripens early, just before Tartarian. Tree thrifty.

Black Tartarian. Fruit very large, nearly black. Flesh dark purple, firm, sweet and juicy, with a small pit. Tree a rapid grower. The long, upright branches of this variety, hung with luscious fruits, are a beautiful sight.

Downer's Late Red. Medium size; red and amber; flesh tender, melting, rich; not good till fully ripe. This variety is late, and hangs on the tree after it is ripe without decaying, as many other kinds do. Ripens first half of July. The birds molest it but little, as it ripens about the time of the wild Mazzards.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Rockport. Large; clear red, shaded with amber; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich. Ripens early. Tree upright and vigorous.

Yellow Spanish. Very large, often an inch in diameter; waxen yellow, with a light red cheek; flesh firm, and of fine, rich flavor.

Napoleon. For description, see under cut.

Windsor. For description, see under cut.

Elkhorn (Tradescant's Black Heart). Large, heart-shaped, black, firm. Not uicy. Fine high flavor. Late.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. The largest of all the black Bigarreau Cherries. The fruit grows in clusters; the flesh is dark, tender and very juicy.

DUKE CHERRIES.

Mayduke. Large, round, red, changing to nearly black when ripe. Flesh very juicy and melting; acid. Quite early.



NAPOLEON CHERRY.

Very large, heart-shaped, pale yellow and amber, shaded with deep red. Flesh very firm and of good flavor. Ripens after mid-season. Tree vigorous and productive.

MORELLO CHERRIES.

This class is excellent for cooking and preserving.

Early Richmond (English Pie Cherry). Small to medium, red, very juicy, acid. Tree productive.

Montmorency. Large, round, bright red; moderately sour. A good bearer, which fruits young.

Morello (English Morello). Medium to large; dark red to nearly black. Flavor a rich acid, with some astringency. It ripens after midsummer.

APRICOTS.

Price, 40 cents each.

The Apricot is hardy and vigorous here, being similar in its requirements to the peach. As it blossoms early and is injured by frost, it should be planted on a northern or western exposure, to retard its flowering.

Harris. Medium size to large. Yellow. Quality good. Middle of July.

Turkish. Large. Orange-yellow. Productive. August.

Moorpark. For description of this standard sort, see under cut.

Send for "Trees for Long Island," if you wish a fuller list of shade trees, shrubs, roses, rhododendrons, vines and hardy flowers. It is a catalogue of many unique, rare and beautiful varieties for lawn ornaments. It is our aim to gather in our Nurseries and Arboretum the best species of hardy trees and plants from Europe, Siberia, Japan, China, Patagonia, South Africa and Oregon. They already contain numerous specimens of horticultural and botanical interest.

Questions on topics of fruit growing, varieties, location of orchards, methods of culture or destroying insects will be cheerfully answered. Visit the Nurseries and make selections.



MOORPARK APRICOT.

Large. Orange, and orange-red cheek. Quality superior. Said to be the best Apricot, and productive.

QUINCES.

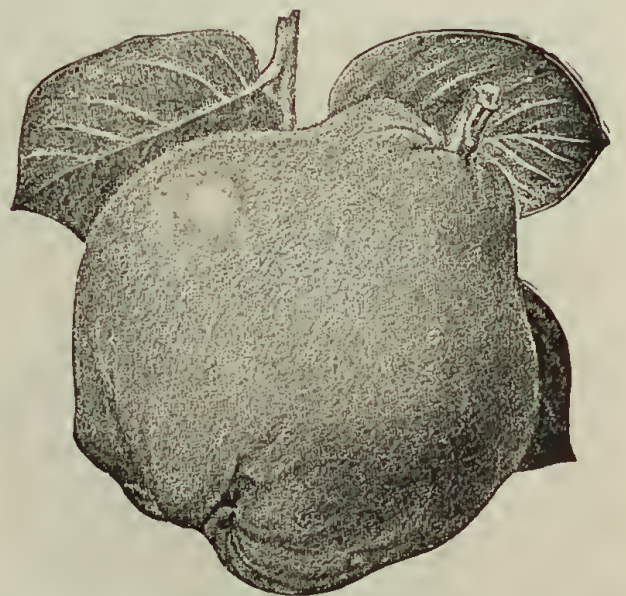
Price, 3 to 4 years old, fine plants, 40 cts. each.

The Quince grows well in any good soil, but prefers a deep, moist loam. On the south side of Long Island it does well in moist ground near streams. The fruit is much used for preserving, and should be included in every family garden. For local market they are profitable. It should be noted that the Quince is vastly improved by spraying it with Bordeaux mixture, which protects the fruit and foliage from fungous attacks. Also, it is worth remembering that while the Quince will stand much abuse and yet bear some fruit, it will do so much better with care and attention that it would be far better to give the latter. Carefully handled trees produce fruit of the highest market value.

Rea. The fruit resembles the Orange Quince, but is larger and earlier to ripen. Tree a small grower, and not so productive as the others.

Orange (Apple). Large, roundish, irregular; flesh firm, cooking tender, of excellent flavor. Ripens after mid-autumn. This is the old standard sort, more extensively grown than any other.

Champion. For description of this variety, see under cut.



CHAMPION QUINCE.

Originated in Fairfield county, Conn. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the Quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size. Flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties. Flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later, and keeps till February.

GRAPES.

Price, 2 years old, 15 to 25 cts. each, \$10 to \$20 per 100. Extra-size, 3 years old, 30 cts. each.

Grapes are easily grown by any one, and on the smallest bit of ground. There is room along any garden fence or walk for two dozen vines to furnish this most delicious of fruits for home use from August until November.

The vines will fruit under unfavorable conditions, but good culture, pruning and spraying pay, if fruit of best quality is desired. Protecting the clusters as soon as formed by a 2-pound paper bag, prevents injury from fungus, storm and birds.

Cottage. Bunch small; berry large, black; pulp tough, sweet. A good early black variety.

Moore's Early. Large; black; good flavor.

Delaware. This early Grape is very distinct from all others, and worthy the care necessary to grow it. Bunch and berry small; skin thin, light red, translucent; exceedingly sweet and aromatic.

Brighton. Bunch medium to large; berries above medium in size, dark red; flesh tender, with small pulp of very good quality. Vine vigorous, productive. A hybrid, partly, of the European Grapes. In the foggy climate of Long Island it mildews, and is worthless unless sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

Lady. Bunch and berry medium size; greenish yellow; tender and sweet; early.

Martha. Berries large, pale yellow; sweet and juicy, slightly foxy in flavor. A good early white Grape.

Niagara. Bunch large, compact; berry large; skin pale yellow or white; flesh tender, sweet; vine vigorous and productive. The handsomest white Grape, ripening in midseason with Concord.

Worden. Berry very large, black; skin and pulp tender and sweet. Ripens ten days ahead of Concord, and is superior in quality.

Green Mountain. Berry of medium size, white; pulp tender, juicy, very sweet and rich.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond). Berry large, white,



In pruning and training vines on trellis, as shown above, a new one-year-old cane, three to four feet long, is tied to each wire each way. See page 1.

translucent; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.

Concord. Bunches compact, large; berries large; skin black and tender; flesh juicy and sweet. Extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness, and the fine appearance of its clusters have rendered Concord the most popular Grape.

Herbert. Berry medium size, black; tender, sweet and rich.

Salem. Bunch and berry large, dull red; tender, of good flavor.

Agawam. Bunch and berry large, dull reddish brown; flesh tender.

Catawba. Berries large, deep coppery red; juicy, sweet and aromatic. Too late to ripen here except in sheltered places or near water.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 2-year-old bushes, \$1.50 per doz.

Gooseberries thrive in any garden soil, and are very satisfactory for home use.

Downing. Medium to large, pale green, very good; bush upright, spiny, productive.

Smith's Improved. For description, see under cut.

Industry. The best foreign variety. Berry very large, dark red. Bush vigorous, healthy and productive. \$2 per doz.



SMITH'S IMPROVED.

Yellowish green, excellent in quality. A delicious berry for dessert, and good for cooking.

CURRANTS.

Price, 2-year-old bushes, \$1 per doz.

Currants are easily grown, and are naturally fruitful. The worm is readily controlled by hellebore powder.

Cherry. Very large, dark red berries; clusters moderately short; quite acid.

Versailles. Large, closely resembling Cherry, but slightly less acid; bunches long; productive and valuable.

Fay's Prolific. For description, see under cut.

White Grape. Large, beautiful white berry; bunches short; quality excellent. A very pleasant Currant to eat off the bush, as it is less acid than the others.

Victoria. A prolific early variety. Berry smaller than the others; of good quality.

Black Naples. Large black bunches; berries small, with a strong musky flavor. Valuable for cooking and jams.

Black Champion. Large berries, black; flavor mild and good.



FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.

Very large berry; sprightly and acid; on long stems; easily picked. A most popular new variety, preferring heavy soil.

BLACK-CAP RASPBERRIES.

These ripen earlier than the red kinds, and follow strawberries.

Souhegan. Fruit large and handsome; plant a strong grower and hardy. Ripens early.

Ohio. Of good quality; ripens in midseason.

Gregg. One of the largest of the black-cap family; fruit large, black with a slight bloom; moderately juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens late and evenly.

RASPBERRIES.

Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

The soil for Raspberries should be prepared the same as for strawberries, and the plants set in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row.

RED AND YELLOW.

Miller Red. Berry large; firm; bright red.

Marlboro. Bright scarlet fruit of large size. Early.

Cuthbert. For description, see under cut.

Shaffer's Colossal. Very large, dull purplish berries, soft and rather acid. It is the most prolific and vigorous variety we have tested.

Columbian. A new variety, resembling the last, but sweeter. \$2 per doz.

Golden Queen. Yellow, soft, juicy, sweet fruit. Resembles Cuthbert in form and flavor, and therefore is an excellent dessert variety.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRY.

Very large, pointed, deep red berries of delicious flavor. This beautiful variety should be planted largely. Ripens midseason to late.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

A valuable new variety; large, very early and productive; desirable as a market berry.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Being easy to grow, Blackberries are a valuable fruit for home use. As they ripen from early July to the middle of August, they complete the season of small fruits until the peaches begin to ripen. To avoid too strong a growth and straggling habit, the ends of the shoots may be cut off at three feet in midsummer. Plant 6 x 3 feet.

Lucretia Dewberry. Large, coreless, juicy, sweet fruit, most delicious for the table. Ripens before all the others. A running Blackberry that can be trained to a trellis.

Erie. For description, see under cut.

Early Harvest. Of medium size; good quality and prolific; very early. It is firm, and therefore a good shipper.

Early Cluster. Medium-sized fruit; bush of moderate growth and hardy.

Agawam. A large berry of excellent flavor. Hardy and productive.

Snyder. Berries of medium size, nearly globular, of good flavor; very hardy.

Minnewaski. Of medium size, juicy, sweet; ripens after Snyder.

STRAWBERRIES.

Prices, \$1 per 100. In August and September, \$3 per 100.

Besides the following, we have under test many of the promising new varieties. We can furnish plants of them and the standard varieties not listed.

Bubach. An excellent, large berry for home use; plant vigorous; early to medium.

Haverland. Thrives well on light soils; fruit large, long, conical. Early.

Sharpless. Very large, bright crimson; flesh moderately firm, and of pleasant flavor; plants hardy, vigorous and productive, continuing a long time in bearing.

Timbrell. A new variety of promise; large, symmetrical, dark crimson.

Greenville. Berry of large and uniform size, fine texture, sweet and delicious; plant vigorous and productive.

Parker Earle. For description, see under cut.



PARKER EARLE STRAWBERRY.

Uniformly large; conical, with a neck; glossy crimson; flesh firm, of good quality. The plant is of robust habit.



DOWNING EVERBEARING MULBERRY.

Large, black, sweet and pleasant fruit. A handsome shade tree.

MULBERRIES.

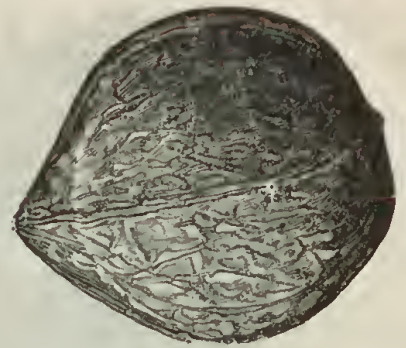
Price, 25 cts. to \$1.

Downing Everbearing. For description, see under cut.

New American. Fruit of the best flavor. Ripens from June to September.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

KENTISH COB
FILBERT.

JAPAN WALNUT.

NUT TREES.

CHESTNUT, American or Sweet. The well-known tree of our forests. Nuts small, sweet and of the best flavor. When grown as a park tree it is handsome, broad and of rapid growth. 7 to 8 feet, 75 cts.



PARAGON CHESTNUT.

A very large, new nut of good quality. Tree vigorous and an early bearer.

WALNUT, English (Madeira Nut). There are a number of productive trees on Long Island. Tree tender while young.

Præparturiens. A variety of the above, said to fruit early.

Japan. Similar to the English, but smaller. Tree vigorous and hardy. \$1.

Black. Nuts large, rough, black; kernel rich and oily.

BUTTERNUT. Nuts long, kernel of delicate flavor.

Paragon. For description, see under cut. 75 cts.

Numbo. A variety of the Spanish, of American origin; large, hardy and productive. 50 cts.

Japan. Mammoth. A dwarf, shrubby tree, with narrow, dark leaves; fruit very large and excellent. The tree bears when a few feet high, soon after planting. 50c. to \$1.

FILBERT or HAZEL NUT, Kentish Cob. The large English variety. It grows and fruits well here. 25c. ea.

American. Our native Hazel Nut.

HICKORY, Shell-Bark. Shell thin, meat of good flavor. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

Mocker-Nut. The common native Hickory.

Pig Nut and Bitter Nut are two species of poor quality.

GARDEN PLANTS.

ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal. 1 year old, 75 cts. per 100; 2 years old, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

RHUBARB, Linnæus. Early, rapid-growing, tender and very large; juicy and possessing a rich flavor. 25 cts. each; smaller roots, 15 cts.

HOPS. 15 cts. each.

SAGE, Broad-leaved. The tender leaves and tops of this plant are used in sausage, in stuffing, and in sauces. 25 cts. each.

THYME, Golden Variegated. 25 cts. each.

HORSERADISH. A few roots will give a supply of this fine relish. 10 cts. each.



ASPARAGUS.

Ornamental Department.

As this Catalogue is intended primarily for fruit, but little space will be given to the ornamental department, except to note a few varieties in each class. We will be pleased to send to those desiring it, our full, illustrated Catalogue of Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous plants. We are testing a large number of new and rare trees and plants not catalogued.

CONDENSED LIST OF DECIDUOUS TREES.

We have a 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.

We desire the trade of those who appreciate good trees with good roots at a moderate price.

For extensive street planting, we call attention to our stock of thousands of Norway and Silver Maples.

For lawn drives and avenue planting, we recommend Beech, Catalpa, Elm, Silver-leaved and Spectabilis Lindens, Liquidambar, Norway, Sycamore and Silver Maples, Pin and Mossy-cup Oaks, Carolina and Japan Poplars, and Tulip Tree.

Those wishing trees and shrubs in large quantities at low prices are invited to correspond, as we are familiar with the market, and can secure bargains.

Price, 50 cts. to \$1 each, and upwards. Trees of extra size and quality \$1 to \$3, and upwards. Quick-growing varieties, as Silver Maples, Catalpa and Poplar, 20 to 50 cts. each. Prices are subject to change with quality, size and quantity.

BEECH. Large trees, having a sturdy trunk, smooth gray bark, and masses of lustrous foliage.

American. A noble native tree.

European. For description, see under cut.

Purple. Deep purple foliage.

BIRCH, White. A slender-branched, graceful tree, with silvery white bark. It groups well with Evergreens.

CATALPA speciosa (Western Catalpa). A very rapid grower, with large heart-shaped leaves, and showy purple and white flowers in July. Thrives in all situations. Especially good for seaside planting.

CHESTNUT, American. One of our finest native trees, and a beautiful, quick-growing shade tree.

ELM, American. A tree of strong growth, and lofty, sweeping gothic form.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry Tree). Small trees, very ornamental in fall and winter with their showy red fruit.

LINDEN, American. Large trees of regular ovate form and dense foliage. Fine for lawn or street planting.

Silver-leaved, or White. This has dark, glossy leaves, downy white on the under side.

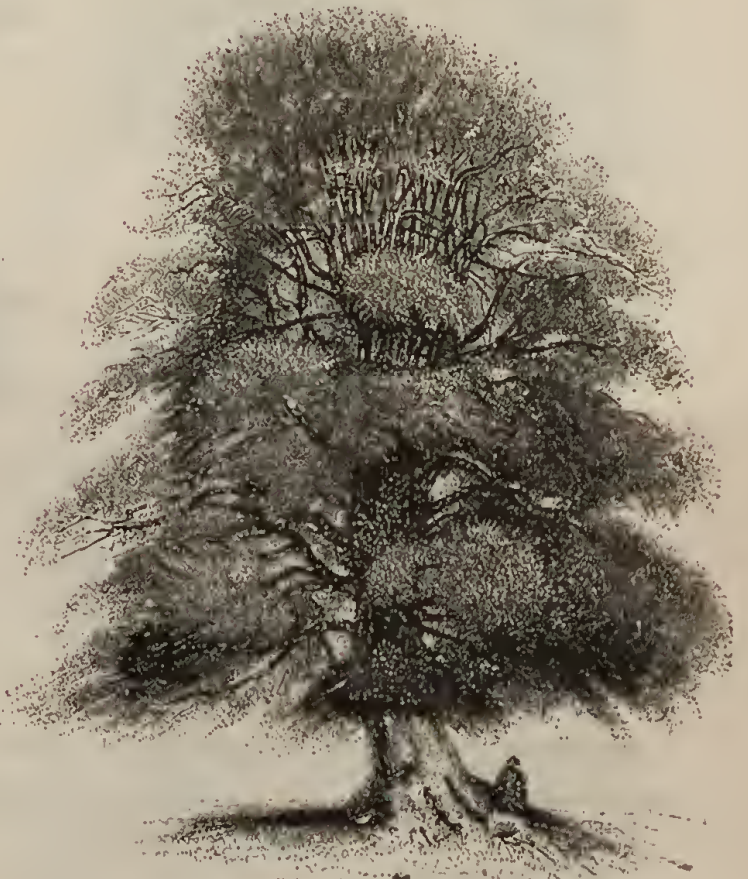
MAGNOLIA. The profusion of large and beautiful flowers, richness of foliage, and dignified and luxuriant expression, make the Magnolias the finest lawn ornaments.

MAPLE. We believe our stock of Maples to be unequalled by any on the market. By several improvements in culture and pruning we produce a tree with a straight, stocky trunk, which will stand up under winds and the usual risks of the street; also a strong leader, or central branch, and a wide ovate top, whereby the tree can be trimmed up later as the lower branches spread over the street. A tree with single leader will bend with the wind, and not split like a tree with several leading branches. These trees are grown wide apart, and are dug with spade and fork, which leave abundant roots. Properly planted, a tree 15 to 18 feet high and 2 or more inches in diameter will live and grow as well as or better

MAPLE, continued.

than a tree an inch in diameter and 9 feet high. See illustration, page 14.

Norway. The best all-round street tree for Long Island. It has strong branches and a round, solid head of dark foliage. Grows well in poor or dry soil.



EUROPEAN BEECH.

Dense foliage, that turns to a bright russet in the fall, and remains on the tree all winter.

MAPLE, Purple Norway. Purple foliage.

Silver. The best cheap street tree, the quickest in growth and the longest-lived of the low-cost trees, being in this soil superior to the poplar. Some object to its tendency to split in the wind, but this is due to wrong pruning, which produces several long branches, instead of a single trunk. The borer is easily killed by injecting a few drops of carbon bisulphide in the hole, and quickly plugging with putty. In form the Silver Maple approaches the elm, and on many of our roads it forms an arching canopy of shade, much better and quicker than the elm. We have selected trees grown 8 feet apart and 20 feet high; also, trees 25 to 30 feet high, with 15 feet spread of branches and roots, and with 8-inch trunk, for immediate effect.

Sugar. A fine native tree, growing well in good soil. Beautiful autumn colors.

Sycamore. A broad, handsome tree, with darker foliage, and casting denser shade than the others.

OAK. The Oak is one of our grandest trees. Large and wide spreading.

Pin. The best species for general planting. Very distinct in appearance. It grows well in either dry or wet ground.

Mossy Cup. A rapid grower, with rough bark and cork-ridged branches. Mossy-cupped acorns.

English. The Royal Oak of England. It grows from 2 to 4 feet in a year.

PLUM, Purple. Small ornamental trees with purple foliage, growing brighter toward the end of the season. Excellent to group with shrubs and other bright foliage.

POPLAR. The quickest growing and cheapest trees. We recommend them for street and lawn planting, tall hedges and screens, and for seaside situations. Unless fertilized they will fail after a few years.

Carolina Cottonwood. A fine, handsome, wide-spreading tree.

Japan. A vigorous new variety with large, light green leaves.

Lombardy. An old and picturesque variety. Its tall obelisk form always attracts the eye.

TULIP TREE (White Wood). A magnificent native tree. The foliage is a bright, shining green, and in June the tree is covered with large, yellow, tulip-like flowers.

THORN (Hawthorn, Crataegus). The Hawthorns are a genus of beautiful small trees, of which there are several varieties.

THORN, Paul's Double scarlet. When in blossom the tree is entirely covered with clusters of double rose-like flowers. Very showy.

WILLOW. A valuable class of trees adapted to all situations.

Salamon's Weeping. An improvement on the old and well-known Weeping Willow. It grows tall and upright, the ends of the new growth gracefully arching downward.

EVERGREEN TREES.

The selection of Evergreens is usually attended with some difficulty and confusion. To obviate this, we have endeavored to state the character and limitations of the best varieties. We are testing all the hardy species that can be procured, and if our customers

desire any that are not catalogued, we can probably supply them. Our large Evergreens have been root-pruned, which renders transplanting much more sure to be successful.

Prices, 30 cts. to \$1. Specimens and rare varieties priced on selection.

ARBORVITÆ. Valuable Evergreens for various purposes.

American. A quick grower. Excellent for screens and garden hedges.

Siberian. The best for hedges. Compact, dark green foliage.

Golden. A clear, shining yellow.

FIR. Well-known trees of a distinguished appearance on the lawn.

Balsam. The Balsam Fir of our northern forests. A tall, slender tree of dark foliage.

Nordmann's. As a specimen Evergreen this stands without a peer. The

foliage is wide, thick, dark green and lustrous.

HEMLOCK. The most graceful native Evergreen, with a pure dark green color all winter. For hedges it is unexcelled.

PINE, White. A noble tree to plant for present enjoyment and future generations because of its fine appearance and the value of its timber. It attains great size and is appropriate as a background and windbreak for large lawns and orchards.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). These have been developed by the skillful Japanese gardeners into wide variation of form and tint. Foliage delicate and fern-like. We have many varieties not listed.

Plumosa aurea. The favorite golden Evergreen. Hardy and vigorous.



SILVER MAPLES.

From the nursery rows, showing straight trunks, single leaders and fine roots of our 60 and 30-cent Silver Maples.



NORWAY MAPLES.

Young trees lifted from nursery rows, showing roots and comparative size of \$1 and 75-cent trees.

RETINOSPORA obtusa. Picturesque little trees, with very dark foliage.

SPRUCE. An important genus of tall spire-topped trees.

Norway. A quick-growing and cheap variety, largely planted for shelter belts for gardens and orchards.

White. The best Spruce for most purposes. Of dense growth, retaining its beauty when old.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Price, 20 to 35 cts. each. Our selection, \$18 per 100; low rates in quantity of small size; rare and new varieties at higher prices.

ALTHÆA. Upright shrubs, bearing large flowers in August and September resembling the hollyhock. Colors range from white to red.

AZALEA Mollis. A beautiful plant with flower clusters similar to the rhododendron, appearing before the leaves. Colors range from pale yellow to deep orange-red. Perfectly hardy. 75 cts. to \$1 ea.

Viscosa. A wild Azalea, bearing fragrant white flowers in July.

BERBERRY, Purple. A purple shrub, contrasting well with green or golden foliage.

Thunberg's. A unique plant from Japan. It forms a broad low shrub, with thickset horizontal branches. Flowers yellow; berries red, remaining on the bush all winter.



Large White Spruce, Moved by the Tree Mover.
(Moved in May; photographed in July.)



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.

The most graceful of all shrubs. Its arching branches are often weighed to the ground with a wealth of white flowers.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). An upright bush, bearing spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer.

DESMODIUM. This plant is composed of graceful sprays of delicate foliage, interspersed with rose-colored flowers.

DEUTZIA. The hardihood, graceful habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of flowers render the Deutzias deservedly popular.

Crenata. A tall shrub, with double white flowers, tinged with pink.

Gracilis (Japanese Snow Flower). A charming plant of low stature, covered with sprays of delicate white flowers in June.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush). A rare shrub from Japan, of singular beauty. Large white blossoms in June.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Masses of yellow flowers; among the earliest.

HYDRANGEA, Plumed (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). This bears immense heads of white blossoms from August till frost, when they turn bronzy red.

LILAC. Old favorites, of which there are many beautiful new varieties.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. Large shrubs or small trees, covered in early spring with waxy white flowers, shaded with purple at the base.

Purpurea. Purple flowers.

PRIVET, Californian. No plant of recent introduction has come more rapidly into public favor. It has dark, glossy, nearly evergreen foliage, unaffected by insects or blight. Equally useful for hedges or shrubberies. Our Privet is grown by a new method, producing wide, bushy plants at the base. Price, \$4 to \$8 per 100.

JAPAN QUINCE (Fire Bush, *Pyrus Japonica*). A thorny bush, with bright flowers in April.

SNOWBALL. Large shrubs bearing large balls of white flowers in June.

SPIRÆA, Bridal Wreath. Long, slender branches loaded in May with flowers along their entire length.

Van Houttei. For description, see under cut.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS.

The broad-leaved Evergreens are an especially interesting class, most varieties having beautiful flowers or berries.

The list includes among many others, **Azalea, Andromeda, Box, Euonymus, Heather, Holly, Laurel, Mahonia** and **Rhododendron**. For full descriptions and illustrations, send for our Descriptive Catalogue.

HARDY VINES.

A variety of hardy climbers suited to many purposes. **Akebia, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Honeysuckle Ivy, Wistaria**, and others are listed in our large Catalogue.

ROSES.

We keep a few standard sorts of hardy Roses, those most valuable for their fine blossoms, and more particularly those that combine beauty of flower with vigor of growth. **Alfred Colomb, General Jacqueminot, Madam Plantior, Margaret Dickson, Persian Yellow, Baltimore Belle, Crimson Rambler, Rosa Rugosa, Rosa Setigera, Sweetbrier**, and **Rosa Wichuriana** are among the best.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERS.

No lawn is complete without a few hardy herbaceous flowers. Our collection comprises many old-time garden favorites, some recent introductions, and a number of our beautiful native wild flowers. We are making extensive additions to this department: **Anemone, Asters, Bee Balm, Columbine, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Helianthus, Hollyhock, Iris, Larkspur, Lily of the Valley, Pæony, Phlox, Pink and Yucca**.



Hicks' Patent Tree Mover No. 2.

Moving a Large Evergreen Tree with Tree Mover No. 4.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

With large trees moved on our Tree Movers, the same effect can be produced immediately that the planter has to wait years for, if he uses small trees. We handle the trees in accordance with the scientific principles of growth, and they live and grow well. There have been few failures with trees moved by us, except through cultural neglect that would ruin farm crops.

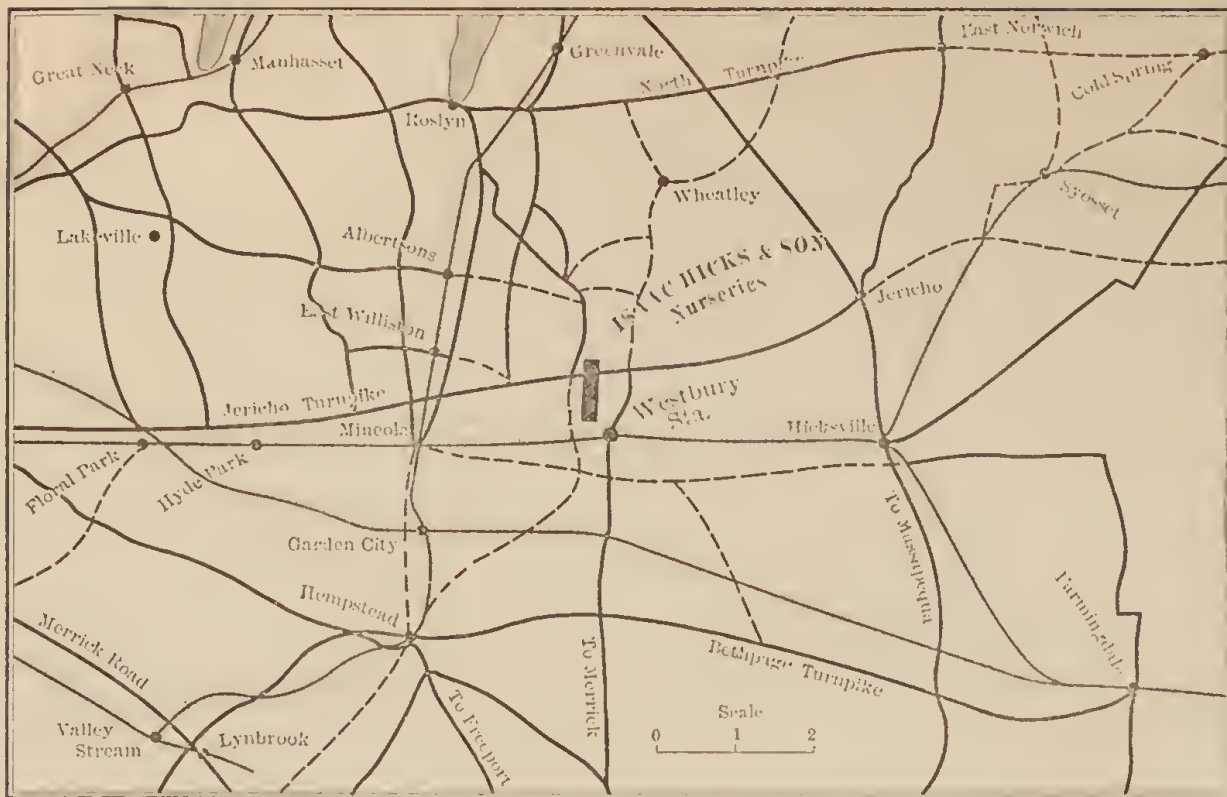
TREE MOVER No. 1. Patented, October 4, 1898, by Edward Hicks and Henry Hicks. See illustration on back cover. This carries trees 60 feet in height, 2 feet in diameter of trunk, with 40 feet spread of branches, and 35 feet spread of roots.

TREE MOVER No. 2. Patented, October 4, 1898, by Edward Hicks and Henry Hicks. Carries the tree root foremost. For trees 35 feet high, and 14 inches in diameter, with 25 feet spread of tops and roots. Front wheels on pivots. In planting, the seat and pole are removed and the tree turned upright by the hinged cradle and screw, operated by the hand lever. The tree is held so that the downward roots are not crushed by the weight of the tree. The roots are unwrapped and soil packed between. Three smaller trees may be carried together on this mover.

TREE MOVER No. 3. Will carry from one to three trees 28 feet high, 20 feet spread of roots and top.

TREE MOVER No. 4. Transports Evergreens up to 28 feet in height, with a ball of earth weighing 10 tons. By our method of clamping the ball solid, trees can be moved at any season, whether frozen or not.

For further particulars, send for our full Descriptive Catalogue.



PLANTING A TREE.

HOLES.—Dig wide, deep holes. If the subsoil is poor, dig 2½ feet deep, and fill the bottom with a foot of good soil mixed with one-fourth rotted manure.

TRIMMING.—Trim as shown in the picture, cutting back half of last year's growth on the ends of the main branches. Cut out most of the inside twigs. Leave some buds on every branch. Cut close to a bud or side branch.

TRIM SHRUBS by removing the old or largest shoots. Do not trim to a round form.

ROOTS.—Avoid breaking by rough handling. Cut smooth the broken roots, as at A, and spread roots in natural position the same depth as before. Pack the soil firmly under and between the roots, leaving no air spaces. Soak the ground thoroughly.

MULCH.—Cover ground with a mulch of strawy manure, leaves or salt hay, or keep a dry, fine earth-mulch by hoeing 4 inches deep and wider than the roots extend, once in two weeks, all summer, especially a day after heavy rains or watering. The next spring dig in the mulch, add fertilizer and more mulch.

FERTILIZERS.—Manure is not a complete plant food. Apply on top or mix in the soil, but not against the roots, one quart of fertilizer, which should contain 5 to 10 per cent of potash. Wood-ashes and bone-flour are excellent.

WATER.—Water once a week, or once in two weeks, from May to August, by soaking the ground thoroughly with half a barrel of water, unless there are heavy and frequent rains.

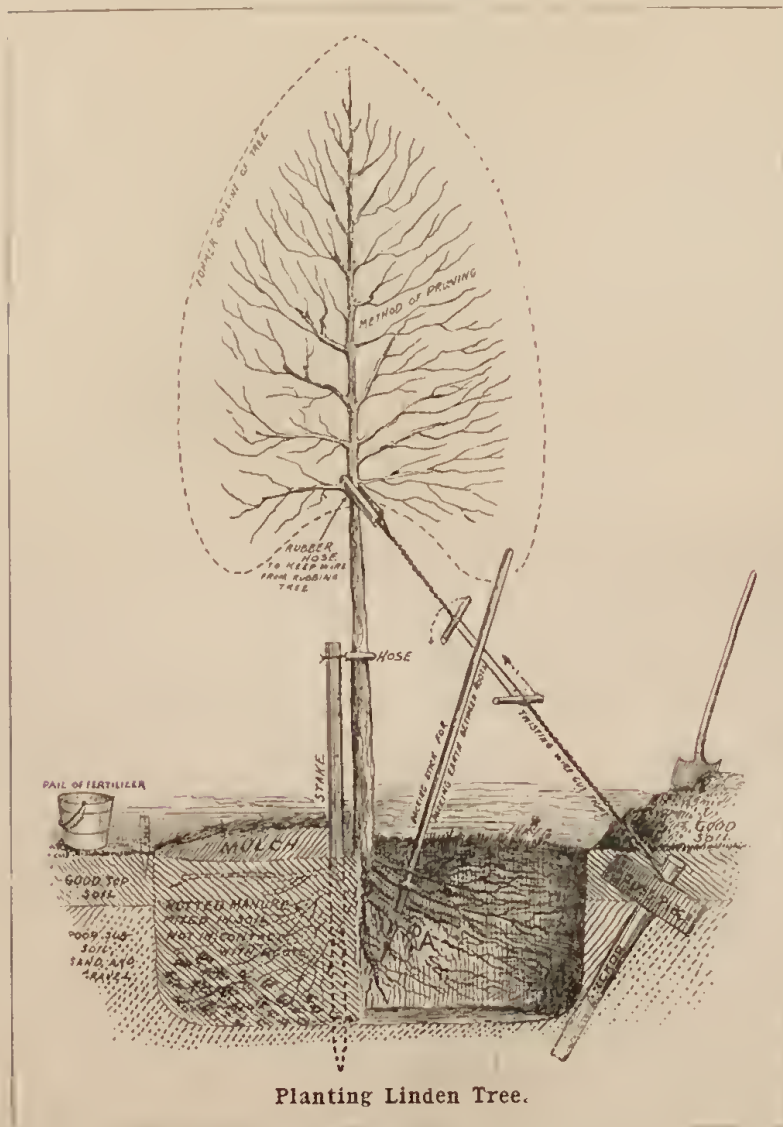
KEEP DOWN WEEDS. A few weeds will take up more food and water than the tree.

HEELING-IN.—To heel-in or temporarily plant trees on arrival, spread out roots, pack earth around, and water.

STAKES.—Stakes or guys are needed only with tall or large trees, or those with poor roots. A tree of the size shown, with good roots, needs no stake or wire. For larger trees, rig three or four double wire guys, and twist tight, as shown. For smaller, or slender trees use a 2 x 3-inch stake, running it up into the top if necessary, and fasten closely to the tree by cord and hose or hurlap bands. To protect from horses on the street, place galvanized wire cloth (1-inch mesh) around the tree and nail it to the stake.

EVERGREENS.—Evergreen tree roots must not be allowed to dry out in the least. If possible, select a foggy time for moving them, and in doubtful cases, set a barrel of water near and sprinkle the tops several times a day for a week or two. When carting trees, use blankets or sail cloth to cover the roots.

☛ If these directions are intelligently followed, and trees do not live and grow, please write us.



Planting Linden Tree.



Large Trees Moved 1893. Photographed 1896.



HICKS' PATENT TREE MOVER NO. I.