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HOME LANDSCAPES

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PHLOX

HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DESCRIPTION OF PICTURE ON FRONT COVER

PHLOX Perhaps you have passed the nurseries between June and frost, and, seeing row upon row of Phlox have wished that you had more in your garden. Hundreds of people have stopped, had them dug up with a little clump of dirt, and put in the car; we do not recall having received any complaint about the success of this unusual out-of-season planting—they keep on blooming. The great value of Phlox is its profuse bloom, perfume, long season, hardiness, and delightful colors. We have selected the best colors. You can give them the stamp of your approval. Buy them in bloom rather than depend upon tiresome descriptions. The picture shows in the background tall white Phlox, Independence; the big sweep of pink across the picture represents Elizabeth Campbell; the white with the pink eye, Europa; the deep pink in the center, Jules Sandeau; and the bright red, Baron Van Dedem. The Phlox suffruticosa, Miss Lingard, belongs to a different species; this variety has narrow, upright panicles, and begins to bloom in June, perhaps three weeks before the others. Its foliage is narrow and glossy. For description and prices see p. 45.



LINDEN Wouldn't you like a full-grown, beautiful specimen tree like this Linden? You can have it, because it is perfectly practicable to move trees of this size, provided they have been prepared by the Hicks Method. Not only is it practicable but it is economical for these trees are time-saving and give you the results that you want immediately after they are put on your grounds. You can come to Hicks Nurseries, pick out the trees, and have them taken to your home while they are in full leaf. The achievement is yours—the waiting has been ours. You know what you are getting; these time-saving trees speak for themselves. Our maples, lindens, oaks, and evergreens have been grown and trained in the best possible way for successful transplanting. You need not worry about the soil and the exposure; you need not question whether the trees will live and grow. In fact, you need give yourself no concern whatever after we receive your instructions; all these various things are covered in our part of the contract, for we guarantee that all plants from our nurseries will grow satisfactorily or will be replaced. **F. O. B. nurseries. Packing extra.**

SPRING AND SUMMER 1923

HOME LANDSCAPES

TREES : FLOWERS : FRUITS

Prices are for stock loaded at the nursery. Estimates furnished on delivery, planting, freight or express. 5 at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate. Packing free, except for stock of unusual size



Copyright, James Suyam, New York

USE THIS AEROPLANE VIEW AS A GUIDE. DRIVE AND WALK AROUND. LABEL PLANTS WHICH EXPRESS YOUR IDEALS. SHOW THEM TO A FOREMAN. HAVE THEM DUG TO TAKE HOME OR DELIVERED. PICK FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE FOR STUDY WHERE THERE IS PLENTY, BUT NOT HALF A \$10 RHODODENDRON

1, Fruit. 2, Rock-Garden. 3, Hardy Flowers. 4, Hornbeam. 5, Lindens (22 yrs.). 6, Rare Plants. 7, Lindens (17 yrs.). 8, Beech (17 yrs.). 9, Cover Plants. 10, Tulip Tree and Hemlock. 11, Fir. 12, Oriental Spruce. 13, Yew. 14, Fir (22 yrs.). 15, White Pine (27 yrs.). 16, Ginkgo. 17, Juniper. 18, Turquoise Berry, Japanese Cherry. 19, Douglas Spruce, Concolor Fir. 20, Flowering Shrubs. 21, Oak and Pine for Forest Planting. 22, Rhododendron Garden, Pyramidal English Oak. 23, Pin Oak (32 yrs.). 24, Linden (22 yrs.). 25, Maple (27 yrs.). 26, Cucumber Magnolia, Liquidambar. 26, Jack Pine. 27, Hemlock Hedge (52 yrs.). 28, Red Pine (11 yrs.). 29, White Pine (27 yrs.). 30, Colorado Blue Spruce (17 yrs.). 31, Cephalonian Fir. 32, Mr. W. W. Cocks. 33, Mr. W. R. Grace. 34, Mr. George Rose. 35, Mr. J. S. Phipps.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our nursery, and give new ones for those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of transportation and planting of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser

HICKS NURSERIES

I. HICKS & SON

Nassau Co.

(Phone 67, 68)

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y.



SHADE TREES



Acer platanoides · NORWAY MAPLE

If you wish the darkest green, most time-saving shade, with the least doubt or risk, the Norway Maples here offered will supply it.

Norway Maples are favorite shade trees in the entire eastern section of the United States. They make a fairly rapid growth, adapt themselves readily to different types of soil and a diversity of climatic conditions, and are extremely well developed at maturity. The sandy loam soil of Long Island seems excellently suited to their needs.

"How will I fit the foliage or the trees to my needs?" Tell us your ideal, and we will help you decide how near you can come to it. Is it a street tree or trees in front of your house that will really shade the sidewalk and will be high enough not to interfere with the tops of automobiles? Trees 3½ to 5 inches in diameter will do this immediately with the least expense. Is it a shaded grove under which the children can play or where you can have a garden party? The trees are of the same size, but some of them, selected with shorter trunks or lower branches will give you the most and quickest shade for the money.

Will one kind of a tree make the most beautiful grove? Not often; you can add variety without discord with oak, linden, tulip and sweet gum.

What will take away the bare look? One tree at the corner of the house, or, better, a grove at each end. How locate the tree? Sunshine in every room some time of the day is best. Shadows passing over the roof, windows, and porch are also desirable. That brings back the question of where you imagine you should like to have a tree, how big, how high, how wide to have the branches. Is it 30 feet high, 25 feet wide, with a view under up to 12 feet? You can pick it out from these trees listed or in the nursery. You will have satisfaction either way.

Look at the house settings you like best and see if the house is not open on the south to the sun and flanked with a grove of trees at the east and west. If that is the case, and you have room to do the same, stake out your group of trees 20 to 30 or more feet apart. We will help you arrange them or we will measure the trees and report to your landscape architect.

As you will see from the airplane view in the frontispiece, there is an abundance of big, broad trees twenty to thirty years old for you to choose from. Perhaps you have not thought of using such large trees, but when you figure it all out you will find that in many situations it does not pay to wait. Maybe, as many people have expressed it in different ways, they did not know such fine trees were available.

Perhaps the purchase of time-saving trees has not entered your calculations, but it will take very little calculation to show that for many situations it is cheaper to get a time-saving tree that is dug right, planted right, and guaranteed. To return to the trees mentioned for street trees and illustrated on this page, if you are designing a formal entrance-court, street, plaza, or square, they will cause the place to be admired. The trees are not future promises, not little saplings, but trees that will make your design attractive.

Estimates furnished for delivery and planting. Guaranteed to grow satisfactorily or a new tree furnished, dug and loaded at the nursery.

Prices of Norway Maples

Height	Diam.	Each	10	100
18-22 ft.	4 in.	\$15 00	\$125 00	\$1100 00
18-22 ft.	4½ in.	25 00	225 00	
18-22 ft.	5 in.	40 00	350 00	
22-24 ft.	6 in., 16 yrs. old.	50 00	450 00	
24-26 ft.	7 in.	80 00	750 00	
24-30 ft.	8-10 in.	100 00	900 00	
26-32 ft.	10-12 in.	150 00	1250 00	
28-35 ft.	12-14 in., 25 yrs. old.	175 00	1500 00	



You can have shade this summer. You can have better shade by planting a group of two or three of these Maples with oak, linden, or Tulip Trees. This tree was planted in full leaf, in midsummer, and photographed a few days after. The high quality of these trees permits you to use them for street planting where you wish to lift the street out of the ordinary, or where you wish to show real comfort instead of a doubtful promise of shade five years hence. Some people are taking out the little trees planted by the real estate companies and putting in good trees like these. The oaks on page 6 and Liquidambar on page 4 are also suitable.



Maples that have just been planted in full leaf with the roots in a ball of earth.

Will they grow? Surely. Will the buyer be pleased? Yes, indeed.

Acer saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. For the region where it is native and for the northern slope of Long Island, the Sugar Maple grows well. In explanation it might be said that the Norway Maple does better than the Sugar Maple on the sand and gravel subsoil of most of Long Island, keeping a darker green foliage in the dry, hot period. We have several hundred Sugar Maples 10 to 12 feet high, just right for extensive street planting where trees of the usual size are wanted. They are straight and will be dug with good roots.

We have a few large-sized trees ten to thirty-five years old that have been grown wide apart and are perfect specimens. Many people come back from their vacations in September and expect that by using Sugar Maples they can get the same color-effect they have seen in a higher altitude and more northern latitude, but it cannot be done on Long Island. It can be done with oaks and liquidambar.

They make the same mistake with elms, thinking that by ordering them they will get the elm curve in a soil and climate where the elms are not native and do not reach their highest beauty.

Height	Diam.	Each	10	100
10-12 ft.	1½ in., 10 yrs. old	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
12-14 ft.	2½ in.	6 00	50 00	
16-20 ft.	3 in.	15 00	100 00	
18-20 ft.	4 in.	25 00	225 00	
22-26 ft.	5 in.	50 00	450 00	

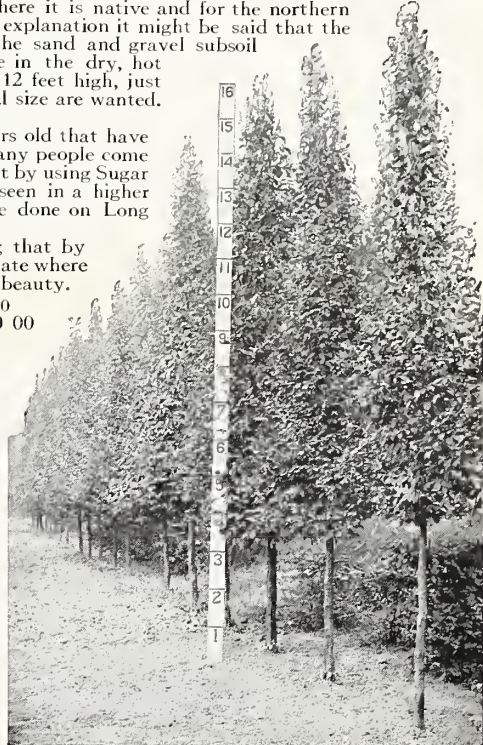
BEECH. See *Fagus*.

Carpinus Betulus. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Pyramidal Shape. Some European trees seem to grow larger and stand more sun and dry wind than their American relatives, such as beech, maple, linden, and hornbeam. The European Hornbeam is related to the beech and makes a large, broad tree with a dense mass of small leaves, while the American Hornbeam is a small, open tree in the undergrowth, like the dogwood. Trees that show the handiwork of man are interesting. Our Hornbeams have been clipped for many years and you get the same results as if you inherited your place. Tall, narrow screens are needed in many places, and these clipped plants are so dense and twiggy that they make a fair screen in winter. These have been clipped to the form of a tall, tapering spire and will make charming narrow hedges or pleached alleys around formal gardens.

Height	Each	Height	Each
8 ft.	\$15 00	12 ft.	\$25 00
10 ft.	18 00	14 ft.	40 00
		16 ft.	50 00
		18 ft.	60 00
		20 ft.	65 00
		22 ft.	75 00



The hundreds of Sugar Maples we offer are a year or two older than this picture. They are just right for extensive planting in a grove or for streets. Other street trees at low rates are Liquidambar, page 4, oak, page 6, linden, page 9.



Sheared standard pyramids of Hornbeam twenty years old. This picture was taken three or four years ago. Landscape architects returning from Europe enthuse over similar hedges, and urge that we prepare them. They add a new dimension to landscape as compared with the little tree that "you can pat on the head." The landscape that you can see by looking over the hedge is not as interesting as one that is divided and invites exploration into its mysteries. These Hornbeams have been used from the Berkshire Hills to Pittsburgh in the finest formal gardens. They are dug with balls of earth so you can plant them at any time of the year.



Cornus Kousa, Japanese Flowering Dogwood. The plants we offer are as high as these. They are well set with bloom-buds, so you need not think you have got to wait and that this is another of the new plants that need the patience of previous generations. This picture is on a drive at Cold Spring Harbor, showing how completely it harmonizes with native landscape.

Cornus florida. WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

The strata of white which its blooms produce on the edges of the forest and in the forest have made people love it. You can safely use Dogwood in your shrubbery to raise up the sky outline, but more especially to underplant oak, pine, tulip, liquidambar, and other trees, for it delights in a partly shaded position and does not like to stand alone in a dry, windy situation.

Height	Each	10
5 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00
6 ft.	4 00	37 50
8 ft.	7 00	65 00
10 ft.	8 00	75 00

C. florida rubra. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

The red variety of common Dogwood. You can add small ones to your present collection or graft on the old trees. No improvement of a native plant has come more rapidly in favor than the Red-flowering Dogwood. Only a few years ago it was found in Virginia and we found it on Long Island.

Height	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
4-5 ft.	4 00	35 00

C. Kousa. JAPANESE DOGWOOD.

You will be proud to help introduce a new plant that harmonizes with Long Island scenery. It is rather difficult to get a garden shrub, as althea or weigela, to look harmonious in the woodland. This looks almost exactly like the White Dogwood, except that it is a month later. The old trees in the Dana Arboretum, Glen Cove, are white snowbanks 15 feet high and 20 feet broad the last of May. Plant them in quantity along the borders of the woods, in the woodland, and shrubbery. Present one to a friend.

Height	Each	10
2-4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 ft.	6 00	50 00
10-12 ft.	15 00	125 00



HICKS NURSERIES

SHADE TREES



These Beeches from the Hicks Nurseries bound the lawn and screen the road. Does this not look more dignified than the usual hedge and shrubbery? Consider low-branched pine, hemlock, oak, linden and dogwood, with a cover of azalea and laurel.

Fagus americana. AMERICAN BEECH. Perhaps you have always admired the Beech—the one cheerful spot in a grove of dark and gloomy tree trunks. Perhaps you have never thought to have it on your lawn or in your woods. Maybe you have tried and found it difficult to get or to make live. You will find these difficulties overcome, for once we have them root-pruned and moved to your place with big balls of earth, they are sure to grow. The trees we offer are low-branched specimens. They can be used for mass planting instead of shrubbery, or trees with tall stems that you can plant in the woods or as a lawn tree to look under. Perhaps, like many people, you have a strip of monotonous woodland and wish to lighten it up. These plants, 5 feet high, are just the thing. They are so rare in nurseries that our stock is utilized from Massachusetts to Michigan.

Height	Each	10	Height	Each	10
3 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50	8 ft.	\$18 00	\$160 00
4 ft.	4 00	35 00	10 ft.	30 00	280 00
5 ft.	5 00	45 00	12 ft.	40 00	350 00
6 ft.	6 00	50 00	14 ft., 18 yrs.	50 00	450 00

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Like the Norway maple, the European Beech seems to do even better when in the open than its American relatives, because the foliage is darker green and not so liable to show burning by hot winds. It has taken fifteen to twenty years to grow up this stock, but it is ready now and sure to grow. You can use them as in the illustration, for a low-branched boundary planting, or for a hedge. Beech hedges rank next to walls as substantial garden boundaries in Europe. Here is your chance to get one immediately 10 to 15 feet high. It will be much cheaper than a masonry wall. It holds its leaves in the winter when most deciduous trees are bare. If you are thinking of a barrier for the laundry-yard, entrance-court, street, or background for the flower-garden, consider a hedge of the Beech and also of the hornbeam. A carload of these Beeches will lift your landscape out of the ordinary. They are certain to grow and their dignity and old age will show that they are worth the money.

Height	Each	10	Height	Each	10
3-4 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50	10 ft.	\$25 00	\$200 00
4-5 ft.	4 00	35 00	12 ft.	35 00	300 00
6 ft.	6 00	50 00	14 ft., 18 yrs. old.	50 00	450 00
8 ft.	15 00	120 00			

F. sylvatica purpurea. PURPLE BEECH. The Purple or Copper Beeches are well known for their deep purple or reddish purple foliage in May and June. 6 ft. high, \$10 each.

Ginkgo biloba. JAPANESE MAIDENHAIR TREE; GINKGO. A tall tree with long branches standing at an upward angle. The foliage is, as described in an old Chinese botany, "shaped like a duck's foot" and, being thick and leathery, it stands city smoke.

Height	Each	Height	Each
6-8 ft.	\$3 00	12-14 ft.	\$15 00
10-12 ft.	8 00		

Liquidambar Styraciflua. SWEET GUM. If you want several hundred street trees, 10 feet high, on loamy soil of the type between Flushing and Woodbury or between New York and Trenton or New York and Stamford, these are the best we can suggest. Liquidambar is native in the regions mentioned, and, next to the tulip tree it is the tallest and straightest. Its autumn color is the most brilliant of any tree of the region at that time; the Oaks turn red later. You can make your street famous with the autumn color of your Sweet Gum, or Liquidambar. It has not been available in quantity heretofore, and it has been considered hard to transplant, but we have overcome these difficulties. The Liquidambar needs but to be known to become a favorite and the reason so few people do know it is because it has been so little planted and because few of us go in the woods to study. Another reason is that it reaches its northern limit near Stamford and therefore it is not as common as in the South.

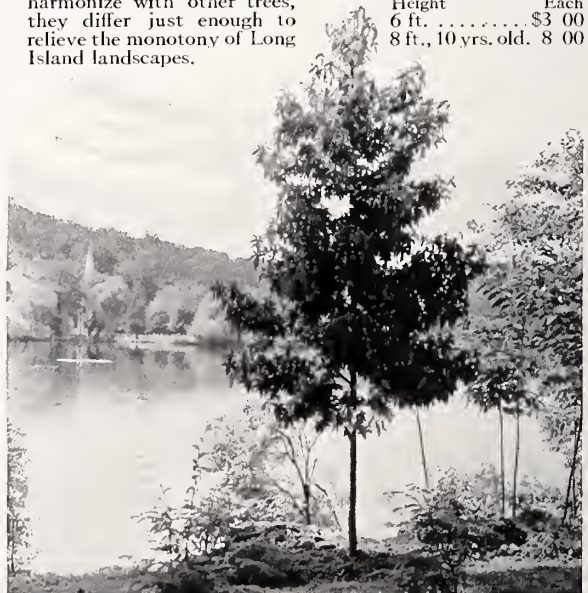
The larger trees offered are beautiful, symmetrical, and shaped like the linden or sugar maple. They save you time, they are big enough for the children to climb in, and they are so beautiful, clean, and vigorous that you cannot pick out a handsomer tree or one you will be more proud to show.

Height	Diam.	Each	10	100
10-12 ft.	1 1/2 in.	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$275 00
12-14 ft.	2-3 in.	6 00	50 00	400 00
14-18 ft.	3-4 in.	25 00		
16-20 ft.	4-5 in. 17 yrs. old.	45 00		
16-22 ft.	5-6 in.	60 00		

Liriodendron Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A tall, ovate tree native on the northern slope of Long Island and at Wantagh on the southern slope. Flowers appear in June and resemble large yellow tulips, shaded with green. You will admire the tree on street, lawn, or in the forest, for its straight trunk is as graceful as a Grecian column. Because they are difficult to transplant, we take them up with big balls of earth, like an evergreen, any time of the year.

Height	Each	10	Height	Each	10
8 ft.	\$3 00	\$25 00	14 ft.	\$15 00	\$120 00
10 ft.	4 00	35 00	18 ft.	25 00	

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. Closely resembles its relative the tulip tree in form of tree and color of bloom. If the purple grackles leave it alone in July, it will have a heavy crop of red cucumbers in September. These open and the scarlet seeds hang out on the silken threads for the robins. The large trees should be considered in making up a collection of shade trees, for while they harmonize with other trees, they differ just enough to relieve the monotony of Long Island landscapes.



Liquidambar. You can have trees like this immediately if root-pruned and moved with big ball of earth. You do not have to cut them back and wonder if they are going to live and wait five years to get a broad tree like this. Many people want something out of the ordinary, that is, of high quality and not a freak. Here's a tree that meets all these requirements. We are proud of the achievement in growing them and being able to move them successfully, and we are sure you will be proud of the fact that you are helping popularize a good tree that is but little known. View on St. Johns Lake, Cold Spring Harbor.

Quercus · OAKS

If you say Oaks are slow, we are going to prove: First, that you are mistaken.

Second, that we have done the long waiting and that they are here ready for you.

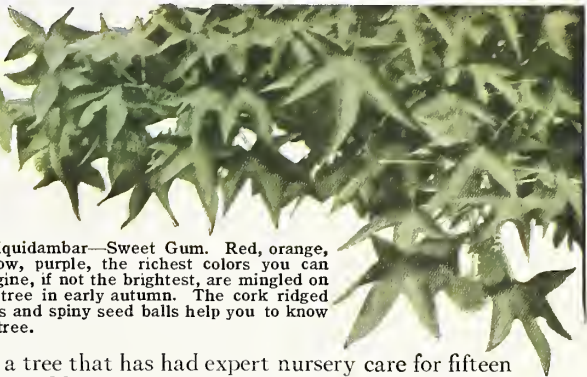
Third, that if you decline to plant Oaks where they should be planted, it is a condemnation of you and not of the trees.

Either pay the price of Oaks planted so that they will live or plant poplars and see them drop their leaves in a summer drought and die back and look sad and make your landscape look cheap and shoddy. If you admire Oaks, you can have them.

All you have to pay is the difference between the value of a tree that has had expert nursery care for fifteen years or more, and a little ordinary tree three or four years old.

You have often wished that you could put your own character, that of your business, country estate, and social standing on an Oak plane. Now you have a chance to plant a truck-load, carload, or barge load. You cannot get better Oaks, nor can you get good Oaks cheaper. We do not mean to be impertinent, but to be emphatic, so that you will know that now is the time to make your landscape the best one possible in an Oak country. For this is an Oak country—80 per cent of the forest is Oak; the trees that stand up against ocean blast and prairie wind are Oak; the noblest trees left along property line and road are Oak; there is an Oak for every degree of soil-fertility and soil-poverty, for every degree of soil-moisture, from desert to swamp, for each degree of exposure, from prairie and seashore to sheltered forest. We have them and you need them.

Will you get the right Oak in the right place? Tell us where you are and we will look up your conditions and tell you what you should plant. We will not tell you what we can make the most profit on. We know some are difficult to move, but we have prepared them to be moved. We have developed machinery and trained men to move them properly. We will remind you to give them a drink in June and July when thirst means death.



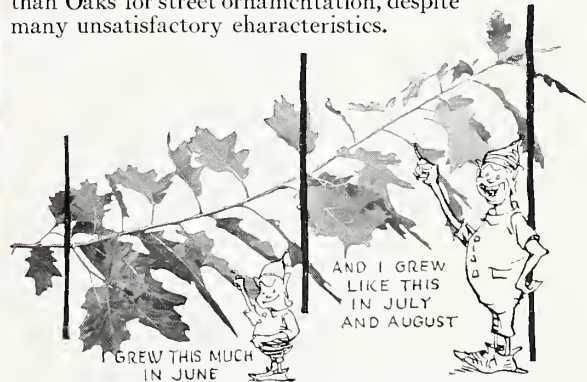
Liquidambar—Sweet Gum. Red, orange, yellow, purple, the richest colors you can imagine, if not the brightest, are mingled on this tree in early autumn. The cork ridged twigs and spiny seed balls help you to know the tree.

If you are too busy to come to the nursery, tell us your heart's desire, and we will see that it is realized. But if you possibly can, come to the nursery half an hour or half a day; you will enjoy picking out the companions of your lifetime and that of your children's children. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are in an Oak country, and that in planting an Oak you are planting a most enduring monument. People will say, "Who was wise enough to plant the Post Oak on that gravelly ridge." "Oh, that was so and so, back in 1923. It is the finest old tree in this region."

Oaks are considered by the United States Department of Agriculture to be the best trees for street planting. It is probable that Oaks have not been more widely planted because of the prevalent belief that they are slow growers, and because in the North they are rather difficult to transplant. A White Oak, however, which is one of the slow-growing varieties, will reach the same height as a sugar maple in the same period of time, and maples have been used much more widely than Oaks for street ornamentation, despite many unsatisfactory characteristics.



Quercus coccinea—Scarlet Oak. You admire the autumn colors of the Long Island forests. We have a quantity of these with clear stems of 5 feet and symmetrical tops 12 feet high. They were transplanted three years ago, so they will come up with balls of earth as on page 7 and be as certain to live as a Poplar. It was twelve years ago that we planted the seed; they would have grown faster if we had not root-pruned them by L blade, windlass, and gas engine, and transplanted them, but those expenses were necessary to make them as easy to transplant as the poplar and the type of trees usually grown in nurseries but which are more likely to make your place look shoddy.



Proof that Oaks when established grow just as fast as maples. Photo shows two growths in one season as indicated



HICKS NURSERIES

SHADE TREES



Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. "The noblest Roman of them all." It is slow, but we have been looking through a nursery on the Hempstead Plains planted with supposedly quick-growing trees, and the White Oak and Scarlet Oak have now become the largest of them all. The faster growing trees from swamp or sections having a rainy climate slowed down and are growing thin and sad. Do you want to add one Oak tree to your present collection of trees? Do you want a tree with the limbs just right for the children to climb? Even if you have to cut out a tree to put in the Oak, it is worth doing. Have you a boundary of tall, flat-topped shrubs? Shrubs were cheap and available when your place was planted maybe, and they have filled up the plan and ground. Oaks were not available. Will you take out four shrubs and put in an Oak?



White Oak and White Pine on the estate of Mr. E. D. Morgan, Wheatley. In 1893 we planted the pines and they are now big enough for saw logs. White Oak and White Pine are happy companions. Pines love company, either of their own kind or the Oaks. The picture shows the beauty, strength, and dignity of a young White Oak and persuades you to come to the nursery and pick out one like it. See if you don't admire its sturdy, blacksmith-like arms, its complete self-sufficiency. Do you want your street to be like Bowne Avenue of Flushing—an avenue of Oaks? At Hicks Nurseries are Oaks that have the characters in the picture. They are seventeen years old.

Have you an entrance drive where you would like White Oaks? You can see one on the estate of Mr. Payne Whitney, Manhasset, Long Island, arranged by Guy Lowell and A. R. Sargent, Landscape Architects. The White Oaks are helped by an underplanting of wild roses.

Height	Diam.	Each	10	100
4 ft.		\$1 50	\$12 50	\$90 00
6 ft.		2 00	15 00	100 00
10 ft.	1½ in.	5 00	45 00	400 00
12 ft.	2½ in.	10 00	90 00	
14 ft.	3-4 in., 15 yrs. old.	15 00	125 00	



Quercus bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. This has 90 per cent of the dignity of the White Oak. It grows on hard-pan and clay soils and is, perhaps, 25 per cent faster. You will see an avenue of them at Halesite, Long Island; big old specimens at Cedar Swamp, Flushing, and Summit, N. J., and on river-bottoms elsewhere. If you are planning a park, playground, school-ground, station plaza, street, avenue, forecourt, or general landscape in such soil, these trees we offer will give you the best possible service. They are big enough. No one will laugh at you for planting Oaks. We will transplant them in a way that removes the risk from you. They will have such big balls of earth that we will be willing to transplant them in full leaf. There is an avenue of them at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. The early college papers printed jokes about playing leap-frog over the Scrub Oaks. No one can play leaf-frog over them now for they are the biggest and noblest trees there.

Height	Diam.	Each	10
14-16 ft.	3½ in.	\$25 00	\$225 00
18-22 ft.	4½ in.	45 00	400 00

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. The most beautiful tree in the Long Island forests is the Scarlet Oak. Much of the Scrub Oak land is really coppice or sprouts from stumps of Scarlet Oak; they have been burned and reburned since the advent of the railroad. The Scarlet Oak is a noble forest tree of large dimensions, adapted to dry sand and gravel. It has taken us many years to accumulate a stock so that we can offer them freely. Now you have the advantage of getting the most brilliantly colored and most drought-resistant foliage combined in

One great asset of a place in the country is the cool summer breeze. To get the full benefit of the breeze you need shade trees. They attract the breeze and the moisture transpiring from the leaves cools the air. One commuter said when left alone to take care of his children "The coolest place and the best place for the children is right here." He had a sand box and slide under a big Maple like this in the corner of his lawn. He had not planted a little sapping which would make shade after the children had grown too big for the sand box. He planted a big tree 20 years old. The tree in the distance on the right has the elliptical curve of the Linden. The tree on the left has the tent-form branches of the Pin Oak. The spray of leaves in the corner shows the autumn color of the Oaks. In the background the boundary of the street or the next property may be a hedge or a border of shrubs and evergreens. All of these things you may find most economical to buy ready to do their work without waiting to grow up.



Quercus coccinea, continued

one tree. The illustration on page 5 shows a tree that has not been trimmed, but is in the form of a haystack. The trees we offer have mostly stems from 4 to 6 feet high. You can use these freely as street trees, on the seashore for windbreaks combined with pines and other Oaks, for boundary plantation, or grove. They are not slow, but, like the Red Oak and many other trees, they make a second growth in drought-time, in July or August. The autumn color begins on Long Island later than that of the dogwood, Virginia creeper, pepperidge, and liquidambar; therefore, to make an autumn landscape you need all of them.

The foliage on the Scarlet Oak and several others is held throughout the winter, giving a welcome windbreak to your home.

Height	Diam.	Each	10
4 ft.		\$1 50	\$12 50
6 ft.		2 00	17 50
8 ft.		4 00	35 00
10 ft.	1½ in.	6 00	50 00
10-14 ft.	2 in., age	10 yrs.	8 00 70 00
12-16 ft.	2½ in.		12 00 110 00

Q. velutina. BLACK OAK. All that has been said of the Scarlet Oak will apply to the Black Oak, for they have been considered by botanists as of the same species. The leaves are a little larger and a little thicker in texture, and, perhaps, a bit darker in autumn color. It has drought-resistant qualities which let you plant it in dry, windy places. The inner bark is yellow, hence the name of the French settlers, "Quercitron."

Height	Each	10
4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 ft.	2 00	17 50
8 ft.	4 00	35 00
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.	6 00	50 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., age 10 yrs.	8 00	70 00
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.	12 00	110 00

Q. marilandica. BLACK JACK OAK. The most cactus-like of all the Oaks. It grows with the cactus in dry valleys above Meadow Brook and on the beach at Bayville and Asharoken Beach. It is the slowest-growing Oak that we know. The leaves are like green patent leather and it looks as if a blast from the desert

Quercus marilandica, continued

would not wilt it. Do not count on them as a tree for at least ten to fifteen years, but plant them for low foliage 6 to 10 feet high with pitch pine, black pine, bayberry, hazelnut, sumac, bird's-foot violet, kill-calf, Dwarf Chestnut Oak, Scrub Oak, cactus, huckleberry, pine barren heather, and other plants we will show you. You will find the Black Jack Oak a low, mushroom-shaped tree, solid and symmetrical, growing out alone on the Hempstead Plains between Woodbury and Farmingdale. If you will analyze the scenery there, you will see how to make a cheerful landscape in dry, acid soils.

Height	Each	10
6-8 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
8 ft.	6 00	50 00

Q. stellata. POST OAK. This combines the beauty, dignity, and venerable old age of the White Oak with the drought-resistant qualities of the Black Jack Oak; they grow together. If I give a lecture for the Garden City Garden Club, I show branches of the Post, Black Jack, Black, Scarlet, and Chestnut Oak as trees that will smile when the horse-chestnut, silver maple, and elm are dropping their leaves and making people feel sad, even when they do not know why. Garden City is on the Hempstead Plains, a treeless prairie where the soil was too dry for a forest.

Height	Each	10
6 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
8 ft.	6 00	50 00

Q. imbricaria. SHINGLE or LAUREL OAK. William Cullen Bryant, the poet, developed one of the most beautiful landscapes on Long Island. He also had a collection of rare trees. One of them was the parent of these Oaks. We picked up the acorns in 1904. As the name indicates, the leaf is like the laurel, not lobed like the other trees. If you want a tree, an avenue, or entrance court that is good, different, and beautiful, consider these trees. Laurel Oak is native in the Alleghany Mountains. It will make a big, ovate tree, similar to the Pin Oak but with heavier foliage.

Height	Diam.	Each
12-14 ft.	2½ in.	\$12 00
16-18 ft.	3½ in.	20 00
16-18 ft.	4 in.	35 00



Shingle or Laurel Oak at the entrance of Maxwelton, Red Spring Point, Glen Cove. If you are interested in good trees, good landscapes, and good gardens, we shall be glad to introduce you

HICKS NURSERIES

SHADE TREES



Quercus palustris—Pin Oak. Nineteen years ago we started Oak trees and they have been kept in the best possible condition for transplanting for you. The quality has been approved by such estates as that of Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Morristown, N. J., where the best is always used. Seventeen trucks-loads of seven each were planted in the fall of 1921. As a single shade tree, or better, two or five as a group, feathered down with Scarlet Oak, Black Oak, and White Oak, it will make the best possible landscape composition for many situations. For a pleached alley, similar to the Hornbeams on page 3, these Pin Oaks would show a new and startling achievement, for they have small, close foliage that will make an even-textured wall of green.

Quercus palustris. PIN OAK. When you make up your Oak grove, you are not limited in size, for here are trees up to 50 feet high and fifty years old. Pin Oak is, in shape, like the Linden, an ellipse. It may lack the gravity-defying arms of the other Oaks, but it makes it up in gracefulness. The lower branches hang downward, and not until old age is this character lost. Then it assumes the shape of other Oaks, with wide-spreading, upward-growing branches. In other words the slender, straight-hanging branches are a juvenile character by which you can recognize the Pin Oak. By the way, you will enjoy developing the ability to recognize trees and read soil and geological conditions at a distance. The Pin Oaks that we offer are 15 to 50 feet high, big, broad specimens that you can use as single trees by the house; as a grove at either end of the house, as described under Norway maple; as a forecourt, as illustrated under linden; as a street tree that will make your place the most notable in the community; as a memorial tree, or for planting in the city park or playground. They will give the most beauty and shade for the money.



Red Oak. A rapid-growing tree. Foliage turns a deep red in the autumn.

Height	Diam.	Each	10
18-20 ft.	4½ in.	\$35 00	\$300 00
18-20 ft.	5 in.	60 00	
20-26 ft.	6 in.	75 00	
25-28 ft.	7 in.	100 00	
26-28 ft.	8-9 in.	150 00	

Quercus prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. Here is a tree that will grow fast on dry ground. It is native on the Rockaway Peninsula, a geological formation of flat glass marbles, where old gardeners say you need a shower of rain and a shower of manure every other night. It is also native on the gravel slopes about Hempstead Harbor, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbor. On such situations there may be a layer of 4 inches of sandy yellow loam and brown peat under the laurel bushes, but the Chestnut Oak will grow vigorously and bear a heavy crop of big, almost edible acorns. It will make a broad, venerable tree as shown by a pair of them on the Piping Rock property, west of the residence of Mr. Charles Stone. It is tipped with new growth in a drought when other trees are turning yellow and wilted. You will find also that it is growing as fast or faster than they are. You should take the opportunity to plant them in quantity for street, avenue, lawn, seashore, and hilltop. They should be extensively used on the Hempstead Plains and in establishing shady groves on Long Beach, Asharoken Beach, Shinnecock Hills, Long Branch, and on thin rocky soils, as in Westchester County and on the Palisades.

Height	Diam.	Each	10
10 ft.	1½ in.	\$6 00	\$50 00
12-14 ft.	2½ in., 10 yrs. old.	15 00	125 00
14-16 ft.	3 in.	25 00	
16-20 ft.	3½-4 in.	40 00	

Q. rubra. RED OAK. A big, broad, dignified tree, like a clean-limbed athlete. It is native on the lower slopes of the hills, and the rich, moist soils, but does well on drier soils, as exemplified by the magnificent avenue we planted in 1895 in the Mincola Fair Grounds, where other trees, supposed to be of quicker growth, as silver maples, have died from drought.

Height	Diam.	Each	10	100
8 ft.	1½ in.	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
10 ft.	2 in.	4 00	35 00	300 00
12 ft.	2 in.	7 00	65 00	
16-20 ft.	4 in.	30 00		
18-20 ft.	5 in.	65 00		



The best way to get shade is to look over the thousands of time-saving trees as shown in the aeroplane picture (page 1) and have them delivered on a Hicks tree-mover. The trees are grown on soil that produces an abundance of small fibrous feeding-roots. They were transplanted and root-pruned to further increase the fibrous feeding-roots. For the majority of your tree needs, the most cubic yards of healthy foliage can be secured from Hicks Nurseries. Unit price per tree, regardless of roots, may be the most expensive way, measured in money or time, or both. You owe yourself, and those who will enjoy your landscape now and in the future, a checkup on the above statement.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, City of New York

J. F. SCHAFERKOTTER, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: Your letter of inquiry, addressed to the Park Commissioner of this city, has been referred to me for reply. It gives me great pleasure to answer your letter and recommend Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, L. I. Not that I am interested in his nursery any more than any other, but it is my policy to give credit where credit is due.

We received large trees from Mr. Hicks' nursery this spring, and planted them in Central Park and on Riverside Drive, and did not lose one of these trees so that I feel it is my duty to praise this firm for the careful way in which they delivered the trees to us, which is the great secret of the establishment of a successful growth. We have many other trees from other nurseries that have done well, but there has been some loss.

Trusting that the above information will answer your requirements, I am, WESLEY B. LEACH, Forester.



Small-leaved Lindens, Spirea Van Houttei, and Privet hedge around an entrance court at Hewlett Bay, Long Island. With quantities of trees like this to select from, is it any wonder that Long Island landscapes are beautiful without waiting?

Tilia · LINDEN

There are two types of beauty, the picturesque and the beautiful. It may be difficult to define the picturesque as it shows struggle, dead branches, wind-blown tops, hungry roots reaching out to cling on rocks or wrest moisture from dry soil. The beautiful shows full, rounded outlines of peace and plenty. The Linden typifies the latter. The outline is always symmetrical. The ellipse is a curve of beauty, and no tree has such a smooth, elliptical outline as the Linden. We have searched the world over for Lindens which keep dark, rich green foliage in this region. You will frequently see Lindens of sad, yellow color in dry summers, but they are not from this nursery. The two species we are offering you come from eastern Europe where the climate is variable, like ours. Some of those of western Europe, as the Broad-leaved Lindens, drop most of their foliage in a dry summer. We feel certain we have the best Lindens—the best tops, the best trunks, and the best roots. They are also the most time-saving. Looking through our collection of photographs, we find many of Lindens that we have planted, big and little, decorating the finest estates on Long Island and New Jersey.

Lindens can be used as follows:

1. Street tree.
2. Avenue.
3. Entrance court.
4. Grove of shade trees on the borders of a lawn, with low branches to shut out the street, instead of hedge or shrubs.
5. Grove of shade trees flanking the house.
6. Single shade tree.
7. Memorial tree.
8. Shade trees, as in Central Park, Union Square, and Madison Square.
9. Formal planting as on the borders of a formal garden.
10. Pleached alley, as shown under the Hornbeams.
11. Wall of green on either side of the path, with foliage 15 to 30 feet high.
12. Umbrella-trained trees as seen in European cities where they wish shade for the sidewalk and yet a view over.

Our Lindens have been root-pruned and transplanted so that they have a great quantity of small fibrous feeding-roots close to the trunks. We take up many of them with a big ball of earth so that they make a dense, vigorous growth the first year. They are

easy to transplant in full leaf, so you will only have to want Lindens to have Lindens, even if you think you have forgotten to order them in the usual season.

Whether you come in winter, spring, or summer, you will enjoy looking over the Lindens and picking out the sizes and shapes to meet your conditions. You will not have to worry about matching them up as we have trimmed them almost as uniformly as if done by a turning-lathe.

Tilia cordata. SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN.

The ruddy brown twigs of this tree are beautiful, even in winter. Like most small-leaved trees, the twigs are so numerous and fine as to make a solid screen in the winter-time; that is, you can plant a boundary of these trees to shut off the street and they will have some value as a winter screen. This tree delights the owner because it is more symmetrical, darker green, and more dense than our average native tree. All these seem to be pleasing qualities, especially to the city man when he first comes in the country, for he tells of his great satisfaction with these, the Norway maple and the English beech. The beauty of it is that he continues to be satisfied. The trees we offer are available in quantity for street planting. Others are low-branched, having short trunks 4 to 5 feet high, with branches that will soon hang to the ground, making big bee-hived shade trees as shown on this page. One of the largest orders we had was to surround a large formal garden with 122 trees. They were to arch a path, the tops merging as one great tree, but there would be underneath a cool secluded walk. These trees were twenty-five years old and every one lived.

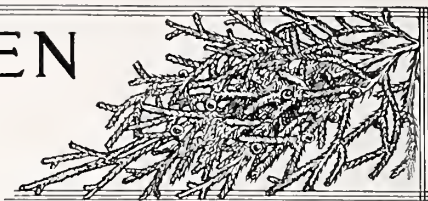
Height	Diam.	Each	10	100
8 ft.	.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
10 ft.	1½ in.	2 75	25 00	225 00
12 ft.	2 in.	3 50	30 00	250 00
14 ft.	2½ in.	5 00	45 00	400 00
14 ft.	3 in.	12 00	100 00	900 00
16 ft.	3½ in.	20 00	180 00	1500 00
16 ft.	4 in.	30 00	275 00	2000 00
16-20 ft.	5 in.	45 00		
18-24 ft.	6 in.	60 00		
18-24 ft.	7 in.	75 00		

T. tomentosa. SILVER LINDEN. This is a more up-standing tree than the Small-leaved Linden, that is, its lower branches do not so readily hang to the ground. It is more like a sugar maple and less like a pin oak. The leaves are deep green above and silvery white beneath, so that they reflect light.

Height	Diam.	Each	10
18-22 ft.	5 in.	\$40 00	\$350 00
20-24 ft.	6 in.	50 00	450 00
22-26 ft.	7 in.	75 00	600 00
24-28 ft.	8 in.	100 00	
26-30 ft.	10 in.	150 00	



EVERGREEN TREES



Background of evergreens planted by the Hicks Nurseries to enclose a future flower-garden. These big Pines shut off a drive and protect from the north wind. They will hide a street or adjacent property for you. Bring a photo or sketch, pick out the trees and locate them. Truck-loads, barge loads, or carloads.

Long Island is an all-the-year residence region; that means that evergreens are needed to make the landscape beautiful and comfortable and are not to be considered non-essential or extravagant. To get the most from your time, land, and investment requires the evergreens that are offered here. There are special advantages to you in these evergreens that are worth taking your time to investigate.

1. They fit your soil.
2. They fit your climate.
3. They fit your degree of exposure to wind and drought.

4. They are prepared to transplant successfully.
5. They are moved with big balls of earth.
6. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily.
7. They do grow satisfactorily, and there is no painful and ugly convalescence: they are beautiful from the start.
8. There are many new and better varieties not heretofore available.

9. They save you five to twenty-five years' waiting.

Men enjoy evergreens; women enjoy flowers. Both can come here and pick out what they want or order it from the catalogue and arrange a flower-garden with an evergreen background.

How to decide where to plant evergreens: Think of where you wish to shut off the cold wind or a disagreeable view or to plant for beauty.

How high and how wide should the group be? Two or three rows, or its equivalent in a group, are better than a single row, for there are more layers of foliage to stop the wind or line of sight. Ask your landscape architect for advice or make your own selection and design. When the trees arrive, set them on the ground, shift them around until they accomplish your purpose, then plant. The convenience of the above plan is that evergreens show just what they are; by getting the larger sizes you get your results immediately. Perhaps when your place was planted, evergreens were sparingly used because, by the methods then in vogue, they were risky to transplant.

It is now the custom to thin out plantations of shrubs and add evergreens. It takes courage to renew a wardrobe, interior, or landscape. Renewing interiors and landscape is not quite as necessary as wardrobes, but you can have the most fun with a landscape and have the most certainty that what you are doing will last. Many landscapes were planted with the idea that summer bloom was the main thing. Shrubs were abundant and cheap and it was customary to make a wide



Abies concolor, or White Fir. Use it for the hardiest and best blue evergreen



Mugho Pine White Fir Blue Spruce Austrian Pine Barberry

View on the lawn of Mr. J. H. Ottley, Glen Cove. This group of evergreens screens the road, greenhouse, and vegetable-garden. Through the group there is a path to the garden. You or your landscape architect can design a group equally time-saving by using large trees from the Hicks Nurseries. It makes no difference where you are or what time of the year you are ready, or if it is for your summer place at Southampton or Berkshire Hills, or as far away as Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago, our trees will fit the climate and arrive safely. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. To have such trees available is as convenient as modern building materials in steel, granite, reinforced concrete, or terra cotta. The waiting and uncertainty are reduced to a minimum.

border of them. That is the easiest place to put the evergreens and the most favorable because the shrubs help protect them from the wind. Take out shrubs to make an area 8 to 12 feet wide and put in a pine, hemlock, or fir. You may have areas that will be more beautiful and more economical with pine, bayberry, cedar and oak.

New and rare evergreens are one of the specialties of this nursery. The limit of this catalogue forbids publishing them, but you are invited to send for samples or come here any time to study them, pick branches, and enjoy them as you would in a museum.

Some years we shipped sixty carloads of these large evergreens and other trees. People do not realize that this is the best way to make landscape. It is more beautiful, gives almost immediate effects, and is the least wasteful in time and money. You can spare the time of your garden staff for three or four days to unload and plant a carload. Another advantage is that the time of the year is of no importance. We are planting with equal success every week in the year, because the trees are root-pruned, have an abundance of feeding-roots in the big balls of earth with which they are shipped, clamped tight with canvas and platforms of our invention.

Abies cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. Dense, beehive shaped trees covered with dark green foliage. It grows slowly, therefore can be used in small areas and to feather down groups of tall trees. To prove their slow growth, these trees, 6 feet high, are from seeds collected in the Chas. A. Dana Arboretum in 1904. The species comes from the island of Cephalonica, on the west coast of Greece.

Height	Each	10
2 ft.....	\$5 00	\$40 00
5 ft.....	15 00	



Winter bouquet of Leucothoe, Laurel, and Barberry. You can make up many beautiful combinations with Yew, Fir, Holly, Japanese Spurge, Cotoneaster, Bearberry, and Christmas Berry and teach your friends winter gardening.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Abies concolor. WHITE FIR.

From the mountains of Colorado. This species is perfectly hardy because it is accustomed to a drier summer, colder wind, and brighter sun than we have here. Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, recommended this and the Nikko as the two best Firs for New England, therefore we started several pounds of seed. Like the Colorado blue spruce, it is blue and, for that reason, well fitted as an individual blue specimen or to lighten up a background of darker evergreens. A carload or truck-load of these larger trees can be the most substantial, conspicuous, and beautiful part of your landscape, and you will feel fortunate that you have discovered them. They have been considered difficult to transplant, but you will see why these are easy to transplant when you read the labels, "Transplanted in June, 1920."

Prices are low, when you consider the number of cubic feet of good foliage that you get and the years you save. These larger trees are now up above the line of sight and they will make an efficient screen in a windy situation.

Height	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
3-4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4-5 ft.	5 00	45 00
5-6 ft.	10 00	
6-8 ft.	20 00	
8-10 ft.	30 00	
10-12 ft.	40 00	

A. homolepis (brachyphylla)

NIKKO FIR. From the Nikko Mountains in Japan. This tree likes our climate better than its own relative, the Balsam Fir. The Balsam Fir is the best Christmas tree and a favorite for balsam pillows, but it does not like our summer climate. The branches are wide enough apart to



Meyer's Juniper. It takes years of work and willingness to be known as an evergreen "crank," but we have arrived. Here is a new variety that has no equal in character and color. You can find room for some in front of shrubs, out on a wind-swept hill, or in your "curiosity shop" where you keep candidates for a permanent location. See page 14.

Nikko Fir is a tall, rapid-growing tree with dark green foliage, silver underneath. The branches are wide enough apart to hang Christmas decorations on. It will stand alone in a windy situation, therefore we suggest it as a permanent community Christmas tree. You can plant it with the assurance that it will keep in good condition for many years, but evergreen trees all like to be in the shelter of their fellows and like to be well fed with a mulch of decaying leaves. The community Christmas tree will be thankful for a drink twice a month during the summer. These taller specimens will be a delight as part of your evergreen grove. They are tall enough to screen the first story of a building. When mixed with pine and hemlock they make a beautiful combination of varying tones of color. Many of our customers, in making groves as shelter for a seat or bird-bath or the backing of a flower-garden, find this species one of the most beautiful.



A tubbed Fir makes a fine Christmas tree. Hundreds are planted after the holidays.

Abies homolepis, continued

For your family Christmas tree, select a specimen 5 to 8 feet high, have it delivered in December, and plant it after Christmas. If you are afraid the ground will freeze, mulch with 6 inches of straw or leaves. Many of our customers add a new tree every year. We have adopted this plan to teach winter planting. Several other species are available for Christmas trees—Japanese yew, hemlock, and Douglas spruce.

Height	Each	10
3-4 ft.	\$6 00	\$50 00
4-5 ft.	8 00	70 00
5-6 ft.	10 00	90 00
6-8 ft.	15 00	125 00
8-10 ft.	40 00	350 00
10-12 ft.	50 00	
12-14 ft.	75 00	
14 ft.	100 00	
16 ft.	150 00	

CEDAR. See *Juniperus*.

Chamaecyparis RETINISPORA JAPANESE CYPRESS

There are two Japanese species used here but of these there are forty varieties described. The Japanese have a faculty for making small gardens, for training plants to express their ideas, and for discovering and propagating varieties that add beauty to their gardens. We may not understand their ideas, but we can use the same material to express our ideas, and we can have small gardens with small plants that stay small. The Hicks Nurseries are more anxious to help on small gardens than in any other department of landscape gardening. We are working up a long list of dwarf or low-growing evergreens that will make gardening a continuous joy on small areas. You can come any time of the year and study and take the plants with you. Some of our little evergreens may be frozen fast in the winter, and it may not be quite as practicable to move them as the large ones, but you have the fun of a trip to the nursery and know that your little plant will be ready for you in the spring.



Berries and foliage of Japanese Yew

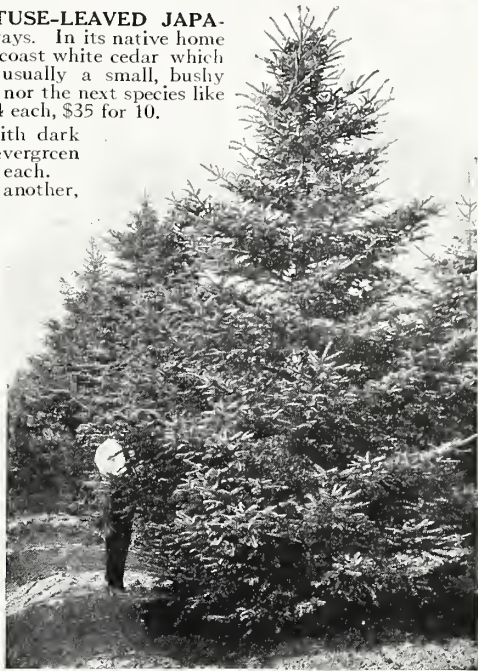
Chamaecyparis obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINISPIORA, or OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPANESE CYPRESS. This is a dark green tree with graceful, feathery sprays. In its native home it is a valuable timber tree, probably closely resembling its relative, the coast white cedar which grows in the swamps of Long Island. In ornamental plantings it is usually a small, bushy tree, 10 to 15 feet high. It is best to keep it pinched back. Neither this nor the next species like to lift up their heads above the shelter of other evergreens. 2 ft. high, \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

C. obtusa gracilis nana. DWARF RETINISPIORA. A dwarf form with dark green foliage and little, shell-like sprays. For house foundations, or in an evergreen garden and to feather down groups of tall evergreens. 1-2 ft. high, \$5 each.

C. obtusa magnifica. For a hedge to separate one division of the garden from another, and yet not obstruct the view, this is suitable, although it may seem almost too choice to use in quantity. Have you a steep slope that needs to be held up with stumps and stones, and which you wish to decorate with little plants that will make cushions which will nestle to the stones as evergreens at timber-line? You can make such a place of your own in design and construction. After it is established you will find it easier to maintain than a steep slope of grass. This and the last are two of the many plants you can use for such purposes, and, like the Japanese, you can nip them back and train them to your own ideas.

Height	Each
1 ft.	\$2 50
2-2½ ft.	3 50

C. pisifera plumosa. GREEN RETINISPIORA, or GREEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. The above Retinisporas or Japanese Cypressess all have dark green foliage, the shade of the firs. *Retinispora pisifera* and its varieties have light green, blue, or golden yellow foliage, and are more ostrich-plume-like, or feathery, and include the varieties most commonly seen because they are easy to propagate. In fact, some may say they are too commonly seen or too exclusively used. Frequently we see a foundation planting of the green, blue, and yellow varieties of this species. The contrast is too violent and the mixture not in good taste—too much like the negro woman who said, "None of your new hifalutin' colors for me, just plain red and yaller." These Retinisporas should be used as a foil or contrast to larger masses of dark green. *Retinispora pisifera plumosa*, or Pea-fruited Japanese Cypress, will make a feathery green pyramid, 3 to 15 feet high. In summer it has a pleasing shade of light green; in winter it changes to a dull yellow-green similar to the arborvitae. 1-1½ ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.



A Nikko Fir at Hicks Nurseries. Raise a fund for your community Christmas tree and select it here. It is guaranteed.

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea. GOLDEN RETINISPIORA, or GOLDEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. Just a dash of cheerfulness in the bright golden yellow tips of the branches. Use it as mentioned above, with a dark green background, but do not make your whole plantation of it, as that is like all icing and no cake. To help your plants keep their highest beauty, nip them back and the new growth will be brighter. Do not clip them to a hard line. 1 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

C. pisifera squarrosa. BLUE RETINISPIORA, or BLUE JAPANESE CYPRESS. In summer, this is the best blue evergreen. Its fleecy, ostrich-plume-like foliage is graceful and when tipped with dew there is none prettier. In winter the foliage on the side most exposed to the sun becomes a little dull, but the shaded side is as bright as ever. Therefore, arrange to show off the shaded side of the plant and back it up with darker greens for contrast. We have a large quantity of beautiful little plants, as broad as they are high, offered at low rates. They are easy to transplant at any season of the year, so do not hesitate to load up your car and have the fun of making or remaking your landscape. These are suitable for a low hedge, separating, perhaps, the rose-garden from the perennial border, bordering a walk, filling window boxes, adding to your bird sanctuary, or allowed to grow naturally in a grove of coast white cedar.

Height	Each
1 ft.	\$2 00
2 ft.	3 00

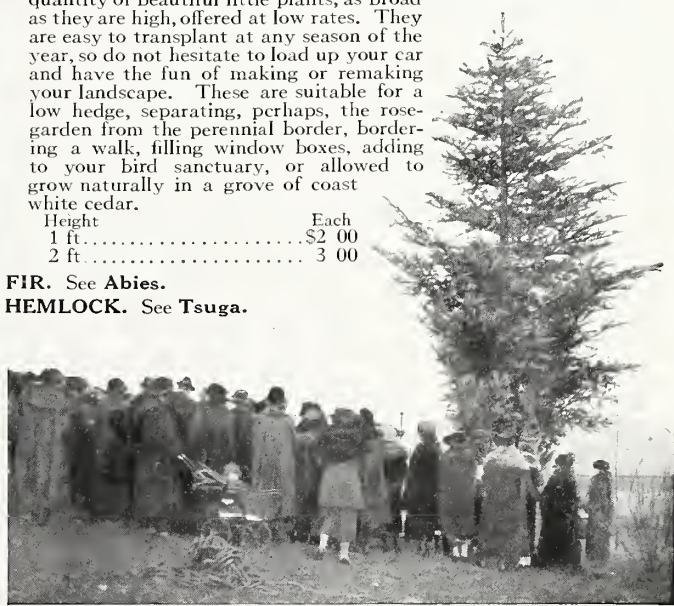
FIR. See Abies.

HEMLOCK. See Tsuga.



Retinispora squarrosa, or Blue Japanese Cypress, retains its juvenile leaves and is a variation from the green to a blue color. Evergreens run the scale of beauty from the delicacy of the fern to the strength of the oaks. We have many kinds here—some as little cuttings and grafts just started, and next winter will have a lot of little plants stored so you can take them home any time and plant all winter where mulch keeps out the frost.

Planting the community Christmas tree at Jackson Heights Apartments. A Salvation Army officer says that Jackson Heights have more community spirit than other apartments.





HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Juniper border at Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University; on the right is Common Juniper; on the left, Creeping Juniper; against the sky, White Pine

Juniperus • JUNIPER

The Juniper family is typified by the Red Cedar, a tall green column along fence-rows and abandoned fields, and by the various low Junipers typified by the common Juniper, saucer-shaped green mounds in the pastures of New England. The Junipers do not have cones but green berries from which gin is made. The robins stay all winter where there are enough cedar berries, and other insectivorous birds feed on them in the hungry time when they first come north and there are no angleworms.

You have not had much chance to use or know the varied beauties of the Juniper family; we invite you to call and get acquainted. You will have to use a little persistence, for there are not enough of the new ones to put in the show-window or the catalogue.

Juniperus communis. COMMON JUNIPER. Two years ago, in June, we transplanted about an acre of these. They will come up with good balls of fibrous roots, like in the picture, and you can use them for the bulk of your low Juniper planting because they are native. They are unusual, beautiful, and economical. You can achieve some unique landscape features by covering a sandy bank with these and Scotch heather or you can plant them on sand-dunes, mixed with bayberry, beach plum, oak, and pine, for the salt spray will only clip them off and make a dense, cushiony carpet. You can plant them between your specimens of pines, cedars, and other evergreens, especially on the sunny side, with yew, leucothoë, and azalea on the shady side. You have, perhaps, dreamed and hoped for a landscape that was beautiful without expensive, fussy maintenance. We have plants and ideas, and we know where to show you good examples so that you may be convinced before you start that our guarantee means what it says—that our plants grow satisfactorily. Our greatest fun and greatest value to you is in fitting plants to your environment, so they will "be happy ever after."

Height	Each	10
1 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
1½ ft.	2 50	20 00

J. communis suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. A little exclamation point 4 feet high and 1 foot in diameter. It is almost as dense and cylindrical as a stove-pipe. 1½ ft high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

J. horizontalis. CREEPING JUNIPER. A creeping Juniper which you will see hugging the rocks just above the surf on the coast of Maine, making a mossy, cushiony growth, suggesting its use, to hang over the stones which border the path or hold up a bank. 10-12 inch spread, \$1.50.

Juniperus litoralis (conferta). SHORE JUNIPER. A species creeping along the ground, sending up feathery foliage about 8 inches high. Used in Japan for holding sand-dunes. 1 ft. high, \$1.50 ea.

J. Pfitzeriana. A plummy, spreading bush soon becoming 7 feet high and equally broad. 1½ ft. high, \$3.50 each.

J. squamata Meyeri. MEYER'S JUNIPER. Here is your opportunity to be the first to introduce a new and beautiful plant. Frank Meyer, Agricultural Explorer, United States Department of Agriculture, sent us two plants which had been grafted in China. You can see them in our nursery, where they have been cut so closely for grafting they look like Benjamin West's cat which supplied the young artist with paint-brushes. It has been without a name until the last issue of the Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum. See color illustration on page 12. The printer said it is difficult to illustrate true to color because, looking at a branch one way it is green, another way it is blue, and another way it shows a tinge of red. You can use it as a single specimen out on the lawn, or, better, against a background of dark green, as it is as conspicuous as any blue evergreen. It is small and slow enough to fill a niche

in your garden of dwarf evergreens. Give it time and it will form a worthy part of your pinetum together with the other Junipers, yews, hemlocks, and firs. It grows about 8 inches a year.

Height	Each	Height	Each
1 ft.	\$3 00	2 ft.	\$6 00

J. virginiana. RED CEDAR. The familiar Cedar of Long Island, quickly covering abandoned fields and, with holly, catbriar, and beach plum, making a tangled thicket between the sand-dunes. You can use them for tall screens, but pines are better and more economical because they are broader and denser than Cedars. To keep the cedars in best condition, some gardeners give them a shower-bath in the late afternoon or evening and during the dry time. Nipping them back will also aid in making a dense growth.

Height	Each	Height	Each
3 ft.	\$3 00	8 ft.	\$15 00
4 ft.	4 00	10 ft.	20 00
5 ft.	5 00	12-30 ft.,	price on applica-
6 ft.	6 00	tion.	

Picea • SPRUCE

Spruces are spire-topped evergreens similar to the firs. They are native to the mountains in the north where they have short, moist summers. While they are young they like it here. One lady, who is an expert in garden design, said, "The Spruces do not belong or harmonize on Long Island; they belong to the mountains." This emphasizes an extreme view but it is justified when we consider the landscapes made over by too free planting of Norway Spruce seventy years ago in Long Island farmyards which are now haggard and sad. Groves of white or pitch pine would now show a venerable, useful, and happy old age.

Even if the Spruces are not 100 per cent happy in their old age, they are beautiful and interesting when



Juniperus communis, or Common Juniper, ready for carrying home in your car.

young. Their dense foliage checks the wind; they make good bird sanctuaries, for the birds prefer them for roosts in cold weather and for nesting-places in summer.

Picea Omorika. SERBIAN SPRUCE. Another European variety which shows that evergreens from continental climates like it here. The trees are narrow pyramids, like the Oriental spruce, with light green foliage touched with silver underneath. 6-8 ft. high, \$20 each.

P. orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. This will make a tall, narrow column 15 feet high and 7 feet broad, denser and darker than any other tree. It is native to the mountains of Asia Minor, and, like the Cephalonian fir, seems to like it here. You can use it in narrow evergreen plantations where some of the broader trees will too quickly overcrowd the situation or need too much pruning. You will be interested to know that it keeps its foliage for seven years, therefore, it is dense in the center, not scraggly.

Height	Each	10
4-5 ft.	\$8 00	\$70 00
5-6 ft., 10 yrs. old.	10 00	90 00

P. pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. We have some unusually handsome specimens of this well-known tree and as many people like them as single specimens, these will qualify for the most exacting. 8-9 ft. high, \$40 each, \$350 for 10.

Picea pungens Kosteri. KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. You will think you are fortunate in finding such big, handsome plants and also in learning they have been recently transplanted and root-pruned. They will be delivered to you with big balls of earth, to make them sure to grow. You can here get a carload or truck-load of pines, hemlocks, firs and spruces, and touch them off with a contrast of these tall blue trees in a way to make your garden the most beautiful setting for your home and your social life. You can do as one Ohio man did when he said, "I had a carload from you several years ago. They did so much better than other trees that I have brought my landscape architect from Chicago to pick out another carload."

Height	Each	Height	Each
8-10 ft.	\$50 00	12-15 ft.	\$100 00
10-12 ft.	75 00		



For a salt-spray-swept sand-dune, plant Jack Pine, Austrian Pine, Japanese Black Pine, Pitch Pine, Scotch Pine, Oaks, Bayberry, Privet, and several other thick-leaved plants. Plant them close together and low toward the sea.

Pinus · PINE

The Pine family will supply the best evergreens in your landscape in this region, whether you try to prevent it or not. This is a Pine country. For instance, in Garden City, where many species of evergreens were planted fifty years ago, the White Pines remain and others have disappeared. As Prof. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, said, in a description of the Hunnewell Arboretum at Wellesley, Mass., "It is valuable for what is not there." That is, the species that are not adapted have disappeared. The Pines will shelter you in your old age, even if you plant mostly other species. You had better plant the right thing when you are young and have the satisfaction of knowing you are playing the game according to the rules. Pines are not abundant in nurseries or in the landscape because they were difficult to grow.



Pinus Strobus, White Pine. You love an old White Pine, but think that such love can only be enjoyed in memory, or when you see remnants on your trip to the old homestead. Do you want to see a grove of Pines from your second-story window? Here's a sample for you to select from, and which will make your home seem as if it were off in the country.

It was easier to buy Norway spruces from Europe, arborvitae pulled in the swamps of the North, or retinisporas grown from cuttings, than to watch the Pine-cones and pick them before the seeds blew away. We were the first nurseries in the East to grow evergreens extensively from seed. Now the trees are ready for you, as tall as the roof.

Another reason that Pines are not abundant is because they have long, coarse roots, adapted to dry soils, and are not easy to transplant with the bare-root system used for fruit trees and poplars, or by the system of cutting around them and pulling them out and hoping a ball would stay on. We developed the system of frequently transplanting or root-pruning them to make them have fibrous feeding-roots close to the center. We invented canvas and platforms for clamping a big ball of earth and trained men to quickly and economically handle them. Here are the best trees of the best species for many of your needs. You will enjoy using these Pines. There is no risk, for they are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. We will not let you have them without protest unless we know they are going to serve your purpose. For instance, we refused to sell White Pine for standing alone against the ocean. For such situations there are several species with thick needles that withstand the salt air. A few truck-loads or carloads may make more difference than any other investment in making your place a complete home, for a house is not a home until it is planted right.

It requires courage to take out trees or shrubs that are not the best and put in the best. The best are available, and there is no better time than now. Every month is Pine-planting month at Hicks Nurseries.

Pinus cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. A miniature Pine for the evergreen garden. It looks like a Tom Thumb Pine for it grows 6 inches a year while the White Pine grows 2 feet. 3 ft. high, \$8 each, \$70 for 10.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Pinus Banksiana (divaricata). JACK PINE. The Pine that will stand the most dryness and the severest cold north winds, for it is native on rock ridges with an inch or two of granite fragments, like rock salt, on Gridstone Mountain, Bar Harbor, Maine, and the sand plains of Minnesota. It grows very rapidly and is quite similar in form and texture to its relative, the Pitch Pine. We are fortunate to have a quantity of them, 10 to 15 feet high, which have been recently transplanted and pruned so that they immediately make for you the best windbreak, hedge, or screen in the severest position on the seashore or hill-top where we could not recommend White Pines, hemlocks, arborvitæ, or several other evergreens.

Height	Each	10
6-8 ft.....	\$10 00	\$90 00
8-10 ft.....	15 00	125 00
10-12 ft.....	20 00	175 00
12-14 ft.....	25 00	225 00

P. montana Mughus. MUGHO PINE. A little button-shaped tree, 2 to 4 feet high and twice as wide. It likes to be out in the open in the sun, therefore use it on the south and west sides of your foundation planting and to feather down the sunny sides of groups of tall Austrian, Scotch, White, and other Pines. You can enhance its true beauty by shearing or better by just nipping off, in early summer, the tips of the longest growth.

Height	Each	10
1 ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½ ft.....	4 00	35 00

Pinus nigra austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. As you will see from the picture, you can pick out great, big, broad-shouldered trees that will immediately shut out the street. A leading authority on gardening has said, "The most beautiful flower-garden can be made just back of the surf provided there is a windbreak." For the gardens of Newport, East Hampton, Southampton and West Hampton, Long Beach, Long Branch, Asharoken Beach, and similar situations on the north shore of Long Island Sound, these are just right. You can plant them this spring and have the garden all ready for the garden party next summer. Without the windbreak the garden may fail. City conditions of smoke and dry air seem to be withstood by the Austrian Pine.

Height	Each	10
7-10 ft.....	\$25 00	\$200 00
10-12 ft.....	45 00	400 00

P. parviflora. JAPANESE WHITE PINE. A miniature White Pine suited to small gardens because when 8 feet high it has the picturesque outlines of the White Pine or Cedar of Lebanon fifty years old. 7-8 ft. high, \$25 each.

P. resinosa. RED PINE. This is as valuable as the White Pine. It is native from Maine and northern Massachusetts to Minnesota. It likes the same dry, gravelly soil as the Pitch Pine and the thin soil of rocky ridges like the Jack Pine. In form it is a dense beehive-shaped tree like the Austrian Pine, and does not spread out with horizontal branches like the White Pine. The trunk and timber are like the Southern Long-leaved or Yellow Pine and was used in Maine for ship's masts and spars because of its strength. It was so little known that a few years ago none were offered in any American or European nursery catalogue. We got a quantity of seed and have grown very handsome specimens, so now they are available as big, root-pruned, sure-to-grow landscape material that you can order by the carload. The rich, velvety, dark green foliage and the smooth elliptical outline puts it in the class of beautiful trees as described under linden on page 9. You can make a low, broad wall of green 8 feet high and 6 feet broad. In the lee of such a grove in a north wind at 10 degrees you will realize how it is possible for a belt of Pines to save on your coal-bill, especially on a flat, windy place on Long Island.

Height	Each	10
4-5 ft.....	\$5 00	\$40 00
5-6 ft.....	10 00	
6-8 ft.....	20 00	



An Austrian Pine next the salt meadows at Cedarhurst on the lawn of Mr. John L. Lawrence. It receives the full sweep of the salt winds from across Long Beach. Austrian Pines, like some people, seem to be always the same and never disturbed. Rain, wind, heat, or cold do not change the appearance—the trees might be of green bronze. Truckloads or carloads will make the right background and windbreak for your seaside or hill-slope garden, and will shelter your favorites that are more changeable, but none the less interesting. You will see a block of these Pines in the nursery labeled, "Planted February, 1920"—then you will understand why they are guaranteed.

The picture on the next page shows a Norway Maple in bloom in the garden of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury, L. I. The gardener says, "The nurse and children find this tree the coolest place in summer." The foliage seems to attract and hold the breeze, like a canopy. You can have a cool, shaded playground like this with one, two, or three big maples, lindens or oaks from the Hicks Nurseries. This tree and the tall cedar in the foreground were moved by the Hicks Large Tree-moving Department a few years before. It is located west of the formal garden, and the steps to the formal garden are at the brick pillars back of the seat. Painting by Miss Amy Cross.

This series of pictures was made to show the garden of an expert. They were used to illustrate an article by Miss Isabelle Pendleton, Landscape Architect, in *Country Life*, March, 1923.



Amy Gosa



Amy Cook

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN TREES

Pinus sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. Here is where you get the most Pine for the least money, because they grow fast when young. Scotch Pine makes a big, broad-shouldered tree highly resistant to wind or drought or cold. Our plants are especially fine because they were nipped back two or three years ago to make them broad and dense. The roots are even better because they were moved with big balls of earth and now they are ready to move with still larger balls. The trees that will give the most value for the money are those 3 to 5 feet high, because of their rapid growth.

The bigger Scotch Pine, 8 to 12 feet high, can be mixed in with White Pine and Red Pine and taken out in ten to fifteen years to allow the native and longer-lived species more room.

Height	Each	10
3-4 ft.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
8-10 ft.....	20 00	180 00
10-12 ft.....	30 00	250 00

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. This species must have been widely distributed on Long Island for there are remnants at Hollis, Roslyn, Mill Neck, East Norwich, Woodbury, Smithtown, Commack, Sag Harbor, and Hempstead. Probably the early settlers cut it because it was the easiest timber to work, thus killing the mother trees and the fires killed the baby trees. The White Pine is the noblest evergreen of the northeastern states and eastern Canada. As a landscape feature, few know its full beauty, for it has been so sparingly planted that rarely has it had an opportunity to develop without crowding. Those who have seen the Cedars of Lebanon in Palestine, and those brought by the Crusaders and planted around the castles in England, say that the White Pine has a similar beauty. To enjoy these Pines now, rather than century-old veterans, or as a forest tree for the future, you can now buy in the Hicks Nurseries trees that will be your friends.

They will do for you immediately just what you want.

They will give you a quiet place in the country with green all around and the blue sky overhead.

They will shut out the sight and sound of the street.

They will keep out the cold north wind and make a sheltered playground for your children.

They will make a dark green background and wind-shelter for your flower-garden.

They will forest the sandy hill.

They will soothe, by their steadfastness, when discouraged.

They will stretch their wide horizontal arms against the sky and make the best picture for sunrise and sunset.

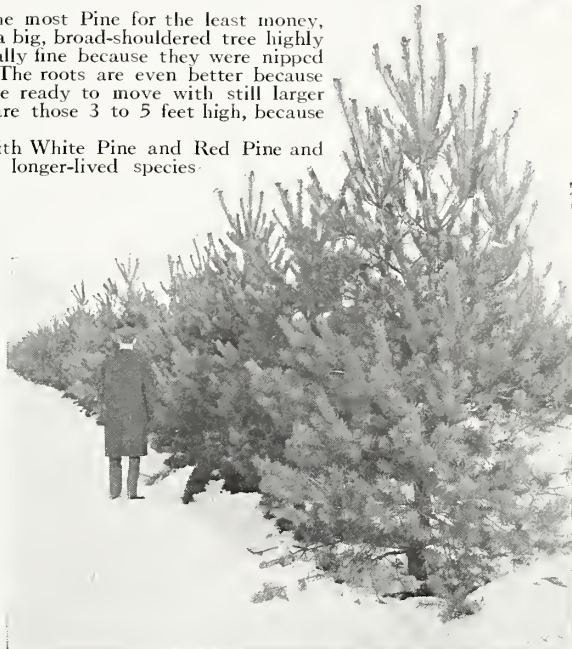
In planting these and other evergreens from Hicks Nurseries, you need have no fear of failure. The progress we have made in transplanting, root-pruning, and moving with large balls of earth, using the Hicks invention of canvas and platform, overcomes all difficulties. You can use these tall pines, 10 to 30 feet high, with the assurance that they will hold their beauty and grow as if they had never been moved. The time of the year need not affect you, for it is a simple matter to scrape away the blanket of pine needles and dig through the thin layer of frost in the middle of winter. Every week in the summer we are transplanting such trees. It is the stock work in the nursery. You will see rows of them marked "Planted June, 1920," or "Planted February, 1920."

Height	Each	10	100	Height	Each
3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50		14 ft.....	\$35 00
4 ft.....	3 00	25 00	\$200 00	16 ft.....	50 00
5 ft.....	6 00	50 00	450 00	18 ft.....	70 00
6 ft.....	10 00	75 00	700 00	20 ft.....	100 00
8 ft.....	15 00	125 00		22 ft.....	125 00
10 ft.....	20 00			24 ft.....	150 00
12 ft.....	25 00				

P. Thunbergii. JAPANESE BLACK PINE. On the Connecticut shore, near Stamford, there was a sea-wall where the spray dashed over, washed away the soil, and allowed nothing to remain but pebbles. We planted a grove of this species, Pitch Pine, Austrian Pine, and other trees, but this is the best. Its foliage is rich dark green, like the Red Pine, but the needle is thicker, more like the Austrian Pine. The tree is of picturesque, irregular habit, like a Japanese sketch.

A bare sand-dune is glaring and monotonous. One longs for the pleasure of a garden, for flowers to pick, for a garden party. A few truck-loads of these Pines will make possible the best kind of a garden. You will see that their economical and efficient ball of earth is a good way to get top soil. After planting, all they want is a mulch of leaves, thatch, or drift from the shore and water.

Height	Each
6-8 ft.....	\$10 00
10-12 ft.....	25 00



Pinus sylvestris, Scotch Pine. Cheerful, blue-green, sturdy trees, photographed last winter; transplanted August, 1920. Want a carload like the first one at \$25? Does the street need a sturdy green wall 10 feet wide and 10 feet high? The Scotch Pines will make the screen, or a windbreak to protect the garden and other trees. Have you a laundry-yard or service-court to screen? Scotch Pines will give you the most cubic yards of evergreen foliage for the investment.



The up-and-coming men plant evergreens, oaks, and beeches this way. It is sure and economical. They develop beautiful landscapes where they work and live.

The picture on the opposite page is Father Hugo's Rose, or *Rosa Hugonis*, and a Lilac arch between the rose garden and picking-garden on the grounds of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury, L. I. Thanks to intrepid missionaries and explorers, beauty and fruit from the ends of the earth are available. *Rosa Hugonis* came to America from the Chinese wilds directly through Kew Gardens, in London, but it bears the name of the intrepid priest who saw it in the Asian wilds, and who believed its beauty should be extended to the western world. It is a superb shrub.

Father Hugo's Rose blooms earlier than any other. It is a big, vigorous bush, never troubled by winter-killing, insects or fungi, therefore, use it in your shrubbery as freely as *Spiraea* or Golden Bell. Hicks Nurseries are fortunate to have available large plants 3 feet high and 3 feet broad. Some will be in boxes, so you can buy them in bloom or later. The Lilacs are old bushes which we moved a few years ago. Painting by Miss Amy Cross.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Pseudotsuga (Picea) Douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. The Colorado form we have raised from seeds supplied by the United States Forest Service, and they are perfectly hardy, whereas the Pacific Coast form may grow 25 feet high and kill to the ground. The foliage is light blue-green, like other Colorado evergreens.

We have pushed it as a Christmas tree, not for profit but for two other purposes: (1) To teach winter planting and (2) to introduce a tree better than the sad Norway Spruce. The plants we offer are 12 feet and upward and are just right for a carload or truck-load shipment to wall a garden, shut off the street, decorate a hillside, or plant as a community Christmas tree as described on page 13.

Height	Each	10	Height	Each
7 ft.....	\$20 00	\$175 00	14-16 ft.....	\$60 00
8 ft.....	25 00	200 00	16-18 ft.....	75 00
12-14 ft.....	40 00			

Taxus · YEW

Here is your opportunity to get the best small or dense-growing evergreen. Its introduction is mentioned in "The Romance of our Trees" by Ernest H. Wilson, Assistant Director of Arnold Arboretum, as follows: "The Japanese Yew was introduced into America in 1862 by Dr. George R. Hall, who gave it to Parsons and Company, nurserymen, Flushing, N. Y." Probably some of the original plants were planted in the Dana Arboretum, Glen Cove. From the seed-bearing plant there we collected seed in 1902 from which our larger plants are grown.

Taxus cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. Soon makes a dense, dark green pyramid about 10 feet high and 8 feet broad, fitting it for the high

points in foundation plantings, for small evergreen gardens, boundary planting on narrow areas, or feathering down tall groups of trees. They can be planted as permanent trees with temporary pines and firs between. Of course, they get larger than the size mentioned; in Japan it grows 40 to 60 feet tall. For formal effects they are excellent because when clipped they become dense and solid, and there is no risk of their becoming winter-killed, as with boxwood, English yew or Irish juniper. We have clipped a number of them to exactly match. You can use them for formal planting, to substitute plants that may have become unsatisfactory. It has been the custom to mark the corners and paths of formal gardens



Taxus baccata repandens. The soft, billowy outlines of the Spreading Yew are not equalled or approached by any other plant. For a foundation planting it gives an atmosphere of dignity and repose.



Taxus cuspidata, Japanese Yew, is a beautiful evergreen, thoroughly suited to places of small dimensions. It will grow big, but can readily be kept small by clipping.

Taxus cuspidata, continued

with tall, narrow evergreens and there is nothing now available better than the Japanese Yew.

Height	Each	10
1½-2 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 50
3-4 ft.....	12 00	100 00
4-5 ft., 14 yrs. old.....	18 00	150 00
5-6 ft.....	25 00	225 00

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. FLAT FORM.

This makes a broad, flat bush 2 feet high and 6 feet wide; some plants will grow up 6 feet high. The big plants we offer of these are 5 feet wide and ten years old. They should be extensively used for foundation plantings. A customer writes, "I want a foundation planting but no evergreens." He had seen such mixtures of yellow, blue, and green, and such an un-

reposeful conglomeration of spikes and exclamation points that he revolted from the average foundation planting. If he had seen a good, restful composition of this variety, he would have asked for it rather than simply vetoing evergreens. Unfortunately, there are but few examples of foundation planting of good design. If you will bring a sketch or photograph or a memory picture, you can make good foundation planting by selecting mostly these Yews. For garden borders, this variety can be kept clipped like boxwood 4, 6, and 12 inches high, with no worry about winter-killing. For a low hedge on the edge of a terrace, plants 1 to 2 feet high are just the thing. The brilliant scarlet cups decorate some of the plants from late summer to autumn, as illustrated on page 12. As we are growing these by the ten thousands you can plan to use them extensively and feel certain that you are making a safe and economical purchase.

Height	Each	10	Height	Each	10
1½ x 1½ ft....	\$3 50	\$30 00	1½ x 3 ft.....	\$18 00	\$175 00
1½ x 2 ft.....	6 00	50 00	1½ x 4 ft.....	25 00	225 00

T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). DWARF JAPANESE YEW. A very compact, stubby plant with dense, dark green foliage. From the central part there will be long shoots growing at an upward angle. It is adapted for collections of dwarf evergreens, to edge down foundation planting of the flat form of Japanese Yew and other evergreens. It will make a green carpet for it can be pinched back or clipped to within one or two feet of the ground. When fifteen years old, the plant may be 4 feet wide and one and one-half feet high, looking like an evergreen at timber line.

Height	Each	10
1 x 1½ ft.....	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ x 2 ft.....	8 00	70 00



Taxus cuspidata, flat form, and *Pachysandra*



Foundation planting of Juniper—Common Juniper set 2½ feet apart will do this. For the taller points use other Junipers or Japanese cypress or Japanese yew. Under the Juniper is a carpet of myrtle. A rhododendron peeps out, but it would be better to use them mostly on the shady side and the Junipers on the sunny side.

Taxus baccata repandens. SPREADING YEW. This variety of the English Yew is hardy. It will grow about 1½ feet high and 4 feet wide. It has a restful, graceful outline, with branches branching outward and downward. Horizontal lines in the landscape are rare. Nurserymen are not prone to grow such plants because they take up ground and appear high-priced when charged by the height, therefore too much nursery stock is trained as sharp spikes.

Spreading Yew can very properly make up the major portion of the foundation planting on one or more sides of your house. Perhaps you would like to continue an evergreen planting across a vista and want to be certain that nothing will interfere with the line of view. Perhaps, you have tall hemlocks, pines, and spruce bordering a road and wish to bring out the green to the road without a strip of lawn. For all these places and many more the Spreading Yew will qualify, but we would not put it in the midst of an open lawn as we would the Japanese Yew, for it prefers the shade and shelter of buildings or trees.

1 x 1½ ft. spread	.....	Each	10	\$45 00
1 x 2½ ft. spread	.....	Each	10	\$100 00

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ.

Usually seen as a narrow, pyramidal tree 5 to 10 feet high and half as wide, but it will grow to be a large tree in Canada. Foliage is a bright green in the summer and bronze or brownish green in winter.

Height	.....	Each	10	\$9 00
2-3 ft.	.....	Each	10	\$25 00
3-4 ft.	.....	Each	10	\$25 00

T. occidentalis Boothii. BOOTH'S ARBORVITÆ.

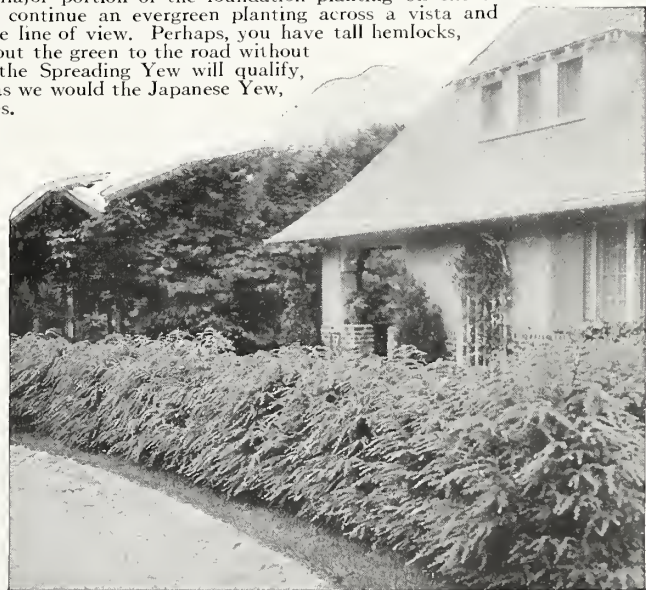
A little ball of green about 1 to 2 feet high, suitable for foundation planting, window-boxes and feathering down groups of taller evergreens. We have an unusually fine stock of these at low rates, and you can use them freely as temporary fillers where you may later move apart the flat and dwarf Japanese yew, Mugho pine, juniper, leucothoe, and other low evergreens. 8-12 in. high., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

T. occidentalis compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. Similar to Boothii. 1 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

T. occidentalis Douglasii pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL DOUGLAS' ARBORVITÆ. Makes a

narrow pyramid 1 foot wide and 4 feet high, with dark green crested fronds. It is suitable for points in a formal garden or foundation planting.

Height	.....	Each	10	\$12 50
1½ ft.	.....	Each	10	\$15 00
2 ft.	.....	Each	10	\$17 50



About twelve years ago we planted seeds of Hemlocks on the north side of a hill. Now there is a quantity of trees from 4 to 7 feet high that will make hedges like this. They have good roots and are sure to grow. Hemlocks are not common, and if you are an admirer of the most graceful native evergreen, you ought to take advantage of this opportunity. Have you a favorite woodland walk or drive where the Hemlock will look as if it had always been there? You will enjoy selecting the taller and more open specimens for that purpose.



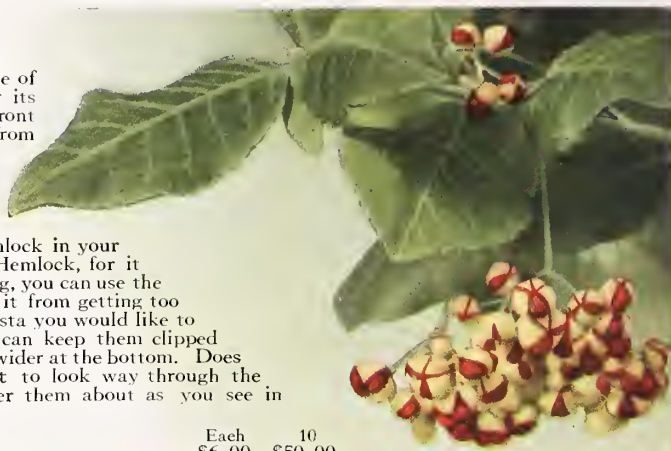
HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Tsuga · HEMLOCK

Tsuga canadensis. AMERICAN HEMLOCK. One of the most beloved and admired of the evergreens for its graceful beauty. You should use it between and in front of pines and oaks where it will get a little shelter from the northwest wind and March sun. It is not a plant to stand out alone in this region, as a pine or oak. There are miles of monotonous shrubbery that need the addition of Hemlocks, laurel, holly, and Leucothoe to make it useful and beautiful in the winter. Clear an area of 10 feet and put a Hemlock in your grove of trees, or, in the woods, underplant with Hemlock, for it likes and endures the shade. For foundation planting, you can use the Hemlock temporarily; you can nip it back to keep it from getting too big. Don't put it on the windiest corner. For the vista you would like to make through the woods, Hemlocks will do. You can keep them clipped to a vertical wall, although it is better to have them wider at the bottom. Does your woodland look monotonous? Do you want to look way through the trunks and see green that is harmonious? Scatter them about as you see in the north woodland.



Euonymus radicans vegetus, or Round-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet. See page 24.

Height	Each	10	Height	Each	10
3 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00	5 ft.	\$6 00	\$50 00
4 ft.	4 00	35 00	6 ft.	9 00	80 00



Leucothoe catesbaei. This relative of laurel and rhododendron is gathered in quantity in the Appalachians for decorating. From the thousands of plants in the Hicks Nurseries, you can be finding new uses all the year—in the woods, under the shrubs and trees, at the foundation. See page 25.

Tsuga diversifolia. JAPANESE HEMLOCK. This resembles the American Hemlock but appears, like several other evergreens from Japan and Manchuria, able to stand a brighter winter sunshine, colder and drier winter wind, and drier summer than its American relatives. It has shorter, lighter green foliage. You can use it for a hedge, planting it with the American variety, or even planting in more open and sunny situations as on the lawn or corner of the house.

Height	Each	10
2-2½ ft. . . .	\$3 00	\$25 00
3-4 ft.	5 00	45 00
4 ft.	6 00	50 00
5 ft.	8 00	70 00
6 ft.	10 00	90 00

OLD HEMLOCK HEDGE

Your garden may need a Hemlock Hedge as a background to give a finished, mellow, quiet air. The soft, velvety texture of clipped Hemlock closely reproduces the yew of England, which, unfortunately, is not hardy.

This Hemlock Hedge surrounded the garden of a tree-lover. When the property was offered for sale, we moved the hedge to our nursery in summer. It is 600 feet long, and can be used to make a garden theatre, to shut off the street, to enclose an entrance court, screen the service- or laundry-yard, garage, or vegetable-garden. Those who really appreciate the best and have the right conditions, or will make the right conditions, can count on our cooperation to make their garden one of the best in the country.

This hedge can be safely shipped a thousand miles. Please send photograph of the site you propose for it. Have your architect and landscape architect consider it in lieu of marble, granite, concrete, or brick. As the background for your outdoor social life it may be the best.

Time-saving is the greatest material achievement of the age. You have it with regard to knowledge, travel, brick, cement, and steel.

In this hedge you can have it in a wall of green.

How decide if it will do?

Are you in the Hemlock region from Nova Scotia to Minnesota and Alabama?

Is the situation sheltered from ocean winds?

Do hungry trees rob?



Daphne cneorum. See page 24



Hemlock Hedge over fifty years old at Hicks Nurseries



Pachysandra, Myrtle, and Euonymus radicans. They are worthy of much wider use in shady places. Japanese Barberry in corner

Broad-Leaved Evergreens, Foundation Plants Plants for Woods and Shade, Cover Plants

This is a general title. You will wonder what it means. A Broad-leaved Evergreen is one like holly, laurel, rhododendron, that does not have a needle-shaped leaf or belong to the conifer family, as pine, spruce, hemlock and arborvitae.

Foundation planting is an art of recent development. The professors of landscape architecture scold because too much is planted. They say a house should not sit on bushes but show the foundation, bringing up a group of foliage against the windows with perhaps a high point at the corners. Mr. Jens Jensen, the great landscape architect, of Chicago, said, "Do you want a horticultural curiosity shop or a nice, quiet place?" Probably you have foundation planting around your house and you want to know how to do it better. There are publications that show, by picture and text, how to group the shrubs, but really the best way is to consult a competent designer and thus avoid many pitfalls.

Foundation planting can be made of annual and perennial flowers, flowering shrubs, the needle-shaped evergreens, as pine, spruce and Japanese cypress, or of broad-leaved evergreens. You can go through all these stages successively and then begin all over again if you wish. Perhaps, like a garden expert in East Hampton, you will say, "I have been all around the garden question and have come back to green."

Berberis Gagnepainii. CHINESE EVERGREEN BAR-BERRY. See Rare Plants, page 34.

Berberis verruculosa. CHINESE EVERGREEN BAR-BERRY. See Rare Plants, page 34.

Buxus sempervirens. BOX-WOOD. Box is an old favorite for foundation planting and garden borders. This is the variety that grows rapidly, making a round bush 3 feet high in about ten years. It can be clipped to a little hedge 6 inches high for garden borders or edging the foundation planting, spacing 6 to 8 inches apart. Boxwood likes the shade where not robbed by tree roots. Feed with bone-meal.

Height	Each	10	100
6-12 in.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
1-1½ ft.	2 00	15 00	
2 ft.	7 00	60 00	

B. sempervirens. BOX-WOOD (Sheared pyramids). Clipped to points about 3 feet high and 2 feet spread.

Height	Each	10
3 ft.	\$10 00	\$90 00
4 ft.	14 00	



White Pine and Laurel as a windbreak and sheltered cove at Hewlett, Long Island



HICKS NURSERIES

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS



Pachistima Canbyi, or Mountain Lover, as an evergreen moss-like cover 6 inches high. The larger leaves in the background are *Rhododendron carolinianum*. There are many places like this where you can have as much fun and exercise improving your home landscape as in playing a game of golf.

Calluna vulgaris. SCOTCH HEATHER. There are many plants which have a strong hold on the affections. Scotch Heather has not been commonly planted because people did not know how easy it was to grow. It has escaped and run wild in several places in Nantucket, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. It makes a dense mat, 1 to 1½ feet high, with grey-green foliage and myriads of spikes of pink flowers. Use it in your flower-garden, as a border to the path, edging down a group of dwarf evergreens, such as juniper, laurel, rhododendrons, or out on a sandy hillside where it is the brightest color. Space the plants a foot or more apart. You can make a beautiful Heather garden on level land or on a slope. 6 in. high, potted plants, 80 cts. each, \$7.50 for 10.

C. vulgaris alba pilosa. WHITE SCOTCH HEATHER. Tall-growing form with steel-gray leaves and white flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. vulgaris cuprea. PURPLE SCOTCH HEATHER. Yellow foliage turning to a bright red in early fall. 3-in. pots, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. vulgaris monstrosa. PINK SCOTCH HEATHER. Pink flowers. 3-in. pots, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Chamaecyparis. RETINISPIORA. See page 12.

Cotoneaster horizontalis. ROCK SPRAY. Sometimes called "Quince Berry." This belongs to the apple family and has tiny red fruits, like the hawthorn, and white or pink flowers. It spreads out horizontally, and keeps less than a foot high. The colored picture on page 35 is good but the real plant is better. We will have plants in pots so you can get them all summer. 3-in. pots, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Daphne Cneorum. GARLAND FLOWER. See page 22 for the picture in color. It is a little, trailing plant, about 6 inches high, with pink flowers in May and again in late summer. The spicy perfume you will enjoy and never forget. 2-yr. plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Euonymus radicans. JAPANESE EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. Several of these varieties are worthy of extensive use. The foliage is perfectly hardy, whereas the English ivy sunburns and occasionally kills back. You can use *Euonymus radicans* in quantity to carpet the ground, run up tree trunks, cover the wall, or clamber over stumps and rocks. It does not like the hot sun. The picture on page 22 shows what you and the birds would like for winter. *Euonymus radicans* is the form with ovate leaves raised from seed. 10-15 in. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

E. radicans acutus. SHARP-LEAVED EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. A long-leaved, sharp-pointed type, red on the under side, giving a new color note in cover plants for shaded places. 2-yr. plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

E. radicans minimus. SMALL-LEAVED EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. Another Tom Thumb. Will make a little mound about 6 inches high and 1 foot broad, with leaves the size of a mouse's ear. Use as a carpet or at the edge of a foundation planting and other monotonous evergreen gardens. Creeps up a wall 2 to 3 feet, or climbs up the trunks of trees, thus hiding what is sometimes a bare and ugly tree in the plantation. 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Euonymus radicans vegetus. ROUND-LEAVED EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. This form is propagated from fruiting branches of the old vine and therefore retains the bushy, branching habit, so it can be kept as a little dome, 2 feet wide. It fruits early and you have the peculiar combination of an evergreen vine growing as a bush and fruiting while young. It will also grow as a vine. If the seeds are sown they produce the form first mentioned. 12-15 in. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Galax aphylla. GALAX. Try a few among the rhododendrons or laurel or in a hedge. The leaves are bright green, about 2 inches in diameter and the plant grows about a foot high. In the winter they turn a rich bronze-red, and it is then that they are collected in large quantities in the southern mountains for the florist trade for making up funeral designs. 6-12 in. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Ilex crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY. The leaf is like that of the boxwood, not the holly, and the berries are black. You will find it most happy in among other evergreens in the foundation planting or out among the pines and oaks or in the woods. The outline of the plant is open and picturesque, not smooth like the boxwood. The tips of the plants may winter-kill if grown in the open, but that is no objection as it merely trims it back and keeps it down to a most useful size.

Height	Each	10
1 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
3-4 ft.		10 00

I. opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. The Holly is native as far north as Cape Cod. As one landscape architect has said, "It does not like to have the sun shine on its head," therefore, nestle it in among pines and oaks as you see it in the woods. It will not keep its best color out in the winter sun. Holly is slow to start growing, so don't expect to get big ones cheap but plant a lot of little ones and among them some varieties as mentioned under hemlock. Take out of your foundation planting some big, ragged Japanese cypress or spruce and put in several Holly trees. When they grow too big, pinch them back for several years; then we will tell you how to safely move them out to where they will have more room to develop their full beauty. You can make no more welcome present than a collection of Holly, heather, azaleas, and other choice plants. 2 ft. high, \$4 ea., \$35 for 10.

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Landscape groups need tying together and the ground wants covering. Something is necessary to hold the mulch, and there is need of winter beauty and summer flowers—Laurel abundantly supplies all these demands. Use it freely in the foundation planting, among and at the edge of the shrubs, under your shade trees and evergreens. Plant it about 3 feet apart. It asks nothing but a mulch of leaves and perhaps a drink of water half a dozen times the first year. In late May, the Laurel blooms provide the greatest show in eastern North America.

Height	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2 ft.	2 50	20 00	175 00



House at Great Neck, L. I. Foundation planting and shade tree



Garden of Prof. C. S. Sargent at Brookline, Mass., considered one of the best in the country. You can follow the same plan—big shrubs, small shrubs, as the white *Deutzia*, Darwin Tulips, and German Iris

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Leucothoe Catesbæi. DROOPING ANDROMEDA. A close relative of the laurel and native of the southern mountains. You can use it as suggested for laurel, where it will be particularly valuable among the tall evergreens on the north side of your house and among your shrubs and trees. It is entirely harmonious with Long Island woodland and yet different enough to attract appreciative attention. Makes a long, arching spray, perhaps 3 feet long, with long pointed bronze-red leaves. See illustration on page 22.

Height	Each	10	100
6-12 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
12-18 in.....	1 00	9 00	75 00

Pachistima Canbyi. MOUNTAIN LOVER. A carpet of green and bronze-red about 6 inches high. It is related to the euonymus and is native on rocky ledges in the Appalachian Mountains. You can tuck it in under the foundation planting at the edge or you can place it in the border of a path, in the rock-garden with ferns, or in the woods. 2-in. pots, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10. See page 24.

Pachysandra terminalis. JAPANESE SPURGE. A green carpet-like plant with no difficult points and no bad habits. After it is established it keeps down the weeds. It is economical because the underground roots spread out 6 inches and come out with new plants and has been introduced by landscape architects who use the best. A valuable and useful plant on the smallest grounds, for it will eliminate labor. At the edge of a path, or between shrubs and evergreens, it will carpet the ground so completely that it does not have to be hoed or the weeds pulled out. The foliage is bright green all the year. The flowers are white and not conspicuous. 8 in. high, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Pinus Mughus. See page 16.

Potentilla tridentata. We went up to Mt. Washington to collect attractive little rock plants and this one seems to be happy at this altitude. It has strawberry-like blossoms and dark evergreen foliage like pipsissewa. 6 in. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Rhododendron catawbiense Hybrids. You will find here a magnificent collection of plants full of bloom-buds. Come and pick them out as they are coming into bloom, or order from the catalogue. You will get an assortment of colors that will be a most pleasant surprise, and with them can brighten the background of narrow-leaved evergreens and shrubs.

Height	Each	10
1½-2 ft.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
2-2½ ft.....	7 00	60 00

R. maximum. A species in the mountains as far north as Nova Scotia. It has leaves 8 to 10 inches long, with bright pink flowers in late June or early July. Plant it in places more sheltered from wind and sun than the Catawbiense hybrids. 2 ft. high, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. EVERGREEN SNOWBALL. A new and rare plant with graceful flowers and berries like the high-bush cranberry, leaves like *Rhododendron maximum*, and crinkly like the Japanese snowball. It is not available and has not been tested for general use, but you will enjoy trying it in a sheltered shaded place. 2 ft. high, \$5 each.

Vinca minor. MYRTLE. This plant is associated in your mind with an old farmhouse where you have picked its blue flowers with the first violet, and where you remember seeing it carpet the ground under the spruce and locust trees. As described under pachysandra, use it for carpeting the ground and shaded places. Don't ask if it will solve the problem of bare ground under maples. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Yucca filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE; SPANISH BAYONET. See illustration, page 46. This is not exactly a foundation plant because the vertical lines are not so restful as the horizontal and rounded outlines of the yew, juniper, and laurel. It has upright, sword-shaped leaves that keep a bright living green all winter, not turning yellow or brown in June and the showiest white flowers with cream-white cups. Plant it extensively on the sand-dunes and sandy fields. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

You will find many alpine plants on Mounts Katahdin, Moosilauke, and Marcy, that you can introduce



Japanese Bush Cranberry



Burning Bush, Euonymus



Bittersweet



High-Bush Cranberry

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS FURNISH FOOD FOR SONG- AND GAME-BIRDS

All winter long the thickets are alive with the birds that get their food from the berry-bearing shrubs. The food-plants of the birds, squirrels, the Indians, and the early settlers are the best guide to what should be grown now. With berry-bearing shrubs around your place you can make the birds contented, you can study them from your window, and you can enjoy their songs in the field, the hedge-row, in the swamp, and on the hilltops. The birds will stay as long as the berries are there, so have aplenty.

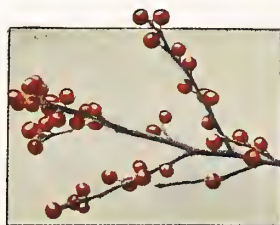
John Burroughs says that the insect-eating birds would starve if they did not have berries. You may notice that in early spring, before the angle-worms come up, the robins feed on berries. Make a border of berried shrubs and trees, spacing them 3 to 6 feet apart, or add these shrubs to your present border. Plant shrubs freely on the hills, along the woodland borders, by the streams and shores, even if you do not own the land. You can lead your community in this movement and can surprise your friends with the show which these shrubs will make—and it is a show that is harmonious and in good taste.

The fruits from many of these trees and shrubs can be used in the home for making jams, preserves, or fruit juices. You will enjoy picking and eating them

as you stroll about your grounds. Some of them are less sour or bitter after they are frozen—for instance, the little Siberian Crab tastes as good as apple sauce. Are you afraid of poisonous berries? We will refer you to literature on that. We are willing to try out the new ones.

If you have a place where berry-bearing shrubs can be used, telephone us (Westbury 68), drop us a line, send us a sketch, or a photograph of the place, and we will help you to carry out your ideas.

For Game-Covers. Plant the berry-bearing shrubs



Winterberry



Red Chokeberry

by the thousands, following the fashion that has prevailed in England for many years, where shrubs that take care of themselves are used. Study it scientifically to provide for long blizzards. At the Arnold Arboretum there are over 100 species with berries in March.

Groves of evergreens, and oaks that hold their leaves during the cold season, will give winter protection for the birds. Thickets of shrubs, including the thorns, will give havens of refuge where the birds will be safe from the attacks of hawks and predatory animals. You can plant many of them all summer. Let us help you plan several years' programme in planting your game-preserve and bird-sanctuary.

Berry-bearing shrubs, our selection, 1-3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100, \$250 per 1,000
You can plant many all summer and half the winter

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS THAT YOU CAN GET AT HICKS'

Arrow-Wood.....	Page 33	Dogwood.....	Page 29	Japanese Quince.....	Page 30
Beach Plum.....	31	Euonymus.....	30	Japanese Turquoise Berry.....	36
Bittersweet.....	24	High-Bush Cranberry.....	33	Magnolia.....	7
Black Alder.....	30	Holly.....	24	Privet.....	30
Burning Bush.....	30	Indian Currant.....	32	Roses.....	37
Bush Honeysuckle.....	31	Japanese Barberry.....	29	Spice Bush.....	29
Chokeberry.....	27	Japanese Bush Cranberry.....	33	Snowberry.....	32
Cotoneaster.....	35	Japanese Dogwood.....	3	Sumac.....	31
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FLOWERING SHRUBS



Acer palmatum atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. The purple-red foliage satisfies the desire for something different, a strong contrast to green. It grows about 1 foot a year and makes a tree-shaped shrub about 12 feet high. It is usually planted as a specimen, but can be used in groups of shrubs. 2-2½ ft. high, \$5 each.

A. tatarica. SIBERIAN MAPLE. These plants are just right for a new kind of a hedge; they can be planted 2 feet apart. Its autumn color is the most brilliant in our nursery together with that of the dogwood, Virginia creeper, and pepperidge. It makes a big bush 10 feet high in five years; therefore it is one of the best items offered for massing in shrubberies and planting in groves of dogwood, silver bell, and taller trees.

Height	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3-4 ft.	50	4 50	40 00

Amelanchier spicata. SHAD-BUSH; JUNE BERRY. Almost as good as huckleberries, but several weeks earlier; the birds feast on them. The earliest white shrub to bloom, coming before its relative, the apple, and therefore makes a good foreground for hemlock and pine. It forms a dense thicket 2 feet high; therefore plant 1½ feet apart, in front of taller shrubs to hold the blowing leaves and save hoeing. 1-2 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Amygdalus communis fl.-pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Has dainty double blossoms, like little pink buttons, in peach-blossom-time, on stems 2 feet high. One of several ornamental flowering fruits you can add without taking much space. 1½-2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Aronia arbutifolia. RED CHOKEBERRY. See page 26. A native shrub which retains its bright red berries through the entire winter. 2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

A. nigra. BLACK CHOKEBERRY. Chokeberries and the juneberries are difficult to tell apart when growing wild. Both should be used in masses, as edgings and undergrowth, to hold the blowing leaves and thus feed themselves and the larger shrubs and trees. You can get big clumps by the hundred and plant 2 feet apart. The black, juicy fruit is astringent and supplies food for the birds all winter. Perhaps you have eaten them by mistake when picking huckleberries and found the little apple-like fruits rightly named. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

AZALEA

Have you huckleberry, laurel, or arbutus in your region? Then add Azalea, rhododendron, leucothoe, andromeda, and heather. They are all members of the heath family and like to flock together.

Where to make an Azalea garden? Anywhere on Long Island or off Long Island except in heavy limestone clay. What do Azaleas like? Shade, not the root robbery of swamp trees on dry land, as sugar maple, elm, and poplar. What kind of shade do they like? Shade of evergreens, shrubs, and oaks, and the north side of the house.

I pass thousands of old places that look as if shrubs and trees occupy all the land they should, but I try to think what more I can sell that would fit. Frequently the first thought is Azaleas under the trees and along the edges of shrubbery or foundation planting.

Azalea arborescens. FRAGRANT AZALEA. A neat, round bush with pure white, fragrant flowers in late May. It closely resembles *A. viscosa* except in earliness. 1-2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

A. Kaempferi. Closely allied to the Hinodigiri and Karume Azaleas but does not hold its leaves in winter. One of the finest estates on Long Island has scattered thousands of them through the woods among the laurel and white pine. They range in color through deep reds, bright reds, pale reds, and pinks; some have a tinge of purple. It will be possible to play a new tune in Long Island landscapes with these and other Azaleas. They will wake up enthusiasm for the beauty of the country several weeks earlier

Azalea Kaempferi, continued

than heretofore. They will show that the Long Island woods are beautiful and can be made more beautiful; and also that the highest type of civilization and art is not that which makes the greatest display but that which utilizes and adds to local natural conditions. 8-12 in. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

A. Hinodigiri. See page 28. Has the brightest red blooms of all the Azaleas. If you see a little ball of fiery red in some planting in early May, this is it. You will not see many of them, for it has only recently been introduced. Tuck it in under the edges of evergreens and mulch 6 inches deep with leaves. This is usually classified under Broad-leaved Evergreens because it retains some foliage in the winter but you do not want to look in two places to carry out your Azalea enthusiasm. 12-15 inches high, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

A. nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER. The Azalea you have occasionally seen in the woods, with pale pink, fragrant flowers. It is native on the northern slope of Long Island, high up on the hills or above the spring outcrops in the sandy slopes. Those of you who have such a situation can make a garden of delight far better than Italian gardens, sunken gardens or terraces. It blooms the second week in May. 1-2 ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

A. Vaseyi. CAROLINA AZALEA. There is no plant you can add to your garden or woodland planting which will give greater delight at its season of bloom than this. It is the first of the Azaleas to bloom in early May and the color is the daintiest and clearest pink you can imagine, while the texture of the flower is equal to the rarest orchid. This is one of the species we have in mind when we advise your coming and picking out little plants for this year and next year. Our pride in the achievement of growing quantities of these, offering them at low rates, is only excused by the pleasure of widely distributing them where the plants will be happy and give pleasure. 1-1½ ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.



The hunger for autumn color of Maple is best satisfied by Siberian Maple, a new and comparatively little-known tree. A hedge, a group, or the addition of a few to the back of the shrubbery will add distinction to your place. It is the first autumn color, turning about September 15.





There could hardly be a representative border without some *Spiraea Van Houttei*. In May, the spot is magnetic to the eye

Azalea viscosa. SWAMP AZALEA. Here is where you can get bulk, quality, and economy. These plants were cut over about six or seven years ago and are now big, broad, bushy plants that come up with a clump of dirt as heavy as a man wants to lift. They are set with hundreds of buds and bloom the first year. They produce very fragrant, white blossoms in June and July, after all the other Azaleas have passed. 2-3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100.

Berberis aristata. Yellow flowers in June, followed by attractive red fruits, make this shrub excellent for mass planting. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

B. Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. A popular hedge-plant. On account of its spreading habit it can be planted 1½ feet apart, or, if you are willing to wait, 2 feet apart. The abundant red berries are often the most conspicuous and cheerful sight in the winter landscape. While dictating this, a pigeon hawk flew down on the sunny side of a privet hedge and made off with a sparrow. If the hedge had been of Thunberg's Barberry or other thorny bushes, probably the hawk would have been foiled. In the state of nature there is a far larger percentage of thorny trees and shrubs to protect the birds.

Height	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½-2 ft.	50	4 50	40 00

Buddleia Davidii magnifica. SUMMER LILAC, BUTTERFLY BUSH. The popular name is based on the fact that there are frequently a half-dozen butterflies hovering around it. It blooms continually from midsummer to frost, bears long, slender, arching racemes of lilac-like flowers. This is just the right plant to add to your shrubbery, foundation or the flower-garden. It dies down nearly every year and shoots up in the spring like a vigorous fountain 3 feet high. 2-yr. plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Calycanthus floridus. SWEET SHRUB, ALLSPICE. STRAWBERRY SHRUB. Fragrance has a stronger hold on memory than form. Occasionally a man who knows but little of the pleasures of the country comes to the nursery and tries to describe this plant by his boyhood remembrance of its fragrance. 2-2½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Cornus alba sibirica. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD.

The brightest bark in winter; carmine-red is a rare color and a pleasant variation. If your place is small, put in one or two; if large, use a sweep 50 to 100 feet long. To get the best color, cut out the oldest branches. 1½-2½ ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

C. mas. CORNELIAN CHERRY. See page 32. A week or two before the forsythia, or golden bell, this is a mass of bright yellow, like the spicewood of the swamps; in August it looks like the tree cranberry. We have used the fruits for jam and to make an acid drink. You can use this plant in your shrubbery or among your collection of small trees, for it grows ultimately 15 feet high. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

C. paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. The slender twigs, coming up about 5 feet high, are topped off with clusters of pearly berries, soon stripped by the birds in September. It grows so densely that it is good for holding mulch at the border of plantations of trees and shrubs. In winter it has a pleasant color effect of silvery grey bark, slightly tinged with red. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub. For its quiet foliage and old-time's sake, plant a sweep of them 3 feet apart.

C. stolonifera lutea. YELLOW-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. Just like the Red-twigged Dogwood, but the twigs are like a yellow pencil. Color harmony experts can tell you whether to plant it with or separate from the other. Let us help you start a winter garden with color, berries and evergreens. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

AZALEA HINODIGIRI. In the garden of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury, L. I. Painting on page 28 by Miss Amy Cross. *Azalea Hinodigiri* is the plant with bright red flowers introduced a few years ago from Japan. These plants had been growing several years with Laurel, in the shade of Cedars and Pines in the bird-sanctuary on the right, and were thinned out and placed in this position. We are mentioning this because we are not certain that you could take a little plant and put it in such an open situation and have it grow to this height. You had better grow it tucked in among evergreens or sheltered by your house foundation and mulched with leaves. The tall flowering trees in the background are Red-Bud, or American Judas. The spires are Red Cedar; the border is Phlox divaricata Laphami.

The economical way in which this estate is developed is worthy of careful study. It is to use little plants so closely fitted to the conditions that they almost take care of themselves; then, in a few years, thin them out and make new gardens of delight. The bird-sanctuary on the right was a bare, windswept hill. Now the robins stay all winter for they have balanced rations all the year with Holly, Beach Plum, Blueberry, Flowering Apple, Winterberry, Cotoneaster, High-bush Cranberry, and many other plants. Your artistic imagination can compose similar pictures; your energy can make them.

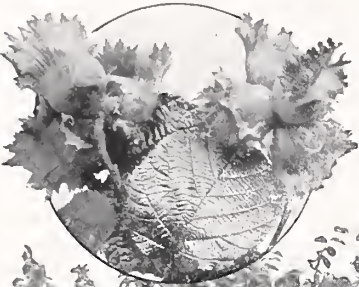


HICKS NURSERY

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Corylus americana. HAZELNUT. You like Hazelnuts. There is no trouble taking out the meat from the convolutions of the shell as with the mockernut, hickory-nut and butternut. You can plant them this spring and pick them in August. Don't wait for the frost or the chipmunks and mice will get ahead of you. Plant them as a thicket under your oaks and pines, or use as a border to your shrubs or make a hedge. Perhaps you can discover a large variety. 1½-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100. See also page 53.



Corylus americana. American Hazelnut. We supplied this hedge in April, and the nuts were ready to be picked by the middle of August. Have you a robber hedge to be replaced by fruit hedges of Blueberries, Beach Plum, and Hazelnut? Perhaps you can invent some more new hedges for us to introduce. Dr. Bierwirth, of Long Beach, said, "I am going to get 130 pounds of Gooseberries from my hedges this year; last year I got nearly as much. There is no use wasting ground for such fruit; use them as garden hedges."

Cotoneaster. A beautiful group of little berry-bearing plants sometimes called "Quince Berry." See Rare Plants, page 34, and Foundation Plants, page 24.

Cydonia japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. Some call it Japonica, remembering its old name, when it was first introduced. It is startling because of the brilliance of its flowers—just before apple-blossom-time it is a blaze of scarlet. There are many other flowering fruits you should add, as the double-flowering peach, the various pink and red crab-apples, the Japanese cherries, double-flowering almonds, *Prunus triloba*, beach plum. You can make a miniature garden, adding two to three weeks to the first bloom of the garden season. We will have some in pots or tubs for you to take home in bloom. 1½-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Deutzia gracilis venusta. DWARF DEUTZIA. A low, broad shrub about 2 feet high, and a snowbank of white in late May. Use it in your foundation planting or in front of tall shrubs. 1½-2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. You have often wanted a tall shrub to shut out a view and at the same time have a lot of flowers. Try this and the arrow-wood, or viburnum, on page 33. Flowers are white, tinged with pink, and are borne in great profusion about the middle of May. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Euonymus alatus. BURNING BUSH. For the most brilliant autumn color early in the fall, try this with the Tartarian maple and Virginia creeper. At the same time it opens its orange pods to show the scarlet seeds hanging all ready for the birds. The twigs are ridged with cork like the sweet gum. Makes a bushy, tree-shaped little shrub 5 feet or more high. It is worthy of being added to old collections as one of the newer and better things. There are three other species of *Euonymus* in our nursery of larger growth, larger leaves, and berries. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Forsythia Fortunei. FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Another shrub that is big, healthy, and showy, soon growing 8 feet high, and making a dense, solid screen, for it is well clothed at the base. It is a brilliant bank of gold when in bloom and is the first showy shrub of spring, which has made its long Latin name familiar. 3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Hamamelis japonica. JAPANESE WITCH-HAZEL. Many things claim the honor of being the earliest, but this frequently blooms on Long Island in midwinter if there are ten warm days. In the winter of 1913, we were able to pick outdoors, every week during January and February, this, fragrant honeysuckle, Japanese pussy willow, and, part of the time, the jasmine. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Hamamelis or Witch-Hazel flowers are yellow and spicy and in November and December give zest to an autumn walk or ride.

H. virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. A sturdy shrub slowly growing to 10 feet in height. Seeds shoot several feet. 3-4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. COMMON HYDRANGEA. Big heads of flowers in August and September. This is perfectly hardy here. Do not confuse this with the pink or blue *Hydrangea* which is sometimes hardy close to the seashore but back from the shore has its flower-buds killed by the early frosts. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Ilex verticillata. BLACK ALDER. See illustration, page 26. If you plant a group of these, some of them will have a mass of holly-like berries all winter. You see clusters of them in the florists' windows and added to holly wreaths. 1½-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Kerria japonica fl.-pl. An old-fashioned shrub with globular yellow flowers and green twigs. It grows about 3 feet high. 2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A widely popular plant because it is the cheapest thing to mark a boundary, but more especially because it is the easiest thing to think of. When men did the buying for suburban places they would say, "I have a lot so many feet around. How many privet plants will I need for it? I understand they are planted staggered, 2 to the foot." We would answer, "One foot apart."

Height	Each	10	100
2-3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
3-4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00



Deutzia scabra. Too large a shrub for the foundation, but just right for a tall boundary to the street, vegetable-garden, or the orchard. It is a coarse, rough shrub that should be at the background.



Perhaps you haven't thought of the Bush Honeysuckle, but the birds have. They are as heavily laden with berries as the currant bush. The first green foliage of the Norway Maple and Bush Honeysuckle is almost as welcome to winter- and brick-weary eyes as flowers. The pink, white, or yellow flowers come in early May. Bush Honeysuckles are big, husky shrubs, soon 6 feet high.

Lonicera fragrantissima. FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. This and *L. Standishii* have pure lemon and cream flowers in early spring, sometimes from January to May, other times from the middle of April. Frequently the flowers are open and are covered with ice or snow. 1-2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

L. Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A bright, sprawly bush that will save money for you. You can put them 10 feet apart and there will be no vacancies. It has gray-green foliage, sweet yellow flowers, and is one of the first to produce its bright berries; it is more profusely covered than a cranberry bush. It has a big tangle of twigs and is the favorite nesting-place for the catbird. No sooner are the young birds able to fly than the berries are ready for them. 2-3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

L. tatarica. TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Like the above, except that it is more upright and has white or pink flowers. 2-3 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

Philadelphus coronarius. MOCK ORANGE. Memories of old farm-houses would not be complete without the syringa or the lilac at the corners of the house or by the garden gate. It has the perfume that lingers. It makes a big arching shrub 8 feet high, covered with creamy white flowers in late May. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

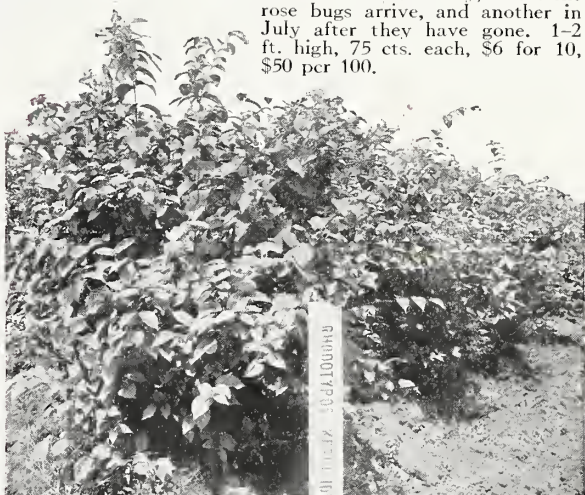
Prunus maritima. BEACH PLUM. Those who have a family to feed are enthusiastic over the Beach Plum. There seems no limit to the amount of fruit they can pick or make into jam and jelly. It forms a big, round bush 8 feet high, covered with healthy dark green foliage which withstands the drought on sand-dunes, pine-barrens, or the caustic salt spray of the beach. Use it for any of these places. Try it for a hedge for underplanting of pines and oaks or edging to or replacing part of your present shrubbery. It should be possible to improve the value and size and to establish Plum culture where the European Plums have not become established. You can help in this work both by selecting and grafting. 1-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

P. triloba. With the Beach Plums, and before the apple blossoms, this comes out with a mass of little pink double buds. Makes a tall shrub with good foliage. 1½-2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Rhodotypos kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. Good shrub for edging down tall plants. It grows about 4 feet high and spreads out gracefully. The flowers are like the philadelphus, white, about 1½ inches across, followed by clusters of shiny black fruit. 2-3 ft. high, 50c. ea., \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Rhus aromatica. AROMATIC SUMAC. Trailing shrub with leaves like poison ivy and clusters of orange-red berries in early June. 2 ft. high, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Rosa rugosa. RUGOSA ROSE. It has large, showy, rose-colored or white flowers in June, followed by big red berries, the pulp of which is edible. Plant it as a hedge, at the seashore. If part of the stems are cut in the winter, they will have one crop of blossoms in the middle of May, before the rose bugs arrive, and another in July after they have gone. 1-2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.



Rhodotypos, or White Kerria. These big, sturdy shrubs in our nursery are easily dug in full leaf, the ball of earth and roots wrapped in burlap, put on an auto, and grow with but slight check.



Beach Plum at Cedarhurst, L. I. At the New York Experiment Station they say, "The Beach Plum does not do well on our heavy clay soil." The European Plums thrive there. Now that a quantity of plants are available at low prices, you can use them in quantity on the sand-dunes, bluffs, or in the pine-barrens.



HICKS NURSERIES

FLOWERING SHRUBS



Rosa rugosa at Plandome, L. I. The glossy, wrinkly foliage is always beautiful, even under salt spray. The fruits are large and showy, especially near the sea. You will enjoy tasting them if you avoid the bristles around the seeds.

Salix multinervis. JAPANESE PUSSY WILLOW. This has been blossoming outside in January and February (1923). The school children know where it is from year to year, but sometimes they get fooled, because in a nursery plants do not stay in the same place. It makes a shrub 4 feet high and twice as wide. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. RED SPIREA. Shrub about 2 feet high, with magenta-pink flowers in late June, continuing throughout the summer. The later bloom is more abundant if the first flowers are cut away. 1 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S. Thunbergii. SNOW GARLAND. Rightly named for it looks like a snowbank in early May. The foliage is graceful and changes to orange and red in autumn. Grows about 3 feet high. 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S. Van Houttei. Tall, arching shrub, covered with white flowers in late May. It grows about 7 feet high. Do not trim it to a dome. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10. See illustration, page 29.



Stephanandra at Woodmere, Long Island. Its fleecy, fluffy foliage is happy where it can feather down tall shrubs and cover the bare, ugly A-shaped spaces between.

Stephanandra flexuosa. LACE-LEAF BUSH. Good shrub for a low hedge or bordering tall shrubs. The billowy masses of foliage are very graceful. 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A shrub about 3 feet high with big, showy, pure white berries from September to December. 1½ ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

S. vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT. This has a mass of deep violent red berries in early autumn. The manner of growth is peculiar as it spreads like a strawberry and will thickly clothe a bank or edge tall shrubs. The making of berry-gardens for the birds and for autumn and winter decoration is more fully described on page 26, and a list of plants suitable for the purpose is included. 3-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Symphoricarpos racemosus, or Snowberry. This picture is just to remind you of an old favorite you have seen about old farmhouses.



Here is how to beat your neighbors with early color. Plant *Cornus mas*, or Cornelian Cherry. East of our office you will see a plant 15 feet high and equally broad, nearly as bright as Forsythia or Golden Bell, but ten days earlier—it frequently blooms before the middle of April. In midsummer its carmine fruits are of the shape and color of sour cherries and have pits like olives. Substitute them for some of your present commonplace shrubs.



Syrax, or Japanese Storax. You will enjoy the orange-blossom-like flowers. Come when they are in bloom in early May and then take home a plant in a pot or tub.

***Syrax japonica*. JAPANESE STORAX.** One of the plants you will be proud to know, for it is above the commonplace and has the charm of a beautiful picture or piece of furniture that gives beauty to a room. It branches out like a little tree, and hanging over the branches are myriads of fragrant white bells in June, followed by fruit like a coffee bean. If you have but limited room, plant one as a specimen among your small trees or in back of your shrubbery. If you wish to decorate the woodland along with azaleas and dogwoods, plant a quantity of the small ones for they will soon bloom. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

***Syringa Emodi*. EMODI LILAC.** After the common Lilac. Has big panicles of pink flowers not fragrant. 3-4 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***S. persica*. PERSIAN LILAC.** Graceful, arching shrub with long sprays of fragrant white flowers. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***S. vulgaris*. COMMON LILAC.** Everybody loves the Lilac, mostly for its fragrance. 3-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

***Vaccinium corymbosum*. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY.** Emphasis can be laid on this from three angles: first, food; second, beauty; third, availability in large sizes and large quantities. One estate on the north shore of Long Island has planted a carload of large bushes and has an abundance of fruits all summer. The owner of a bungalow in Westbury plants a half-dozen bushes and also has an abundance of fruit. He finds it helpful to put a piece of mosquito netting or old curtain over the branches, but finds even then the catbird will sometimes come up underneath and get caught. There are no better shrubs for food-supply and landscape beauty than the blueberry, beach plum, or hazel. Plant them as a commercial crop and learn how to grow the improved varieties which we will be glad to tell you about or supply you. There should be thousands of acres of improved varieties growing on Long Island, especially along the edges of salt meadows and borders of cranberry bogs.

The beauty of the Blueberry is in its sturdy oak-like branches, red and yellow twigs in winter, andromeda-like white bells in May, and brilliant autumn foliage.

Height	Each	10
3 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 ft.	3 50	30 00

***Viburnum dentatum*. ARROW-WOOD.** The biggest shrub value in the catalogue. As you will see by the picture it makes a big dome of foliage thickly covered by pure white flowers in May, followed by blue-black berries in the fall, which the birds feast on. In winter it has another value—the twigs are so dense that it makes an effective screen.

We will show you a number of naturalistic shrub borders that are no wider than a privet hedge in some parts but in other parts twice as wide, which form a better boundary in variety and beauty. They cost more thought and possibly more money but less labor. You can plant these Viburnums all summer because a big disc of soil comes up with them.

Height	Each	10
2-3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3-4 ft.	1 00	9 00
5-6 ft.	2 00	17 50

***Viburnum dilatatum*. JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY.**

We discovered it crowded in the Dana Arboretum and are now trying to popularize it. It makes a big shrub like *V. dentatum* but covered as completely as the elderberry with flat discs of small, sour, red berries all winter. Even if your place is full, let us add a collection of berry shrubs for you, your friends, and the birds. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

***V. Opulus*. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY.** The secretary of a Long Island Garden Club said, "In our place in Nova Scotia, I run the point of my canoe into the bushes and pick pails of cranberries. They make delicious jam." Occasionally you will drive by a place in the sloppy mud-time of late winter and notice hanging clusters of cranberries, which quite relieve sad, drab landscapes. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***V. Opulus nana*. DWARF VIBURNUM.** A Tom Thumb, a compact little plant about 1 foot high and equally broad, and with flowers. There are a lot of other plants that stay small but do not have flowers. You will enjoy prowling around our nursery, and adding to your home landscapes. 8 in. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

***V. tomentosum plicatum*. JAPANESE SNOWBALL.** A broad shrub with healthy foliage and white flowers the last of May. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

***Weigela candida*. WHITE WEIGELA.** A shrub growing 8 feet high and equally broad, with white bell-like flowers in early June. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***W., Eva Rathke*. RED WEIGELA.** Small-growing shrub, about 4 feet high, with deep crimson-red flowers. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***W. rosea*. PINK WEIGELA.** This is like the white Weigela but has pink and white flowers. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

***Zanthorhiza apiifolia*. YELLOW-ROOT.** To hold the blowing leaves and cover the bare ground is the problem of shrub and tree groups. Here is one of the things that will stick to the job. Makes a dense mat of underground roots, like quack grass, and sends up numerous twigs about 2 feet high, covered with feathery foliage like the stephanandra, and has inconspicuous flowers. We have a quantity of it. You now have an opportunity to use a plant which has been used by the landscape architects on a few of the estates where the best designs have been carried out. 1-1½ ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



In the *Viburnum dentatum*, or Arrow-wood we can give you the biggest value in shrub foliage. You want something now that is as big, or nearly as big, as it is going to be. These plants were cut off six years ago for an aviation field. It will take ten years to grow such plants in the nursery and even then they would not have big balls of earth to hang on the roots. If you want the best and the most immediate boundary of shrubs, let us show you what these can do. We can supply them by the thousand all the year. There are good natural examples of such hedge rows in Meadowbrook and Garden City on the Hempstead Plains. If you and your neighbor will allow 6 to 8 feet in width, you can have a boundary bigger, better and more beautiful than privet. You will be doing what nature would do if the land were abandoned, and doing it first. You will be concentrating the beauties of nature for yourself and your friends.



HICKS NURSERIES

RARE AND NEW PLANTS



One of our customers says the beauty about our Rock-Garden is that you have everything right under your thumb where you can take care of it. We have certainly found it so because the Rock-Garden is our show-window and it is most easily kept in good condition and shows the greatest beauty with the least care. You will find throughout our catalogue many small-growing evergreen plants. The hardy garden flowers especially should find a place in the Rock-Garden. We have not room to mention them all here. If you are interested, we will be glad to make a list for you.

RARE AND NEW PLANTS

The fun of trying new things takes hold of all of us. The possessor of a bit of land is fortunate that his new things live and grow and largely take care of themselves. Their newness continues season after season; the possessor of the oldest example of a new plant can still brag.

The European species were early brought to this country. After Admiral Perry's expedition, the Japanese plants came, as described under Japanese Yew, page 20.

Chinese plants have been brought out recently by E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, and a few other explorers. Northern China, central China, western China, and Tibet contain the greatest possibilities for the improvement of our orchards, forests, parks, home landscapes, and flower-gardens. Why? First, because they have a changeable climate not unlike that of the Northeastern, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States. The forest trees, as ginkgo, Korean pine, Nikko fir, and Japanese yew are the best recorders of climate because they live the longest, and the evergreen forest trees report most accurately because they are on the job all winter.

From time to time other unusual plants are brought to America by explorers and travelers. It has been the policy of Hicks Nurseries to test these new things in our nursery and in various plantings before offering them to our customers. At the present time such plants are under observation, and if you come to the nursery you can see them, and decide whether you would like to try two or three on your own grounds.

Berberis Gagnepainii. EVERGREEN CHINESE BARBERRY. A spiny evergreen with large leaves. It looks as if it might grow up as common Barberry in a tall, arching shrub to probably winter-kill later. Keep it down to 2 feet; plant it in among the evergreens. You will enjoy picking it out in your winter walks. 12-18 in. high, \$1 each.

B. heteropoda. TURKESTAN BARBERRY. This belongs to the common Barberry group, but it has much showier berries, which, in early fall, closely resemble clusters of grapes. 2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

B. verruculosa. SHINING-LEAVED CHINESE EVERGREEN BARBERRY. It sparkles like a gem, and makes a little dome about 1½ feet high of bright, varnished foliage. In summer it is light green above and silvery white below but in winter it is rich red and bronze, beautifully contrasting with the silvery undercolor of the leaves. In spring it is studded with bright yellow flowers, followed by

Berberis verruculosa, continued violet-black fruits in October. Use it in the rock-garden, with heather, euonymus, and ferns; tuck it in at the foundation—it may not be hardy enough to stand out in the middle of an open lawn all winter. 4-6 in. high, \$1 each.

Cornus Dunbari. A new hybrid of a Japanese and American Dogwood. A small-growing tree having handsome white flowers in July. The branches are red. 5-6 ft. high, \$3 each.

C. paucinervis. Low-growing Cornel from China, with white flowers and black berries. 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Corylus Colurna. CONSTANTINOPLE HAZEL. A tree occasionally 70 feet tall. In China there is another species 120 feet high, and in Highland Park, Rochester, there is a tree approximately 30 feet high and 14 inches in diameter. Plant them among your oaks and pines and group them with the American hazel, for nut trees like to have undergrowth of shrubs to hold the leaves and keep the hot wind from the soil. 2 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

COTONEASTER

The Cotoneasters, or Quince Berries, are a new group of shrubs related to the laurel. They are prostrate or of medium height. The birds love their myriads of black fruit as we do apples. The blooms are like miniature apple blossoms. A collection of them adds new interest to your garden. *Cotoneaster horizontalis* is described under shrubs for foundation planting. There are several other plants of the same low, clinging type and others worthy of a place in the shrubbery with high-bush cranberry and bridal wreath spirea.



C. Dielsiana. This we have called the "Beadberry" because of its round, shiny red fruits. In the autumn it is almost as showy as *Viburnum dilatatum*. 2 ft. high, \$1 each.

C. divaricata. One of the hardiest Cotoneasters, having glossy, dark green leaves. In August the berries begin to color and will hold on all through the winter unless the birds get them. This Cotoneaster is one of those recommended by the Arnold Arboretum. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each.

C. Zabelii. Mr. John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent of Parks, Rochester, N. Y., thinks this is the handsomest of all hardy Cotoneasters. It is not a rank-growing plant, but its branches have a graceful, drooping habit. The dark red fruit and silky leaves will distinguish it from the others. 2 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

Deutzia magnifica. WHITE DEUTZIA. When this Deutzia is in flower it is completely covered with the greatest profusion of pure white flowers. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each.



Cotoneaster horizontalis. This cut hardly shows its real beauty but it will give you an idea of its value as a ground-cover or as a covering on a bank. Its greatest beauty is in its multitude of handsome red berries which hang on until late in the winter and are food for the birds.

Enkianthus campanulatus, or Japanese Bellflower Tree has dainty little flowers like this in iris-time. This may be new to you, but there are fifty more equally pretty things that you can discover in the Hicks Nursery, of which the stock and the space in this catalogue do not permit a picture. You are welcome, as mentioned on the aeroplane picture on page 1, to go around the nursery at any time, pick flowers where they are plentiful, or foliage to remember them by, and decide what is good enough for your garden. If it is after hours when there is no salesman on the grounds, label them, write us what block they are in, and they are yours.

Elsholtzia Stauntonii.

HEATHER MINT. Makes a round bush about 2 feet high, with spikes of lavender flowers in late summer. Sprays of flowers are more like heather or speedwell than like our mint and peppermint. It blooms a long time, making a useful addition to the flower-garden or shrubbery. 2 yrs. old, \$1 each.

Enkianthus campanulatus. **JAPANESE BELLFLOWER TREE.** The superintendent of our propagating department said that this lifted our collection out of the ordinary and won the prize at the show of the International Garden Club. It is a beautiful shrub in autumn. Being a close relative of the swamp blueberry, it has brilliant orange and red foliage. In June it is decked with pink and yellow bells. Add it to your collection of azaleas, sorrel tree, or *Andromeda arborea*, which it closely resembles. 1-2 ft. high, \$1.25 each.

Euonymus Bungeanus. **JAPANESE SPINDLE TREE.** A little tree about the size of the dogwood, or smaller, thickly hung with pink seed-pods which open in autumn and hang out scarlet seeds for the birds. See illustration, page 22 (colored illustration of *Euonymus radicans vegetus*). 4-5 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

Evodia hupehense. Belongs to the Toothache Tree family. One of the small-growing flowering trees recently introduced from northern China. Yellowish white flowers. 4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis. Said by experts to be superior to the older species. 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Halesia carolina monticola. **SILVER BELL.** The old varieties of this grew like a grey birch, with several stems, but this has a straight trunk, like other trees, and it reaches a height of 90 feet in the Appalachian Mountains. 3-4 ft. high, \$3 each.

Hamamelis mollis. **CHINESE WITCH-HAZEL.** This Chinese variety and the Japanese and the Missouri Witch-Hazels are the only winter-blooming small trees we have. The showy yellow flowers and round woolly leaves are very different from our native fall-flowering Witch-hazel. 1 1/2 ft. high, \$2.50 each.

H. vernalis. **MISSOURI WITCH-HAZEL.** In 1916 the discoverer of this species pulled up two hundred plants for us in the Missouri River bottoms. Its flowers have a purple center and very distinct fragrance. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Lonicera Standishii. **STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE.** This will give you the first fragrant flowers in March and April. In a mild winter, it will hold some of its leaves through the whole season. 2-3 ft. high, 75 cts. each.

Malus Arnoldiana. **ARNOLD'S CRAB-APPLE.** The rose-colored flowers of this variety are much larger than those of the Japanese Crab-Apple. The yellow fruit is also larger. 4-5 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

HICKS NURSERIES

RARE AND NEW PLANTS

Morus acidosa. CHINESE MULBERRY. Many people remember the Mulberry Trees growing around old farmhouses, and may have heard of Mulberry pies, but the average person remembers them as too sweet to be appetizing. 3-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Philadelphus Magdalena. SYRINGA-MOCK ORANGE. One of the new white-flowered varieties. 3-4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Rosa Hugonis. FATHER HUGO'S ROSE. Big or little tree with pure yellow, silky flowers, over 2 inches in diameter, in May. 2½ ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Sorbaria arborea glabrata. A tall-growing shrub that will give you flowers in July. Plant it as a background for the smaller-growing spireas, deutzias, etc. 3-4 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

Stuartia Pseudo-Camellia. FALSE CAMELLIA. This is the rarest plant we have, and there are only a few. Its camellia-like, yellowish white flowers have something the fragrance of orange blossoms. Flowers in July. 4 ft. high, \$5 each.

Styrax Obassia. This resembles the *Styrax japonica* described on page 33. Has round leaves 3 inches across. It occasionally winter-kills but springs up again. 2 ft. high, \$1 each.

Symplocos paniculata. TURQUOISE BERRY. There is much to be learned from old places, old nurseries, and old cemeteries. Kissena Park, Flushing, contains the Turquoise Berry, the Chinese Christmas berry, or photinia, turquoise-blue vines, and Japanese bittersweet, remnants from the old Parsons' Nursery. In autumn it is gay with the fruit of these four. The birds first strip the Turquoise Berry. It has unique robin's egg or sky-blue berries which last two to three weeks in September. It makes a shrub about 5 feet high; white flowers in June. 3 ft. high, \$3 each.



Symplocos, or Turquoise Berry. New music is welcome, if harmonious. We re-introduced this after finding it in the Parson's Nursery, Flushing, which now belongs to the Park Department of New York City. Add one to your collection.

Syringa reflexa. The Arnold Arboretum calls this one of the most promising of all the Lilacs introduced during the last twenty years. Pink flowers and carmine buds. 2-3 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

S. pekinensis. CHINESE TREE LILAC. At Kissena Park, Flushing, L. I., you will find a tree of this one foot in diameter and 20 feet wide. It has healthy foliage and large panicles of white blossoms just after the Common Lilac. Unfortunately, the perfume is that of California privet and not of the Lilac. 3-4 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

S. Swegnizowii. CHINESE LILAC. The Arnold Arboretum has rated this first of the four best Chinese Lilacs recently introduced. Dr. Sargent says that it blooms freely every year, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. They are flesh-colored, changing nearly to white as they open. 3-4 ft. high, \$1.50 each.

S. Wolfii. CHINESE LILAC. This is described in the Arnold Arboretum Bulletin as a native of Mongolia or northern Korea. It was introduced in 1906 and as yet is little known. The large clusters of violet-purple flowers are going to make this one of the handsomest of the late-flowering Lilacs. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Teucrium Chamædrys. GERMANDER. A little rock- or cover-plant about 6 inches high, with very dark green leaves, making a solid mat which you can use for borders, covering banks, or a big area in the garden. Has bright rose-colored flowers. 3-in. pots, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Viburnum Wrightii. This was named for the botanist of the Perry expedition to Japan. No berry-bearing shrub quite equals it for abundance and showiness of its fruit. 2 ft. high, \$2 each.

Xanthoxylum schinifolium. CHINESE TOOTHACHE TREE. A big, round, compact shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, thickly set with the sharpest prickles. Put it as you would the Japanese Barberry, where you want to prevent people crowding through your shrubbery and making a path. Sometimes you want to make it a little difficult to trespass and gather your beach plums, hazel-nuts, or azaleas. We can show you quite a list of plants to act as a protective hedge. The principal beauty is the clusters of shiny brown seeds in autumn. Someone said they have the perfume of paregoric. 2-3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.



Viburnum dilatatum blossoming in June. Cream-white flowers contrasting with the very dark, dense foliage. Still a rare plant in too many gardens.

MAKE PLANTS YOUR HOBBY

You don't have to get them all at one time. In fact, the most enjoyment can be had by adding a group whenever you feel like it. Most of these things can be had in small sizes in pots at any time. If you are interested in rockeries, you ought to add the *Cotoneasters* and *Elsholtzia*. It is just as easy to grow rare plants as it is the common ones, and there is a great deal more satisfaction.



Bank along drive, at Hewlett, L. I., composed largely of the various climbing Roses. People are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of the Rose in landscape planting. Even though your place may appear completely planted, and you have settled down to a complacent, let-alone policy with shrubbery and trees and grass, you can find a new means of expressing your ideals through these Roses. Let us help you. We have several hundred well-established plants in pots which you can plant at any time, even in full bloom. They bear red seed vessels in winter and help the valuable insect-eating birds.

ROSES AND CLIMBING ROSES

Everybody loves Roses, and the slogan of the American Rose Society, "A rose for every home," is a worthy ideal which you can carry out through the Hicks Nurseries. You can come any time and pick out some Roses, take them home with you in pots, or leave an order for the spring and fall planting season. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily.

Without going into technical details, Roses may be grouped as follows:

I. Hybrid Teas. (HT.) Similar to the kind you buy from the greenhouse. They bloom all summer. Protect during the winter by mounding up the plants one foot high; after freezing, mulch with strawy manure or leaves to keep frozen. Enrich the ground either with bone-meal or manure and hoe thoroughly. They like clay soil, but that is scarce on Long Island, so make up with bone-meal, manure, hoeing, and water.

II. Hybrid Perpetuals. (HP.) These bear big, double Roses and grow into bushes 3 feet high. They bloom freely in June and frequently produce a smaller crop in late summer. They need the same culture but are harder than the Hybrid Teas.

III. Shrub or Wild Roses, as Rugosa rose, Sweetbriar, Father Hugo's Rose, and the wild Roses you see on dry hills, roadsides, and swamps. These are suitable for extensive landscape planting for flowers, berries, decoration, thick growth of twigs, and thorns to hold the blowing leaves, thus feeding themselves and the trees and shrubs with them.

IV. Climbing Roses. These are particularly happy on Long Island, as they are as much at home there as their relative, the running blackberry, covering sandy fields, climbing over trees or buildings.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. (at Mount Vernon), the Pennsylvania (at Merion Station), and the Long Island (at Kew and elsewhere) have decorated and are holding railroad banks with climbing Roses. This is one of the few plants which will take care of themselves and save money. You can apply the same idea to fences, bluffs, and ravines, and climbing Roses make a good hedge when trained on a fence. Their use for tennis back-stops and poultry-yard fences is well known. A Rose-garden or flower-garden is frequently surrounded by a pergola decorated with climbing Roses. At Doubleday, Page & Co.'s plant, Garden City, N. Y., a hot, sunny area is transformed into shaded walks by means of rose-arbors. Climbing Roses do not need to climb; if left alone they make the most effective shrubs. They are frequently used on pillars, and can be transformed into standard Roses by staking up one stem.

Two-year, field-grown plants, pruned and ready for planting, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Delight. Bright crimson flowers which have an admirable background of glossy green foliage. Blooms quite early in the season.

Dorothy Perkins, Pink. Perhaps the most popular of all Climbing Roses. This variety makes a strong growth and produces blooms in the greatest profusion. The flowers are light pink in color, fragrant, and very double in form.

Dorothy Perkins, White. With the exception of the white flowers, it is the same in all particulars as the preceding variety. Makes a lovely contrast when planted with the pink sort.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A splendid pink Rose, with a pointed bud, opening into a double flower. It makes a strong growth, and has splendid foliage. Dr. Van Fleet developed this variety in his plant-breeding establishment at Little Silver, N. J.

Excelsa. Almost a glorified Crimson Rambler. The foliage is dark, glossy green and entirely free from mildew. The flowers are carried in large trusses and in color are the most brilliant scarlet-crimson imaginable.

Hiawatha. In habit of growth similar to Excelsa, with light glossy green foliage. The flowers are single, deep intense crimson in color, or shading to pure white at the base.

La Fiamma. The name describes the color, which is brilliant flame, an unusual shade in Roses. The clusters of bloom are extremely large and carried on long stems. Perfectly hardy and an extremely rapid grower.

Lucile. The blooms of this variety are full double, carried in large clusters on strong branches. In color they are a delicate flesh-pink, tinged with rosy salmon at the base of the petals.



HICKS NURSERIES

ROSES



Mrs. M. H. Walsh. Pure milky white Roses are borne in large clusters. Many experts consider this the finest white climbing Rose, and certainly it is exceptionally beautiful. Awarded a gold medal by the American Rose Society.

Silver Moon. Another of Dr. Van Fleet's introductions. The blooms are extra large, frequently reaching a diameter of 5 inches; single or semi-double, with a mass of bright yellow stamens surrounded by pure waxy white petals. In addition to their beauty they are attractive because of a faint fragrance. Hardy and vigorous; the glossy foliage seems entirely immune from disease.

Snowdrift. Snowy white flowers of medium size are produced in large clusters over a long period. Makes a vigorous growth.

Troubadour. Introduced by the late M. H. Walsh, of Woods Hole, Mass. The flowers are full double, bright red shading to maroon and carried in large clusters, each spray making a perfect bouquet. Like most of the climbing Roses the foliage is dark, glossy green, and not subject to mildew.

Rosa Wichuraiana. A trailing Rose from China, with creamy white flowers and golden stamens. The perfume is that of the Tea Rose. The leaves are small and glossy and make an impenetrable mat about one foot deep. In winter it is beautiful bright green, set off with crimson fruit. Dry, sandy ground does not prevent its making good growth, and therefore it can be used on the pine barrens and on the sand-dunes.

The limits of this catalogue do not permit an extensive showing of Roses, but you can satisfy some of your Rose-hunger at the Hicks Nurseries. There are a number of bush Roses under Section II that we have not put in the catalogue, but they are available for general landscape planting.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

American Beauty. Crimson.
Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white
Magna Charta. Rose-pink.

Paul Neyron. Pink.
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red.

HYBRID TEA ROSES. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Betty. Coppery rose.
Etoile de France. Red.
Grange Colombe. Ivory-white, salmon-yellow center.
Gross an Teplitz. Scarlet.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Pink.
Lady Ashtown. Rose-pink.
Lady Alice Stanley. Coral-pink.

Mme. Jules Bouche. White, shaded primrose.
Mme. Ravary. Orange-yellow.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Deep apricot, orange-salmon.
Ophelia. Light salmon-flesh.
Radiance. Carmine-pink.
Soleil d'Or. Orange-red.

VINES

Years ago vines sold from the nursery were largely confined to provide shade for the porch. Now they are used to carpet the ground, to decorate tree trunks, to climb over trees and shrubs, to hold steep banks, for hedges, to feed and protect birds, to cover walls, to make narrow screens, and in numerous other ways. When you think of something vines can do for you, come or send to the nursery. We usually have some in pots that you can plant any time. In addition to the vines listed here, there is euonymus on page 24, and climbing roses on page 37.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Have you ever noticed, on Long Island, tall tree trunks, looking like burning pillars of fire before you thought the summer was over? It is the Virginia Creeper. This vine has five leaflets and black berries, while the "poison ivy vine," growing in similar situations, has but three leaflets and white berries. You can add it to shrubbery, to give touch of color, without taking up much room, or you can let it climb up cedars and pines, forming graceful draperies in both summer and autumn. If you have a locust grove, planted for treenails and fence-posts you can relieve the monotony with Virginia Creeper. On the sand-dunes, a carpet of Virginia Creeper helps the beach grass and bayberry to check wind-erosion. 2-3 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100.

A. tricuspidata Veitchii. JAPANESE IVY. The vine so often seen on brick buildings. It has three-lobed leaves and black berries. 1 ft. high, 1 yr. old, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Clematis paniculata. This vine is literally a snow-bank of little white stars in August and September. It is almost too rampant for a porch vine unless pruned. White is always welcome and this will fit in any of the places mentioned in the introduction. 2 yrs. old, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Euonymus. See page 24.

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. The brilliant March sun of this latitude sometimes burns the leaves and occasionally kills back the branches, but you can enjoy its beauty in shady places on tree trunks, on the north side of buildings, and carpeting the ground. Potted plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Jasminum nudiflorum. JASMINE. A vine very rarely seen on Long Island, but should be commonly used, for it is early or occasionally winter-blooming. In the latitude of Philadelphia, golden domes 5 feet high are frequently seen in early March. On Long Island, as mentioned under Japanese pussy willow and fragrant honeysuckle, pp. 31, 32, this Jasmine blooms any time during the winter when there are ten days of warm weather. You can bring it in the house and it will do the same. 2-3 ft. high, \$1 each.

Lonicera japonica Halliana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. This is thoroughly at home in the woods, along hedges and road-banks where the birds scatter the seed about and it comes up in patches. The foliage remains green until midwinter, or if grown on the ground, until spring. The hummingbirds and children like the honey, and you will like the fragrance in June and autumn. It is often the cheapest thing to cover a bank, where they may be mixed with climbing roses, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, and low shrubs. The ability of Japanese Honeysuckle to take complete possession of the ground results in economy of maintenance. 2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Tecoma radicans. TRUMPET CREEPER. A European visitor complimented the artistic taste of the farmers of Maryland who decorate their fences and posts with this vine and its large crimson flowers. The Trumpet Creeper is native there and sometimes the flowers are 6 inches in length, and the vines reach the tops of tall locusts. You can use it on a post in the shrubbery or on a building. The flowers are shaped like a fireman's trumpet, about 5 inches long. 1½-2 ft. high, 50 cts. each.

Wisteria sinensis. CHINESE WISTERIA. Those who have a big sweep of Wisteria bloom will point to it with pride and perhaps bring out a Lumiere color plate to demonstrate its beauty all the year. It is too vigorous for planting on a house unless closely restrained. Wisteria can be trained up as a standard, or small tree, and it blooms more profusely then because it has not been allowed to climb. Now the plants are available in quantity at low rates. You can plant ten or one hundred on a sand bluff along the border of the woodland, on a fence, on the sand-dunes, or among the shrubs.

Height	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3-6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00



Chinese Wisteria

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

Why do you grow flowers? Because you love color and fragrance.

There is color in all classes of plants—annuals, perennials, shrubs, and broad-leaved evergreens and trees. In the perennials or hardy garden flowers are found the most color.

To help you get the most color, arranged in the most beautiful way, is the object of this Department.

How grow flowers?

Take any bit of ground, dig in decayed leaves or other decaying vegetable matter, as grass, weeds, salt hay, or manure; add wood ashes or commercial fertilizers. Select your favorite plants from this catalogue, or, better, call at the nursery and get them. When you plant them, space them from 8 inches to 2 feet apart.

COLOR HARMONY AND SUMMER PLANTING

We try to name the colors accurately, and in a previous edition of this catalogue there is a chart adapted from *Landscape Architecture*, giving color, season, and height. Send for it. The joy of gardening is that it is never finished—never perfect. The convenience of the Hicks system of planting gardens all summer is that you can come to the nursery, see the colors you like, pick out the plants you desire, take them home in pots or with a ball of earth, and make the color harmony in your garden just what you wish. Your own plants you can shift around. One lady said, "I water the plant I am going to move and towards evening dig a hole for it, fill the hole with water, take up the plant with a spadeful of earth, and it does not wilt." This procedure will succeed with the great majority of hardy perennials. We will tell you which have long, coarse roots and need to have a trench 18 inches deep and a ball of earth in burlap, like an evergreen.

The standard of perfection in flower-gardens may be one by the side of a little cottage or farmhouse where the flowers show that they are loved. Or it may be a garden on a big estate under expert personal direction of a landscape architect and gardener with a staff of expert under-gardeners who prepare the ground and have a succession of plants in greenhouse and frames to replace those that have faded.

We believe it is not an exaggeration to say that it is the aim of Hicks Nurseries to help you have a garden that is 80 to 90 per cent of the utmost perfection possible. It will need knowledge, perseverance, and work on your part. It is not all in a show-case, ready to hand over to you complete. We can plan out your border,



Garden of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury, L. I. Martha Brookes Hutcheson, New York, Landscape Architect.

Grass paths, box-bordered beds, hemlock hedge for background, cedars for height, arches for roses, shrubs for flowers, and berries for birds—all show good design, good care, and enjoyment. The painting on page 17 shows the large maples at the west end of the garden. The paintings on pages 8 and 41 depict scenes in a valley east of the house, and the Azaleas shown on page 28 are to the southwest.



HICKS NURSERIES

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



but it will not stay as planned—you will have the most fun if you add, subtract, and rearrange all the year. It is possible, by mulching in the early winter, to keep out the frost and dig over your borders in winter, when your neighbors will think there is nothing to be done to improve the place and no exercise to be taken. It is hard work to remember, and unless you keep a garden memorandum and a plan, it is impracticable to carry out your improvements. Therefore, the Hicks system of doing it now, planting in bloom, will enable you to save a year.

Plants from Hicks Nurseries are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily, or we replace them free. We hope you will report to us your success or failure, so we can pass on the knowledge.

In planning out your flower-borders, make them wide. Mr. Walter Parish, superintendent of the Hardy Garden Flower Department, Hicks Nurseries, says, "People make a mistake in planting little narrow borders 3 to 4 feet wide. They cannot get a sweep of color, and after one thing is out of bloom, there is not enough room for other plants. Make the borders 8 feet wide." Plant ten, twenty, or fifty of a kind, if you have room. As one thing finishes blooming, come to the nursery and crowd in another. The rampant growing things can be dug up and replanted on a smaller area, the surplus planted elsewhere or given away. This dividing and replanting of many things can be done just after they bloom without waiting until fall. The spreading perennials extend by stolons or underground shoots, and the center of the old plant may die out. These shoots can be replanted in summer and be well established for the next year.

NATURALIZING

Besides the perennial borders there are several other uses for plants in this Department. Naturalizing or planting among the grass and shrubs is an art but little developed in this country. Mr. Wm. Robinson, author of "The English Flower-Garden," and many other garden books and periodicals, has clearly set forth the principles for this type of gardening. It is based on matching plants and situations so that nature does most of the work. The plants take care of themselves. There should be a sweep of Daffodils in the grass, and the grass should not be cut until the foliage of the Daffodil has manufactured bulbs for the next year. Among the shrubs, trees, and perennials, bulbs, flowers, and cover-plants are plants for sweeps of color. You may not know of many of such gardens, but you can start one. We will direct you to literature, examples, and help you. Bring a plan or photograph and tell us where you are; we will probably know what the soil is. We can tell you what to plant. You can take home a load and come for more next week.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica fl.-pl., The Pearl. The rather small, double white flowers, resembling those of the bridal wreath, are borne all summer, in fine clusters on long stems and are excellent for cutting. Grows 1½ ft. high.

A. tomentosa. Flat heads of yellow flowers in June. A pretty plant for the front of the border or rockery. Grows 1 foot high.

AJUGA reptans. Bugle Flower. The ideal ground-cover. Use it as an edging in front of the herbaceous borders and as a ground-cover in the shade. Bears spikes of blue flowers.

ALTHEA • Hollyhock

Its stately spires, 6 feet high, include white, clear pink, salmon, scarlet, and blackish-maroon and are borne in July.

Double. The flowers of the double Hollyhocks are like paper rosettes. They are charming in the walled garden.

Single. Nothing surpasses the old-fashioned single Hollyhock.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft. These look like little mounds of gold when in bloom in April and May. Used for bordering with *Iris pumila* and white or lilac moss pink.

ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Alkanet. A flower that ranks with the delphinium for producing tall masses of blue. It will continue to bloom from June to September if not permitted to go to seed and is fine for the back of the border. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. See page 42.

A. italica, Opal. The same as preceding, except in color, which is a lighter shade of blue. Use some of each.

ANEMONE japonica. Japanese Windflower. To those who aim to have a beautiful garden for the longest possible period, this will always appeal. The single white flowers, 3 inches across, are borne in succession from October 1 until severe frost.

A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. A silvery pink variety. Give all Anemones good drainage. It is recommended that a box be placed over them in winter, to shed the melting snow.

A. japonica, Whirlwind. Some like this because it has double flowers. Pure white.

A. hupehensis. Chinese Windflower. A pink Windflower from western China. One of the newer introductions which will prove interesting to the collector.



Anemone japonica

Unless otherwise noted, all varieties on this page are 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Isabella Pendleton, Landscape Architect, describes the picture on page 41 in *March Country Life*. "One enjoys the careful detail of the planting in Mrs. Bacon's spring border. The sweep of the yellow *Doronicum* on one side of the path is balanced on the other by yellow *Columbine* and *Iris*. The deep purple *Iris* increases the brilliance of the orange *Tulip* Fred Moore, and the salmon-pink *Azalca Kaempferi*. In order to tie the whole bouquet together, the edgic is planted with mauve *Pblox subulata* and *Iberis semperivrens*. It has unusual charm, partly because it is screened in on both sides with green; then, too, there is an attractive mystery about a winding path."





HICKS NURSERY

HARDY PERENNIALS



Aquilegia

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Marguerite. A compact bushy plant, covered with yellow flowers throughout the summer. It will do well in poor soils.

AQUILEGIA chrysantha. Columbine. A yellow variety with long spurs. The drop of honey at the tip feeds the hummingbirds on their way from the tropics in May.

A. cærulea Helenæ. Large blue and white flowers. Aquilegias seem to thrive in either sun or shade. If you have a woodland path, give them a trial.

A. vulgaris nivea grandiflora. A tall-growing, long-spurred, white variety with stiff stems. Fine for massing and for cut-flowers. Grows 2 feet high.

ARABIS alpina. Alpine Rock Cress. A low-growing, dainty plant, displaying a mass of white at the border's edge in April. Excellent for the rock-garden.

ARMERIA plantaginea. Thrift; Sea Pink. A grass-like plant, suitable for bordering paths. Thrives at the seaside; also good for the rock-garden. Bright red flowers.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. White Mugwort. In our nursery this gives the finest show of feathery white flowers in August and early September. If your garden lacks color in late summer, plant Artemisia. A handsome cut-flower.

ASTER alpinus. A low-growing Aster; good for the rock-garden. Light blue flowers in May and June.

A., Climax. One of the most desirable on account of the large lavender flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and blooms in August and September.

A., Namur. Soft pink, single flowers, quite similar to St. Egwin.

A. Mons. A hybrid of our wild Asters. Large, single deep rose flowers.

A. novæ-angliæ. New England Aster. The Asters and goldenrods are an important element in the American autumn landscape. Here is your opportunity to carry out your ideas of natural planting. The plants grow tall, with flowers borne on long stems. Violet-purple and pink.

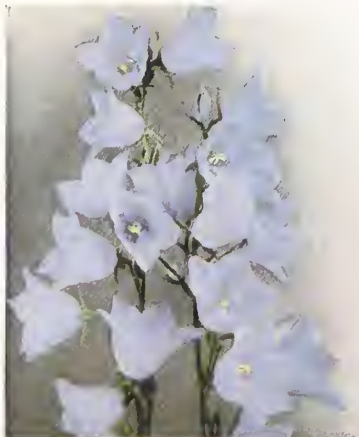
A. novæ-angliæ roseus. A pink New England Aster that will brighten your whole garden in late September.

A., St. Egwin. Dwarf pink-flowered variety. Plant in front of taller growing kinds.

A. subcæruleus. This has a dense tuft of leaves from which flower-stems are thrown up about a foot high in midsummer, bearing violet-blue flowers 2 inches across.

A. tataricus. Stems 6 feet high, bearing azure-blue flowers in October.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. Rather a bushy plant and very showy, with its long racemes of sweet-pea-shaped indigo-blue flowers. Blooms in June and July and grows 3 to 4 feet high.



Campanula, Peach Bells



Anchusa

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. A low-growing plant, with silvery gray foliage. Good for carpeting or bordering. Use it freely in the rock-garden. White flowers in June and July. See page 43.

CHELONE Lyonii. Turtlehead. A poor name for a good plant. A native of the Virginia mountains, the Turtlehead thrives in moist, shady spots. Deep pink flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Pompon. The Chrysanthemum is one of the standbys for a fine show of flowers from early October to frost. The flowers vary from 1 to 3 inches. To get good results, come to the nursery in summer and early autumn and pick out plants just coming into bloom to replenish your garden. The Long Island season, without frost, favors them.

Alice Howell. Single; **Red Riding Hood.** yellow.

Edwina. Bronze.

Niza. Pink.

Niza. White.

Nordmani. White.

Waldo. White.

Maximum, Shasta

Daisy. Double white.

Unless otherwise noted, all varieties on this page are 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100



Aster, Climax

BELLIS perennis. The dainty English Daisy can fill a niche in every garden. Pink and white flowers.

BOLTONIA asteroides. False Chamomile. Small, daisy-like flowers throughout the summer. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. Fine for natural plantings or wild gardens.

B. latisquama nana. Dwarf False Chamomile. Compact, aster-like blossoms through the summer and autumn. Grows 2 feet high.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Carpathian Harebell. Dense tufts of leaves from which numerous, broad blue, salver-shaped flowers are thrown up singly on wiry stems about 8 inches high. A splendid plant for bordering beds.

C. Medium. Canterbury Bells. The best-known of all the Campanulas, and its magnificent spikes of blue, pink and white flowers produce an effect in the garden not equaled with any other plant. Requires extra winter protection.

C. persicifolia grandiflora. Peach Bells. This one of the best of the Bellflowers. It grows 2 to 3 feet high, with large blue or white bells, in spikes, in June and July.

C. pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. This is the showiest and tallest of the Campanulas, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Needs protection here in winter.

CENTAUREA montana. Corn Flower. A pretty blue variety, blooming through summer. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.



Dianthus, Clove Pink



Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* This, with the bleeding-heart and hollyhock, is always associated with old-fashioned flower-gardens. Nothing has ever surpassed it in delicate fragrance.

COKEOPSIS lanceolata. Brilliant yellow flowers on long, slender stems about 2 feet high. It blooms all summer, and is superior in delicacy and grace to many of the yellow flowers.

DELPHINIUM belladonna. *Larkspur.* With many garden enthusiasts, if a flower is blue, it needs no further recommendation. The Larkspur is a universal favorite. This variety is that exquisite light blue so much esteemed and so seldom encountered. Blooms through the summer.

D. formosum. *Showy Larkspur.* The towering, dark blue spikes are always welcome. This is one of the most dependable Larkspurs. Grows 3 feet high or more.

D., Gold Medal Hybrid. Grown from selected seed and bound to produce strong, handsome flower-spikes.

D. grandiflorum. *Chinese Larkspur.* Slender stems, 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers vary from blue to white, with long, tapering spurs. A favorite.

DIANTHUS barbatus. *Sweet William.* Nothing will yield a more solid mass of color in June than this. It is old and popular. If you want a carpet of pretty salmon-pink or scarlet, or a sheet of pure white or crimson, this should be your selection.

D. barbatus. *Newport Pink.* This continues a great favorite. A rare salmon-pink in color. We have grown it in large quantity, so you can have a generous sweep of color.

D. deltoides. *Maiden Pink.* A dwarf variety with sprays of pink flowers. Fine for rockery as it grows but 8 inches high.

D. plumarius semperflorens. *Single Clove Pink.* These vary in color from pink to purple, white and variegated, and are delightfully fragrant.

D., White Reserve. *Hardy Pink.* Nothing can take the place of the hardy Garden Pinks. Their spicy fragrance fills the air in May and June. They should be used liberally in the front of the border. A dry, sunny position is preferable. This is a very free-blooming white variety, 1 foot high.

DICENTRA spectabilis. *Bleeding Heart.* In spring this is one of the earliest plants to display its long, drooping racemes of delightful pink, heart-shaped flowers. 50 cts. each.

DICTAMNUS fraxinella. *Gas Plant.* Spikes of pink or white flowers, borne in June and July, give off a pungent, volatile oil which will burn. An upright, sturdy plant that stays attractive all the season, like the peony and funkia.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove.* The tall, dignified spikes of the Foxglove, with the heavily spotted throat of the individual blooms, are always charming. Valuable in the border or can be planted freely along the wood-edge. They bloom in June.

ECHINOPS. *Globe Thistle.* Globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers make this a showy and interesting plant. They should be massed against the coarser-growing plants, like helianthus.

EUPATORIUM caelestinum. *Hardy Ageratum.* Toward the middle of September this is an unbroken sheet of light blue. The flowers are like tufts of blue moss, and the long stems make it excellent for vases. Grows 15 inches high.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. *Sea Holly.* You have probably seen the teal with its prickly stem and head. Here is something similar but with a blue flower and steel-blue stem.

FUNKIA caerulea. *Day Lily.* The Day Lilies improve with age, producing more of their lovely deep blue bell-shaped flowers every year.

F. Fortunei. Pale lilac flowers. One of the best of the Day Lilies.

F. lancifolia. *Narrow-leaved Day Lily.* A mound of healthy foliage, 1 foot high, from which emerge graceful spikes of nodding lavender bells in September.

F. media picta. Similar to above but with lighter lavender flowers.

F. ovata. Grows 2 feet high and produces its blue flowers in June and July. Thrives in the shade.

F. variegata. The variegated green and white leaves make this the showiest of all the Day Lilies.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. *Blanket Flower.* Probably nothing is better for continuous blooming from June 1. It grows 2 feet high. The daisy-like flowers are a gorgeous combination of orange and crimson and are excellent for cutting.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* Pleasing for its extremely delicate foliage, thickly set with tiny white flowers. Can be used advantageously in arranging bouquets.

G. repens. This is a rock-garden plant and its creeping stems soon make a dense carpet. Such a little plant could hardly be expected to produce such large white flowers.

HELENIUM autumnale, *Riverton Gem.* Orange-bronze, daisy-like flowers resembling the single chrysanthemum. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and blooms in August and September.

H. superbum. The daisy-like flowers of yellow and orange, with yellow disc, are produced all summer. Fine for cutting. Grows 1 foot high.

HELIANTHUS orgyalis. *Tall Sunflower.* Graceful stalks, 8 feet or more high, with daisy-like flowers of deep lemon-yellow, with darker centers, in August.

H. rigidus. *Hardy Sunflower.* Large, single, golden yellow flowers on plants 5 to 6 feet high. Splendid for cutting.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. *Dwarf Perennial Sunflower.* A small-growing Sunflower that thrives without any care, even in dry soil.



Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William

Unless otherwise noted, all varieties on this page are 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100



HICKS NURSERIES

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Lupines ought to be grown in large groups if they are to appear at their best

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Lemon Lily. An old standby with bright yellow Lilies in June and healthy foliage the rest of the season.

H. fulva. Kwanso. Double Orange Lily. Large, double, orange-colored flowers with deeper shadings are borne on flower-stalks 3 feet high in June and July.

H. Thunbergii. Japanese Day Lily. One of the most desirable Day Lilies, with very fragrant, lemon-yellow flowers, on 3-foot stems in July and August.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coral Bells. Each flower is the size of the lily-of-the-valley, and is brilliant red. Blooms during the dry, midsummer season.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Marsh Mallow. Along the edges of the salt marshes, this is the largest wild flower of this region—great hollyhock-like blossoms, 6 inches across, of cerise-pink. It is one of the handsomest of all perennial plants if massive effects are desired. Although native of damp ground, it thrives in the garden or shrubbery and grows 4 feet high. Blooms in August.

H., Giant Red. Red Mallow. Similar to preceding, excepting the flowers are red. A very showy variety growing 6 feet high.

IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. This may not be as showy as the annual kinds, but it has the advantage of being permanent while they are only temporary. It is almost evergreen and a good rock plant.

KNIPHOFIA Pfitzeri. Red-Hot-Poker Plant. Showy spikes of orange-scarlet blooms during the summer. Very striking. Grows 2 feet high.

GERMAN IRIS (*Iris germanica*)

S. Standards. *F. Falls.*

- Aurea.** Rich chrome-yellow; large and fine.
- Beauty.** White, pale blue veins.
- Beethoven.** S. lavender; F. purple.
- Black Prince.** S. deep velvety blue; F. purple.
- Darius.** S. yellow; F. lilac, white margin.
- Dr. Bernice.** S. bronze; F. crimson; large; beautiful.
- Florentina alba.** Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. Blooms early in the season. Fine for cutting.
- Her Majesty.** S. rosy pink; F. veined crimson. Exquisite.
- Honorabilis.** S. golden yellow; F. mahogany-brown.
- Jacquesiana.** S. bright coppery-crimson; F. maroon.

GERMAN IRIS, continued

- Mme. Chereau.** White, frilled edges of clear blue.
- Mrs. H. Darwin.** S. white; F. violet at base. Free-flowering.
- Pallida Dalmatica.** S. lavender; F. deeper lavender. Superb. 3 feet.
- Purple Queen.** Purple.
- Queen of May.** Lovely soft rose-lilac. 2½ feet.
- Rebecca.** S. buff; F. rich brown.
- Rhein Nixe.** S. pure white; F. deep blue, white edge.
- Sappho.** S. white, frilled lilac; F. white, lilac at base. A fine variety.

DWARF IRIS

- Flavescens.** This is a yellow Iris growing 2½ feet high. Blooms in May and June.
- Pseudacorus. Common Water Flag.** Useful in moist ground. Yellow, shaded orange. May and June. 3 feet.

JAPANESE IRIS

- Gold Bound.** Double; white.
- Mt. Hood.** Light blue, shaded darker.
- Pyramidalis.** Double; light blue, veined blue.
- Robert Craig.** Grayish white with veins of violet.
- Templeton.** Double, lavender mottled red and pink.
- Victor.** Double; white, veins of purple in center of bloom.

SIBERIAN IRIS

- Orientalis.** Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.
- Snow Queen.** White. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LILIES

\$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100

Lilies prefer shady situations where the ground may be kept cool and moist by a mulch of leaves and the protection of other plants. Plant the bulbs about 6 to 8 inches deep, with a handful of sand under each bulb to provide drainage.

Lilium auratum. Large, white flowers, spotted with crimson, having a bright yellow band through each petal.

L. candidum. The well-known Madonna Lily. Pure white and extremely beautiful. Plant it early in the fall for best results.

L. Henryi. Reddish yellow flowers marked with dark brown spots.

L. regale. A new variety which seems certain to attain great popularity because of its attractive coloring. The white flowers are shaded with pink and have canary-yellow centers.

L. speciosum rubrum. Plant this in a favorable situation and it will last for years. The white flowers have a deep crimson band on each center; their large size and intense fragrance make them very attractive.

L. speciosum album. Same as preceding variety, except that the blooms are pure white, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Blazing Star. Tall spikes of purple flowers in July. This is a native of the southwestern prairies and is perhaps the showiest of the genus.

L. scariosa. All of the Blazing Stars are valuable for summer bloom. This one has smaller spikes of purple flowers than the others and should be planted in quantity.

L. spicata. Gay Feather. The Gay Feather is native on the plains of Long Island and ranks next to the *Viola pedata* in the beauty of its purple flowers.

LINUM perenne. Flax. Pale blue flowers from May to August on plants 1½ feet high.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Lupine. Wheel-shaped foliage, with spikes of wisteria-like blue and white flowers from June until September, characterize this plant sufficiently to suggest its use. It grows wild in dry ground and reaches a height of 2½ feet.

LYCHNIS chalcidonica. Campion. The orange-scarlet flowers are borne in flat heads on stems 2 to 3 feet high in July and August.

L. Viscaria. German Catchfly. This makes a showy mass in June. The rosy red flowers are like miniature clusters of roses, borne on 1-foot stems, emerging from thick tufts of evergreen foliage.

LYTHRUM roseum. Loosestrife. Native in moist ground but at home in almost any location. Has showy spikes of rosy purple flowers from July to September, on 3-ft. plants.

MONARDA didyma. Bee Balm; Oswego Tea. Very brilliant salvia-like flowers from June to September. The hummingbirds hover in ecstasies over it.

Unless otherwise noted, all varieties on this page are 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100



If it should ever be necessary to discard perennials in landscapes and gardens, the Peonies ought to be the last to go. They are indispensable. Mr. Farr, the famous grower, says, "There are no bad Peonies—only degrees of goodness." Our list is not large, but it represents goodness

NEPETA Mussinii. A good plant for the rock-garden. Mauve-colored flowers in April and May. Plants 8 inches high. A mat of gray, catnip-like foliage.

OPUNTIA vulgaris. Prickly Pear. This makes great mats of foliage in the sand on the shore, with large, waxy, lemon flowers in midsummer, followed by interesting pear-shaped fruits. It will look at home in the rock-garden.

PENTSTEMON barbatus. Beard Tongue. Flowers resemble in color and shape small fire-crackers and are borne on a stem 2 to 3 feet high in July and August.

PHLOX PANICULATA

Baron Van Dedem. Very large flowers and trusses. Red.

Elizabeth Campbell. Pale pink.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Lavender.

Europa. Large white flowers with crimson eye.

Ferdinand Cortez. Deep crimson, overlaid coppery bronze. A tall, strong grower.

Gen. Van Heutz. Intensely brilliant salmon-red, with a white eye. Sure to please.

Henri Murger. White, pink eye.

Independence. Tall-growing white variety.

Jules Sandeau. Dwarf. Deep solid rose.

Le Mahdi. Bluish violet blooms in fine, large panicles.

Lumineaux. Extra-large flowers of soft rose, with carmine center.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white. Very early.

Queen. White. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Rheinlander. Soft salmon-pink, deep red eye.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red, crimson eye. One of the best.

Thor. Salmon-pink with a deep red eye. Individual flowers are as large as a half-dollar. A rare and handsome variety. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

PHLOX SUBULATA. Moss Pink. Here's an opportunity to make the showiest carpet on a sunny bank in May.

Alba. White. **Lilacina.** Lilac. **Rosea.** Rose.

PAEONIA

Albert Crousse. Rose-white; fragrant. Late. \$1.50 each.

Armand Rousseau. Dark violet-rose. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Couronne d'Or. Large, pure white flowers, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals. Medium tall. Late. \$1 each.

Duchesse de Nemours. Medium size; pure white crown, sulphur-white collar. Early. Fragrant. 75 cts. each.

Edulis Superba. Bright mauve-pink; very fragrant. A strong upright grower. Blooms freely. Early. 75 cts. each.

Felix Crousse. A brilliant red, in fact, one of the best red varieties. Strong, vigorous grower. \$2 each.

Festiva Maxima. The most popular white variety. A tall, strong, vigorous grower with very large flowers. Early. \$1 each.

La Tulipe. Flesh-pink, center and outer petals freely striped with carmine. \$1.50 each.

Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant rose. \$2 each.

Mme. Calot. Flesh, center darker. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Ducel. Silvery pink. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Forel. Violet-rose. Late. \$1 each.

Mons. Dupont. White, center splashed crimson. 75 cts. ea.

Mons. Jules Elie. Pale lilac-rose. \$1 each.

Officinalis Rubro-plena. Brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering variety so common in old gardens. Usually in bloom for Memorial Day. \$1 each.

Rubra Triumphans. Bright crimson. Strong-growing. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Solfatare. Cream. Fragrant. Midseason. \$1 each.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Very large, pale pink flowers; guard petals fade to nearly white. Fragrant. \$1 each.

PAPAVER orientalis. Oriental Poppy. This is the showiest individual flower of our collection. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, of flaming orange-scarlet in June.

P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Low-growing plants, flowering profusely in June and in a less degree during the season. Pure white, yellow, and orange.

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HICKS NURSERY

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



The stately spikes and dainty bells of the Yucca are conspicuous in summer, and the foliage remains green all winter

PHYSALIS Bunyardii. Chinese Lantern Plant. Interesting for the orange-red fruits which cover the plant late in the season. Grows 2 feet high.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. Spikes of flesh-pink flowers, 2½ feet high, in July.

PLATYCODON grandiflora. Balloon Flower. These are erect-growing plants, 2 feet high. The flowers are blue and white, quite similar to Canterbury bells. They bloom in July and August.

PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Leadwort. Dwarf plants of spreading habit, covered in the fall months with deep blue flowers. Good for the rockery.

PRIMULA veris. Dwarf Primrose. Come in shades of yellow and red. Come in May and take them in bloom in pots. Make a children's garden with them.

P. elatior. Pale yellow. Grows 4 to 8 inches high.

PYRETHRUM roseum. Mixed. Feverfew. The semi-double, daisy-like flowers of pink, white, and red are produced in May and June. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.

RANUNCULUS acris fl.-pl. Double-flowered Buttercup. Flowers like the common Buttercup, but double, in June. Grows 1½ feet high.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. Golden Glow. It always thrives and is therefore common. The masses of double golden flowers in August and September certainly contribute color when color is acceptable. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

R. Newmanii. Black-eyed Susan. Plant this for memory's sake. Everyone has picked Black-eyed Susans.

R. nitida. A very free-flowering variety which makes the garden radiant in late summer with bright yellow flowers on stalks 5 to 6 feet high.

R. purpurea. Giant Purple Coneflower. A strong, rigid-growing variety, 2 to 3 feet high, with reddish purple flowers.

SAGINA subulata. Pearlwort. A close, green moss 1 inch high. Very attractive and happy in the rock-garden.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. Meadow Sage. One of the rare blues that are always welcome. In early autumn it waves its slender wands of sky-blue flowers 4 feet high.

S. pratensis. Another blue flower that is bound to be popular. It is very showy in May and June and grows 2 to 3 feet high.

SAPONARIA ocymoides. Soapwort. A pretty, trailing plant, 1 foot high, covered completely in May and June with rosy pink flowers. Another plant for the rock-garden.

SEDUM acre. Stonecrop. A creeping, moss-like plant, with bright yellow star-like flowers in June. Delightful among rocks and on sand banks like moss pink.

S. album. Also valuable for the rock-garden. Grows 6 inches high, of creeping habit, and has small white flowers in June.

S. alatum. Another low-growing plant, excellent for rockeries or wall crevices.

S. sexangulare. Has dwarf, dark green foliage and yellow flowers.

S. stoloniferum. We believe in ground-covers because they are economical and will take care of themselves. This Stonecrop is also a good rock-garden plant.

S. spectabile. This is the Live-forever. Makes a mound of healthy foliage with bright pink flowers from August to September.

SENECIO clivorum. Large, deep yellow flowers in August. Belongs to the sunflower family but grows only 2½-3 feet high.

SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Cup Plant. A most sturdy plant, growing 8 feet high. Too coarse for the small garden, but acceptable where a heavy background is needed. Yellow, daisy-like flowers in August and September.

STATICE latifolium. Giant Sea Lavender. A valuable rock-plant with immense heads of very showy and lasting small blue flowers. in August. Grows 2 feet high.

STOKESIA cyanea. Cornflower. One of the most desirable of perennials. Clusters of blue aster-like blossoms in August and September. The bluest flower in the garden in its season.

SWEET WILLIAM. See *Dianthus*.

TRADESCANTIA virginica. Spiderwort. An old-fashioned plant 2 feet high, with bright blue flowers from May to August.

THYMUS Serpyllum. Creeping Thyme. Lilac flowers. Always found in old gardens and commonly used for an evergreen edging and in rockeries.

T. Serpyllum coccineum. Bright crimson flowers.

T. Serpyllum album. White flowers.

TUNICA Saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer. Useful either in the rockery or border.

VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Bluejay Flower. Spikes of most attractive blue flowers from July to September.

V. repens. Creeping Speedwell. Will cover the ground where grass will not grow (excepting under maples). Small, pale rose flowers.

V. rupestris. A dwarf, spreading plant with deep blue flowers in May and June. Include it in your collection of rock-plants.

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy. A low-growing plant blooming more or less all summer. The white and blue flowers are like small pansies. Fine for the rock-garden.

YUCCA filamentosa. This is one thing that will grow in poor soil. The sword-like leaves remain green all winter and in July there is a stately spike 5 to 6 feet high loaded with beautiful cream-colored bells. Excellent at the seaside.



For the blue garden use Stokesia freely

Unless otherwise noted, all varieties on this page are 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

POTTED PLANTS

Keep your flower-garden smiling all summer. The following and many other perennials and some annuals are in pots and will be ready to fill any vacancies in your garden any time in the summer.

Many plants can be taken up with a clump of soil and put in a box.

40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10



Peony. See page 45



Oriental Poppy. See page 45

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Iris pallida. See page 44

THE PLANTATERIA

Occasionally through the catalogue we have referred to taking the question, "What is the right time to plant this or that?" out of the development of your country estate. On this page we will try to help you make up a garden program that is not a garden program in the sense of burdening your mind or your notebook with, "I must remember to order this or move that."

Leonard Barron, editor of *Garden Magazine*, in an editorial on summer planting has said "Spring is the time when transplanting can be done most carelessly." The most careless way may be economically necessary in planting a large forest or orchard, or where the distance to haul by horses is long. The right way to plant can be used almost all the year with almost all kinds of plants. Two achievements of Hicks Nurseries are at your service—*planting all the time and time-saving*. The two developments have grown up together, for careless planting will not pay with time-saving trees when the results are guaranteed satisfactory. The methods of growing, digging, and preparing for shipment must be right, even if it takes more time and skill.

The American people now do not want to wait, either for things to grow or for their order to be gotten ready. Hence we have started a "plantateria" where some of the things you want are ready. You can pick these up, put them in your car, and tell how many you have taken. You will find ready for you, in pots, annuals, perennials, rose bushes, vines (in tubs, boxes, or with bails of earth with burlap), flowering shrubs, evergreens, and flowering trees.

Miles of roads lead through pleasant groves of shade trees, little and big evergreens, small, medium, and large fruit trees. You can pick them out and have them delivered any time during the summer. You have only to think of a thing to have it. Some have said, "I suppose you are so busy with the big estates that you don't want to bother with us." I answer by saying, "It is lots more fun and perhaps as much profit if only more of you will come." The Jericho Turnpike at Westbury is easy to find.



Platycodon grandiflora. See page 46



Veronica. See page 46

FRUITS

For the suburban region of New York City

There was a time when almost all farms had a big orchard pastured by sheep and pigs. Cider and vinegar were by-products. Apples were taken to market with potatoes, or peddlers came after them. The cellar kept Long Island Russets until rhubarb time, or later. Every farmhouse had several cherry trees, or they were planted along the farm lanes and the roads. Quinces grew near the spring; pears, plums, and peaches grew near the vegetable-garden or in the orchard. Grapes clambered over a trellis, barn, or shed. The farmers of the region now forming the suburbs of New York had hard work, peace, and plenty. The apple orchards are mostly gone, for when the Polish farmer rents from the land speculator, he pulls out the dying fruit trees and plants potatoes. No new orchards are planted. The big country estates buy up the best orchards and block up the wood-



Making mud pies under trees of their own planting is the children's right. An apple tree is the best climbing tree. Make the real estate developer have the lots deep enough for orchard and garden.

A lady phoned from Hempstead, "Do you have grape-vines? We've had our place six years and I've wanted grapes. This year I am going to have them."

pecker holes with cement. The old trees die from thirst, and no new ones are planted, or if they are planted the gardener is told to save money, get a motor lawn-mower, and stop cultivating the orchard. He is told, "We can buy fruit cheaper than we can raise it."

But what is the poor commuter to do for fruits? His wife goes to the chain stores and buys the essentials, cereals and meats, and has not money for sufficient apples, pears, raspberries, celery, lettuce, and spinach. Everyone knows the importance of bulky foods. Everyone is hungry for the sweet, sour, and bitter of fruits and is anxious to have plenty of vegetables and salads. Perhaps you think you can buy cheaper than you can raise, but that is lazy thinking and lazy work, and you do not buy plenty. If fruit is raised at home there may be plenty in years of a good crop and a balanced ration is possible. Hicks Nurseries has not an answer to all these problems for every month in the year, but it is willing to help and anxious to learn from you what to pass on to the next.

For new food plants, see Beach Plum, page 31; Blueberry, page 52; Shad-bush or Juneberry, page 27; Hazelnut, page 30.



Rhubarb. See page 53

APPLES

Apples can be grown successfully on all parts of Long Island, even on the sand-dunes at Long Beach. The commercial orchards were on the hills and the north plateau. Shipments of Newtown Pippin were made to England from Port Washington and Huntington. On the southern slope of Long Island, Apples thrive, but the great porosity of the soil should be overcome by cultivation to kill competition of weeds and grass, and check evaporation by a dust mulch. Where that is impracticable, sympathetic watering before the tree suffers will do. How to tell when to water requires the same ability as to tell when corn is going to roll its leaves to check evaporation. The U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1911, page 311, says that crops suffer when there is less than an inch of rain in fifteen days. You can measure it in a can or ask the Weather Bureau for the Long Island records showing how frequently droughts occur during the growing season. There may be fifty such periods in ten years. A severe drought will make the Apples small, wrinkled, wilted, and poor keepers. Therefore, to have orchards on the sandy soils of Long Island, don't be like the man in the following conversation: "Why don't the Park Department get an appropriation for irrigation?" "Because some fellow in the Controller's Department would say, 'Trees grow good enough in the country when I was a boy, without irrigation.'" Suburban orchards are usually starved. Fruit trees want decaying vegetable matter as manure, leaves, grass, thatch, or salt hay. The southern slope of Long Island is very low in lime, as mapped in "The Use of Lime on the Soil," College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Apples like lime, and you can apply it as lime, bone-meal, or wood-ashes. Nitrogen stimulates rapid growth.



Dwarf Apple in the garden of Dr. Finoni, Long Beach. He says, "I read about my trees in the evening; I give them wood ashes from my fireplace in the city."

Spraying and pruning fruit is a minor consideration. Many people make a mistake and think that calling on us to spray or prune assures a crop. Make the trees grow and you will get a crop. The spraying and pruning you can do yourself. Get literature from the Farm Bureaus, Mineola or Riverhead.

For the small home orchard we advise growing the summer and fall Apples and buying winter Apples. Most people ask first for the winter Apples. You will have to decide which plan is right for you.

Plant standard Apples 20 to 35 feet apart. For commercial orchards, wider distances are best. Dwarf Apples are grafted on small-growing species which stunts the trees so they can be placed 12 to 15 feet apart. There is, however, but little advantage in the use of dwarf Apples.

Large size, 6 to 8 ft., \$7 each, \$60 for 10; 2-yr. size, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; Dwarf size, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

SUMMER VARIETIES

- Early Harvest.** Similar to Yellow Transparent. Pleasantly acid. Late July and early August.
- Oldenberg (Duchess).** Yellow with streaks of crimson; juicy, acid. Middle of August. Bears early.
- Red Astrachan.** Red; acid. First half of August.
- Sweet Bough.** Large; yellow; good for baking.
- Yellow Transparent.** The earliest variety—ripens July 20. Usually bears the first or second year after planting.

FALL VARIETIES

- Fall Pippin.** Large; clear yellow; acid. October.
- Gravenstein.** If you can have but one Apple and are not anxious for a very early variety, this will cover the entire season for dessert and cooking from the middle of August to the last of September.
- McIntosh.** The most showy apple in September and October. Bright red, taking a high polish. Flesh is white like its relative the Fameuse or Snow Apple.
- Transcendent Crab.** Yellow with red cheek. September.
- Wealthy.** Red; fine quality. September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

- Baldwin.** Large; red; crisp, juicy, and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. November to April.
- Delicious.** Large; red.
- Hubbardston (Hubbardston's Nonsuch).** Red; bears young. October to January.
- King.** Large; red. October to January.
- Newtown Pippin.** Originated at Newtown, now Elmhurst, Long Island. Clear yellow or green; flesh firm, keeping until April. Tree small.
- Northern Spy.** Red; juicy. November to March.
- Opalescent.** Very attractive; brilliant red; yellow flesh, tender, juicy. November to January.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large; green or greenish yellow; flesh yellow and of the texture of the Fall Pippin, fine grained tender, and rich. November to February.

WINTER APPLES, continued

- Rome Beauty.** Large; red.
- Roxbury (Russet).** A standard winter Apple of medium to large size; flesh greenish white, crisp, with fine subacid flavor. Keeps late.
- Spitzenburg.** Subacid; aromatic; red.
- Stark.** Large; red and yellow; mild flavor. Keeps until spring.
- Stayman Winesap.** High quality; red; juicy.
- Twenty-Ounce.** Bears rather young; fruit large; yellow and red; flesh tender, subacid. September to early winter.

Dwarf Apples can usually be supplied in the following varieties:

Baldwin	McIntosh	Rhode Island Greening
Delicious	Northern Spy	Stayman's Winesap
Fameuse	Oldenburg	Yellow Transparent
Gravenstein		Wealthy

TIME-SAVING APPLE TREES

Four or five years ago we started plantations of Apple trees to save you time. They are about 6 feet apart, in squares, so they could be economically cultivated. Now they are ready. The fruit bulletins mention different varieties beginning to bear in two to eight years after planting. These trees will save you some time and money. They are set with fruit-buds. When you pick them out you can count the fruit-buds. The time-saving depends on our careful digging, transplanting to make fibrous roots and upon your cultivating, feeding and watering the trees. Trees are now 5 to 7 feet wide. The approximate quantities of these extra-sized trees are as follows:

130 Baldwin.	50 Oldenburg
50 Early Harvest	36 Red Astrachan
60 Fall Pippin	40 Rhode Island Greening
150 Gravenstein	10 Roxbury Russet
30 King	40 Stark
140 McIntosh Red	20 Twenty-Ounce
50 Northern Spy	

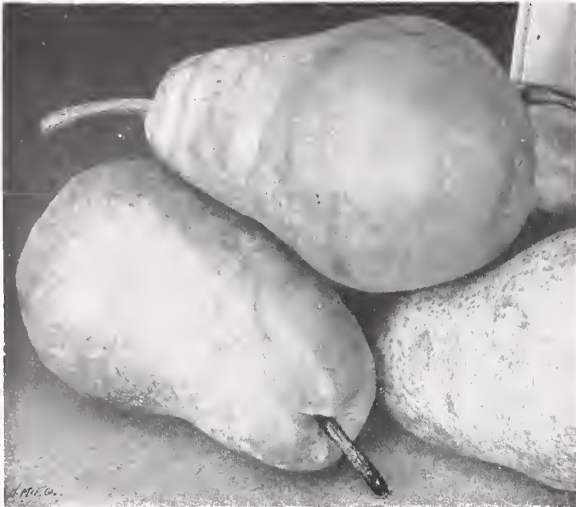
There are about forty trees, larger than the above, fifteen years old, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 12 to 16 feet spread. Transplanted last year.



HICKS NURSERIES



FRUITS



Bartlett Pears

PEARS

Everybody loves Pears. They can be grown on a small area, for the tree grows up 20 feet high and 15 feet broad, while an apple of the same age hovers like a hen over 30 feet wide. As one man said, "Lots are cut up so small now that if you have a house and garage, there is room for only one apple tree and one pear tree."

Dwarf Pears, grafted on quince roots, will bear heavily, even when 6 feet high and 5 feet wide.

Pears do well on Long Island. You will find many people enthusiastic over the fine quality and large supply they get from a few trees.

Large size, 7 to 9 ft., \$7 each, \$60 for 10; 2-yr. size, 5 to 7 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; Dwarf size, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Anjou. Large; green and russet; rich flavor. October and November.

Bartlett. Everybody's favorite. Yellow with bright red cheek; vigorous and productive. August and September.

Buerre Bosc. Fruit long; russet; very juicy and delicious. October to November.

Buerre Clairgeau. Large; rich yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, granular, buttery, very sweet. Ripens in late October.

Buffum. Tree very vigorous and healthy; fruit medium size; russet, flesh white, juicy, and sweet. Ripens in late September and October.

Clapp Favorite. Fruit like the Bartlett but two weeks earlier. Pick it before it ripens, otherwise it softens at the center. Ripens in August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large. The favorite variety to grow in home orchards. Yellow; flesh melting and sweet. October and November.

Elizabeth. Among the best summer Pears of good flavor, ripening in late autumn.

Howell. A good variety for home orchards; a profuse bearer. Flesh firm, very delicious; ripens in September and October.

Josephine de Molines. An excellent winter Pear; buttery, juicy and perfumed. Ripens from December to March.

Kieffer. Hybrid of Chinese Sand Pear and European Pear. Most easily grown Pear because the Chinese climate is like ours. It endures heat and bears heavily, large, coarse, yellow fruit, good for cooking and canning in Nov. and Dec.

Lawrence. Fruit of medium size; yellow; flesh melting. Keeps well in winter.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Fruit from medium to large in size; handsome; excellent in quality; very pale yellow, ripening in October.

Osband's Summer. Medium size; yellow; flesh white, sweet. Ripens in August.

Pres. Drouard. Resembles the Anjou. Ripens in October.

Rossney. Fruit of large size, excellent flesh and flavor, with smooth, bright yellow skin. A vigorous grower and great bearer. September.

PEARS, continued

Seckel. Fruit small, brown. The richest and highest flavored Pear known. September.

Sheldon. Round, russet fruit; flesh melting, juicy, and luscious. October.

Tyson. Excels the Clapp Favorite, except in size. A vigorous, healthy tree with fruit of excellent quality. Ripens in late August.

Wilder Early. Bright yellow; sweet. Late August.

Winter Nelis. Very small; russet; juicy and sweet. Keeps until mid-winter. November and December.

DWARF PEARS

Dwarf Pears can usually be supplied in the following:

Bartlett	Lawrence
Buerre Bosc	Osband's Summer
Clapp Favorite	Seckel
Duchesse d'Angouleme	

TIME-SAVING PEAR TREES

As stated under apples, we have a block of Pears grown four to five years longer than the usual sized stock which is two to three years old, planted 6 feet apart. The stock available is approximately as follows:

20 Anjou	25 Lincoln Coreless
50 Buerre Bosc	210 Louise Bonne de Jersey
225 Buerre Clairgeau	75 Manning's Elizabeth
19 Buerre Superfinan	100 Osband's Summer
50 Suffern	25 Pres. Drouard
120 Clapp Favorite	50 Seckel
28 Garber Hybrid	20 Sheldon
220 Howell	100 Tyson
60 Josephine	90 Winter Nelis
50 Kieffer	243 Rossney

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries, or Ox-hearts, are loved by the birds, which will eat the fruit a week before it is ripe. In the old days, when farmers had perhaps half a mile of cherry trees, there was a surplus. At Hodenpyle's Arboretum, Locust Valley, Cherries are grown on a trellis, like grapes, and covered with mosquito netting to protect from both birds and rose-bugs. The Sour or Pie Cherries bear heavily when small, and the birds will allow you a large percentage of them.

2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

Black Tartarian. Purplish red; flesh firm, sweet, and juicy.

Early Richmond. Acid; excellent for pies and canning. Early.

English Morello. Acid; late.

Montmorency. Acid; midseason.

Napoleon. Large, handsome; rich, sweet flavor; juicy, red over a yellowish background. Commonly called "Ox-heart."

Schmidt's. The largest black Cherry; meaty; crisp; sweet.

Yellow Spanish. Very large; yellow with red cheek, sweet.

Windsor. Dark red; sweet.

PEACHES

Long Island once grew a large quantity of Peaches and can do so again, but the crop is not so quick or certain as vegetables. One sees many starved, yellow Peach trees, choked with weeds. There will be a mass of jelly at the ground, showing that they are nearly girdled with borers. The borers can be cut out with a knife in spring and fall. The Experiment Stations tell of a crystal gas for borers. Peaches bear frequently the second year after planting, and reach full production soon after. They are not long-lived and it is a good plan to plant one or two rows every three years. Cut back the ends of the long limbs and thin out the fruit.

2-yr., 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Large; white; good quality. Ripens in August.

Carman. Brilliant red skin; good quality. July.

Champion. White; tender; juicy with honeyed flavor. August.

Crawford Early. Yellow; rich flavor; juicy. Early September.

PEACHES, continued

- Crawford Late.** Yellow; very large; a favorite for canning. September.
- Elberta.** Yellow; large; excellent for shipping. Not quite so good in quality and lacks the richness of the Crawford and the sweetness of the white Peaches. August.
- Globe.** Yellow-colored fruit; good. September.
- J. H. Hale.** Yellow; larger than the Elberta. August.
- Mountain Rose.** White; preëminent for high color; sweet. August.
- Oldmixon.** White; flavor excellent; fine for canning. September.
- Stevens' Rareripe.** White; flavor a pleasant mingling of sweet and sour. September.

PLUMS

The European Plums which come to our market from western New York and the Pacific Coast rank high in favor but have not become widely cultivated on Long Island. They are worth trying. The European Plums are mostly large and sweet. They can be grown on Long Island, but it is best to add the Japanese and American species for the greater vigor of the tree, longer life and heavier crops. The culture of Plums is similar to that of peaches.

2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

- Abundance.** A Japanese Plum bearing very heavy crops every year. Needs severe thinning. Ripens early in August. It is red, juicy, and sweet.
- Apple.** A Burbank hybrid with Japanese ancestry, and therefore very vigorous and productive. Fruit large and attractive; deep reddish purple in color; flesh red and firm. August.
- Bradshaw.** European. Reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy, and sweet. August.
- Green Gage.** European. Small, round, green or golden Plum of very high quality. August.
- Lombard.** A European Plum of vigorous growth; good quality for preserving. August.
- October Purple.** Japanese. Very juicy; sweet; good for canning. Ripens in October.
- Red June.** Japanese. Red and yellow; very early, sweet except near the center.
- Wickson.** The largest of the Japanese Plums introduced by Burbank. Flesh yellow, juicy, sweet. September.

BEACH PLUM (*Prunus maritima*)

One of the largest and best native fruits of Long Island, covering large areas of the poorest, sandiest soil on the beach and in the pine barrens, as along the road from Riverhead to Smithtown and on the borders of the Hempstead Plains. The fruit is about 1 inch in diameter—black, yellow, or red—slightly bitter until ripe. It ripens the first of September. Plant in the shrubbery, 3 to 8 feet apart, or 2 feet apart as a hedge. You may do the most useful thing in selecting or hybridizing better varieties. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

QUINCE

The Quince makes a broad, bush-like tree about 10 feet wide. The fruit, when cooked or made into jelly, is so much beloved that the Quince tree should be planted in many gardens.

2-yr., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

- Champion.** Fruit long; very large and handsome; tender delicate taste and odor. Ripens late and keeps long.
- Orange.** Fruit round. Ripens in midseason.

CURRANTS

No matter how small a garden, there should be room for Currants. They are sure to bear, and even if the Currant worms strip off the leaves, they bear the next year. Currant worms are easily controlled by hellebore powder. Five to ten bushes will supply a family with jam and a surplus to give away.

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Cherry.** Large; red; acid.
- Fay's Prolific.** Red; large; long bunch.
- White Grape.** Excellent. Sweeter in flavor than the red Currant.

GOOSEBERRIES

These grow just as readily as currants, and have the same enemy.

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Downing.** Sweet; large; quality very good; red. Grown more widely in America than any other Gooseberry.
- Red Jacket.** Fruit of especially high quality, juicy; red.

BLACKBERRIES

The fact that Blackberries are the most rampant and widespread of our native fruits except the blueberries, shows that the improved varieties should be widely grown. In fact, their free growth is the one difficulty in a garden. They can be kept tied up to a trellis or stake.

\$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

- Early Harvest.** Medium in size; sweet; very early; ripens over a long season.
- Erie.** Berries very large; quality good. Ripens in midseason.
- Lucretia Dewberry.** An improvement of the running Blackberry and therefore suitable for planting on sand-banks the same as the wild rose. Ripens earlier than the high Blackberries and sure to have a crop when the others winter-kill—perhaps once in fifteen years.
- Snyder.** Medium size; good flavor; sweet. Ripens in mid-season.

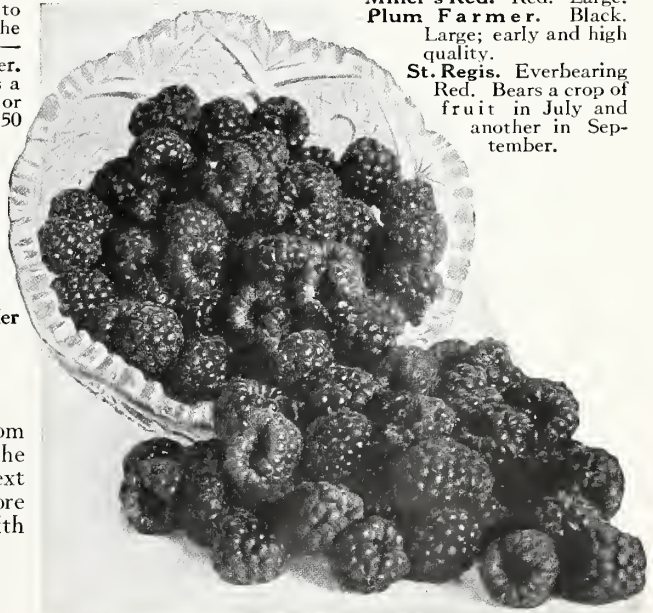
RASPBERRIES

Everybody wants Raspberries, and one reason for growing them is that they are not abundant on the market. The Red Raspberry is not native on Long Island, but is native in rocky pastures and along stone walls in northern New York, where it is helped by moisture and favored by lime and potash. In Westbury there is a commuter feasting on Raspberries in July and September. He says the reason is hen-manure and wood-ashes. The Black Raspberry is native on Long Island along fences and woodland borders.

\$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

- Cumberland.** Black. Large; juicy; sweet.
- Cuthbert.** Red. Midseason; spicy flavor like the wild berries.
- Golden Queen.** A yellow Cuthbert.
- Gregg.** Black; sweet, rich.
- Marlboro.** Black; juicy.

- Miller's Red.** Red. Large.
- Plum Farmer.** Black. Large; early and high quality.
- St. Regis.** Everbearing Red. Bears a crop of fruit in July and another in September.



Raspberries are one thing you cannot buy satisfactorily, therefore grow your own. Plant 3 feet apart



STRAWBERRIES

Nearly every commuter hopes to grow Strawberries. It is easy and sure. There are two systems: (1) Let the runners grow and form a mat of new plants the first year and bear the next. (2) Cut off all the runners and grow them in hills. By the latter system you can plant in midsummer. Plant about 2 feet apart.

Runners, \$4 per 100. Potted plants, \$8 per 100

- ***Bubach.** Very productive; good quality.
- Early Jersey Giant.** Good flavor.
- Glen Mary.** Midseason. Medium to large size; quality good.
- Marshall.** Midseason. Good quality.
- Progressive.** Most widely known of the Everbearing Strawberries, producing both in the spring and fall.
- ***Sample.** Large; well-flavored; soft.
- Superb.** Everbearing.
- William Belt.** Quality very good; soft.

*Need other varieties planted with them to make them produce well.

GRAPES

The Fox Grape is wild on Long Island in swamps and along borders of woods and hedge-rows. From it most of the cultivated varieties have been developed. You can plant Grapes anywhere—on trellis, garage, house, fence, arbor, or on posts with a piece of brush to support the vine. Long Island has not developed as a commercial Grape region, perhaps because the cool climate of the Lake Region is more favorable for shipping. You can learn from your neighbors or the Farm Bureaus how to prune and protect from rose-bugs, fungus, birds, and drought.

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Concord.** Black; very popular; early.
- Delaware.** A sweet, little red Grape.
- Moore's Early.** Similar to the Concord.
- Niagara.** The handsomest white Grape, with large bunches.
- Pocklington.** White; sweet; rich.
- Salem.** Dark red; juicy; good flavor.
- Worden.** Larger, earlier and of better quality than Concord.



IN THE TEST ORCHARD OF HICKS NURSERIES

Probably one of the greatest hindrances to successful fruit-raising is lack of cultivation, that is, thorough cultivation, which maintains a dust mulch and conserves moisture. This does not consist of scraping the surface a half-inch deep in a little circle, 3 feet in diameter, in the lawn. It does consist in stirring the surface 3 inches deep once in two weeks. You can also mulch with grass or leaves. It seems far easier to spray a tree, or put a band of sticky stuff around the trunk, or have an expert prune it, or give it some chemical fertilizers.

See that the trees are not thirsty before they suffer. Dig down and feel the soil.

BLUEBERRIES

(See also page 33)

The most important use of the poorest land of Long Island is to establish cultivation of the improved Blueberries. Gross returns of \$1,000 per acre are made by J. J. White, Inc., New Lisbon, N. J. They are growing 25 acres in conjunction with 700 acres of cranberries. Improved varieties have been developed by Miss Elizabeth White of this company and F. J. Coville, Botanist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Swamp Blueberry grows on the upland, on the hills, on the Hempstead Plains, but commercial plantations on Long Island should first be developed along the streams and salt meadows, in sandy soil where the surface is from 6 inches to 3 feet above the water-table. On higher soils the drought may lessen the profits, but they can be perfectly at home in such situations for home use. In New England the Swamp Blueberry grows on the hills. The shorter summer season, and the fact that the moisture is held up by the rocks, may permit commercial culture on the upland. Make the soil acid with leaves, not alkaline with manure or lime. The plants we offer are wild and not the new improved varieties. The latter can be purchased from J. J. White, Inc., who are just commencing to put them on the market.

	Each	10
3 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 ft.	3 50	30 00

JUNEBERRY

AMELANCHIER spicata. Shad-Bush. Dwarf ornamental. See page 27. Low bush in the pine-barrens about 3 feet high, with juicy, sweet berries in June. There are other species growing as tall bushes or trees. 1 to 2 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Blueberry pies on the table of every Long Island gardener can readily be had from the fruit grown in his own yard

NUTS

The native nuts on Long Island are the Black Walnut, Butternut, Shagbark and Mockernut Hickory, and Hazelnut. The old farmsteads of Long Island usually had one or more Black Walnuts. The Hazelnut and Mockernut grow on the borders of the Hempstead Plains and in the pine-barrens; the others on the heavier and moister soil of the terminal moraine and northern plateau. If you want to supply the most in foods with the least effort, and be like Johnny Appleseed, who carried bags of apple seed to plant around the pioneer homesteads in the Ohio Valley, you can make crowbar holes along the roads and drop in nuts. Later you can bud or graft them to improved varieties. You can do the same on your own land and wherever the owner is willing or you dare to trespass. Squirrels do not forget enough they bury to keep up the supply of young trees.

The land and climate are here; the land will be available for twenty or fifty years, but, unless you plant nuts, the supply will continue to decrease. The improvement of nuts by selection and hybridizing, and multiplication by grafting and budding is many centuries behind that of fruit. You can get into the game by writing or calling on Mr. Willard N. Bixby, Treasurer of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, Baldwin, Long Island. He has the most complete collection of bearing trees and he is glad to show anyone what to do. Nut trees produce more food per acre than agricultural products, and by planting Nut trees you can help establish a new food-supply.

ALMOND, Ridenhower. Hardy as the peach. Nut of medium size; quality very good; desirable for home use. 4-6 ft. \$1 each.

BUTTERNUT, White Walnut (*Juglans cinerea*). Reaches its highest development several hundred miles north of Long Island, but is native in the valleys at The Alley near Douglaston, Roslyn, Brookville, and Oyster Bay. 3-4 ft. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

ENGLISH WALNUTS. There are a number of old English Walnuts bearing on Long Island, as at Huntington, Woodbury, Glen Head, Hempstead, and Roslyn. On the southern slope they will probably be thankful for heavy applications of manure and bone. 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

ENGLISH WALNUT, Franquette. A grafted variety very hardy and reliable. Kernel large and of excellent quality. 3-4 ft. \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

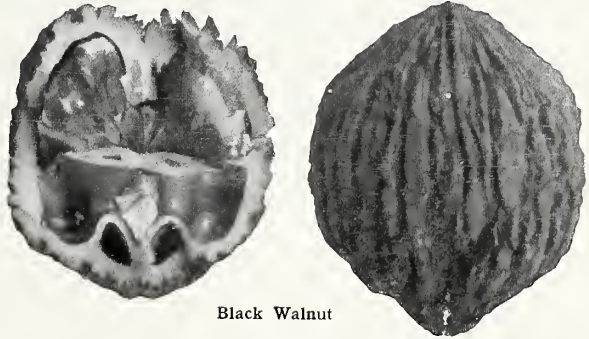
ENGLISH WALNUT, Meyette. Grafted; kernel large, full and of excellent quality. Tree very hardy. 3-4 ft. \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

HAZELNUT (*Corylus americana*). See page 30. We will tell you where you can find it in quantity on the borders of the Hempstead Plains and eastward. Perhaps you can discover and introduce a large variety.

CONSTANTINOPLE HAZEL (*Corylus colurna*). See page 34. An important export of Asia Minor. Vigorous tree with nuts larger than the American.

HICKORY, Mockernut. The commonest Hickory of Long Island. Meat of good flavor, but difficult to extract. The tree is an important element in Long Island landscape, forming tall, square-shouldered specimens along the roads and fences. A bark beetle killed off a large per cent about ten years ago, but there is a vigorous crop of young trees coming up in the forest, especially where the chestnut has disappeared. Chestnut bark blight is the only serious enemy of the trees of Long Island. Other troubles go in waves. 5-6 ft. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

HICKORY, Shagbark. Native on the clay outcrop south of the brick-yard at Glen Head. 4-6 ft. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.



Black Walnut

PECAN. Seedlings from trees native in the northern part of their range in Indiana. We have a thousand of these given to us by Mr. Bixby. You can make a happy home for them, as mentioned under Black Walnut. There are bearing Pecan trees fifty years old on the property of Mr. C. C. Pell, Westbury, and trees over a hundred years old on the property of Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Locust Valley, Long Island. 2-yr. transplants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PECAN, Busseron. A grafted variety from Indiana. Nut large; long. 3-4 ft. \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

WALNUT, Black (*Juglans nigra*). In the contest for the largest trees on Long Island, conducted by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Buttonball, White Oak, and Black Walnut took the lead. We have 500 trees. You can make holes with a crowbar or post-hole digger and plant them cheaply. Confectioners pay high prices for black walnut meats. 2-3 ft. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

WALNUT, Japanese (*J. Sieboldiana*). A vigorous tree valuable for shade; long clusters of nuts like the Butternut. 4-6 ft. \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

WALNUT, Thomas. Nut very large; very good quality; rapid grower. 1½-2 ft. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 10.



Pecans grow readily on Long Island

ASPARAGUS

Dig a trench 1½ feet deep, put in 8 inches of manure, 4 inches of soil, and leave the trench open for the first year so the little plants can come through. Next year hill up. Plant 1 foot apart, in rows 3 to 5 feet wide, according to the space available. Plant 200 to 300 plants. \$1 for 10, \$4 per 100.

RHUBARB

See illustration in color on page 48

Five plants may do if you only use it in the garden, but if you force the roots in the cellar, plant fifteen to thirty. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

UDO · *Aralia cordata*

A Japanese salad plant cultivated like the asparagus. Write David Fairchild, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for bulletin. There are dozens of little-known and new plants that you can grow for bulky food, as chicory to force in the winter. Please write us about them so we can pass on your experience. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



HICKS NURSERIES



LARGE TREE-MOVING DEPARTMENT



Tree-Mover No. 21. Moves evergreens and other trees with very large balls of earth. This is one of two Pines moved from our nursery to the church half a mile east. The big steel platform and frame are worth seeing



Plant all summer. The trees live and grow better than in spring or fall. Why? Because it is more sure to be done right. The ball supports the tree and the outer roots take hold immediately.

Since the time of the Garden of Eden there has been no greater improvement in time-saving than the Hicks inventions and methods shown here and on pages 2, 8, 15, and 19. Come to the nursery at any time, select your trees, and in over 85 per cent of the cases you can have them within two weeks.

14 inches are best moved from September to May. Evergreens are moved with a ball of earth and at all times of the year are successful. If you entrust the work to our trained men, success is practically certain.

A group of big trees from the nursery, maples, lindens, oaks, pines, firs, 20 to 35 feet, may be just what you need.



Tree-Mover No. 20. Moving large tree with a spread of roots of 50 feet. The wheels are 30 inches wide and both front and rear wheels are on pivots. The steel construction enables it to carry trees 33 inches in diameter with a large ball of earth in the center. Some trees have been 84 feet high and others 75 feet wide.

TERMS

We guarantee all plants from our nurseries to grow satisfactorily or replace free. Transportation and planting of replaced trees borne by purchasers. We will tell you what care to give on large trees moved for you. See page 54.

Prices are for stock loaded at the nursery. Estimates furnished on delivery, planting, freight or express.

5 at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate. Packing free except for stock of unusual size.

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43	Ageratum.....	42	Cerastium.....	42	Nuts.....
40	Ajuga.....	12	Chamæcyparis.....	34	Oak.....
30	Alder, Black.....	42	Chamomile, False.....	30, 53	Opuntia.....
40	Alkanet.....	42	Chelone.....	24	Pachistima.....
29	Allspice.....	50	Cherries.....	38	Pachysandra.....
53	Almond.....	29	Cherry, Cornelian.....	43	Paonia.....
27	Almond, Double-flower- ing.....	27	Chokeberry.....	42	Pansy, Tufted.....
40	Althea.....	38	Chrysanthemum.....	44	Paper.....
40	Alyssum.....	42	Clematis.....	44	Pear, Prickly.....
27, 52	Amelanchier.....	46	Columbine.....	44	Pears.....
38	Ampelopsis.....	46	Coneflower.....	44	Peach Bells.....
27	Amygdalus.....	43	Convallaria.....	44	Peaches.....
40	Anehusa.....	44	Coral Bells.....	24	Pearlwort.....
25	Andromeda.....	43	Coreopsis.....	40	Pecan.....
40	Anemone.....	46	Cornflower.....	35, 38	Pentstemon.....
42	Anthemis.....	3, 29, 34	Cornus.....	31	Philadelphus.....
49	Apples.....	30, 34, 53	Corylus.....	45	Phlox.....
42	Aquilegia.....	24, 30, 34, 35	Cotoneaster.....	46	Physalis.....
49	Arabis.....	23-25	Cover Plants.....	46	Physostegia.....
42	Aralia.....	35	Crab-Apple.....	14, 15, 20	Picea.....
53	Aralia.....	33	Craberry, High-bush.....	15-19	Pine.....
21	Arborvitæ.....	42	Cress, Rock.....	43	Pink.....
42	Armeria.....	46	Cup Plant.....	42	Pink, Sea.....
27	Aronia.....	32	Currant, Indian.....	38	Pinus.....
33	Arrow-wood.....	51	Currants.....	38	Pinxter Flower.....
42	Artemisia.....	30	Cydonia.....	53	Plants for Woods and Shade.....
42	Aster.....	12, 13	Cypress, Japanese.....	27, 52	Platycodon.....
53	Asparagus.....	24	Daphne.....	14	Plumbago.....
27, 28	Azalea.....	27	Deciduous Shrubs.....	14	Plum, Beach.....
43	Baby's Breath.....	43	Delphinium.....	24	Plums.....
46	Balloon Flower.....	30, 35	Deutzia.....	30, 31	Poppo.....
44	Balm, Bee.....	43	Dianthus.....	46	Potentilla.....
42	Baptisia.....	43	Dicentra.....	24	Potted Plants.....
29, 34	Barberry.....	43	Dietamus.....	46	Primrose.....
45	Beard Tongue.....	43	Digitalis.....	46	Primula.....
4	Beech.....	3, 29	Dogwood.....	30	Privet, California.....
35	Bellflower, Chimney.....	46	Dragonhead, False.....	20	Prunus.....
42	Bellflower Tree.....	35	Echinops.....	46	Pseudotsuga.....
29, 34	Berberis.....	35	Elsholtzia.....	46	Pyrethrum.....
26	Berry-bearing Shrubs.....	43	Enkianthus.....	5-8	Quince.....
24	Bittersweet, Evergreen.....	43	Eryngium.....	51	Quince, Japanese.....
51	Blackberries.....	43	Eupatorium.....	46	Ranunculus.....
46	Black-eyed Susan.....	24, 30, 35	Euonymus.....	46	Rare and New Plants.....
43	Blanket Flower.....	10-22	Evergreen Trees.....	51	Raspberries.....
43	Blazing Star.....	35	Evodia.....	31	Retinodendron.....
43	Bleeding Heart.....	4	Fagus.....	12, 13	Rhododendron.....
52	Blueberries.....	46	Feverfew.....	25	Rhodotypos.....
46	Bluejay Flower.....	53	Filbert, European.....	31	Rhubarb.....
42	Bluet, Mountain.....	11, 12	Pir.....	31	Rhus.....
42	Boltonia.....	44	Flax.....	31, 36, 37, 38	Rosa.....
23	Boxwood.....	44	Forget-me-not.....	46	Rose.....
23-25	Broad-leaved Evergreens.....	30, 35	Forsythia.....	46	Rudbeckia.....
29	Buddleia.....	23-25	Foundation Plants.....	46	Sage, Meadow.....
40	Bugle Flower.....	48-52	Foxglove.....	46	Sagina.....
40	Burning Bush.....	43	Funkia.....	46	Salix.....
36	Buttercup.....	43	Gaillardia.....	46	Salvia.....
29	Butterfly Bush.....	24	Galax.....	46	Saponaria.....
53	Butternut.....	24	Garland Flower.....	46	Sedum.....
24	Buxus.....	43	Gas Plant.....	46	Senecio.....
24	Caluna.....	44	Gay Feather.....	27, 52	Shad-bush.....
29	Calycanthus.....	44	Germander.....	35	Shade Trees.....
36	Camellia, False.....	36	Ginkgo.....	44	Silphium.....
42	Campanula.....	30	Golden Bell.....	31	Silver Bell.....
44	Campion.....	46	Golden Glow.....	36	
42	Canterbury Bells.....	51	Gooseberries.....	44	
44	Candytuft.....	52	Grapes.....	44	
		43	Gypsophila.....	36	
		35	Halesia.....		
		30, 35	Hamamelis.....		
		39-46	Hardy Garden Flowers.....		
		42	Harebell, Carpathian.....		
		34	Hazel.....		
		30, 53	Hazelnut.....		
		24	Heather, Scotch.....		
		38	Hedera.....		
		43	Helenium.....		
		43	Heliopsis.....		
		42	Helianthus.....		
		22	Hemlock.....		
		44	Hemeroallis.....		
		44	Heuchera.....		
		44	Hibiscus.....		
		53	Hickory.....		
		24	Holly.....		
		40	Hollyhock.....		
		43	Holly, Sea.....		
		35, 38	Honeysuckle.....		
		31	Honeysuckle, Bush.....		
		30	Hornbeam, European.....		
		44	Hydrangea.....		
		24, 30	Iberis.....		
		44	Ilex.....		
		44	Iris.....		
		38	Ivy, English.....		
		38	Ivy, Japanese.....		
		38	Jasmine.....		
		38	Jasminum.....		
		53	Juglans.....		
		27, 52	Juneberry.....		
		14	Juniper.....		
		14	Juniperus.....		
		24	Kalmia.....		
		30, 31	Kerria.....		
		32	Lace-leaf Bush.....		
		46	Lantern Plant, Chinese.....		
		24	Larkspur.....		
		46	Laurel, Mountain.....		
		46	Lavender, Sea.....		
		46	Leadwort.....		
		25	Leucothoe.....		
		44	Liatris.....		
		43	Ligustrum.....		
		33, 36	Lilac.....		
		29	Lilac, Summer.....		
		44	Lilies.....		
		44	Lily.....		
		43	Lily, Day.....		
		53	Lily-of-the-Valley.....		
		9	Linden.....		
		4	Linum.....		
		4	Liquidambar.....		
		31, 35, 38	Lonicera.....		
		44	Loosetrife.....		
		44	Lupine.....		
		44	Lupinus.....		
		44	Lychnis.....		
		44	Lythrum.....		
		4	Magnolia.....		
		4	Maidenhair Tree, Japa- nese.....		
		44	Mallow, Marsh.....		
		35	Malus.....		
		2, 3, 27	Maple.....		
		42	Marguerite.....		
		35	Mint, Heather.....		
		44	Morinda.....		
		44	Mock Orange.....		
		31	Morus.....		
		25, 33	Snowball.....		
		32	Snowberry.....		
		32	Snow Garland.....		
		42	Snow-in-Summer.....		
		46	Spiderwort.....		
		46	Spindle Tree.....		
		32	Spiraea.....		
		14, 15, 20	Spruce.....		
		25	Spurge, Japanese.....		
		46	Statice.....		
		46	Stephanandra.....		
		32	Stokesia.....		
		46	Stonecrop.....		
		33	Storax.....		
		52	Strawberries.....		
		29	Strawberry Shrub.....		
		33, 36	Styrax.....		
		36	Stuartia.....		
		31	Sumac.....		
		43	Sunflower.....		
		29	Sweet Shrub.....		
		43	Sweet William.....		
		32	Symphoricarpos.....		
		36	Symplocos.....		
		33, 36	Syringa.....		
		36	Syringa-Mock Orange.....		
		20, 21	Taxus.....		
		44	Tea, Oswego.....		
		38	Tecoma.....		
		36	Teucrium.....		
		43	Thistle, Globe.....		
		42	Thrift.....		
		21	Thuya.....		
		46	Thyme, Creeping.....		
		46	Thymus.....		
		36	Toothache Tree, Chinese.....		
		46	Tradescantia.....		
		54	Tree-moving Depart- ment.....		
		38	Trumpet Creeper.....		
		20	Tsuga.....		
		4	Tulip Tree.....		
		46	Tunica.....		
		36	Turquoise Berry.....		
		42	Turtlehead.....		
		53	Udo.....		
		33	Uvacinium.....		
		46	Veronica.....		
		25, 33, 36	Viburnum.....		
		25	Vinea.....		
		38	Vines.....		
		46	Viola.....		

HOME LANDSCAPES



Rock-Garden at Hicks Nurseries: Carolina Azalea, Golden Tuft, Iris, and Ajuga
Painting by Walter Huber

HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND
