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HOME LANDSCAPES

TREES THAT SAVE TEN YEARS



HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

BUSINESS TERMS

PRICES. The prices in this list are for trees and plants dug and loaded at our nurseries. We charge for delivery, or packing in boxes, bales or crates for shipment. This saves you money, and is the most equitable, because our trees are bigger and heavier than usual nursery stock. We can pack or deliver three large trees, twenty years old, for about the same cost as one. Cartage to the railroad is free.

On request we shall be pleased to estimate the cost of delivery and planting.

5, 50, and 500 plants sold at the 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively. Prices subject to change, and stock subject to reserve without notice.

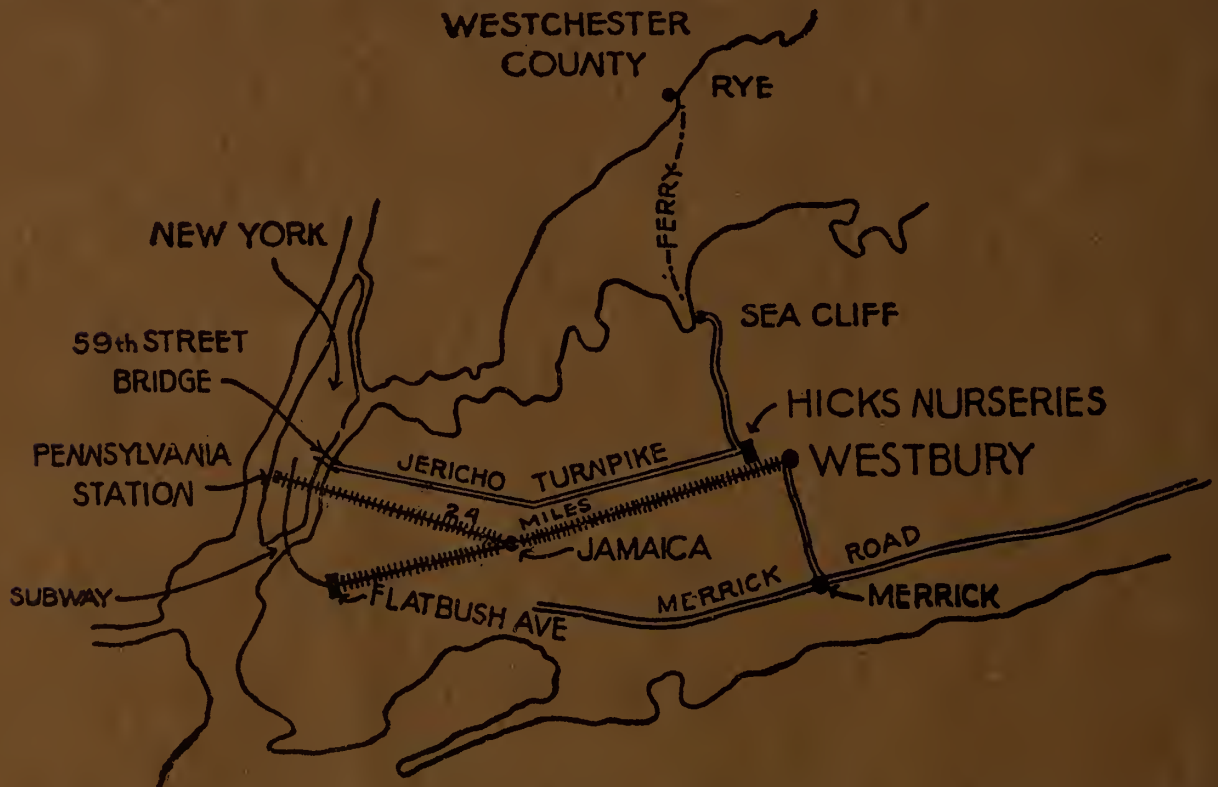
TERMS OF PAYMENT. Net cash. Unknown correspondents should send satisfactory references, or cash with the order.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our nursery, and give new ones for those that do not grow satisfactorily, whether it is two years or longer after planting.

To help get the best growth, we send timely circulars on care and watering. We inspect, or send for reports where we do not inspect, and list failures to replace.

We have sold 600 large Maples, Oaks, Lindens, etc., fifteen to thirty years old, from our nursery in the past five years. Forty have been replaced.



Westbury is on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, connecting with the Pennsylvania Station at 34th Street, New York, and Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn. Auto hacks meet all trains.

Our office is on the Jericho Turnpike, a direct road from the Queensborough or 59th Street Bridge. It will be a pleasant spin in your auto. There is a ferry from Rye to Sea Cliff during the summer months.

The Flushing-Hicksville trolley passes the nurseries, two-thirds of a mile south of the office, and connects at Mineola with trolleys from Rockville Center, Freeport, Hempstead, Garden City, Floral Park, Hollis and Jamaica.

Our grounds are open and you are welcome to come and study trees and flowers any time. Foremen are available as escorts during the week. If you plan to take your trees with you, phone your order and it can be dug, packed and placed on the office steps, where it can be taken in the evening on your way in the country.

HOME LANDSCAPES

INCLUDING
TREES THAT SAVE TEN YEARS

Descriptive Catalogue · Price-List
1915



HICKS NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1854

I. HICKS & SON

EDWARD HICKS

HENRY HICKS

Westbury, Nassau County, Long Island, New York

TELEPHONE: 68 WESTBURY

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LARGE NORWAY MAPLE WE MOVED TO THE RESIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE C. HOLTON, GREAT NECK, L. I.
Does your home need one or more of these twenty-year-old Maples? You can have shade and have it the first year. You know you will need it next July. Why not look ahead and make provision now?



DECIDUOUS TREES



The landscape arrangement of your trees is of first importance. The next is their health and beauty. We make a careful study of fitting trees to the climate and soil. Unless trees fit, they cannot be either healthy or beautiful. This fitting trees to their environment is not as spectacular as our growing trees that save you ten years or more, but it will pay you to consider both points carefully with us. Where you are least likely to get your money's worth is in buying trees by considering only the height and the price. A tree may have height and diameter of trunk, but not the wide-spreading top or good roots.



Two thousand five hundred pounds of earth go with trees of this size. The tops and roots represent the acme of Beech-culture. You can't get better Beech.

RIVERS' PURPLE BEECH. *Fagus sylvatica* var. *purpurea Riversii*.

This is the best purple tree. It has foliage of black-purple, very striking in spring, changing to a dark green in summer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high	60	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 ft. high	30	1 50	12 50
5 ft. high	20	2 00	17 50
6 ft. high	50	4 00	35 00
8 ft. high	10	6 00	
10-15 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	15	15 00	

FERN-LEAF BEECH. *Fagus sylvatica* var. *heterophylla*.

Beautiful from its horizontal disposition of lights and shadows and spirited outline. It is as delicate and pretty among the trees as the maidenhair fern among the more humble vegetation. It can be appropriately used as a single specimen, or on the edge of a border plantation.

- 2- 3 ft. high. 75 trees. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.
- 8-10 ft. high, 15 yrs. 20 trees. \$18 each, \$160 for 10.
- 12 ft. high. 5 trees. \$25 each.

BEECH *FAGUS* Fifteen years ago we started to grow Beeches that would give immediate results. They are now ready. It was formerly customary to plant little trees and wait. A grove of low-branched Beech, Oak and Pine will be beautiful for the present generation and for those to come. We have overcome the difficulty of transplanting Beech by root-pruning and frequent transplanting with large balls of earth.

AMERICAN BEECH. *Fagus ferruginea*.

This will give you a tree of enduring character, beautiful when young, growing magnificent with age. The smooth, gray bark arouses enthusiasm.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high	50	\$2 00	\$17 50
6 ft. high	100	6 00	50 00
8 ft. high	100	12 00	100 00
10 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr., 15 yrs.	50	18 00	150 00
12-14 ft. high, 6-11 ft. spr.	25	22 00	

ENGLISH or EUROPEAN BEECH. *Fagus sylvatica*.

Bark and foliage darker than the American. As specimens, they develop into magnificent hemispheres. The larger sizes are factors in the landscape immediately.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high	75	\$1 25	\$10 00
5 ft. high	50	1 75	15 00
6 ft. high	50	3 50	30 00
8 ft. high	25	10 00	80 00
10 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr.	30	15 00	120 00
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr., 15 yrs.	25	18 00	160 00
14 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.	30	25 00	220 00



Boundary planting of English Beech. You can have absolute privacy even on a 100-foot plot. The unusual texture, restful shadows, interesting sky-line are features so apparent we scarcely need to mention them. We also have low-branched Pin Oak, Linden, Pine, Fir and Spruce, which compose well, and will make your planting bright all winter. Our trees will produce this result immediately.



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS TREES



BIRCH

BETULA

White Birch will always be a popular tree. Graceful in summer, and of decided interest in winter with its slender twigs. The white, papery bark always a bright note in the landscape. Birch can be woven in groups of evergreens, or planted to rise out of your shrubbery. They grow wild in very dry soil, such as the Hempstead Plains, and quickly make a thicket 8 to 15 feet high. The weeping form is most picturesque on the lawn.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. *Betula alba* var. *populifolia*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	100	\$0 60	\$5 00
10 ft. high	100	1 00	9 00
12 ft. high	100	1 50	12 50

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. *Betula alba*.

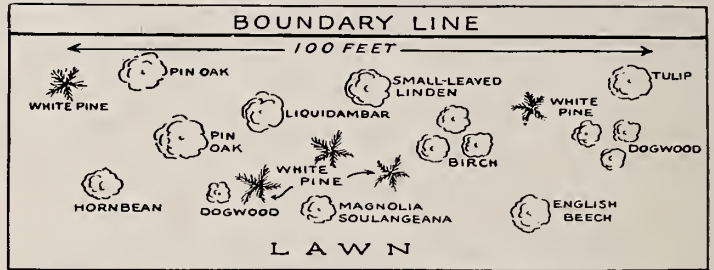
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	200	\$1 00	\$7 50
10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	100	1 50	12 50
12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	100	2 00	17 50

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH. *Betula alba laciniata*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	25	\$2 00	\$15 00

CANOE or PAPER BIRCH. *Betula papyrifera*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft. high	200	\$1 00	\$8 50
10 ft. high	20	2 50	20 00



Sketch to help you in arranging a boundary of trees. Weave in a few evergreens for winter, and a few flowering trees for seasonal surprises. Many express their desire for seclusion by planting a belt of shrubbery; others find low-branched trees more interesting on account of the higher sky-line, long shadows and space between the trees in which to ramble.

APPLE, DOUBLE- and SINGLE-FLOWERING. *Malus Pyrus*. These are among the most showy of the flowering fruit trees. Devote a section in your shrubbery to them, and you will have a highly interesting area in May. We have the double and single pink and red varieties.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high	100	\$1 00	\$7 50

CATALPA BUNGEI. *Catalpa bignonioides* var. *nana*. Standard or tree form. Often inquired for as "Umbrella Tree."

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	50	\$1 50	\$12 50

CATALPA SPECIOSA. We have twenty big trees, twenty-five years old, 30 feet high, 15 feet wide, at \$40 to \$75 each.

CORK TREE, CHINESE. *Phellodendron Amur-ense*. A small-growing tree to be admired for its healthy foliage and broad, hemispherical top. Our larger sizes are twelve years old, and will give a mature effect immediately. They are like huge umbrellas, under which the children can play. The black berries adhere all winter.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4 to 5 ft. high	300	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$20 00
6 to 8 ft. high	100	75	5 00	30 00
12-14 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10 ft. spr.	10	10 00	80 00	
16-20 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.	6	15 00	120 00	

CHERRY, JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Prunus Pseudo-Cerasus*. Red, Pink and White.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high	50	\$2 50	

JAPANESE WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY. *Prunus pendula*. One of the most conspicuous of the flowering fruits. Old specimens are like huge fountains of pink.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high	10	\$1 50	\$12 50

WILD CHERRY. *Prunus serotina*. This tree is sure to live and yet retain good foliage on sandy soil during a drought, or withstand the salt spray along the seashore. Try some of our trees 4 feet high, and you will soon have a dense mass of glossy, dark green foliage. The only objection is the tent caterpillar, which occurs at intervals of several years. They are easily controlled by burning the nests.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	
1-3 ft. high	\$90 per M.	150	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
4 ft. high		100	30	2 50	20 00
6-8 ft. high		400	50	4 00	30 00



Belt planting of Birch and Pine to keep out dust and noise and gaze incident to a busy highway. Both species grow in poor soils. The Pines give an all-year screen, and the Birches give a happy touch of color against the dark background

DOGWOOD

CORNUS

This is probably the most showy of the native trees in this region. Besides the flowers it should be considered for its healthy foliage and fall coloring.

Perhaps Nature has endowed you with an attractive landscape, Cedar fields, Bayberry domes, Locusts festooned with Ivy, areas of Oak and Laurel, copses of Sumach, with aisles of Moss and Bearberry, fields of Goldenrod, Asters, Butterfly Weed, thickets of Birch with Wild Roses, and hedgerows of Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Hickory, Huckleberry, Catbrier, Bittersweet. You can't hope to improve Nature very much. You can supplement Nature, and Dogwood is one thing that will always harmonize. Plant it among Cedars and Pines; scatter it through the hedgerows and in the edges of woodland. Let it constitute the taller growth in your shrubbery, and be a smiling element in your lawn groves and boundary belts. The broad-spreading branches, covered with sheets of white bloom are a distinctive feature of the spring landscape.

WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *Cornus florida*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft., high.....	400	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 ft. high.....	500	60	5 50	50 00
6 ft. high.....	150	1 00	8 50	75 00
8 ft. high.....	100	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½-2½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	50	6 00	45 00	

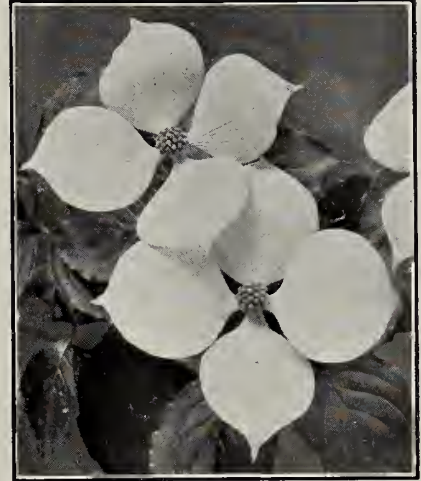
RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *Cornus florida* var. *rubra*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	100	\$0 50	\$4 50	
3 ft. high.....	25	1 50	12 00	
4 ft. high.....	25	2 00	17 50	

JAPANESE DOGWOOD. *Cornus Kousa*.

A rare plant that you will be proud to introduce into general cultivation. Conspicuous half a mile away, it is the most interesting of all the trees and shrubs of its season. It is in bloom for a long period during the last part of May and the first of June. In autumn the tree is decorated with globular, strawberry-like, edible fruits. Put a few among the shrubs, or fifty in the Oak woods or the Pine or Cedar grove.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	400	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3-4 ft. high.....	50	1 00	7 50	



Japanese Dogwood. The flowers are more pointed than our native Dogwood, and come in such myriads as to be conspicuous for a long distance.

ELM

ULMUS

Elms have been most largely planted because they were available in the woods. They succeeded because residences were near springs, roads were along valleys, and cities were on water-courses. Now residences are on hill-tops, and cities limit water by waterproof roads and sidewalks and deep sewers. Is it any wonder that city streets are hot, dry and glaring, and health conditions decreased? Public opinion must be educated to understand the needs of trees in parks and streets. If you control the life of a tree, even if only as a city voter, see that the roots get sufficient water. J. W. Everett, President of the National Association of Gardeners, when asked why his Elms were better than his neighbors', said: "I spray in May with arsenate of lead, put on plenty of bene meal, and keep the sprinklers going."

The old Elms on Boston Common were dying. Olmsted Bros., landscape architects, added new soil, manure, lime and about 3 inches of water a month in the summer, and the trees are now growing vigorously, with dark green foliage in long, elliptical curves. The watering made sufficient sap to drown out the bark beetle, which was the final cause of death.

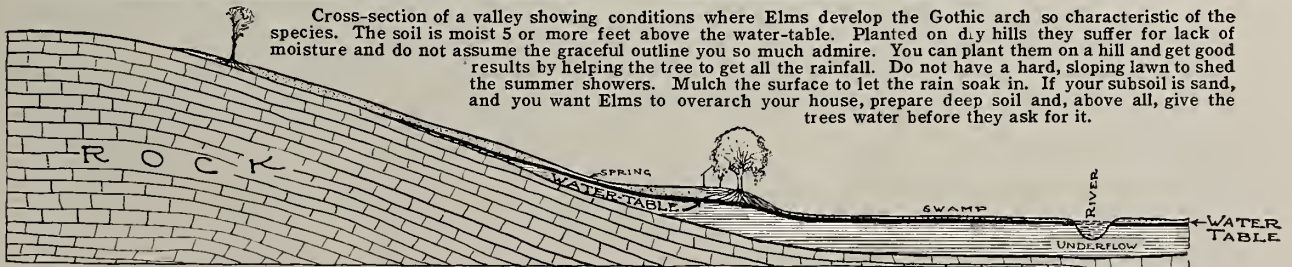
AMERICAN ELM. *Ulmus Americana*.

These trees, 4 inches in diameter, are especially valuable. They have been grown wide apart and have straight stems. We recommend them for soil suited to the Elm. They ship readily.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	35	\$1 00	\$8 50	
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	35	1 75	15 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	20 00	
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr....	75	5 00	40 00	
16-22 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	10	\$16 00	\$150 00	
18-24 ft. high, 4½ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	30	30 00	250 00	
20-24 ft. high, 5-6 in. diam., 7-10 ft. spr.....	25	40 00	350 00	
30-35 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr.....	2	120 00		

GINKGO BILOBA, or SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA. *Maidenhair Tree*. To those who enjoy a collection of rare and beautiful trees, the Ginkgo makes a strong appeal. It apparently has left behind all its fungous and insect enemies. When young, it is a straight pole with upright branches; therefore, do not count on it for immediate shade. In a few years it fills out to a beautiful tree.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 ft. high.....	20	\$1 00	\$9 00	
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.....	40	3 00	25 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	75	5 00	45 00	
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam.....	50	\$10 00	\$90 00	
12-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....	25	12 00		
14-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	15	18 00		



Cross-section of a valley showing conditions where Elms develop the Gothic arch so characteristic of the species. The soil is moist 5 or more feet above the water-table. Planted on dry hills they suffer for lack of moisture and do not assume the graceful outline you so much admire. You can plant them on a hill and get good results by helping the tree to get all the rainfall. Do not have a hard, sloping lawn to shed the summer showers. Mulch the surface to let the rain soak in. If your subsoil is sand, and you want Elms to overarch your house, prepare deep soil and, above all, give the trees water before they ask for it.



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS TREES



Pyramidal Hornbeam. These give as mature and substantial results as the plants in old formal gardens, that have been trained for many years. They are on a scale proportionate to large houses and grounds, while many imported plants are too narrow to look substantial.



above the level of the eye. To import little standards and right scale to American gardens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	25	\$5 50	\$50 00
8 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	75	8 00	70 00

HORNBEAM ARCHES AND STANDARD PYRAMIDS. See Formal Trees, page 47.

HORSE-CHESTNUT *ÆSCULUS* One of the attractive flowering trees, reaching its highest beauty in deep, rich soils. The double-flowering form produces no nuts. We offer it in the \$1.50 and \$12 sizes.

WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

Many people admire the Horse-Chestnut, remembering its magnificent, dark foliage, the first to cast a dense shade in May, and great, hyacinth-like clusters of bloom. It is most impressive when in full bloom, with its spikes of white flowers standing stiffly erect in strong contrast to the rich, dark green, five- to seven-parted leaves.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high.....	50	\$1 50	\$12 50
10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	30	3 00	20 00
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	50	6 00	55 00
14-16 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr....	10	12 00	100 00
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr. ...	10	30 00	
18-24 ft. high, 6-8 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr..	2	45 00	

RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Æsculus carnea.*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10 ft. high.....	20	\$3 00	\$25 00

JUDAS, AMERICAN, or RED BUD. *Cercis Canadensis.* Judas and Dogwood grow together in the forests of Pennsylvania, and produce one of the most beautiful sights of our woods in spring. The twigs are covered with crowded clusters of rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 1/2-2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 25	\$2 00
4-6 ft. high.....	150	75	6 00

HORNBEAM

CARPINUS

The Hornbeams hold their russet-brown leaves all winter, making an efficient windbreak or screen. Many wish a plantation to fulfil these requirements and do not wish to use the usual Privet hedge or monotonous plantation of shrubs. Use a group of low-branched Hornbeam, Beech, Dogwood, Oaks and Pine, as sketched on page 4.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. *Carpinus Betulus.*

It has taken us eleven years to get up our magnificent stock. To provide for safe transplanting we have root-pruned our trees several times, and we move them with a large ball of earth, so that the possibility of failure now is hardly a consideration. They are the nearest relative of the Beech, and have the same enduring character and smooth bark.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	50	\$2 00	\$18 00	
6 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	40	3 50	30 00	
8 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	60	6 00	50 00	\$450 00
10 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	40	8 00	75 00	
12-14 ft. high, 4 ft. spr....	20	14 00	130 00	

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM, SHEARED PYRAMIDS.

The charm of the Old World gardens consists partly in the many years of patient handiwork in pruning and training the hedges, pyramids, standards and arches. These plants are up pyramids 3 feet high, as frequently done, does not give the

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	100	\$12 00	\$100 00
12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 12 yrs.	200	15 00	120 00
14 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 12 yrs	75	18 00	150 00

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA

Varnish Tree.

One of the very few summer-blooming trees. The yellow flowers appear in July, in panicles a foot long. Unfortunately we are unable to supply large sizes, but there is no reason why you should not hide a few in your shrubbery, and look forward to something interesting at an unusual season.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00

LARCH

LARIX

The Larch seems to be one of the connecting links between the deciduous trees and evergreens, for in shape it somewhat resembles the Spruce, with tufts of needle-like foliage, which it drops in fall, and bears its seed in cones.

EUROPEAN LARCH. *Larix decidua* or *Europæa.*

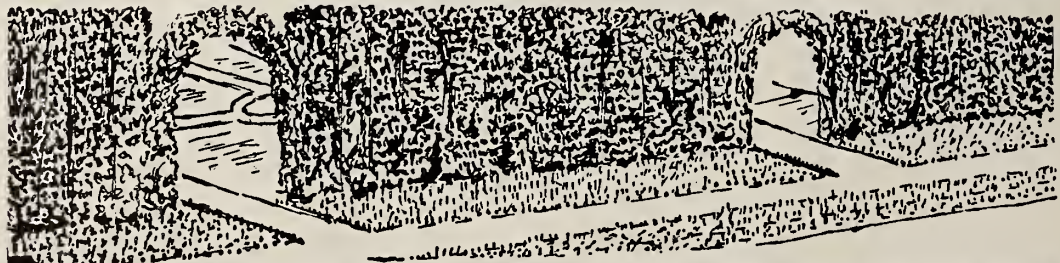
The eye is hungry for the first green of spring, and the Larch answers the call ten days before other trees, with its luminous, misty green of thousands of little needles. It drops its foliage every autumn.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	500	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 ft. high.....	10	1 00	7 50	

JAPANESE LARCH. *Pseudo-Larix Kaempferi*, or *L. Kaempferi.*

Mature trees have the appearance of the old Cedars of Lebanon in English parks, with picturesque, wide-spreading branches. The leaves turn golden yellow in October.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. high.....	125	\$1 50	\$12 50
10-14 ft. high, specimens.....	8	10 00	

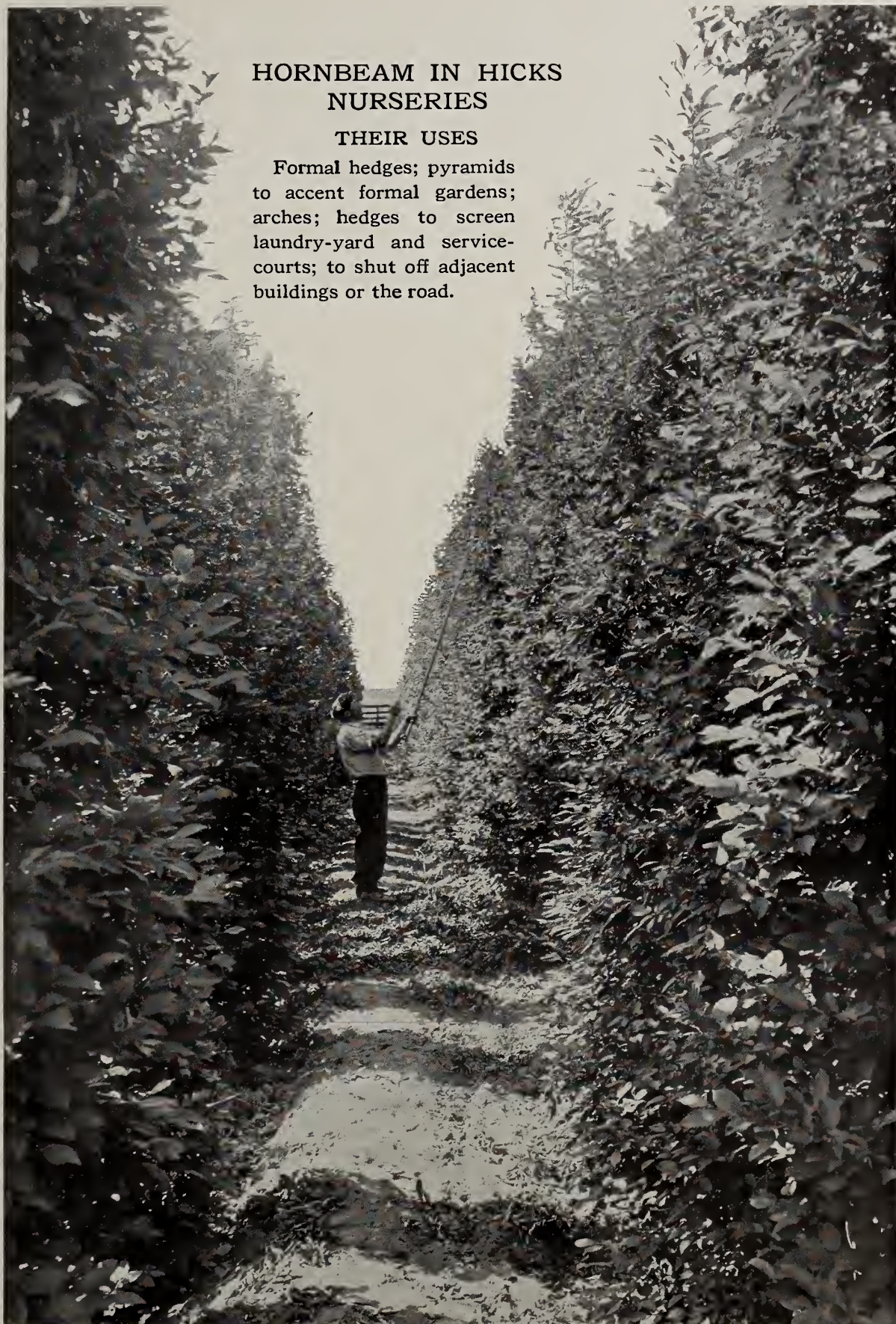


Hornbeam Hedge with Arches. The best design of both architecture and landscape architecture often divides the area about the house into a series of gardens and courts. All this requires walls or hedges preferably higher than the level of the eye. Our stock of Hornbeam will give this immediately in a substantial and enduring form.

HORNBEAM IN HICKS NURSERIES

THEIR USES

Formal hedges; pyramids
to accent formal gardens;
arches; hedges to screen
laundry-yard and service-
courts; to shut off adjacent
buildings or the road.



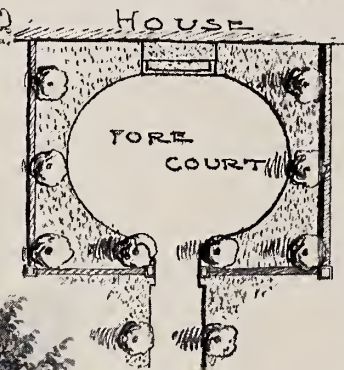
Pyramidal Hornbeam. Here is value in time-saving you probably have not thought of as available. This stock gives you what you could not attain in less than eight years skillful trimming. The trees are certain to grow, for we have repeatedly root-pruned and transplanted them, and will deliver them with large balls of earth the same as the evergreens.



HICKS NURSERIES



DECIDUOUS TREES



LINDEN

TILIA

If you wish to avoid temptation to buy trees,

do not come and look at our Lindens. The eyes are immediately drawn to a Linden, not because of its inharmonious character or strong contrast, but because of the perfection of its elliptical outline.

Our system of transplanting and growing them wide apart results in the broad, full-based specimens that show their mature beauty.

Our Lindens represent another time-saving element in our nursery. Quality is our slogan, and that takes in every detail from the smallest root to the last twig. We have grown them for the critical. It has taken us fifteen to twenty years to grow our stock of Lindens, and here they are the same as if they had been growing on your lawn for fifteen years. In fact, they are better, for we have kept them symmetrical and dense, and have transplanted and root-pruned them so they have developed an abundant mass of fibrous roots, and they will surely grow when transplanted.

Often there is a demand for trees "different from Maple." Lindens immediately qualify, and a stock of Hicks Quality spread, symmetry and roots is decidedly unusual. The main thing is that you give them the right amount of water the first year. They will then make a vigorous second growth in midsummer, and set fat buds for a solid growth the second year.



Silver Lindens, 3-inch. It has taken several years of training to get them in perfect condition for you. They could be grown cheaper, but they could not be grown better. They are ideal specimens for entrance drives or to plant around formal gardens or terraces.

SILVER LINDEN. *Tilia tomentosa* or *T. argentea* or *T. alba*.

A beautiful, symmetrical tree of dense, ovate outline. Even trees as small as 3 inches, as a customer observed, "have the earmarks." Foliage rich, lustrous green above and silvery gray beneath. There is a pair of these trees opposite the office of the Hicks Nursery, on the Jericho Turnpike, which you may have noted and admired, as have many others. They keep their foliage uninjured until after the first frost. Our stock of trees 3 and 4 inches in diameter cuts out five years of your time. They have been grown 6 to 10 feet apart, whereas the old way was to grow them 3 feet apart, when they would have the diameter but not the full, symmetrical top. For single lawn specimens, the larger trees 5 inches in diameter are worthy of consideration.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100		Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high	175	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00	12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.	200	\$13 00	\$100 00
8 ft. high	200	1 75	15 00	135 00	12-16 ft., 3 1/2 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr., 12 yrs.	100	22 00	200 00
10 ft 1 1/2 in. diam., 3-4 ft spr.	25	2 50	22 50	200 00	16-18 ft., 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr., 14 yrs.	100	35 00	300 00
10 ft high, 2 in. diam., 3-4 ft spr.	150	4 50	40 00	350 00	16-22 ft., 5 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.	20	50 00	
12-14 ft., 2 1/2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	250	10 00	90 00		16-24 ft. high, 6-in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 18 yrs.	10	70 00	
					18-20 ft. high, 7-in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	15	90 00	
					18-22 ft. high, 8-10 in. diam., 11 ft. spr.	3	100 00	



Small-leaved Lindens. Our plants are quite like the old-fashioned straw beehives in shape. When you plant these and other trees do not be discouraged because the growth is short in June. Dig down among the roots and study the moisture of the soil. By watering and mulching keep it just right, and you will be rewarded by vigorous growth in midsummer and a full, broad tree the second year, when many other trees not so carefully grown still have the just-planted look. This stock is in our nursery.

WEeping SILVER LINDEN. *Tilia argentea* var. *pendula*.
 On some of the older estates at Newport and Great Neck, the most commanding tree is the Weeping Silver Linden. It towers above the others with a columnar, elliptical outline. The lower branches droop to the ground, inclosing a great, sun-flecked room—a delightful children's playground. Though it has the name "Weeping," only the tips of the branches hang downward, breaking the foliage into larger masses of light and shade than the Silver Linden.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	10	\$2 00	\$17 50
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	30	6 00	50 00
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	40	15 00	120 00
14-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	20	28 00	250 00
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	15	40 00	350 00
16-18 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	10	50 00	450 00

SHOWY LINDEN. *Tilia tomentosa* var. *spectabilis*.
 A rare tree, well deserving its name. It will make a beautiful lawn specimen because of its broad, symmetrical outline. The leaves are large, deep green and glossy. You will be proud to own one of these trees.

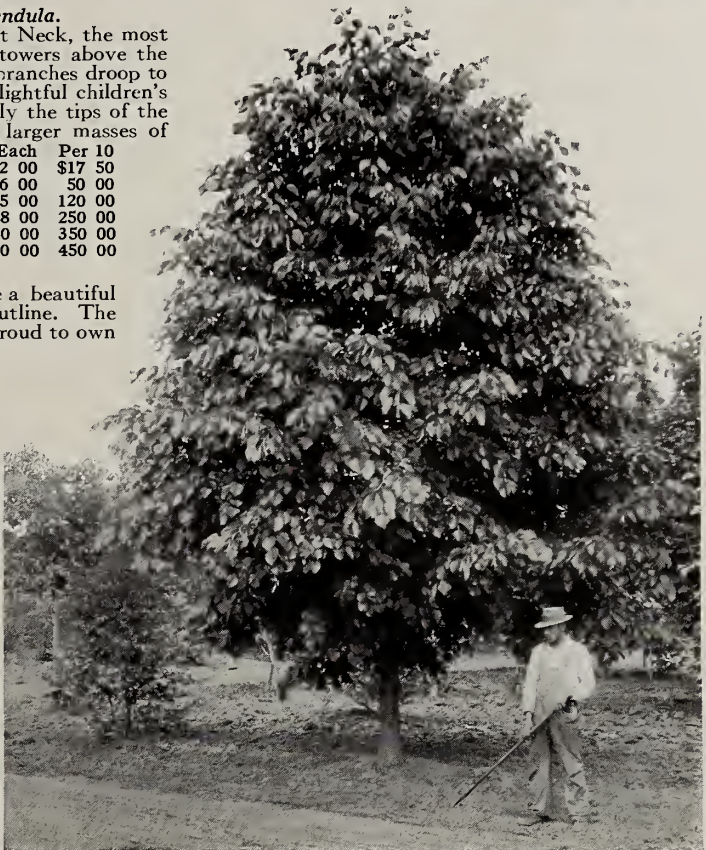
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	25	\$1 50	\$12 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	75	5 00	45 00
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	80	16 00	150 00
16-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	50	35 00	300 00
18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 16 yrs.	20	65 00	
18-20 ft. high, 6-8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	15	75 00	

SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. *Tilia ulmifolia* or *microphylla* or *cordata*.
 The foliage is so dense and dark, and the tree so broad, that it looks mature even when it is only 15 feet high. They are not little, shadeless sticks that you will have to wait for. We have grown one tree where, by the old method, ten would be grown. The price is not ten times as high, but the value is ten times greater to you.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high	600	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 ft. high	200	1 75	15 00
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	100	5 00	40 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	25	10 00	90 00
10-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.	75	18 00	160 00
12-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.	80	35 00	300 00
14-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-14 ft. spr.	40	65 00	600 00
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	15	\$75 00	\$700 00
16-22 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	10	85 00	
22-28 ft. high, 8-10 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	5	100 00	

AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. *Tilia Americana*.
 Our stock of these trees is one of the biggest bargains of our list. The trees are big, symmetrical, have good roots, and are sure to grow. They do not reach their highest development, however, in dry soil, showing their dislike by shedding their foliage prematurely.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	50	\$1 00	\$8 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.	50	2 00	15 00
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	15	3 50	25 00



Showy Linden, showing the ellipse. It is this quality that led us to grow and train a quantity of them for formal planting, around a plaza, entrance-court, to shade the path around the formal garden or terrace. Trees of better quality cannot be produced. Summer and winter, they have been repeatedly pruned to make them symmetrical and uniform.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. *Sweet Gum*.
 One of the handsomest blocks of trees in our nursery. The trees are uniform, straight, with broad, symmetrical heads. Early in autumn the foliage turns brilliant red, with yellow and dark red, taking the place on Long Island of the Sugar Maple on the mainland. It is interesting in winter for its pronounced symmetry. The star-shaped leaf, corky ridged branches and pronged seed-ball are all attractive details. Include a few Liquidambar in the border planting of your lawn.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high	75	\$1 00	\$8 00
8 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	125	3 00	25 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	75	4 00	30 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	50	6 00	50 00



LOCUST, HONEY. *Gleditsia triacanthos*. A broad, graceful tree, having black bark and clusters of thorns a foot long, and long, bean-like seed-pods with sweetish contents. These give a distinctly unique appearance to the tree late in the season. Its principal value is for seaside planting. We recommend thickets of these small trees where other trees have difficulty in holding their foliage.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft. high	40	\$1 25	\$10 00
10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	75	4 00	35 00

YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST. *Robinia pseudacacia*.
 Fragrant white flowers in May. A grove of Locust will give you a mass of tall foliage at low cost, because they are easily transplanted and available in quantity. They look better and grow better in a grove because individual trees are narrow. They admit the cool breeze under them and the grass grows well at their feet. If there are tall Locusts available in your vicinity, let us advise with you on moving them.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-12 ft. high	100	\$0 75	\$6 00

The Hicks Nurseries are always open for inspection. Auto around. Take the number of the trees you like or mark them. You can carry home a mental picture, or a sketch with dimensions, and see if they fit. You can call on Saturday afternoon, or some other convenient time, with other members of your family for final decision.

Study color harmony. Let the children pick flowers.

Write, phone or come to the office, and complete the order and arrange date of delivery.

FIVE, FIFTY AND FIVE HUNDRED PLANTS SOLD AT TEN, HUNDRED AND THOUSAND RATES. DELIVERY CHARGED AT COST



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS TREES



MAGNOLIA

Every one enthuses over Magnolias, and the enthusiasm is justified, for there is no tree or shrub more showy than the Magnolias when in flower.

One's enthusiasm is not ideally expressed when newly imported plants are bought and isolated about the lawn. Far better effects are obtained both in flower and foliage when a dozen or more are grouped in the shrubbery.

Possibly you have a bit of moist ground protected from the wind. Why not convert it into a Magnolia garden? Your drive may pass through moist woodland. Hew out a niche and establish a Magnolia grove. The tropical foliage of the large-leaved species, conspicuous flowers and carmine seed-pods will all contribute toward making the spot spectacular.

All our Magnolias are dug with a ball, so that risk of transplanting is practically overcome. We take the risk, anyway.

CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia acuminata*.

In thinking of possible specimen trees, as Linden, Pin Oak, Maple, Tulip, don't forget the Cucumber Magnolia, for it is as good as or better than its near relative the Tulip tree. It is a dense, ovate tree, with yellow-green flowers and red "cucumbers" in September.

6 ft. high.....	15	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high.....	15	\$1 50	\$12 50
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	20	3 00	25 00
14-16 ft. high, 2 1/4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	14	7 00	60 00
		12 00	100 00

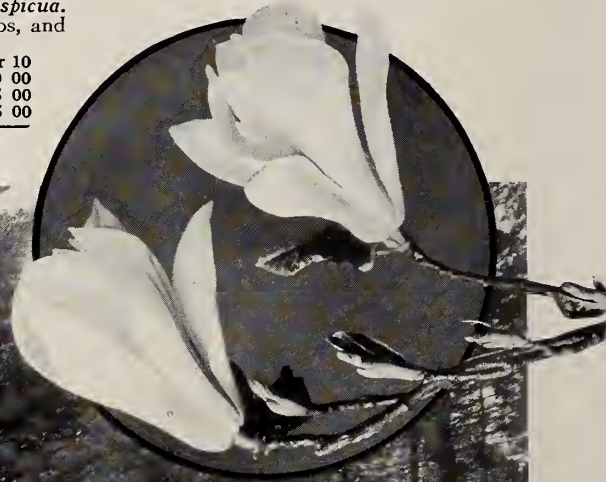
YULAN MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia conspicua*.

The flowers are like pure white cups, and occasionally caught by April snows.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	30	\$2 25	\$20 00
3 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr. 75	75	2 75	25 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 20	20	5 00	45 00

You can have a beautiful Magnolia garden this spring from our overstock of old trees, offered at low prices. Let us tell you what you can get for \$20 to \$100. Consider a motor-truck-load with other big trees.

EVERY TREE IN THIS CATALOGUE IS GUARANTEED



Magnolia Soulangeana on the lawn of Mr. William L. Swan, Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, Long Island. The most showy flowers of April. You can select trees like these when in bloom and take them home with you

SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca.*

Dark, glossy green foliage of the texture of Laurel. White, delightfully scented flowers in June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3-4 ft. high.....	15	\$1 50	\$10 00

HYPOLEUCA MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia hypoleuca.*

One of the large-leaved varieties. It has very large flowers in June, yellowish white in color, with brilliant carmine stamens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. high.....	20	\$1 50	\$12 50
10-14 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	15	12 00	100 00

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia Lennei*

Deep red cups in early May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	20	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr.....	15	5 00	40 00
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	10	7 00	60 00

LARGE-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia macrophylla.*

The largest flowers and foliage of any hardy tree in this region. Flowers are like a delicate porcelain vase, with a whorl of leaves as a salver.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
5 ft. high.....	10	\$2 50	\$20 00
10-14 ft. high, 2-2 3/4 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	15	15 00	125 00

SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia Soulangeana.*

The variety most commonly planted. Pink cups before the leaves. This is the one you can plant in quantity, and make a sweep of color like the Apple blossoms. Are of high quality, having been grown here several years. They are low in price, and will make a display this year. Come and pick them out while in bloom.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	70	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	250	1 75	15 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	20 00
5 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	15	4 00	30 00

HAL'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia stellata*, or *M. Halleana.*

It is a charming little bush, with good foliage all summer. The flowers differ from the other Magnolias in having numerous narrow petals like the water-lily, of delightful fragrance.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	300	\$1 00	\$9 00
3-4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	20	5 00	40 00

UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia tripetala.*

Large, tropical leaves, and white flowers a foot across; brilliant seed-pods from which the scarlet seeds suspend on silken threads.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$15 00
8 ft. high.....	15	1 75	15 00	
10-12 ft., 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	15	5 00	40 00	
10-14 ft. 3-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr...	7	10 00	80 00	

WATSON'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia Watsoni.*

New and rare; as beautiful as the Easter Lily. Alabaster cups with carmine stamens.. June and July.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft. high.....	25	\$3 00	\$25 00

We have several other varieties besides those listed. They are **ALEXANDRIA SPECIOSA** and **ALBA SUPERBA** similar to **Soulangeana**; **SOULANGEANA NIGRA** similar to **LENNEI**.



Large-leaved Magnolia. The largest flower outside of the tropics, measuring 14 inches across.

The biggest bargains in large Magnolias is our Umbrella Magnolia at \$5. We have only fifteen in this grade, so order quickly.



Magnolia stellata, or Hall's Star Magnolia, on the corner of Cathedral avenue and Sixth street, Garden City, Long Island. This property contains excellent old specimens of Asiatic Magnolias. These Magnolias are on the east boundary of the plot. On the south boundary, next to the residence of the Dean, *Magnolia Lennei*. West of the house is a group of *Magnolia Yulan*. They were probably planted about thirty-five years ago.



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS TREES



MAPLES

ACER

Large Maples are one of the specialties of Hicks Nurseries. Twenty years ago we started to manufacture the large trees offered in this catalogue. And all during those twenty years we have been trimming, transplanting wider apart and cultivating, so that today we are able to offer over a thousand large Maples just as near perfection as is possible to grow trees.

It is now possible for you to have shade, and have it immediately. Fifty dollars purchases a tree that will cast 200 square feet of shadow. This shadow can be over the sunny end of your porch, at the end of the tennis-court, along the drive, in the paddock or wherever you see fit to place it. It doesn't matter whether you are located near the nursery or whether you are in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago or Louisville. It doesn't matter, either, whether you want one tree or several carloads. We can serve you economically.

We will plant, or give planting directions, and guarantee the trees in either case. You can buy these large trees with the same convenience and assurance as a piano, motor-boat or other articles of comfort and pleasure.

You will plant trees of some kind. Will it be a \$2.50 tree and twelve years of waiting, or a \$50 tree and no waiting?

We have a limited number overhanging the nursery rows, which we offer at reduced prices. Broad, dense, handsome trees. A few others, 16 feet apart, are going to touch next year. Send for bargain list, describing bargain Maple and other old time-saving trees. If you come before these are exhausted, you can save \$20 to \$30. They have the same quality roots and symmetrical top as those regularly listed, and are guaranteed for as long as you wish.



Pruning Norway Maple. We are careful to have perfect, symmetrical tops, and can give you uniform trees in quantity.

NORWAY MAPLE. *Acer platanoides*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 ft. high.....	1000	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.....	1000	2 25	20 00	150 00
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.....	200	3 50	30 00	
12-16 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	6 00	50 00	
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	50	10 00	90 00	
16-20 ft. high, 3 1/2 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.....	20	12 00	110 00	
18-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.....	20	25 00	225 00	
18-22 ft. high, 4 1/2 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.....	40	35 00	325 00	
18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr., 16 yrs.....	75	45 00	425 00	

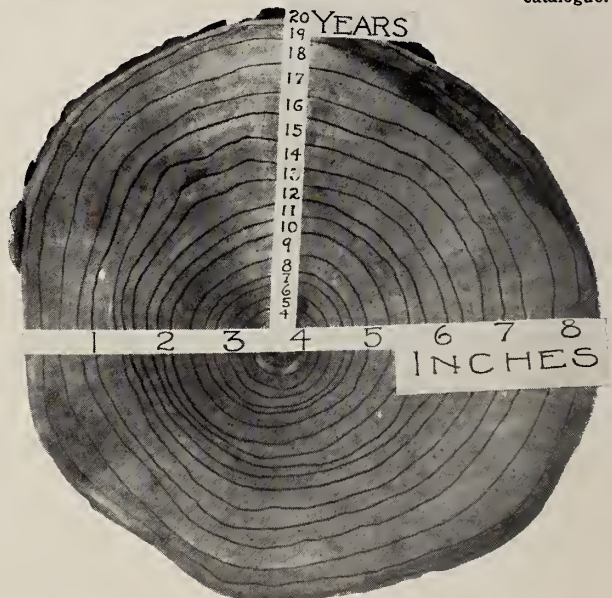
THESE ARE THE TREES THAT SAVE YOU 10 TO 15 YEARS

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr.....	250	\$60 00	\$575 00
22-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-18 ft. spr., 20 yrs.....	150	80 00	700 00
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr., 21 yrs.....	100	90 00	850 00
25-26 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr.....	50	100 00	

This is the most time-saving item in the catalogue.



Norway Maples. The trees that save you ten years. Big, mature, shade-giving trees. We have 1,000 Maples twenty years old. You can select personally, or we will send photographs of numbered specimens.



Cross-section of 8-inch Norway Maple at our nursery. The annular markings show the age.



Another Norway Maple we planted, which saved the customer fifteen years. Such a tree is as essential to comfort as the porch itself, and the investment is no more experimental or extravagant.

You don't have to own a big country estate to consider such trees. They can be used advantageously on a 50-foot plot, like the one illustrated.

We can furnish trees with tall trunks, permitting the breeze to pass underneath, and tall enough to cast a cool shade over the roof. It is usually proper to frame a house with a group of tall trees at each end, and invariably large trees are needed to shade the south side.



HICKS NURSERIES



DECIDUOUS TREES



Trees 30 feet high, 16 feet spread, safely shipped 1,000 miles. We guarantee satisfactory growth. With auto-truck and trailer, half a dozen trees can be cheaply delivered. Probably a group of three trees of 15 feet spread will give more shade for less money than having us move one tree of 30 feet spread.

RED or SCARLET MAPLE. *Acer rubrum*.

For a big shade tree at a moderate price, we recommend the Red Maple. It is a vigorous, healthy tree, sure to please you. The prettiest block in the nursery in October is the Red or Scarlet Maple, with its brilliant tints of yellow, orange and scarlet.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10		Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	400	\$1 25	\$11 00	16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	45	\$30 00	\$280 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	50	2 00	17 50	20-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	40	40 00	375 00
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	35	4 50	40 00	20-30 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 14-16 ft. spr.	35	55 00	525 00
14-20 ft. high, 3½ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	50	10 00	90 00	22-32 ft. high, 8-9 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	25	60 00	
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr.	30	22 00	200 00	28-32 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	8	90 00	

SUGAR, ROCK or HARD MAPLE. *Acer saccharum*.

Our large trees have been especially grown for specimen purposes. They have been repeatedly transplanted to give them good roots, and the tops pruned to make them symmetrical and full.

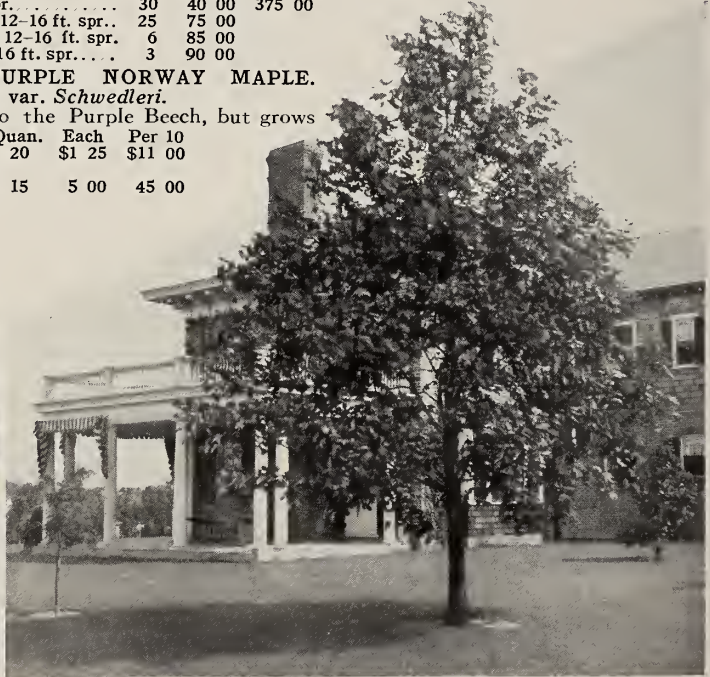
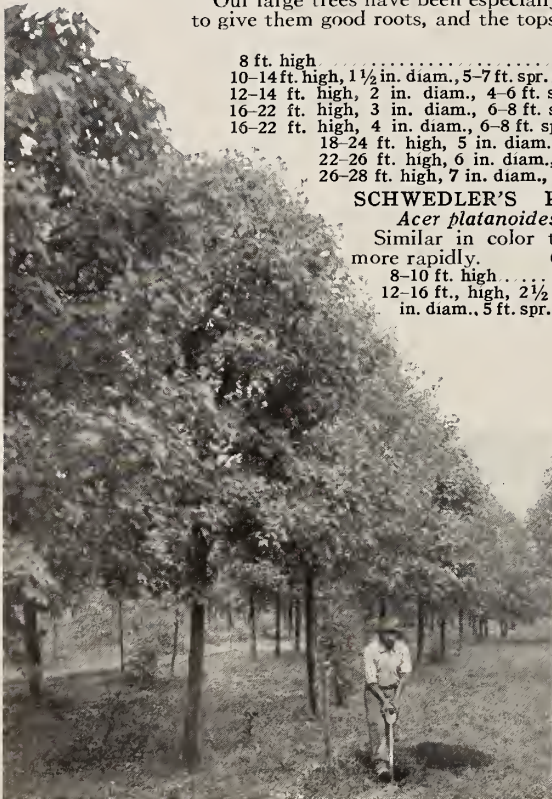
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high	300	\$1 50	\$12 50
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.	125	2 50	22 50
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	100	5 00	45 00
16-22 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	25	23 00	210 00
16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	30	40 00	375 00
18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	25	75 00	
22-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	6	85 00	
26-28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 16 ft. spr.	3	90 00	

SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE.

Acer platanoides var. *Schwedleri*.

Similar in color to the Purple Beech, but grows more rapidly.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-10 ft. high	20	\$1 25	\$11 00
12-16 ft., high, 2½ in. diam., 5 ft. spr.	15	5 00	45 00



Red Maple. They are as big and broad and shady as the Norway Maples and cheaper. Many of you come back from vacation trips and ask for Maples that will turn red. This species will do it, but it is not so certain as on the mainland, with its earlier frosts.

Large Red Maple planted by us at Plandome. What are you going to do with the July sun? It can be a blinding glare about your home and make the breezes hot and scorching, or it can be intercepted by dense vegetation, under which the breezes blow, cool and refreshing. Our twenty-year-old Maples make the difference.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS

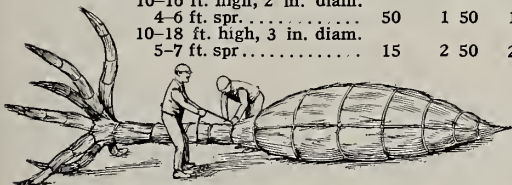


Silver Maple planted at the residence of William Kirchner, Plandome, L. I., three years ago. These trees are large and broad, and give a greater amount of shade for the investment than any other trees we offer. You will find them to transplant easily, and look dense and mature the first summer.

SILVER MAPLE. *Acer saccharinum*, or *A. dasycarpum*.

The big Silver Maples give the largest shade, at the lowest expense, of anything we offer. You are going to water them anyway, and that is all the Silver Maple asks. We have been growing these since 1893. The waiting has been ours—not yours.

Height	Diam.	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	Height	Diam.	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft.	1 in.	75	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	24-28 ft.	7 in.	4	\$45 00	\$425 00
10-14 ft.	1 1/4 in.	150	1 25	10 00	90 00	22-30 ft.	8 in.	10	50 00	475 00
	10-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam.					26-34 ft.	9 in.	25	75 00	700 00
	4-6 ft. spr.	50	1 50	12 50	100 00	32-34 ft.	10-12 in.	27	90 00	
	10-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam.					34-40 ft.	12-13 in.	5	110 00	
	5-7 ft. spr.	15	2 50	20 00		34-40 ft.	15-16 in.	4	140 00	
							10-15 ft. spr.			
							15-18 ft. spr.			
							15-20 ft. spr., 20 yrs.			
							18 ft. spr.			
							12-20 ft. spr.			
							22-30 ft. spr., 29 yrs.			



Maples wrapped for shipping. A single tree, 25 feet high, 15 feet spread of roots and branches can be safely shipped 1,000 miles.

WIER'S WEeping SILVER MAPLE. *Acer saccharinum* var. *Wieri*.

A graceful variety, with long, pendent branches, and leaves cut in many narrow lobes.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-14 ft. high	30	\$1 50 \$10 00

EVERY TREE IN THIS CATALOGUE IS GUARANTEED

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM, or ANDROMEDA ARBOREA. *Sorrel Tree.*

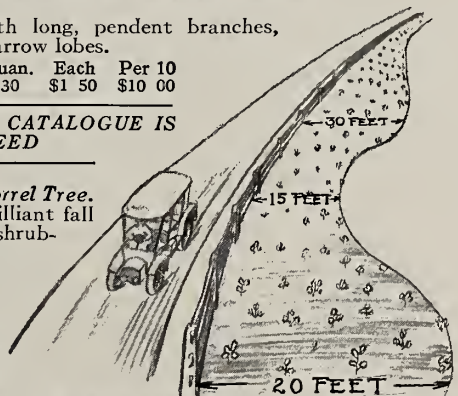
The tiny white bells in midsummer and the brilliant fall coloring are two features of this small-growing tree. Scatter it among your shrubbery and in the open woodland.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high	75	\$0 75	\$6 00 \$50 00
8-10 ft. high	20	4 00	30 00

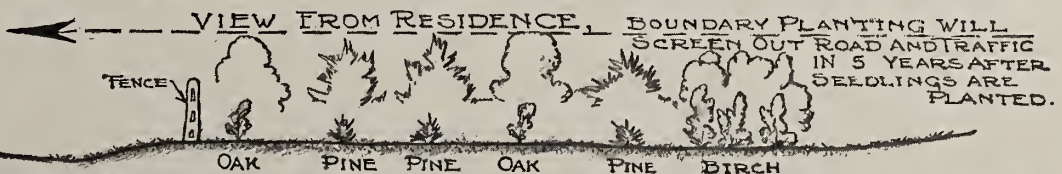
MULBERRY, TEAS' WEeping. *Morus alba* var. *Tatarica pendula.*

Umbrella-shaped tree, with vigorous shoots trailing the ground.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-6 ft. high	25	\$1 50 \$12 50



Birds-eye view of Oak and Pine boundary



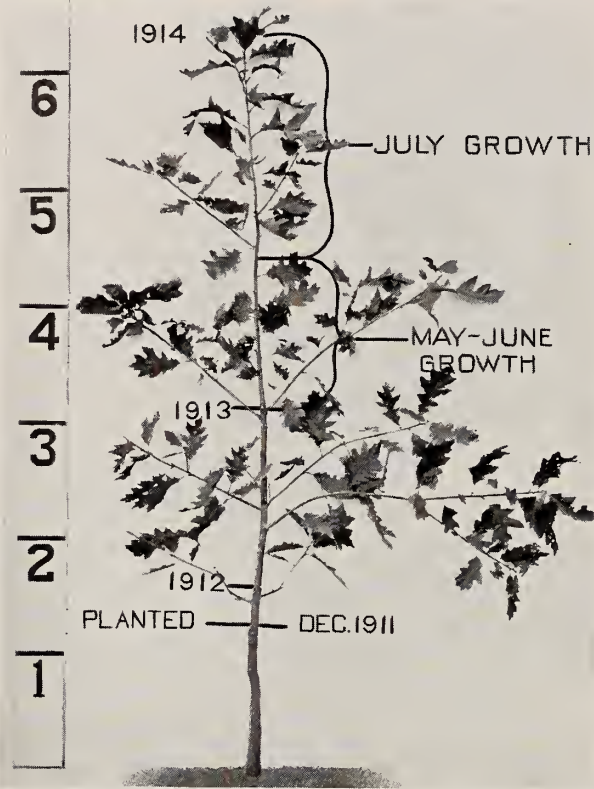
Consider carefully if this is not exactly the best thing for your boundary. Not only the best, but the cheapest, the most beautiful and the most permanent. Let us show you such boundaries. For instance, a half-mile east of the nursery, there is a boundary on the estate of Mr. John S. Phipps, containing five thousand Pines we sold for \$25. Whether the trees cost half a cent or five cents each is not important; but it does make a big difference when you think that you can have nothing unless you pay fifty cents each, and you go without planting, for the first three years after you have bought your property. The first thing to think of is the water-supply and the second, maybe, the boundary planting. It is a nursery from which you can move out trees for other planting and save lots of money.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller wrote, in "World's Work," that the most profitable thing he ever did was to start little trees and later sell them to his other place at retail nursery prices.



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS TREES



You may think Oaks are slow. Nonsense! Come and see Oaks growing faster than Maples. Oaks may not grow so fast as Elms, Poplars or Willows in damp or rich soils, but they will grow faster on average Long Island soil. In June and July other trees have become exhausted and wilt from heat and drought. The Oaks make another lap, pushing out a foot or more of growth.

BLACK JACK OAK. *Quercus Marilandica* or *Q. ferruginea* or *Q. nigra*.

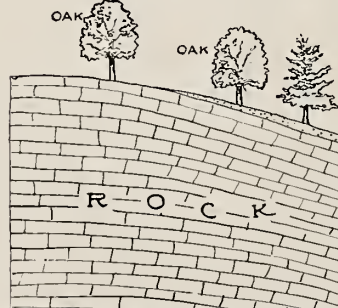
On the sandy slopes of the valleys at Brookville, East Norwich and Woodbury to Farmingdale, the Black Jack Oak stands out as a solid, dense, dome-shaped tree. The most drought-resisting Oak, as indicated by the thick, leathery leaves. Try 1,000 for sandy soil on the seashore.

6-12 in. high, 2-yr. seedling	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
	\$20 per M.	10,000	\$0 08	\$0 60 \$4 00

CHESTNUT OAK. *Quercus prinus*.

A clean-limbed, thrifty tree of rapid growth, native to dry soils on the Rockaway Peninsula, and rocky, thin soil.

2-6 in. high, 1-yr. seedlings	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
	\$20 per M.	3,000	\$0 05	\$0 40 \$3 00
1 ft. high	1,500	10	80	6 00
2 ft. high	1,000	50	4 00	35 00
4 ft. high	100	1 00	9 00	80 00
6 ft. high	75	2 00	17 50	150 00
8 ft. high	70	3 00	25 00	
10-12 ft. high, 1 1/2-2 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	70	6 00	50 00	



Nothing in this catalogue will give you greater value than small Oaks.

On the mainland the Oaks and the Pines are up on the tops of the high hills, where the soil above the rocks is thin. This is due to their ability to withstand long dry periods. On Long Island there are no rocks to hold up moisture. Sand and gravel permits the rain to percolate rapidly. In the lowlands you will note the Willow, Poplar and Buttonball or Plane Tree. All of these swamp trees transplant readily and are popular with nurserymen and planters because they grow rapidly the first few years. On Long Island they may fail later. We are making a specialty of dry-ground trees. We will try to help you fit the trees to your soil.

OAKS

QUERCUS

One of the specialties of our nursery is large, mature trees; another is small seedlings. We have 90,000 one- two- and three-year-old Oaks. They will make the most economical and permanent landscape. It doesn't matter whether you are on a dry hilltop or sandy plain, with Pitch Pine. Surely twenty dollars could not be better invested than in 1,000 of our Oak seedlings. A thousand seedlings will plant an acre of the poorest land. In three years you will have an Oak grove, 6 feet high and gaining at the rate of 2 to 4 feet a year!

Ninety per cent of Long Island forest is oak. You can't go wrong when you follow Nature.

If your soil is sterile, Oaks are your salvation.

If your soil is thin, so that your shrubbery becomes wilted and depressed-looking in summer, plant Oaks between as a relay.

If you are willing to try Oaks we will give you a collection fitted to your soil.

BLACK OAK. *Quercus velutina* or *Q. coccinea* var. *tinctoria*.

The leaves are thick and heavy, like green patent-leather, and the growth 2 to 3 feet a year. They constitute the greater part of Long Island forest.

2-4 in. high, 1-yr. seedlings	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
	\$20 per M.	14,000	\$0 05	\$0 40 \$3 50
6-in. high, 2-yr. seedlings	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
	\$40 per M.	8,000	10	80 7 00
1 ft. high	3,000	12	1 00	8 00
2 ft. high	500	50	4 00	35 00
4 ft. high	200	1 00	9 00	85 00
6 ft. high	100	2 00	17 50	
8 ft. high	40	3 50	30 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 2-4 ft. spr.	35	8 00	60 00	

LAUREL-LEAVED OAK. *Quercus imbricaria*.

This is a tree both rare and beautiful, with smooth, dark green, glossy foliage like Laurel, but larger.

8 ft. high	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
	30	\$3 00	\$25 00	

SCARLET OAK. *Quercus coccinea*.

The handsomest of all the Oaks in its autumn color, and producing a gorgeous effect when seen in front of dark evergreens. This and the Black Oak are the most rapid-growing Oaks of dry, sandy soils, making 2 to 3 1/2 feet a year on established young trees. The larger sizes are difficult to transplant and slow to recover. Mix in a few Pines, and you have the ideal combination, whether for half an acre or fifty acres.

3-6 in. high	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
	\$40 per M.	9,000	\$0 10	\$0 60 \$5 00
2 ft. high, 4-yr. transplants	250	25	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high, 4-yr. transplants	250	35	3 25	30 00
4 ft. high	100	75	6 00	50 00
6 ft. high	100	2 00	17 50	
8 ft. high	50	3 50	30 00	

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
1910			17 DAYS	12 DAYS	21 DAYS	
1911			13 DAYS	17 DAYS		
1912			15 DAYS		15 DAYS	10 DAYS
1913	15 DAYS	12 DAYS				12 DAYS
1914		13 DAYS			25 DAYS	19 DAYS 13 DAYS

Diagram of droughts on Long Island. Droughts and soil that is so porous that there is almost no surface run-off to the streams call for Oak and Pine.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS TREES

RED OAK. *Quercus rubra*.

A big, strong, dignified tree, with wide-spreading, gravity-defying branches. A great mistake is made in supposing all Oaks are slow-growing trees; we will show you trees growing 4 feet a year. On account of this rapid growth, and its beautiful contour and foliage, the Red Oak is an ideal tree for roads and lawns.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 in. high, 1-yr. seedlings	1,300	\$0 07	\$0 60	\$5 00
\$40 per M.				
1 ft. high, 3-yr. transplants	4,000	18	1 50	8 00
\$60 per M.				
2 ft. high	2,000	20	1 75	15 00
\$100 per M.				
4 ft. high	1,000	75	7 00	60 00
6 ft. high	150	1 15	10 00	80 00
8 ft. high	300	2 00	18 00	175 00
10-12 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	300	3 00	25 00	200 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.	300	6 00	50 00	325 00
12-16 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.	75	12 00	100 00	
16-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.	75	25 00	220 00	
18-22 ft. high, 5-6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	6	75 00		

SCRUB OAK. *Quercus ilicifolia*.

The Scrub Oak will make a billowy mass of foliage from 2 to 10 feet high. Try them as cover, for a hill where you cannot make a lawn. Even if you have only a lot on the Hempstead Plains, a bungalow on the beach, or a dry cliff, the Scrub Oak can help solve your landscape problems, for they will make a drought-resistant shrub group of the best quality.

Use them to border a grove of taller Oaks, or as a ground-cover between Pines—the little Oaks will hold the decaying leaves that help both.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 in. high, 2-yr. seedlings	1,500	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$3 50
\$25 per M.				
1 ft. high	300	10	80	6 00
2 ft. high	200	25	2 00	15 00

POST OAK. *Quercus obtusiloba* or *Q. stellata*.

This grows native in the driest ground. It has sturdy Oak character even when small. Plant it not for rapid growth, but to see how happy it will be. In plantations of Oak this and Black Jack can be used for the lower foliage and the Black and Scarlet Oak for the higher trees.

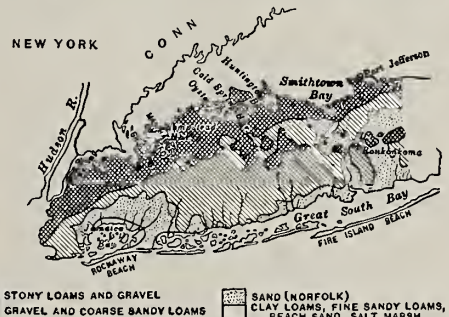
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-8 in. high, 2-yr. seedlings	800	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00
1 ft. high	75	50	4 50	
2 ft. high	200	75	6 50	50 00
3 ft. high	200	1 15	10 00	85 00
4 ft. high	150	1 50	12 50	



Red Oak. 2- to 2½-inch. Quality supreme. These trees have been transplanted twice and root-pruned once, an unusual process in growing Oaks, but most essential if you are to succeed. Remember our guarantee.



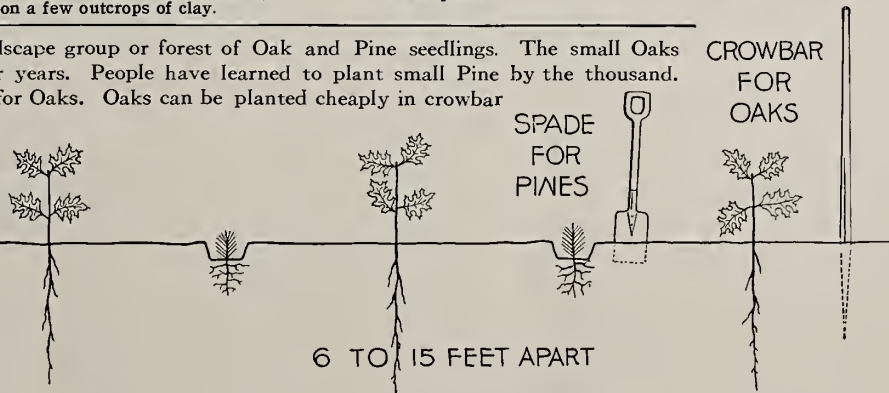
Map from "Forest Physiography," Bowman, showing forests on Long Island. The black areas are the Pine Barrens, mostly having a growth of Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak, and Hempstead Plains. The white areas are Oak. There are almost none of the Long Island forests of the typical moist-ground type of the mainland, with American Linden, Tulip and Elm. That type occurs only on a few outcrops of clay.



Soil-map condensed from Soil Survey of Long Island, United States Department of Agriculture. We will be glad to explain just what trees the original map and report indicate for your situation. It is accurate as to wild plants.

This is the way to start a landscape group or forest of Oak and Pine seedlings. The small Oaks overtake trees 8 feet high in four years. People have learned to plant small Pine by the thousand. The Pines and the land both call for Oaks. Oaks can be planted cheaply in crowbar holes 20 inches deep. They are dug with nearly the full length of the tap-root. These Oaks will stand alone without the foliage suffering from dry winds. The roots go deep and wide for moisture, and will get along without surface cultivation.

Five, fifty and five hundred plants sold at ten, hundred and thousand rates.





HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS TREES



Pin Oaks planted by us at Hewlett. This place was largely planted with trees fifteen years old, from our nurseries. In three years they produced the results shown. Trees at \$15 to \$30 were bought. Had \$2 trees been planted you could have looked over or around them. They would be giving little spots of shade on a glaring lawn. Now the broad, cool shadows invite the family to enjoy the lawn.

PIN OAK. *Quercus palustris*.

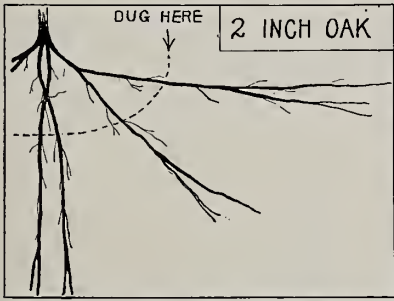
Our stock of Pin Oaks represent Oak perfection as near as can be approached. They not only have straight, sturdy tops, which is the part usually inspected by the buyer, but, what is of vastly more importance, they have a unique system of fibrous roots. This is an im-

portant consideration, because poor roots are the principal cause of the frequent failure in transplanting Oaks. This stock also represents an ambition to have a stock of trees in all the popular sizes and larger, different from those usually offered. You can have them in quantity for avenue planting, screens and boundaries of low-branched trees, and they are almost as sure to succeed as Maples. We have root-pruned and transplanted them wider apart repeatedly. It is one Oak we can supply in large sizes. Our trees 6 inches and up have the mature character so essential to a newly built home. The larger trees will save twenty years' time.

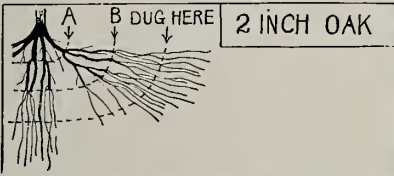
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100		Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft high	2,000	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00	16-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.	20	\$40 00		
2 ft high	1,200	25	2 00	15 00	18-22 ft. high, 6-7 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.	6	50 00		
4 ft high	1,000	75	6 00	50 00	20-26 ft. high, 7-8 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.	10	70 00		
6 ft high	900	1 00	9 00	75 00	22-30 ft. high, 8-9 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr.	8	90 00		
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam	500	1 25	10 00	90 00	24-36 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 12-18 ft. spr.	5	105 00		
10 ft high, 1½ in. diam, 3-4 ft. spr.	500	2 00	17 50	165 00	28-34 ft. high, 10-11 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	8	120 00		
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam, 4-6 ft. spr.	1,500	3 50	32 50	300 00	30-36 ft. high, 11-12 in. diam., 16-20 ft. spr.	5	140 00		
12-14 ft. high, 2½ in. diam, 4-6 ft. spr.	200	8 00	70 00		30-38 ft. high, 12-13 in. diam., 18-20 ft. spr.	5	160 00		
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam, 6-8 ft. spr.	35	15 00	120 00		32-40 ft. high, 13-14 in. diam., 18-20 ft. spr.	8	180 00		
12-18 ft. high, 3½ in. diam, 6-10 ft. spr.	20	20 00	150 00						
14-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam, 7-10 ft. spr.	15	30 00							

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS TREES



Long, rope-like roots develop if Oaks are not root-pruned. Most are lost in digging. We root-prune our Oaks and Pines with a U-shaped blade drawn by eight horses. An unusual operation that adds value for you.



Our Oaks are transplanted twice, indicated by lines A and B. Many fibrous roots develop wherever a root is severed. These roots being confined to a small area, few are sacrificed in digging. Your part is to cut it back severely and dig down and see if the ground is damp in June and whether the young roots are feeding.



Avenue of Pin Oaks in our Nursery. These trees were moved in on a tree-mover from three to eight years ago from the wild growth, to have them ready for sale. You can look up similar trees in your vicinity, and have us send a tree-moving truck and crew of men to move them for you. It is lots of fun to look over your territory for a radius of ten to twenty miles for the best trees.

SWAMP WHITE OAK. *Quercus bicolor*.

A shaggy-branched, sturdy tree, native to hardpan and clay soils. Recommended for such soils both on the upland and near ponds and streams. The 1- to 3-ft. sizes are just right for extensive landscape planting. They will give the effect of English Oak.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	2,000	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00
2 ft. high, transplanted.....	1,500	25	2 00	15 00
3 ft. high.....	500	40	3 50	25 00
4 ft. high.....	300	75	6 00	45 00

Our 6- to 8-ft. trees were transplanted four years ago. They have good roots and the genuine Oak character of strength and ruggedness.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 ft. high.....	100	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
8 ft. high.....	70	2 00	17 50	

WHITE OAK. *Quercus alba*.

The greatest Oaks on Long Island are the White Oaks. Such trees are at Great Neck, Locust Valley and Lloyd's Neck. The White Oak is native on dry land, and will always be a favorite. Even the small trees have the strong Oak character. The mature trees are massive in size and dignified.

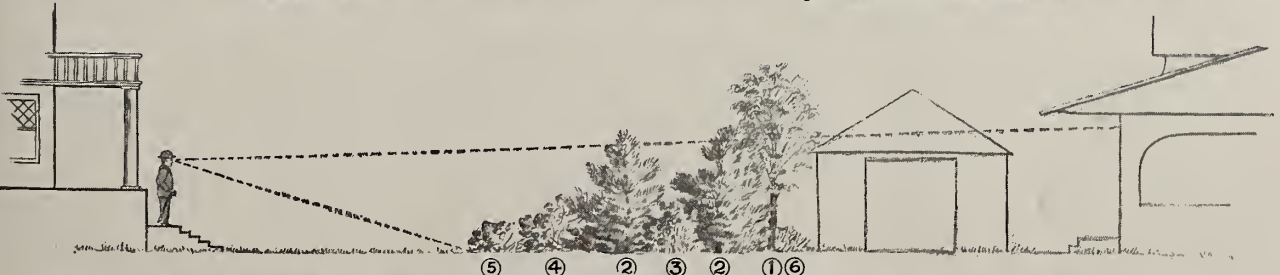
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-6 in. high, 1-yr. seedlings.....				
		\$30 per M.	1,500	\$0 07 \$0 60 \$5 00
1 ft. high.....	2,000	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	800	50	4 50	40 00
3 ft. high.....	400	75	7 00	65 00
4 ft. high.....	500	1 00	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high.....	400	1 75	15 00	140 00
6 ft. high.....	600	2 00	17 50	150 00
8 ft. high.....	100	5 00	40 00	



Waiting three years for a screen. This is the usual way,—plant little trees and wait



Screens without waiting. This size or larger is an economical purchase from Hicks Nurseries



Plants for dry ground can make the screen and always look cheerful, even where it is not practicable to water. Here is the list: 1, Pin Oak; 2, White Pine; 3, Hazelnut; 4, Sumach; 5, Bayberry; 6, Wild Rose and Scrub Oak. We shall be glad to supply gratis a hundred or more seedling Oaks to plant between. If you use damp-ground trees turn on the water once a week and see if they grow 2 inches a week. Send us sketches or photos of similar planting you may desire.



HICKS NURSERIES



DECIDUOUS TREES

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS. *Empress Tree.* A relative of the Catalpa from China, with blue, trumpet-shaped, fragrant flowers in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high.....	20	\$2 50	\$20 00

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Prunus Persica camelliaeflora plena.* Double-flowering Peach will give a quicker and more showy result than any flowering tree. We can supply it in White, Pink and Red. For other flowering fruits see Flowering Apple, Cherry, Quince and Almond.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. high.....	200	\$3 40	\$3 50

PLANE TREE, or BUTTON BALL. *Platanus orientalis.* A favorite tree on deep soil, making a rapid growth while young. The bark is mottled with yellowish white patches.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	50	\$1 25	\$10 00

POPLAR On moist, clay soil the Poplars make a rapid growth. This reputation, and their low cost, have given them an undue popularity. For dry soils, such as most of Long Island, they are not a permanent or beautiful tree, usually becoming partially defoliated in summer, and we are obliged constantly to discourage their use. If you have the conditions for them, we can supply them.

CAROLINA POPLAR. *Populus deltoides var. Carolinensis.* Commonly used for street planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-12 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	50	\$0 60	\$5 00



Tulip tree planted about ten years ago. The large, orange-and-green flowers are like the Tulip, and appear in May.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. *Populus nigra var. Italica, or P. fastigiata.*
The tall, narrow variety used for screens, and much used in formal gardens; also valuable for adding an effective variety to the tree plantings.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
10-12 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	100	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00

JAPANESE POPLAR. *Populus suaveolens.*
This is the first tree to push out foliage in the spring, as early as the Larch. The leaves are dark, shining green and leathery, and adhere as late in the season as Maple or Linden.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high.....	30	\$1 00	\$7 50

BALSAM POPLAR. *Populus balsamifera.*
This is strongly recommended for seaside planting. The buds are aromatic, and in the spring one can detect their fragrance almost as far as that of an Apple tree in bloom.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 ft. high.....	300	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

SILVER BELL, or SNOWDROP TREE. *Halesia tetraptera.* A charming little tree, with showy white flowers which hang all along the branches like dainty bells in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. high.....	25	\$1 25	\$10 00

THORN, COCKSPUR. *Crataegus Crus-galli.* Native on the Hempstead Plains, therefore it is adapted to dry soil. Clusters of red fruit in the fall.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	100	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
3-4 ft. high.....	60	75	6 00	

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN, or HAWTHORN. *Crataegus monogyna Pauli.*
A small tree or large shrub; flowers bright scarlet, very double.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. high.....	25	\$0 75	\$6 00

TULIP TREE. *Liriodendron tulipifera.* A straight, broad-shouldered tree. Our trees are symmetrical. They have unusual root-systems, from having been transplanted and root-pruned. The larger sizes we dig with a ball, so your investment in Tulip trees ought to be satisfactory.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high.....	100	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 ft. high.....	50	1 50	12 50
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	15	6 00	50 00
14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 5 ft. spr.....	20	9 00	65 00
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5 ft. spr.....	40	15 00	135 00
16-22 ft. high, 4-5 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr....	10	25 00	

WILLOW, BABYLONIAN WEEPING. *Salix Babylonica.* This is the Willow with long, slender, pendent branches. It is successful only where there is abundant moisture.

	Quan.	Each	Per 100
10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	50	\$0 90	\$7 50

SALAMON'S WEEPING WILLOW. *Salix Babylonica var. Salamonii.*
A variety of the above, but more upright.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	50	\$0 90	\$7 50

GOLDEN-BARKED WILLOW. *Salix vitellina aurea.* This is the upright-growing Willow, often seen around ponds. Our stock is especially valuable for mass planting and making tall shrubberies near the seashore.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 ft. high.....	100	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
8 ft. high.....	25	75	6 00	

LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. *Salix pentandra.*
Often a big, quick screen is needed. This will do it, even on land not so damp as usually preferred by the Willow. The trees may be planted 6 to 10 feet apart, two or three rows deep. Laurel Willow has broad, privet-like foliage, shining as if varnished.

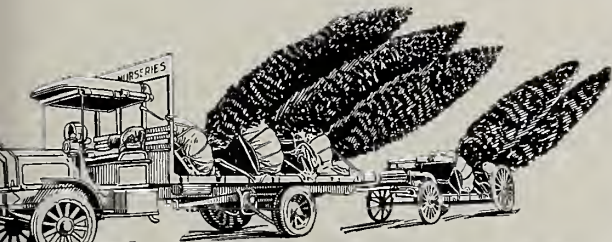
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 ft. high.....	200	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$20 00
8 ft. high.....	100	75	6 00	40 00

YELLOW-WOOD. *Cladrastis tinctoria.* It makes a big tree, with smooth, gray bark like the Beech and white flowers like the Wistaria or Locust.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr....	10	\$5 00	\$45 00

EVERGREEN TREES

For a continually smiling landscape use evergreens. They are cheerful and bright in summer, when the grass, shrubbery and other vegetation is brown and drought-stricken; they are snappy and alive in winter, when the landscape is otherwise gray and un hospitable.



With motor-truck we can deliver in Westchester County, western Connecticut, and the Hudson Valley

Have you planted evergreens and failed? Perhaps the trees you selected were not suited to the wide range of temperature and periodical drought incident to this section. Perhaps you were more careful to get good tops than good roots.

We have given much time, energy and capital in fitting evergreens to soils and climate. It has taken considerable research and testing to decide what was permanently adapted, and considerable courage to discard what was unsuited. Evergreens permanently adapted is part of our service.

Our trees are disciplined for successful transplanting. Our custom is to transplant or root-prune every few years, and this constitutes the real value of our trees to you. It confers the unique system of roots which makes Hicks' evergreens profitable investments.

CEDAR Probably no tree, hardy in this region, is more striking in the landscape than Cedars. Their tall, dark spires constitute a decorative quality immediately recognized.

JUNIPERUS There is need frequently for a tall, narrow, all-year screen between suburban homes—Cedar qualifies. Or they can be woven into ornamental groups with Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. If you have a formal garden, you will be interested in Cedars. They will make inclosures for garden seats or form the walls of an outdoor room.

Our stock has been growing in the nursery one to seven years, and has good roots. Our trees 3 to 7 feet high are especially handsome. They are dug with large balls, and sure to live. We guarantee every tree.

RED CEDAR. <i>Juniperus Virginiana.</i>	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-12 in. high, 3 yrs. transp.	8,500	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$7 00
1 ft. high	600	35	3 00	25 00
2 ft. high	1,000	60	5 00	40 00
3 ft. high	1,200	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high	500	2 00	17 50	160 00
5 ft. high	500	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 ft. high	350	5 00	45 00	400 00
7 ft. high	350	6 00	55 00	500 00
8 ft. high	200	9 00	80 00	
9 ft. high	150	10 00	90 00	
10 ft. high	100	14 00	130 00	
12 ft. high	100	16 00	150 00	
14 ft. high	100	20 00	190 00	
16 ft. high	75	26 00	250 00	
18 ft. high	50	32 00	310 00	

ARBORVITÆ We have fifty trees, 8 to 16 feet high, available for repairing old hedges. If you need any, we will make a consistent price.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Thuja occidentalis.

A low-branched, bushy pyramid of pleasing green, changing to a yellowish or brownish green in the winter.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1½ ft. high	75	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft. high	50	1 00	7 50	60 00
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	75	3 00	25 00	
6 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.	50	5 00	45 00	

SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. T. occidentalis var. Wareana, or T. Sibirica.

A variety of the American, of slower growth; denser and darker green foliage.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-2½ ft. high	100	\$1 25	\$10 00	

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. T. occidentalis var. pyramidalis.

A narrow variety resembling the Red Cedar in shape.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
5-7 ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr.	35	\$6 00	\$50 00	

The next two varieties are dwarf-growing domes, 1 to 3 feet high, suitable for foundation planting.

BOOTH'S DWARF ARBORVITÆ (Thuja occidentalis var. Boothii) and DWARF GLOBOSE ARBORVITÆ (Thuja occidentalis var. globosa).

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
10 in. high	500	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 ft. high	50	2 50	20 00	
2½-3 ft.	20	3 00	25 00	



The habit of the Cedar is to be narrow at the base, not broad, like Pines and Hemlocks, therefore it is more beautiful to plant underneath Laurel, Rhododendrons, Holly, Hemlock, Wild Rose, Bayberry. These lower plants hold a mulch of blowing leaves and protect the ground from the hot sun and drying winds.



HICKS NURSERY

EVERGREEN TREES



FIRS

ABIES

The Firs are all tall, pyramidal trees, ordinarily difficult to transplant on account of being tap-rooted trees. Those we offer have been root-pruned several times, a process that reduces coarse roots to small, fibrous roots, and are, therefore, sure to grow. They have a texture unexcelled for lustre and richness. We have 200 Firs, 8 to 15 feet high, embracing all the varieties listed. If you want evergreen gems for your landscape, inspect these twenty-year-old trees. \$8 to \$50.

CONCOLOR or WHITE FIR. *Abies concolor*.

A silvery or sage-green tree, native of Colorado. It is perfectly hardy, and very dense in growth, keeping good shape in exposed situations. Its peculiarly shaded foliage makes a pleasing contrast to the darker colors of some of the other evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	500	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$140 00
2 ft. high.....	250	3 50	30 00	
3 ft. high.....	350	6 00	55 00	
4 ft. high.....	175	9 00	80 00	
5 ft. high.....	75	12 00	100 00	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	15	22 00	210 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	15	40 00	350 00	

FRASER'S BALSAM FIR. *Abies Fraseri*.

Narrow, dark green pyramid, with the delightful balsam odor.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	75	\$2 00	\$15 00

NIKKO FIR. *Abies Homolepis* or *brachyphylla*.

This new introduction promises to be the hardest dark green evergreen tree. It is very thrifty and will make a fine specimen tree.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 ft. high.....	60	2 50	20 00	175 00
3 ft. high.....	200	4 50	40 00	
4 ft. high.....	60	6 00	50 00	
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	50	15 00	120 00	

SUBALPINE FIR. *Abies subalpina*.

A silvery or light green Fir from the Rocky Mountains, resembling the Concolor Fir. Compact and hardy.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft.....	50	\$3 00	\$25 00
4-6 ft.....	50	6 00	50 00

NORDMANN'S FIR. *Abies Nordmanniana*.

A shapely pyramid of the darkest and shiniest green. In these qualities it exceeds all other evergreens. Plant them in a group with other evergreens, and they will be happy and beautiful for thirty years.

If you want good trees at a low price, order our irregular Nordmann's Fir. These have the same good roots and rich foliage, but offered at about half price on account of growing a bit open, or possibly having lost a lower branch. You could not have better trees for grouping on your lawn.

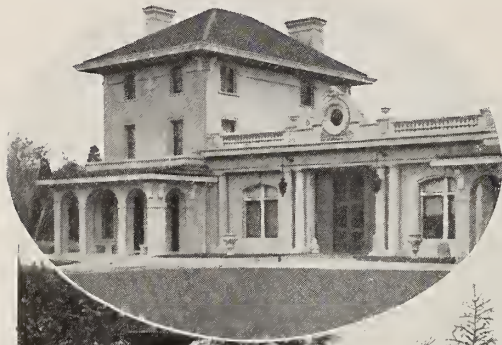
You want something for some parts of your tall boundary to vary from the Pine, Cedar and Hemlock, and you can have nothing richer than these Nordmann's Firs. They are economical, too. The trees 7 feet high are fifteen years old. Some have a broad, flat growth, and will fit in well at house foundations, like old Boxwood. The larger trees have taken twenty years of skillful culture, with expensive transplanting and root-pruning.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	Each
2 ft. high.....	100	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00	\$1 00
3 ft. high.....	125	6 00	50 00	300 00	3 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	110	7 00	60 00	400 00	4 00
5 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	120	12 00	100 00	600 00	6 00
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	70	18 00	160 00		10 00
7 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	70	20 00	180 00		12 00
8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	35	30 00	270 00		18 00
9 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	35	40 00	360 00		24 00
10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	40	50 00	450 00		30 00
12 ft. high, 6-9 ft. spr.....	20	60 00	550 00		36 00
14 ft. high, 7-9 ft. spr., 18 yrs. old.....	20	70 00	650 00		42 00

VEITCH'S FIR. *Abies Veitchii*.

A spire-topped tree of handsome foliage, dark green above and silvery beneath.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	350	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$45 00
2 ft. high.....	400	2 00	18 00	
3 ft. high.....	200	3 50	30 00	
4 ft. high.....	75	5 00	45 00	
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	50	8 00	70 00	



Planting to screen the entrance. Country residence of Mr. Robert Graves, Mineola, Long Island. It is a place that is surrounded by railroad, trolley bridge, lumber-yard, a dozen houses, and we planted a border, several hundred feet long, of tall evergreens. A large portion is White Pine 15 feet high. Where a tall building or windmill necessitates it, there are White Pines and Cedars 30 feet high. Another portion are Hemlocks. It represents many thousands of dollars of saving compared with getting a place of equal privacy and larger area.



40-YEAR-OLD HEMLOCK HEDGE

This is a dense evergreen wall, as rich and mature as 100-year-old Boxwood. If you want a dignified inclosure decidedly out of the commonplace, for a garden or service-court, you can consider our Hemlock hedge. It is an opportunity to get an effect similar to the famous old mature Yew hedges in English gardens. There are points on your grounds where you wish to stop sight and sound as effectively as between various rooms of your house. They are around the laundry-yard, stable-yard; or you wish to shut off adjacent property. You do not hesitate to build walls for such purposes. Walls stay the size they are. They look new and harsh until mellowed by time and clothed by foliage. Here is an unparalleled opportunity to shut out sight, sound and wind more completely than by a wall, and by a means which looks mature and beautiful at once.

We shall be glad to send you photographs of this hedge, or we will send you photographs of various similar Hemlock hedges we have transplanted.

This hedge is 600 feet long, 11 to 12 feet high and 10 to 12 feet wide. The price is \$16 a foot, delivered, planted and guaranteed, within fifteen miles of the nursery, or packed f.o.b. cars Westbury.

HEMLOCK *TSUGA* We have a number of Hemlocks collected four years ago, 6 to 12 feet high, which are slightly irregular at the base. These we offer at one-half our list price. They have good roots and for mass planting where the group is the unit and not the individual tree, they are superb material. Look them over or let us send photographs.

AMERICAN HEMLOCK. *Tsuga Canadensis.*

The feathery gracefulness of the Hemlock is generally appreciated and in these qualities it excels. It does not thrive standing alone in windy situations, in dry soil, nor near the shore.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100		Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	300	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00	7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	50	\$10 00	\$90 00	
2 ft. high.....	150	1 25	10 00	90 00	8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	60	15 00	140 00	
3 ft. high.....	100	2 50	22 50	200 00	9 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	25	18 00	170 00	
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	350	4 00	35 00	300 00	10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	40	22 00	180 00	
5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr.....	150	5 50	50 00		12 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	15	28 00		
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	100	8 00	70 00						

FIFTEEN IRREGULAR EVERGREENS

FOR \$25 AND DELIVERY

Returnable if unsatisfactory. The most you will ever get for your money, in trees

- 1 WHITE PINE, 7 feet. 1 NORDMANN'S FIR, 6 feet.
- 4 COLORADO SPRUCE, 3 feet. 8 WHITE SPRUCE, 3 feet.
- 1 ALCOCK'S SPRUCE, 6 feet

Tell us the purpose for which you wish planting, and let us make you a proposition where we can give you big value by taking trees from blocks we wish to clear. The trees will have broad tops and good roots.





HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



Here is a sandy bank bordering a walk through the beautiful evergreen garden of the late Robert L. Stevens, Westbury, L. I. The landscape architect wisely avoided large-growing evergreens because they would soon close in the path and shut out the inviting vista. On this bank were planted Common Juniper, Tamarisk-leaved Juniper, Spreading Yew, Mugho Pine, Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce. They wove a beautiful tapestry, interesting all the year.



Common Juniper



Pfitzer's Juniper



Juniperus Sabina prostrata



Tamarisk-leaved Juniper



Juniperus stricta glauca

JUNIPER

JUNIPERUS

The list of Junipers is large and confusing. We have tried to condense it to a few distinct varieties.

They should be ordered according to habit of growth more than by name. They are all dwarf, and are suitable for massing at foundations, especially in dry, sunny exposures. They are also valuable for carpeting dry banks. Plant 2 feet apart.

PROCUMBENT CHINESE JUNIPER. *Juniperus Chinensis procumbens.*

This will make a mat 8 inches high.
 8 in. wide and 4-6 in. high... 75 \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00

COMMON JUNIPER. *Juniperus communis* var. *Canadensis.*

This is native in abandoned pastures in New England. Grows about 3 feet high.

1 ft. wide, 6-12 in. high.	75	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
1 1/2 ft. wide, 12 in. high.	150	1 25	11 00	90 00
2 ft. wide, 18 in. high..	175	2 00	17 50	125 00

SWEDISH JUNIPER. *Juniperus communis* var. *Suecica.*

A neat little column, attractive in formal planting.
 2 ft. high..... 50 \$1 50 \$10 00 \$60 00

KOSTER'S JUNIPER. *Juniperus Virginiana* var. *Kosteri.*

Similar to Pfitzeriana.
 9 in. wide, 6 in. high.. 200 \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. *Juniperus Pfitzeriana.*

A wide, plumose and graceful evergreen of healthy, blue-green foliage. Grows 5 feet.

1 1/2 ft. high.....	175	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 ft. high.....	75	2 25	20 00	

TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. *Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia.*

A picturesque, spreading tree, growing about 2 feet high; good at the shore.

6 in. wide, 6 in. high..	200	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
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JUNIPERUS STRICTA GLAUCA.

An uncommon little cone-shaped evergreen, growing about 2 feet. 8 in. high..... 300 \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00

DWARF GLOBE RED CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana* var. *globosa.*

Compact, little balls of pleasing green.

1 ft. high....	50	\$1 50	\$14 00
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Use Junipers in sunny, dry positions. This sketch suggests an appropriate arrangement
 C.—Juniperus communis T.—Juniperus tamariscifolia S.—Juniperus Suecica
 P.—Juniperus Pfitzeriana G.—Juniperus globosa



Swedish Juniper



There are three things in this catalogue that may be of supreme value to you. First, big Maples to give shade. Second, big Pines to give seclusion. Third, dry-ground trees to be permanently happy. The big Maples for shade correspond to the roof, and these big Pines correspond to the sidewall, protecting you from the rest of the world. The illustration above shows a house located in English fashion, close to the street. The street is not shut off by a wall, which Americans resent and think exclusive, but by a belt of Pines. The lawn area is large enough for tennis and other sports.

PINE, WHITE

PINUS STROBUS

The best value you can get in evergreens is in our White Pines. Their value to you consists in the fact that they will give greater height and spread of all-year foliage for less expense than anything else. On account of their fast-growing quality, they will also do it in less time.

When you built your house there were a great many points you had to decide as to relative efficiency and cost. Whether the material would be cheapest, or something better not subject to decay and fire. Should heating plant be more expensive in the beginning and cheaper to maintain? It is the same with these trees. Will you buy little trees 2 feet high at 50 cts., and wait five years, or buy large trees which perform the service immediately? We are not urging that all your trees be of the larger and expensive size, but that the important point is you should consider their value and know they are available.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	Each
1 ft. high	500	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$0 35
2 ft. high	2,000	60	5 00	45 00	50
3 ft. high	1,200	1 00	7 50	65 00	1 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	1,000	1 75	15 00	140 00	1 75
5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.	1,500	2 75	25 00	200 00	2 50
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr., 7 yrs.	1,300	4 00	35 00		4 00
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr., 8 yrs.	600	6 00	55 00		6 00
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr., 9 yrs.	400	10 00	85 00		8 00
9 ft. high, 7 ft. spr., 10 yrs.	100	12 00	105 00		\$5 00 to 9 00
10 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr., 11 yrs.	150	16 00	140 00		7 00 to 12 00
12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr., 13 yrs.	200	25 00	210 00		12 00 to 16 00
14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr., 15 yrs.	150	35 00	320 00		15 00 to 20 00

Irregular trees as below
You can save 50 per cent and 5 years in a screen as above.



Narrow at base



Open because of rapid growth



Lower branches broken by plow

100 MORE PINES from 16 to 24 feet high, growing 12 to 20 feet apart, root-pruned and transplanted—sure to grow and give satisfaction. Trees are all numbered specimens. Price, \$40 to \$125 each, guaranteed.

These big Pines are not the result of surplus left-overs. That might be true if we were pushing a big stock of big Norway Spruce in a dry region. White Pines are native to the dry hills of Long Island, and are the handsomest evergreen of the northeastern states. Thirteen years ago we collected a large quantity of seed so as to have a surplus to grow on. If one buys a few thousand, it is difficult to get enough to keep ahead of the demand.

To decide how many to order, measure the area you propose to plant, and calculate the quantity on a basis of 10 to 20 feet apart. You are arranging them for the beauty of the landscape, therefore add white Birch against the darkest shadows. Pines grow best with Oak trees to check the wind.

LARGE TREE MOVING

Are there large White Pines or Cedars 10 to 35 feet high in your vicinity? We have invented a complete equipment for moving these trees economically. Let us look over the trees you have in mind. Your men and teams may coöperate with our crew for the greatest economy. You then have the satisfaction of saving 10 to 40 years, saving money and developing a most harmonious landscape because it is from the materials of your vicinity.



White Pine, 12 to 14 feet high, 8 to 10 feet spread, fourteen years old. Speaking of seclusion, these Pines will accomplish your ambition immediately. They are dense and broad-shouldered, just the thing for framing vistas, inclosing home landscapes, screens and windbreaks.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



White Pines, 4 to 8 inches high, three years transplanted, \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000

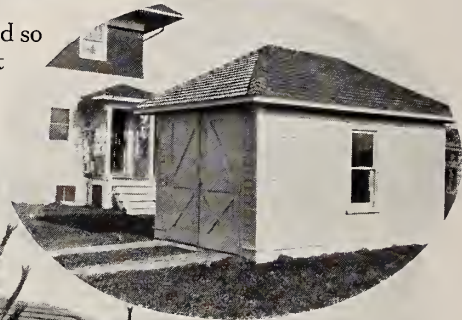


Planting three-year White Pines. Remove the sod, dig a hole 6 inches square, spread out the roots, and fill with mellow earth. Pour in a cup of water if dry. Keep the roots always covered with moist material to protect from sun and wind.



After setting the tree, firm the soil with the feet and the tree will take care of itself. Look over during the summer and hoe the tall grass and weeds.

Small Pines 6 inches high are not to be overlooked because we have said so much about the big trees. There are many places where they are the best thing to plant on account of the large area impossible or impracticable to plant with large trees. See Oak and Pine boundary, page 15.



White Pines for a garage screen. When the trees arrive, shift them about until the arrangement suits you, then plant. There may be a surplus to send back. Perhaps you need a few more. Let the group be an expression of your personality more than in the purchase of interior decoration, and as they grow, train them as you wish. To give color to the group, add a few Birch, Barberry and Laurel.

POOR RESULTS

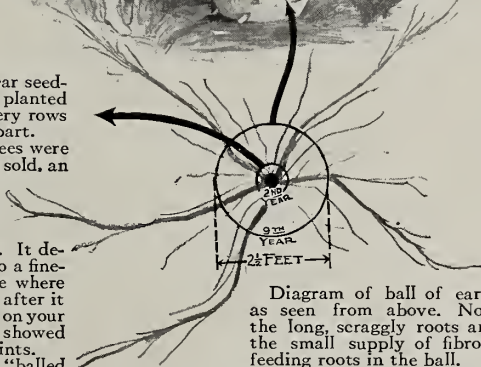
Through transplanting only once, long, coarse roots developed.



The 2-year seedlings were planted out in nursery rows 3 to 4 ft. apart.

As the trees were dug up and sold, an occasional tree was left in the row to grow larger. It developed into a fine-looking tree where it grew but, after it was planted on your grounds, it showed its weak points.

Saying "balled and burlaped" on the order does not mean that you will get a big ball. It may mean a loose bag of dirt, with a few big pipes, for that is what the big roots are, instead of the big supply of fibrous feeding roots in the big, solid ball of earth held by the Hicks invention of canvasses and platforms.



An open, starved tree that takes three years to recover. Have you not seen such trees?

The lack of frequent transplanting and root-pruning developed long, scraggly roots but very few fibrous feeding roots in the ball.

The tree you did not want. It was set back in its growth when planted on your grounds.

GOOD RESULTS

Through frequent transplanting, numerous fibrous roots developed.



Diagram of ball of earth as seen from above. Note the big supply of fibrous feeding roots in the ball.

Seedlings planted out in rows 2 feet by 12 inches apart.

Planted out in rows 2 feet by 3 feet apart.

Planted out in squares 8 feet by 8 feet apart.



A beautiful, solid tree, dense and handsome, which shuts off the view and winds

The frequent transplanting and root-pruning developed a great number of fibrous feeding roots.

The tree you wanted. It was not set back in its growth when planted on your grounds.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



You can get this result most economically and quickly with our large White Pines. This lawn is out in the open Hempstead Plains. If such coves of Oaks and Pines were established, people would say, "Wouldn't that be a delightful place to have a house?" and be anxious to buy. We have given away thousands of little Oaks and Pines free to real-estate companies and others to give such sheltered belts and screens, believing it the best way to educate the public to plant Oaks and Pines that fit. Want some?

AUSTRIAN PINE. *Pinus Laricio* var. *Austriaca*. This will always be a favorite for its sturdy growth, uninjured by salt spray or drought and undimmed by storm or smoke. Its needles are long and stiff, do not look bedraggled in a rain, and do not change their cheerful color in the severest winter. The value of our Austrian Pines is fully explained on the diagrams on page 27. This repeated transplanting and moving with large balls is more important with the Austrian Pine than with other trees, because it has large, coarse roots and but few small, fibrous roots. We put full value in them, and you get it twofold. It has taken us many years of enthusiastic work to produce Pines of this size and quality. The quantity is limited, and you had better order early to get a good selection.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	Irregular Each	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	Irregular Each	
1 1/2 ft. high.....	500	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$0 50	5 ft. high.....	125	\$12 00	\$100 00	\$7 00
2 ft. high.....	1,000	1 75	15 00	100 00	1 00	6 ft. high.....	75	18 00	160 00	10 00
3 ft. high.....	75	5 00	40 00	300 00	3 00	7 ft. high.....	30	22 00	200 00	12 00
4 ft. high.....	75	8 00	70 00	5 00	5 00	8 ft. high.....	50	30 00	250 00	12 00

We have 100 Austrian Pines besides the above, 9 to 14 feet high. Beautiful, numbered specimens, root-pruned, \$30 to \$55 each.

JACK PINE. *Pinus divaricata* or *Banksiana*.

A picturesque, irregular tree, with yellowish green foliage, growing on the driest soil and thriving near the sea.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	200	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 ft. high.....	50	2 00	17 50
6 ft. high.....	20	4 00	35 00

KOREAN PINE. *Pinus Koraiensis*.

A handsome tree; dense and symmetrical, with edible seeds like hazelnuts.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high .	25	\$0 50	\$4 00

MUGHO or MOUNTAIN PINE.

Pinus montana var. *Mughus*.

Suitable for planting in dry soil, where low evergreen foliage is needed, as where



NEATNESS vs. GROWTH

Do your evergreens look ugly from having the lawn mower running under them, cutting off the lower branches, which later die? Evergreens are beautiful and dense if they can nestle the lower branches to hold the fallen leaves. There is a fungus in the decaying leaves which feeds the trees. The process is symbiosis.

a view over an evergreen belt is to be kept open. The smaller size will economically make a green carpet over a gravelly slope. Quan. Each Per 10 100

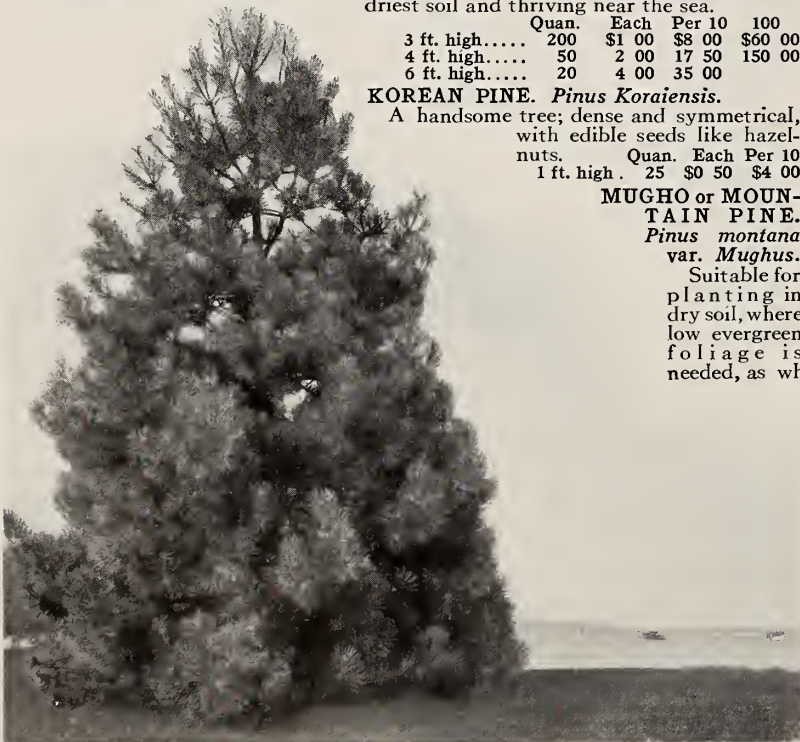
6-8 in. wide, 6-12 in. high....	1,000	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
1 ft. wide, 1 ft. high.....	150	1 50	12 50	
1 1/2 ft. wide, 1 1/2 ft. high.....	50	2 50	20 00	

JAPANESE BLACK PINE. *P. Massoniana*

The Black Pine of the Japanese, planted on sandy coasts. It has thick needles like the Austrian Pine. Do not pass it by because the name is unfamiliar. We will give you some free to try.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	250	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 ft. high.....	250	4 00	30 00
6 ft. high.....	60	8 00	70 00
8-10 ft. high....	50	12 00	100 00

JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE. See *Sciadopitys*, page 30.



If you are near the shore, you will know the difficulty in getting trees to succeed. Perhaps you did not know you could have a group of Austrian Pines, and that we can supply irregular trees at 40 per cent less than catalogue prices. Just the trees for a picturesque seaside planting.



Screening the kitchen windows, or service end of the house, has come to be a requirement quite universal. We suggest evergreens, because they are available in sizes large enough to accomplish the purpose immediately and they accomplish it the year round. We have an ample supply of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Fir and Cedar, and can give you a planting decidedly effective and decorative. This composition can be even more attractive and dense if the situation will permit a carpet of Laurel, Yew or Pachysandra, or a mass of Rhododendrons. Send us the measurements for estimate.

PITCH PINE. *Pinus rigida.*

Irregular, picturesque trees of sunny green color, which Nature has fitted to the driest soils. Their beauty is frequently injured by the forest fires, but you occasionally see a group which represents the highest beauty of which the soil is capable. We strongly advise you to plant them this spring, on the seashore, plains or gravelly hills, or on soils above rocky ledges. On the seashore plant close enough together to get mutual protection. To make trees broad and solid, nip back the tips in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	700	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 ft. high	500	60	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	150	1 50	10 00	85 00
4 ft. high	150	3 00	25 00	225 00
5 ft. high	150	4 00	35 00	



NEATNESS PLUS GROWTH

Mulching method used by the late Charles Dana in his arboretum at Glen Cove. A circle was dug 1 foot wider than the branches. The thatch was laid, with the heavy butts outward, about 6 inches deep. These were too heavy to blow away and too thick for weeds to grow through. It weathered to a harmonious color. For thatch you could substitute rye straw cut before it blooms in May.

SCOTCH PINE. *Pinus sylvestris.*

A tree of very rapid growth when young, of a pleasing blue-green color. It may be used for its quick growth, interspersed with longer-lived trees as White and Red Pine.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high	500	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 ft. high	400	1 25	10 00	90 00
4 ft. high	300	3 00	25 00	
5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.	50	4 00	30 00	
10-13 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.	30	16 00	140 00	

SWISS STONE PINE. *Pinus cembra.*

A compact, little, blue-green tree, looking like a closely trimmed young White Pine. It grows about 8 inches a year.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	200	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
2 ft. high	75	3 00	25 00	
3 ft. high	50	5 00	40 00	
4-5 ft. high	40	8 00	75 00	

PINUS PARVIFLORA.

A cheerful, blue-green tree, with wider-spreading branches than the Swiss Stone Pine. Can be used where a Pine grove of small dimensions is required.

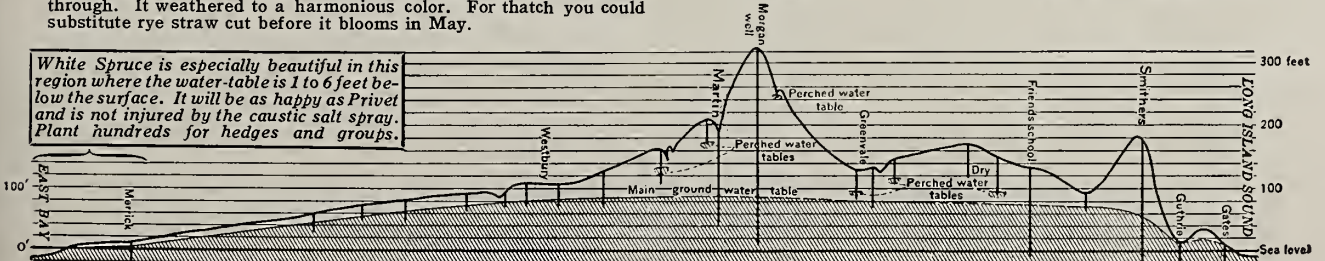
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high	40	\$2 50	\$20 00	
4 ft. high	50	3 50	30 00	

RED or NORWAY PINE. *Pinus resinosa.*

The handsomest Pine, growing into a solid dome. In a collection of Pines it will stand out as the darkest tree. It is native from Connecticut to Minnesota. We predict for it an enthusiastic welcome. Try a few hundred little 3-year-old trees among your hillside groves.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
5-10 in. high, 3 yrs. transp.	15,000	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$3 00
1 ft. high	150	50	4 00	35 00
2 ft. high	150	2 00	17 50	125 00
4-6 ft. high	50	4 00	30 00	

White Spruce is especially beautiful in this region where the water-table is 1 to 6 feet below the surface. It will be as happy as Privet and is not injured by the caustic salt spray. Plant hundreds for hedges and groups.



Along the south shore, as at Merrick, where the water-table is within 6 feet of the surface, moist-ground trees grow, especially those which like sandy or acid soils. Further back from the shore, where the water is 10 to 30 feet below the surface, the trees are of the dry-ground character—Pitch Pine, Scrub, Scarlet and Black Oak. On the hills, where perched water-table is noted, there are strata of hardpan left by the glacier which hold up water in the little kettlehole ponds, and around them are growing damp-ground trees, as Liquidambar and Pin Oak. The terminal moraines are two ranges of hills extending the length of the island and consist of boulders, clay, loam, sand and gravel. The outwash plain extending from these hills to the ocean is largely formed of coarse sand and gravel left by the rapid streams from the melting ice. These plains are drier than the hills, and only the dry-ground species will be permanently happy.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES

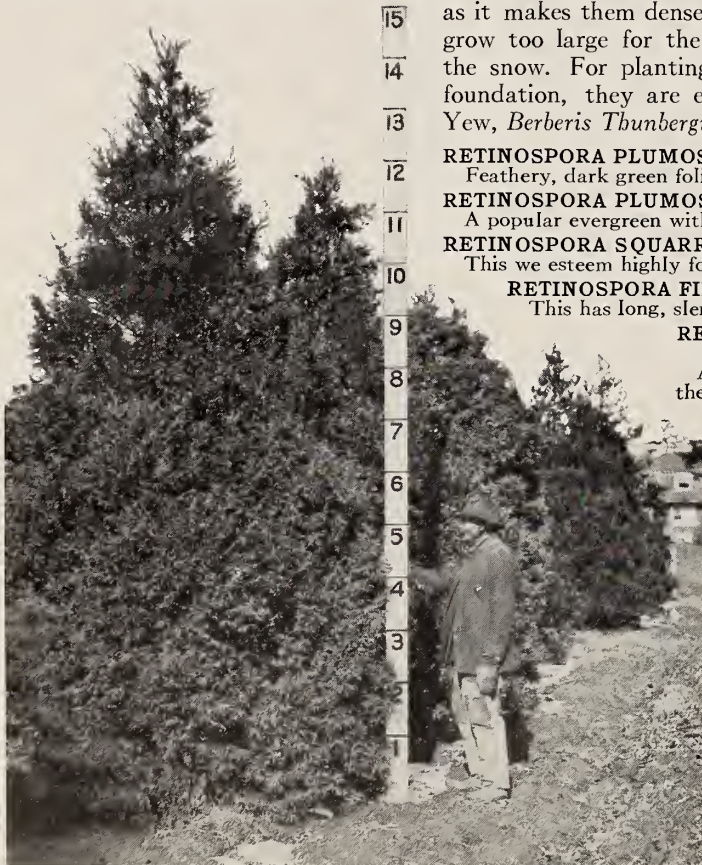


Japanese Red, Scotch and Pitch Pine planted by Mr. G. Warrington Curtis, Southampton. The natives said, "You are south of the dead line. The trees will not grow here," but Mr. Curtis has a large orchard of Apple trees, 20 feet wide, transplanted and growing vigorously, also old Wild Cherries from the neighboring hedge-rows. These Pines are planted close together and have a dense thicket of shrubs about the base. Just write and see how cheaply you can get a carload of Pines that will look as if they had always lived at the seashore. Guaranteed, you know.

RETINOSPORA

JAPANESE CYPRESS

The Retinosporas are largely used in evergreen beds. The foliage is of fine texture, fern-like in form, and the trees make graceful little domes from 2 to 8 feet high. It is best to keep them clipped annually, as it makes them dense and compact. Without clipping, they are apt to grow too large for the situation, and to become open by the weight of the snow. For planting along the south side of a house, against the foundation, they are excellent. With them may be grouped Boxwood, Yew, *Berberis Thunbergii* and other low plants.



- RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA.** *Green Japanese Cypress.*
Feathery, dark green foliage.
- RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA.** *Golden Japanese Cypress.*
A popular evergreen with those admiring plants with bright foliage.
- RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA.** *Blue Japanese Cypress.*
This we esteem highly for its cheerful blue-green color during the summer.
- RETINOSPORA FILIFERA.** *Thread-branched Japanese Cypress.*
This has long, slender, thread-like branches.
- RETINOSPORA OBTUSA.** *Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress.*
A handsome, dark green tree, with dark shadows between the shell-like fronds. It is very attractive for a low hedge separating different parts of a garden.

PRICES OF RETINOSPORA OFFERED ABOVE:			
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high	300	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 ft. high	100	2 50	20 00

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA GRACILIS.
A little gem that calls for admiration, and proves you have good taste in decoration. They are small and will stay small. Our plants are old, broad and well established. This is the highest class of material you can use at house foundations and plantations of low evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high	2 00	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
10-12 in. high	4 00	1 50	12 50	100 00

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA. *Japanese Umbrella Pine.* This is a decorative tree, similar in outline and dark green foliage to the Pyramidal Boxwood. Each annual growth terminates in a cluster of long, heavy needles, arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. We recommend it highly.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high	80	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ ft. high	50	3 00	27 50
2 ft. high	100	4 00	30 00
3 ft. high	20	5 00	45 00

Retinospora. Japanese Cypress. These fifteen-year-old trees are a unique offering. They are 12 to 15 feet high, 10 feet wide. They will contribute to your grounds something of the maturity of old English gardens. There is often needed a broad mass of evergreens to back up the hedge around the entrance-court or separate the flower-garden or lawn from the service-court. They are especially adapted to New Jersey and Maryland. \$20 each, \$150 for 10.



The late Robert Dudley Winthrop planted hilltops and boundaries of White Pine. Hidden in a little dell, Colorado Blue Spruce illuminates a vista, a pleasant surprise for guests. Have you groves of dark Fir, Hemlock or Pine where this can be done?

SPRUCE

PICEA

For evergreens of very highest quality in both root and top, at very lowest rates, we make a loud and long blast on our Spruce. We have to sell or transplant, and, to be candid, we would rather sell. It is an opportunity that won't come your way very often.

There is an unusual type of gardening particularly adapted to Long Island—evergreen or winter gardens. Spruces are particularly appropriate for such gardens because the planting partakes in part the nature of a museum, where the beauty of each species is brought out by appropriate surroundings, and the enjoyment consists in close study of the beauties of the individual trees. The outer wall of this evergreen garden, or winter room, can be appropriately made of the taller-growing and darker Pines, Firs and Hemlocks. In contrast against them, the various lighter-colored evergreens—Colorado, White and Douglas Spruces, and Concolor Fir can be used. We would be glad to show such gardens in this vicinity to those interested.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. *Picea pungens* var. *glauca*.

These trees are broad and dense, with an unusual system of roots, and offered at a low price. These cheap offerings of Blue Spruce give you an excellent opportunity to attain a mature result immediately in a winter evergreen garden.

We have irregular Spruce the same as Pines illustrated on page 25, which we will sell at one-half our regular price

- 1½ ft. high. 1,000 trees. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100.
- 2 ft. high. 75 trees. \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10, \$150 per 100.
- 3 ft. high. 275 trees. \$3 each, \$25 for 10, \$225 per 100.
- 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 75 trees. \$4 each, \$37.50 for 10, \$350 per 100.
- 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 25 trees. \$7 each, \$65 for 10.
- 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 20 trees. \$15 each, \$125 for 10.
- 7-8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 20 trees. \$25 each, \$200 for 10.

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE. *Picea pungens*.

The same as the foregoing except in color and price. You can't get better value in Spruce.

- 1½ ft. high. 500 trees. 90 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.
- 2 ft. high. 475 trees. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10, \$100 per 100.
- 3 ft. high. 800 trees. \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10, \$200 per 100.
- 4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 300 trees. \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10, \$300 per 100.
- 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 250 trees. \$5 each, \$47.50 for 10.
- 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 65 trees. \$10 each, \$90 for 10.

We have 60 more Blue Spruce, 7 to 14 feet high, big and broad, perfect on all sides, root-pruned, \$15 to \$40 each. Sketches on request.



Colorado Blue Spruce at Southampton. For seaside planting the Colorado Spruces have proved themselves of high value. Try a belt at Long Beach, Quogue, Southampton, Amagansett or Newport. We have prepared the roots so we can guarantee them to grow satisfactorily.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



White Spruce with Colorado Spruce planted on a sandy hill on the grounds of Mr. Charles Steele, Westbury. Many people have now established broad belts of Pine or other evergreens as boundaries or on the hills. They give a dark, shadowy background, and there may be points in which a colony of Blue Spruce and White Birch will give the right contrast.

KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. *Picea pungens* var. *glauca* Kosteri.

Distinct blue; almost as conspicuous in the landscape as statuary, and might be located as such, namely, at the ends of long vistas with a background of darker evergreens. This is recognized by all as the most distinctive of all evergreens. We are overstocked, and here is your chance to get a popular tree at a low price. They have been transplanted within the last two or three years and the roots are just right.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high	450	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
2 ft. high	700	2 25	17 50	160 00
3 ft. high	475	3 25	30 00	275 00
4 ft. high, 2 1/2-4 ft. spr.	200	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	100	8 00	75 00	700 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	50	11 00	100 00	
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	40	15 00	125 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	25	20 00	175 00	
10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	15	30 00	250 00	

REMONT'S DWARF NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa* var. *Remonti*.

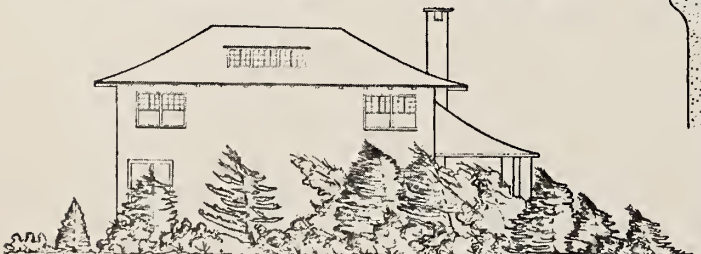
This is very dwarf, dense and cone-shaped. Can be used in small gardens or foundation plantings.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high, 8-12 in. spr.	100	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$85 00

TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. *Picea polita*.

A very hardy species from the mountains of Japan, with yellowish green, sharp needles. It thrives well in the midst of salt spray.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	25	\$6 00	\$50 00	



White Spruce and Pine make an appropriate, effective and adapted screen at the shore. We can supply trees large enough to conceal the first story immediately.

NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa*.

This is an ordinary species, but grown in a little out-of-the-ordinary way by keeping the trees wide apart to permit an even development; sheared to make them dense and symmetrical; root-pruned to give them good roots. If you have rich, moist soil, our Norway Spruce can be regarded a rare bargain for screens, hedges and temporary fillers in evergreen groups.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high	75	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft. high	400	1 00	8 50	60 00
4 ft. high	600	2 00	17 50	125 00
5 ft. high	100	3 00	25 00	200 00
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.	100	4 00	30 00	275 00
8 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.	75	6 00	50 00	

MAXWELL'S DWARF NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa* var. *Maxwelli*.

A little, cushion-shaped plant like the Mugho Pine, especially adapted to planting at house foundations and entrance drives.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr.	50	\$2 00	\$17 50	
1 1/2 ft. high, 1 1/2 ft. spr.	50	3 00	25 00	

ORIENTAL SPRUCE. *Picea orientalis*.

A tall, narrow tree, darker green than any other Spruce. It keeps dense and handsome until old age. A good tree for grouping with lighter-colored evergreens, contrasting well in color and shape. A most desirable tree for the lawn. The 1-foot plants are valuable and especially low-priced.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	400	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
2 ft. high	75	1 50	12 50	
3 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	30	4 00	30 00	
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	20	6 00	50 00	

DOUGLAS SPRUCE. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*.

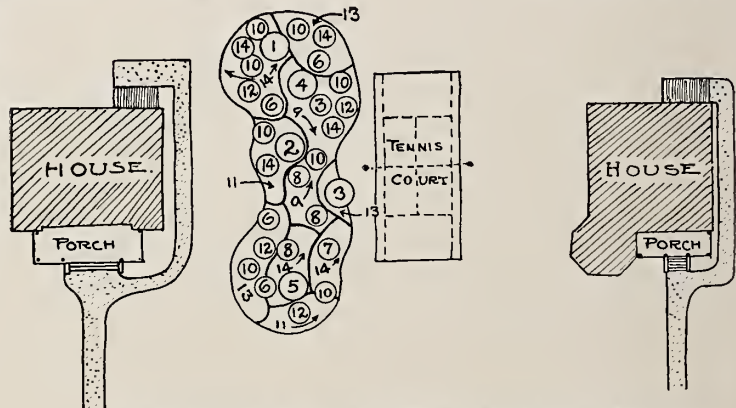
Hardy as a stone, whether it be subjected to low temperature or high, cold winds. Its feathery branches are almost as graceful as those of the Hemlock. Always, winter and summer, a good live green, and, so far as we have observed, it is without an insect or fungus. Our trees grown from seed from the Rocky Mountains must not be confused with stock originating from the Pacific slope, which is not hardy.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high	1,000	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$25 00
2 ft. high	1,500	1 00	7 50	50 00
3 ft. high	800	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	500	3 00	25 00	200 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	175	5 00	40 00	350 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	175	8 00	70 00	
7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	250	10 00	90 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	175	14 00	130 00	
9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.	50	20 00	175 00	
10 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.	40	30 00	250 00	
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr.	10	35 00		

ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. *Picea Engelmanni*.

Also native to Colorado and, like other Colorado evergreens, has a blue-green color. Dense, hardy and slow.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high	150	\$3 00	\$27 50	
3 ft. high	50	6 00	50 00	



Screen between houses of Dr. Bierwirth and Mr. Von Bernuth, at Long Beach. The wind is severe, so we planted thickly. The soil was white sand, but we delivered big balls of good soil with our evergreens. A motor-truck-load of trees includes two to three tons of good nursery soil. 1, White Spruce; 2, Oaks; 3, Densiflora Pine; 4, Jack Pine; 5, Pitch Pine; 6, Wild Cherry; 7, Honey Locust; 8, Red Maple; 9, California Privet; 10, Beach Plum; 11, Bayberry; 12, Tamarisk; 13, Rosa rugosa; 14, Sumach. Gather up eel-grass, seaweed or thatch that washes up on the beach, and apply it a foot deep over the planting surface. This will decay and make humus. Do this every year or twice a year.

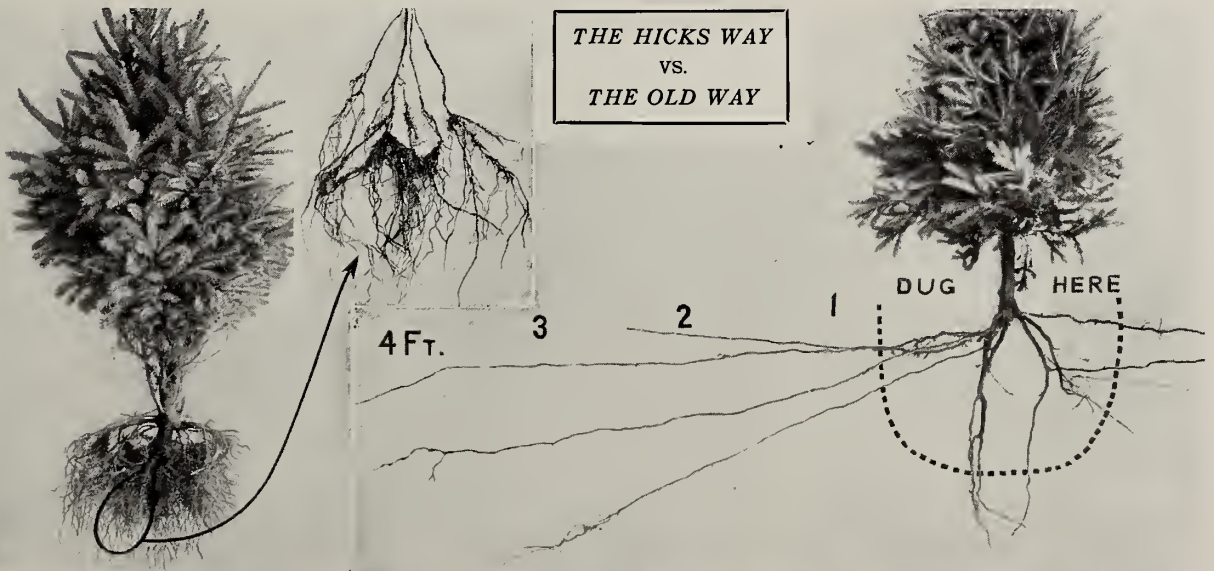


WHITE SPRUCE FOR HEDGES, SCREENS, WINDBREAKS

We have approximately 20,000 White Spruce, 2 to 5 feet high. You will never see a lot of trees with better-constructed or more attractive tops, and we shall be glad to have you shake out the soil, and see a system of roots just as unique. Our White Spruce are planted in squares, so that each has a full circle of branches, broad at the base.

White Spruce will be one of the most cheerful all-year evergreens you can plant. It is dense and remains so even during old age. Planted in groups it will stand the most severe winds. It makes the best evergreen hedge and we have trees all trimmed ready for service. Growing White Spruce by the ten thousand enables us to offer them at low rates. Prices have been reduced. Every tree is a specimen.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1½ ft. high, 12 in. spr.	\$200 per M. 2,000	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 ft. high, 16 in. spr.	\$300 per M. 6,500	50	4 00	35 00
3 ft. high, 22 in. spr.	\$500 per M. 8,000	75	6 50	60 00
4 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr., 8 yrs. old.	3,000	1 50	14 00	125 00
5 ft. high.	350	2 50	20 00	175 00



Root-pruning makes small fibrous roots, which keep the tree alive after it is planted. The big roots are only pipe-lines to convey sap to the top. Do you get them, or are they left in the ground at digging?

This photograph shows the long roots on an evergreen not root-pruned. The old way was to plant out little Spruces or Pines, 6 inches high, and let them grow to 5 feet without root-pruning or transplanting. Then, if dug in the usual manner, there were not enough roots to insure successful growth even if delivered with ball of earth wrapped in burlap.



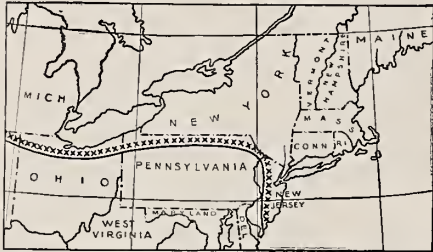
HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN TREES



White Spruce Windbreak

White Spruce windbreak planted by the late Charles A. Dana to shield his famous arboretum. In the lee of this grove the trees are happy and bright and the landscape cheerful. Under similar conditions without a windbreak, the other trees are browned by salt spray, tattered by blowing sand, bleak and forlorn, some trees growing smaller because of the wind.



If you live north of the line, plant White Spruce. It is native from Massachusetts to Michigan. This line is practically the line of 100° maximum summer temperature. If your situation is cool from being at a high elevation or at the seashore or in moist soil, you can grow Spruce successfully south of this line. It will keep beautiful blue-green. If it does not, and gets yellowed on the inside foliage in June, turn on a strong spray of water. See cross-section of Long Island page 29, showing where White Spruce will be particularly happy along the south shore of Long Island.



White Spruce Hedge at Meadowbrook Park, Hempstead Plains, L. I.

Hedge Facts

SPRUCE

2½ ft. high when delivered.

Needs no cutting back.

Plant 3 ft. apart.

No expense for pruning.

In foliage all year.

Costs \$20 per 100 ft.

PRIVET

2-3 ft. high when delivered.

Cut back to 6 inches.

Plant 6 inches apart.

Heavy annual expense for pruning.

Without foliage 3 months of the year.

Costs \$10 per 100 ft.



White Spruce at Far Rockaway. Is not this just what you want? As effective to shut out sight and sound as a wall, but cheaper, and something you can order as readily as a carload of brick, with the same assurance that it will do what you expect. Many people resent a wall, but they do not a hedge.



White Spruce holds its needles and color in windy places in the severest winter.



Norway Spruce loses part of its needles in windy places and in changeable winters.



Japanese Yew and other dwarf evergreens. Plants next to the house receive the closest scrutiny. They should be of fine texture, dark and rich in foliage. They must cover the bare ground and yet they must not grow large too quickly. A planting from our nurseries filling these requirements at Hewlett, Long Island.

YEW

TAXUS

Yew will always be popular. Its use in English gardens for centuries has given it an

unrivaled reputation. English Yew is not permanently hardy here on account of dissimilarity of the climate. It may live and grow, but occasionally gets browned in winter just when you want it to look its best. This browning is especially troublesome with the Irish Yew. We were led to look for a substitute and found it in the species native in the mountains of Japan; we have a stock of 34,000 plants, grown from seed, cuttings and grafts.

People wonder why we can afford to guarantee our stock to be permanently satisfactory. The above is the reason. If we used the imported Irish Yew, they would look pretty when first put in, but in a few years you might come back and say you are disgusted with planting evergreens.

JAPANESE YEW. *Taxus cuspidata*.

On account of its hardiness this is destined to occupy the place in this country that English Yew does in England. If you want to know why the Japanese Yew is perfectly hardy and the English Yew is not, see the climate map published in Hicks Evergreens for August and September.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high, 3 yrs., twice trans.	700	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
6-12 in. high, 6-8 in. spr.	500	50	4 00	30 00
1 ft. high	500	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 1/2 ft. high	100	3 00	20 00	
2 ft. high	300	4 00	30 00	
2 1/2 ft. high	75	5 00	40 00	
3 ft. high	50	6 00	55 00	
4 ft. high	20	8 00	70 00	

DWARF JAPANESE YEW. *Taxus cuspidata* var. *brevifolia*.

There is nothing better or richer than this for foundation planting. It is dark, rich and velvety, equaling the old dwarf Boxwood and exceeding it in hardiness. You can trim it to a round dome, or let it grow in the picturesque Japanese style.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high, 4-8 in. spr.	200	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
6-12 in. high, 8 in. spr.	150	1 50	12 50	
8-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.	200	3 00	25 00	
1-2 ft. high, 1 1/2 ft. spr.	50	5 00	40 00	
1-2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	20	10 00	80 00	

SPREADING YEW. *Taxus repandens*.

Makes a mound of foliage 2 feet high and 4 feet wide, the tips of the branches arching gracefully downward. The rich green growth is substantial and dignified. Also of highest value for foundation planting. We have some especially fine plants which you should call to see.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 in. high, 3 yrs. trans.	100	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
8-12 in. high, 6-12 in. spr.	75	1 25	10 00	
8-12 in. high, 1-1 1/2 ft. spr.	100	2 50	22 50	150 00
1-2 ft. high, 1 1/2-2 ft. spr.	25	4 00	30 00	



Entrance planting of the richest character. A, Japanese Yew; B, Pachysandra; C, Andromeda floribunda; D, Euonymus radicans. You can weave a rare tapestry in a surprisingly small area. Entrance to the grounds of Mr. C. J. Franke, Glen Cove.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Flowering shrubs are valuable landscape material. They are economical because they mature rapidly. In a year or two, with good soil and cultivation, they will develop into dense masses of foliage higher than the eye-level, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways or adjoining properties, and partitions for the formal garden, vegetable-garden or other features of the premises. They make attractive inclosures for the fore-court, service-court, and laundry-yard. They are also adapted for planting at the base of the house or other buildings. Many other uses may occur to you.

To give life and color in winter, and avoid a possible monotony, weave in a few evergreens. To overcome an uninteresting sky-line, plant a few trees to rise out of the shrubbery, such as Dogwood, Birch and Oaks.

ALMOND, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. Pink or White. An old-fashioned shrub, growing about 2 feet high, with many small, double flowers before the leaves appear.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-2 ft. high.....	250	\$0 25	\$2 00

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. *Hibiscus Syriacus.* The principal feature of the Althea is its blooming period. Flower- and shrub-gardens get pretty ragged-looking by late summer, and the Altheas, especially the pure white varieties, are decidedly welcome. Our varieties include Double and Single White, Dark Red and Pink.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high, bushy.....	1,200	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft. high, bushy.....	100	50	4 00	

ARALIA SPINOSA. *Hercules' Club.* In new shrubbery often the most vigorous and conspicuous plant, with luxuriant, tropical foliage 2 feet long. It is crowned by a wide cluster of small white flowers and black berries.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-6 ft. high.....	25	\$0 50	\$4 50

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA. A Japanese bush, with arching branches, crowned with bright green, shining foliage which is its principal merit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft. high, extra heavy.....	250	\$0 35	\$3 00



Althea hedges are worth your consideration, especially for surrounding the flower-garden or vegetable-garden. Do not trim them in the summer. If you plant them a foot apart they will make a solid, thick, free-flowering hedge this year.

AZALEA. Nothing in flowers could be more brilliant and showy than those of the Azalea. All they ask is a 6-inch mulch of leaves all the year, and moisture. They are thankful for shade. You can collect wild Azaleas at any time of the year. The Pinxter may have poor roots. You can cut them back to the ground and in two years have blooming plants. The Swamp Azalea roots will hold a big ball of peat, and need no cutting back.



Our Altheas are wide and bushy, and will have a large quantity of flowers for you the first year. Instead of having five stems they have twenty.

They belong to the same genus as Rhododendrons, page 50, and some can be harmoniously planted with them. They will have finished blooming when the Rhododendrons begin.

The Azaleas are found frequently on Long Island, on hillsides a few feet above a spring. If you have such conditions, it would be a delightful feature for yourself and your friends to establish an Azalea walk or drive.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS.
A compact, round plant, with pure white flowers.

FLAME AZALEA. *Azalea lutea or calendulacea.*
Brilliant orange-and-scarlet flowers.

CHINESE AZALEA. *Azalea mollis.*
Trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and yellow. Early May.

PINXTER AZALEA. *Azalea nudiflora.*
This is the pink Azalea native in this region. May.

GHENT AZALEA. *Azalea Pontica.*
Named varieties, including all colors of the genus—Pink, White, Salmon, Deep Red, Yellow and Orange. We have 400 plants, up to 5 ft., at \$1 to \$5 each.

SOUTHERN AZALEA. *Azalea Vaseyi.*
This is the earliest to bloom, and the most delicate in color—shell-pink.

SWAMP AZALEA. *Azalea viscosa.*
Native in low, damp areas; white flowers in July.

PRICE OF ABOVE AZALEAS

1 ft. high. 700 plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

AZALEA YODOGAMA.
Double, lavender-purple flowers.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-1½ ft. high.....	75	\$1 50	\$12 50

FIVE, FIFTY AND FIVE HUNDRED PLANTS SOLD AT TEN, HUNDRED AND THOUSAND RATES



Japanese Barberry at the foundations of a house. As an untrimmed hedge, it will have about this size and appearance. It may be kept lower by annual pruning.

BARBERRY Always cheerful, dainty and beautiful. *BERBERIS* Even the blasts of winter, fogs and slush fail to dim the abundant scarlet berries which are a feature in the landscape until April.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. *Berberis Thunbergii.*
We have grown a large quantity which are offered at the unusually low price of \$4.50 per 100 and \$40 per 1,000. These have been planted 8 inches apart, and cut back three times. They are not a slim shrub, with only two or three branches, but have a broad base. The children, the cats, the dogs and the lawn mower can run into them and not hurt them. They are also valuable as hedges.

1 ft. high, 8 in. wide.....	20,000	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1½ ft. high.....	1,000		\$0 10	\$0 80	\$4 50
			25	2 00	18 00

COMMON BARBERRY. *Berberis vulgaris.*
This makes a dense bush, 6 feet high, thickly set in the fall with scarlet berries.

2 ft.	150	Each	Per 10	100
			\$0 20	\$1 80
				\$15 00

BEACH PLUM. *Prunus maritima.* This grows native on the sand-dunes, even on the ocean side and inland sand hills and plains. If you have failed with other plants, try this.

1-1½ ft. high	400	Each	Per 10	100
2-2½ ft. high	200		\$0 20	\$1 50
			30	2 50
				20 00



Copyright American Book Co.

Bayberry. The pearly berries lend a silver hue to the landscape in winter. Have you an ugly bank to cover with Bayberry?

BAYBERRY, or WAX MYRTLE. *Myrica cerifera.* You probably have admired the rounded masses of glossy foliage of the Bayberry, as it embellishes the dry hills and sand-dunes. You would like to transplant some of those inspiring masses, but it is difficult, on account of the deep, rope-like roots. Cut back the Bayberry, following their rounded outlines. Keep clear the vistas, and do not have a closely shaven lawn, for that will get brown. Plant in the natural cover of Asters, Goldenrod and Butterfly Weed. Cut back or remove the Wild Cherry and other growth that would smother the Bayberry and Cedar. Let us suggest plants to add to the variety, but do not add too many and spoil the harmony of the predominating contrast of horizontal and vertical lines. Bayberry and Cedar mark one stage of Nature's attempt to reforest. The highest beauty is reached in about fifteen years. It then becomes a thick, repellent jungle. Perhaps you can best express yourself by catching and preserving this beauty. Try our small plants, using some natural planting as a pattern. They will succeed on a sandy bank where grass will fail.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high.....	800	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
2 ft. high.....	300	50	4 50	40 00



Beach Plum. A cloud of white in April. One of the most valuable native fruits.
Mr. Warren H. Manning, landscape architect, when asked what new shrubs should be looked for by F. N. Meyer, agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, said, "More new species like the Japanese Barberry." It is the one shrub for which there are a score of uses and few or no chances of its being a misfit. It brings the foliage of your shrubs or tree groups down solid to the ground and holds the mulch.



Have you discovered the beauty of Cedar and Bayberry on the hills? Tall, dark spires rising from rounded masses of foliage. There are many areas too dry for a lawn, but which can be covered with drought-resistant plants as Pines, Oaks, Birch, Sumach, Bayberry, Goldenrod and Asters. Some of these you can buy from the nursery, some you can collect from the wild growth.
Bayberry can be best collected by taking the small seedling plants a foot high and cutting them back. The suckers around old plants can also be used, if cut to the ground. A foot above the water-table it has no tap-root



HICKS NURSERIES



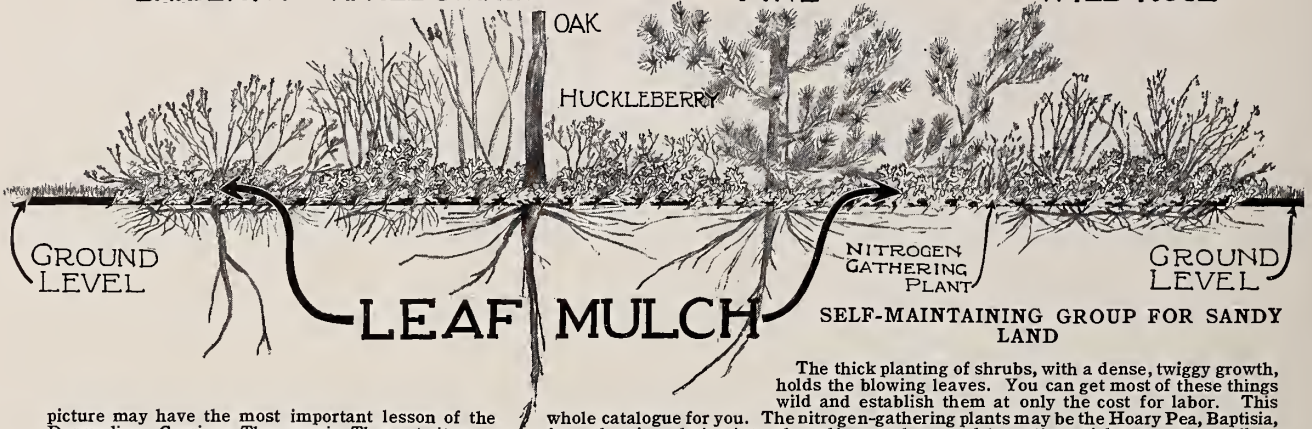
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

BAYBERRY

HAZEL SUMACH

PINE

WILD ROSE



picture may have the most important lesson of the Desmodium, Cassia or Thermopsis. They get nitrogen

The mulch of decaying vegetable matter is the most important factor in getting maximum food. It is more important for city parks than the purchasing of new soil. Will you establish such a group and prove the more rapid growth, or will you continue the old way of having trees and shrubs stand alone, hungry, starved, slow and lacking in beauty, taking eight years of your lifetime to reach results they should in four? Try food-plants for sandy, acid land, Hickory, Blueberry, Huckleberry, Hazel and Beach Plum, without horse-cultivation, fertilizer or irrigation. See Use of Land on page 79.

whole catalogue for you. The nitrogen-gathering plants may be the Hoary Pea, Baptisia, from the air and give it to the adjacent plants and keep them rich green—not yellow. The thick planting of shrubs, with a dense, twiggy growth, holds the blowing leaves. You can get most of these things wild and establish them at only the cost for labor. This nitrogen-gathering plants may be the Hoary Pea, Baptisia, from the air and give it to the adjacent plants and keep them rich green—not yellow. It is more important for city parks than the purchasing of new soil. Will you establish such a group and prove the more rapid growth, or will you continue the old way of having trees and shrubs stand alone, hungry, starved, slow and lacking in beauty, taking eight years of your lifetime to reach results they should in four? Try food-plants for sandy, acid land, Hickory, Blueberry, Huckleberry, Hazel and Beach Plum, without horse-cultivation, fertilizer or irrigation. See Use of Land on page 79.

BLACK ALDER.

Ilex verticillata. A Holly that drops its leaves. You may have seen bushes in low, moist places along the highway or railroad, appearing during the fall and winter almost as if aflame, so thickly are the black twigs set with brightest red berries. There is little danger of having too many berry-bearing shrubs in your compositions. Black Alder is worthy of a large representation.

1-2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 ft. high.....	400	30	2 50	20 00

BUTTON BUSH.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. In moist situations—it may be areas inundated occasionally in April—you will find the Button Bush a round mass of shining foliage, 5 feet high. The flowers are white balls, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in July. Considering its blooming period and bright foliage, those interested in shrubs and their utility can hardly overlook it.

2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
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CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, or KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENO.

An old-fashioned shrub, with yellow, globular flowers and green bark on the long, graceful stems.

2 ft. high.....	25	\$0 30	\$2 50
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CORNELIAN CHERRY.

Cornus Mas, or C. mascula. This bloomed March 26, in 1913, April 20, in 1914. It gives an effect similar to Forsythia or Spice Bush. In September it produces berries almost as large as an Oxheart Cherry.

1 ft. high.....	150	\$0 25	\$2 00
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JAPANESE CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Cornus officinalis*.

Similar to above, but about a week earlier. Try a few and be the first to introduce a beautiful shrub to your neighborhood. It will form a round bush 10 feet high.

1 ft. high.....	400	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50

DOGWOOD, RED-TWIGGED.

Cornus alba var. Sibirica, and Cornus sanguinea. These are worth planting for their vigor alone. The healthy foliage, the pearly berries in September, the cheerful red bark in the winter landscape are all clear gain for you in their utilization.

3 ft. high.....	300	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 ft. high.....	75	35	3 00	
5 ft. high.....	50	45	4 00	

YELLOW-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. *Cornus stolonifera var. lutea*.

As the foregoing, are prominent for their red bark, this is conspicuous for its yellow bark. It will form a broad bush about 4 feet high.

1 ft. high.....	500	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
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Black Alder. Very rarely offered by nurserymen. This is one of the numerous neglected native plants. If you collect wild ones, get both those with berries and those without. Thrives on upland, if mulched.



Cornelian Cherry. Earlier than the Forsythia and Spice Bush, with a yellow haze of little flowers in April. In late summer it is thickly hung with long cranberries.



Button Bush. The interesting balls appear in July when there is such a dearth of bloom. We recommend it to those wishing a large mass of good foliage at a low cost.



Tall shrubs are here used to separate the porch from the entrance-drive and street. Residence of Mr. C. D. Meneeley, Hempstead, L. I. We have big, bulky shrubs, ideal for dense masses. See Deutzia, Dogwood, Syringa, Viburnum and Weigela.



Deutzia. Our plants 5 to 7 feet high are twice as broad at the base as this picture. It is not often you can get so much vigorous foliage for such a low price. You can use them in the background of other shrubs, and the latter will cover the bare base of the Deutzias.

DEUTZIA We have put the price low for such broad, heavy plants. They will be especially valuable for places that run down toward the salt meadow, or where you want to shut out a building or the street.

DEUTZIA CRENATA FLORE PLENO, and PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.

The double, white flowers, tinged with pink, appear in June. They will make bushes 6 to 12 feet high, and fill large areas at small cost. Deutzias will grow vigorously in moist soil, say 2 to 5 feet above the water-line. They can be used as a hedge around the vegetable-garden, poultry-yard or rose-garden, and be a pleasing variation from Privet.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 ft. high.....	125	40	3 00	

DEUTZIA GRACILIS and DEUTZIA LEMOINEL.

These are low-growing Deutzias. When in flower a dense mass of pure white. Keep in foreground of shrubbery planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

ELDER, COMMON. Sambucus Canadensis. Because this is wild along the fences is no reason for not using it. There is great need in landscape for more white flowers, and this has the most conspicuous white flower of late June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	100	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

RED-BERRIED ELDER. Sambucus racemosus.

A variety from the North, with showy clusters of orange-red berries in June and July.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	50	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES. Silver Thorn. A large shrub, planted mainly for its showy, edible, cranberry-like fruit, ripening in summer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	100	\$0 30	\$2 50	

ELAEAGNUS UMBELLATUS. Silver Thorn.

A large shrub, eventually growing 10 feet high, qualifying where a planting of such height is required, and particularly if the soil is dry and sandy. From November to midwinter there is a store of sweet, pulpy berries and the temptation to break off a twig can hardly be resisted. It appears to get nitrogen from the air, like clover, and give it to adjacent plants.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4 ft. high.....	100	\$0 45	\$4 00	

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. Pearl Bush. Take some of these on our recommendation. They are rare because difficult to propagate and, therefore, you have not seen them so abundantly as Bridal Wreath or Lilac. Landscape architects say there is need of more white shrubs. This fills all their requirements, for it is very showy in bloom and maintains a healthy foliage throughout the rest of the season. Put twenty of them in the rear of a shrub border, or let them illuminate Pines and Cedars, like Dogwood.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high, bushy.....	1,000	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	40	50	4 00	
4 ft. high.....	75	60	5 00	
5 ft. high.....	60	75	6 00	

EUONYMUS ALATUS. Cork-barked

Euonymus. In early September it is one of the most brilliant plants in the landscape, with its bright red leaves and berries. The bark has deep ridges of cork, like the Liquidambar.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-1 1/2 ft. high.....	175	\$0 50	\$4 50
2-3 ft. high, bushy..	60	1 50	12 50

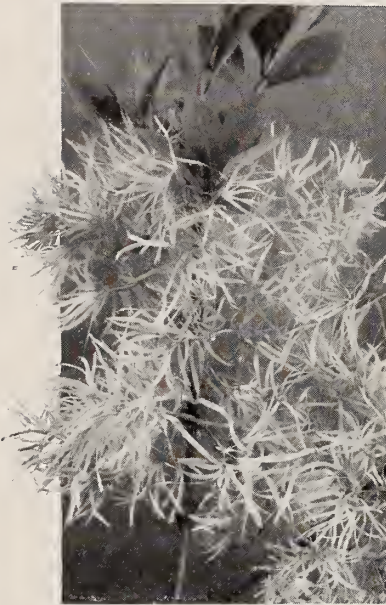


Exochorda, or Pearl Bush. If you want something as showy as Spiraea Van Houttei and flowering about the same season, but growing 10 to 12 feet high, giving an effect in the back of your shrubbery that Spiraea gives in the front, this can be your choice. Large, white flowers like the Mock Orange. It is still rare.



HICKS NURSERY

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



White Fringe. Very desirable as a specimen or in shrubbery. The delicate, fringe-like flowers appear the first of June. Lustrous foliage.

2 ft. high.....	150	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 ft. high.....	200	75	6 00	50 00

PURPLE FRINGE. *Smoke Tree, or Rhus Cotinus.*

An old-fashioned shrub, with clusters of downy flowers that look like puffs of smoke. Showy from June to August.

2-3 ft. high.....	25	\$0 30	\$2 50
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HAZELNUT, AMERICAN. *Corylus Americana.* To grow every type of food-plant on your property is an appropriate ambition. This is sure to remain healthy, while the European Hazelnut is liable to a fungus killing the branches. If an American Hazel could be found, and you can help find it, with larger nuts, people could plant fifty or more in their shrub borders even on a one-acre place, and you will find it serving the triple purpose of food, decoration and holding leaf-mulch. This is often recommended for a free-growing hedge which does not require trimming. It is very hardy, and the long catkins in early spring are uniquely beautiful.

1-1 1/2 ft. high.....	2,000	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00
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Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. Occasionally blooms all winter, otherwise in March and April.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT or BUSH. *Lonicera*

Honeysuckles belong to a class of shrubs of highest usefulness. They are always healthy, vigorous and of good form, well clothed with foliage to the base. We have grown them in large quantities, and they can be the backbone of your shrubbery plantings. The quality is such that you will receive more than full value for the price. The varieties are listed below:

FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera fragrantissima.*

It is as big and broad as the Privet, showing its value for seaside conditions. It holds its bright green foliage until Christmas.

JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Morrowii.*

Extensively used in large shrub plantations because of its wide-spreading habit, keeping full at the base. It has cream-colored flowers in June. Berries bright red, borne profusely in long clusters, ripening in summer. Our plants are extra good.

Prices of Honeysuckles:	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft. high.....	700	35	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	400	50	4 50	40 00

MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Ruprechtiana.*

Grows 8 to 10 feet tall; flowers pure white, changing to yellow. Berries red, very showy.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Tartarica.*

One of the first shrubs to leaf out in spring, coming with the Larch and being bright green the last week in April at least a week and a half in advance of most others. It grows 8 feet high, qualifying for the taller portions of your shrubbery. Flowers Cream or Pink. Please state your preference. Bright red berries in July.

FORSYTHIA *GOLDEN BELL* Frequently inquiry is made for the shrub covered with yellow flowers in early spring. The banks of yellow are indelible in the memory. Their flowering characteristic is not to be emphasized, however, more than the dense mass of healthy foliage, 8 feet high, they contribute to the shrub boundary and screen.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI.

Ten years ago people said, "Oh, we do not want Forsythia and Magnolia,—we never see them blooming in April." Now country houses are open or visited for week-ends throughout the winter, and we will help you make every week from autumn till summer have something new, interesting and beautiful. Twigs put in water in a window will bloom any time in the winter.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. *Drooping Golden Bell.*

Plant so its long, slender branches can hang over a retaining wall, or, by taking root, hold a steep bank.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA.

An upright, sturdy shrub, with dark, glossy foliage like the California Privet.

Prices of Forsythias:	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	2,000	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
3 ft. high.....	1,000	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.....	500	40	3 00	25 00

FRINGE, WHITE. *Chionanthus Virginica.*

It is native from New Jersey southward. It has foliage like the *Magnolia Soulangeana* and will be a fitting companion in a Magnolia-garden. The old way of using these as single specimens is not the best arrangement. Plant a group of them in among your shrubbery or low-branched trees. Our larger plants are seven years old, and are offered at a low price.

2 ft. high.....	150	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
3 ft. high.....	200	75	6 00	50 00



Forsythia. In April the branches are covered with innumerable golden bells. Try them on a bank, if you have one.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, DWARF. *Aesculus parviflora, or A. Pavia macrostachya.* A rare and beautiful shrub, blooming the middle of July when there are but few shrubs in bloom. The flowers are borne in erect panicles. It makes a handsome plant for the house foundation or for planting in front of tall shrubs.

1 ft. high.....	200	\$0 50	\$4 50
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DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. This is the most common variety, with white flowers, blooming in August. To get larger blooms cut the plant back severely each year, to reduce the number of new shoots, and manure freely. This is not the *H. Otaksa*, with pink or blue flowers frequently grown in tubs.



Berries of Indian Currant. No red-berried shrub is more profuse.

3 ft. high..... 300 \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA var. TARDIVA. Late-flowering type. Wild form of the above, with smaller and more open flower-heads. By cutting back the bushes in May, they will bloom in September rather than August.

3-4 ft. high..... 50 \$0 40 \$3 50

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS, or GRANDIFLORA ALBA. *Hills of Snow.* A low shrub, with large, white flowers like Snowballs in midsummer.

2-3 ft. high..... 50 \$0 50 \$4 50

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM. This is a shrub growing about 3 feet high, with little yellow stars all summer.

2 ft. high..... 50 \$0 40 \$3 50

INDIAN CURRANT, or CORAL BERRY. *Symphoricarpos vulgaris.* This forms a low-growing plant, 3 feet high. The branches are long and wiry, and when laden with coral berries in the fall become pendulous and graceful.

2 ft. high..... 400 \$0 20 \$1 50 \$10 00

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM. Plant on the south side of the house and enjoy its yellow flowers during warm days in midwinter.

1 1/2-2 ft. high..... 25 \$0 30 \$2 50

LABURNUM VULGARE. *Golden Chain.* A tall shrub, with long clusters of yellow flowers of the same form as those of the Wistaria.

3-4 ft. high..... 20 \$0 50 \$4 00

LILAC Do not buy Lilacs for an immediate screen 7 feet high. You would better ask for other tall-growing shrubs for the screen, and add Lilacs of smaller sizes for the perfume.

LILAC, PURPLE and WHITE. *Syringa vulgaris* and *vulgaris alba.*

One of the oldest and most popular varieties of shrubs. In ordering, please state color you prefer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	1,200	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 ft. high.....	2,000	30	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high.....	1,000	40	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	200	60	5 00	45 00

LILACS, NAMED VARIETIES.

We have about 600 plants of named Lilacs, 2 to 5 feet high. If you are interested in getting a rare collection, we shall be pleased to send you our list.

PERSIAN LILAC. *Syringa Persica.*

This blooms earlier than the common Lilac. The flowers are pale lilac and bend the slender branches in most graceful curves. Establish a group of these where they can be in contrast with white-flowering shrubs, such as *Spiraea Van Houttei.*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	80	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 ft. high.....	200	40	3 00

JAPANESE TREE LILAC. *Syringa Japonica.*

This blooms a month later than other Lilacs, having bunches of flowers a foot wide. Eventually becomes a small tree.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft. high.....	10	\$1 00	\$3 50

HUNGARIAN LILAC. *Syringa Josikæa.*

This makes a stout shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with dark green, shining foliage. Flowers violet, expanding two weeks after the other Lilacs.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....	50	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00



One of two conditions is pretty apt to prevail at the house foundation. Very often there is a ragged fringe of tall grass which the mower could not reach, with probably a narrow strip kept bare by the drip from the eaves, spattering dirt on the cellar window frames and baseboard, altogether presenting a conspicuously bare, unattractive detail. Then again the building may rise from billows of foliage, which conceal the masonry, soften the juncture of vertical and horizontal lines and permit a clean line of turf. Shrubbery can make up the plantation, or it can be dwarf evergreens or Rhododendrons. May we talk over a foundation planting with you?



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



New Jersey Tea. This gives the same effect as the little *Deutzia gracilis*

NEW JERSEY TEA *Ceanothus Americanus*.
A shrub 2 feet high, with small, white flowers in July. It is native on dry ground, and keeps healthy during severe droughts.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1½-2 ft. high.....	40	\$0 40	\$3 50

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. Resembles Shad Bush, or Amelanchier. Its bright red berries attract the birds.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft.....	300	\$0 40	\$3 00

Are You Where California Privet Winter-Kills? Boston, Buffalo, Detroit

Here is an opportunity to

SAVE MONEY

We have 2,500 Regel's Privet, grown from seed, about 2 feet high. This is perfectly hardy and will make an ideal hedge at low cost. Planted 1 foot apart makes it cost \$4 per 100 feet. The plants have an arching habit and are not so low-growing as the Prostrate.

SAVE TIME

We have 2,000 Regel's Privet, grown from seed, 4 feet high, 6 years old. This is enough to make a half-mile of mature hedge. Planted 1½ feet apart, it costs \$13 per 100 feet. It is slightly irregular, but ideal for a tall, sturdy hedge. It will save you three years. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100 plants.

MAPLE, JAPANESE This family has contributed largely to decorating the gardens of this country. It consists of miniature trees, or large shrubs, which have won a place with flowers solely by the charm of their delicate foliage.

JAPANESE MAPLE. *Acer palmatum*.
This variety has brilliant autumn foliage, but light green in summer.
Grows 8 feet high.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4-5 ft. high.....	40	\$1 25	\$10 00

JAPANESE BLOOD-LEAVED MAPLE. *Acer palmatum* var. *atropurpureum*.
It is a dark red mass of foliage throughout the summer, being the most brilliant, however, in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft. high.....	30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 ft. high.....	20	5 00	40 00

JAPANESE CUT-LEAVED GREEN AND PURPLE MAPLE. *Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum atropurpureum*.
A dainty little gem, with finely cut, fern-like foliage. The branches spread out and curve downward, making a little plant about 3 feet high and 5 feet broad.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	75	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft. high.....	25	5 00	40 00

TARTARIAN MAPLE. *Acer Ginnala*, or *Acer Tataricum* var. *Ginnala*.
Grows 12 feet high; brilliant red leaves in Sept.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	350	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 ft. high.....	100	60	5 00

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. *Ligustrum ovalifolium*. The kind ordinarily used for hedges. Especially vigorous at the shore. Plant so the lower branches come out of the ground, and it will be thick at the base.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 ft. high.....	5,000	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 ft. high.....	5,000	06	50	4 50	40 00
3 ft. high.....	8,000	08	70	6 00	55 00

IBOTA PRIVET. *Ligustrum Ibota*.
In New England and westward, where the California Privet frequently winter-kills, this is the best. The foliage is not so glossy as the California, and it does not succeed at the shore.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-1½ ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 ft. high.....	400	10	75	6 00
3 ft. high.....	350	15	1 00	8 00

PROSTRATE or REGEL'S PRIVET. *Ligustrum Ibota* var. *Regelianum*.
From cuttings. A shrub with the habit of Thunberg's Barberry. The lower branches arch downward and always cover the base, which sometimes has a bare and ugly appearance.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	1,500	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ ft. high.....	1,000	18	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.....	2,000	20	1 60	15 00

FORMAL PRIVET. See page 47.

QUINCE, JAPANESE. *Cydonia Japonica*, or *Pyrus Japonica*.
An old-time favorite, with brilliant red flowers the first of May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1½ ft. high.....	25	\$0 30	\$2 50



We have a mature Ibota Privet hedge larger than this picture, 150 feet long, 8 feet high, 7 feet wide, about twelve years old. It is just the thing to go around an entrance-court, service-court, garage-court, laundry-screen, surround a flower-garden, shut out the street or adjacent property. A unique opportunity to get an old Privet hedge where you may have failed with California Privet. These large plants can be cheaply shipped in carload lots, so, whether you are in Michigan or Massachusetts, here is a time-saving opportunity. Price, \$2 a foot.



There could hardly be a representative border without some *Spiraea Van Houttei*. In May, the spot is magnetic to the eye. There is graceful outline the whole season. The virtue of a landscape is not proclaimed by this or any particular shrub, but by a careful design in masses, with bays and projections of varying height and a liberal area of lawn. Groups of evergreens strengthen the landscape, especially in winter.

SPIRAEA Among the foremost shrubs in landscape planting. There are scores of varieties in the trade, and we have tested many of them. We give you our list as it has been boiled down. Some are vigorous growers and will make a quick mass of foliage at small cost; others are dwarf and dainty, and give pleasing effects at close range. Still others are distinctly illuminating in the landscape.

Health, vigor and display are all standards by which our *Spireas* have been measured. Whatever use you have for shrubs, some of these are pretty apt to fit.

SPIRAEA ARGUTA.
A remarkably floriferous and showy shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet. Flowers pure white, coming in early spring, one week later than Thunberg's.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	150	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

ANTHONY WATERER'S SPIREA. *Spiraea Bumalda* var. *Anthony Waterer*.
Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing and at the edge of shrubby borders or as a relief to foundations. The carmine flowers appear in early July and at intervals during the season. If the brown seed-pods are cut off, it will continue blooming all summer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 20	\$1 80	

SPIRAEA CALLOSA ALBA.
A low plant, with flat clusters of white flowers similar in form to Anthony Waterer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in. high.....	2 00	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

NINEBARK SPIREA. *Spiraea opulifolia*.
The biggest and cheapest shrub suitable for tall screens, but too coarse for near the house. White flowers in May, and dull red seed-capsules in July.

	Quan.	Per 10	100
4-5 ft. high.....	100	\$0 25	\$2 00 \$15 00

BRIDAL WREATH SPIREA. *Spiraea prunifolia* var. *flore pleno*.
An old-fashioned shrub, with straight, upright twigs covered with little, double, white rose-like flowers early in May. It is not so good in foliage or graceful in habit as the *Spiraea Van Houttei*, which is to be recommended in place of it for general landscape planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	200	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft. high.....	150	35	3 00	25 00

SNOWBERRY *Symphoricarpos racemosus*. You should use this extensively to weave in among the other shrubs, to bring foliage down to the ground and hold the leaves. The white waxy berries in September are a pleasant contrast to the red berries of the Indian Currant.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	500	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

SPICE BUSH *Benzoin odoriferum*. In moist woodland this gives a yellow haze in April; scarlet berries appear in late summer. Healthy foliage.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 25	\$2 00	

SPIRAEA ROTUNDIFOLIA.
Similar to Van Houttei, but one week later. A rare species, which you will be glad to try.

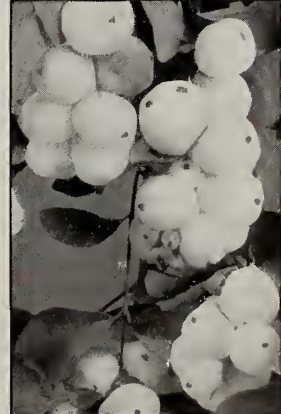
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	250	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

THUNBERG'S SPIREA. *Spiraea Thunbergii*.
The fluffy, lace-like foliage is a distinct note in the landscape. The autumn colors of orange and red and its fine texture make it useful for interior decoration. Of dwarf habit, very graceful. Flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, distributed all over the plant, giving a solid display of white. Should be placed at the foot of taller plants. It makes an excellent shrub for banking at foundations.

2-3 ft. high.	200 plants.	30c.
	each,	\$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA. *Spiraea Van Houttei*.
A shrub of high landscape value. During the middle of May it is a mass of gracefully arching sprays of pure white flowers. During the summer its elm-like character and good foliage recommend it.

2 ft. high.	800 plants.	20 cts.
	each,	\$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100.
3 ft. high.	300 plants.	30 cts.
	each,	\$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.



Snowberry. A shrub of about 4 feet, pretty during late summer and autumn. We can show you color photographs of various berries you can plant now and attract the birds.



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Styrax. One of the rare flowering trees. If you contemplate a boundary of small-growing trees, attractive compositions can be made with **Styrax**, Dogwood, Birch, Magnolia, Hornbeam, Yellow-wood. Taller trees, such as Pin Oak, Beech, Liquidambar, Larch, Linden and Maple can be used to give a higher sky-line and longer shadows across the lawn.

SUMACH Running through this catalogue are references to plants for dry ground, and the seashore, *RHUS* and plants for gravelly soils. The Sumachs are of this series, and have the advantage of rapid growth, ease of transplanting and freedom from insects and diseases. You can easily dig up the wild Sumach. Mix in some of the blue wild Asters. If you are going to take up extensive planting of Oak, Pine, Bayberry and Birch, the Sumach will be 6 feet high the second year, as quick or quicker than anything else

FRAGRANT SUMACH. *Rhus aromatica.*

A trailing shrub about 2 feet high, native to dry ground and thin soil. Red berries in July.

2 ft. high.....	Quan. 300	Each \$0 35	Per 10 \$3 00	100 \$20 00
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SHINING SUMACH. *Rhus copallina.*

Panicles of cream-colored flowers in July, followed by bunches of carmine seeds. Can be kept dense and round by nipping back.

1-2 ft. high.....	Quan. 100	Each \$0 20	Per 10 \$1 80	100 \$10 00
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STAGHORN SUMACH. *Rhus typhina.*

It gets its name from its velvety bark. 1-2 ft. high.....

Quan. 50	Each \$0 30	Per 10 \$2 50
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STAGHORN CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. *Rhus typhina laciniata.*

A variety with delicately cut foliage, and the same unique velvety bark as the preceding.

2-3 ft.....	Quan. 25	Each \$0 30	Per 10 \$2 50
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SMOOTH SUMACH. *Rhus glabra.*

The long wands of compound leaves, like those of the Ailanthus, are very handsome, and the autumn coloring is delightfully brilliant. The bunches of red seeds are very ornamental all winter. Do not confuse it with the Poison Sumach, which has similar bark and foliage but grows only in swamps, and has little bunches of white berries hanging down.

2 ft. high.....	Quan. 100	Each \$0 25	Per 10 \$2 00	100 \$12 00
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Many people ask, "Can we buy some Rhododendrons or Hemlocks to grow in the shade and shut off the street? The grass does not grow there, and the hedge seems to be dying out." People forget that, although Hemlocks and Rhododendrons grow in the shade, it is usually at the base of the hill or above rocks, holding up a supply of moisture, or where there is a deep layer of sponge-like leaf-mold to hold the moisture. We have to ask what kind of shade, and the reply almost invariably is Maples or Elms. These need a large amount of moisture, and they reach out twice the length of branches to get it. They occupy every cubic inch of the surface with little roots to catch the rain as soon as it falls. Grass and shrubs will grow in such soil in May, but dry up in July. Oaks and Locust do not rob the surface so much, and you can plant under them.

Here is a plan we have seen tried between a Privet hedge and a flower-garden, and it should work on trees. The wall must not be too close to the trees, or there is danger of their blowing over; 10 feet should be safe with trees 1 1/2 feet in diameter.

To get the best results, it is necessary to study water requirements of both your trees and the new planting. Only an enthusiastic owner or gardener, who has all the help he needs, would drag out the hose and put on enough water. Therefore, an irrigation pipe, which can be turned on and off, will leave no excuse for the trees going thirsty, and will result in such a rapid and beautiful growth as to prove the most valuable garden investment.

STUARTIA PENTAGYNA. During June and July it has pure white, satiny flowers like the Camellia or Gardenia. 2 ft. high.....

Quan. 50	Each \$0 75	Per 10 \$6 00
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STYRAX JAPONICA. *Japanese Styrax.* A little tree, with dark, Privet-like leaves and graceful horizontal branches. About the middle of May it is covered with waxy white flowers like orange blossoms. Plant one or a dozen and you will have one of the gems of the floral world.

1 ft. high, transp.....	Quan. 300	Each \$0 35	Per 10 \$2 50	100 \$20 00
2 ft. high.....	500	50	4 00	

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. *Calycanthus floridus.* Its chocolate-brown flowers have a perfume that lingers in the memory of those having but slight knowledge of the names of flowers.

2 ft. high.....	Quan. 40	Each \$0 25	Per 10 \$2 25
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SWEET PEPPER BUSH, *Clethra alnifolia.* White, fragrant spikes of flowers in July. Grows in swamps with the Swamp Azalea, and blooms at the same time. 1-2 ft. high.....

Quan. 75	Each \$0 20	Per 10 \$1 50
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SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE.

Philadelphus coronarius. Perfume has a stronger hold upon the memory than form or color or name. Many people ask for Syringa, Sweet Shrub and Lilac who do not know other shrubs or flowers. Our plants, 4 feet high, are especially economical for extensive shrub planting or a flowering hedge. Plant them 6 feet apart, or in a hedge 2 feet apart.

3-ft. high.....	Quan. 500	Each \$0 25	Per 10 \$2 00	100 \$17 50
4 ft. high.....	300	35	3 00	25 00
5-6 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50	

TAMARISK. *Tamarix Africana.* It has minute pink flowers which add to the attractiveness of the plummy foliage. Similar to Asparagus. Happy on the sand-dunes. Plant thickly. 2-3 ft. high.....

Quan. 300	Each \$0 10	Per 10 \$0 90	100 \$8 00
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DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

VIBURNUM The Viburnums are all handsome shrubs. They are attractive in flower and exceedingly showy in fruit; but, what is more important than either, their continuously healthy foliage is very handsome. Some of them, notably the Snowball, have been favorites for many years, and large bushes may be found growing in many old gardens.

MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. *Viburnum acerifolium.*

For shady locations. White flowers in June; black berries. Native under the Dogwood and Chestnut trees and not happy out in the sun.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-1½ ft. high.....	100	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00

WITHE-ROD. *Viburnum cassinoides.*

A graceful, upright shrub, with elliptical leaves; has white flowers in June and purple berries in September.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	75	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

ARROW-WOOD. *Viburnum dentatum.*

Big, globular shrub that can be used near the house in tall screens. The foliage is always neat, and the shrub never gets scraggly. It has cream-colored flowers in June and blue berries in September. Our large plants are growing in squares 6 feet apart and represent part of our plan to have big trees, big evergreens and big shrubs. They are well worth the price where you wish tall, mature shrubs to form an immediate border to the service-court or laundry-yard, or to give a mature setting to a new house. Perhaps you need them to shut off the street.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,500	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	800	50	4 50	35 00
6-9-ft. specimens, 9 yrs. old.....	40	3 00	25 00	

JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum dilatatum.*

This is a rare species. Its valuable features consist of a profusion of cream-colored flowers in June and bunches of scarlet berries from September through the winter.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	150	\$0 75	\$6 00	
5-6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	3 00	25 00	



Viburnum tomentosum. Those we offer are big and broad, which you should consider favorably, if you wish a mature effect. Transplanted once or twice more than usual and given plenty of room, they have the full, round form for planting at the house foundation.

SHEEPBERRY, or NANNYBERRY. *Viburnum Lentago.*

A tree-like shrub, with sweet, black berries. These are specimens such as you would have if they had been growing on your grounds, well cultivated, for five years. Use them where you wish a mature effect immediately.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
5-7 ft. high, 9 yrs. old.....	40	\$4 50	\$40 00	

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum opulus.*

One of the most useful berry-bearing shrubs, the fruit remaining all winter. This is the single-flowering form.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	125	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50	18 00

SNOWBALL, or GUELDER ROSE. *Viburnum opulus var. sterile.*

The old-fashioned Snowball, as essential as the Lilac. Aphids curl the leaves of the European form, but not the American. Insects can tell the difference where the botanist cannot.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	200	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	75	25	2 00	18 00

BLACK HAW. *Viburnum prunifolium.*

This ultimately grows to be a tree like the Dogwood, with black, edible berries.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	40	\$0 40	\$3 00	

SINGLE-FLOWERED JAPANESE SNOWBALL. *Viburnum tomentosum.*

A showy shrub; flat flower-clusters in June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	75	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 ft. high.....	150	50	4 00	35 00

JAPANESE SNOWBALL. *Viburnum tomentosum var. plicatum.*

The white balls are thickly set along the branches, and are very conspicuous.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	75	\$0 40	\$3 50	

WEIGELA Big, sturdy shrubs, growing 8 feet high and *DIERVILLA* equally wide. They keep in good foliage throughout the summer. It is one of the most showy flowers in early June. In the Vale of Cashmere, Prospect Park, the pink variety is used to carry out in the distance the same color effect as the Rhododendrons.

WEIGELA CANDIDA.

A fine, vigorous bush, with yellowish white flowers.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	200	\$0 25	\$2 00	

WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE.

Not so tall as the other Weigelas, but much more brilliant in color. The flowers are crimson and cover the whole plant.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1½ ft. high.....	100	\$0 25	\$2 00	

WEIGELA FLORIDA ROSEA.

Those wishing the greatest display of color should include this. The flowers are various shades of pink.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50



Viburnum opulus. Another one of the Viburnums almost indispensable in a good landscape. The bunches of cranberry-like fruits hang on the bush all winter.



HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Witch Hazel. It has yellow strap-shaped petals which resist severe freezing.

WITCH HAZEL *Hamamelis Virginiana*. This shrub, from which the extract is made, may not be familiar to you. The numerous yellow flowers are fragrant, and conspicuous after all others have passed, being in flower in October, November and December. A year later the seeds ripen and shoot 20 feet.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
50	\$0 35	\$3 00

JAPANESE WITCH HAZEL *Hamamelis mollis*. In the winter of 1912-13 this was in bloom all winter, a haze of lemon-yellow.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
25	\$0 75	\$6 00

BIG SHRUBS, 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH, FOR AN IMMEDIATE SCREEN

It is customary to sell shrubs two or three years old, from 2 to 4 feet high, and plant them about 3 feet apart. We have made a special block, planted 6 feet apart in squares. This takes six times as much land per plant, and we have taken four times as long to grow them.

These shrubs are the same as if they had been growing on your lawn for five years,—big, broad, dignified, mature. The places you will find them most valuable are, to form a screen separating the service-court from the entrance-drive, or from the lawn and flower-garden, or shut off the site from a busy street.

A tall screen under trees is often asked for. The use of big shrubs like this is the cheapest way. If you dig large holes, and keep the shrubs well watered, they will maintain a full growth until the big tree-roots rob them, in two or three years, or they may be so well established as to make a good permanent screen. See also concrete wall to cut off roots on page 44.

Sometimes we advise that big shrubs under trees which are failing be exchanged every two years with shrubs on other portions of the ground growing in the open. Do not be afraid to do it in full leaf, with a big ball of earth on the roots. We can supply you these big shrubs in midsummer. The main point is that they are higher than the level of the eye.

They are not expensive. You can put one plant at \$3 in the same area you would use five plants at 30 cts., and save five years.

WE HAVE SPECIMENS IN THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

- Viburnum dentatum*. 6 ft. high, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.
- Viburnum tomentosum*. 6 ft. high, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.
- Viburnum lentago*. 6 ft. high, \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.
- Ibota Privet*. 6 to 7 ft., 5 ft. broad, sheared, \$3 each.
- Regel's Privet*. 6 ft., 6 ft. spread, \$5 each, \$40 for 10.
- Spiraea opufolia*. 7 ft. high, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
- Deutzia*. 5 to 7 ft. high, 6 yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

These two are the biggest shrubs for the least money.

There are lots of trees that can be used where you want foliage 6 to 10 feet high, and they can be kept back to that height, if you wish, or you can move them out as the shrubs take their places. You can use low-branched Pin Oak, Linden, Beech, Wild Cherry, White Birch, Hornbeam, Magnolia, Laurel-Leaf Willow.

ATTRACTING BIRDS

Are you a friend of the birds? They require food and shelter. We grow many berry-bearing trees and shrubs which provide food, and our evergreens will give just the winter shelter and nesting-sites they need.

The best shrubs and trees for attracting birds have been carefully compiled in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. Send for "Plants Useful to Attract Birds and Protect Fruit," Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Many species we will tell you to dig up wild; others we can supply to advantage. See our offerings on *Viburnum*, *Cornus*, *Sumach*, *Barberry*, *Photinia*, *Elder*, *Black Alder*, *Holly*, *Bayberry*, *Spice Bush*, *Snowberry*, *Elæagnus*, *Magnolia*, *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Virginia Creeper*, *Hall's Honeysuckle*, *Juniper*. We can make up a collection at \$10 per 100, of different berry-bearing plants in small sizes. Plant in tangled thickets and in large quantities.

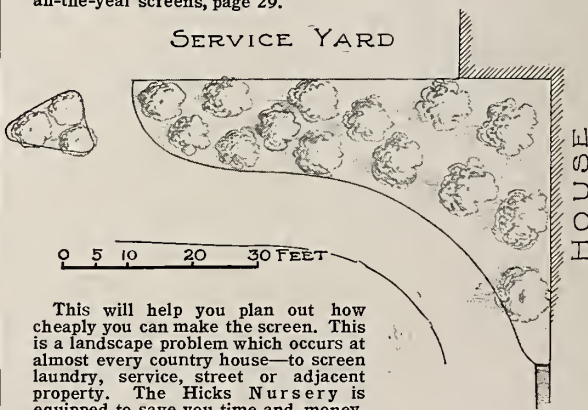
Quoting Mr. F. H. Kennard in the "National Geographic Magazine:" "Large plantations of evergreens are of prime importance as a protection and as a source of food-supply and nesting-sites. A bare, storm-swept hill at Ipswich, Massachusetts, was converted into a Mecca for birds by evergreen plantations."

Thick, dense, twiggy evergreens, like White Spruce, provide nesting-places for Song Sparrows, Robins, Cat-birds. The birds dive for the evergreens and tangled thickets on the appearance of the hawks.



Our big shrubs will, produce this result immediately. They can be planted in April or any time. The screen can be 6 feet high or by using trees, 15 feet. See also evergreens for all-the-year screens, page 29.

SERVICE YARD



This will help you plan out how cheaply you can make the screen. This is a landscape problem which occurs at almost every country house—to screen laundry, service, street or adjacent property. The Hicks Nursery is equipped to save you time and money.

Plants for Formal Gardens

BOXWOOD *BUXUS* Boxwood is a great favorite, and few garden-lovers feel that their garden is complete without it. The tall, sharp spires or rounded domes accent the lines of the garden. See also page 48.



Boxwood, sheared ball shape

TREE BOX, SHEARED BALL SHAPE. *Buxus sempervirens.*

These are solid, globular plants produced by several years of skillful pruning.

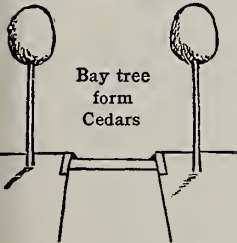
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 ft. high, 1 1/2 ft. spr.	50	\$3 00	\$25 00
2-2 1/2 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	50	6 00	50 00

TREE BOX, PYRAMIDAL FORM. *Buxus sempervirens.*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high	50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 1/2 ft. high, 20 in. spr.	40	5 00	40 00
4 ft. high, 18 in. spr.	125	6 50	55 00
4 1/2 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	75	7 50	65 00
5 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	125	9 00	70 00
6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	20	12 00	110 00

CEDAR STANDARDS, or BAY TREE FORM. A correct use of these is along the top of a terrace or to mark the sides of a formal garden.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high	20	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high	35	10 00	90 00
7 ft. high	50	15 00	140 00



Bay tree form Cedars

HORNBEAM *CARPINUS* An unparalleled opportunity to secure a very dignified and complete effect in a new garden. See pages 6 and 7 for description and pictures of this growing in our nursery.

HORNBEAM ARCHES.

	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high, 8-10 ft. wide	\$32 00	\$300 00

HORNBEAM, STANDARD PYRAMIDS. Can be used around a garden or along a terrace.

	Each	Per 10
12-14 ft.	\$15 00	\$120 00

PRIVET *LIGUSTRUM* The eye is always attracted to plants that show human handiwork and skill. These give as mature and substantial results as the plants in old formal gardens that have been trained for many years. They are on a scale proportionate to large houses and grounds, while many imported plants are too narrow to look substantial.



View in our block of trained standard, pyramidal and dome-shaped Privet. These have been in the process of manufacture eight years.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET ARCHES. Appropriate as a garden entrance or at intervals along a garden walk.

	Each	Per 10
7 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.	\$15 00	\$130 00

CALIFORNIA DOME-SHAPE PRIVET. The glossy, waxy foliage makes this especially effective for formal planting.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/2-2 1/2 ft. high	\$1 00	\$7 50

IBOTA PRIVET, STANDARDS, or BAY TREE FORM. We have been working for eight years to get up this stock. The heads are trained flat at the bottom, like the Bay Trees, for which they should be substituted.

	Each	Per 10
5 ft. high	\$10 00	\$80 00
6 ft. high	12 00	110 00

IBOTA PRIVET, PYRAMIDAL. These have been sheared for the past five years until they are dense cones about 4 feet wide. They can be used to mark the sides of a formal garden, decorate a terrace, form high posts at the end of a hedge or mark a path.

	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 ft. high	6 00	45 00
6 ft. high	7 00	55 00

IBOTA PRIVET, DOME SHAPE. Big, round plants are always appropriate at the base of a building or wall, and few can give more effect for the cost than these Privet. These can be taken up with a ball of earth and will look almost as well as old dwarf Boxwood.

	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 ft. high	4 00	35 00

TULIP, PYRAMIDAL. *Liriodendron tulipifera* var. *pyramidalis* Resembles the Lombardy Poplar.

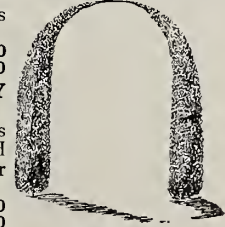
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft. high	40	\$3 00	\$25 00
14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.	6	10 00	



Hornbeam arch. You have admired the pleached alleys, Yew arches and arches of trained fruit trees in European gardens. Your admiration was partly due to the good design and partly to the long years of skillful training and partly to the rugged trunks. Our stock achieves this result in America. We have been training them nine years. They were moved two years ago with a large ball of earth and will be delivered to you in the same way. There is not even the risk of their being thin and having the newly planted look. See illustration of Hornbeam hedge and arches on pages 6 and 7. Each half of these arches is grown separately. You can lap them over and make the arch 5 feet wide or extend it to 12 ft.



Standard Pyramid Hornbeam



Privet Arch



EVERGREEN SHRUBS



If you have read thus far, you will find that the Hicks Nurseries have several hobbies or specialties. One is large trees, another is Oaks and shrubs for dry ground, and here you will find the Broad-leaved Evergreens, particularly Rhododendrons, very thoroughly studied, carefully grown and accurately described.

We have gone into the growing of this class on an extensive scale for two reasons: First, There is need of winter decoration. Second, They like the soil of this region, free of clay and lime. All that they need is the addition of decayed leaves. Shade is acceptable, but do not plant under Maples or Lindens—root-competition is too great.

If you want a foundation planting, choice in texture and color, make your selection from this list of Broad-leaved Evergreens.

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA. A little gem, with bright green, hardy foliage. Smaller and more compact than the Laurel. The upright clusters of buds make it appear as if in bloom all winter. The flowers are like Lily-of-the-Valley, and open in March.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high, 10-15 in. spr.....	300	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00

AZALEA AMENA var. HINODIGIRI. If you see a blaze of brilliant crimson in early May, it is probably this. It is a shrub about a foot and a half high, with small evergreen foliage.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 in. high, 8 in. spr.....	100	\$1 00	\$7 50

AZALEA INDICA ALBA, or A. LEDIFOLIA ALBA.

The most showy of its family, with big, white flowers 2 inches wide, the last of May. The buds sometimes winter-kill, so protection is advisable.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	100	\$1 00	\$7 50
1½-2 ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50



Andromeda floribunda. Behind it is a Japanese Yew. The border is Dwarf Boxwood

BOXWOOD Nearly all of our Boxwood has been grown in the nursery two years or more, and has a big mass of roots that will help it pull through our long, hot summers and severe winters. The tops may not look as dark green, and the prices may not be so low as for freshly imported plants, but we have taken them through the initial period of acclimation and made only a moderate charge for it.



Azalea Indica alba. Would you like a similar effect on your grounds? We have the plants, and are ready to talk over such a planting with you. They can be grouped with Rhododendrons or with choice shrubbery, as in the picture. Keep them mulched with leaves and they will remain healthy.

TREE BOX, BUSH FORM. *Buxus sempervirens.*

Suitable for garden hedges, foundation planting on both the sunny and shady sides of a house, window-boxes, and planting with groups of other evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in. high.....	500	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
1 ft. high.....	1,000	75	6 00	50 00
1½ ft. high.....	500	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr..	100	2 50	20 00	160 00
3 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr..	50	5 00	45 00	
4-5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr..	50	7 00	60 00	

DWARF EDGING BOX. *Buxus sempervirens var. suffruticosa.* Imported 1915.

Plant 3 to 5 inches apart. The ground should be as rich and moist as is necessary for the flower-garden. Protect it each winter with straw, and be careful it is not smothered with flowers.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	
4-6 in. high.....					
	\$70 per M.	4,000	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$7 50

FORMAL BOXWOOD. See page 47.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. A little, trailing evergreen, about 6 inches high and 1½ feet wide. The spicy fragrance of the pink flowers always creates ecstasy. Plant at the edge of Rhododendron-beds, in the flower-garden or on a bank.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 in. high.....	150	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00



Mountain Laurel, or *Kalmia latifolia*. This is wild over a large part of the country, and is easily collected. Select small plants, 1 or 2 feet high, preferably those which have been cut off or burned over within the past five years. Dig them out with a sod about 15 inches wide. Establish a colony in your shrubbery, and thereby lift it out of the commonplace. Pack the earth firmly around the sod, mulch with leaves, and give a good soaking.

HOLLY, AMERICAN. *Ilex opaca*. Holly is native on Long Island, and was abundant along the shore. It thrives all over the Island. If you wish berries, it is best to get several plants so as to be sure to have the berry-bearing form among them. We have collected plants, cut back to the trunk and the leaves picked off, 1 ft. high, at \$4 for 10. Put a quantity through your shrubbery and you will be surprised in a year or two by their cheerful winter foliage.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	100	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 ft. high.....	75	1 50	12 50
3 ft. high.....	20	3 50	30 00
4 ft. high.....	30	6 00	50 00
5 ft. high.....	10	8 00	75 00
6-7 ft. high.....	10	11 00	95 00

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN. *Kalmia latifolia*. One of the very showy native Long Island plants, as rich in foliage as the Rhododendrons. You can use them for planting the borders of woodland, on the north side of buildings, under Pines and Cedars, or out among the shrubbery. You will get the best results by adding to the soil leaves or peat, and keeping a mulch of the same over the roots all the year.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
10-18 in. high, 10-15 in. spr.....	2,500	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$35 00
2 ft. high, 12-18 in. spr.....	1,000	75	6 00	50 00



\$20 saved for \$10 invested in Pachysandra. Saves weeding—makes ugly bare ground under your shrubbery beautiful

LEUCOTHOE CATESBÆI, or *Andromeda Catesbæi*. A plant of the Rhododendron family, growing about 2 feet in height. It has gracefully arching branches with bronzed foliage in winter.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1½ ft. high.....	100	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

MAHONIA JAPONICA, or *Berberis Japonica*. In the shade this makes a sturdy shrub 6 feet high, with leaves a foot long, divided into leaflets about the shape and color of the Holly, but larger.

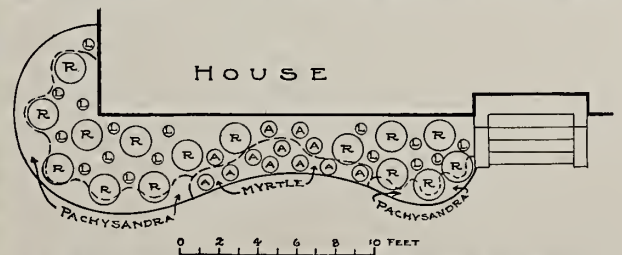
	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-1½ ft. high.....	125	\$1 00	\$7 50

MYRTLE, or PERIWINKLE. *Vinca minor*. Blue and white. Under the shade of evergreen trees and the edge of Rhododendron-beds this is particularly appropriate, making a solid green carpet. The flowers appear with the Violet.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 in. high.....	1,500	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. *Japanese Spurge*. This makes a bright green carpet all winter. Try 500 under your shrubbery. Let us give you a few plants to get acquainted. Except by a few landscape architects this has been but little used. It grows about 6 inches high, and has foliage somewhat smaller than the Laurel. It increases by underground runners spreading about 6 inches a year. It is easy to grow and asks only partial shade. It will make a pretty patch in the woods, at the house foundation, and can be used very largely as an under-planting for shrubs, making the grounds always neat and attractive. To calculate how many you can use, estimate planting it one foot apart.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
4-6 in. high.....	18,000	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$90 00



R—Rhododendrons in variety. A—Andromeda floribunda.
L—Lilies in variety.

Everybody has the problem of planting around the foundation of the house, and every house has a side where the Rhododendrons are particularly at home. They like the wind protection which the house gives. The sketch shows an edging of Pachysandra. This covers the ground in a most beautiful way, and catches the blowing leaves and covers them as they decay, making a self-fertilizing plantation.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Part of our 15,000 Rhododendrons that will give you full satisfaction. You will enjoy picking them out and weaving them into a rich tapestry of colors, producing a decoration of your own making. You can either buy them in full flower or shift them around in full bloom and arrange their color harmony. Many of our customers come in their autos, and take them home in full bloom.

RHODODENDRONS are among the most showy flowering plants. They are attractive at all seasons; in flower they are magnificent, in foliage they excel any evergreen. They can be grown as easily as Lilacs, and bloom quite as freely. Those who have seen our fields in bloom know something of their brilliant display. There are three things which differentiate our plants from most others: They have been growing several years in our nursery, and have a system of roots five times the bulk of newly imported plants, which contribute largely toward their success. They are of varieties whose record for hardiness is established. They embrace the clearest colors.

The colors have been very carefully compared with the color chart of the French Chrysanthemum Society. Many persons avoid buying Rhododendrons because they fear they may get disagreeable colors or inharmonious combinations. We insure you against such disappointment. We have a collection of color-plates accurately showing the delicate shades, and we shall be pleased to have you study these.

We are now equipped to guide you to a new garden interest. The crimsons, light reds or pinks may be planted with the pinkish whites or pure whites. Groups of the amaranth shades of red or dark crimson may be lightened by the free use of white. The pinkish lilac and mauve shades planted with the lilac-white and pure white varieties make charmingly dainty combinations. The purple and magenta shades combined with white are effective in positions isolated from the other colors or in the woodland.

WHITE

ALBUM ELEGANS.

Tallest growing of all the Rhododendrons, quickly becoming 6 to 8 feet high, and therefore should be used in the background. Plant grows V-shape and needs other low varieties in front. The general effect is white when fully open, but lilac-pink in bud. Being a white flower, it can be used harmoniously with any of the other shades—pink, red or purple.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high	250	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$90 00
2 ft. high	200	1 50	12 50	115 00
2 1/2 ft. high	150	2 50	20 00	
3 ft. high	125	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 ft. high	75	9 00	80 00	

BOULE DE NEIGE.

This is a little globular plant, with foliage more closely compact than any other Rhododendron. From this quality it is especially suitable for massing at the foundations of a house and edging down groups of Rhododendrons, Pines, Hemlock, Holly, Cedar and other evergreens. Blooms early.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	225	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high	200	2 00	17 50	160 00

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM.

The purest white of all; broad and vigorous grower; early blooming.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	100	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high	75	2 00	17 50	
2 ft. high	75	3 00	25 00	

DELICATISSIMA.

White, tinged with pink; very late blooming.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	200	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high	100	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 ft. high	25	6 00	55 00	

PINK

HENRIETTA SARGENT.

Bright cherry-pink; a rare, low-growing variety, very compact and dense in growth.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	100	\$1 25	\$11 00	

IGNATIUS SARGENT, or THE BOSS.

In color and size of the individual flower, one of the handsomest Rhododendrons. It is a cheerful pink or light red. The leaves are very large and broad, making a handsome plant.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high	50	\$3 00	\$25 00	



The most positive evidence of the fitness of Rhododendrons for massing at foundations and elsewhere is the plants themselves. Some landscape architects have a standard combination something like the following: Rhododendrons, Leucothoe, Vinca (Trailing Myrtle), Pachysandra, Aspidium acrostichoides (Dagger Fern, or Christmas Fern), Dryopteris marginalis, the evergreen marginal Field Fern. They use it both in sunlight and shade. It is an embroidery that can be woven in under the trees, along the house foundations, along woodland drives or paths, or spread widely through the woods, so that you get glimpses of bright and rich color not near the path, but naturally arranged as if it always was growing there.

PINK RHODODENDRONS, continued

LADY ARMSTRONG.

Bright pink. In height of bloom on Memorial Day. Flowers and clusters are large. One of the best varieties.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$95 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	125	1 35	12 00	110 00
2 ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	

MRS. CHARLES S. SARGENT.

Beautiful, cherry-pink flowers with wavy edges. For foliage and massiveness of plant, one of the best. Not only grows rapidly, nearly equaling in height Album elegans, but it is broad and solid. The leaves are large and square at the ends.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 50	20 00	175 00
2 ft. high.....	50	3 50	30 00	

RED

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Bright red flowers; foliage dark. Compact grower; very good habit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$1 25	\$11 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50	\$160 00
2 ft. high.....	20	3 00	25 00	

DAISY RAND.

1 ft. high.....	25	1 75	15 00	
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MABEL PARSONS.

Large trusses of rose-blush flowers; foliage fine, dark green; grows very thrifty and forms a fine bush.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	20	\$1 50	\$13 50	

PARSONS' GRANDIFLORA.

Buds dark red; flowers red, with slight purple tinge. It is the most floriferous variety and perfectly hardy, therefore one of the best for general planting. When in large masses alone, it gives an excellent effect of red. It is one of the late varieties, continuing well into June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	75	\$1 15	\$10 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	

SCIPIO.

Fine, rose-colored flowers, having a dark spot in the throat. Splendid foliage; of good habit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	25	\$1 25	\$11 00	
2 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00	

DARK CRIMSON

CARACTACUS.

Dark crimson, slightly touched with purple. It harmonizes with the white varieties, but not with the reds. Has white center; petals fluted. Not so hardy as many others.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	25	\$1 10	\$10 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	1 35	12 00	
2 ft. high.....	30	2 00	17 50	

CHARLES BAGLEY.

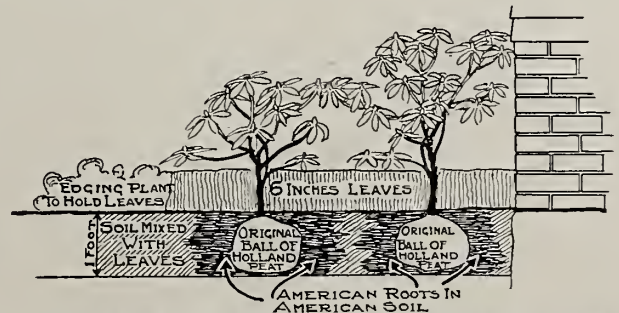
A very good dark red, fading to a light red; late; medium grower; has an abundance of flowers.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	125	\$1 10	\$10 00	
2 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50	\$160 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	70	5 00	45 00	
3 ft. high.....	60	6 00	55 00	

FLUSHING.

Very deep red, similar to H. W. Sargent. A very valuable variety; late.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	125	\$1 25	\$11 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.....	40	2 00	17 50	\$160 00
2 ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	



You can grow Rhododendrons as certainly as Spireas or Lilacs. The simplest way to get the proper soil is to go to the woods and rake up the fallen leaves and mix them with the soil. Spread more on top each year as you rake up your lawn, and your Rhododendrons will be happy. That is all they require, but they will thank you for water during a long hot period of the summer.

The high value of our stock to you consists in the fact that it has been grown here from one to three years. The roots are in a big ball of American soil. This unites with and takes up moisture from your soil more readily than the ball of peat imported from Holland.



HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Rhododendrons. The effect from a planting like the above is always full of character. There is a charm in the arrangement of the foliage, and the healthy appearance is inspiring. It is so, winter and summer. In June there is a bewildering display of flowers

DARK CRIMSON RHODODENDRONS, continued

GENERAL GRANT.

A little darker in shade than Charles Dickens; in bloom the same time. After a severe winter, the foliage is in good condition; it is a vigorous grower.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	60	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	150	3 00	25 00	
2 1/2 ft. high.....	75	5 00	45 00	
3 ft. high.....	150	6 00	55 00	

H. H. HUNNEWELL.

Dark, rich crimson; especially suitable for planting in the woods.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	60	\$1 25	\$11 00	
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	\$200 00

H. W. SARGENT.

This blooms rather late, perhaps two weeks later than Kettledrum. It is the best red of all. It is not, however, a fast grower.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	125	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	125	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	



A view on the grounds of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting Estate at Oakdale, Long Island. This beautiful estate was carved out of Long Island Scrub Oaks and Pitch Pines, and the Rhododendrons have been harmoniously blended, both near the water and on the upland. This is the variety Album elegans.

CRIMSON

ATROSANGUINEUM.

Very dark, deep red; open flower; early. Excellent in combination with other red varieties.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50	
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	25	5 00	45 00	

CHARLES DICKENS.

A very attractive red. Flower fades with a tinge of yellow at edge of petals. When in mass, its effect is excellent.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	
2 ft. high.....	150	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	200	5 00	45 00	

E. S. RAND.

This is not so hardy as most varieties in this list, when planted in the open. In the woods, however, it makes a brilliant showing. A rich scarlet, with flat, dull foliage. We recommend it highly for planting at the edge of woods.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	25	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	20	3 00	25 00

F. D. GODMAN.

Crimson, with a dark spot on the upper petal.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-1 1/2 ft. high.....	50	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	30	5 00	45 00

CRIMSON RHODODENDRONS, continued

JAMES BATEMAN.

Bright red, quite similar to Charles Dickens. A very valuable variety.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	50	\$1 25	\$11 00
1½ ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00

KETTLEDRUM.

This blooms early, a little later than Boule de Neige. At the time of its bloom it is the best red and the most attractive flower.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1½ ft. high.....	250	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	200	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	

MRS. MILNER.

Earlier than Lady Armstrong, opening May 25. Habit is broad. Good combination with Boule de Neige. One of the best bright reds.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	250	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1½ ft. high.....	375	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	200	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ ft. high.....	100	5 00	45 00	

LILAC

EVERESTIANUM.

Rosy lilac, fluted at the edge; very floriferous; early. Considered one of the hardiest Rhododendrons for American gardens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	250	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$95 00
1½ ft. high.....	25	1 35	12 00	110 00

DOCTOR TORREY.

The general effect of this variety is red, but on account of the edge of the petals being violet, we have placed it among the lilacs. Its best combination is with white. Our plants of this are especially large and fine.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high.....	40	\$4 00	\$35 00

PARSONS' GLORIOSA.

Pink, tinted with lilac; handsome clusters. Early. A vigorous, upright grower; leaves are large; excellent for massing.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1½-2 ft. high.....	25	\$1 50	\$12 50
2½-3 ft. high.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 ft. high.....	25	9 00	80 00

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Rosy lilac; very floriferous. Similar in many respects to Parsons' Gloriosa. Early.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high.....	10	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 ft. high.....	25	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high.....	25	15 00	140 00



Rhododendrons along woodland drive. It is not always best to crowd them too close to the road, because they are just as showy and more attractive seen in glimpses between tree-trunks.

ROSEUM ELEGANS.

A big, round, sturdy bush; flowers rose-lilac.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	90	\$1 25	\$11 00
1½ ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50

PURPLE

KISSENA.

Dark purple; compact plant; hardy.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	25	\$1 25	\$11 00

DWARF RHODODENDRONS, or ALPINE ROSES.

These are compact little plants with the shape and density of Dwarf Boxwood. In May and June they are covered with pretty little pink bells. They are suitable for planting near the edge of beds of Rhododendrons and other evergreens, especially when massed near the house foundations. The varieties are *Arbutifolium*, *Hirsutum* and *Myrtifolium*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	100	\$1 50	\$12 50

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

The species native in the forests of northeastern United States. Often shipped in carloads from Pennsylvania and the Catskill Mountains. Its pink flowers appear among the new foliage in late June and early July.

Price on a carload or less on application.



Flowers of Dwarf Rhododendron, or Alpine Rose

Remember, these plants are grown here several years and have the roots in American soil that will unite with your soil and grow better the first year than the freshly imported plants, with little or no possibility of loss, while freshly imported plants may need nursing to bring them through, and will not bloom so freely the second year as our plants. Plants are *fully guaranteed*. If they fail, we will replace them. This failure will not be the fault of the plants as they leave here, for our Rhododendrons are easy to transplant. It will be the fault of the conditions, and the best way to make you a Rhododendron enthusiast is to supply plants for you to try again.

If you do have a limestone subsoil, with a shale or lime rock or clay underneath, Rhododendrons can be made to succeed by the simple expedient of carting in the soil they like, and either making a mound above the old soil or digging a pit 2 feet deep. See the Rhododendrons in Highland Park, Rochester, for proof of this.



VINES

The uses of Vines in the landscape are as varied as of any other class of plants. They quickly cover buildings, trellises, fences, pergolas, walls, stumps and bare banks of sand or clay. The laundry-yard and tennis-court may be screened by Vines on a wire trellis. Many of them are attractive for flowers, foliage and fruit. They may be used to vary the occasional monotony of long stretches of shrubbery, arranging themselves in picturesque, tumbling masses of brilliant foliage, flower or berry effects.

EUONYMUS Another case where a scientific name handicaps the use of a good plant. Let us give you some to get acquainted with it. As it creeps along the ground, it takes root and so makes a green carpet, rivaling the Myrtle and Pachysandra. Suppose you try to make a collection of all the evergreens you can use in a bit of moist woodland—the Canadian Yew, the Evergreen Ferns, Pipsissewa, the Partridge Berry. The list is too long to enumerate, if you wish all that could succeed on Long Island. Perhaps the simplest way would be to go to the arboretum of Theodore Havemeyer, at Brookville, Long Island, and read the labels. You will then see the way to transform a repellent swamp and a bare sand hill, dotted with Cedars, into a work of art as worthy your enthusiasm as anything on canvas or in marble. The Euonymus can form a large part of such tapestries.

EUONYMUS RADICANS.

Like many other plants from Japan, it is entirely hardy here. The elliptical leaves are about an inch long and so closely placed as to make a thick, green cover. It will clothe tree trunks along your woodland drive, cover the house foundations or carpet the ground under shrubs and Rhododendrons.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in. high.....	2,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

EUONYMUS RADICANS var. VEGETUS. *Evergreen Bittersweet.* Broad-leaved form.

This is the form taken by the *Euonymus radicans* when it becomes old and sends out fruiting branches. The leaves are broader and thicker and brighter green. It will make a dome 2 feet wide or climb trees and walls.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 in. high.....	2,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

AKEBIA QUINATA. A rare Japanese vine, similar in general foliage and effect to the Japanese Honeysuckle. It has clusters of fruits which open and disclose a roll of sweet jelly, half an inch in diameter and 5 inches long.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	150	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE *Aristolochia Siph.* Large, heart-shaped leaves; pipe-shaped blossoms.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-2 ft. high.....	25	\$0 40	\$3 50

BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN. *Celastrus scandens.* These plants give you an unequalled opportunity to make a brilliant autumn display. They will clamber over the trees to a height of 30 feet. In October there is a brilliant display of orange-and-scarlet berries.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	500	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 ft. high.....	500	30	2 50	20 00

CLEMATIS This is too popular as a flowering vine to require much comment.

We wish to call attention, however, to our large, four-year-old *C. paniculata* plants that have been trained on poles. They will save you time in covering fences.

CLEMATIS HENRYI.

Large, white flowers, 2 to 3 inches across.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	50	\$0 50	\$4 00

CLEMATIS JACKMANI.

Like the above but rich purple.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	50	\$0 50	\$4 00

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. *Japanese Clematis.*

The most popular of all the Clematis. It will quickly cover a trellis, porch, pergola, tennis back-stop or fence, and decorate it with myriads of white, star-shaped, almond-scented blossoms in September. This is a season when flowers are scarce among the trees and shrubs, and we suggest that this Clematis be planted among them.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-4 ft. high.....	2,000	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4-6 ft. high.....	80	75	6 00	



Euonymus radicans. There is a decided hunger for evergreen vines. If this had an easier name, and people had a longer acquaintance with it, it would be very popular. As an edging for Rhododendron beds it helps hold the mulch.

You have often seen beautiful compositions of nature, but did not know how to go about reproducing them. It is not practical to dig up the large wild plants, you imagined, and it would take many years to reproduce the same effect. With our native plants in varied sizes, you can reproduce some of the best bits of native landscape. With these cheap vines you can do it very quickly, for they will have fruit in 2 or 3 years. They are not often offered so cheaply. It is best to buy 50 or 100. Put along a woodland border, plant among shrubbery or allow them to climb over a tennis back-stop, or fence.

VINES

HONEYSUCKLE *Lonicera* Everyone loves this for the fragrance of its blossoms. It contents itself on banks, along roadsides, multiplying rapidly and rambling over adjacent trees and bushes, makes thickets of the most varied and pleasing outlines. Planted 3 feet apart it will completely carpet a bank in less than two years. The uneven mass is less monotonous than grass and more economical. Old fences are even attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle and other vines. Can you not use a hundred or more? So happy is it in this climate that you will find patches of it in the woods and along the fences and roadsides. You can dig or pull up the plants at any time of the year.

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Japonica* var. *Halliana*. This was introduced by the missionary, Hall.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1½-3 ft. high.....	\$70 per M...	500	\$0 25	\$2 00 \$15 00

HECKROTT'S HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Heckrottii*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	40	\$0 25	\$2 00	



Clematis paniculata. We should like to suggest a new use for this in clambering over shrubbery. It blooms in August when the shrubbery looks uninteresting, and this *Clematis* can make it appear as showy as when the *Spiræa Van Houttei* is in bloom.

IVY, ENGLISH. *Hedera Helix*. This is worthy of planting, even if it does occasionally brown in winter. It thrives best where it is partially shaded. It is especially rampant in growth near the sea, and is very often used with great success at Newport, for garden borders.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high, 5-inch pots.....	800	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

JAPANESE, or BOSTON IVY. *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, or *A. Veitchii*.

A rampant-growing, hardy vine, clinging firmly to walls. Its rapid gain in popularity is the result solely of its merits.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	500	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00



Wistaria. Try a few on your tree-trunks and fences.

KUDZU VINE *Dolichos Japonicus*, or *Pueraria Thunbergiana*. Rapid grower with leaves like the lima bean.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	25	\$0 40	\$3 00	

TRUMPET VINE *Tecoma radicans*. Orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches long. July and August.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	25	\$0 25	\$2 00	

VIRGINIA CREEPER, or WOODBINE (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). You have seen portions of woodland, especially groves of Locust, given the first and most brilliant show of autumn with the Virginia Creeper. You can create such a beautiful effect by planting one or two of these at the base of each tree. Sand-dunes are built by the Beach Grass checking the wind. Then comes the Virginia Creeper, forming a network close to the ground or clambering over the shrubs, and making their foliage still thicker. If the sand-dunes or bluffs are wearing away on your property, throw on some brush and plant Beach Grass and other things.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
3-4 ft. high.....	50	20	1 80	15 00

WISTARIA If you have ever seen a house festooned with *Wistaria* twining along the porch, up under the second-story eaves and embracing the chimney, you undoubtedly have decided to plant *Wistaria*. They are beautiful, growing at random over pergolas, fences, up trees and over banks.

CHINESE WISTARIA. *Wistaria Chinensis*, or *Kraunkhia*. The clusters of purple and white flowers hang down like fringe.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....	400	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3-6 ft. high.....	300	50	4 00	

CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. *Wistaria Chinensis alba*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	75	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$6 00

JAPANESE or LOOSE-CLUSTERED WISTARIA. *Wistaria multijuga*. A rare species, with flower clusters 2 to 3 feet long.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	25	\$0 75	\$6 00	

WISTARIA SPECIOSA var. MAGNIFICA. A late-flowering American variety.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 40	\$3 50	



ROSES

CLIMBING, or TRAILING

People have been accustomed to think of Roses as something to plant only in formal flower-beds, and carefully wrapped in straw for the winter. The new class of Roses, like the Wichuraiana and the Multiflora and their hybrids, keep excellent foliage throughout the season, and when in bloom make one of the most showy landscapes. It is immaterial whether they are trained up a veranda, over an arch or covering a sunny bank. The large clusters of double flowers in different shades of pink, red and white are so numerous as to give a solid color effect. Aside from their flowering feature, we wish to mention their value as vigorous growers, free from insects, and the important functions they perform in a landscape. They can be made to cover large areas of ground more economically than grass, and incur no expense for maintenance, but increase in beauty from year to year. If you have a plantation of shrubs, these can form a pleasing quarter. They have been trained with telling effect on the trunks of Locust trees, and planted alternately on fences with Clematis and Honeysuckle are very inviting. One of the most acceptable dispositions is to plant them above a retaining wall, where the long, vigorous shoots draping over the wall are most picturesque.

Crimson Rambler. Vivid crimson; large clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Brilliant pink; in clusters.

Excelsa. Brilliant crimson, with scarlet edges.

Gardenia. Creamy yellow; fragrant.

Lady Gay. Cherry-pink; quilled petals.

Multiflora. Single; white; fragrant; enormous clusters.

Prairie. Bright pink; typical.

Ruby Queen. Deep red, white center.

Universal Favorite. Beautiful rose-pink.

Wichuraiana. Pure white; single; fragrant.

30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100



Bank along drive, at Hewlett, L. I., composed largely of the various single 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 thousand well-established plants in pots which you can plant at any time, even in full bloom. They bear red seed-vessels in winter.



For the Rose-garden a protected situation is preferable. The soil should be prepared by digging it 1½ feet deep, and adding an abundance of well-rotted manure and bone meal. The plants may be put 2 to 3 feet apart. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is 3 inches below the surface of the ground. Press the earth down firmly over the roots. Prune closely, cutting off from one-half to two-thirds of the tops. In summer keep the soil hoed deeply. In winter hill up the earth and add strawy manure 1 foot deep. In the spring cut off the dead tips and thin out the branches.

BUSH ROSES The Rose will probably always remain a favorite flower. If it has been your wish to establish a rose-garden, we offer a list of varieties which has been condensed to contain the most select and worthy sorts. If you will provide proper soil and conditions, there is no reason why you cannot succeed. If given plenty of food, Roses will reward you liberally. HP. means Hybrid Peperual; HT., Hybrid Tea.

Anna de Diesbach. HP. Carmine-pink; extra large.
 Baby Rambler. Polyantha. Crimson; constant bloomer.
 Captain Hayward. HP. Crimson-carmine; very sweet.
 Francois Levet. HP. Rosy crimson; free-blooming.
 Frau Karl Druschki. HP. Pure white; very large.
 Gen. Jacqueminot. HP. Intense crimson; one of the best.
 Gruss an Teplitz. HT. Rich, velvety crimson.
 Hermosa. Bourbon-China. Bright pink; very fragrant.
 J. B. Clark. HP. Deep scarlet; very strong.

Killarney. HT. Pink; very vigorous and free.
 La France. HT. Peachy pink; very strong.
 Magna Charta. HP. Rosy pink; extra large.
 Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Rich pink; one of the finest.
 Mme. Plantier. HP. Fine white; extremely hardy.
 Mrs. John Laing. HP. Soft pink; very large.
 Paul Neyron. HP. Clear pink; the largest of all.
 Persian Yellow. Austrian Brier. Deep golden yellow.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

RUGOSA ROSES, RED AND WHITE. Enthusiasm over this plant is never misplaced. The dark green, luxuriant foliage is always attractive as well as the single flowers, produced freely in May and June and more sparingly during the season. The brilliant red fruits are very showy from July till midwinter. For a low planting, this makes a dense mass of foliage serving the purpose of low-growing shrubs. It is particularly happy near the seashore. It will thrive on the dunes.

Single or Double, 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

WILD ROSES Wild Roses are easily grown from collected plants. Dig them up, cut them back to the ground, and plant them close together, and the first year you will have a vigorous thicket. You will find them growing in all sorts of positions on the sand-dunes close to the surf, at the edge of swamps, on dry banks, on the hills with Cedar and Bayberry. Someone will say that this encouraging the collecting of wild plants, and telling which is easy and which is difficult, hurts the nursery business. It does not, because it will educate in the use of the right plants and the right way, and many will find it more convenient to purchase these species from nurseries.

Rosa Carolina. Swamp Rose. Pink; hips red. Rosa nitida. Northeastern Rose. Pink; foliage shiny.
 Rosa blanda. Meadow Rose. Pink. Rosa multiflora. Blackberry Rose. White flowers.

All varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100



For seaside planting, the Rugosa Rose is one of the very best plants, and offers an answer to the frequent question, "What can we plant besides Privet?" On road banks, in wild gardens, as hedges and borders, around flower-gardens and in almost any group of shrubs, the Rosa rugosa and its varieties are highly satisfactory.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

Of course you love flowers. This is sufficient reason for devoting large portions of your grounds to them. While they can be used almost indiscriminately, there are places they seem to fit uniquely. There are the hardy borders, for example, noted for their spikes of Foxglove and Larkspur. There are brick walls, which seem almost to have been built for a background to the Canterbury Bells and Hollyhocks. There is the formal garden, with its sheets of color. The shrubbery has spent much of its blooming energy by midsummer, and depends upon the hardy plants at its feet to maintain the illumination. We have six acres of the old, famous standbys, and those of more recent reputation. With such a comprehensive supply so convenient, is there any reason why the most affectionate passion for the beautiful cannot be fully gratified?



Hollyhock. One of the noblest of hardy plants. We offer very strong plants that will make a brilliant effect at low cost.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA FL. PL., THE PEARL. Double, white flowers like Bridal Wreath; useful for bouquets. Grows 1 foot. All summer. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

MILLEFOLIUM, CERISE QUEEN.

The shape and color of *Spiraea* Anthony Waterer. The wild form is Yarrow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100.

ACONITUM AUTUMNALE. Monkshood. Bears showy spikes of blue or lilac flowers in autumn. Purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ALTHAEA ROSEA. Hollyhock. In July the Hollyhocks' stately spires, 6 to 8 feet high, are as appropriate a background in the walled garden of brick and marble as they are charming growing against a weathered farmhouse in New England.

DOUBLE.

20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

SINGLE.

White, Pink, Yellow, Crimson, Black and Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

KELWAY'S HYBRIDS, Single Mixed.

From seed of Kelway's named varieties. Soft pastel shades, not found among our other Hollyhocks, many having variously shaded centers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Aquilegia. Quantity and quality are the features of our stock. Heavy field clumps for effect the first season

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM. Golden Tuft. Sheets of gold in April and May. Use for bordering with *Iris pumila* and Moss Pink. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

ANCHUSA ITALICA var. DROPMORE. Alkanet. Gentian-blue. A flower that ranks with the Delphinium for blue. Grows 3 to 5 feet. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ANEMONE JAPONICA var. ALBA. Japanese Windflower. White. The most stately and dainty of the autumn flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Anemone. This is the effect it will give in your border from late summer until frost. They have long stems, too, valuable for cutting. Use this and *Chrysanthemum freely*, and your garden will be as attractive in October as it is in June.

JAPONICA var. WHIRLWIND.

Semi-double; white. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

JAPONICA var. QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Silvery pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA. Marguerite. Yellow; all summer. Grows 15 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE. The exquisite grace of the long-spurred varieties shows to peculiar advantage with the German Iris. We have the yellow and the white, long-spurred varieties (*Chrysantha*), the dainty blue-and-white (*Helena*), the tall-growing white (*Nivea grandiflora*), the red-and-yellow (*Canadensis*), and others. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 and \$10 per 100.

ARABIS ALPINA. Alpine Rock Cress. White. May. Use for carpeting the bulb-beds. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ARMERIA PLANTAGINEA. Thrift; Sea Pink; Rose Pink. A grass-like plant, suitable for bordering paths. Thrives at the seaside. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. Butterfly Weed. Orange. The luster of the July sun seems reflected in this plant. The fiery orange flowers are conspicuous for a long distance. It is at home along the roadside or on a hot, sandy hillside. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ASTER, NEW ENGLAND. The Asters and Golden-rods are a large element in the American autumn landscape. Here is your opportunity to carry out your ideas of natural planting. We have the Purple, Pink and White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

BELLIS PERENNIS. English Daisy. Pink-and-white; large flowers. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

BLEEDING HEART. See Dicentra, page 60.

BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA NANA. The best Boltonia, with compact, Aster-like blossoms through the summer and autumn. Grows 2 feet. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

CAMPANULA CARPATIC. Carpathian Harebell. Blue and White. June to October. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

MEDIUM. Canterbury Bells.

Blue, Pink or White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Peach Bells.

Blue, White and Mixed. One of the prettiest spots in your garden will be a generous group of these delicate flowers. They bloom from June to August. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PERSICIFOLIA GIGANTEA MÖRHEIMI.

Double; white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PYRAMIDALIS. Chimney Bell-flower.

Blue and White. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, POMPON. The Chrysanthemum has no competitor in the garden. Long Island's oceanic climate and comparative freedom from early frosts, and the late date for closing country houses, give an opportunity to make them a feature. They make a brilliant show in September and October. Our plants are very large and offered at a low price. Our colors embrace Pure White, Flesh-Pink, Maroon, Yellow and Bronze, of the hardest Pompon and Button varieties. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$6 and \$8 per 100.

MAXIMUM.

This is used in England in window-boxes and gardens. Covered with large, white Daisies from June to October. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

CLEMATIS TUBULOSA. Blue; very profuse. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

RECTA.

Pure white. Grows 4 feet. July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$12 per 100.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia, page 58.



Chrysanthemum. Plants large, and price low. Such a brilliant display can be the latest feature of the season



Bellis perennis (English Daisy)

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. Lily-of-the-Valley. Wands of dainty, fragrant bells. Needs half shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. Fine, yellow, daisy-like flowers on long stems; very effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Hardy Flower Border—Foxglove, Campanulas, Sweet William, Helianthus, Anemone. You love flowers—plant them; do not wait for grading and plan; next year you can rearrange them



HICKS NURSERIES

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Delphinium. In the garden of Mr. J. S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I. They are admirable everywhere, and their towering spikes are always welcome.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Blue is a color much desired in the garden, and Larkspurs are the most popular blue flowers. They are one ambition for your garden now easily attained, for we have hundreds of large plants of the Gold Medal Hybrids and Kelway's Exhibition Varieties that will furnish tall spikes of blue, in all the exquisite shadings, with white, black and yellow eyes, throughout the summer. They are most vigorous in growth. The brilliant, iridescent colors arouse equal admiration as garden or cut-flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DAY LILY. See Funkia, below.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. Sweet William. Nothing will yield a more solid mass of color 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 can well be your selection. Ours are good, field-grown plants, in separate colors. June. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

PLUMARIUS. Hardy June Pinks.

These, like Carnations, prefer a dry situation and, therefore, the border of a hard path does not discourage them. They are strong and thrifty in growth and will soon become a feature of your garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. China Pinks.

This biennial is especially valuable for furnishing sheets of color in the formal garden. Besides the mixture ranging through white, pink, salmon and crimson and mottled, we offer **Crimson Belle**, single, rich crimson; and **Fireball**, rich crimson, double, for bedding. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. Bleeding Heart. In spring this is one of the earliest to push up its long, drooping racemes of delightful pink, heart-shaped flowers. The foliage dies to the ground in midsummer and the space may be covered by planting annuals adjacent. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DICENTRA EXIMIA.

This is a valuable plant both for foliage and flower. The pink flowers continue to bloom all summer and the finely cut foliage is good for bouquets. It makes an excellent plant for shady places and a dainty edging. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant. Pink and White. The flowers are borne in upright panicles, and are said to emit an inflammable gas. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

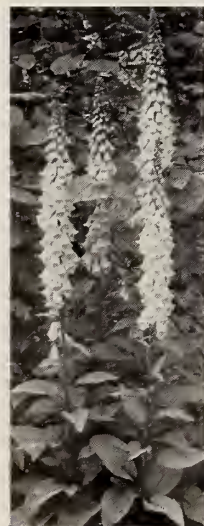
DIGITALIS. Foxglove. The tall, dignified spires of the rose-pink sort, with heavily spotted throat, or especially the pure white, which we consider charming and grow in quantity, are most valuable in the border or planted freely along the wood-edge. They bloom in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM EXCELSUM. Yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle. This is a sturdy plant, 2 feet high, with bristly flowers of steel-blue, making a new and unusual note in the garden. See illustration on page 61. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



A promiscuous planting of hardy flowers has a fascination demanding recognition. June Pink in the foreground



Digitalis

ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTINUM. Sea Holly. An interesting plant, with stiff, rigid stems, prickly foliage, and tassel-like heads of steel-blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

EUPATORIUM CAELESTINUM. Hardy Ageratum. Toward the middle of September this is an unbroken sheet of light blue. Grows 15 inches high; excellent for vases. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$3 per 100.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis, above.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis, page 63.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily; Day Lily. These are useful in formal work or shady situations. We have strong plants of *Ovata*, which open their light blue Lily flowers in June. We also offer *Subcordata grandiflora*, pure white flowers in August. The latest variety to bloom is the *Lancifolia*, producing lavender flowers in September, and with narrower foliage than the other varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 and \$10 per 100.

5 HELIANTHUS	4 ANCHUSA	5 HOLLYHOCKS	5 HIBISCUS	5 DELPHINIUMS	5 ASTER
5 PHLOX, WHITE	10 PHLOX, WHITE				
4 DIGITALIS	5 PYRETHRUM	8 FLATYCODON	6 CAMPANULA	5 GENOTHERA	5 PHLOX, WHITE
3 EUPATORIUM	5 LUPINUS	6 ICELAND POPPIES	6 GERMAN IRIS	5 AQUILEGIA	2 VERONICA
6 IRIS CYANEA	15 PHLOX SUBULATA	8 ARMERIA	10 PHLOX SUBULATA	5 STOKESIA	5 ALYSSUM

TRY THIS ON EACH SIDE OF A GARDEN WALK, 50 FEET

GALLARDIA. 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. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. Baby's Breath. Pleasing for its extremely delicate foliage, thickly set with tiny white flowers. Can be used advantageously in arranging bouquets of other flowers, as it enhances their beauty wonderfully. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily. If you are fond of flowers of the Lily type, Hemerocallis will be well represented in your garden. In June there is a lavish display from the Flava and Dumortieri, repeated in July by Florham. The colors range from lemon-yellow to orange-brown. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 and \$10 per 100.

HELIANTHUS RIGIDUS, MISS MELLISH. Sunflower. A garden is not lacking in color if this has been used to any degree. From the last week of July to October there is a flood of golden yellow flowers. They grow 5 feet tall, with flowers on long stems, and are excellent for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANA.
The hardy Sunflower that blooms in October. This, the Anemone and Aster Tataricus are among the latest bloomers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

HELENIUM PUMILUM. Sneezeweed. Daisy-like flowers of yellow and orange, with yellow disc. Fine for cutting. All summer. Grows 1 to 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)



Hemerocallis flava at the edge of a pond. It is just as contented in the drier soil of an average garden or bank

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS. Marsh Mallow; Rose Mallow. Along the edges of the salt marshes this is the largest wild flower of this region—great Hollyhock-like blossoms, 6 inches across. Although native of damp ground it thrives in the garden or shrubbery, and creates a sensation whenever seen. August. Grows 4 feet. We can supply Pink, Red and White with red eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

HOLLYHOCK. See Althæa, page 58.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS. Evergreen Candytuft. A splendid rockery or edging plant, with clusters of white, fragrant flowers and evergreen foliage. It blooms all summer and is perfectly hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

IRIS. See page 62.

KNIPHOFIA. Red-Hot-Poker Plant.
TRITOMA Plant.
Spikes of orange, scarlet and yellow flowers. One of the most brilliant flowers of the garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

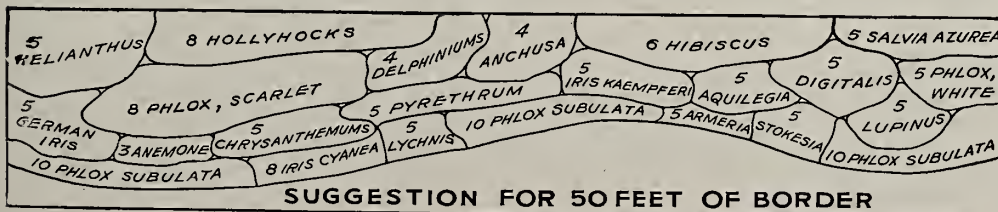


Echinops

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIA. Hardy Sweet Pea. Pink and White, mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LAVANDULA VERA. Lavender. An old favorite, the dried flowers of which are used for their fragrance. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LESPEDeza SIEBOLDII, or DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. Magenta-pink. 20 cts. each, \$1 50 for 10, \$12 per 100.





HICKS NURSERIES

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Iris. It can be obscured in the back yard, or exalted in the formal garden, and fill either place most acceptably. Have you an area you are undecided how to treat? Fill it with Iris

IRIS is a near rival to the orchid, with its delicate tissue, its purity and exquisite shadings of color. The various Irises can be selected to cover a period of bloom of over three months, and are among the most satisfactory, beautiful and easily cared for of the hardy plants. From the various groups, we have selected two or three varieties, chosen for richness of coloring and exquisite delicacy. Besides these we have a large list of other varieties which we shall be pleased to have you study while in bloom.

CRISTATA.

A low variety, with flowers like blue stars in May. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

GERMANICA. German Iris.

Bloom in May and June. Range from rich, velvety purple to the most exquisite lavender, and include as well yellow, bronze and white. We have many varieties, but mention especially *Walnerii*, lavender; *Honorabilis*, golden and brown; *Pallida Dalmatica*, lavender-blue; *Spectabilis*, light and dark purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SIBIRICA ORIENTALIS. Siberian Iris.

Intense, brilliant blue, and remarkably floriferous. June. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

KAEMPFERI. Japanese Iris.

These bloom in June and July, and are the most magnificent, with immense, flat flowers carried on long stems. They make a grand display in the garden, and are fine as cut-flowers. It is difficult to describe them. We have Pure White, Sky-Blue, Indigo, Purple and others. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PUMILA.

People want their gardens attractive when they begin work in April and May. This is like the German Iris, and blooms in April and early May. Grows 8 inches high. Satiny Purple, Creamy White and Sulphur-Yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium, page 60.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. See Convallaria, page 59.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA. Kansas Gay Feather. An unusually showy plant, with spikes of rosy purple flowers, 5 to 7 feet high, in August and September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SPICATA. Devil's Bit.

A fine, clear color with no magenta. These spikes of purple are splendid against a good background, and contrast with pink or white Phlox or Asters. July to September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Japanese Iris (Iris Kämpferi)

LILIES Plant a hundred in the shrubbery, naturalize them along a hedgerow, or plant them among Rhododendrons. We offer the *Madonna*, pure white, *Auratum*, white, with crimson spots and a gold band on each petal, *Speciosum*, white, with red spots, and *Umbellatum*, orange-scarlet, at 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, and *Tiger*, orange, spotted black, at 10c. each, 90c. for 10, \$7 per 100.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. Cardinal Flower.

An impressive species, with its rich crimson stalks, 2 feet high, in August and September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS. Lupine. Wheel-shaped foliage, with spikes of pea-shaped flowers, Wistaria-like, blue and white, from June until September, characterize this plant sufficiently to suggest its use. It grows wild in dry ground on Long Island. See illustration, page 63. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LYSIMACHIA CLETHROIDES. White flowers in arching racemes, freely produced all summer. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.



Iris pumila, one of the earliest flowers



Peonies. A garden we planted at Garden City, L. I. Part of a big bare lawn can be inclosed as another outdoor room; a pleasant place for the family and guests.

LYCHNIS FLOS-CUCULI var. **PLENISSIMA SEMPERFLORENS.** Double Cuckoo Flower; Ragged Robin. Pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

VISCARIA. German Catchfly. The rosy red flowers are like miniature clusters of roses, borne on 1-foot stems. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

MONARDA DIDYMA. Bee Balm; Oswego Tea. Salvia-like flowers, very brilliant from June to September. The hummingbirds hover in ecstasies over it. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

MONTBRETIA Orange and vermilion. 25 cts. for 10, \$2.25 per 100.

MOSS PINK. See Phlox subulata, page 64.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS. Ever-blooming Forget-me-not. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

MYRTLE. See page 49.

CENOTHERA YOUNGII. Evening Primrose. Pretty foliage, and bright yellow flowers from June to September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Lupinus. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Irises planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, Delphinium and Veronica will give it

PAEONIA Our stock of this well-known, old-fashioned plant comprises the best named sorts, as Delicatissima, double, pink; Couronne d'Or, white, suffused with sulphur; Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille, large, double, pink; and Felix Crousse, red, late. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

We also have the more common varieties of Pæonia, as Festiva maxima, best early white; Madam Crousse, white, midseason; Rubra superba, crimson, late; Delachei, crimson-purple, midseason. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Among the cheaper sorts are Queen Victoria, white, midseason; Humei carnea, pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. Oriental Poppy. The Oriental Poppy is the showiest individual flower of our collection. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, of flaming orange-scarlet, in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

NUDICAULE. Iceland Poppy. Low-growing; flowering profusely in June, and in a less degree, during the season. Pure White, Yellow and Orange. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PINKS. See Dianthus, page 60.

POLYGONATUM GIGANTEUM. Solomon's Seal. Some call this a giant Lily-of-the-

Valley. It has graceful, arching stems, about 2½ feet high, bearing pairs of leaves, with drooping cream-and-green bells at each axil. It makes graceful clumps in the garden and is still more harmonious in a shady corner with Ferns. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Lupinus



HICKS NURSERIES

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Yes, it is Phlox, and what would the garden be in August without it? There might be a possibility of making an over-use of some plants, but never of Phlox.



Platycodon grandiflora

PHLOX DECUSSATA It has been our ambition to make our list of Phlox brief, and still comprise the best colors. This meant the elimination of scores of varieties. Weak and objectionable colors and unsatisfactory growers are among the discarded. We are particularly proud of our salmon-pink varieties, and the list represents the best varieties possible, after careful trials and comparisons. We list the colors separately for your convenience in selecting.

Unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

WHITE

Independence. Tall; vigorous. **Queen.** Tall; large clusters.
Hermine. Dwarf; floriferous.

PINK

Beranger. Dwarf; red eye.

RED TO BRONZE-RED

R. P. Struthers. Tall; bright red.
Fernand Cortez. Tall, strong; crimson-bronze.

WHITE, RED EYE

Bridesmaid. Tall; crimson eye.
Aglæ Adanson. Medium; satin-white, red eye.

SCARLET AND ORANGE-RED

George A. Strohlein. Orange-scarlet, blood-red eye. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.
Coquelicot. Dwarf; orange-scarlet, with crimson eye.
Gen. Van Heutz. New. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.
Matador. Orange-red, cherry eye.



Phlox subulata. Have you a bank or terrace? It is difficult to keep a lawn cut or even healthy. Make a sward of this planting 1 foot apart. It will be so brilliant in June you can see it half a mile away.

SALMON-PINK

These all harmonize, and used together give a charming effect. They can be used in harmony with the white, scarlet, orange and red varieties of our list.

Lumineux. Tall; shading lighter toward center, darker eye.
L'Evenement. Dwarf; of satiny texture; even, bright salmon, showy blue-purple eye.
Wolfgang von Goethe. Medium; salmon-rose, white center.
Elizabeth Campbell. Soft salmon, shading to white in center, touch of red at the eye. The loveliest pink we know. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

LAVENDER-PINK

L'Esperance. Dwarf; dainty lavender-pink, with large white center.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA, MISS LINGARD.

Distinct, with pointed leaves; blooms in June; white, lilac eye. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PHLOX SUBULATA. Moss Pink. It is dazzling to gaze any length of time at a bed of this when in bloom. We have Pink, White and Pale Lilac. It will cover a sunny bank like sod. Let it border your garden paths. There will be a constant hum from the bees gathering the honey. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, 50 per 1,000.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA. False Dragonhead. Spikes of flesh-pink flowers, 2½ feet high, in July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA. Chinese Bellflower. 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. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

POPPY. See Papaver, page 63.

PRIMULA. Primrose. These vie with the Daffodils in early spring. They grow about 6 inches high, embracing an assortment of shades in yellow and red. Like many small-growing plants, they are so dainty one is apt to overlook them. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PYRETHRUM. You know the China Aster, an annual blooming in late summer. This has similar flowers in May. They are smaller, and most are single, like the Daisy. They are excellent for cutting. White, pink, and crimson, mixed. See illustration, page 65. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Pyrethrum. Makes a welcome spot. The flowers do not constitute the whole merit; the feathery, fern-like foliage is most attractive.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA. Golden Glow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PURPUREA. Giant Purple Coneflower. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SAGINA SUBULATA. Pearlwort. A close, green moss 1 inch high. It is very attractive at Easthampton in a garden back of the sand-dunes. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

SALVIA AZUREA var. **GRANDIFLORA.** Meadow Sage. Sky-blue. One of the rare blues that are always welcome. In early autumn it waves its slender wands 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SEDUM. Stonecrop. Valuable because it will grow on a dry bank or rocky ledge as well as in the garden. We have one variety, **Acre**, which will make a carpet about 3 inches high. We also have one which grows about a foot high, **Spectabilis**. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SPIRAEA JAPONICA, or **ASTILBE JAPONICA.** White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

PALMATA var. **ELEGANS.**
Silvery pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

STOKESIA CYANEA. Stokes' Aster. There can hardly be a more suitable plant for the border. It does not object to dry weather. You can cut a bowlful any time from June till frost. Blue or White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus, page 60.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. Spiderwort. Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower. Yellow. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS. Garden Heliotrope. In midsummer, stems 3 to 4 feet high support dense clusters of small, rose-pink, aromatic flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

VERONICA LONGIFLORA SUBSESSILIS. Blue Jay Flower. There is hardly a flower in our whole collection more showy and conspicuous in the fall than this. With its spikes of rich, dark blue, 2 feet high, it is indispensable. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



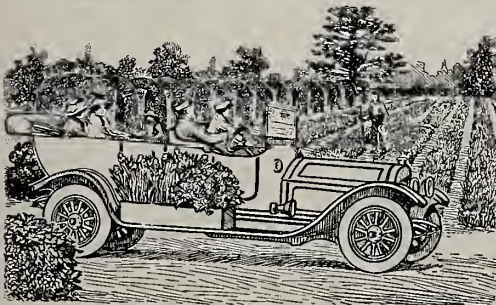
Veronica



Stokesia. Not every flower will bloom until frost. This one does, and starts in June

VIOLA CORNUTA. Hardy Pansy. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. Spanish Bayonet. 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. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.



Telephone your order for flowers, and it will be ready to take along in your auto. If you cannot call during business hours, your order will be left on the office steps, and you can pick it up in the evening, or the plants can be dug as you select them. Take home just the colors that harmonize. We have potted up several thousand plants for planting in May, June or July. If you live at Southampton, Shoreham, or where the sea-

son does not open until June, this gives you an opportunity to make improvements in your garden at a season when gardening interest is keen, and which heretofore has not been thought possible.



Yucca. We have a large quantity of strong plants that will send up flower-stalks this year. Have you a stretch of shore, or a dry hillside? This makes a cover of living green. Plant 3 feet apart

If it is your garden club meeting, the harmonious arrangement of colors of Phlox or other flowers comes up. You can send here and get your plants just coming into bloom.



A natural seaside group. Nature first planted beach grass, which checked the blowing sand. After the sand had become fixed, there came a tangle of Bayberry, Beach Plum, Wild Cherry, Virginia Creeper, Pitch Pine and Oaks. These grow in pure white sand. Nature was successful, because she started with seeds and sowed them thick. The little seedlings kept their leaves from blowing away, preserving them for humus, and making an automatic fertilizing plantation. Holding these leaves is the keynote of the best landscapes, both natural and planted. The best way is to have a sufficient underplanting. We shall be glad to help you select those that will do it best, and to show you how to get them cheaply enough to use in quantity. You can imitate Nature's methods, but save several years, for it is not necessary to start with seed. Let us talk such a planting over with you, or look over your land. Some things you can buy from the nursery, others you can collect from the wild growth.

SEASIDE PLANTING

There are three elements which render planting at the shore difficult.

FIRST, Sandy soil.

SECOND, Excessive winds.

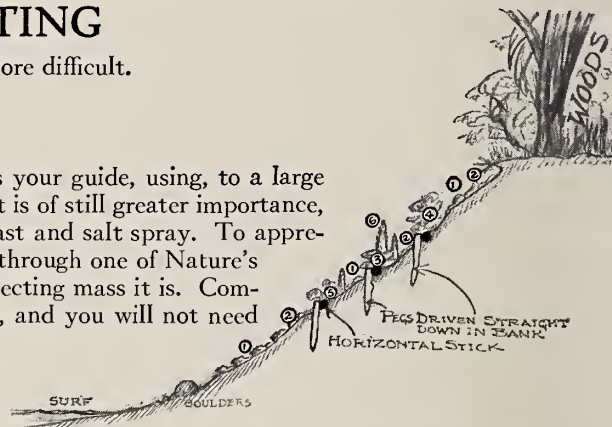
THIRD, Salt fog or spray.

If you hope to succeed, you will have to take Nature as your guide, using, to a large degree, the species that are native in such exposures and, what is of still greater importance, planting thickly for mutual protection against wind, sand-blast and salt spray. To appreciate what we mean by planting thickly, try to force your way through one of Nature's thickets, and you will discover what a solid, tangled, self-protecting mass it is. Compare this with the isolated trees and shrubs so often planted, and you will not need to have the cause of so universal failure pointed out.

We have studied seaside conditions and experimented considerably, and believe we can help you.



This is one way to plant at the seashore. Another way is shown under White Spruce. Send us description or sketch of your problem, and let us work out the details. 1, surf; 2, shore; 3, sand-dune; 4, foliage cut back by salt spray; 5, Privet; 6, Wild Cherry; 7, White Spruce; 8, Red Maple; 9, Bayberry; 10, Oak; 11, Pitch Pine; 12, Pin Oak; 13, Willow; 14, Hydrangea; 15, Norway Maple; 16, Viburnum.



Have you an ugly bluff or road bank, where the top-soil is thin or missing? Every shower makes gullies, and every frost induces erosion. Grass is not the solution for it is difficult to establish, and the soil too poor to keep it healthy.

There are plants adapted to such conditions that will make an attractive cover. For very precipitous banks it is well to fasten logs to stakes which are soon concealed by vegetation. 1, Hall's Honeysuckle; 2, Virginia Creeper; 3, Bayberry; 4, Sumach; 5, Rosa rugosa; 6, Red Cedar. Dig up Wild Roses, Sweet Fern, Goldenrod, Wild Asters and Butterfly Weed. Plant thickly, even if a quarter of the plants get dried out. Tuck in a few hundred Oaks and Pine seedlings. You will be surprised how soon your bank of running sand will become forested.

INVENTORY OF NATIVE PLANTS ON FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. I.

BAYBERRY. See page 37.

BEACH PLUM. See page 37.

BEACH PEA.

BEACH GRASS.

BEACH GOLDENROD.

ASTERS. See page 59.

WILD ROSES. See page 57.

BEARBERRY.

INKBERRY.

CHOKEBERRY.

CATBRIER.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See page 55.

WILD GRAPE.

PEPPERIDGE.

AMERICAN HOLLY. See page 49.

RED MAPLE. See page 14.

BLACK OAK. See page 16.

WHITE OAK. See page 19.

POST OAK. See page 17.

PITCH PINE. See page 29.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM. See page 45.

HIGH BUSH HUCKLEBERRY.

LOW BUSH HUCKLEBERRY.



FRUITS

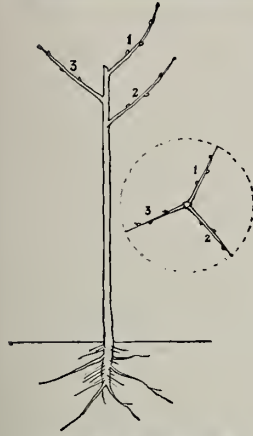
If you live in the country there is no reason why you cannot grow fruit. It is easier to grow a good Peach, Strawberry or Grape than to grow a good lawn, and we shall be glad to show you how. Many small areas on Long Island are surrendered to weeds that might just as well yield juicy Apples, Pears and Plums.

Don't be frightened out of planting because we talk of pruning, mulching, irrigation, spraying and cultivation. You will be surprised how easy it all is when you get started, and we want to help you get started, not for the profit on the trees we may sell you, but that the land may be used to its fullest capacity.

We have selected varieties which we consider good for home use, to cover the season. We shall be glad to advise you as to number of trees to plant and how to arrange them to the best advantage.

Dwarf Apples and Pears bear earlier, but the advantage is slight, except on very limited areas. The way to start a home orchard is to start.

Before spraying get literature. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; and the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. For materials, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 60 Wall St., New York City; The Sherwin-Williams Co., 50 Church St., New York City, and Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass.; B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., N. Y. For pumps, The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y.

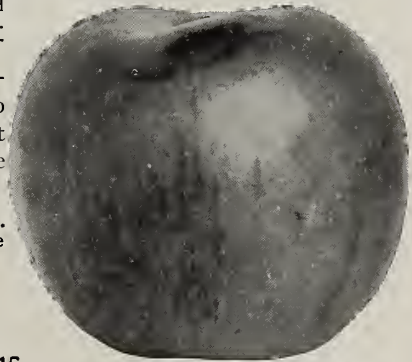


Newly planted Apple or Pear Trees should be pruned back to three or four branches, 8 inches long, disposed equally about the body of the tree, with several inches between. Each branch can be allowed to carry three subdivisions. The spring following cut back the previous year's growth to 1 foot, allowing each subdivision to carry two branches instead of three. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts.

APPLES It takes three to five years for Apples to bear, but you won't mind this, if you plant Peaches, Grapes, Currants and Berries, which yield the first and second years.

Prices, 5-7 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100. Dwarf varieties, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10. Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart.

- Early Harvest. Yellow; acid. Late July and early August.
- *Yellow Transparent. Earliest; yellow; acid. July 20.
- *Red Astrachan. Red; sour. Excellent dessert. August.
- Sweet Bough. Yellow; sweet. July and August.
- Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked; juicy; acid. August 15.
- *Gravenstein. Yellow, streaked. August and September.
- Wealthy. Dark red; subacid. October and November.
- Fall Pippin. Yellow; acid. October and November.
- *McIntosh. Red; acid. September.
- Fameuse. Crimson; acid. November.
- *Newtown Pippin. Dull green; delicious flavor. January to May.
- Roxbury Russet. Russet; subacid. January to May.
- *Baldwin. Red; juicy and rich. November to April.
- Spitzenburg. Red; spicy. Good keeper.
- Rhode Island Greening. Green; rich, subacid. November to February.
- Smokehouse. Red and yellow; juicy. October to January.
- Transcendent. (Crab.) Yellow, red cheek. September.



Apple. Bright, clean fruit is the reward for the proper care. Feed your trees, cultivate often and spray, and get your dividends in a better harvest.



You don't have to be a farmer to raise fruit, and it doesn't require several acres of land. If you have a 50-foot lot, or larger, there is plenty apt to be space for several trees. The back yard in the picture is small, but the owner has inaugurated three types of gardening, nevertheless; flower, vegetable and fruit. The cost is trifling.



HICKS NURSERIES



FRUITS

CHERRIES There is a very general hunger for Cherries. They are easy to grow. The principal trouble is the birds. If you plant several trees the birds will leave you some. The late varieties, like Downer's Late Red ripen the same time as the Mazzard Cherries which grow wild, and the birds do not trouble them so much.

When planted, Cherries should be cut back more severely than Apples or Pears.

The Early Richmond, Montmorency and Morello are the sour Pie Cherries. Most of the others are commonly known as Oxheart Cherries.

5-6 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Governor Wood. Large; heart-shaped; yellow; sweet; juicy.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; amber, red cheek; sweet. Ripens early.

Black Tartarian. Preëminent for family use. Sweet and nearly black.

Downer's Late Red. Medium size; red and amber. Late.

Rockport. Large; red, shaded with amber. Ripens early.

Yellow Spanish. Very large; yellow, with a light red cheek; firm.

Napoleon. Very large, heart-shaped; yellow, shaded deep red.

Windsor. Large; mottled red; very firm and juicy.

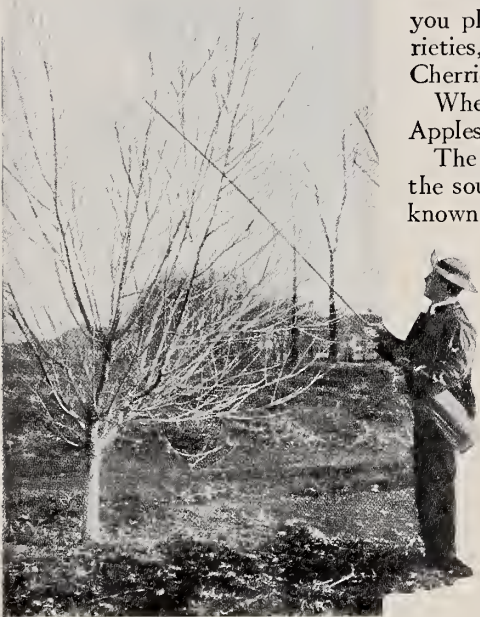
Mercer. A very dark red Cherry; productive and early.

Schmidt's. The largest of all the black Cherries.

Early Richmond. English Pie Cherry; sour.

Montmorency. Large; bright red; moderately sour. Fruits young.

English Morello. Dark red; rich acid. Desirable only for cooking.



Spraying. Ten dollars for a spraying outfit will probably be as good an investment as you ever made. It means more and better fruit.



Cherries



The fruit should have been thinned out early in the summer to improve the size, flavor and color

PEACHES Peaches bear the first year. If you have a space 12 feet, plant a Peach tree. One of the easiest fruits to grow on Long Island, for it likes warm, sandy soil. People often ask why Peaches are not so good as they used to be. It is because tough varieties that will ship 500 miles are raised. Raise Peaches at home and let them ripen on the tree. Plant new trees about once in three years, as Peaches are short-lived.

4-6 ft. high, 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Carman. Large; white; spicy. July.

Belle of Georgia. Large; white; firm; delicious. August.

Champion. Large; white; juicy. August.

Mountain Rose. Medium; white; prolific. August.

Elberta. Large; yellow; juicy and of fine flavor. Aug., Sept.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow. September.

Oldmixon. White. Excellent for canning. September.

Crawford's Late. Large; yellow; red at the stone. Late Sept.

Stump the World. White; juicy and high-flavored. Late Sept.

Chair's Choice. Large; yellow; firm, good quality.

Globe. Large; yellow; sweet and delicious.

Stevens' Rareripe. Large; red skin; flesh white. October.



Cutting out Peach borers. Hoe away the soil, and find the borer under each mass of jelly and sawdust. Do it in late summer and spring

PEARS Those starred succeed especially as dwarfs and require little or no pruning. Their use is commended where areas are limited or early fruiting is an important consideration. They can be planted as close as 10 feet.

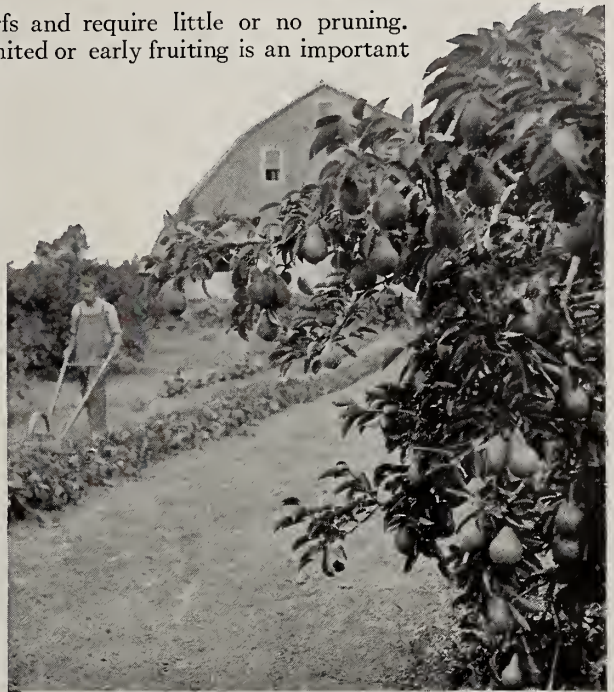
5-6 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

- Osband's Summer. Yellow; sweet. August.
- *Clapp's Favorite. Yellow, red cheek; valuable. August.
- *Bartlett. Yellow, red cheek. August and September.
- Sheldon. Russet; coarse, fine flavor. September and October.
- Seckel. Brown; sweet and juicy. September and October.
- *Duchesse d'Angouleme. Yellow; large; buttery. October and November.
- *Anjou. Green and russet; rich. October and November.
- Winter Nelis. Russet; rich, sprightly. November and December.
- Kieffer. Yellow; coarse. November to January.

PLUMS Those starred are Japanese Plums, peculiarly early and productive, but not always equal to the European Plums in quality. They are inclined to overbear; this can be remedied by proper pruning, or thinning of fruit.

5-6 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

- *Abundance. Yellow, covered with red; productive. August.
- *Apple. Reddish purple; finest flavor. Late August.
- *Burbank. Yellow, red cheek; rich and sugary. Late August.
- *Wickson. Maroon-red; firm; good quality.
- *October Purple. Reddish purple; late; good quality.
- German Prune. Purple; sweet.
- Green Gage. Green; sweet and rich.
- Lombard. Dark red; pleasant, but not rich; productive.
- Bradshaw. Reddish purple; juicy and good.



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 ten days, or after every shower. 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, than it is to meet this simple requirement.

IRRIGATION

The uncertain rainfall and the porous soils of Long Island make irrigation a worth-while consideration, if you are to attain highest success in your food-raising pursuits. This need not frighten you out of the notion of having a garden, or raising fruit and flowers. It is as simple as a hand wheel cultivator and decidedly inexpensive. Be the pioneer in your section to adopt irrigation, and see how quickly your neighbors follow suit.

Long Island has abundant water-supply. For irrigating, it may be necessary to go several hundred feet for a coarse sand or gravel stratum, but the water will rise by artesian pressure to the main water-table, as illustrated on page 29, in cross-section of Long Island, from "Underground Water Resources of Long Island," by the U. S. Geological Survey.

F. A. Sirrene, Entomologist for the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, has a very successful fruit farm at Riverhead, following the latest scientific methods. He writes in the "Rural New Yorker," in answer to a question on fruit-growing on Long Island, that to reach the highest success, orchards must either be irrigated or cultivated. Cultivating does not mean plowing twice a year, but maintaining a dust mulch by frequent cultivation.

For irrigation, see the Skinner Irrigation Co., Troy, Ohio, and J. P. Campbell, Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. F. W. M. Cutcheon, Locust Valley, L. I., has what appears to be an ideal system for lawns and flower-gardens, there being no pipes visible. It was put in by Ralph B. Carter Co., N. Y. There is a nozzle below the level of the ground, protected by an iron ring, as in the center of a golf-green. The lawn mower passes right over it. With an irrigation system, there is no excuse for not applying water in time. With hose, plants frequently receive a check from drought before they are watered, and it is not possible to water large areas sufficiently.

QUINCES

3-5 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
Champion and Orange. Yellow; good quality; long-keeping.



Irrigation of dwarf fruit orchard of Mr. W. R. Beard, Glen Cove, L. I.



HICKS NURSERIES



FRUITS

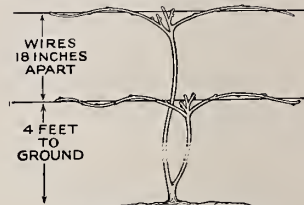


Twenty Currant bushes will give plenty of fruit for a family

GRAPES Plant Grape-vines this year, and eat Grapes next. The sketch shows how to prune. A separate trunk is trained for each wire. Six to eight buds are allowed to remain on each arm, which produce fruiting branches. These arms are to be removed entirely the following winter and replaced by the new fruiting canes which have grown from the spurs. Tie these canes to the wire, and cut back to six or eight buds.

2 years, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

- Pocklington. Golden; juicy; sweet.
- Worden. Large; black; sweet; early.
- Concord. Blue-black; sweet; productive.
- Salem. Red; large berry; sweet.
- Niagara. Pale yellow; sweet; productive.
- Delaware. Small; red; sweet; aromatic.
- Moore's Early. Large; black; good flavor.
- Moore's Diamond. Large; white; juicy.



Grape properly pruned

CURRANTS Keep all wood over two years cut out. The currant worm is easily controlled by hellebore powder, dusted on in the morning while the foliage is wet with dew.

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100

- Cherry. Dark red; acid. Fine for jelly.
- White Grape. White; excellent; sweet.
- Fay's Prolific. Red; large, long bunch.
- Black Naples. Musky. Good for jams.

GOOSEBERRIES They thrive in any garden soil, and the varieties we offer are very satisfactory for home use.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

- Industry. Large; dark red; productive.
- Downing. Medium; green; productive.

BLACKBERRIES Blackberries are as easy to grow as Raspberries, and require the same treatment. Use arsenate of lead or hellebore to control insects.

8 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

- Lucretia Dewberry (Large; juicy, sweet).
- Erie (Large; very early).
- Early Harvest (Good quality; prolific; very early).
- Snyder (Medium size; good flavor).

RASPBERRIES Fresh Raspberries are yours if you say so. Simply remove the dead canes every year. Pinch the terminal growth of new canes when they become 4 feet high. This will induce the formation of lateral shoots, which can be pinched off when they have grown 14 inches.

8 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

- Cuthbert. Very large, pointed, deep red berries of delicious flavor. Ripens midseason to late.
- Golden Queen. Yellow; juicy and sweet.
- Gregg. One of the largest of the Blackcap family; fruit large, black; juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens late and evenly.
- Marlboro. Bright scarlet; of large size. Early.
- Miller's Red. Berry large, firm, bright red.
- Souhegan. Black. Fruit large and handsome; plant a strong grower and hardy, bears fruit in great profusion. Ripens early.

STRAWBERRIES You can plant Strawberries 2 feet apart, in the spring, and allow the runners to take root and make a matted row, or you can plant 1 foot apart in August and September and allow no runners to form. Keep cultivated, and you will have an abundant harvest in either case. We carry only the very best standard varieties which we know will yield large crops of big, handsome, luscious berries.

PER. indicates perfect-flowered.

IMP. indicates imperfect-flowered. Plant with perfect-flowered varieties near, so they will set fruit.

- Excelsior. Per. A firm, productive, high-colored berry.
- Sharpless. Per. Very large, conical; fine flavor. One of the best sorts.
- Bubach. Imp. Large; fine, excellent flavor.
- Clyde. Per. Fruit large; abundant; mild flavor. Foliage not strong.
- Gandy. Per. One of the latest, if not the latest in cultivation.
- Glen Mary. Per. A long, tapering fruit of sweet flavor; very prolific.
- Nick Ohmer. Per. Extra large; splendid color; excellent.

25 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100. Potted plants, for August and September planting, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100



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

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS

	Each	Per 10	100
ASPARAGUS. 2 yrs.....		\$0 15	\$1 00
RHUBARB.....	\$0 20	1 50	
Horse-Radish.....	15	1 00	
Mint.....	10	80	5 00
Thyme.....	15	1 25	
Sage.....	15	1 25	

NUT TREES

The possibilities of Nut-culture are as little developed as any use of the earth's surface. The available knowledge of Nut-culture in the northeastern states is very slight, and you can contribute a share by experimenting. For literature, send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Join the Northern Nut Growers' Association, W. C. Deming, Secretary, Georgetown, Connecticut. Subscribe to the "American Nut Journal," Rochester, N. Y.



Hazelnut

BUTTERNUT. WHITE WALNUT. *Juglans cinerea.* Medium-sized tree, native along the north shore of Long Island. We recommend it to any one starting a grove of nut trees.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3-5 ft. high, trans.....	300	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$20 00

HAZELNUT This adapts itself to dry-ground conditions. Its fruiting qualities need no introduction. Used as a cover-plant under trees it holds moisture and leaf-mold, and the trees grow much faster.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-1 1/2 ft. high.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00

HICKORY, MOCKERNUT. *Hicoria tomentosa, or Carya tomentosa.* Would you like a lot of Hickory in a grove? We dig these seedlings with tops 3 inches high and roots 2 feet deep. Hickory makes a sure foundation before starting upward. Plant them in crowbar holes, and Nature will do the rest. You cannot get big trees. You will find the little Hickories growing sturdily.



Shagbark or Shell-bark Hickory. The only way to get a grove is to plant little trees.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-8 in. high, 2-yr. seedlings, \$30 per M.	4,000	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$4 00
1 ft. high.....	100	35	3 00	25 00

SHAGBARK HICKORY. *Hicoria ovata, or Carya alba.*

We cannot use Nature's forces to better advantage than to produce food without the expense of plowing, cultivating and manuring. Nut-growing is a step in this direction. Do not be afraid of the Hickory bark borer. Try watering, see page 5. It is not new and it is not killing all the trees.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	1 00
3-6 in. high, 2-yr. seedlings.....	\$30 per M...	5,000	\$0 06	\$0 50
1-2 ft. high.....		200	15	1 25
				10 00

PIGNUT. *Hicoria glabra.*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3-6 in. high, 2-yr. trans.....	600	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00

PECAN. *Hicoria Pecan.* The hardy variety from Indiana.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3-4 ft. high.....	200	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

WALNUT, BLACK. *Juglans nigra.* A very large-growing tree, preferring deep soil.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$20 00
4-6 ft. high.....	1 00	8 00	

ENGLISH WALNUT. *Juglans regia.*

There are many large trees of the English or Persian Walnut bearing on Long Island. They do not look entirely happy and sometimes the tips of some varieties winter-kill.

	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$8 00



The Black Walnut has a large meat which comes out of the shell easily

SOME INSECTS AND FUNGUS TO EXPECT ON LONG ISLAND, AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM

- San José Scale** on Fruit Trees, Currants, Flowering Fruits and Japanese Quince. Spray with lime-sulphur solution or Scalecide when dormant, preferably in November.
- Codlin-Moth**, a worm in Apple, Pear and Quince. Spray with arsenate of lead and bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossoms fall, and ten days later.
- Currant Worm.** Hellebore, dry or sprinkled on with water.
- Army Worm.** Frequent on Long Island in 1914 and 1880. Write to Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, for directions for poison bait.
- Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar.** Cut off the cylindrical egg masses before they hatch on Wild Cherry, etc.
- Forest Tent Caterpillar.** Serious on Long Island, but likely to disappear. Spray Oaks in early May. See Fitzhenry-Guppytil Co., Boston.
- Grape Rot and Mildew.** Bordeaux mixture when the buds first swell and at intervals later.
- Brown Rot** on Peach and Plum. Summer spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur.
- Apple Maggot, or Railroad Worm.** Destroy all infested fruit.
- Cucumber, Muskmelon and Celery.** Spray every ten days with bordeaux mixture.

- Rose Aphis and Leaf Hopper.** Spray with kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.
 - Elm-Leaf Beetle.** Spray in May with arsenate of lead.
 - Rhododendron Lace-Wing Fly.** Spray the under side of the leaves in May and June with whale-oil soap. Not serious when plants are in moist or shady places.
 - The Fall Web-Worm.** Webs may be cut off, or the trees sprayed with arsenate of lead.
 - Hickory Borer.** Send for literature to Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, N. Y.
 - Chestnut Bark Disease.** Send for literature to Dr. Haven Metcalf, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 - Apple and Peach Borer.** Dig them out with a knife, chisel and wire.
- See Annual Report of New York State Entomologist, Albany, for Locust-Leaf Miner, which is browning the foliage, and can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead in May; Two-lined Chestnut Borer, which is killing some Oak trees. The trees should be cut and burned before the beetles come out. The same remedy applies to the White Birch Borer and the Hickory Borer.



PLANTS FOR LATE PLANTING—MAY, JUNE, JULY

How many times have you wished you had shrubs, trees or flowers, and were told by your gardener and nurseryman that you would have to wait several months to plant them, and a year to see them bloom. Hicks Nursery has provided that you may have them the next day. We have planted in boxes, tubs and pots a quantity of the best specimens in our nursery. Call or phone. Set them on the ground and arrange them. Dig a hole, pull the plant out of the box, or set the box in the hole and knock the sides off, pack the earth around the roots, and water.

**WE GUARANTEE THEM,—A NEW PLANT FREE
IF THEY DO NOT GROW SATISFACTORILY**

With hardy flowers it permits you to fill up the vacancies as the early varieties finish blooming or die out.

Do you move to your country place in the middle of May or June 1? Have you not seen a number of places on your grounds you would like to plant, or beautiful plants you would like to have? Come and pick them out just as they are in bloom. Come in your auto and select the plants, and take some home with you. Larger ones can be delivered by freight, express, auto-truck or team.

SOME OF THE PLANTS IN BOXES OR POTS ARE: Magnolia, Purple Beech, White Birch, Linden, Norway Maple, Oak, Climbing Roses, Garden Roses, English Ivy, Bush Honeysuckle, Pearl Bush, Spiræa, Deutzia, Japanese Maple, Lilac, Snowball, Hardy Flowers. Send for price-list.

There are many new houses being completed in May or June. We have made a specialty of keeping on hand trees prepared immediately to furnish such grounds. We can deliver not only the usual sizes of shrubs, and vines, but large shrubs, evergreens and shade trees. Plants which particularly lend themselves to this early summer planting are those with abundant fibrous roots like Boxwood, Rhododendrons, Retinospora, Cedar, Spruce, and most of the hardy garden flowers.

BIG SHADE TREES IN FULL LEAF

In June you want shade,—cool, hospitable, beautiful. We can supply trees 18 feet wide immediately. Satisfactory growth guaranteed. You take no risk.

Your time is valuable. Will you let us coöperate with you in developing this time-saving method of planting?

In July, 1912, we moved 80 Norway Maples, twenty years old, 6 inches in diameter, 20 feet high, 15 feet spread. They all lived and made a better growth than if moved at the usual spring or fall season.

By the Hicks System of digging with a ball of earth, clamping with canvas and then setting the ball on a platform, almost anything can be dug up and safely transplanted during the summer. A few species with very coarse roots are apt to wilt down, but continue growing. These we will tell you about when you come to make selections.

TWO HUNDRED CARLOAD AND ELEVEN BARGE-LOAD SHIPMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING AND OTHERS

H. A. Tremaine, Cleveland, Ohio.
Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio.
Dr. Austin Flint, Millbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Mrs. John F. Erdmann, Easthampton, L. I.
Dr. Charles Browne, Princeton, N. J.
Frank Bradley, Bridgehampton, L. I.
Frank C. Thompson, Old Orchard, Mo.
William Rockefeller, Bay Pond, N. Y.
John D. Larkin, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
H. R. Rea, Sewickley, Penna.
Mrs. Henry Stephens, Detroit, Mich.
Alfred G. Smith, Greenwich, Conn.
R. A. C. Smith, Greenwich, Conn.

J. P. Bartram, Bridgeport, Conn.
John D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn.
T. D. Crimmins, West Newton, Mass.
William Douglas Sloane, Lee, Mass.
Miss Harriet H. Brayton, Fall River, Mass.
Newman Erb, Elberon, N. J.
Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Southampton, L. I.
William A. Read, Portchester, N. Y.
William W. Cook, Portchester, N. Y.
Henry Ford, Detroit, Mich.
William Miller, Akron, Ohio.
Paul M. Warburg, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Edward Bok, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Harper Poor, Southampton, L. I.

Robert P. Huntington, Staatsburg, N. Y.
Mrs. John Hay, Cleveland, Ohio.
Arthur Curtis James, Newport, R. I.
J. Ogden Armour, Everett, Ill.
James Street, Forked River, N. J.
Jacob Schiff, Little Silver, N. J.
Mrs. George E. Halliday, Wallkill, N. Y.
William Fahnstock, Katonah, N. Y.
Richard T. Crane, Jr., Ipswich, Mass.
Harris Fahnstock, Lenox, Mass.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Arden, N. Y.
Edward Coykendall, Kingston, N. Y.
Miss C. A. Bliss, New Canaan, Conn.
Mrs. George D. Widener, Newport, R. I.
Harry Coulby, Wickliffe, Ohio.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

New York
Samuel Parsons & Co.
Charles D. Lay
James L. Greenleaf
Hinchman & Pilat
Arthur F. Brinckerhoff
Prentice Sanger

New York
Miss Marion C. Coffin
Mrs. Beatrix Jones Farrand
Miss Mary R. Jay
Charles W. Leavitt, Jr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Oglesby Paul

Providence, R. I.
Thomas W. Sears
Westbury, L. I.
Harold T. Patterson
Buffalo, N. Y.
Townsend & Fleming
Rochester, N. Y.
William Pitkin

Boston
Olmsted Brothers
Pray, Hubbard & White
Arthur Grinnell Rotch
Warren H. Manning
Guy Lowell
Sheffield A. Arnold
Arthur A. Shurtleff



TREE-MOVING

The transplanting of large trees has reached a very high development at the Hicks Nurseries.

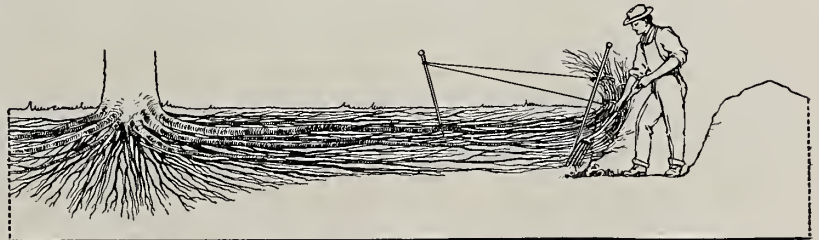
The development of the tree-moving machinery is under the charge of Edward Hicks, who started the work in 1870, moving trees to make a shelter-belt for the arboretum of the late Charles A. Dana, and planting in Garden City, where the late A. T. Stewart was founding a village on a treeless prairie.

We have foremen who have been at the work ten to twenty-two years, and several crews of men who have developed skill and are available at any time.

Large trees may be supplied in two ways: We can ship from our nurseries trees up to 30 feet high and 20 feet spread of branches; or we can look up large trees within ten or thirty miles of where they are wanted.

Landscape is of three dimensions—length, breadth and height. Planting only small trees results in a ground plan for the future. No other planting of trees gives elevation against the sky and broad shadows on the lawn. It frames beautiful vistas and shuts out undesirable views.

Frequently people plant their places with trees of the ordinary size, and five years later substitute our larger trees. Why not save those years of disappointment, and use big trees at the beginning? A few far-sighted people have even planted big trees before they built. You can get large trees here in any size up to 45 feet high and 30 feet wide. They are offered close to cost of production and digging.



The method we have invented for digging large trees. We start digging 15 to 20 feet away from the center, digging down to below the roots, and make an undercut, dissect the soil with the picking bar, which is shown beside the fork. As the roots are uncovered, we tie them in bundles and bend them up out of the way.

We have 100 or more men employed all the year. From them are selected the most expert to dig large trees and operate the machinery.



Our steel tree-mover No. 20, designed for large deciduous trees. With this we can move trees 70 feet high, 50 feet wide, with an area of roots 45 feet in diameter. There are two screws used to swing the tree over. The cradle is padded, to distribute the pressure. The rear wheels are steered by a wheel, enabling trees 80 feet high to get around sharp corners.



HICKS NURSERIES



TREE-MOVING



Large Silver Maple from the nursery to shade the tennis-court for Mrs. Robert Bacon. Note the thousands of small feeding-roots. We are careful to get a large proportion, for therein lies the vigor of the tree. They can make a full normal growth the second year, and continue to grow as if planted small. Fifty more trees like this in our nursery 24 years old. They will give you the biggest mass of foliage for the least money. All they ask is a good drink every two weeks during the summer.



GUARANTEE

On large trees moved for you, and not from the nursery, we cannot make an unconditional guarantee, as with trees from the nursery. For instance, you may have a tree-mover shipped three hundred miles, and have twenty trees moved. If one dies from having naturally poor roots, too much or too little water, it would be very expensive to send mover and men to move one more tree. Write about it.

With 45 years' records of large tree moving, we know accurately your chances, and we are willing to arrange to take the risk, if you say so, when asking for estimate.

Each bundle of roots contains several hundred small roots. These are spread out and occupy an area 30 feet wide. The area of such a circle is 675 square feet. Had this tree been moved in the old way, with a ball of roots, 8 feet in diameter, the area would be 75 feet, or one-ninth as much.

The old method resulted in the widespread opinion that moving large trees was a failure, or at best a temporary expedient, because they grew slowly, looked unhappy, and small trees, the size usually transplanted, quickly overtook them.



The superintendent said that our sixteen horses started together as if you had thrown a lever. This tree was 75 feet broad, 52 feet high, 24 inches in diameter, 45 feet spread of roots. Note the wheels, 2½ feet wide, to enable the tree to be pulled across plowed ground. Where teams could not pull it direct, they were put on a wire cable and pulleys, which multiplied the power. Mover No. 20.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

TREE-MOVING



RESIDENCE OF MR. E. J. LOUGHMAN, LAWRENCE, L. I.

Norway Maple photographed the same season it was planted. It does not have quite its normal density because it was cut back and the season was unusually dry. It is healthy and vigorous, however, and will thicken up the next year.

We have sold 600 large shade trees during the past five years, including Maples, Oaks, Lindens and Elms. Forty-four failed. All but five of these have been replaced free. Don't let the tradition that big trees will not succeed dissuade you from having one of the things most essential to comfort about your home.

Try a group of three or five trees this size or larger, 16 to 20 feet wide, instead of one tree 30 feet wide. They are cheaper and easier to plant, but give the same shade.

Norway Maple planted by us about twelve years ago. You may have the impression that "large trees die in a few years" or "never recover from the shock." The tree in the picture still looks vigorous. Let us show you more like it. Your investment in large trees from the nursery is not a risk, for we guarantee satisfaction. Neither will it be a disappointment.



Large Norway Maples arching paths at entrance-court of Middleton S. Burrill, Jericho, N. Y. We planted eighty-six trees, 23 feet high, 12 feet spread, eighteen years old. Every tree grew vigorously. They were thick and solid the second year after planting.

A barge-load of similar trees were shipped on the order of Mr. Oglesby Paul, landscape architect, for Mrs. G. D. Widener, Newport. A year later Mr. Paul wrote as follows: "I had the planting inspected and everything was found satisfactory." The trees were trimmed as cubes, to surround a formal garden. We have 800 large Norway Maples, nursery-grown, ready for such plantings.



We have shipped 125 carloads of large evergreens, 8 to 30 feet high. We guarantee satisfaction whether you buy a single tree or a carload.



HICKS NURSERIES

TREE-MOVING

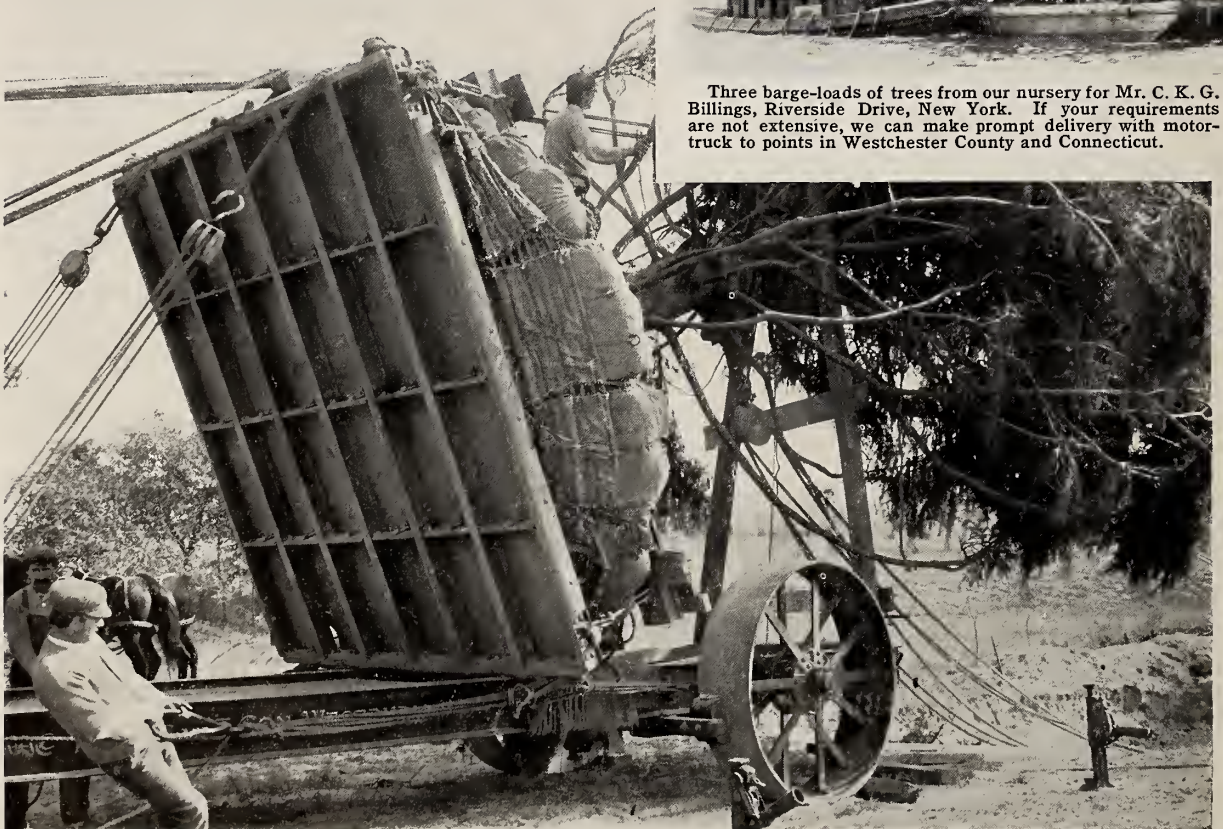


RESIDENCE OF MR. WINTHROP BURR, LAWRENCE, L. I.

Grove of large trees selected at our nursery. Norway Maple on the left; Silver Maple on the right; Pin Oak in the center. You need not wait half a lifetime for trees. We can supply mature specimens from the nursery, and guarantee them for as long as you wish.



Three barge-loads of trees from our nursery for Mr. C. K. G. Billings, Riverside Drive, New York. If your requirements are not extensive, we can make prompt delivery with motor-truck to points in Westchester County and Connecticut.



Tree-Mover No. 21, all steel. Estimated capacity, 30 tons. With this we can move very large evergreen trees, with a heavier ball of earth than has heretofore been practicable. Wheels are very wide, and can be made wider as shown on page 74. This mover is another illustration of the fact that we invent and build whatever is necessary to move trees.

HOW TO GET THE MOST BEAUTY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT

Your trees are presumably permanent fixtures. If they are to render a service consistent with their import, or mature into beautiful specimens of character, they must have your coöperation. If your attitude is a thorough one, your trees are pretty apt to thrive and give you the largest returns for your investment by way of a maximum growth and healthy appearance. A tree will always do its best under conditions provided. That's Nature. A diseased, ill-shaped, dejected-looking tree is a reflection on man and not on the tree.

Turning on a hose a few moments is usually inadequate. The right way is to ascertain by actual tests when a sufficient application has been given. The surface may be damp and the soil a foot deep may be dry as powder. Do not be deceived by surface conditions, and do not consider scratching the soil with the foot a proper inspection. Test every week or ten days regardless of the rainfall. A steady rain all day long may amount to 1 or 2 inches, which may or may not saturate the earth to the root-level. Intermittent showers, while benefitting vegetable crops and plants with roots near the surface, seldom are sufficient for newly planted trees with roots a foot below the surface. Watering may be impractical with many trees on account of location or quantity. There are three things to do:

1. Mulch with manure, straw, grass, weeds or leaves. Weeds and grass are generally available. Cut them in May, and pile them around the tree.
2. Make a dust mulch of soil by stirring the ground 3 inches deep every two weeks from May to September.
3. Cut back severely. This makes less drain upon the tree while the young roots are starting in June, and by July the few vigorous leaves have made enough new roots to carry the tree if it is helped by mulching.



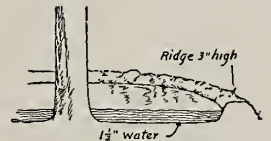
Dig down 1½ feet deep among the roots, and ascertain the moisture conditions. (An auger is quick, easy and thorough.) If the soil blows like dust, it is too dry. If water oozes out when the soil is compressed, it is too wet.

The trees which it is not practicable either to water or mulch are plantations of several acres of Pines 4 inches high and Oaks 1 foot high, set out in the thin woods and brush or sandy land. These usually take care of themselves, and it may be cheaper to replant a few than to work around each tree to mulch it or water it.

On clay, hardpan or other retentive soils, put in a drain. This is a safety that can do no harm. Several trees have died because the owner said, "I do not want to go to the expense of a drain. I will take the risk." To have a drain to an outlet on the surface down hill is the best. Another way is to dig a pit alongside of the hole and fill with stones. A barrel can be sunk in the pit. A vertical pipe can come to the surface to see if water is standing there. However, the chance of too much water is slight on the sandy subsoils of Long Island.

This advice on watering is not only for your recently planted trees, but for those planted as long as twenty years ago. It also applies to shrubbery.

Spade up an area as wide as the spread of branches. You may feel the beauty of your place is impaired if you cannot have a lawn right up to the base of the tree. Be fair with the tree, and give it conditions as near like the forest as possible. If a tree is worthy of your investment, it is worth the care and attention necessary to make the best possible growth.



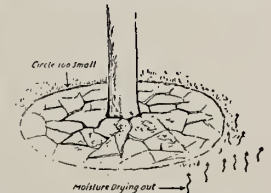
See that the water gets down to the roots. Make a ridge 3 to 7 inches high around the tree, including the entire spread of roots, and fill the basin with water and refill until the soil becomes moist to the lowest root-level, about 2 feet deep.



Occasionally, a large quantity of fresh manure next to the roots, and watered too much, will kill trees. If the manure is rotted, mix it through the soil. If not, put it on top as a mulch. Every year, or twice or three times a year, dig it in and put on a new layer. If in doubt, ask a gardener or farmer.

An essential part of Hicks service is fitting trees to climate and soil. This makes your tree investment permanent and satisfactory. Whether you are in Maine, Michigan, Kentucky or Virginia, describe your conditions, and we will tell you what trees are most adapted.

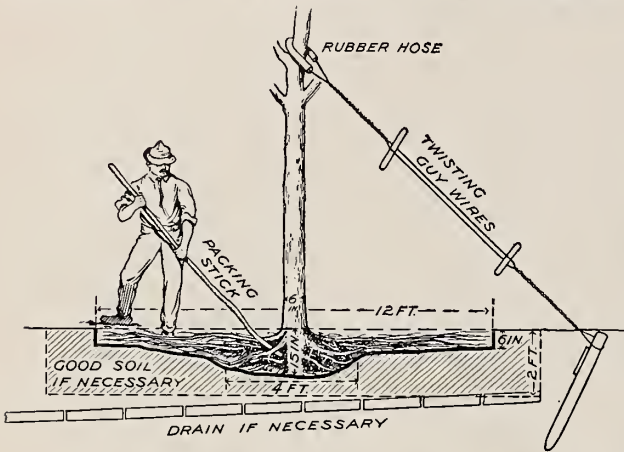
WE CHARGE FOR DELIVERY OR PACKING FOR SHIPMENT. Our trees are so heavy that it is the most equitable way. We combine deliveries to the same neighborhood. Many people send for their trees.



Watering need only be a bi-weekly duty. To make it such, the ground should be broken up 4 inches deep the day after application and not allowed to become hard and cracked as in the picture, permitting a rapid drying out. A dust mulch is thus produced to conserve moisture but is not equal to a mulch of manure or leaves.



HOW TO PLANT A TREE



Make the hole wide enough for the full spread of the roots. Keep the side roots up within 6 inches of the surface. They like to be in aerated soil just underneath the leaf-mold or mulch of manure.

Stand the tree in the hole, spread out the roots naturally, throw mellow earth in the center, pack it between the roots. Water is not essential. In May water is more helpful, because the buds are starting.

Trimming is essential to the best growth of the tree. Cut back the previous year's growth to one to three buds, and thin out the balance of the tree one-half. If the tree is starting slowly, do not be afraid to cut more during the summer. Frequently we cut trees back before shipment, to be sure that it gets done.



HEELING-IN, OR TEMPORARY PLANTING

On arrival, put the roots in the soil, and cover closely with earth. Pack with the packing-stick or the heel. Stock can remain this way for several weeks.

You can plant stock heeled-in in this way even when it is out in leaf. You will have it out of the ground only a short time, and if watered when planted, the new shoots keep right on growing.

HEDGES

Time-Saving, New and Good

WHITE SPRUCE

Attractive all the year. Keeps dense whether trimmed or not. We offer trees trained as a ready-made hedge. For prices and illustrations see page 33.

This is the greatest value in our catalogue. Here is a suggestion for laying out suburban development: Separate the plots with an evergreen hedge or a belt of evergreens and oaks. It will make a most attractive inclosure. Are you located at the seashore, and are you tired of Privet? Try White Spruce.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM

If you want an immediate green wall around the service-court or laundry-yard. It retains its dried russet leaves all winter, and will keep dense at the base. See page 6 for prices.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

Try a flowering hedge for a change, between the different sections of your garden. This will be exceedingly decorative in August.

JAPANESE BARBERRY

Our plants 12 inches high and 8 inches wide, at \$4.50 per 100, will give you a popular hedge at surprising low cost.

DEUTZIA CRENATA

This will give you a big flowering hedge, quickly and cheaply. Plant 3 feet apart. Give good soil.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. See page 42.

IBOTA PRIVET

This is hardier than the California Privet, which frequently kills to the ground during a severe winter. See page 42 for established hedge we offer in this variety, twelve years old.

REGEL'S IBOTA PRIVET

This is a flat-growing variety of the above. Perfectly hardy. We can also supply an old hedge of this as offered on page 42.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

This will give you a very distinguished hedge. Dense, branched to the ground, and pleasing, undulating outlines. Red berries make it glisten in July.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM

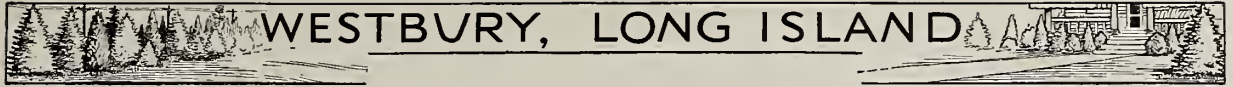
Especially appropriate for hedges, being wide at the base. Its healthy foliage will compensate you for using it.

HEMLOCK

Hemlock hedge forty years old. We have two such hedges. This is a rare opportunity to secure an inclosure, with which brick or stone are not to be compared for dignity and grace. 12 feet high, 10 feet wide. Price, \$16 per linear foot, delivered, planted, and guaranteed within fifteen miles, or packed on board cars at Westbury.

OAK

In Europe they make hedges from anything that is native. That is one reason why the gardens are so beautiful. Nothing could be more permanent for your soil than Oak. We offer them at \$40 per 1,000. Plant 1 foot apart in a double row, and they will make a thick hedge 3 feet high the second season. Plant with crowbar as sketched on page 17.



USE OF LAND

Long Island is the north end of the coastal plain. The coastal plain is devoted to vegetable-growing in Florida, Norfolk, Virginia; Delaware, southern New Jersey and Long Island. This region is characterized by species which like dry, sandy ground, as Pitch Pine. From Long Island northward the coastal plain is largely absent, the rocks coming down to the shore of Connecticut. Long Island is nearest the densest population of the western hemisphere, a population which has its food shipped long distances, especially its succulent vegetable food and fruit. The highest economy comes from shipping bulky products the shortest distance. Fruits and vegetables are largely water, are expensive to ship and quickly deteriorate. To maintain health, a certain proportion of the human ration must be of bulky, succulent vegetable or fruit foods, not the concentrated meat, fish and grain. It is customary to ship bananas from the tropics, or fruit from the Pacific coast, when succulent vegetables as tomatoes, spinach, sweet corn, cauliflower, carrots, would serve the same purpose at a fraction of the cost.

It is not the purpose of this article to point out ways of more economically producing the food from the sandy land of Long Island, but to show that the climate, geology and botany indicate that cheap vegetables can be produced, and to hint at the various factors for you to investigate and experiment with. Making this land available is not the sole task of the State Experiment Station, the United States Department of Agriculture, the railroads, the resident owners of the property, the non-resident owners of large, idle tracts, the real-estate companies that have sliced it up into 20-foot building-lots, and sold it to speculators, not home-builders, and allowed it to revert to forest fires. Nor is it the task of those who are already growing vegetables on parts of this land and lands adjacent, and have difficulty in making the profits therefrom, nor the grocer, nor the consumer.

Climate. Nearly all vegetables are annuals; therefore, owing to the length of the growing season, it is important to get an early start. Long Island is not troubled by late spring frosts. This is proved by the "Climatology of the United States," by the United States Weather Bureau, and by the reports on the climate of New York, by the New York State Weather Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y. Long Island has from 170 to 200 days between the last killing frost in spring and the first killing frost in autumn. The adjacent mainland of Connecticut or northern New Jersey is twenty to forty days shorter, and is better adapted to biennial and perennial plants, as grass, wheat, apples, raspberries. Long Island has an abundance of sunshine. In the autumn the first killing frost is several weeks later than on the adjacent mainland. This permits the maturing of cauliflower and cabbage, which is native to the oceanic climate on the shores of northern Europe. The ocean keeps the days cooler and the nights warmer than on the mainland. Eastern Long Island has the most oceanic climate of any part of the eastern states. This permits the better development of many species of west European plants, as Boxwood, English Ivy, English Yew, English Holly and others, as *Hydrangea Olaksa*, *Euonymus Japonicus*, California Privet. These are not so hardy inland in the same latitude because of the continental climate, with its more sudden frosts.

Lime. The chemical composition of the soil of the coastal plain is marked by an acid condition, or deficiency of lime. Lime characterizes the best fruit, nursery and dairy regions, as from Syracuse to Niagara Falls.

Grow crops that do not need lime. See "Agricultural Utilization of Acid Lands by Means of Acid-Tolerant Crops," at Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Five cents.

The elements in commercial fertilizer are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. On Long Island there are no bed rocks disintegrating to furnish the first two, therefore much is bought. Plenty of decaying vegetable matter will make available the potash and phosphoric acid that is in the soil.

Under-drainage is not needed on the sandy soils of Long Island. It is a great blessing, also a handicap needing correction by irrigation. The sandy subsoil makes the ground dry out, and permits plowing in February and the planting of peas and potatoes in March; whereas, on the adjacent mainland it is cold and wet until May. This may mean for Long Island a month advance in the ripening of the crop.

The sandy lands have been despised. This derision has deterred efforts to see what is the best profitable use of the land. Economic pressure may force the use of the sandy land, or scientific investigation may lead to the use of it. If you have a country residence on the sandy land, you could help.

Forest fires have done as much as anything to give the land a reputation of poverty. You can help organize local and

unofficial fire prevention by clearing fire-lanes, providing tools, fire patrol. Organize the staff on your place and your neighbor's to fight fire whenever smoke is seen or notification received. You can get information on these points from the Forest Service, Washington, D. C.; New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University; Forestry Department, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca. Ask the state legislature to establish the fire-warden system that has proved so successful in the Adirondacks and Massachusetts. This consists of watch-towers, patrols, telephone and the enforcing of law against setting fires.

If land is not used for farming or residence, it should be used for forest and game. It may be argued that the sandy plains of Long Island are too high-priced for the economical growing of forests. Also that they are all tillable, and mountains are not. Also that they are all possible residence sites. But grow forest and stock with game in the meantime.

Develop the forest for residence sites by keeping out the fires and getting broad, shady Oaks and Pines, instead of burnt stubs and a thicket of Scrub Oak 3 feet high. For proof, see the estate of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, Oakdale, L. I., where the broad Oaks resemble the trees of English parks. At the Convent of St. Joseph, Brentwood, L. I., there are magnificent White Pines and sturdy White Oaks, full and round, representing the highest type of landscape beauty of which this soil is capable. Few people know what the ideal is, but they can learn from the occasional groves that are protected from fire.

The Pine barren region of Long Island can support a large population of commuters and farmers. It needs a few people to show the way.

Most people want advice that is based on a specific study of their problem or problems under the same environment. The Nassau County Farm Bureau, Mr. Lloyd Simons, Mineola, aims to make available existing knowledge on agriculture and horticulture. The Farm Bureau is supported jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture, New York State Department of Agriculture, the Nassau County Association, and funds appropriated by the Supervisors of Nassau County.

The New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale gives advice.

To aid in using the sandy lands of Long Island you can advocate an agricultural survey to report what has been grown profitably and the methods, and which areas are too porous to cultivate. This can be made by the United States Department of Agriculture, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, or the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

It is the ambition of everyone to own or control land and make it produce its maximum. Occasionally, it is the ambition of land-owners to hold land idle a short time and speculate on someone else wanting to use it. It is the duty of nurserymen and seedsmen to help in the use of land with plants, directions, questions and suggestions for experiment.

To hire and manage enough men, to buy and feed enough horses, to market the product profitably, is difficult or impossible in many cases. That is the standard method in America. Perhaps this catalogue can suggest a few experiments omitting horse-cultivation, as growing fruit by the sod-mulch system reported on by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, and mulch culture for nuts and blueberries.

There are three ways of supplying more water. One is to add decaying vegetable matter to the soil; second, dust mulch, as by horse cultivating 3 inches deep once in ten days; third, irrigation.

"Soil Survey of Long Island," says:

"The most striking features of Long Island agriculture are the influence of an immense local market, giving rise to intensive cultivation on the western end of the island, and the almost utter abandonment of the most sandy types of soil on account of typically eastern desert conditions, even though the rainfall amounts to more than 40 inches per year. This latter phase is the more unaccountable, as small, local irrigation plants have shown the capabilities of soils when sufficient water is furnished. Moreover, almost the entire area is underlain by water-bearing strata at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet.

"The demonstration of the possibilities of irrigation within this area should constitute the next most important step in the agricultural history of the island.

"A series of wells which could be pumped by a centrifugal pump would furnish an adequate water-supply for small farms of 15 to 30 acres."



HICKS NURSERIES



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The Olive, Fig, Date, Acorn, Walnut, Pistache and Almond have been introduced in this country. Our native Pecan, Shagbark, Mulberry, and Persimmon offer great promise if improved by plant-breeding. Trees require less labor than annual field crops. Beneath the trees vegetables and grain are grown.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of ISAAC HICKS & SON, of Westbury, County of Nassau, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1915.

(Signed) CALVIN J. HUSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 2, 1914.

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TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS

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