

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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*R. L. Fancolly*

# The Hillside Nursery

6227  
ROY L. FANCOLLY, Manager

ATLANTIC, . . . .

IOWA

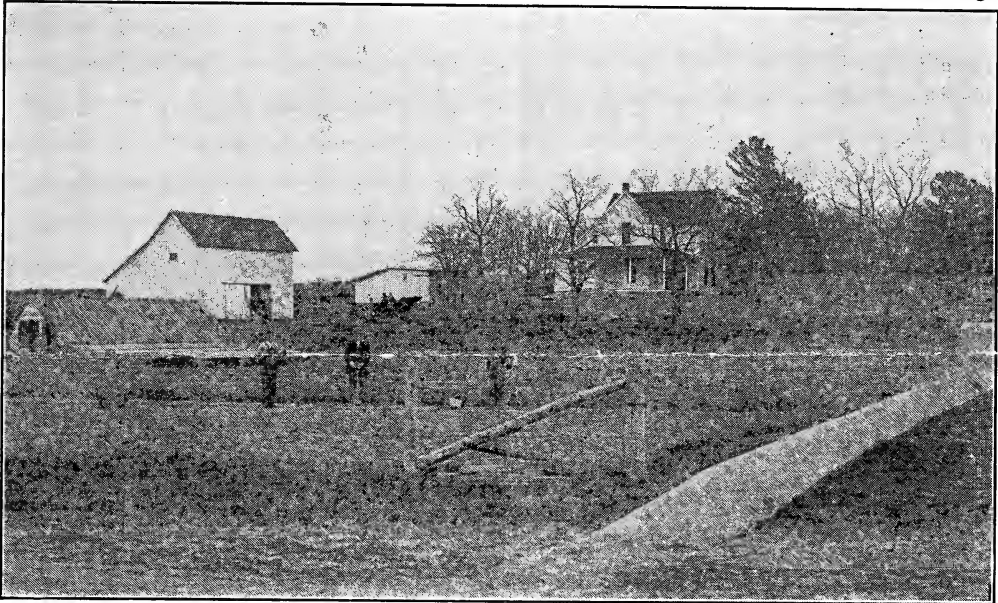
One Mile East of Court House.

Musson Phone 2 on 19

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## RETAIL PRICE LIST

### SPRING OF 1915



## Greeting

Having taken over the entire management of the Hillside Nursery, the writer desires to extend his thanks to the many friends and customers he has met during his past association with it and to trust that he will be favored with a continuation of their friendship and at least a portion of their patronage.

In my association with the business, I feel that I have learned that whatever is to a customer's best interest is to ours also.

I assure you that I will endeavor to maintain at all times a very high standard of excellence.

Yours very respectfully,

ROY L. FANCOLLY.

# How to Plant and Care for Trees

The first thing to consider in planting orchard trees, is the site, and this, if a small plot for family use, must necessarily be within reasonable distance of the buildings. It is nearly universally agreed, by experienced horticulturists, that high, rolling land, and more particularly on the north, northeast or east slope of same, makes the most desirable location. This, I think is correct, but an orchard is needed on every farm and few are so fortunate as to have at hand, near their dwelling, just such a desirable location. This is simply given as a guide for the best. In fixing our site, we should come as near conditions as our surroundings will admit. Fence your ground with a strong wire fence, plow deep and thoroughly pulverize the soil; make the rows straight, running them north and south, twenty-five feet apart. Set your trees about twenty-five feet apart in the rows.

Straight rows are pleasing to the eye and an advantage in cultivation. This distance, twenty-five feet between the rows is, I think, desirable, because it leaves space sufficient between them for a free circulation of air, one of the main things sought after in an elevated site. When you purchase, be sure and order No. 1 trees. This is important. The small planter has no use for poor trees. Don't buy of the itinerant tree peddler, of whose antecedents you know nothing, and whose employer (if he has one) may be engaged in selling high priced novelties unsuited to this climate.

Here the question arises. "What is a first-class tree when delivered to the planter?" A first-class tree should be one that is tak-

en from the ground in a careful manner with plenty of root to correspond with the size of the top. It should be sound, and should not have been exposed to the sun and drying winds. The top should be in size proportioned to its height and age, the stem tapering from the ground to the top, the limbs coming out in regular order, at least 3 inches apart, to avoid forks and splitting. I prefer trees two and three years old. There is plenty of moisture in the soil in the spring and don't be afraid of dry weather. This last remark does not apply to evergreens. In setting the trees, it is best to have an assistant; one digs the hole and holds the tree in position, the other bosses the job and fills the earth around the roots. Dig the holes plenty large enough to receive the roots and deep enough so that the tree, when set, will be from four to six inches deeper than it stood in the nursery, leaving a little loose dirt in the holes, making the bottom look something like an inverted saucer. Wash from the roots any dry earth that might adhere from any cause, leaving the roots thoroughly wet. Put your tree in the hole with the heaviest limbs to the south, leaning 3 to 4 inches from the perpendicular in that direction, spread the roots to a natural position, fill in moist loose earth with your hands at the same time about the roots until they are well covered, then stamp, using your spade and feet. Finish filling with good, clean earth. Tramp the earth to within two inches of the top; fill that with fine, rich, soil and leave loose.

I give these directions with great confidence, having set many hundreds of orchard trees, and a very small per cent. have failed to grow.

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## Strawberry Culture

Select a good rich piece of ground, and try to have it plowed eight to ten inches deep in the fall. If that is impossible, have it plowed as early in the spring as you can. Harrow, roll and otherwise work it, until it is fine as can be made, then mark it out in rows, three and one-half to four feet apart. We usually plant ours three and one-half feet.

If plants can be obtained near home of the varieties you want, get them in preference to sending off a long distance for them, even if they cost you more, for most likely in the end, they will be the cheap-

est. Only plants of the previous year's growth should be planted. Trim off all the old runners and dead leaves, and trim back the roots to four or five inches. Place a quantity of plants in a pail, with just enough water to cover the roots, taking each one out as wanted, not dropping them along the row to dry out in the wind. We use a good strong trowel for planting, setting the plants from fourteen to sixteen inches apart in the rows. Take your trowel and scratch off the dry dirt on the surface where you want to set the plant, until the moist dirt appears; stick your

trowel straight down in the earth working it back and forth to make a fair sized hole, then take a plant from your pail, shaking it slightly to separate the roots into a sort of fan-shape, and place it in the ground just so the crown of it is even with the surface, firming the soil well around each plant.

Don't be afraid of getting it too solid; you can't do it. Bring a little loose earth around each plant as you leave it.

Start cultivation as soon as you can, and sooner, if possible. Keep them clean all

summer by cultivating frequently. All weeds that come up in the rows must be removed with the hoe, or pulled with the fingers. Keep the blossoms all picked off. The fruit they bear will not amount to anything and they weaken the plant.

After the ground starts to freeze, cover the plants just out of sight with good clean straw or slough hay, leaving it on until after the fruit is gathered. It keeps the berries clean and the ground moist.

## Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Etc.

All Fruit Trees are two and three years old and first grade, 5 to 7 feet high.

### APPLES

Leading Varieties.

\$0.30 each, \$3.00 per dozen; half dozen at dozen rate

#### SUMMER.

Luchess Red Astrachan  
Red June Yellow Transparent

#### FALL.

Price's Sweet Wealthy  
Fameuse or Snow

#### WINTER.

Jonathan Grime's Golden  
Winesap N. W. Greening  
Roman Stem Ben Davis  
Gano (Black Ben Davis) Janet  
Ark Black Delicious  
Missouri Pippin M. B. Twig

#### CRABS.

Whitney No. 20 Hyslop

### CHERRIES

Leading Varieties.

\$0.40 each, \$4.50 per dozen; half dozen at dozen rate.

Early Richmond (Early)  
Large Montmorency (Med)  
English Morello (Late)

### PLUMS

Leading Varieties.

\$0.40 each, \$4.50 per dozen half dozen at dozen rate.

DeSoto Fawkeye  
Stoddard Wild Goose  
Wyant Lombard

Yellow Egg

### PEACH

Leading Varieties.

\$0.25 each. Champion

### PEARS

Leading Varieties.

\$0.40 each. Koonce

### GRAPES

Leading Varieties.

Concords, \$0.15 each, \$1.50 per dozen. All other varieties \$0.25 each, \$2.50 per dozen.

#### BLACK.

Concord Moore's Early Worden

#### WHITE.

Pocklinton Niagara

### CURRANTS

\$0.10 each, \$1.00 per dozen.

#### RED.

Cherry Victoria

#### WHITE.

White Dutch

### GOOSEBERRIES

\$0.15 each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Champion Downing

### RASPBERRIES

#### BLACK.

\$0.25 per dozen, \$2.00 per hundred.

Cumberland Gregg

#### RED.

\$0.40 per dozen, \$3.00 per hundred.

Cardinal

### ASPARAGUS

\$0.25 per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred.

Giant Argenteuil

### RHUBARB

\$0.50 per dozen.

### EVERGREENS

	Each
White Pine, 12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.15
American Arbor Vitae, 2 to 3 feet.....	.40
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 inches...	.50
Col. Blue Spruce, blue tinge 12 to 18 inches .....	1.00
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 inches.....	.20
For Windbreak Evergreens ask for prices.	

**SHADE TREES**  
**NURSERY GROWN.**

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, 8 to 10 feet	\$1.00
	Each
Sugar Maple, 10 to 12 feet.....	1.00
Mountain Ash, 8 to 10 feet.....	1.00
American Elm, 10 to 12 feet.....	1.00
Bed Bud or Judas Tree, 5 to 6 feet....	.75
American Elm, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75

**ROSES**

**OUTDOOR GROWN.**

	Each
Baby Rambler .....	\$ .40
Crimson Rambler, climbing, 2 years...	.35
Dorothy Perkins, climbing, 2 years....	.35
Paul Neyron, monthly, 2 years.....	.35
General Jacqueminot, monthly, 2 years	.35
Madame Plantier, white, 2 years.....	.35
Persian Yellow, 2 years.....	.35
Prairie Queen .....	.35

**BULBS**

	Each
Paeonies, red, white and pink.....	\$.25

**SHRUBBERY**

	Each
Clematis, purple .....	\$.35
Clematis, white .....	.25
Snowball, 3 feet.....	.35
Hydrangea Paniculati Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet .....	.35
Persian Lilac, purple, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35
White Lilac, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35
Weigelia Rosea, 3 feet.....	.35
Flowering Almond, double pink, 3 feet.	.35
Spirea or Bridal Wreath, 3 feet.....	.35

Peep O' Day Sweet Corn, per pound, postpaid .....	10c
Red Onion Sets from seed, per pound, postpaid .....	10c

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**  
**NURSERY GROWN.**

We can furnish forest tree seedlings in the following: American Ash, American Elm, Russian Mulberry and Catalpa Speciosa, at \$1.50 per hundred.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

Varieties	Season
Bubach (imp) .....	Mid-Season
Bederwood (per) .....	Early
Bisel (imp) .....	Medium
Brandywine .....	Late
Crescent (imp) .....	Early
Excelsior (imp) .....	Early
Haverland (imp) .....	Early
Lovett (per).....	Mid-Season
Luther (per) .....	Early
Marie (imp) .....	Late
Sample (imp).....	Medium to late
Senator Dunlap (per) .....	Early
Warfield (imp) .....	Early

Varieties marked "imp" have imperfect blossoms, and will not bear fruit unless a variety marked "per" is planted along with them as a fertilizer. Varieties marked "per" however, will bear fruit even if planted by themselves.

**PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

\$0.50 per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

**STATE OF IOWA**  
**CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION**

Office of State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa.

**This is to Certify,** That in accordance with Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, as amended by the Thirty-first General Assembly (Code Sec. 2575-a51,) the nursery stock for sale by the Hillside Nursery, Roy L. Fancolly, Mgr. of Atlantic, Iowa, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

This certificate is invalid after July 31, 1915.

Certificate No. 314.

Dated July 11, 1914.

H. E. SUMMERS,  
 State Entomologist

**LOCATION**

THE HILLSIDE NURSERY is located one mile east of the Court House, Atlantic, Iowa, at the crossing of East Seventh street and the Atlantic Southern track.

All questions pertaining to our line of business cheerfully answered. Correspondence solicited. Call and see us. Visitors always welcome.