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# MCON'S HARDY TREES \& PLANTS for EVERY PLACE \&PURPOSE 1924 



# Moon's Nurseries <br> THE WM. H. MOON CO. MORRISVILLE PENNSYLVANIA <br> which is 1 mile from Trenton, N.J. 

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## Nurserymen Since 1767

ONE hundred and fifty-seven years ago the Moon Nursery Industry was established in America. In 1767, James Moon (great-great-grandfather of the President of our company) was engaged in selling fruit trees at a location but seven miles distant from our present site. Each generation since has been Nurserymen, a continuous succession of Nursery endeavor that we believe to be unequalled by any other concern. The advent of improved facilities for distribution enabled Mahlon Moon, in 1849, to establish at Morrisville, more extensive nurseries than had hitherto been practicable. This nursery was continued by Samuel C. Moon, until his death in 1911, shortly after which it was amalgamated with our own.

The Glenwood Nursery, or the original enterprise of this company, was established in 1872 by Wm. H. Moon, who in 1890 organized the company which at present bears his name.

This little bit of history shows the background of our present-day business. The accumulated experience of all these years, coupled with the up-to-date ideas with which we constantly endeavor to keep pace, we believe to be of vital interest and benefit to those who avail themselves of our facilities.

After all, you are not so much interested in our history as in our ability to serve you in the future, and this is our great purpose.

## To Reach Our Nurseries

BY automobile from New York or Philadelphia is quite a simple matter. From Philadelphia, follow the Lincoln Highway. After passing under railroad tunnel near Morrisville our large sign will be seen on the right. Turn left here 2 miles and then left on Pennsylvania Avenue. From New York, follow Lincoln Highway to Morrisville and turn right on Pennsylvania Avenue. By rail over the Penna. R. R. take express trains to Trenton, N. J., from either New York or Philadelphia. Connect at Warren and Hanover Streets,Trenton, for Newtown or Lambertville cars, which pass our entrance ten minutes distant. Or, if we know of your coming we will have a conveyance to meet youat the station. By "The Reading," alight at Yardley, Pa. Trentonbound trolleys pass our Nurseries.


# Do I Want Just Plants or Moon's Plants-and all that goes with them? 

IWANT THRIFTY, VIGOROUS STOCK, well developed and with abundant root systems. I want them true to name and so carefully handled and packed that they will reach me in perfect condition. That MOON'S NURSERIES can and do answer these requirements would be evident to you either through a visit to our Nurseries or by asking any one who has planted MoOn's stock.

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In our extensive assortment you would see plants from Asia, Europe and different parts of our own continent. With so many varieties from which to choose, there are plants available for any place and for any purpose for which you need them. As you drive about you would notice how splendidly the plants live up to your requirements of vigor, because of the natural fertility of our soil and the fertilizer used; of symmetry, because of ample spacing in the Nursery rows and by the systematic pruning given; and of root-power, due to frequent rootprunings and transplantings. These costly processes are necessary to insure for you the sum-total of satisfaction you rightfully demand. Ours is a most favorable soil for Evergreens. Its clay-like consistency holds a ball of earth well, thus preserving intact the vital fibrous feeding roots.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$T THE PA how care various orders protected from packing, which ERIES often tomers, is per

CKING HOUSE you would note fully the plants are handled as the are assembled, and how they are the drying breezes. The careful is a feature of Moon's NURScommented upon by distant cusformed with great care by skilled, experienced persons.

Some of Moon's plants packed up and ready for shipment. Boxes and bales like these were shipped into 33 states and to England during the past year.


## Moon's

 Make It Easy to Have a Beautiful LawnHAVE YOU HESITATED ABOUT BEAUTIFYING YOUR LAWN because you hardly knew how to go about it? The proper selection and arrangement of plants in some cases does take more time and study than some busy folks can find to give to the subject. Just what plants to use to screen your (or your neighbor's) clothes yard from the house; to give your lawn seclusion; to relieve the bare look of the house foundation-these are among the problems that perhaps confront you. We have endeavored to make this book as helpful as possible and we feel confident the lists, descriptive matter and illustrations will point the way to the solution of many problems. Some, however, cannot be dealt with in generalities. OR THE SOLUTION OF PLANTING PROBLEMS we maintain a staff of men, well trained in plant adaptabilities and arrangements. They will gladly give you our ideas on plant selections and arrangements, together with estimate of cost. This is done in either of two ways:

PERSONAL CALLS to go over the problem right on the lawn can often be made within a radius of 50 miles of our Nurseries. Also included in the zone where this service can be arranged are Northern New Jersey, suburban New York generally; Bethlehem, Allentown and environs, suburban Philadelphia and Wilmington; Washington, Baltimore and adjacent Maryland and Virginia.
Moon's LeTTER AID SERVICE is offered to patrons at more distant points. Through it we are able to give you much the same service as is rendered through a personal call, for with a detailed description of your problem, a sketch showing dimensions and existing features and a photo or two if available we can readily visualize it, and give you our ideas and estimate.


PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS should be engaged where the location of walks, drives or pergolas and the like is involved, or where extensive landscape improvements are contemplated. We are acquainted with many of the best Landscape Architects throughout the country to whom we will gladly refer you upon application.

MOTOR TRUCK DELIVERY is usually possible within 50 miles of our Nurseries - and frequently can be arranged to points at greater distance, such as Suburban New York and to Baltimore and Washington. These are, however, a matter of special arrangement.

LONG DISTANCE SHIPMENTS to enthusiastic, satisfied customers the country over are made daily during the shipping season. Moon's resources and facilities are available to all, no matter where located.

GETTING THE PLANTING DONE is another matter in which MOON'S can help you. Frequently we can furnish, at a stated rate, a superintendent to see to the arrangement and planting of the stock. To nearby points


Locate your home town on this map.
If it is in the light shaded area, free motor delivery of most orders is possible. Beyond this area, the delivery of orders of sufficient size is a matter of easy arrangement. laborers from among our regular employees can occasionally be supplied. Then, too, we are acquainted throughout the country with Gardeners to whom we can refer you when planting at more distant points is involved.

Thus Moon's coOPERATE WITH YOU, sharing your planting problems and helping you, to the end that your home grounds may be a spot of beauty, and a joy and a comfort to you which only comes from Trees and Flowers.


## Our Business Methods Moon's Guarantee

EVERYONE knows that the transplanting of Trees or Shrubbery is attended with some risk. We do all we can in the culture and handling of our product to minimize this risk, but quite as much responsibility for success or failure of nursery stock to grow depends upon the planting, the care, and the weather conditions it encounters and over which we have no control.

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY AGREES to resupply f. o. b. their nurseries at one-half the original price paid any plants sold at the within published prices that may die within one year from date of invoice from causes other than abuse or neglect. Two reservations are made: 1st, that the account be paid within 30 days from date of invoice, and 2nd, that in the event we shall not have in stock at the time for replacement plants like those originally supplied or are prevented by strikes, quarantines, or other conditions beyond our control from making shipment of plants needed for replacement, then we are to apply the amount of credit to which the customer is entitled toward the purchase of other plants that he may at the time select and which we can supply.

ASTATE CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION accompanies each shipment, assuring its freedom from Insect Pests and disease. We further guarantee that stock supplied shall be true to name and up to grade and quality ordered.

PRICES are given at "each," "per 10" and "per 100" on most varieties offered. Substantial reductions from this "each" rate prevail on quantity orders. Thus 5 or more plants of any one size and variety will be supplied at the rate per $10 ; 25$ or more of one size and variety at the rate per 100; and where a rate per thousand is given, 250 of one size and variety at the rate per thousand.
Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the stock will be furnished at current prices excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged for according to their individual value.

NO CHARGE IS MADE FOR PACKING on stock purchased at within prices or for delivery to freight depots or express offices at Morrisville or Yardley, Pa., or to Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping instructions are requested with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding. Otherwise we will use our own judgment. Perennials should always be shipped by express; other stock may travel either by express or freight; excepting that shipments of over 300 lbs. will not be accepted by the express companies and hence must travel by freight.

ADISCOUNT OF $2 \%$ WILL BE ALLOWED upon receipt of payment within ten days from date of bill. No credit accommodation is expected to extend beyond 30 days. Financial references are required of persons opening accounts.


## What to Plant and Where to Plant It



## Deciduous Shrubs

Almost any tall growing variety [those followed by the letters (L), (M), or (S)] in Deciduous Shrub chapter.

## PLANTS FOR GROUND COVERS

| Hedera helix. English Ivy | 65 | Rosa Wichuraiana and its Hybrids. Trailing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lonicera Halleana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle | 65 | Roses.............................. |
| Lycium chinense. Matrimony Vine. | 65 | Vinca minor. Myrtle or Periwinkle |

## PLANTS FOR WET OR MOIST PLACES <br> Deciduous Trees

| Betula nigra, syn. rubra. Red Birch. | 35 | Quercus bicolor. Swamp White Oak | 41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquidambar styraciflua. Sweet Gum. | 39 | Quercus phellos. Willow-leaved Oak. | 42 |
| Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree. | 38 | Salix. The Willows | 42 |
| Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane | 41 | Taxodium distichum. Bald Cypres | 42 |


| Azalea Vasey | 45 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Benzoin æstivale. Spice Bush | 46 |
| Cephalanthus. Buttonbush. | 46 |
| Cornus. (Bush types). Cornels in variety | 47 |

Cephalanthus. Buttonbush............................ 46

Cornus. (Bush types). Cornels in variety
Cornus. (Bush types). Cornels in variety . . . . . . . . 47
Hamamelis virginiana. Witch Hazel. . . . . . . . . 49
Vinca minor. Myrtle or Periwinkle ..... 65
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Quercus bicolor. Swamp White Oak . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 41 \\ \text { Quercus phellos. Willow-leaved Oak . . . . . . . } & 42 \\ \text { Salix The Will ws }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Salix. The Willows . . . Bald Cupress . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 42 \\ \text { Taxodium distichum. }\end{array}$

## Deciduous Shrubs

## PLANTS FOR PARTIALLY SHADED PLACES

## Evergreens

Ilex verticillata. Winterberry. .................... 51
Potentilla fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil.......... 54
Spirea Billardi. Pink Spirea......................... 55
Viburnum cassinoides. Withe Rod.................... 59

## What to Plant and Where to Plant It-Continued

## Evergreen Shrubs

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abelia. Bush Arbutus | 26 | Ilex opaca. American Holly | 28 |
| Azaleas in variety | 26 | Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel | 28 |
| Buxus in variety. Boxwood | .27-28 | Leucothoe Catesbæi. Drooping Andromeda. | 28 |
| Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly | 28 | Rhododendrons in variety. | 29-30 |
| Deciduous Shrubs |  |  |  |
| Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. Aralia | 45 | Hydrangea arborescens. Native Hydrangeas | 51 |
| Azalea in variety | 45 | Hypericum aureum. St. John's-wort | 51 |
| - Benzoin æstivale. Spice Bush | 46 | Ilex verticillata. Winterberry. | 51 |
| Berberis. The Barberries | 46 | Ligustrum. The Privets | 52 |
| Cercis canadensis. Red Bud | 46 | Lonicera. The Bush Honeysuckles | 52 |
| Cornus florida. Pink and White Dogwoods. | 36 | Philadelphus. The Mock Oranges | 53 |
| Cornus (Bush types). The Cornels . | 47 | Rhodotypus kerrioides. White Kerria | 54 |
| Forsythia. The Golden Bells | 49 | Symphoricarpos. Snow- and Coralberries | 58 |
| Hamamelis virginiana. Witch Hazel. | 49 | Viburnums, all varieties. | 59 |
| Perennials |  |  |  |
| Aquilegia. The Columbines | 67 | Hemerocallis. Day Lillies. | 71 |
| Anemone. Wind Flower | 66 | Hypericum. St. John's-wort | 71 |
| Astilbe. Meadow Sweet | 67 | Linum perenne. Perennial Flax | 72 |
| Coreopsis lanceolata. Coreopsis | 69 | Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. | 72 |
| Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley | 69 | Pachysandra. Japanese Spurge | 30 |
| Digitalis. Foxglove | 70 | Papaver. Poppies. | 72 |
| Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart | 70 | Phlox divaricata. Perry's variety | 74 |
| Eupatorium in variety | 70 | Primula veris. English Cowslip | 74 |
| Ferns, Hardy | 70 | Saxifraga crassifolia. Saxifrage | 75 |
| Funkia. The Plantain Lilies. | 70 | Tunica-Saxifrage | 75 |

## PLANTS FOR DRY PLACES

## Evergreens

| niperus canadensis. | 17 | Juniperus virginiana. Red Cedar | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Juniperus chinensis procumbens. Trailing Juniper | 17 | Pinus Mughus. Mugho Pine |  |
| Juniperus Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper | 19 | Yucca filamentosa. Adam's Ne |  |

Juniperus chinensis procumbens. Trailing Juniper ..... 17
Yucca filamentosa. Adam's Needle. ..... 30
Juniperus Sabina. Savin Juniper. ..... 19

## Deciduous Shrubs

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. Aralia ..... 45
Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry ..... 46
Forsythia. The Golden Bells ..... 79
Ligustrum. The Privets. ..... 2
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Lonicera Morrowii. Japan Bush Honeysuckle ..... 52
Potentilla fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil ..... 54
Symphoricarpos. Snow- and Coralberries. ..... 58
Tamarix
Tamarix ..... 58 ..... 58

## PLANTS FOR SANDY BANKS

## Deciduous Shrubs

| Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. Aralia <br> Forsythia suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell Lonicera fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Forsythia suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell4 suckle
Lonicera Morrowii. Japan Bush Honeysuckle ..... 52
Symphoricarpos. Snow- and Coralberry ..... 8
Tamarix. ..... 30

## Vines

# What to Plant and Where to Plant It-Continued <br> TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WINTER EFFECT <br> Trees 

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acer pennsylvanicum. Moosewood. | 33 | Liquidambar Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. | 39 |
| Betula. The Birches . . . . | 35 | Platanus Orientalis. Oriental Plane | 41 |
| Fagus. The Beeches. | 37 | Quercus macrocarpa. Mossy Cup Oak | 42 |

## Shrubs With Attractive Fruits

| Benzoin æstivale. Spice Bush | 46 | Ligustrum Ibota. Ibota $P$ | 52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry | 46 | Rhodotypus kerrioides. Wh |  |
| Callicarpa. Beauty Fruit. | 46 | Symphoricarpos. Snow- and Coralberry. |  |
| Cotoneaster horizontalis. Prostrate Cotoneaster | 30 | Viburnum opulus. High Bush Cranberry |  |
| Ilex verticillata. Winterberry | 51 | Viburnum Wrighti. Oriental Viburnum. |  |

## Shrubs With Attractive Twigs or Bark



Lonicera Fragrantissima. Fragrant Honeysuckle.. 52

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING Evergreens

| Biota. The Chinese Arborvitæs. | 17 | Taxus. The Yews. | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Juniperus in variety. The Junipers. | 17-19 | Thuja. The Arborvitæs. | 4-25 |
| Pinus Mughus. Mugho Pine. | 20 | Tsuga canadensis. Canadian Hemlock | 25 |

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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Liquidambar Styraciflua. Sweet Gum . . . . . . . . . . . } & 39 \\ \text { Platanus Orientalis. Oriental Plane . . . . . . . . . } & 41\end{array}$
Quercus macrocarpa. Mossy Cup Oak. . . . . . . . . . 42
Cornus sibirica. Siberian Dogwood.
47
Cornus stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood......... . 47

Fagus. The Beeches ....................................... 37
Fagus. The Beeches

# What to Plant and Where to Plant It-Continued <br> <br> Street Trees for Suburban and Country Planting 

 <br> <br> Street Trees for Suburban and Country Planting}

All varieties in the preceding list may be used, and in addition:

|  | Page |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple. | 34 | Quercus palustris. Pin Oak | 42 |
| Aesculus. The Horse-Chestnuts. | 35 | Tilia. The Lindens....... | 43 |
| Fraxinus americana. White Ash | 38 |  |  |
| PLANTS F | SEA | HORE PLANTING |  |
|  | Ever | reens |  |
| - Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly......... | 28 | Koster's Blue Spruce. | 20 |
| Juniperus virginiana in variety. Cedars. | 19 | Pinus Mughus. Mugho Pine | 20 |
| Juniperus Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. | 19 | Pinus resinosa. Red Pine... | 21 |
|  | iduo | s Shrubs |  |
| Berberis Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry | 46 | Ligustrum. The Privets. | 52 |
| Hibiscus. The Altheas. | 50 | Philadelphus. The Mock Oranges. | 53 |
| Hydrangeas, The. . . . | 51 | Tamarix....................... | 58 |
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| Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane. | 41 | Quercus. The Oaks. | 41 |
| PLANTS WITH | ILLI | NT AUTUMN FOLIAGE |  |
|  | for A | tumn Color |  |
| Acer japonica. The Japanese Maples. | 33 | Fraxinus americana. White Ash... | 38 |
| Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple. | 34 | Gingko biloba. Maiden Hair Tree... | 38 39 |
| Cornus. Pink and White Flowering Dogwoods | 36 | Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Poplar | 38 |
| Fagus. The Beeches... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37 | Quercus. Red, Pin and Scarlet Oaks.. | 42 |
| Shru | for A | tumn Color |  |
| Azalea arborescens. Fragrant White Azalea . | 45 | Euonymus alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus. | 48 |
| Benzoin æstivale. Spice Bush. | 46 | Ligustrum. Ibota and Regel's Privet. . . . . . | 52 |
| Berberis. The Barberries. | 46 | Rhus. The Sumacs. | 54 |
| Aronia arbutifolia. Chokeberry | 45 | Stephanandra flexuosa. | 58 |
| Cotoneasters in variety.. | 47 | Vaccinium corymbosum. High Bush Blueberry | 58 |
| Enkianthus. The Japanese Bell Flowers. | 48 | Viburnums in variety | 59 |
| Vin | for A | tumn Color |  |
| Ampelopsis Veitchi. Boston Ivy Ampelopsis Lowi. Japanese Ivy. | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. | 65 |

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Aesculusglabra ..... 35
Cornus florida. The Flowering Dogwoods ..... 36
Fraxinus ornus. European Flowering
Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree. ..... 38 ..... 38 ..... 38

# What to Plant and Where to Plant It-Continued 

PLANTS FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS

## Deciduous Trees

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| Acer platanoides. Norway Maple | 33 | Gingko biloba. Maiden Hair Tree . | 38 |
| Ailanthus glandulosa. Tree of Heaven | 35 | Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane. | 41 |
| Deciduous Shrubs |  |  |  |
| Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. Aralia | 45 | Ligustrum. The Privets................ | 52 |
| Berberis Thunbergi. Japan Barberry | 46 | Lonicera Morrowi. Japan Bush Honeysuckle | 52 |
| Hypericum aureum. St. John's-wort. | 51 | Symphoricarpos. Snow- and Coralberry..... | 58 |

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## Evergreens

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Picea, excelsa and orientalis | 20 | Pseudotsuga Douglasi. Douglas Spruce. | 21 |
| Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine | 20 | Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitx | 24 |
| Pinus resinosa. Red Pine. | 21 | Thuja pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitx | 25 |
| Pinus strobus. White Pine | 21 | Tsuga canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. | 25 |
| Deciduous Trees |  |  |  |
| Carpinus. Hornbeam. | 35 | Populus nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. |  |
| Fagus, in variety. Beech | 37 | Quercus. Scarlet and Black. | 1-42 |

## ROCK AND ALPINE PLANTS

| J | 19 | Retinispora gracilis nana. Dwarf Japan Cypress. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Juniperus tamariscifolia. Tamarisk Juniper | 17 | Taxus cuspidata brevifolia. Japan Dwarf Yew |
| Juniperus procumbens. Prostrate Juniper | 17 | Taxus repandens. English spreading Yew. |


Pinus mughus. Mugho Pine...................... 21
Tsuga Pendula. Sargent's Weeping Hemlock.... 25

## Evergreen Shrubs

Abelia grandiflora. Bush Arbutus..............
Azalea, in variety. Japanese Evergreen Azalea
Calluna vulgaris. Heather. ....................
Cotoneaster Horizonitalis. . . . . . . . . .
26
26 Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly........................ . . 28Calluna vulgaris. Heather26 Leucothoe Catesbæi. Leucothoe28

Cotoneaster Horizonitalis
36 Leucothoe Catesbæi. Leucothoe 28

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April and May

April and May

April and May

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67 Iberis sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft.

67 Iberis sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft.

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67 Iberis sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft. .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 71

Iris siberica. Siberian Iris

Iris siberica. Siberian Iris

Iris siberica. Siberian Iris

Iris siberica. Siberian Iris

Iris siberica. Siberian Iris

Iris siberica. Siberian Iris

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Iris siberica. Siberian Iris .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72

Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.

Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.

Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.

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Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.

Linum perenne. Perennial Flax.

Linum perenne. Perennial Flax. .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 72

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies

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Paeonia. Peonies

Paeonia. Peonies .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73 .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 73

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

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Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink.

Phlox subulata. Mountain Pink. .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  .....  ..... 74

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip

Primula veris. Cowslip .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74 .....  .....  .....  ..... 74

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Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage

Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage

Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage

Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage

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Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage

Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage

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Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

Thymus. Scarlet Thyme

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Tradescantia virginica. Spiderwort
Tradescantia virginica. Spiderwort
Tradescantia virginica. Spiderwort
Tradescantia virginica. Spiderwort
Tradescantia virginica. Spiderwort
Tradescantia virginica. Spiderwort
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Centaureas, The. Mountain Bluet
Coreopsis. CoreopsisDelphiniums, The. LarkspurDianthus barbatus. Sweet WilliamDigitalis, The. Foxglove.Euphorbia corollata. Flowering SpurgeFunkia coerula. Blue Plantain Lily.
Gaillardia. Blanket Flower
Geum. AvensGillenia trifoliata. Bowman's RootGypsophilas, The. Baby's Breath .
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# How to Plant and Care for Nursery Stock 

## Proper Planting Depends on Four Things

1. The right plant in the right place by using varieties adapted to the location.
2. By planting while the stock is dormant or otherwise in fit condition for transplanting.
3. The use of nursery-grown stock that has been previously transplanted and is in consequence supplied with fibrous feeding roots to nourish and sustain it after planting.
4. Taking proper care of the plants until they have become thoroughly established in their new location.


If impossible to arrange for planting within three or four days from the time of arrival, unpack the stock and "heel" or trench it, in some place out of harm's way until such time as the planting may be accomplished. When possible, however, it is best to plant nursery stock in its permanent position promptly upon arrival.

## Preparation of the Soil

Generally speaking, trees and shrubbery will thrive in any good vegetable soil.
Fertilizer, in the form of compost or manure, is bene-ficial though often not absolutely essential.
Recently graded areas are likely to be void of fertile humus-bearing "top-soil," and unless such soil is provided, trees and shrubbery can scarcely be expected to make a vigorous, healthy growth.

## What to Do With Plants When They Arrive

Our stock will be found so thoroughly packed that if it is not convenient to plant it immediately upon arrival it may remain for a few days in the boxes or bales that it has been shipped in. Arrange, however, to have the packages kept moist and away from drying winds, hot sun or freezing temperature.

## On Planting Evergreens

Our Evergreens will usually be received with balls of earth about their roots, wrapped in burlap. If these balls of earth are dry when received it is well to moisten them before unwrapping, so that the soil will better adhere to the roots.

With large Evergreens, or with smaller ones if the "ball" is soft and likely to break in unwrapping, place the tree in position in the hole, burlap attached, then cut the ropes and slit the burlap with a sharp knife.

## Planting Shrubbery

The best results with shrubbery are had when the planting is done in beds or groups. Shrubs grow best when in the companionship of others. Compare plants placed individually in the sod with those in a group which enjoy the cultivation of a deep hoeing or spading once or more each year.
If shrubs are to be arranged in groups or colonies, the area that they are to occupy should first be thoroughly spaded as if for flowers, after which the planting may be done in the usual manner.


Not only does a cultivated area stimulate their growth but it is easier to keep in order than grass, which succeeds poorly beneath their shade and is in such places difficult to mow.


Avoid the stiff, unnatural way of trimming shown on the left; adopt the natural method shown on the right. Then your shrubs will carry long, graceful, swaying branches of bloom. Trim all Spring-flowering shrubbery right after blooming. Trim Summer-flowering shrubbery in Winter.

## About Trimming Shrubbery

Newly planted shrubbery should be cut back severely at time of planting. This treatment reduces the number of buds to be supplied with nourishment and has a tendency to make the growth much more vigorous than if it were not so pruned. Generally from one-third to one-half of the top should be removed. While this may seem to spoil the shrub, it really is the making of it. The plant will be more bushy and can be trained, as it grows, into the shaped plant desired.
When shrubbery is planted in the Spring this trimming is perhaps most easily done before the shrub is set in the ground. When planted in the Autumn it is usually best to defer the trimming until early the following Spring.

Those shrubs that bloom before the middle of June bear their flowers on twigs of the previous season's growth. When these twigs are trimmed in Winter the very branches that would have flowers the following Spring are destroyed and the bloom sacrificed. Trim such shrubs, if they really need trimming, immediately after they have finished blooming, by removing dead twigs, cutting out short, weak ones, and clipping back long, ungainly branches to preserve the natural, graceful form of the plant.

## On Winter Care

Alternate freezing and thawing is often more damaging to newly planted stock than is severe cold. A heavy mulch of straw, leaves or manure, applied just after the ground freezes will help prevent damage from this source.

Evergreens in exposed places should usually have a windbreak of matting, burlap, or cornstalks the first Winter, erected on their windward side.


## Fourteen Points in Tree Planting

1. A piece of burlap or canvas should be spread over the grass, so that the dirt from the holes may be thrown upon it.
2. Holes must be made large enough that the roots may be spread out naturally without cramping. See also No. 6.
3. Dig holes larger in circumference at the bottom than at the top to prevent water lying about the roots.
4. Good, fertile top-soil must be used about the roots. If the tree is to be planted in impoverished ground, good soil should be provided for it.
5. Plant the tree the same depth it stood at the Nursery (easily determined by the dirt ring on the trunk). This is very important.
6. Lay the roots out naturally and cut off all the broken or bruised parts. See also No. 2.
7. Press the earth down firmly embedding every particle of roots, and working it in under the crown (see arrow).
8. With small trees the dirt will settle firmly if the plant is moved gently up and down as the hole is filled. With large trees use tamping stick.
9. Pour in water to top of hole after filling three-quarters full with earth. When this is settled, complete filling-in process, leaving top soil loose.
10. Trim broken or bruised branches, also two-thirds of the previous year's growth to offset the loss of roots in transplanting. See marks on diagram.
11. It is often best not to trim the leader or central stem, as a forked tree may result. Hardwood trees, like the Oak and Beech especially, should not have their central leader trimmed.
12. Large trees or trees in exposed places should usually be staked. To prevent chafing, protect the tree with old hose or with burlap and sticks where the wire is attached.
13. After planting, it is better to leave a cultivated area about the tree than to sod close to it. This cultivated area should be from 3 to 5 feet in diameter.
14 Fertilizer, as manure or compost, may be used either in the bottom of the hole or as a mulch, or both. Be careful not to allow manure to come in direct contact with the roots.

## Planting and Care of Perennials

The planting area where the perennials are to go should be deeply spaded, digging-in a heavy application of well-rotted manure, or compost. It should then be raked smooth and the surface free from lumps.

The proper planting distance for most varieties of perennials is 18 inches. Large, growing types like Peonies, however, should go 2 feet apart and small plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

As a general rule the plants should be set with the crowns on a level with the ground. If they are planted deeper they are liable to rot; if they are planted more shallow, they are likely to dry out. An exception to the rule is the Peony which should be planted with the crown 2 inches below the surface.

After planting is completed, the area should be thoroughly watered, and thereafter once or twice a week throughout the season.

Each Winter the Perennial bed should be mulched with straw or leaves after the first freeze. Avoid manure as it is likely to form a mat and stifle the plants. In the Spring, lightly work in a liberal application of fine manure, or of bone meal at the rate of a single handful per plant.

## The Importance of Watering

In addition to thoroughly watering your plants at the time of planting, it is very important that especially during the first season they should be kept in a moist condition. This does not mean frequent sprinkling, but a thorough soaking once or twice a week.

The maintenance of cultivated areas, or of a mulch of grass clippings, long manure or straw about the plants will serve to retain moisture.


## Planting and Trimming Privet Hedge

Privet hedge should be planted several inches deeper than it stood in the Nursery, then trimmed severely back. The more severe the trimming, the denser the resultant hedge.


IN this group are contained some of the most valued plants for landscape effects. Only a personal familiarity with the various plants in our collection could give you an adequate idea of the variety of color effects they present. There are deepest and lightest greens, bright and sombre golden tints, and soft steel-greys and blues.

The diversity of habit of growth in this class provides truly "a plant for every place and purpose"-some for the limited areas of foundation plantings or for bed and border uses, others as screens, hedges and windbreaks and for group and specimen plantings. Many of the larger growing varieties, because they endure shearing, are adapted for use along with the more dwarf types.

For Winter cheer Evergreens are unexcelled. Their bright, warm foliage is always a welcome note in the

## The Firs-Abies

THE Firs are mostly quick-growing, hardy Evergreens, of pyramidal form, and symmetrical outline. Some of the most ornamental tall-growing Evergreens are contained in this group, and the beauty of many of these varieties is best displayed when they are used as specimens-though they are also valued for mass plantings.
WHITE FIR. Abies concolor. (L). Soft, glaucous green foliage. Especially hardy and generally develops into a beautiful specimen. Splendid by itself or in groups with darker green Evergreens, where it lends a pleasing contrast. A native of the Rockies.
2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 5.00\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Per } 10 \\ & \$ 45.00\end{aligned}$

NIKKO FIR. Abies homolepis, syn. brachyphylla. (L). A Fir from Japan that we especially recommend for Eastern planting. It grows rapidly with a rather open tendency. Needles dark green. Very hardy and adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions.

Each Per 10 4 to 5 ft .
$\$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$
5 to 6 ft .
$8.00 \quad 70.00$
6 to 7 ft .
10.00
85.00
I.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.50 100.00

CEPHALONIAN FIR. Abies cephalonica. (M). Of symmetrical growth with dark green needles. Appears to the best advantage when used individually.

landscape, but with the branches arched and laden with snow, the deep green needles standing out in contrast, they present a picture of indescribable beauty.

In our assortment are varieties for all the uses outlined above. We would particularly call attention to a fine stock of specimens 8 to 20 feet high which we have been years in raising and which are capable of producing immediate effects upon your lawn.

The following key is designated to assist in the selection of Evergreens of the different types which are best suited for the location in which it is desired to plant them:

Varieties marked (L) usually attain a height of 60 ft . or over at maturity; (M) 30 to 60 ft .; (S) 10 to 30 ft .; (D) 4 to 10 ft .; (VD) below 4 ft .
"var." indicates a variety of the last-named species.
ALPINE FIR. Abies Lasiocarpa. (M). Dark green needles, broad, spreading nature and fairly rapid growth. Best adapted for group plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| to 4 ft . | ${ }^{6.00}$ | 50.00 |
| to 5 ft . | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| to 6 ft . | 10.00 |  |

NORDMANN'S FIR. Abies nordmanniana. (L) Thrives under city conditions. Its wide needles, lustrous dark green above, with silvery under-surface, and its dense habit of growth produce a particularly rich effect. Native among the mountains about the Black Sea. Each Per 10


CILICIAN FIR. Abies cilicica. (M). Of rather spreading growth, with shiny green needles. Produces a striking effect when used individually

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| to 5 ft . | 10.00 |  |

VEITCH'S SILVER FIR. Abies veitchi. (L). Narrow outline, adapting it to limited areas. Limber branches easily tossed by the wind, beautifully displaying the silvery-white under-surface of the needles. Indigenous to the mountains of Japan.

|  | Each | Per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 7.00 | 62.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 9.00 | 80.00 |

## The Chinese Arborvitae-Biota

MORE delicately cut foliage, arranged in perpendicular fronds, distinguishes these plants from the better known Arborvitæ which they closely

CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. Biota orientalis. (S) Columnar habit. Best adapted for bed or border plantings where its light green foliage lends a pleasing note of contrast. Its rapid growth makes it especially valued where quick results and moderate price are a consideration.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to | 3 ft. | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 3 to | 4 ft . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 4 to | 5 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 5 to | 6 ft. | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| $6{ }^{\circ}$ to | 7 ft . | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 7 to | 8 ft. | 9.00 | 75.00 |
| 8 to |  | 12.00 | 100.00 |

BIOTA. VAR. AUREA CONSPICUA. 10 to 30 feet. Narrow, pyramidal growth. Golden foliage, suffused with green. Rich bronze hue in Winter.
$\qquad$
4 to 5 ft .
5 to 6 ft . $\$ 6.00$ 10.00
12.50
resemble. They are useful in foundation and group plantings and for producing formal effects. Not dependably hardy north of New York.

BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. VAR. AUREA NANA. (D). Globe-shaped, with golden-edged, up-

| right fronds. |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to 12 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 16.00$ |  |
| 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . .$. | 2.50 |  |  |
| $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |

BIOTA CONICA. (D). A bushy tree of slow growth, an upright-oval in shape. Beautiful dark green foliage. Each Per 10


ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN BIOTA. VAR. ELEGANTISsima. (S). Of narrow, pyramidal outline. Foliage effect golden in Summer, bronze in Winter. Valuable for color contrast in mixed Evergreen plantings.


## The Junipers and Cedars-Juniperus

THIS group embraces a wide diversity of foliage, color, form and size. Varieties may be found here for individual planting, formal effects, groups, borders, or mass plantings on rocky slopes and sand-
banks. The Junipers possess great vigor, and when once established will thrive under the most adverse con-ditions-in bleak and barren locations; at the seashore; in low damp grounds; poor soils, etc.

## Spreading Types

The following varieties are best adapted for rockeries, flanking steps and as edgings for Evergreen groups.

TAMARIX-LEAVED JUNIPER. VAR. TAMARISCIFOLIA. (VD). Low, spreading, with delicate bluish-green foliage. For rockeries and foregrounds.

$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. spread $\ldots \quad$|  | Each |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\$ 5.00$ | Per 10 |
| $\$ 45.00$ |  |

TRAILING JUNIPER. var. PROCUMBENS. (VD). For use in rock gardens and as a ground cover on banks or terraces, in which latter place it should be planted in colonies. Each Per 10 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.75 \quad \$ 15.00$

DOUGLAS DWARF GOLDEN JUNIPER. VAR. CANADENSIS aUREA. SYN. DOUGLASI. (VD). Golden form of the Canadian Juniper. Valued for color contrast in bed and border plantings.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.75 & \text { Per } 10\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}1 \text { to } 11 / 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. spread. . . . . . . . . } & \$ 1.75 & 2.25 & \$ 20.00\end{array}$
CREEPING JUNIPER. JUNIPERUS horizontalis, var. prostrata. (VD). Low, spreading habit. glaucous-green foliage. Useful in same ways as Juniperus procumbens. Native.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| 3.50 | 32.50 |

$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . spread. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 22.50$
2 to 3 ft . spread. . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.50 32.50


[^0]
## Types of Evergreens



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Many varieties of Evergreens, particularly of the Arborvitæ, Retinispora and Hemlock families can be used either for tall screen plantings or for foundation or border beds because they can readily be sheared and kept small.
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Pyramidal Type

If in doubt as to the selection and arrangement of your Evergreens (or any other Hardy Plants) write us your problem in detail and we will endeavor to help you with it.

## Varieties of Pyramidal Form

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Plantings supplied and arranged by us for Wm. Haytock, Easton, Pa. These were photographed the season following planting and show the attractive results obtained by group, rather than continuous, planting about the house foundation as well as the immediate effect which Evergreens give.

## Upright-Spreading Forms of Junipers

## The following varieties may be effectively used in informal plantings

 and in groups with contrasting forms.PFITZER'S JUNIPER. VAR. PFITZERIANA. (D). Vaseshaped, spreading growth and light green foliage producing a beautiful, soft effect. Extremely hardy. Thrives under city conditions. Each Per 10


SAVIN JUNIPER. Juniperus Sabina. (VD). A vase-shaped, somewhat upright plant with deep green foliage. Valued for rockeries, groups and borders in combination with other low-growing Evergreens. Native of Eurasia and North America with a wide range.
$11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.....................

## Upright or Columnar Types of Junipers

The varieties listed below may be effectively used where tall acceni plants are wanted and to add variety in texture and color of foliage.

BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. var. Glauca. (M). Formal, slender type most nearly corresponding to the classic Cypress. Distinctive glaucous foliage.

Each
2 to 3 ft.... .............................. . . ${ }_{\$ 4.00}^{\text {Each }}$
3 to 4 ft .
6.00

10 to 12 ft................................................ 20.00
VAR. CANNARTI. (S). Pyramidal form. Dark green foliage with abundant showy blue berries.

3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$\begin{tabular}{l}
Each <br>
$\$ 6.00$

$\quad$

Per 10 <br>
$\$ 55.00$
\end{tabular}

DWARF SWEDISH JUNIPER. VAR. SUECICA NANA. (D). Compact, bushy, somewhat formal outline, with bluish-green foliage. For foreground planting.

$11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ ft................... | Each | Ear <br> $\$ 2.75$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\$ 22.50$ |  |

GOLDEN VIRGINIA CEDAR. var. elegantissima. (M). Slender outline with light golden foliage. Useful for color contrast in background of bed plantings. Each Per 10 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 14.00 \quad \$ 125.00$
RED CEDAR. Juniperus virginiana. (M). Our native Red Cedar, useful as formal specimens, for accents, in groups and for producing naturalistic effects.

Each
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$. 4.00
6 to 7 ft........................................... . . 8.00
7 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
SCHOTT'S RED CEDAR. Juniperus Schotti. 10 to 30 feet. Distinct light green foliage. Hapit columnar and formal. This is a variety of Virginia cedar.
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad \underset{\$ 6.00 ~}{\text { Each }} \quad \underset{\$ 55.00}{\text { Per }}$


A planting of evergreens along the drive with a ribbon of English Ivy to make a finishing touch. Such a planting will make your every homecoming pleasant. In the Summer you will be interested in the bright young tips that indicate the new season's growth. The charm of the shades of green against the Winter landscapes will give a cheerful welcome in the cold, snowy days. MOON'S

## The Spruces-Picea

THESE trees are probably better known and more widely planted than any other family of Evergreens. They are almost universally reliable, mature rapidly, and live to a ripe old age. The tall growing varieties are most effective as screens. while other varieties in group plantings and as individual specimens are equally good. Because of the arrangement of the branches on the upright-growing sorts, these trees catch and hold the snow in a most graceful manner, producing beautiful Winter landscapes.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Picea excelsa. (L). The bestknown Spruce. Fine as a specimen, for screens and windbreaks. As a sheared hedge it becomes almost impenetrable.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$2.00 | \$16.00 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 | \$200.00 |

alCoCK SPRUCE. Picea Alcockiana. (M). Slender spreading branches. Leaves dark green above, silvery-blue beneath, producing valuable color contrast. A Siberian variety.


EASTERN OR ORIENTAL SPRUCE. Picea orientalis. (L). Compact and shapely, for specimen or group planting. Short, dark, lustrous needles.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft . | \$40.00 | \$360.00 |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 60.00 | 550.00 |
| 16 to 18 ft . | 75.00 | 650.00 |

TIGERTAIL SPRUCE. Picea polita. (M). Pyramidal habit. Has very rigid, light-green needles. Attractive but comparatively rare. A native of Japan, especially recommended for park and large lawn use.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$5.00 | \$42.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 10.00 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 16.00 |  |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 20.00 |  |

SERBIAN SPRUCE. Picea omorika. (L). Distinct and ornamental, of dense and narrow outline. Shining dark green needles.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$4.00 | \$36.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 6.00 | 50.00 |

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. var. Kosteriana. (L). The popular blue Evergreen so generally used as lawn specimens. The large demand for and the scarcity of Koster's Spruce have exhausted our supply of symmetrical specimens, but the stock here offered, though slightly irregular, should develop into attractive trees.


WEEPING BLUE SPRUCE. VAR. PENDULA. (S). A variety of above with drooping branches. An unusual Evergreen for specimen or group planting.

## Each

2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 9.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.00

## The Pines-Pinus

THE Pines are perhaps more diverse in character than any other family of Evergreens. They are native to the mountains and the lowlands, so endure a wide range of climatic and soil conditions, and may be used in practically any location where a hardy, permanent Evergreen is wanted. This group includes varieties from the tall, upright forms to the dwarf, spreading sorts, making them available for planting on the smallest lawn or the largest estate as individual specimens, in groups, or as windbreaks and screens.

AUSTRIAN PINE. Pinus nigra. var. austriaca. (L). Tall, massive, with spreading limbs and long, stiff needles. Thrives along the coast, inland, and under city conditions. Handsome for specimen or open group planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$3.75 | \$35.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 7.50 | 65.00 |

Limber Pine. Pinus flexilis. (M). Horizontal branches. Dark green needies. Recommended for ornamental planting on rocky slopes. From west of the Rockies.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to | 6 ft . | \$12.00 | \$100.00 |
| 6 to | 7 ft . | 15.00 |  |
|  | 8 ft . | 17.50 | 145.00 |
| 8 to | 12 ft . | 22.50 | 175.00 |

mugho Pine. Pinus Montana. var. Mughus. (VD). A low, mound-like hardy type. The erect new growth resembles candles, making a striking contrast to the dark green of the older foliage. For rock gardens, group and foundation plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 4.50 | 40.00 |



The several types of foliage represented in the Pine family. (1) Mugho Pine; (2) White Pine; (3) Austrian Pine; (4) Red Pine; (5) Scotch Pine.

Western yellow pine. Pinus ponderosa. (L). Long, twisted, dark green needles. Ponderous appearance, adapting it for massing in parks and on large lawns. From Western United States.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$4.00 | \$36.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 8.00 | 70.0 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 12.50 |  |

CORSICAN PINE. Pinus nigra. (L). The most rapid growing of our Evergreens. Open habit; needles dark green and curved.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$4.00 | \$36.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 7.50 | 65.00 |

RED or NORWAY PINE. Pinus resinosa. (M). A two-needle pine, immune to the five-needle pine diseases; of good color and large stature. Very desirable for lawn and park planting. Native to our Northern States.


SCOTCH PINE. Pinus sylvestris. (M). A rapid grower, for planting where quick results are wanted. Thrives near the seashore and in other exposed locations. Good for mass plantings, screens and windbreaks.

|  | Ea | Per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | \$17.50 | \$160.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 35.00 | 300.00 |

White pine. Pinus strobus. (L). The grand old Pine so well-known-the picturesque pine of many a landscape. The foliage is a soft bluish-green.


## The Douglas Spruce

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI. (L). The soft dark green to bluish foliage of this tree presents a particularly delightful effect. Grows rapidly and makes a beautiful specimen for individual planting. Even more commendable than the well-known Norway Spruce.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$3.50 | \$32.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 6.00 | 52.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 8.00 |  |

BLUE DOUGLAS SPRUCE. Pseudotsuga Douglasi. var. glauca. The bluish-green foliage of this tree presents a particularly delightful effect. Grows rapidly and makes a beautiful specimen for individual planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.00 |  |

[^1]

A Douglas Spruce near Philadelphia [that came from our Nurseries originally. This Spruce, a native of our Western States, endures better than the European kinds the range of temperature to which trees on the Atlantic Coast are subjected.

## The Japanese Cypress -Retinispora

THE brilliancy and variety in the coloring of the fcliage of these plants, as well as its delicacy in texture, make them especially interesting. The group includes tall-growing sorts, and those of a more dwarf nature, all of which are most valued for the color and foliage contrasts which they produce in groupings, terrace borders, hedges, window-boxes, and vases. An occasional shearing makes them more compact in growth, and brings out even more distinctly in the foliage the varied shades of silver, green and gold. Because the growth of even the larger-growing of these plants can be controlled in this way, they are well suited for planting about the house foundation.

OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINISPORA. RETINISPORA obtusa. (M). Pyramidal growth. Foliage rich dark green, arranged in an odd, cluster-like form. We offer in the larger sizes below listed splendid specimens for individual planting, or open groupings. See illustration.


VAR. GRACILIS. 10 to 30 feet. A beautiful variety for lawn planting. Of slow growth with branches light and graceful at ends.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$8.00 | \$70.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 10.00 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 25.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 30.00 |  |

Evergreens for Specimen and Group Plantings Are Effective the Year 'Round


Who would imagine that there is a busy highway just beyond the confines of this lawn? All year through, in Winter as well as in Summer, Evergreens give it an enviable seclusion. There is a richness and luxuriance in such a planting that is peculiar to Evergreens.
Varieties of Evergreens especially adapted for such planting are Nikko Fir, Douglas Spruce, Veitch's Silver Fir, Canadian Hemlock, American Arborvitæ and Obtuse-leaved Retinispora.


Obtuse-leaved Retinisporas growing in our Nurseries. Their density adapts them for screen plantings and their symmetry, for accent and sentinel use in formal or informal gardens.


A corner of the garden of Congressman Chas. Brown of Princeton, N. J. Hemlocks, because they can readily be sheared, can be used effectively in limited as well as expansive areas.

VAR. GRACILIS AUREA. 10 to 30 feet. Graceful, feathery, golden foliage which adds variety and color contrast when used in beds and borders.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 6 . \ldots 0$ | $\$ 52.50$ |  |
| 3 | to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| 4 | to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 10.00 |  |

DWARF JAPANESE RETINISPORA. vAR. NANA. (D). A tree of rare individuality; slow-growing and dwarf with dense, heavy foliage. For Japanese gardens and general group plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 10.00 | 85.00 |

PEA-FRUITED RETINISPORA. RETINISPORA PISIFERA. (S). A splendid bushy variety with pyramidal outline, slender, graceful branches and light green leaves.

## Each Per 10

$11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . $\$ 3.00$
 $\begin{array}{llll}21 / 2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 & \mathrm{ft} . . . & 5.00 \\ \mathrm{ft} . & 65.00 \\ 6\end{array}$

GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED RETINISPORA. VAR. AUREA. (S). Light, airy, golden foliage that blends well in mixed plantings.

Each Per 10
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. . . $\$ 4.00 \$ 35.00$
THREAD-BRANCHED RETINISPORA. VAr. Filifera. (S). Broad and bushy, with pendulous, dark green foliage of a thread-like nature. A distinctive, valuable tree.

Each Per 10
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . $\$ 4.00 \$ 35.00$
$2_{7}$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 5.00
7 to 8 ft. 17.50
8 to 10 ft. 22.50


The Canadian and the Dwarf Japanese Yews resemble this plant in general effect. They are particularly rich and luxuriant in foliage and well adapted for foreground planting.

PLUME-LIKE or GREEN RETINISPORA. VAR. plumosa. (S). More light and feathery than retinispora pisifera. Otherwise similar.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | 6.00 | 55.00 |

GOLDEN RETINISPORA. var. plumosa aurea. (S). Soft, plume-like, golden foliage, particularly bright in Spring and contrasting beautifully with darker shades of other Evergreens.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 4.00 | 35.00 |

TREE-SHAPED RETINISPORA
var. plumosa.
Neat, trimmed specimens adapted for formal effects and for vases in place of Boxwood, now so scarce in this shape
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . stem, 12 to 18 inch Each Per 10 dia. head................. .
$\$ 5.00$
$\$ 45.00$
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. stem, 18 to 24 inch dia. head
6.00
55.00

WHITE-LEAVED RETINISPORA. VAR. FLAVESCENS variegata. (D). Dwarf, compact, with whitetipped feathery foliage. A general favorite for lawns

$11 / 4$ to

## The Yews-Taxus

THE refinement and distinction which this family of Evergreens possess are hardly equaled by any other family. They are invaluable for formal effects as they withstand shearing well, and lend themselves quite as readily to specimen, group, or bed planting. The Yews are relatively slow-growing, with foliage of a deep, lustrous green. The beauty of some of the varieties is enhanced during the Autumn and Winter months by brilliant red berries which are themselves attractive, and also accentuate the green of the foliage.

GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Taxus baccata. var.aurea. (S). Bushy nature, with foliage of a faint golden tinge, more intense in Spring. Hardy to New York in sheltered places. A very desirable Evergreen.

Each Per 10
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . $\$ 5.00 \$ 45.00$
 $\begin{array}{lll}3 & \text { to } 4 & \text { ft. . . } 10.00 \\ & \text { to } 5 & \text { ft. . } 13.00\end{array}$

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Taxus baccata. var. rePANDENS. (VD). Low, spreading growth with dark, glossygreen foliage, making it effective in the foreground of mixed Evergreens. One of the most choice Evergreens of its type.


JAPANESE YEW. Taxus cuspidata. (S). One of the hardiest of Yews. Upright, rather open growth, with rich green foliage. Makes a beautiful mediumsized specimen, and can be kept uniform and symmetrical by occasional shearing.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 4$ to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 6.00 | 55.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 30.00 |  |

DWARF JAPANESE YEW. Var. nana. (brevifolia). (D). Irregular, unique outline with deep green foliage. A popular variety for places where a low, spreading plant is wanted. Extremely hardy.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11/4 to $11 / 2$ |  | \$4.50 |  |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 |  | 6.09 | \$55.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | ft. | 8.50 | 75.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. ................ | 12.50 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft . by 3 to 4 ft . spread | 20.00 | 175.00 |

## The Arborvitaes-Thuja

TTHIS ornamental group as a whole, though including many varieties of upright growth, does not attain great heights at maturity, and is adapted to small lawns, as well as large areas. The soft, fern-like foliage, in many instances so brightly colored, blends admirably in group or border plantings, while the neat

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. ThuJa Occidentalis. (M). Frequently but erroneously called White Cedar. Unexcelled for tall hedges, screens or windbreaks. Erect and pyramidal habit; rapid growth. Endures shearing readily, so it can be kept at any height desired. Splendid native tree for general planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}.$. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 175.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 5.00 | 45.00 |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 6.50 | 55.00 |  |
| 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 8.00 | 70.00 |  |
| 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 10.00 | 85.00 |  |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 13.50 | 125.00 |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}.$. | 16.00 | 140.00 |  |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} .$. | 20.00 | 175.00 |  |

BURROW'S ARBORVITÆ. VAR. BURROWII. (S). Compact, conical habit, with foliage bright golden in Spring, later turning to green. For group and border plantings.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |

to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.
4 to 5 ft .
5.50

DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. VAR. DOUGLASI PYRAMIDALIS. (S). Symmetrical columnar outline with dark green foliage so arranged as to give a crested effect to the tips of the branches. The most ornamental of all the Arborvitæ, and a very acceptable substitute for Pyramidal Boxwood, now so scarce.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 7.50 |  |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 10.00 |  |

habit and compact appearance make them valuable for cemetery specimens, individual planting on open la wns, in window-boxes, vases, or for house decorations. When used as hedges, the taller-growing sorts make a splendid background for other ornamental plants, and provide protection and seclusion for the flower or vegetable garden.

GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVIT $\mathbb{F}$. VAR. aUREA. (S). Golden foliage retained well throughout the year. Attractive as a specimen, or to produce color contrasts in groups or beds. Not hardy north of New York. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . $\$ 3.75$

| $21 / 2$ | to 3 | ft... . . . . . . . . . . . |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 3 | to 4 | ft. . . . . . . . |

4 to 5 ft... . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 9.00 \quad \$ 80.00$

REID'S ARBORVITÆ. VAR. REIDI. (S). Broad and bushy. A densely branched, symmetrical, conical tree adapted for much the same uses as American Arborvitæ, but more distinctive.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft .. | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft .. | 4.00 | 35.00 |

SIBERIAN ARBORVIT Æ. VAR. WAREANA SYN. SIBIRICA. (S). Very slow-growing and thus adapted to limited areas. Hardy, with a neat, compact, pyramidal habit and dark, rich, green foliage.

|  |  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft. | \$3.50 |  |
| 21/2 | to 3 | ft. | 4.50 |  |
| 3 | to 4 | ft.. | 6.00 | \$52.50 |
| 4 | to 5 | ft. | 7.50 | 65.00 |

PUMILA. ThUJA occidentalis pumila 4 to 10 feet. The least formal of the dwarf arborvitæ. Heavy dark green foliage. Ideal for beds, foundation plantings or window boxes. Each Per 10 $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.


Plant Arborvitæ for tall hedges and windbreaks. Locate them on the windward side of walks and drives for their Winter protection. In Spring, if they are planted on the North side of your garden, they will move ahead the date of the first vegetables or flowers by several days.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. (M). Similar to the well-known American Arborvitæ, but somewhat more dense and columnar in habit and retains its dark, lustrous green color better through the Winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 5.50 | 50.00 |

PARSON'S COMPACT ARBORVIT/E. T. OCCIDENtalis. Var. Parson's compacta. (D). A neat, attractive variety of upright oval shape.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 3.50 | 32.50 |

STANDISH'S ARBORVITÆ. Thuja Standishi. (M). Long, dark green leaves, gracefully drooping. Rather open in habit and of increasing beauty as the trees develop. An interesting, distinct species from Japan.

|  |  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1112 | to | 2 ft . | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| 5 | to | 6 ft . | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 6 |  | 7 ft . | 13.00 | 100.00 |
| 7 | to | 8 ft | 15.00 |  |
| 8 | to | 10 ft . | 17.50 |  |
| 10 | to | 12 ft . | 20.00 |  |

## The Hemlocks-Tsuga

COMMON HEMLOCK. Tsuga canadensis. (M). Magnificent native trees, extremely useful for ornamental planting. As lawn specimens in full sunlight, the lower branches sweep the ground. They tolerate partial shade also, and their endurance of shearing adapts them for limited areas and for use in hedges. By shearing they become very dense and compact.

|  |  |  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to 21/2 | ft. | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |  |
| 21 ¢́ | to 3 | ft. | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |
| 3 | to 4 | ft. | 4.50 | 40.00 | \$375.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | ft. | 6.00 | 50.00 | 450.00 |
| 5 | to 6 | ft. | 7.50 | 65.00 | 600.00 |
| 6 | to 7 | ft. | 10.00 | 85.00 |  |

SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK. vAr. PENDULA. (D). Low, broad, graceful, weeping hadit; a beautiful dwarf tree. It is best adapted for use as a $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { specimen. } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text { spread. . . . . . . . . } & \$ 10.00 & \$ 90.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}21 / 2 & \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} \text { spread. . . . . . . . . . . } & \$ 12.00 & \$ 90.00 \\ 3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 110.00\end{array}$
GRACILIS. SYN. MICROPHYLLA. 30 to 60 feet. Slower growing than the parent form, with shorter needles. Branches droop slightly at the end.

|  | Each | Per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$6.00 | \$55.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.50 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 9.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 11.00 |  |

CAROLINA HEMLOCK. Tsuga caroliniana. (M). A compact graceful tree of rare beauty. The dark green needles are light colored beneath.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 5.00 |  |

JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Tsuga diversifolia. (M). Slender, spreading branches and beautiful, glossy green foliage with blunt, almost square ends. A hardy, choice tree, beautiful as a specimen or in $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { groups. } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & \$ 7.00 & \$ 65.00 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . & 9.00 & 80.00\end{array}$


6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.


The Hemlocks listed above are dense and bushy like this, and each is dug with an ample ball of earth.

A Japanese Hemlock growing in our Nurseries. A distinctive Evergreen for use in group plantings or as a specimen of medium growth.

## Japanese Umbrella Pine

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA. 30 to 60 feet. A tree of pyramidal shape. The odd foliage is arranged in whorls of deep green, lustrous needles. Beautiful as a specimen.


# sill  



TTHE varieties included in this chapter are most commonly known as the "Broad-leaved Evergreens," because of the broad leaves peculiar to these plants, as compared to the needle-like foliage of the Conifers and other Evergreens.

Some of the most desirable material for landscape planting is found here, the heavy leaf-masses characteristic of the family meeting the demand for fresh green foliage to offset and brighten the otherwise rather bare appearance which the Deciduous (leaf-dropping) trees and shrubs present throughout the Winter. Perhaps best of all, however, is the magnificent display of beauty and color which they present when in bloom during the early Spring. This is particularly true of the Azaleas and Rhododendrons, their dark green leaves contrasting sharply with the great clusters of bloom, varying in color from the most vivid shades of red and purple, through exquisite tints of pink and lavender, to the purest white.

## The Bush Arbutus-Abelia

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (RUPESTRIS). Arching branches that bear nearly Evergreen shiny leaves and pinkish white flowers from July to frost. Grows 2 to 4 feet high and is splendid in the foreground of Deciduous and Evergreen Shrub plantings.
Trim back severely each year in the early Spring. Strong, vigorous plants:
$\$ 1.25$ each

Another very desirable quality which most of these broad-leaved Evergreens possess is a fondness for shady places, making them available for planting about house foundations, in shady corners, or any other locations about the lawn where it is difficult to get other plant material to thrive because of the lack of sunlight. As a rule, these varieties transplant very easily, and give immediate effects, but it must be borne in mind that they do not like limestone soils, and thrive most readily in what is known as "woods earth," or ground composed chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter.

It is also important to remember that the varieties in this group grow naturally in the woods, and are most successful when planted in groups, or in locations where the ground covering the roots is not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, as the roots lie very close to the surface.

## The Scotch Heather-Calluna

WHITE SCOTCH HEATHER. Calluna vulgaris Var. alba. Tiny white flowers in July and small green leaves that cling closely to the branches and present a distinctive appearance. Low-growing and desirable for groupings in front of other Evergreens. Strong, vigorous plants from 4 -inch pots:

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each } \quad \$ 8.00 \text { per } 10 \quad \$ 65.00 \text { per } 100
$$

VAR. SEARLEI. A variety with light pink flowers. From 4-inch pots:
$\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 8.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 65.00$ per 100

## The Evergreen Azaleas

AFAMILY of Dwarf Evergreen Shrubs unique in the abundance and brilliancy of their blossoms, which occur in May. They are useful in border plantings in front of Rhododendrons and in groups and
AZALEA AMOENA. Dwarf and bushy, with small green leaves, a coppery hue in winter. Dark pink or magenta flowers in April or May.

Each Per 10
1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 2.50$
$\$ 24.00$
AZALEA KÆMPFERI. Does well in partially shaded locations. Its flowers, profusely borne in May, vary in color from light pink to rose.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 2 to 21/2 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

masses by themselves. Thrive in sun or partial shade.
In addition to the varieties listed under this chapter there are several Deciduous sorts, which will be found under the head of "Deciduous Flowering Shrubs."
AZALEA HINODEGIRI. Vivid red flowers in May; deep green leaves turning reddish in the Fall. One of the highest and most appealing of the Azaleas.

| 6 to 8 inches....... | $\$ 1.00$ | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 10 inches........ | 1.75 | 15.00 | $\$ 70.00$ |
| 10 to 12 inches....... | 2.60 | 25.00 |  |

AZALEA YODOGAWA. Double, intensely fragrant, deep lilac flowers, very showy in early May.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 6.00 | 50.00 |

## Boxwood-Buxus

MOST people are more or less acquainted with this old-fashioned plant that has adorned doorways, bordered walks and drives since the days of the Colonies.

Associations and sentiment attached to these plants make them the more desirable today when we are bringing into vogue the furnishings of the true Colonial period.

Architectural styles now prevailing may be emphasized by the use of a few specimen plants of boxwood properly placed. Simplicity of design in architecture needs such plants as these to complete a harmonious scheme throughout.

COMMON BOXWOOD. BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. This variety is a familiar sight on the lawns of many of our old historic homes. The small, dark green leaves are always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower in almost any soil and does well in shaded places. It withstands shearing and may be clipped into artificial forms.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . (bushy) | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high by 15 |  |  |  |
| to 18 inches broad. | 6.00 | 50.00 | \$400.00 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high by 18 |  |  |  |
| to 24 inches broad.. | 8.50 | 75.00 | 600.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high by 24 |  |  |  |
| to 30 inches broad. | 10.00 | 85.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . high by $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| to 2 ft . broad. | 12.00 | 100.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . high by 2 |  |  |  |
| to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. broad... | 15.00 | 125.00 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . high by $21 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| to 3 ft . broad. | 17.50 | 150.00 |  |

## We list the following varieties of Boxwood at the uniform prices given below:

BUXUS ANGUSTIFOLIA. Narrow-LEAFEd Boxwood.
buXUS ARBORESCENS. Tall Tree Boxwood.
BUXUS LATIFOLIA. Broad-LEafed Boxwood. BUXUS ROTUNDIFOLIA. Round-LEAFEd Boxwood.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | Per 100



Some Uses of Boxwood

## Boxwood Edging

A very useful plant for edging walks and drives, to border the garden paths and outline beds in the Perennial and Rose Garden. The use last mentioned presents an interesting and pleasing effect thoughout the Winter.

|  | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 to 6 inches $\ldots . .$. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 140.00$ |
| 6 to 8 inches...... | 3.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |

## Garland Flower-Daphne

ROSE DAPHNE. DAPhNE CNEORUM. A prostrate Evergreen plant with small pink, fragrant flowers in May and occasionally later. From the mountains of Central Europe.
Strong clumps:

## $\$ 1.50$ each <br> $\$ 12.50$ per 10

LONICERA PILEATA. A low, spreading shrub seldom growing over 3 feet high. The handsome Evergreen foliage and purple fruit renders it quite useful in informal plantings. Leaves resemble privet.
From 3-inch pots:
$\$ 0.60$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 40.00$ per 100

## Drooping Andromeda-Leucothoe

LEUCOTHOE CATESBÆI. Long, dark green leaves that turn to an attractive bronze in Winter. Beautiful, gracefully arched branches with pendant, bell-shaped flowers in Spring, an ideal plant for massing in shady places or in the foreground of Rhododendron plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1.50 | \$13.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |



Broad-leaved Evergreens combine the charm of flowers in Summer with the luxuriance of foliage in Winter.


Plants representative of our Boxwood Edging listed here. Note the bushy tops and abundant roots.

## The Hollies-Ilex

Japanese holly. Ilex crenata. Because this plant will thrive in partial shade, near the seashore, and under city conditions, it is, perhaps, one of the most useful of the broad-leaved Evergreens. An irregular, closely branched shrub with small, dark green leaves, developing into an interesting specimen if allowed to grow naturally, or can be trimmed to dense formal effects if desired. Ideal for hedge planting, and in foundation planting along with Bush Arbutus, it is distinctive and very effective.

american holly. Ilex opaca. Our native Holly so familiar in Christmas decorations. Especially fine for specimen or open group plants. When several trees are planted near together they usually bear a profusion of red berries that add to their interest. For use south of New York except in protected places along the coast.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| to 3 ft .. | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| to 4 ft . | 5.00 |  |
| to 5 ft . | 7.50 |  |
| to 6 ft . . | 10.00 |  |

INKBERRY. Ilex glabra. A native Evergreen shrub, low and bushy, especially valued for use where naturalistic effects are desired.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2.00 | \$16.00 |
| $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 2.50 | 20.00 |

PYRAMIDAL JAPANESE HOLLY. Specimens trimmed to pyramidal outline. For formal effects.

Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 10.00 \quad \$ 85.00$

## Mountain Laurel-Kalmia

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. A bushy shrub with long, glossy leaves. A profuse bloomer in May and early June, with large corymbs of pink and white flowers. In masses with Rhododendrons or by themselves and as undergrowth in woodlands they have a particular charm.


Rhododendrons


Rhododendrons are splendidly adapted for foundation plantings, either in sunny exposures or in partial shade. Their broad, evergreen leaves give a particularly luxurious effect, and provide a beautiful setting for the clusters of flowers that come in May and June. Where the matter of expense is a consideration, a good arrangement is to use Rhododendron maximum in the background, with a few hybrids in the foreground for the effect of their more gorgeous flowers.

RHODODENDRONS are probably one of the most popular plants for the all-year-round garden, as the masses of foliage retain their coloring throughout the entire year, and provide a touch of green in the Winter landscape. While Rhododendrons thrive in almost all soils which are free from limestone, it is best to give a little extra care in the preparation of the areas in which they are to be planted, providing a soil as nearly similar to woods earth as is possible. As they

## Hybrid Rhododendrons

The varieties included in this group are those which produce such a gorgeous display of bloom during the month of May. The flower colors include varying shades of pink, red and lilac, while some are pure white. Favorite plants with garden enthusiasts generally.

Color descriptions preceded by ( $R$ ) are described according to Ridgway's book on "Color Nomenclature."

Price of Hybrid Rhododendrons except as noted:

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | ft. (mixed colors) ... | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. (named varieties) | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | ft. (named varieties) | 12.50 |
| 4 | to 5 | ft. (named varieties) | 15.00 |

ALBUM ELEGANS. White, delicately flushed with

| rose pink. | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$10.00 | \$90.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 15.00 | 120.00 |

SNOW-WHITE. Album novum. White, shaded with (R) Phlox Pink. 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .

BOULE DE NEIGE. Pure white in large clusters. Habit of growth very broad and bushy.

CARACTACUS. Large clusters of clear, deep, rosecolored flowers. (R) Rose color tinged with Amaranth Purple. 3 to 4 ft .
favor partially shaded locations, they are invaluable for decorating the shady nooks about the house foundation, or on the lawn. In the Summer a light mulch of cut grass will aid in retaining the moisture they seek, while a heavier mulch of leaves in the Winter will protect the roots. After the flowering season the seed pods should be removed, to permit the strength of the plant to go toward the forming of the flower buds for the next season.

CATAWBIENSE ALBA. Changes from delicate rosepink when opening to pure white when in full bloom. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
C. S. SARGENT. Large full clusters of light rose-red flowers. Shading from (R) Tyrian Rose to Amaranth Purple. 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
DELICATISSIMA. White, delicately touched with pink. 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
EVERASTIANUM. Beautiful, delicately colored, pale pinkish lilac. Shades from (R) Rose Purple to Pale Rose Purple. 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
F. D. GODMAN. Purplish-red with one petal spotted black. (R) Rosaline Purple. 3 to 4 ft .
GENERAL GRANT. General effect light bluish-red, between (R) Amaranth Purple and Tyrian Pink. 3 to 4 ft .
H. W. SARGENT. Effect, a light rose-red. Shades from (R) Amaranth Purple to Pomegranate Purple. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
KETTLEDRUM. A light rose-red that appears pinkish in sunlight. Between ( R ) Pomegranate Purple and Rose color. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .

LADY ARMSTRONG. Large,, A deep and brilliant pink. (R). "Tyrian Pink." $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
MRS. C. S. SARGENT. A very excellent hardy pink variety with dark green foliage. 4 to 5 ft .
ROSEUM ELEGANS. Clear pinkish lilac. (R) Mallow Pink 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .

## Rhododendron Maximum

Grows naturally in certain mountainous sections of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, bearing white or light pink flowers in June. Nothing produces a more attractive result than this plant when used as undergrowth in wooded places, for natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation planting in shady spots.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | \$225.00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | 4.00 | 35.00 | 325.00 |
| 3 to 4 | 5.00 | 45.00 | 400.00 |
| 4 to 5 | 7.50 | 60.00 |  |
| 5 to 6 | 9.00 | 75.00 |  |

## Leather-Leaf-Chamaedaphne

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCULATA. A low, spreading bush, valued for its very early bell-shaped flowers that droop from the underside of the branches.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |  |  |

## The Cotoneasters

See deciduous shrubs

## Adam's Needle-Yucca

YUCCA FILIMENTOSA. Sends up tall stalks laden with ivory-white flowers in June and July from a base of spreading, sword-like leaves. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders. Strong plants:
$\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. Japanese Spurge. An evergreen ground cover with attractive dark green leaves, valuable for planting in shady places where grass will not grow. When once established, it becomes a veritable mat, completely covering the ground.
$\$ 0.20$ each

$$
\begin{gathered}
\$ 1.50 \text { per } 10 \\
\$ 90.00 \text { per } 1000
\end{gathered}
$$



For naturalistic effects along your walks and drives, Rhododendrons are unexcelled. So long as you keep them well mulched with leaves, they will thrive equally well in sun as in partial shade.


Under low-branched trees and in other shady places where grass won't thrive, plant Pachysandra.
The stone building shown on the right of this illustration was the original office of Moon's Nurseries and was erected in 1767. On the site of the one on the left, George Washington spent a night before the battle of Trenton.

## What We Have Done For Others

The indoor swimming pool at Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J. Note that the building and lawn are united by the soft, graceful foliage of evergreen shrubs accentuated with a few upright junipers. The picture also shows good use of Lombardy poplars as a contrasting element with the horizontal lines of the building.


European Lindens from our Nurseries planted on Louis Pasteur Avenue
by Boston Park Dept.
For straight
trees of uniform developed heads there is little that equals the Lindens

The home of Mrs. Francis King, Almars Mich., Honorary President of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. This picture well illustrates the quality and vigor of the plants which Moons have furnished to enhance this home.



## What We Have Done For Others



Old-fashioned garden designed by Black, Burris and Fisk, Landscape Engineers. The stock being supplied from our nurseries. We are equipped to furnish plants for most any type of garden. Let us know your needs.

What could be nicer! Someone looked ahead here, no doubt, with the idea of supplying a restful cool retreat for the children when the summer heat was almost unenduring.


A planting that veils and does not completely hide is of ten desired as it breaks harsh lines. We were asked to suggest a planting scheme here and you see the results.


Copyright-Areo Service Corporation
The value of Trees in the landscape is very well portrayed by this aeroplane view of the Estate of W. W. Harrison, Glenside, Pa., planted several years ago with Trees from our Nurseries

## DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

TTO appreciate the value of trees one has only to compare the comfort and beauty of suburban avenues on hot Summer days with the barrenness and glare of downtown city streets. For street and avenue planting, therefore, they perform a real service to man in protecting him from the rays of the Summer sun, in making so much more beautiful his daily surroundings, and, intrinsically, in making more valuable his property if it fronts upon a shady street.

Shade upon the lawn performs this same service in a more intimate way. Trees so located that they shade living-room windows or the porch, add to the comfort of the house itself. Shade just outside the kitchen door enables Mother to perform many of the household chores out in the open, while a shady nook adds a new room to your home-an outdoor living-room, an ideal spot to read or sew, or to entertain your friends-a healthful place

## The Maples-Acer

TTHE varieties of this group are among the most popular of the shade trees. They are all hardyvigorous growers which are easily transplanted. Few trees can rival the maple in a display of Autumn color. The leaf outlines are pleasing and symmetrical.
MONTPELIER MAPLE. Acer monspessulanum. (D). A relatively slow-growing variety, low branched and bushy. Native to Southern Europe, West Asia and Northern Africa.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Per 100 |  |  |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | 2.00 | 16.00 | 125.00 |

for the whole family to recreate in leisure moments. In addition to the trees which are valued for their shade, are those flowering trees which at different times during the Spring and Summer adorn the lawn with their bloom. To deny yourself the beauty of these trees is to miss one of the greatest pleasures the possession of a suburban home can give. They may be planted individually, in groups, or in combination with shrubbery, and add to the lawn the "finishing touch" which the hangings and pictures provide indoors.
"var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species. That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow we have marked the varieties as follows: (L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity; (M) from 30 to 60 ft .; (S) 20 to 30 ft .; (D) 10 to 20 ft .; (VD) less than 10 ft . "B. \& B." indicates trees dug with ball of earth about their roots and wrapped securely with burlap.
NORWAY MAPLE. Acer platanoides. (M). One of the best trees for street planting. A rapid, vigorous grower which develops into a broad-headed symmetrical specimen. Each Per 10 18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 in. . . . $\$ 20.00 \quad \$ 175.00$ $\begin{array}{llrr}16 \text { to } 18 \mathrm{ft.}, 4 & \text { to } 41 / 2 \mathrm{in.} . . . & 15.00 & 125.00 \\ 16 \text { to } 18 \mathrm{ft}, 3 & \text { to } 4 & \text { in. . . } & 10.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrr}16 \text { to } 18 \mathrm{ft} ., 3 \text { to } 4 & \text { in. ... } & 10.00 & 85.00 \\ 10 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2 \text { to } 13 / 4 \mathrm{in} . ~ . ~ . ~ & 4.50 & 42.50\end{array}$ Prices of trees from 20 to 30 ft . given on application.

[^2]


#### Abstract

A Globe-headed Norway Maple photographed in our Nurseries. These trees are unexcelled for formal effects, and in hardiness and good foliage, they have all the good


 qualities of the familiar Norway Maple.GLOBE NORWAY MAPLE. Acer globosum. A particularly desirable tree for formal effects. Unlike many other globe-headed trees, in that it does not require trimming to retain its shape.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 6 to 7 ft . stems, 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. . heads. | $\$ 27.50$ | $\$ 225.00$ |
| 6 to 7 ft stems, 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft}$. heads. | 24.00 | 200.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft stems, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. heads. | 20.00 | 160.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft stems, 3 to 4 ft heads. | 12.50 | 100.00 |

MOOSEWOOD. Acer pennsylvanicum. (S). A handsome medium-sized tree of upright growth. Has smooth greenish bark, striped with white.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | $\$ 3.50$ | 3.00 | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ff} . ~$ | 25.00 |  |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.50 | 22.50 |  |

SYCAMORE MAPLE. Acer pseudoplatanus. (M). A spreading open-headed tree of rapid growth.


SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. Acer saccharum. (L). One of the best shade trees, somewhat higherheaded than the Norway Maple. An excellent lawn tree. Brilliant Fall foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 to 22 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 in . | \$14.00 | \$120.00 |
| 20 to 22 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 11.00 | 90.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |

## Japanese Maples

JAPANESE MAPLE. vAR. FILICIFOLIUM. (D). Delicately cut green leaves.


RED-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Acer palmatum. var. atropurpureum. (D). A red-leaved variety popular for lawn planting.

7 to 8 ft .

Each

7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

6 to 7 ft........................................ 17.50
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. ....................................... 15.00
Prices of larger trees on application.
GOLDEN-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. vAR. AUreum. (VD). A distinct and desirable sort of upright open habit. The only variety with foliage of this color and one of the few Japan Maples with leaves that are not deeply divided.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$7.00 | \$60.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 5.00 | 45.00 |

CUT-LEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. VAR. DISSECTUM. (VD). Green foliage, finely cut leaves, low and spreading habit of growth.

| - | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | \$11.00 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | 8.00 | \$70.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

JAPANESE MAPLE. var. Reticulatum. (VD). Compact variety, green leaves mottled with white.


## The Birches-Betula

THE Birches are distinguished for their graceful appearance, slender branches, light airy foliage, and the silvery white bark which lends such distinction to some of the varieties. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions and thrive in moist loca-
tions, as well as in high, dry and stony places. They are very attractive for lawn trees, especially when planted in clumps of two or three, and the whitebarked varieties contrast beautifully when planted near, or in connection with, Evergreens or Purple Beech.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. BE-
tula alba. (M). White bark and a quick grower.

## Each Per 10

6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 2.75$
Prices of larger trees
on application
WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. var. LaCINiata pendula. (M). Silverywhite bark, a graceful drooping habit of growth. Leaves deeply cut.
$\begin{array}{lll} & & \text { Each } \\ \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} . & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 3.00 & \$ 27.50\end{array}$

RED BIRCH. Betula nigra. syn. rubra. (L). A native tree with ragged bark suitable for naturalistic planting. Does well in wet places.
4 to 5 ft ., bushy
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Each } & \text { Per 10 } & \text { Per } 100 \\ \$ 1.50 & \$ 12.50 & \$ 100.00\end{array}$
PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. BetUla papyrifera. (L). The white bark has a tendency to peel more easily than on other varieties.
8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2.75$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} .2 .00 \quad 17.50 \quad 150.00$

## Tree of Heaven

CHINESE SUMAC, Ailanthus Glandulosa. (M). Endures the hardships of planting in built-up places in cities. It is a rapid growing tree with feathery foliage.
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 in .

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
\$ 3.00 & \$ 25.00
\end{array}
$$

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Each Per 10
$\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 15.00$


The Birches, with their light, airy foliage and their distinctive bark, add a pleasing note of contrast to both the Summer and Winter landscapes.

## The Hornbeams Carpinus

Slow-growing, extremely hardy, medium-sized trees resembling Beech. Especially good for planting in shady places, or as undergrowth for natural effects. Useful also for screens and hedges, as they withstand shearing and the leaves persist into Winter.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. CARpinus betulus. (S). Forms dense, round heads, holds its foliage well

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots$. | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. | 3.00 | 25.00 |

PYRAMIDAL HORNBEAM. vAR. columnare. (S). A compact pyramidal tree of unusually slow growth. May be successfully used for formal effects or where a dwarf symmetrical tree is wanted.

```
6 to 8 ft . \(\$ 8.00\)
```

Each
5 to 6 ft . 6.50

## The Catalpas

CHINESE or UMBRELLA CATALPA. Catalpa bungei. (D). This is the dwarf round-headed tree frequently seen, and used primarily for producing formal effects. The globular head can be kept compact and symmetrical by trimming late in the Winter each year.
5 to 6 ft . stems, $1-\mathrm{yr}$. heads

| Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |

Ask anyone who has planted Moon's trees what he thinks of our stock and service.

## The Horse-Chestnuts-Aesculus

One of the first trees to burst into leaf in Spring, and one of the most showy when in flower, with spikes of yellow, white or pinkish flowers. Do best in rather moist locations.
OHiO BUCKEYE. Aesculus glabra. (M). Has yellow flowers in the Spring. A large growing


COMMON HORSE-CHESTNUT. AESculus hippocastanum. (M). Flowers white, tinged with red, in showy panicles. Has large attractive seeds in the Fall. We have a splendid lot of welldeveloped trees in the following sizes:


## The Dogwoods-Cornus

The varieties of Dogwood which are of a shrubby nature will be found listed under Cornus in the, ,chapter of "Deciduous Flowering Shrubs"

TTHE Dogwoods possess many desirable qualities which recommend them for lawn planting. The early Spring flowers are followed by attractive red berries which are borne in such quantities and retained so long that the tree adds greatly to the Autumn landscape. The foliage is good throughout the year, and the coloring in the Fall presents a most gorgeous spectacle. These trees are of relatively slow growth, particularly for a few years after transplanting, and are also slow to show signs of life in the Spring, having been known not to come into leaf until very late Spring or early Summer. Some of the most popular small trees for lawn decoration are included in this group.
DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. FIAR. alba flore-plena. (D). A double white flowering variety similar to the above.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft . | \$11.00 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 3.50 | 30.00 |

RED or PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD. VAR. rubra. (D). One of the most popular flowering trees. The flowers vary in color from pink to light red and are beautiful in the early Spring. The Fall foliage is unusually brilliant. Each Per 10 10 to 12 ft . $\$ 18.00$
8 to 10 ft
15.00

7 to 8 ft .
10.00

2 to 3 ft .
3.00
$\$ 27.50$
WHITE DOGWOOD. Cornus florida. (D). A native variety with attractive white flowers. They are useful in natural plantings on the edge of woodlands and as specimen trees.

| Tree Form: | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to 3 in . | \$7.50 | \$60.00 |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 6.00 | 50.00 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in . | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |
| 8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 3.50 | 30.00 | \$250.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 | 75.00 |

Low Branched and Bushy:
8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. . $\quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
JAPANESE DOGWOOD. Cornus kousa. (D). This white variety blooms in June and July when few other trees are in flower. Each Per 10 6 to 8 ft.......................... . $\$ 5.00 \quad \$ 45.00$ 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . ................ . . . 4.00 35.00

## Diospyros

PERSIMMON. Diospyros virginica. (S). An ornamental tree with shining foliage. Thrives in nearly any soil. Fruit is edible.

5 to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## The Hackberry-Celtis

HACKBERRY or NETTLE TREE. CEltis occidentalis. (L). A useful tree that with age has characteristic little bunches of twigs like birds' nests, which are conspicuous during the Winter.
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in . . . . . . $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 3.00\end{aligned} \stackrel{\text { Per } 10}{\$ 25.00}$

## Cercidiphyllum

KADSURA TREE. CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM. (S). An ornamental, hardy, compact tree of pyramidal form. It is a rapid-growing tree, thriving in moist, fertile soil. Each Per 10 6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4.00 \quad \$ 36.00$

## The Yellow Wood-Cladrastis

YELLOW-WOOD. Cladrastis lutea. (M). An unusual variety with smooth bark. After reaching maturity these trees bear drooping racemes of white flowers in June. Each Per 10
 5 to 6 ft........................... . $2.25 \quad 20.00$

Avenues of remembrance not only serve to keep fresh the cherished love for those who have gone on, but they make life happier and richer for those who still are with us. Get your society to plant a Memorial Avenue.


Dogwoods from our Nurseries photographed in Princeton, N. J. Against a background of Evergreens, Dogwoods are charming, but planted alone or in groups by themselves they are also the delight of the lover of flowers.


## The Beeches-Fagus

THESE are among the most attractive ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are also useful for high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subjected to insect ravages. The deep, dark red leaves of the purple varieties, the delicately cut


A sample of our big, bushy European Beech-Fagus sylvatica. We have hundreds of such specimens. They are suitable for individual planting or because of the fact that the leaves, after turning brown in Autumn cling fast until new ones come in Spring, this Beech is just about as efficient for screening purposes the year round as evergreens, and it is less costly.

EUROPEAN BEECH. Fagus sylvatica. (L). A closely branched tree which retains its lower branches. The leaves persist until late Winter, making it valuable for screen planting. It is also a desirable tree for specimen on the lawn. Bushy, symmetrical specimens branched to the ground.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 125.00$ | $\$ 1000.00$ |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. | 10.00 | 85.00 | 750.00 |
| 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. | 7.50 | 65.00 | 600.00 |
| 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. | 6.00 | 55.00 |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. | 5.00 | 45.00 |  |

FERN-LEAVED BEECH. var. heterophylla. (S). Deep, delicately cut foliage, which is very distinctive. Retains its lower branches and leaves, which makes it a beautiful as well as serviceable plant for tall screens and hedges.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$10.00 | \$80.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 7.00 | 60.00 |

WEEPING BEECH. var. PEndula. (M). The drooping branches of this tree present a very picturesque effect. One of the best of the weeping trees. Bushy trees branched to the ground:

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 to 16 ft ., 3 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ | 20.00 | 150.00 |

foliage of the Fern-leaved and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use. The Beeches, particularly our American variety, rival the Oaks for stately appearance.

AMERICAN BEECH. Fagus americana. (L). A lofty, spreading tree, with smooth gray bark, which is very ornamental.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |

PURPLE or COPPER BEECH. var. PURPUREA. (M). An effective tree for individual planting or color contrast. Of rather slow growth, but in time develops into a fine specimen, being branched to the ground. Bushy and branched to the ground:

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 to 18 ft . | \$50.00 | \$400.00 |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 40.00 | 350.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 8.00 | 65.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . . | 5.00 | 45.00 |

RIVER'S PURPLE BEECH. var. Riversi. (M). This variety assumes more the proportions of a shade tree and is not branched as closely to the ground as most Beeches. The best purple-leaved sort for lawn planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 17.50 | 140.00 |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 6.00 | 50.00 |

Prices of larger trees on application.


It is the popular conception that the Beech is a slowgrowing tree. Note that in reality one year's growth compares very favorably with the Norway Maple.
"Many a man intensely practical in his own business will give his order to the lowest bidder among competing nurserymen, and waste years looking at sickly, struggling or dying trees, shrubs and perennials about the home, rather than invest a little more money and get satisfaction and joy from the start. Poor stock is dear at any price."

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-Nieltje Blanchan in "The American Flower Garden."
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## The Ash-Fraxinus

AFAMILY of rapid-growing trees, which develop into broad, spreading specimens, especially effective in park plantings, or on large lawn areas. As their shade is not particularly dense, an attractive greensward is more easily maintained about them, which in many instances is an important factor. A group of ornamental trees well suited for general planting.
WHITE ASH. Fraxinus americana. (L). This native tree is quick in growth, with massive trunk and broad, spreading limbs. Valued for timber, shade, or street planting. A comparatively longlived tree.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 to 20 ft ., 3 to 4 in . | \$7.50 | \$60.00 |  |
| 14 to 16 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in . | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 in . | 2.50 | 20.00 | \$170.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ | 1.75 | 14.00 |  |

EUROPEAN ASH. Fraxinus excelsior. (L). Taller than the American Ash, with larger, darker leaves, which remain on the tree late in the Fall. Thrives in moist soils.


EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. Fraxinus ornus. (S). A small ornamental tree that bears great masses of fringe-like flowers in June.

|  | Each | Per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ | 2.50 | 20.0 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.25 | 10.0 |

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Gymnocladus canaDENSIS. (M). Odd tropical-looking foliage. In Winter the blunt twigless branches give it a unique individuality. Each Per 10 12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in..... $\$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$ 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in. . . . . 3.00 25.00 8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . .$. . $\quad 2.50 \quad 20.00$ 6 to 8 ft ................ . . . . . 1.75 15.00


The Ashes are quick growing, yet permanent trees. This specimen, near our office, is probably 150 years old and is still in excellent condition. Note its size as compared to the horse and carriage beneath it.

[^3]

The Ginkgo, a tree suited for a suburban and urban planting alike. Historically interesting, for its origin is shrouded in the mysteries of the Orient, and all trees now extant come from three trees near the Temple of Nikko in Japan

## The Ginkgo

GINKGO TREE, MAIDENHAIR TREE. Ginkgo biloba. (M). A deciduous member of the Pine family with unusual leaves, which resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern in shape, from which it takes its name. It withstands our unnatural city conditions. A native of Japan, sole survivor of a pre-Coal Age family. We offer this year a number of pyramidal trees which may be successfully used to produce the effect of the Lombardy poplar.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to 4 | \$10.00 | \$80.00 |
| 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$ | 5.00 | 45.0 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |

## The Tulip Tree-Liriodendron

TULIP TREE. Liriodendron tulipifera. (L). A rapid-growing tree which develops into one of the tallest of our native sorts. Attractive tulip-like flowers in June. Spring planting recommended.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 | to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. . $11 / 2$ | to 2 in. | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ | to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 2.75 | 22.50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . |  | 1.60 | 13.50 |

ENGLISH WALNUT. Juglans regia. (M). A slowgrowing tree, but the nuts are very delicious and most desirable. Does best south of New York.



An Oak, a Flowering Crab-apple and a Linden from our Nurseries. The first and last are among the best trees for shade, while the Flowering Crab-apple brings the delight of apple blossoms within the reach of home owners with large or small lawns.

SWEET GUM. Liquidambar styraciflua. (M). A native tree of rapid growth, corky bark and starshaped leaves. One of the most beautiful trees for Fall color. Spring planting is preferable.

| Each | Per 10 <br> $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 30.00$ |  |

## The Magnolias

THE stately, tropical appearance of the Magnolias, the richness of their foliage, and the lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, which are very fragrant, easily place them among the most popular of flowering trees. They transplant quite readily, but are most likely to be successful when moved in the Spring.

## American Magnolias

CUCUMBER T'REE. Magnolia acuminata. (L). The yellowish green flowers in June are followed by scarlet cucumber-shaped seed pods. Upright grower with spreading branches-a massive tree.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ in........ | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |  |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2.50 |  |  |

Prices of large trees on application.
LARGE-LEAVED CUCUMBER TREE. Magnolia macrophylla. (M). Extremely large leaves, bright green with a silvery under-surface. Same general habit as M. acuminata but smaller.

Each Per 10
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., B. \& B. $\$ 7.50$
6 to 8 ft ., B. \& B.
6.00
$\$ 55.00$
LARGE-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. MAGNOLIA TRIpetala. (M). Broad green leaves. As it matures, bears large white flowers. Open-headed, umbrellashaped tree. Each Per 10 14 to 16 ft ., 3 to 4 in.. . . $\$ 9.00 \quad \$ 75.00$ 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . .$. 50.00 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in. . . . . . $4.50 \quad 40.00$ 8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. . . . . $3.50 \quad 30.00$

## Oriental Magnolias

The Oriental Magnolias retain their lower branches more than the American sorts, assuming bush-like proportions. They flower in even greater profusion, and have the additional advantage of blooming when quite young.
M. SOULANGEANA VAR. ALBA SUPERBA. (S). A decorative tree for individual planting, with beautiful white flowers.

| 8 to | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. , B. \& B. | \$20.00 | \$175.00 |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 15.00 | 135.00 |

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. VAR. LENNEI. (S). Rather open and irregular growth. Flowers are deep rose without, and pearly white within.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$, B. $\&$ B. . . . . . . | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 175.00$ |  |
| 6 to 8 ft., B. \& B. . . . . . . | 15.00 | 135.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., B. \& B. . . . . . . | 8.00 |  |  |

## The Flowering Crab-Apple -Malus

MR. JOHN DUNBAR, of the Rochester Park System, says of the Crab-Apples that they are "the most wonderful of all flowering trees for American gardens." As a family, they are of relatively low growth, adapting themselves to individual planting on the small lawn, or beautiful groupings on the larger areas, the flowers ranging in color from deep rose to pink and pure white. The trees blossom even when young, increasing in beauty from year to year.

MALUS ATROSANGUINEA. (D). An interesting small tree, valued principally for the multitude of bright, pink flowers which it produces during the month of May. A very showy variety, good for individual planting.
5 to 6 ft......................... . . . $\underset{\$ 2.50}{\text { Each }}$
Per 10
$\$ 20.00$

SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. MALUS baccata. (S). One of the largest-growing flowering crab-apples. The pure white flowers are followed by ornamental yellow fruits.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 2.00 | 16.00 |

FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. Malus floribunda. (S). One of the best of the flowering crab-apples. It blooms profusely, the rose-colored buds opening into white blossoms. Yellow fruits follow in the Fall.

| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | Each | Per 10 <br> $\$ 2.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 20.00$ |  |  |

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. Malus ioensis. var. bechteli. (S). The flowers are large, very double and extremely fragrant. Splendid for individual planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$2.00 | \$16.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |

PARKMAN'S FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE. MALUS parkmani. (D). Rose-colored buds open into little rosy-white flowers. These are succeeded by decorative fruit. The tree is of a rather spreading, irregular nature, and therefore is best displayed in groups and mass plantings.

| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ | to $13 / 4 \ldots \ldots$. | Each |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\$ 5.00$ | Per 10 |
| $\$ 40.00$ |  |  |

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI. (S). An upright grower. Flowers, small, double and of a beautiful pink color, are borne profusely.

Each Per 10
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in. . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$
5 to 6 ft .
2.50
$\$ 20.00$

## The Mulberries-Morus

QUICK-GROWING, ornamental trees, with sweet, edible fruit that attracts birds. Because of the dropping berries, these trees should not be planted near walks.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. Morus alba var. pendula. (D).

Each Per 10
4 to 5 ft . stems, 1 -yr. heads. . .
$\$ 3.00$
$\$ 27.50$
RUSSIAN MULBERRY. var. tatarica. (S). A lowgrowing, bushy-topped tree that bears small fruit abundantly.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft.}$,2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |  |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1.35 | 10.00 | $\$ 85.00$ |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1.00 | 7.50 | 60.00 |

## Cork Tree-Phellodendron

CHINESE CORK TREE. Phellodendron saghalinense. (M). A native of China, but does well in this climate. A tall-trunked, broad-crowned tree with good foliage and clusters of black berries. Does well in cities.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 to 18 ft ., 3 | to 4 | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 14 to 16 ft ., $21 / 2$ | to 3 | 6.50 | 50.00 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ | to $21 / 2$ | 4.50 | 37.50 |

## The Flowering CherriesPrunus

ALL the stories of the regard of the Japanese for the Cherry Blossoms seem probable when you see Flowering Cherry trees a mass of delicate bloom. The blossoms cling closely to the branch, and give the tree the appearance of being buried beneath the wealth of exquisite color and fragrance.

SARGENT'S CHERRY. Prunus Sargenti. Large, spreading tree with dark green leaves, that assume brilliant tints of red and yellow during Fall, lustrous reddish bark, showy rose-pink blossoms, and bright red fruit that becomes a glossy black at maturity.


JAPANESE PINK FLOWERING CHERRY. Prunus sieboldi rosea. (S). Double white flowers flushed with pink at petal tips.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 | \$9.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 4$ | 7.50 |

VEITCH'S FLOWERING CHERRY. Prunus Jas. H. Veitch. Flowers borne in profusion in early Spring in large double clusters. Color is soft pink deepening to rose at the tips of petals.

Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 5.00$
5 to 6 ft
3.50
$\$ 32.50$

## GIFTS THAT LAST ARE BEST

What ideal gifts trees and shrubs make! Why not celebrate birthdays and other anniversaries by giving trees and shrubs? Any other gift that you could give will depreciate with time, but these grow in usefulness and beauty as the years go by. Make your gift symbolical of true love and friendship which grows continually.
While it is not always possible to plant on anniversaries, owing to the limited planting season, we should be glad to make reservations for you, for shipment at the proper time.


For the complete lawn, if it is to serve its full measure of usefulness, shade is essential. It makes of the lawn a Summer room-cool, refreshing-a delightful place to while away your leisure time.



Narrow, columnar trees add character and zest to the sky-line. Lombardy poplars are the most rapid-growing trees for this purpose. Pyramidal Gingkos are more permanent and distinctive, however.

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. Prunus padus. (D). A small, spreading trec. The fruit which follows the white flowers of Spring is cherry-like in clusters.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | \$4.50 | \$40.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in . | 3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.00 |  |

COMMON WILD PLUM. Prunus americana. A small, twiggy, spreading tree with large white flowers in clusters. The fruit is yellow, flushed with red, and is readily edible.

| red, and is readily edible. | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to $2 \quad \mathrm{in} . . .$. | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~$ | 3.00 | 25.00 |

## The Plane Tree-Platanus

oriental Plane. Platanus orientalis. (L). Considered by many authorities as the best shade tree for city planting. It grows well in a great variety of soils and withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities. It is hardy, thrives near the seashore and is remarkably free from insect pests. Its rapid growth makes it a popular and satisfactory tree for avenue planting.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to 4 | in. . . . | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |  |
| 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft},. 21 / 2$ | to 3 | in. . . . | 6.00 | 45.00 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft},$.2 to $21 / 2$ in. . . . | 4.50 | 40.00 |  |  |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft},. 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in.}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$. | 2.75 | 25.00 |  |  |

## The Poplars-Populus

THESE trees grow rapidly, making them especially useful for quick and inexpensive effects. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand the adverse conditions found in cities.
LOMBARDY POPLAR. Populus nigra. var. italica. (L). A tal!, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. Splendid for screen and accent planting.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 16.00$ |
| 1.60 | 12.50 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |

## The Oaks-Quercus

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are Symbolized in the Oaks'"

SEVERAL varieties of these grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow so slowly as is often supposed. Their broad, spreading heads make them desireble shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Most varieties retain their leaves during the Winter, serving as a shelter for squirrels and birds.
WHITE OAK. Quercus alba. (L). A massive tree with a broad, open head, light grey bark, and green, round-lobed foliage that turns a beautiful red in the Fall. Excellent for parks and large lawns.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 | \$9.00 | \$75.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$ | 7.00 | 65.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 | 5.00 | 45.00 |

SWAMP WHITE OAK. QUERCUS BICOLOR. (L). Thrives well in either wet or dry soils. One of the quickest-growing of the oaks. Light grey, scaly bark; open head more narrow than White Oak.


SCARLET OAK. Quercus coccinea. (L). This tree takes its name from the brilliant coloring of its Autumn foliage. One of the best of our shade trees for dryish locations. Each Per 10


Prices of larger trees on application.


Trees that hold their leaves through the Winter have great value in relieving the monotony of the landscape in that season. A Scarlet Oak on our office grounds.

## MOON'S TREES

MOSSY CUP OAK. QUERCUS macrocarpa. (M). Massive open growth, large heavy leaves and deeply corrugated, corky bark characterize this most interesting of Oaks. The smaller branches present an antler-like appearance, most striking in Winter.


PIN OAK. Quercus palustris. (M). An extremely popular Oak for street, park and lawn planting because of its rapid growth, and the beauty of its glossy leaves so richly colored in the Fall. The branches have a downward sweeping tendency.


WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. Quercus phellos. (M). The long, narrow leaves of this variety resemble those of the Willow. Grows slowly and does best in the moist soils. Each Per 10 Per 100 14 to 16 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 in . $\$ 9.00 \quad \$ 75.00$ 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . \quad 6.00 \quad 50.00 \quad \$ 400.00$ 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in. $4.50 \quad 37.50$
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. $\quad 3.50 \quad 30.00$
Prices of larger trees on application.
CHESTNUT OAK. Quercus prinus. (M). A rapid grower, distinctive because its leaves closely resemble those of the Chestnut.
$\begin{array}{llrr} & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ 12 \text { to } 14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2 & \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . & \$ 6.00 & \$ 50.00 \\ 10 \text { to } 12 \mathrm{ft} \text {., } 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 & \mathrm{in} . . . . & 4.50 & 40.00\end{array}$
RED OAK. Quercus rubra. (M). A large native tree, with deeply cut, bright green leaves. It is the most rapid growing of all the Oaks. The Autumn foliage is unsurpassed for brilliancy; a beautiful tree for lawn and avenue planting.


Black OAK. Quercus velutina. (L). Adapted for lawn and park plantings and tolerant of fairly dry situations.


Prices of larger trees on application.

## The Willows-Salix

WILLOWS will grow almost anywhere, and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so rapidly that they are very desirable where quick results are wanted.
WEEPING WILLOW. Salix babylonica. (M). The well-known Weeping Willow, whose long pendulous branches droop so gracefully, is especially effective when planted near water. Each Per 10 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. .................. 1.50 . 12.50
BRONZE GOLDEN WILLOW. Salix britzensis. Large, spreading tree conspicuous for its bright red twigs which contrast well with the silvery undersurface of the foliage. Each Per 10 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.


Plant trees to commemorate anniversaries, the visits of distinguished visitors to your town, and other occasions of importance.

A Mossy Cup Oak from our Nurseries being planted by Colonel MacNider, Ex-Commander of the American Legion, near the point where Washington crossed the Delaware

GOAT or PUSSY WILLOW. Salix caprea. (S). A quick-growing, shrub-like tree. The fur-like catkins along the branches in early Spring make it attractive.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. | \$1.60 | \$13.50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |

ROSEMARY WILLOW. SALIX INCANA. SYN. ROSMARINIFOLIA. (D). A small, round-headed tree with long, slender branches and narrow leaves.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Bald Cypress-Taxodium

DECIDUOUS or BALD CYPRESS. TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. (L). Grows rapidly and thrives well in damp or dry soils. It is a remarkably tall, narrowheaded tree of conical outline. Foliage fine and feathery.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 2.00 | 16.00 |

## The Lindens-Tilia

AS a family the Lindens are of rapid growth, and transplant readily. Most kinds develop into rather compact, conical trees which are well adapted to lawn and park planting. Their straight growth and symmetrical outline also make them well suited for street use. The European varieties, especially, class among the best shade trees for avenue planting, particularly in the suburbs.
SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. Tilia argentea. syn. tomentosa. (M). The leaves of this variety are dark green above and silvery-white beneath. This contrast of leaf surfaces is very effective, making it a beautiful shade tree for lawn decoration.


LARGE-LEAVED LINDEN. Tilia platyphyllos. (M). A beautiful tree with a pyramidal head and regular outline, well suited for avenue planting.

|  |  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 ft ., 4 | to 5 | in. | \$20.00 | \$160.00 |
| 16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ | to 4 | in. | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft}$. ., $21 / 2$ | to 3 | in. | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}$. ., 2 | to 21 | in. | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| Prices of | larger | ees | plica |  |

SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. Tilia vulgaris. (M). One of the best of the European varieties. It grows symmetrically even when young and makes a good general-purpose tree.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 to 25 ft ., 5 to 6 in . | \$40.00 | \$300.00 |
| 18 to 20 ft ., 4 to 5 in . | 20.00 | 160.00 |
| 16 to 18 ft ., 3 to 4 in . | 12.50 | 100.00 |



CRIMEAN LINDEN. Tilia dasystyla. (M). Dark glossy leaves of a rich green color, which is well retained. The tree is characterized by the bright green color of the young branches. It grows symmetrically, forming a pyramidal head. One of the most desirable Lindens adapted for either street or lawn plantings. 20 to 25 ft ., 4 to 5 in.... $\$ 25.00 \quad \$ 200.00$ 16 to 18 ft ., 3 to 4 in.... $12.00 \quad 100.00$ 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 in.... $7.50 \quad 65.00$ 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . \quad 5.50 \quad 45.00$ Prices of larger trees on application.
AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD. Tilia ameriCANA. (M). A rapid-growing native that develops into a large, broad, open-headed tree. Has small yellow flowers in June that fill the air with fragrance.


Prices of larger trees on application. 30.00

## The Elms-Ulmus

AMERICAN ELM. Ulmus americana. (L). This Elm is the characteristic tree which arches many of the New England streets, though it also grows well in other sections. It is of massive proportions, long-lived, and the spreading branches support a drooping canopy of foliage.
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to 2 in. $\$ 3.50 \underset{\$ 30.00}{ } \mathbf{~}{ }^{2}$ 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. $2.50 \quad 22.50 \quad \$ 200.00$

CAMPERDOWN or WEEPING ELM. Ulmus glabra CAMPERDOWNI. (D). Its branches grow outward and downward in odd, interesting forms. Beautiful as a specimen on large lawns. Each 5 to 6 ft . stems, strong heads.
$\$ 6.00$


Shade Trees being dug and packed at our Nurseries. When properly placed, Trees soften the architectural lines of the house and give it a verdant frame. This is an important mission of Shade Trees and one of the reasons why investments in shade yield such splendid returns in increased realty values.


By selecting plant material that offers a number of various landscape uses, one gets added value for the money expended. The plants illustrated above not only exhibit gorgeous Autumnal effects but are also adapted to many other valuable uses as suggested under their respective catalogue descriptions:

| 1. Sumacs in variety | 7. Scarlet Oak | 12. Red Maple |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Ginkgo | 8. Japanese Maple | 13. Tulip Tree |
| 3. Beeches | 9. Sorrel Tree | 14. Sassafras |
| 4. Birches | 10. Siberian Maple | 15. Ash |
| 5. Red Oak | 11. Sugar Maple | 16. Hawthorne |
| 6. Pin Oak |  |  |

Locate your home town on the map on page 5. If in light shaded areas, motor delivery of most orders is possible.

For orders where truck delivery is not practicable, shipments are made by parcel post, express or freight. Careful and thorough packing is part of Moon's service and is often commended on by distant customers.


Shade Trees are the keynote in the beauty of this scene. A view in Woodlawn Cemetery, Woodlawn, N. Y., where Moon's stock has been extensively used.


SERVICE-BERRY. Amelanchier canadensis. Profuse white flowers in early Spring followed by edible blue fruit. Good for naturalistic effects.

3 to 4 ft . . . $\$ 1.15 \quad \$ 8.50$

PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. var. rosea flore pleno. 6 to 8 feet.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 to 3 ft.......................... | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |



An Acanthopanax selected at random from our Nursery rows. It is representative of our stock plants of these hardy, adaptable plants.

ACANTHOPANAX (ARALIA) PENTAPHYLLUM. 5 to 10 feet. Upright, prickly branches clothed in luxuriant, glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks and slopes and adverse city conditions. Each Per 10 Per 100



CHOKEBERRY. Aronia arbutifolia. 6 to 10 feet. May. Valuable for massing because of its profusion of white flower spikes in Spring, and its showy red berries and foliage in Autumn.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 7.00$ |

## Deciduous Azaleas

See Pages 26 and 27 for the beautiful Evergreen Azaleas.
FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. Azalea arborescens. 3 to 4 feet. June. Fragrant white flowers with pink stamens. Foliage assumes brilliant shades of red in Autumn. Each Per 10 Per 100
 3 to 4 ft . $4.00 \quad 35.00$

PINK SHELL AZALEA. Azalea vaseyi. 3 to 4 feet. May. Delicate shell pink. Bloom appears before the leaves. Autumn foliage assumes deep, rich, red tone.

Each Per 10
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
$\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 26.00$
WOOD HONEYSUCKLE. Azalea nudiflora. 4 to 10 feet. May. Clusters of deep pink flowers appear before the leaves. Splendid for partially shaded spots and for sylvan effects.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 2.50 | 22.50 |



## The Red Buds-Cercis

AMERICAN RED BUD. CERCIS CANADENSIS. 10 to 15 feet. Smallsize tree with bright pink peashaped flowers in May. Is quite conspicuous on the landscape.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 6.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. | 1.35 | 11.00 |

CHINESE RED BUD. CERCIS CHINENSIS. SYN. JAPONICA. 6 to 8 feet. April. A thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers clothes the branches before the attractive heart-shaped leaves appear. Fine for early Spring color and for foliage variety in the shrub border.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.35 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.75 | 13.50 |

## The Barberries-Berberis

REGEL'S BARBERRY. BERBERIS AMURENSIS JAPONICA. 4 to 6 feet. Upright shrub with red berries in October and November.
2 to 3 feet....................... $\begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.00\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 7.50\end{array}$

## Japanese Barberry

BERBERIS THUNBERGI. 3 to 4 feet. May. A great favorite for hedges, shrub groups and plantings generally. Tolerant of partial shade and city conditions. Brilliant Fall color and scarlet berries. The best all-around shrub.

$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . .$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 0.75$ |$\quad$| Per 10 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 5.00$ |$\quad$| Per 100 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 40.00$ |

## Spice Bush-Benzoin

BENZOIN. AESTIVALE. SYn. odoriferum. 8 to 10 feet. March and April. Small bright yellow flowers, among the first to appear in Spring. Gorgeous in Autumn with yellow foliage and red berries which attract birds. Well adapted for moist soils.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 7.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 55.00 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. | 1.25 | 10.00 |  |

## Butterfly Bush-Buddleia

BUDDLEIA. DAVIDI magnifica. 6 to 8 feet. July to frost. Long spikes of light blue, flowers, (R) "lighter than Pallid Bluish Violet." Butterflies are attracted by their honey-like fragrance, and add to its charm. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. Cutting back to the ground each Spring and removing flower spikes as they fade increases its florescence. Native of China.

| Strong plants . . . . . . | Each <br> $\$ 0.75$ | Per 10 <br> $\$ 6.00$ | Per 100 <br> $\$ 40.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## The Callicarpas

JAPANESE BEAUTYBERRY. CALLICARPA JAPONICA. 3 to 6 feet. August. Flowers pink, followed by violet berries that line the branches after the leaves have fallen. Not dependably hardy north of Philadelphia.
Strong, 2- and 3 -year
Each Per 10 Per 100
plants............. . $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

CHINESE BEAUTYBERRY. Callicarpa purpurea. 3 to 5 feet. August. Similar to above but somewhat more dwarf in growth.

| Each | Per 10 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Strong, 2-and 3-year plants..... | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ |

## Sweet Shrub, Allspice or "Shrub"

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. 8 to 12 feet. June. Chocolate colored flowers ( R ) between "Diamine Brown" and "Hessian Brown," of delightful fragrance. Strong upright grower.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1.15 | 8.50 |  |

White Fringe tree. Chionanthus virginica. 10 to 20 feet. White flowers in May and June. Very attractive as a specimen or in groups with other tall shrubs.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.75 | 15.00 |

## Cephalanthus

BUTTON BUSH. Cephalanthus occidentalis. 5 to 6 feet. July to September. Ball-like clusters of white flowers. Bright, glossy foliage. Hardy, strong grower. Splendid for groups and masses in moist soils and at water edges.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.60 | \$4.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . |  | 6.00 |

THIS Catalogue leaves nothing to the purchaser's imagination about the size of the stock we propose furnishing at the prices given. Some nursery catalogues do. Isn't it safer to buy where you know just what size stock you are going to get for the money you have to spend?

## The Osier Dogwoods or Cornels-Cornus

THE Osier Dogwoods or Cornels, strong growers in almost any soil, are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark of most varieties, a conspicuous addition to the Winter landscape. Attractive fruits add to their interest in Autumn. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in open ground, and are particularly suited for mass planting and natural effects. Good for moist soils and water edges. The tree-shape varieties are listed under TREES.

GRAY DOGWOOD. Cornus PanicuLATA. 6 to 15 feet. Gray branches, white flowers in May and June. Striking white fruit peduncles in Fall.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft . . $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} 1.00 \quad 7.50$

RED OSIER DOGWOOD. Cornus stolonifera. 4 to 8 feet. May and June. Spreading habit, dark red bark and white flowers followed by white fruit.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| f. | \$0.70 | \$5.00 | \$35.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 90 | 7.00 | 45. |

SILKY DOGWOOD. Cornus amomum. 8 to 12 feet. June. White flowers, blue berries and dull red bark.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | \$0.70 | \$5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |

## Filbert or Hazelnut-Corylus

EUROPEAN FILBERT or HAZELNUT. Corylus avellana. 8 to 12 feet. Valued for its edible nuts as well as for its decorative value as a lawn shrub in heavy mass plantings.

Each Per 10 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. Purple variety of the above. Useful for color contrasts, and tall screens in shrubbery borders. Thrives in moist soils.


AMERICAN HAZEL. Corylus americana. 3 to 8 feet. Hardy from Canada to Florida. Grown for its handsome large foliage and edible nuts.


## Quince-Cydonia

FLOWERING QUINCE. Cydonia Japonica. 8 to 12

| Scarlet flowers in Ma | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| to 3 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |

MAULE'S JAPAN QUINCE. VAR. MAULEI. 8 to 12 feet. May. A showy variety with orange-scarlet


VERY ornamental shrubs from the standpoint of habit of growth, quality of foliage, Autumnal tints, and in some varieties, showy fruits. They have come to us to grace our American gardens from Oriental wilds. Generally hardy, and because they are not commonly seen have much to recommend them to the garden lover on the lookout for "something different."
SPREADING COTONEASTER. Cotoneaster divaricata. 3 to 6 feet. Spreading habit of growth. Shiny green leaves in Summer; dark crimson in Autumn. Scarlet berries.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.35 | \$11.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.60 | 13.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 2.00 | 15.00 |



Clusters of white or blue berries decorate the Cornels in the Autumn and the red twigs of some kinds add a touch of color to the Winter landscape.

## The Deutzias-Deutzia

PROFUSE flowering shrubs in both dwarf and tall growing varieties. The dwarf forms are among the most useful and attractive shrubs we have for planting in front of taller shrubberies or wherever low growing plants are wanted. The tall growing varieties are effective in the background of the shrubbery border. There are few lawns where members of this family cannot be used to good advantage. Well-drained soils are best for Deutzias. Native of East Asia and the Himalayas.
DWARF DEUTZIA. Deutzia gracilis. 3 to 6 feet. May. An old-fashioned dense shrub, bearing a profusion of single, pure-white flowers. Excellent for edging shrub borders. Very hardy.

| 8 to 12 in. . . . . . . . . | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to 15 in.. . . . . . . | .60 | 4.50 | 30.00 |
| 15 to 18 in. . . . . . . | .80 | 6.00 |  |

DWARF PINK DEUTZIA. var. ROSEA. 3 to 6 feet. May. Pinkflowering form of above.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |

DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA. Deutzia scabra var. rosea plena. 8 to 12 feet. Flowers are tinged with soft old rose. Exceedingly dainty and beautiful. Each Per 10 Per 100 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.70 \quad \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 35.00$ 4 to 5 ft. . ............ $\quad .90 \quad 7.00 \quad 45.00$

SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. DIERVILLA sessilifolia. 6 to 8 feet. June. Closely allied to the Weigelas but flowering after they have finished. Flowers a lemon yellow (R) "Pale Green Yellow,' in rather inconspicuous, flat irregular clusters.

$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$| Each | $\$ 0.60$ | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 4.50$ | Per 100 |  |
| $\$ 30.00$ |  |  |

## Silver Thorn Oleaster-Eleagnus

The silvery under-surface of the foliage of these plants, and the brown dotted bark of the new growth make them worth having in any collection because of their beauty and interest.
SMALL-LEAVED SILVER THORN. Eleagnus PARVIFLORA. 8 to 12 feet. Silvery-white, fragrant flowers. Pink berries in late Summer.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## The Japanese Bell-Flowers-Enkianthus

Japanese plants of erect growth, not commonly planted, but so distinctive that they are worthy of more general use. Charming flowers droop from the branches in Spring, and in the Fall the foliage is bright with Autumn tints.
ENKIANTHUS CAMPaNULATUS. 10 to 20 feet May. A large growing variety with red, or yellow and red flowers. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft.......................... . $\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $4.00 \quad 35.00$ ENKIANTHUS PERULATUS. 3 to 6 feet. May. White flowers in drooping clusters.

LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. Deutzia lemoinei. 3 to 6 feet. May. A more spreading vigorous grower than GRACILIS with even showier flowers.
$\begin{array}{lllr}1 \text { to } 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . & \begin{array}{l}\text { Each } \\ \$ 0.60\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 12.50\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Per } 100 \\ \$ 30.00\end{array}\end{array}$

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| to 3 ft . | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| to 4 ft . | 5.00 | 40. |

## Euonymus

Climbing varieties of Euonymus will be found listed under VINES.

CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. Euonymus alatus. 8 to 12 feet. Small delicate flowers in late Spring are followed by attractive red berries in the Fall. Curious corky bark, brilliant Autumnal foliage. Best for individual planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots .$. | $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 15.00$ |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . .$. | 2.50 | 20.00 |

## Pearl Bush-Exochorda

EXOCHORDA GRandiflora. 8 to 12 feet. May. Beautiful when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers. Especially adapted for individual planting. From China.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 0.90
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r}
\text { Per } 10 \\
\$ 7.00
\end{array}
$$



Low-branched trees, banked with flowering shrubs, are responsible for the effective background to this lawn.

The flowers of the Deutzia and a plant of the tall growing type from our Nursery rows.

## The Golden Bells-Forsythia

NO lawn is complete without the "Golden Bell," that familiar shrub that greets the Spring with its golden shower of star-like flowers. When the flowers are done, the leaves appear and their lustrous deep green is exceedingly ornamental. The flowers of all varieties are similar.

BORDER GOLDEN BELL. FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. 8 to 12 feet. April. Vigorous grower with slender, erect or arching branches. Considered by many as the best of the family.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.55 | \$4.00 | \$27.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 70 | 5.00 | 35.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |  |

WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA. 6 to 8 feet. Graceful, drooping tendency. Frequently planted on banks and slopes. Beautiful as specimens or in masses.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| 80 | 6.00 |

GREEN STEMMED GOLDEN BELL. FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA. 6 to 8 feet. Erect shoots, spreading branches with excellent foliage that assumes a rich Autumn color and persists until early Winter.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.55$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | .70 | 5.00 | 35.00 |

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. VAR. FORTUNEI. 6 to 8 feet. Erect branches and handsome, broad, dark $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { green leaves. } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} . \ldots \ldots \ldots . \ldots & \$ 0.55 & \$ 4.00 & \$ 27.50 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & .70 & 5.00 & 35.00 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & .90 & 7.00 & \end{array}$

## Witch Hazel-Hamamelis

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA. 10 to 20 feet. November. Valued for producing naturalistic effects. Unusual because of the season of bloom of its


1.40


The Golden Bell is almost the first shrub to bloom in the Spring. Its blossoms come when everyone is hungriest for flowers and are so profusely borne that whether planted singly or in groups or masses, the Golden Bell is a feature of the landscape.


Who would guess that these beautiful shrubs were planted primarily to hide a disagreeable outlook just beyond?


Altheas are of great value in the shrubbery groupings because they bloom so profusely in mid-summer when so few other shrubs are in flower. They are old-fashioned shrubs, with the associations of old gardens, and have a place upon almost every lawn.

## Rose of Sharon or Altheas-Hibiscus Syriacus

THESE familiar shrubs, with their compact erect habit, and abundant flowers coming in July to September when so few other shrubs are in blossom, are adapted to even the smallest lawn. They ultimately attain a height of 8 to 12 feet, are valued as specimens, and make beautiful screens and hedges, for which latter purpose they may be trimmed to almost any desired height.

Altheas are slow in coming into leaf the season after AMPLISSIMA. Double. A deep lilac pink with a carmine center.
2 to 3 ft .
ALBA PLENA. Small and very double white flowers, splashed with carmine on outer petals.
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
BOULE DE FEU. Double. Very deep violet-pink. Deeper than (R) 'Spinel Pink.' 2 to 3 ft .
DUCHESS DE BRABANT. Medium size double. Deep rose-pink.
2 to 3 ft .
PAEONIFLORA. White with carmine center. Semidouble.
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
transplanting, and while trimming undoubtedly makes them come out sooner than otherwise, customers should not be discouraged if their plants remain dormant well into July.
Price of all varieties of Hibiscus are as follows:

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.70 | \$5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.10 | 8.50 |

PURITY. Pure white, single.
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 ft .
LADY STANLEY. Medium size, semi-double, of palest pink splashed with carmine. 2 to 3 ft .
RUBIS. A dark violet-pink with a carmine center. 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
TOTUS ALBUS SIMPLEX. Very large, single, pure white.
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
VAN HOUTTEI. Double white with red center. Petals lightly splashed with carmine.
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
Have you read the introductory pages?


Lawns blessed with running water lend themselves admirably to naturalistic effects through the use of flowering shrubs. Low places, too, ordinarily hard to care for can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of moisture loving plants.



In July, when flowers are needed to brighten the shrubbery border, Hydrangea Hills of Snow can be depended upon for a profusion of blossoms.

## Black Alder or Winterberry-Ilex

ILEX Verticillata. 6 to 8 feet. A neat, attractive native shrub with showy scarlet fruit in late Fall and early Winter.
2 to 3 ft .

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 1.10 | 8.50 | 70.00 |

3 to 4 ft .


## The Hydrangeas

No class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangeas, comprising some of the most showy plants in cultivation. They transplant easily, have no insect enemies, and, with the exception of the Hortensis varieties, are reliably hardy.
NATIVE HYDRANGEA. HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. 6 to 8 feet. June and July. The most hardy of Hydrangeas and particularly desirable for shady places. Flowers in flat, white clusters.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.25 | 9.00 |

HILLS OF SNOW. VAR. GRANDIFLORA. 6 to 8 feet. June and July. A new variety of rare beauty, bearing in profusion immense clusters of pure white flowers that arch the branches.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 9.00 |  |

GREAT PANICLED HYDRANGEA. Hydrangea PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. 8 to 12 feet. July to September. No shrub is more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches bend under the weight of enormous flower clusters. At first the flowers are white, shading to pink and bronze as the season advances.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ |
| 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 1.25 | 9.00 |


| 11/2 | to 2 ft . | \$0.80 | 6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to 3 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 3 | to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 9.00 |

## St. John's-Wort-Hypericum

Free-flowering, thrifty-growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. Not subject to attack of insects. For Southern plantings these shrubs can be relied upon as being almost evergreen.
GOLD FLOWER-HYPERICUM AUREUM. (D). July to September. A stiff, dense shrub that bears large (R) "Lemon Yellow" flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Each Per 10 $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ \$ 0.60 \quad \$ 4.50$
KALM'S ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Hypericum kalmiaNUM. (D). Perhaps the most hardy variety of these useful shrubs. Suited to dry and exposed positions. Each Per 10 $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$ $\$ 4.50$


There is, combined with luxuriant foliage in Summer and the flowers that can be had in succession by the proper choice of varieties all through the open months, the element of economy in flowering Their cost is but from 10 to 15 cents per square foot of area in the foundation bed. MOONS S HRUBS

## Privet-Ligustrum

AGROUP of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some of the most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubbery borders and masses their

## California Privet

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. 5 to 20 feet. The half-evergreen, generally useful shrub most widely known as a hedge plant. Valued also for tall screens and for seashore planting. Not reliably hardy north of Boston.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 60.00$ |  |
| 2 | to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. | .25 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 80.00 |

IBOLIUM PRIVET. Ligustrum ibolium. 5 to 15 feet. A cross between Ibota and California Privet, combining the hardiness of the former variety with the excellent foliage of the latter. Unexcelled for hedging purposes under adverse conditions.

|  | Each | Per 10 | er |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{f}$ | \$0.30 | \$2.25 | \$15.00 |
| 3 to 4 | . 60 | 4.50 | 30.00 |
| 4 to 5 | . 70 | 5.00 | 35.00 |

GLOBULAR CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Have been trimmed to neat globes for formal planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high x 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . high $\times 11 / 2$ to 2 ft . spread. | 2.50 | 20.00 |

$\$ 2.00$
$\$ 15.00$
2.50
good qualities can be appreciated, as well as in the hedges, where their use is best known. They are seldom attacked by insects, withstand shearing, and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

AMUR PRIVET. Hardy Type. Ligustrum amurense. 8 to 12 feet. Somewhat similar to the California Privet, but hardier. Adapted for hedges in cold and exposed places. Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft .

| $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .80 | 6.00 | 40.00 |
| 1.00 | 7.50 |  |


| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . .$. | .80 | 6.00 | 40.00 |

IBOTA PRIVET. Ligustrum ibota. 8 to 12 feet. Upright, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Unexcelled for hedges and general decorative purposes. Autumn foliage dark red.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .{ }^{2}$.
REGEL'S PRIVET. var. REgelianum. 3 to 6 feet. A low, spreading form, with gracefully drooping branches. Adapted for much the same uses as Japan Barberry. Autumn foliage especially attractive.

$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . .$| Each | Per 10 <br> $\$ 0.70$ | Per 100 <br> $\$ 5.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 35.00$ |  |  |

EUROPEAN PRIVET. Ligustrum vulgare. Dark green foliage; abundant purplish black fruit. Very hardy.

Each Per 10
$\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 4.50$

## The Bush Honeysuckles-Lonicera



There is the urge to enter in a garden entrance like this that is irresistible. You would be surprised to know how little such an arrangement really costs.

THE fragrant flowers, showy fruits, and fine foliage possessed by this group have pushed them to the forefront of ornamental shrubs. They are hardy, transplant easily, and are adapted to almost any shrubbery grouping. See "Vines" for the trailing varieties of this species.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE. Lonicera Fragrantissima. 8 to 12 feet. March and April. Delightfully fragrant white flowers that come with the first breath of Spring. Scarlet fruits. A broad, manybranched shrub with excellent foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . \ldots$ | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . .$. | .90 | 7.00 | 45.00 |

MORROW'S HONEYSUCKLE. LONICERA MORROWI. 8 to 12 feet. An open bush with crooked branches. Its red berries are especially ornamental in August and last a long time.

Each Per 10
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.


TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. LONICERA tatarica. 6 to 8 feet. May. The favorite, old-fashioned Bush Honeysuckle with slender upright branches. Pink flowers. 2 Each Per 10 Per 100
$\begin{array}{llrl}2 & \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots & \$ 0.60 & \$ 4.50 \\ 3 & \\ \text { to } 4 & \mathrm{ft} . . & 80.00\end{array}$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. . $80 \quad 6.00 \quad 40.00$
WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. VAR. alBa. 6 to 8 feet. May. A whiteflowering form of the above.

Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.80$
$\$ 6.00$


## The Mock Oranges-Philadelphus

IT can truthfully be said that no garden is quite complete unless it possesses some of these popular old-fashioned shrubs. They are strong growers in sun or partial shade, have no insect enemies, and present
attractive foliage effects. Although their popularity has been gained largely on account of their fragrant creamy-white flowers, it must be remembered that not all kinds are fragrant.

DOUBLE - FLOWERING MOCK ORANGE. VAR. PRIMULAEFLORUS. 8 to 12 feet. Mediumsize fragrant doublewhite flowers. Foliage exceptionally good, the dark green leaves having a crumpled appearance. Extremely hardy.

## 2 to 3 ft .

Each Per 10 Per 100 $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

D WARF MOCK ORANGE. VAR. NANUS. 2 to 3 feet. Dense bushy plant with good green foliage.

1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Each Per 10 $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00$
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
Each Per 10 $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$

GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. VAR. FOLIS AUREIS. 3 to 6 feet. Desirable for edging because of its showy golden foliage and dwarf nature. Flowers sparingly.

1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Each Per 10 Per 100
$\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

SWEET MOCK ORANGE. PhiladelPhUS CORONARIUS. 6 to 8 feet. May. Vigorous, hardy, erect growingthe old favorite. Fragrant white flowers.

## 3 to 4 ft .

Each Per 10 Per 100 $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

DROOPING MOCK ORANGE. PhiladelPhUS LAXUS, 8 to 12 feet. June. Slightly fragrant flowers sometimes $11 / 2$ inches across. A strong grower.

Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft .. . $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00$
4 to 5 ft . . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$


A view of the lawn of F. B. Moore, near Trenton, N. J., largely planted with stock from our Nurseries. While few lawns may possess the same natural advantages that this does, many do have some features that can be capitalized in planning the landscape arrangement.

LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGES. Philadelphus Lemoinei and Varieties are hybrids of Philadelphus coronarius and Philadelphus microphyllusintroduced by Lemoine, a French horticulturist. They are distinctive in that they possess smaller leaves and flowers and are exceedingly fragrant. The general type is more dwarf than above varieties.

AVALANCHE. 6 to 8 feet. Slender arching branches, nearly covered with showy white flowers.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
Each Per 10 $\$ 0.70 \quad \$ 5.00$
2 to 3 ft .. . . 90
7.00

CANDELABRE. 3 to 6 feet. A very low shrub. Suggests a candelabrum when in bloom.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft . . $\$ 0.90 \quad \$ 7.00$

ERECTUS. 3 to 6 feet. Flowering branches irregularly ascending, forming a more compact bush than most varieties.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft .. . $\$ 0.70 \quad \$ 5.00$
3 to 4 ft . . . $90 \quad 7.00$

LEMOINEI. 3 to 6 feet. Notsuch a strong grower as some kinds, but very desirable because of its fragrant flowers.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. . . $\$ 0.90 \quad \$ 7.00$

Suggestions for the various uses of
Mock Oranges may be found on pages 8 to 13

## Shrubby Cinquefoil-Potentilla

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA. 3 to 6 feet. (R) "Lemon Chrome" flowers brighten its low spreading branches all Summer. Grows in stony, dry places and in wet soils. $\quad$ Each Per 10 $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. ............... $\quad \$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00$

## Hop Tree-Ptelea

PTELEA trifoliata. 12 to 18 feet. June. Bright, shiny foliage; clusters of white flowers.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 90 | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 1.00 | 7. |

PHOTINIA villosa. 8 to 12 feet. June. An upright, growing shrub with white flowers followed by scarlet fruits.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Buckthorn-Rhamnus

COMMON BUCKTHORN. Rhamnus cathartica. 10 to 15 feet. Upright woody shrub having numerous small white flowers in June. Useful for naturalistic effects and bird gardens. Abundant glossy black berries during Fall.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 24.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | .60 | 4.50 | 30.00 |

## White Kerria-Rhodotypos

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES. 6 to 8 feet. Hardy, with showy white flowers in May and occasionally throughout the Summer. Black fruits that last all Winter. A splendid shrub for general planting.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Each Per } 10 \\
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \$ 0.90 \quad \$ 7.00
\end{aligned}
$$



Notice the comparison in tops and roots in the above specimens. The transplanting in the Nursery that has developed the mass of roots on the plant to the right, and the ample spacing that has made possible its bushy top, make such a plant more costly to produce, but because of the satisfaction it gives, it is cheapest in the long run. Moon's shrubs compare favorably with the right-hand specimen.


A spray of White Kerria, showing the berries that persist well into the Winter. This shrub is one of the hardiest we have and is adapted for plant ing under adverse as well as favorable conditions.

## The Sumacs and the Mist Tree-Rhus

The Sumacs as a family are among the most showy of our Autumn color plants. Most varieties are best adapted for background planting in heavy borders, and in the production of natural effects.

FRAGRANT SUMAC. RHUS Canadensis. syn. (aromatica). 3 to 6 feet. Attractive foliage that emits an aromatic odor when bruised. Conspicuous yellow flowers in Spring. Good as a cover plant for rocky banks.

## Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft... $\$ 0.90 \quad \$ 7.00 \quad \$ 45.00$
3 to 4 ft .. . $1.00 \quad 7.50 \quad 50.00$

SMOOTH SUMAC. RhUS GLABRA. 12 to 16 feet. Especially useful for producing natural effects.

Each Per 10



MOONS SHRUBS

## The Spireas-Spirea

TTHERE is truly a Spirea "For Every Place and Purpose." These indispensable shrubs vary in size, character and time of blooming. In this group are some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs.

The Summer-flowering varieties brighten the garden when few other shrubs are in bloom. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

## Spring Flowering Varieties

bridal wreath. Spirea prunifolia. 6 to 8 feet. The popular old-fashioned shrub with branches studded with little white rose-like flowers in early May. Each Per 10


GARLAND SPIREA. var. arguta. 3 to 6 feet. May. The innumerable white flowers crowd the slender branches, making it one of the showiest of the early-blooming spireas.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1.00 | 7.50 | 50.00 |

REEVES' SPIREA. Spirea reevesiana. 8 to 12 feet. Last of May. Similar to the favorite VAN HoUtTEI except that its leaves assume autumnal tints.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.10 | 8.50 |

SPIREA REEVESIANA. VAr. Flore pleno. 6 to 8 feet. May and June.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$\begin{tabular}{r}
Each <br>
$\$ 0.90$

 

Per 10 <br>
$\$ 7.00$
\end{tabular}

THUNBERGI SPIREA. Spirea thunbergi. 3 to 6 feet. April and May. A graceful bush, whose thread-like branchlets bear innumerable small white flowers and tiny leaves. Recommended for seaside planting. Bright Autumn foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.10 | 8.50 |  |

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA. Spirea van houttei. 8 to 12 feet. May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. The profusion of bloom covers the graceful drooping branches with a canopy of white. The foliage effect is excellent.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.60 | \$4.50 | \$30.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.00 | 40.00 |

## Spirea-Summer Flowering Varieties

CRIMSON EVERBLOOMING SPIREA. var. Anthony waterer. 3 to 6 feet. June until frost, Quite similar to the above. The (R) "Rose Color"; flower suggests the color of crushed strawberries.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0.60 | \$4.50 | \$30.00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . 80 | 6.00 | 40.00 |

DWARF PINK SPIREA. Spirea callosa. 3 to 6 feet June and July. Lacy clusters of pink and white flowers.

| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | Each <br> $\$ 0.80$ | Per 10 <br> $\$ 6.00$ | Per 100 <br> $\$ 40.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1.00 | 7.50 |  |

[^4]

The Spireas include a great variation in flower and foliage effects. No. 1 represents the type of flowers produced by the varieties Van Houttei and Reevesiana. No. 2 is the old-fashioned Bridal Wreath. No. 3. Flowers of this type are borne by varieties Billardi, Billardi alba, Douglasi and Tomento


Lilacs are the natural accompaniment of May. To omit them from your lawn is to deprive yourself of one of springtime's greatest joys.

## The Lilacs-Syringa

YOU can have Lilacs almost anywhere you may live. They grow in city, in suburbs and in the country. They are adapted to large lawns or small. With ever so little care and attention they can be depended upon each May for a profusion of colorful, fragrant panicles of bloom that you, as a flower lover, cannot help but revel in.


COMMON WHITE LILAC. Var. alba. 8 to 12 feet. The familiar, white-flowering variety.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 7.00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 1.10 | 8.50 |  |

HUNGARIAN LILAC. Syringa Josikaea. 8 to 12 feet. A distinct late-blooming type. Deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, opening into light violet-colored flowers. (R) "Purplish Lilac."

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 1.50 | 12.50 |



5 to 6 f
1.50
12.50

SYRINGA RANUNCULATA FLORE PLENA. 6 to 8 feet. An uncommon variety with double pale blue flowers. (R) "Light Chicory Blue."


\footnotetext{
JAPANESE TREE LILAC. Syringa Japonica. 12 to 16 feet. June. Glossy, leathery leaves. Yellowishwhite flowers that come after other Lilacs are through blooming.


Lilacs have many adaptabilities. Think of their beauty as a hedge along your property line or around your garden. Plant them, too, among other shrubs in your shrubbery border, and in groups and as specimens at effective points about the lawn. Even if you have room for only one or two plants there is scarcely any flower you will enjoy more than Lilacs.

ROUEN LILAC. Syringa rothomagensis. Syn. Chinensis. 8 to 12 feet. May. Arching branches and large, loose, deep lilac flower-plumes shading through (R) "Bishop's Purple" to "Mauvette." Distinctive, narrow leaves.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |

WHITE ROUEN LILAC. var. alba. 8 to 12 feet. A white flowering variety of the above.


Late lilac. var. villosa. 6 to 8 feet. June. Bushy and upright, flowers a pinkish lilac.

Each Per 10
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $\$ 0.90 \quad \$ 7.00$


#### Abstract

A. S. Newcomb, a realtor of Pinehurst, N. C., as quoted in House and Garden Magazine, says: "The expenditure of an amount equal to $5 \%$ of the cost of the dwelling on any lot is essential, and will add $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ to the value of the property. This amount added to that expended in the construction operations will make very little difference in the intrinsic value of a home, and it will amply repay any owner, if necessary, to cut the amount from the building cost and expend it in the improvement of the grounds. Within reasonable limits, the more planting the better. Failure to plant at all is actual extravagance."




A cluster of double white Lilacs. Varieties Madame Lemoine and Madame Casimir Perier have flowers like this.

## The Hybrid Lilacs-Varieties of Syringa Vulgaris

THE Hybrid Lilacs listed below differ from the Common Lilacs in that their flower clusters, coming about the second week in May, are larger and their fragrance even more entrancing. They vary in color, according to variety, from pure white to the richest tones of purple. There are also single and double sorts. They ultimately reach a height of 6 to 8 feet.

Price, all named varieties:

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1.25 | 10.00 | 65.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. | 1.75 |  |  |

White Lilacs
FRAU BERTHA DAMMAN. Large single flowers in immense clusters.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .

## Light and Medium-Colored Varieties

CHAS. X. A strong grower, with single flowers in broad, thick clusters. Buds reddish-purple, flowers quite light with bluish tinge. (R) "Hellebore Red" fading to "Mauve." 2 to 3 ft .
RED GUIDE. (Insignis Rubra). Single, flowers of (R) "Light Chicory Blue" touched with Lilac on edge. Buds "Purplish Lilac."
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
LAMARACK. Double in large full clusters. Buds and flower a very pale lilac, the latter touched with pale blue. General effect ( R ) "Bluish Lavender."
3 to 4 ft .
MICHEL BUCHNER. Very large trusses of double florets, pale lilac in color, shaded blue on interior of petals. Buds deep pinkish lilac. General effect (R) "Light Wisteria Violet" and "Lilac."
2 to 3 ft .
PRESIDENT GREVY. Double. Clusters large and full. Buds pale tones of Lilac, (R) Purplish Lilac; flowers light blue, (R) "Pale Wisteria Violet." 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
RED MARLEY. Single in large full clusters. Flowers lilac touched with blue. Pinkish buds. Shades from "Pallid Blue Violet"' to "Light Pinkish Lilac." $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .

## Dark-Colored Lilacs

CHAS. JOLY. Very dark reddish-purple. Double. (R) "Rood's Violet" to "Phlox Purple." $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH. Flowers large and single, in very large, long, pointed clusters. The color is,"very rich and dark. ( R ) "Dull Magenta Purple."
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .

MARIE LeGRAYE. Single flowers in large full clusters. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .

MADAME LEMOINE. Fine, immense clusters of double flowers. One of the best.
2 to 3 ft .
MADAME CASIMIR PERIER. Double flowers in medium-sized clusters. A dwarf grower.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .

Lilacs are delightful as bouquets,
and as such, scent the whole room with their fragrance.


This cluster is typical of the flowers of the single varieties of Lilacs here listed. There is of course a variety in color and in the size of panicles and florets in the kinds we offer.

MOONS SHRUBS


## The Coral-and SnowberriesSymphoricarpos

Hardy shrubs suited for partially shaded or rather dry and barren locations where little else will thrive, as well as for more favored spots. Splendid, too, for planting on banks to prevent erosion. In Autumn the branches arch with showy white or coral-red berries.

CORALBERRY. Symphoricarpos vulgaris. 3 to 6 feet. Coral-red berries.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0.50 | \$3.50 |  |
| to 3 ft . | . 70 | 5.00 | \$35.00 |

SNOWBERRY. Symphoricarpos racemosus. 3 to 6 feet. July and August. White berries.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$\begin{tabular}{r}
Each <br>
$\$ 0.75$

 

Per 10 <br>
$\$ 6.00$

$\quad$

Per 100 <br>
$\$ 40.00$
\end{tabular}

## Tamarix

AFRICAN TAMARIX. TAMARIX africana. 12 to 18 feet. May. Strong, slender, upright growth, with panicles of feathery pink flowers.

3 to 4 ft .
Each Per 10
\$0.70
$\$ 5.00$
FRENCH TAMARIX. Var. Gallica. 12 to 18 feet. July and August. The pink flower racemes are larger than those of other kinds. The foliage is dull green.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0.70 | \$5.00 | \$35.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |  |

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRY. VACCINIUM CORymbosum. A handsome shrub 4 to 10 feet high with blue-black edible berries. Thrives best in moist places and peaty acid soils.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 2.00 | 15.00 |



Foliage and flowers of the Japanese Storax


## The Snowballs and other Viburnums-Viburnum

IN this group are included the Snowballs, which give in Spring the same showy effects that Hydrangeas produce in the Fall. Viburnums are invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and generally useful. Most varieties grow satisfactorily in


Fruit of Viburnum Opulus, or High Bush Cranberry One of the best red-berried shrubs for late Autumn and Winter effects.

Note the varied uses of Viburnums on the introductory pages. For partial shade, for Autumn color, for showy fruit, and for difficult places there are varieties adapted.

WITHE-ROD. Viburnum cassinoides. 6 to 8 feet. June to July. Creamy white flowers followed by upright clusters of blue fruit. Autumn foliage vinous red. For moist places and shrubbrey borders.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH. VIBURNUM OPULUS. 8 to 12 feet. May. Spreading habit. One of the best red-berried shrubs for late Fall and early Winter effects. Single white flowers.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.90 | \$7.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

DWARF CRANBERRY BUSH. VAR. NANA. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. A very useful little foliage plant for edging purposes.

6 to 8 in............... \begin{tabular}{rrr}
Each <br>
$\$ 0.50$

$\quad$

Per 10 <br>
$\$ 4.00$

$\quad$

Per 100 <br>
$\$ 30.00$
\end{tabular}

OLD-FASHIONED SNOWBALL. VAR. STERILE. 6 to 8 feet. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn foliage is displayed by some varieties. Others are valued for their ornamental berries.


Foliage and fruit of Wayfaring Tree, Viburnum Lantana. The fruit of this shrub adds a great deal of interest to the garden during the late Summer months.

NANNYBERRY. Viburnum lentago. 12 to 16 feet. May and June. White flowers and bluish-black fruits which often persist until Spring. A hardygrowing shrub or small tree.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 | \$55.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.10 | 8.50 | 65.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.50 | 12.00 | 85.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.00 | 16.00 |  |



The delightful stratified effect of the flower arrangement on the Single Japanese Snowball is sufficient reason for its use either in shrubbery borders or as specimens. It has, however, the added value of splendid foliage, assuming rich Autumnal colors so that it is among the most valued of our flowering shrubs. MOON'S SHRUBS

SIEBOLD'S VIBURNUM. Viburnum sieboldi. 8 to 112 feet. Vigorous grower, rich green foliage, white flower clusters. Good for city planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.10 | \$8.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 | 15.00 |

DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM. Viburnum tomentosum. 6 to 8 feet. May. Beautiful dark green leaves, gorgeous crimson in the Fall. White flowers, borne in clusters. Exceedingly attractive.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 | \$55.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 | 70.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.40 | 11.00 | 85.0 |

JAPANESE SNOWBALL. VAR. PLICATUM. 6 to 8 feet May. Upright, somewhat spreading habit, bearing an abundance of white balls of bloom that have a wonderful setting in the deep green leaves.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.00 | \$8.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |

Wright'S Viburnum. Viburnum Wrighti. 8 to 12 feet. May. Large white flowers followed by an abundance of small red fruits in clusters.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.60 | 13.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 |  |

Lilac Chaste tree. Vitex agnus castus. 12 to 16 feet. July to September. Lilac-blue flowerspikes 7 inches long in clusters of three; has strong aromatic odor. Good greyish-green foliage. Rare plant from West Asia. Each Per 10 Strong plants.................. $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00$

## The Weigelas

AN important group, useful as specimens and desirable for groups or masses. They thrive in most any soil and are of upright habit while PURE WHITE WEIGELA. Weigela Candida. 12 to 16 feet. June. Ivory white flowers almost cover the graceful arching branches. Useful in group and border planting, and as a specimen.

$$
\text { Each Per } 10
$$

$\begin{array}{lrr}3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . & \$ 1.00 & \$ 7.50 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots & 1.25 & 10.00\end{array}$

PINK AND WHITE WEIGELA.
Weigela rosea. 6 to 8 feet. May or June. Flowers me-dium-sized to large, varying from pure white, to (R) "Deep Rose Pink" on the same branch.

Each Per 10

| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$. | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$. | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$ | 1.50 |  |

young, growing more graceful with age. In May and June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers, and some varieties bloom sparingly throughout the Summer.
RED JAPANESE WEIGELAS. WEIGELA JAPONICA rubra. 12 to 16 feet. June to July. Flowers deep rose pink. Considered by many to be the most attractive of the colored varieties. Each Per 10 5 to 6 ft............................. $\$ 1.50$ \$12.50


You will have to look sharp to recognize that these are "before and after" views of the same house. The house has been enlarged, of course, but it is a fine example of what remodeling plus landscape beautifying can do.


A spray of Weigela. This popular shrub blooms in May and June and no shrubbery border is complete without it.

## Weigela Hybrids

These flower lavishly at the close of May and occasionally throughout the Summer. They bloom lavishly and grow vigorously, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.
EVA RATHKE. One of the best dark-red varieties. Blooms off and on throughout the Summer more abundantly than some. Dwarf habit.

$$
\text { Each Per } 10
$$



## Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

This class of plants is of great importance in landscape work and has a value all its own. They are much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn, in groups, beds, or along streams.

Price, all varieties:
$\$ 0.40$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100

EULALIA Japonica. 5 to 6 feet. Rather broad green leaves, and beautiful plumes in late Summer
var. variegata. 4 to 5 feet. Long narrow leaves, striped with white.
var. zebrina. 4 to 5 feet. The leaves are marked at regular intervals with spots of yellow. Interesting because of the odd variation that the foliage presents.

VARIEGATED RIBBON GRASS. Phalaris arundinacea variegata. More dwarf than the Eulalias.

JAPAN RUSH. E. JAPONICA. VAR. gracillimus. 5 to 6 feet. A tall, swaying grass with narrow green leaves, which has brown tassels in late Fall and Winter.

Shrubbery screens and borders make the lawn private and beautiful and add to the pleasure it gives you.

## Roses－Garden and Bedding Roses

AROSE－GARDEN，however large or small it may be，can scarcely be excelled in the pleasure it provides．These favorite plants，flowering so freely throughout the Summer and early Fall，beget a love and devotion one never forgets．

Nothing can take the place of the rose；almost every home ground has room for at least a few．

## Cultural Notes

Space here does not permit of full cultural instruc－ tions，but we shall mention a few suggestions for the growth and welfare of the rose．

Perpetual Roses－Plant these roses so that the bud （enlarged part of main stem just above roots）will set about 2 inches below the ground．Since our roses come from 6 －inch pots they may be set out into the garden almost any time during the Spring or Summer；in which case no pruning is required the first season．Each sub－ sequent season，however，they should be cut back to 4 to 6 buds before growth starts in the Spring．Blooms are sacrificed if too much foliage is permitted to grow． Protect a little in Winter with mulch of manure 3 to 4 inches deep．

## Hybrid Perpetual Varieties

The prices of all Hybrid Perpetual Roses．Strong， 2－year plants，from pots．
$\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 9.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 75.00$ per 100
BARON DE BONSTETTIN．Dark，velvety crimson． Large，full and delightfully fragrant．Vigorous habit．
CLIO．Flesh，shaded to rosy pink at center．Large， globular and a free bloomer．
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI．White American Beauty． A beautiful snow－white rose，very large，full and perfect．Prolific and a strong grower．
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT．Jack Rose．Brilliant scarlet crimson，very fragrant．An early bloomer．
GEORGE ARENDS．Pink Frau Karl Druschki． Delicate rose color；delightfully scented，large，full and well formed．
HUGH DICKSON．Brilliant crimson，shaded scarlet． Free bloomer，fragrant．A splendid sort．
MAGNA CHARTA．Bright pink，very large and very productive．Good rugged grower．
MRS．JOHN LAING．Delicate pink；a large，prolific， fragrant rose．
PAUL NEYRON．The largest rose among the Hybrid Perpetuals．Deep rose color．
ULRICH BRUNNER．Cherry crimson；fine and large． A free bloomer the entire season．

## Tea and Hybrid Tea Varieties

These roses have always been admired for their delightful fragrance and for their delicacy of coloring． They bear more profusely than the Hybrid Perpetuals．

Price of all varieties except where otherwise noted． Strong，2－year plants，from pots． $\$ 1.15$ each $\$ 10.00$ per 10
$\$ 90.00$ per 100
CAROLINE TESTOUT．Bright，satiny rose，sweet and very valuable．Recognized by the thorny nature of the plant．

Hybrid Tea Roses－Plant and prune as instructed for Perpetual Roses．Good underdrainage is quite necessary．Bury 6 inches of rotted manure about 2 feet below the surface of ground where roses are to be planted．Blooming roses require considerable feeding and will respond well to application of fertilizers during the growing season；say one or two handfuls of bone meal to each plant，about every two weeks．Hybrid Tea Roses need protection in Winter north of Phila－ delphia．Form a dirt mound 6 inches high about the base of each plant and cover bed with a 4 －inch layer of light manure or straw－anything that will admit air to the remaining part of the plant．This operation should be done after the first freeze in Autumn．

Climbing Roses－All the varieties of climbing roses listed in this catalogue are hardy and need no par－ ticular protection in Winter．

When the vines grow rank and considerably out of bounds，cut out about two－thirds of the old（dark－ colored）stems and train those remaining as desired．

Keeping rose plants in a good healthy condition aids considerably in the prevention of diseases．

Why not Potted Roses as birthday and anniver－ sary tokens？Their blossoms，year by year，are fragrant and beautiful reminders of the thought that prompted the gift．


Our garden roses are potted up during the Winter，cut back，and are in prime condition to give you blossoms like these the first season．

COLUMBIA. A new rose with brilliant rose-pink flowers, large, double and lasting.
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Flowers large, moderately full; a saffron yellow, especially beautiful in bud. A valuable yellow variety.
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Rich crimson-red. Flowers larger than most other Tea Roses. Strong, sturdy plant.
GENERAL McARTHUR. Fine, highly fragrant. A large, bright crimson rose.
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Bright rich scarlet. A very showy, lavish bloomer that will grow almost anywhere.
JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Brilliant carmine rose with silvery inner petals. Strong, vigorous, valuable for cutting.
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A large, full, white rose. Beautiful shaped buds borne on long stems.
KILLARNEY PINK. A large and continuous bloomer. Flowers flesh-white to pink. Buds long and pointed.
KILLARNEY WHITE. Excellent, pure white. Otherwise similar to the above.
LADY ALICE STANLEY. Deep coral pink with inside petals of pale flesh.
LADY ASHTON. Vigorous, free blooming. A soft pink rose valued for cutting.
LOS ANGELES. Buds long and pointed, expanding into fragrant flowers of immense size. A glowing pink, shaded with gold.
MADAME EDOUARD HERRIAT (DAILY MAIL). Coral red, shaded with yellow. Medium semidouble; a vigorous grower.
MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. Chrome-yellow at base, shading to orange and copper hues. Won first prize at Paris Exhibition, 1921.

## $\$ 1.50$ each

$\$ 12.50$ per 10
MRS. A. R. WADDELL. An attractive sort, shading in yellow, orange and salmon. A bushy, prolific grower, splendid in bud and flower.
MRS. AARON WARD. A free continuous bloomer, with medium yellow flowers.
OPHELIA. A very attractive and valuable sort. Salmon pink, shading to rose.


Prices of all varieties except where otherwise noted: Strong 2 -year plants from pots, $\$ 1.15$ each, $\$ 10.00$ per IO, $\$ 90.00$ per 100


As a terminus to your garden walk, as a feature in your Perennial or Rose Garden, or as an Arch over your entrance way, an Arbor of Climbing Roses has a beauty all its own. They are effective, too, trained over your veranda, or along your line or garden fence.

## Rambler Roses-Continued

Price, all varieties except when otherwise noted:$\$ 0.75$ each $\$ 6.00$ per 10
CRIMSON RAMBLER. Well known and popular. Strong, rapid grower covered in season with large and brilliant clusters of crimson flowers.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES (TAUSENDSCHON). Semidouble fragrant flowers, in various shades of pink.
YELLOW RAMBLER. Attractive semi-double yellow flowers.

## Wichuraiana Hybrid Climbing and Trailing Roses

Through the infusion of the Wichuraiana strain these Roses have particularly good foliage, remaining attractive throughout the Summer.
DOROTHY PERKINS. Very fragrant and lasting, beautiful shell-pink flowers. Bright lustrous foliage. A great favorite.

$$
\$ 0.75 \text { each } \quad \$ 6.00 \text { per } 10
$$

DR. VAN FLEET. Flesh pink, shading rosy pink in the center. Very fragrant. A relatively new sort with excellent foliage and beautiful flowers. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
EXCELSA (RED DOROTHY PERKINS). Similar to Dorothy Perkins but darker.

$$
\$ 0.75 \text { each } \quad \$ 6.00 \text { per } 10
$$

GARDENIA. Hardy Marechal Neil. Beautiful rich buff when in bud; open flowers nearly white. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
MAY QUEEN. Large double flowers of a light rose pink. The largest individual flowers of any of our climbing roses.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. A double, mediumsized rose extremely brilliant in color. A new sort of great merit.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 9.00$ per 10
SILVER MOON. Extra large single flowers of a brilliant silvery-white with heavy yellow stamens. Excellent foliage. \$0.75 each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
$\$ 50.00$ per 100

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. Very double, similar to Dorothy Perkins but pure white.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
WICHURAIANA "Memorial Rose." Beautiful, small, glossy, evergreen foliage. Useful for trailing over banks and terraces as it lies close to the ground. Single wax-like flowers in profusion.
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 6.00$ per 10
$\$ 40.00$ per 100

## Bush Roses

ROSA CAROLINA. Large pink flowers and red fruits. Quite similar to the above.

> 2 to 3 ft .
> Each
> Per 10
> $\$ 6.00$

ROSA MULTIFLORA. White flowers in large clusters. Valued in shrubbery plantings of all kinds.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$0.50 | \$3.50 |
| to 3 ft . | . 70 | 5.00 |

## Rosa Rugosa and Its Hybrids

JAPANESE ROSE. Rosa rugosa. Beautiful rich green wrinkled foliage. Brilliant single flowers in May and intermittently all Summer, changing to small tomato-like seed vessels.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |

CONRAD F. MEYERS. A clear, large double rose of silvery color.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each } \quad \$ 9.00 \text { per } 10
$$

F. J. GROOTENDORST. A new Hybrid Rugosa. Pink. Blooms from Spring to frost. Dwarf and compact in habit. $\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 9.00$ per 10

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. White Century. Considered the best double white Rugosa Hybrid. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 8.50$ per 10
NEW CENTURY. Clear pink with light red center, large and double.
$\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 9.00$ per 10


## Ornamental Vines

CLIMBING vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. On

## Actinidia

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese Vine, with glossy, leathery leaves and greenish-white flowers, succeeded by greenish-yellow fruits.
$\$ 0.90$ each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per 10

## Akebia

AKEBIA QUINATA. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine that is graceful and handsome. Has small, fivelobed, half-evergreen leaves and fragrant purplishbrown or chocolate-colored flowers.

$$
\$ 0.90 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 7.50$ per 10

## Ampelopsis

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper. This is the true Woodbine or "Five-fingered Ivy." Attractive leaves which turn a gorgeous crimson in Autumn.

$$
\$ 0.75 \text { each } \quad \$ 6.00 \text { per } 10
$$

A. TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI. Japanese or Boston Ivy. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots. $\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 35.00$ per 100
VAR. LOWI. A new Japanese Ivy, possessing all the good points of the popular Japanese or Boston Ivy. The foliage is much smaller and deeply cut, giving it a beauty not possessed by the old sort. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots. $\$ 0.80$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10

## Bignonia-Trumpet Vine

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Chinese Trumpet Vine. July. Orange-red flowers.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 8.50$ per 10
B. RADICANS. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. July to September. Our native species, with deep scarlet flowers. $\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
CELASTRIS SCANDENS. Bitter Sweet. One of our native vines of rapid growth. Has rich, dark green foliage; bright red berries in Autumn.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 35.00$ per 100

## Clematis

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable starlike flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots. $\$ 0.75$ each $\$ 5.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 35.00$ per 100
C. JACKMANI. A rich purple variety. Large flowers. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 9.00$ per 10
C. VIRGINIANA. Virgin's Bower. A native variety with white flowers. $\$ 0.80$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10

## Hedera-English Ivy

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick, dark green foliage. It grows in almost any soil, and is fond of shady places. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 35.00$ per 100
steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places and make them beautiful. Some with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

## Euonymus

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Creeping Euonymus. An evergreen species, with small, glossy leaves. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots.
$\$ 0.60$ each $\quad \$ 4.50$ per 10
$\$ 30.00$ per 100
VAR. CARRIERI. Quite similar to E. radicans. Leaves somewhat more pointed. $\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
VAR. VARIEGATA. Similar to "radicans," except it has pretty creamy-white markings on the leaves. It can be used for the same purposes. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots. $\$ 0.60$ each $\quad \$ 4.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 30.00$ per 100
VAR. VEGETA. This variety has beautiful glossy green leaves that are broader than the other varieties. Strong plants from 4 -inch pots.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 35.00$ per 100

## Lonicera-The Honeysuckles

GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. Lonicera Japonica var. aurea reticulata.
\$0.75 each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
$\$ 45.00$ per 100
HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. VAR. HALLIANA. The favorite variety. Strong. field-grown plants.
$\$ 0.50$ each $\$ 3.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 27.50$ per 100 Strong plants from 5 -inch and 6 -inch pots. $\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 35.00$ per 100
LYCIUM CHINENSE. Chinese Matrimony Vine. An inexpensive, graceful growing vine for covering unsightly objects. Strong, field-grown plants. $\$ 0.50$ each
$\$ 3.50$ per 10

## Polygonium

POLYGONIUM BALDSCHUANICUM. White flowers in late Summer. More hardy than Clematis paniculata in cold climates.
$\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA. Kudsu Vine. Most rapid-growing vine. Large, dark green leaves; peashaped flowers.

$$
\$ 0.75 \text { each } \quad \$ 5.00 \text { per } 10
$$

VINCA MINOR. A familiar evergreen creeper with blue flowers. A splendid ground cover. Strong plants from 3 -inch pots.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 2.50$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100

VITIS CORDIFOLIA. Frost grape.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
VITIS LABRUSCA. Fox grape.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10

## Wisteria-The Wisterias

WISTERIA SINENSIS. Pale blue fragrant flowers in large racemes. Most desirable for pergolas and to climb upon old trees.
$\$ 1.25$ each
$\$ 10.00$ per 10
WISTERIA SINENSIS VAR. ALBA. Chinese Wisteria. \$1.25 each
$\$ 10.00$ per 10
WISTERIA MULTIJUGA. Long clustered wisteria.
\$1.25 each
$\$ 10.00$ per 10


## Old-fashioned Flowers-Hardy Perennials

IT is no wonder that these old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, for there is not a time during the whole flowering season when some hardy Perennial is not in bloom, and when, during the late Summer, few flowering shrubs are in blossom, these little plants may be depended upon for an attractive display.

From the Columbines of early April, through the flower pageant of Paeonies, Larkspurs, Foxgloves, Coreopsis, and the Phlox, to the climax of Asters and Chrysanthemums, this story of fragrance and beauty repeats itself year after year, lavishly repaying the owner for the little care and attention which the plants require. With a judicious selection of hardy Perennials in the garden, you have a constant supply of flowers for table and house decoration. They can be planted
almost anywhere-in beds or borders by themselves; as a foreground for shrubbery plantings; in rockeries; and, of course, are indispensable in the formal garden. If several plants of one variety are massed together, you will find your Perennial planting much more effective than when a greater number of varieties are used, with only a few plants of each.

The size mentioned in the descriptions indicates the approximate height the plants may be expected to attain at maturity; the months represent the season of bloom. Color descriptions preceded by (R) are in accordance with Ridgway's book on "Color Nomenclature."

Because of their perishable nature, perennials should always be shipped by express, except when delivery within the zone of our auto truck is possible, and all orders for them are accepted by us with that understanding.

## Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are 30 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100

ACHILLEA eupatorium. FERN-LEAVED YarRow. 4 to 5 feet. Has delicately cut foliage; yellow flowers all Summer.
A. millefolium. var. roseum. Rosy Milfoil. 2 feet. June to August. Finely cut dark green foliage; small flat heads of purplish-red flowers. (R) Amaranth Purple.
A. ptarmica fl. pl. The Pearl. 2 feet. Irregular clusters of small, double white flowers from June to October.
AGOPODIUM podagraria. var. variegatum. GoutWEED. A small, creeping plant with white-margined foliage; especially good for shady places where
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { grass will not grow. } \\ \$ 0.30 \text { each } & \$ 2.00 \text { per } 10 \quad \$ 15.00 \text { per } 100\end{array}$

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Dusty Miller. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. June to August. Foliage a powdery silvergrey; velvet-like flowers resemble single garden pinks, varying in color from garnet to deep violetpink. (R) Amaranth Purple to Rhodamine Purple.
ANCHUSA italica. var. Dropmore. 4 to 5 feet. Tall spikes of gentian-blue flowers in June and July. (R) Smalt Blue. $\$ 0.35$ each $\$ 3.00$ per 10
A. italica. var. opal. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. Pale blue, very large flowers. $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
ANEMONE japonica. var. alba. JAPANESE WIND Flower. 2 to 3 feet. Thrives in sun or semishade, has large, single, rose-like flowers of pure white from August until frost; excellent for cutting. $\$ 0.35$ each MOON'S PERENNIALS
A. japonica. var. Queen Charlotte. 2 to 3 feet. Beautiful silvery-pink flowers from August until frost.

$$
\$ 0.35 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 2.50$ per 10
A. japonica. var. rubra. 2 to 3 feet. Rosy red with yellow stamens.

## $\$ 0.35$ each

$\$ 2.50$ per 10
ANTHEMIS tinctoria. var. Kelwayi. Goiden MarGUERITE. 2 feet. Daisy-like yellow flowers from June to September. (R) Empire to Barium Yellow.
ALYSSUM saxatile. var. compactum. Golden TUFT. 1 foot. Showy, bright yellow flowers in April and May.

## Aquilegia-Columbines

Popular old-fashioned flowers that are not particular as to soil, but do best in a moist but well-drained sandy loam. They flower best in a sunny location. The foliage is very attractive all season.
AQUILEGIA california hybrid. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. May to July. A single long-spurred variety of mixed colors, including red, blue, white and yellow.
A. canadensis American columbine. $11 / 2$ feet. Late April to June. The native sort, bearing red and yellow flowers. Outside petals and spurs (R) Carmine; corolla (R) Citron Yellow.
A. chrysantha golden columbine. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. Longspurred flowers of clear yellow from May to July. (R) Pinard Yellow to Baryta Yellow.
A. coerulea colorado columbine. $11 / 2$ feet. Large, longspurred single white flowers, touched with blue. May.
A. flabellata. fan columbine var. nana alba. 6 to 10 inches. Short-spurred, single white flowers in May.
ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. 6 inches. A very lowspreading plant completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May.
ARMERIA formosa (Statice). SEA-PINK OR Thrift: 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. Small, globular heads of tiny pink flowers spring from rosettes of narrow evergreen leaves from April to August. Excellent for rock gardens or edgings. (R) "Mallow Pink."
ARMERIA maritima var. alba. SEA Thrift. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. April to August. Tiny white flowers in dense heads, with tufts of narrow evergreen leaves.
A. maritima splendens. Flowers a bright rose-pink. (R) Rose Color.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. 2 feet. A native plant bearing large, brilliant, orange-colored flowers in July and August. Attractive seed-pods appear in September.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10

## Asters

ASTERS (Hardy Perennial Types). Showy plants that grow from 3 to 5 feet high, with myriads of tiny, bright-colored, daisy-like flowers in September and October. Very desirable for mass planting or for use in sylvan or natural landscapes.
A. Gertrude. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. More dwarf than the other varieties, with flowers of a clear lilac-blue. (R) Pale Campanula Blue to Light Campanula Blue.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
A. novae angliae. New England Aster. 3 to 5 feet. Flowers of a rich violet are very large and showy.
A. Robert Parker. 2 to $21 / 2$ feet. Flowers a clear, pale lilac, with yellow centers. (R) Light Mauve to Pale Mauve.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
A. tatarius. Tatariana Aster. 4 to 6 feet. One of the showiest and best. Flower stems rigid, with flowers of clear lilac. $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100

## Astilbe

The plume-like panicles of feathery bloom make these some of the most attractive of the Perennials. They thrive in sun or partial shade, and do best in rich, moist soils.

ASTILBE chinensis. Chinese Astilbe. $11 / 2$ feet. Bears light rose-pink flowers in August. (R) Pale Rhodonite Pink.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 25.00$ per 100


For the background of the Perennial garden, the Boltonia is well suited. Its profusely-borne Aster-like flowers are excellent for cutting. Note illustration opposite.
A. japonica. 1 to 2 feet. Feathery panicles of pure white flowers in June. $\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 25.00$ per 100
A. lobata. var. Venusta. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. Irregular, spiky panicles of pink flowers in August. (R) Rose Pink. $\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 25.00$ per 100
A. palmatum elegans. $11 / 2$ feet. Dainty, irregular panicles of pinkish-white flowers in August; slightly fragrant. $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 25.00$ per 100
A. ulmaria alba plena. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. July. Double white flowers.
$\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 25.00$ per 100
BOLTONIA asteroides. 5 feet. In their season the Boltonias are one of our showiest herbaceous plants. They resemble the Asters in form, but bloom earlier and more profusely. White. August to September.
B. latisquama. 5 to 6 feet. A pale pink variety. (R) Phlox Pink.

[^5] or expense.

## Campanula-Bellflowers

These hardy well-known herbaceous plants deserve a place in every Perennial planting, and especially in old-fashioned flower borders. They are of easy culture, and thrive in almost any soil. Their bell-shaped flowers of various colors add a great deal to the appearance of your garden in June and July.
CAMPANULA carpatica. Carpathian Bellflower. 6 to 8 inches. Blue bells borne delicately above tufts of attractive foliage in continuous profusion during the Summer. (R) Lavender Violet.
var. alba. Pure white flowers.
C. medium. Canterbury Bells. Panicles of large bells in pink, blue and white. Plants assorted, cannot be supplied by color. 3 feet. June and July.
var. calycanthema. Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells. 2 feet. Large, rather unusual flowers in purple, pink and white, which resemble a cup and saucer. Plants assorted.
CARYOPTERIS incana. Bluebeard. A shrubby plant growing about $11 / 2$ to 2 feet high. Valued for its wealth of clear, blue flowers during September. Needs Winter protection north of Washington, D. C. (R) Pale Violet Blue.

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\$ 0.40 \text { each } \quad \$ 3.00 \text { per } 10
$$

CENTAUREA montana. Mountain Bluet. $11 / 2$ feet. Violet-blue flowers from June to September. (R) Light Violet.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { var. alba. } \begin{array}{l}
\$ 0.55 \text { each } \\
\$ 0 r e \text { white flowers. }
\end{array} & \$ 3.00 \text { per } 10 \\
\$ 0.35 \text { each } & \$ 3.00 \text { per } 10
\end{array}
$$

CERASTIUM tomentosum. 10 inches. Snow-in-Summer. The dense carpet of silvery foliage which this plant bears is almost covered by the myriads of tiny white flowers through May and June. Good for Rock Gardens.

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

THESE showy and effective favorites will help to extend the flowering season of your Perennial garden, blooming profusely in October and resisting the early frosts. They thrive best in a rich, welldrained soil and attain a height of from 2 to 3 feet. They may be depended upon to bloom and are excellent as a cut flower for indoor decoration. For Winter protection, do not cover with a heavy mulch of manure, but rather use some light covering of straw or leaves.


Price of Chrysanthemums listed below except where noted:
$\$ 0.30$ each $\quad \$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100

## Pompon Chrysanthemums

Blushing Bride. Pale pink.
Clara. A semi-double variety, cream-white with yellow center.
Countess Egmont. Single, amber-bronze, light toward the center.
$\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 22.50$ per 100
Fashion. White, shading toward straw-colored near center.
Julia Lagravere. A late variety of rich garnet color. (R) Ox-blood Red.

May Suydam. A dwarf variety with beautiful old-gold flowers.
Patterson. A clear yellow. (R) Lemon chrome.
Queen of the Whites. Large white flowers.
Sunset. Bronze-yellow. (R) Empire Yellow, overlaid with bronze.

## Button Chrysanthemums

Brown Bessie. Mahogany brown.
Eagle d'Or. Clear yellow. (R) Lemon chrome.

## Early Flowering Chrysanthemums

Blanche Neige. Buds are (R) Lemon Yellow, opening to pure white flowers, with pale yellow centers.
L'Argentenillois. Outer petals carmine red, inner petals old gold. (R) Carmine Red.
La Garonne. Ox-blood red, a beautiful variety.
Lillian Doty. Compact flowers of a light lilac-pink.
Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Single pink flowers, with daisy-like yellow centers.
Mrs. H. F. Vincent. Double flower, fawn and bronze with salmon-pink shading. $\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 22.50$ per 100
Mrs. Clifford Brigham. Flowers almost scarlet. Lighter tint toward center.
$\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 22.50$ per 100
Primavere. Outer petals very pale yellow, centers lemon yellow. (R) Marguerite Yellow.
White Doty. Pure white flowers, medium size.

It's easy to have masses of flowers in your own garden, and the pleasure they give is boundless. Bouquets you yourself have arranged from flowers from your own garden have a particular sentiment and charm.


A happily arranged Perennial Garden. It suggests how readily Hardy Flowers fit into the curves or angles of walks or drives and transform them into coves or bays of flowering beauty.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. (Shasta Daisy.) A very free flowering plant with large and showy, daisy-like flowers. Flowers are white with yellow centers.
$\$ 0.30$ each
$\$ 2.50$ per 10
$\$ 18.00$ per 100
CLEMATIS heracleaefolia. 2 to 3 feet. A shrub-like plant, with large leaves and hyacinth-like clusters of small light blue flowers during August and September. (R) Pallid Bluish-Violet.
var. davidiana. 4 feet. Fragrant tube clematis. Flowers of a darker blue and with the fragrance of orange blossoms. (R) Light Bluish-Violet. Stems need a slight support.
CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. The old-time favorite, which loves the shade and deep rich soil, and grows successfully under the trees. 6 inches. May.
$\$ 0.50$ each
$\$ 3.50$ per 10
$\$ 25.00$ per 100
COREOPSIS lanceolata. 2 to 3 feet. Bright yellow flowers resembling those of the Cosmos in form. June and July. (R) Light Cadmium.

## Delphinium-Larkspur

These stately flowers differ from all others in their appealing charm. The rare beauty of their varying shades that range through white and turquoise blue to the deepest indigo and violet would add a glory to any garden.

Price of all varieties:
$\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
DELPHINIUM belladonna. Tall stately spikes of beautiful light blue flowers in June and July. $21 / 2$ to 3 feet. (R) Forget-me-not Blue.
D. chinense. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. A dwarf variety, with finely cut foliage and flowers in varying shades of violet, blue and white. (R) Spectrum Violet, Smalt Blue, and Sky Blue. June and July.
D. formosum. Dark blue, white-eyed flowers, on tall, straight spikes, 2 to 3 feet. June and July. (R) Phenyl Blue.
D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Single and double flowers on spikes 2 feet long, and in various shades of blue and purple.

DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. $11 / 2$ to 2 feet. Flower clusters of red, pink and white, with many color variations in mixed colors.
D. deltoides. Maiden Pink. 6 to 10 inches. Tiny, single flowers like miniature pinks, borne above the dense carpet of foliage. (R) Tyrian Pink.
D. latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. Flowers are fragrant, and of a dark velvety carmine color. Bloom continuously throughout the Summer. 8 inches. (R) Pomegranate Purple.

DIANTHUS. (The Hardy Pinks.) The good oldfashioned "Pinks" so frequently found in "Grandmother's", garden. Of rather dwarf habit, and their delightfully spicy fragrance scents the garden in May and June. The foliage is attractive throughout the season, and they are especially useful for edging Perennial Borders.
DIANTHUS plumarius. var. Cyclops. Single violetpink flowers with carmine center. (R) Amaranth Pink.
var. Diamond. Excellent foliage and unusually fragrant white flowers, almost equal in size and beauty to the cultivated carnation.
var. Excelsior. Large, double flowers of lilac-pink. (R) Amaranth Pink.
var. Her Majesty. Double white flowers, with fringed petals.
var. Homer. Violet-pink flowers with fringed petals. (R) Amaranth Pink.
var. Juliette. Double flowers, having white petals edged with maroon.
var. Lord Byron. Small, very double flowers of deep violet-pink. (R) Tyrian Pink.

## Digitalis-Foxglove

The Foxgloves are stately old-fashioned biennials with tall spires of drooping bells that grow 4 to 5 feet in height. Effective at the back of the border or massed in semi-shady locations. June and July.
Digitalis ambigua. Spikes of palest yellow.
D. gloxinaeflora. Finely spotted varieties.
var. alba. White, finely spotted brown inside.
var. purpurea. Purple.
var. rosea. Rose color.
EUPATORIUM ageratoides. 3 to 4 feet. A native bushy plant, bearing clusters of tiny white flowers, which does well in shady borders and woodland plantings. August and September.
E. coelestinum. Mist Flower. 18 to 24 inches. Azure blue flowers from August until frost.
E. purpureum. 4 to 6 feet. August and September. Immense, flat clusters of soft grayish old-rose flowers. (R) Tourmaline Pink.

EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. 18 inches. June to August. White flowers with small green eye.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
HARDY FERNS. These are especially valuable for shady locations and damp soils where other things will not grow.
$\$ 0.40$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100

DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. 1 to 2 feet. Another old-time favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart-shaped flowers of white and old rose. Valuable for planting in the shade. (R) Deep Rose Pink. May to July.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.50$ per 10


The Perennial border is always interesting, from the moment the first tender shoot appears in Spring. Continual bloom throughout the open months can readily be provided by careful selection of varieties.


As borders to your entrance walk, your garden walk, or to your drive, Perennials are almost always appropriate.

FUNKIA. (Hosta.) Plantain Lily. The plantain lily is a very useful Perennial, which is suitable for almost any part of the garden-borders, rock-work or marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are conspicuous, so even when not in bloom the plants are attractive. The flower spikes, borne in August, are about $11 / 2$ to 3 feet high.
F. alba marginiata. White-margined leaves, and white flowers penciled with palest-mauve.
$\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
F. aurea variegata. Variegated yellow and green leaves, white flowers tinged with mauve.
$\$ 0.35$ each $\$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
F. coerulea. 3 feet. Blue. Broad green leaves. June. $\$ 0.35$ each $\$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
F. lancifolia. Narrow leaves, panicles of white flowers overlaid with (R) Deep Lavender. $\$ 0.35$ each $\$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
F. sieboldiana. Tinted white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July. $\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
F. subcordata. var. grandiflora. Large full clumps of handsome foliage, with large, fragrant, pure white flowers, distinguish this as the best of the Funkias. $\$ 0.50$ each
$\$ 3.50$ per 10
F. undulata media picta. Variegated green and white leaves, with attractive purple flowers.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Blanket Flower. 2 feet. These daisy-shaped flowers with orange tipped petals shading to scarlet in the center are most attractive from June until frost. (R) Scarlet Red and Cadmium Yellow.
GEUM coccineum. (Avens.) 1 foot. Flowers (R) Scarlet Red, in May to July.
GILLENIA trifoliata. Bowman's Root. May and June. Star-shaped white flowers.

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\$ 0.35 \text { each }
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$\$ 3.00$ per 10
GYPSOPHILA paniculata. BABY's BREATH. 3 to 4 feet. Innumerable tiny white flowers, lightly touched with pink, borne in light, feathery panicles during July and August.

HELENIUM. (False Sunflower.) Very desirable as a background for Perennial borders, where in September their tall flower-laden stems show off to best advantage.
All varieties listed below:

## $\$ 0.40$ each <br> $\$ 3.50$ per 10

H. autumnale syn. gdf. Sneeze Weed. 4 to 5 feet. Flowers yellow in September.
H. autumnale superbum. 5 feet. Flowers a light orange, lightly touched with bronze, with prominent yellow centers. ( R ) Cadmium Yellow.
var. rubrum. Bronze-colored flowers with center of dull orange.
H. Riverton Beauty. 3 feet. Golden yellow flowers, with dark brown centers.
HELIOPSIS pitcheriana. 3 feet. A bushy plant, with orange-colored flowers about 2 inches in diameter from July to October. (R) Light Cadmium.
HELIANTHUS. (Perennial Sunflowers.) All varieties:
$\$ 0.30$ each $\quad \$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100
H. maximiliana. 5 to 6 feet. A late and most desirable sort, with large flowers in clusters, that are excellent for cutting.
H. mollis. Hairy Sunflower. 3 to 5 feet. Large solitary yellow flowers, with rough, grayish leaves. (R) Empire Yellow.
H. Soleil d'Or. A double variety. Resembles the quilled dahlia in form.

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\$ 0.35 \text { each } \quad \$ 2.50 \text { per } 10
$$

H. Wolly Dod. A fine variety, bearing an abundance of single yellow flowers in September.
HEMEROCALLIS. (The Yellow Day Lilies.) Popular, hardy plants that are a valuable addition to any collection. They thrive in most soils, but feel especially at home near streams or in partially shaded places.
H. forham. $31 / 2$ feet. Fragrant flowers of a clear (R) Amber Yellow in June and July.
$\$ 0.35$ each $\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
H. fulva. Tawny Day Lily. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers of (R) Salmon Orange, overlaid with (R) Coral Red. June and July. $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
var. flore pleno. A double flowering variety of the above.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
H. thunbergi. 3 feet. Medium-sized flowers of bright, buttercup yellow in June and July. $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
HESPERIS matronalis. Dame's Rocket. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Showy spikes of fragrant purple flowers, which thrive in sun or semi-shade. (R) Phlox Purple.
HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coralbells. $11 / 2$ feet. A graceful plant with tiny bell-shaped flowers drooping from an arched stem. Gay and pretty for rock or cultivated garden. Color varies from (R) Rose Red to Begonia Rose. May to September.
HOLLYHOCKS. Everyone knows these garden plants with their colossal spikes of bloom, 4 to 6 feet high. They make a very effective background for the Perennial border, and are also good when planted among the shrubs. In colonies about the house foundation and in garden corners, they can scarcely be equaled.
Double Flowering Hollyhocks. The flowers of these varieties are very perfect in form and preferred by most planters; colors, Red, Pink, Yellow and White.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10

HIBISCUS. Mallow Marvels. A strong, robust plant resembling the hollyhock. Deep-cut foliage, flowers red, pink and white. $\$ 0.40$ each
$\$ 3.50$ per 10

## Hypericum or St. John's-Wort

These shrub-like plants are distinctive both in foliage and flower. Against the dark, glossy green of their leaves is set, in charming contrast, the gold of the large, waxy flowers. They grow in sun or semi-shade, and bloom during July and August. Not dependably hardy north of Philadelphia.
H. moserianum. Goldflower. 2 feet. A bushy variety and handsome for use in the shrub border.

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\$ 0.35 \text { each }
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$\$ 2.50$ per 10
IBERIS sempervirens. Hardy Candyturt. A beautiful dwarf plant, with pure white flowers in April and May. Especially good for edging borders. 8 to 10 inches.
IRIS (Fleur-de-lis). German Iris. It is hardly necessary to describe this well-known family of Fleur-de-lis, which are sometimes called Hardy Orchids because of the richness and beauty of the flowers. They vary in height from 2 to 3 feet, blossoming in June in exquisite shades of purple, lavender, blue, yellow and pure white.
IRIS kaempferi. Japanese Iris. Their flowers are of the largest in cultivation, and sometimes measure 8 to 10 inches in diameter. They do best in rich, moist soil, which must be well drained, as water standing over them in Winter is fatal. When used in connection with the Fleur-de-lis, the flowering season is greatly extended, as the Japanese varieties do not bloom until late in June. We offer these in separate varieties with flowers in varying shades of white, blue, purple and violet.
Price of all varieties:
$\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.50$ for $10 \quad \$ 25.00$ for 100


Flowers of Peony-like beauty deck the stately spikes of Double Hollyhocks. Use them in the background of Perennial borders and low growing shrubberies. Against pergolas and arbors they are equally effective.

## MOON'S PERENNIALS



## Iris Siberica-Siberian Iris

A variety distinguished by its tall, grass-like foliage and clustered violet-colored flowers that are borne on numerous slender stems. They reach a height of from 2 to 3 feet and bloom from May to June. Adapted for mass and water-side planting. (R) Raisin Purple, veined with white.

Snow Queen. White Siberian Iris.
Lathyrus latifolius. Perennial Sweet Pea. This vine-like plant, growing from 8 to 10 feet, has peashaped flowers of deep violet-pink, borne in loose clusters from July to September. (R) Mallow Purple.

$$
\$ 0.40 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 3.50$ per 10
L. The Pearl. White flowers, otherwise much like the above.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ove. } \\
& \$ 0.40 \text { each }
\end{aligned} \$ 3.50 \text { per } 10
$$

LIATRIS elegans. Blazing Star or Gay Feather. 4 to 5 feet. Tall spikes of deep lilac bloom which are very distinctive. July and August.
Linum perenne. Perennial Flax. Foliage and bloom are light and feathery. Flowers of delicate blue, borne in profusion from mid-May to September. (R) Chicory Blue.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Maltese Cross. 3 feet. Flowers borne in round terminal heads, in arrangement of petals resemble the Maltese Cross.
L. viscaria fl. pl. 6 inches. Numerous spikes of light violet-red flowers in June. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet high.
LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Terminal spikes of small, white flowers. July and August. $\$ 0.35$ each
L. nummularia. A small creeping plant, bearing single flowers of light yellow in profusion, in May and June.
MONARDA didyma splendens. Oswego Tea. 3 to 4 feet. June and July. Bright scarlet flower heads. (R) Scarlet Red.
var. violaceae. Flowers are light violet-red, approaching (R) Rhodamine Purple.

MYOSOTIS palustris. var. semperflorens. 8 to 10 inches. The old-fashioned Forget-me-not which blooms so profusely from May to September, the tiny blue flowers having a very appealing charm.
OENOTHERA fruticosa. var. youngi. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. A bushy red-stemmed variety, distinguished by its dark, rich green leaves. The golden yellow flowers are very fragrant. June and July. (R) Lemon Chrome.
O. missouriensis. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. June to August. Large golden yellow flowers. (R) Picric Yellow.
O. speciosa. $11 / 2$ feet. A pure white variety, with exceptionally large, slightly fragrant flowers.
PAPAVER orientalis. Oriental Poppy. 3 feet. These immense scarlet flowers give an accent note to the flower garden in June and July.
P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppies. 1 foot. Mixed colors of white, yellow and deep orange, blooming from May to October.
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. An evergreen ground cover with attractive dark green leaves, valuable for planting in shady places where grass will not grow. When once established, it becomes a veritable mat, completely covering the ground.
$\$ 0.20$ each $\quad \$ 1.50$ per 10
$\$ 12.00$ per 100

## Perennials for the Rock Garden

|  | COLOR. |  |  |  |  | SPECIES |  | SEASON |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Botanical Name | Common Name | 글 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Alysaum saxatilo | Goldentuft |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Aquilegia in varioty | Columbine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Arabis alpina | Rookeress |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Armeria maritima splondens | Sea thrift |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Campanula corpatica | Bellflowar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |  |  | Campanula carpatica alba | White bellfl ower |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Corastium tomentosum | Snow in sumper |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Daphno oneorum | Rose capane |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Delphinium chinense | Larispur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Dianthus deltoides | Maiden pink |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ferns in variety | Por sun and shado |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Goum atrosanguinoum | Avons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Helianthemum in varioty | Sunrose |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Heuohera | Alumroot |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Iberis sempervirens | Evergreen candytuf t |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ir 18 germanica | Gorman iris |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underline{r}$ is japonica | Japanese iris |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Linum perenne | Perennial flax |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oenotinera missourionsis | Missouri primrose |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oenothera youngi | Yellow evening primrose |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  |  |  |  | Pachysandra terminalis | Japanese sjurge |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Papaver mudioaulo | looland poypy |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Phlox divarioata | Blue phlox |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Phlox ovata | Carolina phlox |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Phlox subulata | Moss phlox |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | phlox subulata alba | Thite moss phlox |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Phlox subuluta lilaoins | Lavender moss phlox |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | primala in varioty | Primroses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Saxifraga in varioty | Sayifrage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | jodum in variaty | Stonocrop |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Statice latifolia | Sea lavender |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Tunica saxifrage | Saxifrase-like tunica |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Vinca minor | periwinkle |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are 30 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100


## Paeonies

NEXT to Roses, these are certainly the most popular of the June flowers. They are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the Perennial and Shrub border. Their great flowers are perfectly formed, and some are as fragrant and as delicately colored as a Rose. They are perfectly hardy, increase in beauty year after year as they mature, and when planted in rich, deep soil and given a sunny position, they are sure to add a great deal to the attractiveness of your lawn or garden. Ultimate height of most varieties 2 to 3 feet.

## Pink Paeonies

Albert Crousse. Large, full and compact heads of delicate rose-pink. $\$ 1.25$ each
$\$ 10.00$ per 10
Auguste Villaume. Very large, brilliant, deep rose-pink. Late flowering and valued for extending the season of bloom.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 7.50$ per 10
Monsieur Boucharlataine. Large, compact flower. Deep rose-pink with bluish tint. Quite showy in the open.
$\$ 1.25$ each
$\$ 10.00$ per 10
Insignis. Outer petals deep cream, shading to rose-pink toward center.
$\$ 0.60$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Large flat heads, of a brilliant rose-pink, very lightly tipped with silver.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each } \quad \$ 7.50 \text { per } 10
$$

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Large, compact heads of beautiful rose-pink, slightly fragrant. \$1.25 each
$\$ 10.00$ per 10

## Red Paeonies

Felix Crousse. Exceptionally perfect in form and color, the clear brilliant red of the Jack Rose. $\$ 1.25$ each $\$ 10.00$ per 10
L'Eclatante. Large, dark, rich rose-red, with slightly purplish tinge. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
$\$ 60.00$ per 100
Rubra Triumphans. Large globular flowers of dark garnet.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
Augustin d'Hour. Medium to large, beautiful dark rose-red.
$\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
Louis Van Houttei. Medium, very loose in structure, showing the yellow stamens when in full bloom. A rich red rose.

$$
\$ 1.00 \text { each }
$$

$\$ 7.50$ per 10

## White and Tinted Paeonies

Canari. Medium heads. Outside petals large, tinted pink; central petals narrower and pale yellow or cream.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
Delachei. Large compact flowers. Blooms late in season. Slightly tinged with violet.
$\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
Duchesse de Nemours. Medium size. Center is tinted a pale lemon yellow, with guards of the purest white.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
Duke of Wellington. White fragrant flowers, larger than most varieties.

$$
\$ 0.60 \text { each } \quad \$ 5.00 \text { per } 10
$$

Festiva Maxima. Very large, double, full and fragrant. The guard petals are faint pink, fading to white, center is cream prominently flecked with carmine. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
Golden Harvest. Outer petals delicate pink, center clear cream.
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 6.00$ per 10
La Tulipe. Medium to large. Compact blooms of pale lilac-pink sometimes marked with carmine.
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 6.00$ per 10
Madame Coste. Medium to large. Guard petals a very pale pink, center yellowish cream, fading to cream white and flecked with carmine.
$\$ 0.50$ each
$\$ 4.00$ per 10
Madame Jules Calot. Large, the center palest pink and cream white, the guards light cameo-pink. $\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 6.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 50.00$ per 100
Marie Lemoine. Large compact head, color a deep cream, occasionally carmine tipped. A late flowering variety.
$\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
$\$ 60.00$ per 100

Queen Victoria. Large loose heads, with a beautiful coloring of palest pink and yellow, fading to cream white.
$\$ 0.60$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 40.00$ per 100

## Single Paeonies

Price, all varieties:

$$
\$ 1.25 \text { each } \quad \$ 10.00 \text { per } 10
$$

Dr. Edgar Pleas. Large and attractive with yellow center surrounded by petals of lilac pink (R) Amaranth Pink, fading lighter.
Takaradama. White with prominent yellow stamens.

[^6] MOON＇S PERENNIALS
कीज氏心以

## Pentstemon－Beard Tongue

Border plants from whose erect flower spikes droop tubular，bearded blossoms．
Pentstemon barbatus var．Torreyi． 4 to 5 feet．Scarlet flowers．July and August．
P．barbatus var．coerulea． 18 inches．Large individual flowers with throat of（R）Pansy Violet and a lip of（R）Gentian Blue．June and July．
PLUMBAGO larpentae．Lead Wort． 8 inches．A low，spreading plant，with a profusion of（R）Dull Violet Blue flowers toward the latter part of the Summer．Thrives in shady places．Good for Rock Gardens．
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
PRIMULA veris．Cowslip． 6 to 12 inches．Clustered flowers above tiny rosettes of foliage in yellows， bronze and reds．
PYRETHRUM．Painted Daisy． 2 feet．June and July．The plants we offer have flowers shading through whites and pinks to carmine． $\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
P．uliginosum． 4 to 5 feet．Large，pure white flowers that are almost 3 inches in diameter．July and August．

## Phlox

PHLOX DECUSSATA，syn．PANICULATA．During the dry，hot Summer weather，when vegetation generally looks at its worst，these plants can be depended upon to brighten the garden with their brilliant blooms．

Price of vigorous plants in varieties listed below except where otherwise noted．
$\$ 0.30$ each $\quad \$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100
Aurora Borealis．A very tall variety，with brilliant deep pink flowers．（R）Tyrian Rose．
Beacon．Cherry－red，medium height．
Champs Elysees．Violet－red，between（R）Aster Purple and Rhodamine Purple．
Eclaireau．Light violet－pink，with red eye．（R）Mal－ low Purple．
Elizabeth Campbell．An excellent，clear，deep pink with a pale violet eye．（R）Begonia Rose． $\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 2.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
Europea．A beautiful variety；pure white flower with bright crimson eye．A tall variety．
F．G．van Lassburg．A beautiful pure white，one of the best white varieties that we offer．Tall growing．
General van Heutz．Individually large and showy flowers the color of crushed strawberries．（R） Deeper than Begonia Rose．
Peachblow．Delicate pink．（R）Rose Pink．Fine foliage and beautiful flowers．
Pearl．Beautiful pure white flowers in extra large heads．

## Various Phlox

Phlox ovata．syn．carolina．Mountain Phlox．Grows about 1 foot with masses of purplish－pink flowers in June．
P．suffruticosa．var．Miss Lingard．A superior variety， with attractive foliage，and white flowers shading to delicate pink，borne in profusion during June． $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 2.50$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100

## Phlox Subulata－Moss or Mountain Pink

A creeping variety with moss－like evergreen foliage， which is completely hidden during flowering time with masses of bloom．Splendid for ground cover in barren places，for rockeries，or for edging Perennial borders．

## Price of all varieties：

$\$ 0.25$ each $\quad \$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100
PHLOX subulata．Flowers dark pink．
var．alba．White．
var．lilacina．Light blue．
PHYSOSTEGIA virginica．False Dragonhead． 3 feet． （R）Soft Phlox Pink，in tall full spikes that bloom continuously from July to September．
P．virginica alba． 3 feet．Much the same as the above， but has pure white flowers．
PLATYCODON grandiflora．Balloon Flower．Large， wide－open，bell－shaped flowers of violet－blue which are borne continuously from July to September． Unusually attractive，（R）Light Violet and darker． 2 feet．
var alba．White．
RANUNCULUS acris fl．pl．Buttercup．Similar in color and form to our native Buttercup，but with very double flowers．（R）Empire Yellow．
RUDBECKIA laciniata fl．pl．Golden Glow．From July to September golden－yellow dahlia－like flowers are borne on the tall swaying stems． $\$ 0.30$ each $\$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100
R．speciosa． 2 feet．Large orange－colored flowers with black centers，resembling the Black－eyed Susans． June to September．（R）Light Cadmium．
SILENE schafta．Autumn Catchfly． 6 inches．A good plant for the rock garden，bearing small violet－pink flowers from June to September．（R） Light Mallow Purple．


A bouquet of Gaillardia and Astilbe．It is well to have both large and small－flowering plants in the garden because of the pleasing effect of their contrast both there and as cut flowers for indoor decoration．

Prices of Perennials，except where otherwise noted，are 30 cents each；$\$ 2.50$ per $10 ; \$ 18.00$ per 100

STATICE latifolia. Sea Lavender. 18 inches. A profusion of tiny lavender flowers, borne in light airy panicles from July to September. (R) Deep Lavender.
STOKESIA cyanea. Stokes' Aster. 11/2 feet. Large flowers, somewhat resembling the China Aster, from June to October, in shades of (R) Pale Violet.
var. alba. White flowers.
Salvia azure. var. grandiflora. Blue Sage. 3 to 4 feet. A profusion of long spikes of blue flowers during August and September. (R) Campanula Blue. $\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
SAXIFRAGA crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage. 12 inches. Clumps of broad, attractive foliage, with curving stems of drooping bell-shaped flowers during April and May. (R) Rose Pink. Splendid for rockeries. $\$ 0.50$ each
$\$ 3.50$ per 10
$\$ 25.00$ per 100
SEDUM acre. Golden Moss. 2 to 3 inches. A profusion of yellow flowers in June and July. (R) Lemon Yellow.
S. album. White Stonecrop. 3 inches. White flowers during July and August.
S. kamtschaticum. Orange Stonecrop. 8 inches. Light Evergreen foliage, with flat clusters of bright yellow flowers during July and August.
S. sieboldi. 9 inches. Gray-green Evergreen foliage, with clustered flowers of soft pink. (R) Rhodonite Pink. August and September.
S. spectabilis. Brilliant Stonecrop. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. Broad, thick oval leaves of cactus-like appearance, and flat terminal clusters of light pink flowers in late Summer and Autumn.
TEUCRIUM canadensis. 1 foot. Dark green foliage, with spikes of light purple flowers in July and August.

## $\$ 0.35$ each

$\$ 3.00$ per 10
THALICTRUM adiantifolium. Maidenhair Meadowrue. 2 feet. Foliage somewhat resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern, while the rounded heads of white feathery bloom during June and July are especially beautiful.
$\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
THYMUS serphyllum. var. coccinea. Scarlet Thyme. An old-fashioned plant used for edgings and rockwork. Has sweetly scented leaves, and a profusion of tiny scarlet flowers from May to mid-August. 2 inches.
T. vulgaris. Common Garden Thyme. 1 to 2 feet. A plant of the herb garden, valued for cooking; with pale lilac flower spikes in June and July. (R) Pale Persian Lilac.
TRADESCANTIA virginica. Spiderwort. 1 to 3 feet. Broad grass-like foliage, and racemes of soft violet flowers from May to September. Good for waterside planting in sun or semi-shade, and suggestive of the Japanese garden.
TRITOMA pfitzeri. Red Нот Poker Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and sends up stiff stems of orange-scarlet flowers from August to October. $\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 2.50$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
TUNICA saxifraga. 6 to 10 inches. Delicate, tiny lilac-pink flowers borne at the tips of grass-like stems in June and July. (R) Pale Amaranth Pink.
VERONICA incana. Speedwell. $11 / 2$ feet. June. Grey foliage, with flower spikes of bluish-violet.
V. longifolia. var. subsessilis. Speedwell. 2 feet. A branching type with violet flowers from August to October. (R) Royal Purple. Splendid as a cut flower.
$\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 2.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
VERBENA venosa. 1 to $11 / 2$ feet. Not hardy north of Philadelphia. Flowers border on magenta hue.
$\$ 0.35$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10

## Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

This class of plants is of great importance in landscape work and has a value all its own. They are much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn, in groups, beds, or along streams.
EULALIA japonica. 5 to 6 feet. Rather broad green leaves, and beautiful plumes in late Summer and early Fall.
$\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
E. japonica. var. gracillima. Maiden Grass. 5 to 6 feet. A tall swaying grass with narrow green leaves which has brown tassels in late Fall and Winter. $\$ 0.40$ each
$\$ 3.00$ per 10
$\$ 20.00$ per 100
var. variegata. Striped Eulalia. 4 to 5 feet. Long narrow leaves, striped with white. $\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
PHALARIS arundinacea variegata. Variegated Ribbon Grass. More dwarf than the Eulalias.
$\$ 0.40$ each $\quad \$ 3.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100


MOON'S FRUITS


## Hardy Fruits for the Home Garden

THE home fruit garden combines utility and beauty. It is possible, by proper selection of varieties, to supply your table with fruit from the first cherries of early Summer to the spicy Winesap Apples, which you cut with your friends before the open fire in midWinter.

The snow-white cherry blossoms, the plum and the peach, and later the pear and the delicate pink of the apple blossoms vie with each other in profusion of bloom. The fruit garden can easily be made a part of the scheme for beautifying your property. There is much satisfaction in watching the growth of these trees that brighten the landscape in Spring, and later supply the delicacies to please both eye and palate.

## APPLES

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 1.25 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 10.00 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 85.00$
The number following the name denotes relative order of ripening in vicinity of Philadelphia.

## Early Apples

RED ASTRACHAN. (2). An old popular variety, tart, juicy; flesh tinged with red.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT. (1). Medium size; pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid. Excellent for culinary purposes. Fruits when young.

## Autumn Apples

FALL PIPPIN. (6). Large, yellow, rich and delicious. A good bearer when it reaches maturity. Likes a moist, well-drained soil.
GRAVENSTEIN. (4). Large, yellow, striped with red. Firm and fine flavored. Medium-heavy soil, welldrained.

MAIDEN BLUSH. (3). Large, yellow, with red cheek. Fine for cooking. Matures best south of New York.

SMOKEHOUSE. (7). Medium to large. Green or yellow, mottled with red. One of the best for home use because it ripens over a long period. Desirable for cooking or eating.
WEALTHY. (5). White, yellow and red striped. Good dessert or cooking sort. Adapted to the North. A young and heavy bearer.

## Winter Apples

BALDWIN. (9). Large, deep red; productive and desirable. A Winter apple north of New York; a Fall apple south. Medium to semi-light soil.
DELICIOUS. (14). Large, red, with a peculiar and distinct aroma. Juicy and rich.
GRIMES' GOLDEN. (10). Medium size, spicy, juicy and tender. One of the best early Winter varieties. Comes into bearing quite young. Matures best south of New York.
JONATHAN. (11). Beautiful red, of high quality. An early bearer, very popular.
McINTOSH. (8). A delicious, juicy, aromatic apple, with red or somewhat striped skin. Does best in the North.
NORTHERN SPY. (16). Pale yellow, striped with red. Excellent flavor and a good keeper. Does best in cold climates. Moderately heavy soil.
RHODE ISLAND GREENING. (12). Large greenish yellow. Prime quality. Popular north of New
York.
ROME BEAUTY. (13). Yellow and red striped. Flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid. A regular bearer, maturing best south of New York.
STAYMAN WINESAP. (15). Large and prolific. Flesh yellow covered with red. Fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid. An early and heavy bearer. South of New York it is the standard mid-Winter apple.

WINESAP. (17). Medium size, deep red; quality and texture of flesh quite like the above. A good keeper.

## Dwarf Apples

For small yards and limited areas, and for planting between standard trees, to be removed when the standards need the room. Come into bearing much younger than the large-growing trees.

Prices of all varieties:

Each, $\$ 1.50$
Baldwin
McIntosh
Red Astrachan

Per 10, \$12.50
Stayman Winesap
Yellow Transparent Wealthy

## Crab-Apples

The fruit of these varieties will make delicious jelly.
Strong, selected 2-year trees. Price:

$$
\text { Each, } \$ 1.25
$$

Per 10, $\$ 10.00$
HYSLOP. Large, crimson fruit. Octoder.
TRANSCENDENT. Large; yellow and red. September.

## CHERRIES

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price, all varieties: Each, $\$ 2.00$

Per 10, $\$ 17.50$

## Sweet Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN. June. Big, dark red or black. Splendid flavor. A favorite.
DOWNERS LATE RED. Early July. Sweet and delicious. Holds firm in wet weather.

GOVERNOR WOOD. June. Large, white, shaded with red. Sweet and delicious.

YELLOW SPANISH. Late June. Yellow, red cheeks; firm, juicy and delicious. A popular light-colored cherry.

## Sour Cherries

EARLY RICHMOND. June. Very productive. Useful for cooking or preserving.
MONTMORENCY. Early July. Large, red, tart fruit. Very productive and hardy. A better keeper than Early Richmond.

## PEACHES

Strong, selected 1-year trees. Prices of all varieties: Each, $\$ 0.75 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 6.00 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 45.00$
The number following the name denotes relative order of ripening in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

## Early Peaches

CARMEN. (2). August. Skin creamy-white with red cheek. Flesh white; fruit large and juicy. A most desirable variety when appearance and early ripening are taken into consideration. Semi-cling.
CHAMPION. (3). August. A magnificent white peach, extremely rich and juicy; very popular. Should be included in every home orchard. Freestone.
GREENSBORO. (1). July. Red cheek, flesh white. Medium quality; a heavy and consistent bearer. Valued chiefly because of its early ripening. Clingstone.

## Mid-Season

BELLE OF GEORGIA. (4). August and September. Large, rich, creamy-white flesh, with a bright red blush. Best white peach on the market. One of the best shippers. Popular as a commercial and home garden variety. Freestone.
ELBERTA. (5). Early September. The popular preserving peach, yellow skin, with deep red cheek. Flesh, golden yellow, firm and juicy. Unexcelled for commercial or home use. Has a distinctive flavor. Freestone.
J. H. HALE. (6). Mid-September. Large, yellow freestone of excellent quality. An improvement over Elberta. Wonderful color, delicious flavor. Freestone.
OLD MIXON FREE. (7). September. An excellentflavored, large, white freestone. Red-cheeked and productive.

## Late

FOX SEEDLING. (8). Late September. Skin and flesh white. Freestone. Fruit large and of high quality.
IRON MOUNTAIN. (9). October. White skin and flesh. Freestone. An unusually good grower. Large fruit of good quality. Valuable for extending the peach season.

## PEARS

It is well to remember that all varieties of pears are much better when picked a short time before they are ripe and matured in a cool, dark room.

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 1.50$

Per 10, $\$ 12.50$

## Summer Varieties

BARTLETT. Late August. A favorite in all orchards and markets. A large, rich, golden yellow pear; juicy and possessing a delicious flavor, making it most popular as an eating or canning pear.
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. August. Large, fine looking; yellow with crimson cheek. Fine grained; an excellent table pear.

## Autumn Varieties

SECKEL. September and October. The standard of excellence among pears. Fruits medium in size, but make up for this in quality. Exceptionally sweet and juicy. Particularly valuable for home planting.
SHELDON. October. Large; russet and red, rich, melting and juicy, fine flavor. One of the best A fine dessert variety.
WORDEN-SECKEL. September to October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel pear, just as good but larger.


How good they taste when you have grown the fruit yourself. MOON'S FRUITS

## Small Fruits

KIEFFER. November. Large, golden yellow. Vigorous and productive even when young. Fair in quality and excellent for canning. A good keeper.
LAWRENCE. November. Rather large, yellow pear of splendid flavor.

## Dwarf Pears

Come into fruit sooner than the standard sorts, with fruit similar in quality. Adapted for small yards.

Price:
Each, $\$ 1.50 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 12.50$
We offer varieties BARTLETT and SECKEL.

## PLUMS

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 1.75$ Per 10, $\$ 15.00$

IMPERIAL GAGE. Middle of August. A delicious, good-sized freestone, sweet and juicy Greenish in color.
LOMBARD. Last of August. One of the best plums for eating and preserving. Violet-red skin, yellow flesh. A good commercial variety as well as being desirable for the home orchard.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Last of September. A dark purple, medium-sized variety valued especially for preserving. One of the best sorts for Northern planting.

YELLOW GAGE. August. A particularly sweet and delicious variety, medium in size, with yellow skin and flesh.

## Japan Plums

ABUNDANCE. August. Large, red; yellow flesh; sweet and rich. Valued for both cooking and eating.
BURBANK. August. Good sized; red; valuable domestic sort; flesh sweet, rich and yellow.

## QUINCE

Price:

$$
\text { Each, } \$ 1.35 \quad \text { Per } 10, \$ 10.00
$$

ORANGE. September. Large and handsome fruit of good quality. Valued for preserving and jellymaking.

A few Blackberry and Raspberry Bushes set out in your garden rows, or along the boundary fence in the rear of the yard, will, for the little time and trouble entailed, amply repay you in the harvest of luscious fruits that they provide so soon after planting. As to Grapes, few homes there are indeed that have no room for a vine or two, and as they are ornamental as well as utilitarian can be used in conspicuous places.

## Blackberries

Price of all varieties:
Each, $\$ 0.20 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 1.50 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 12.00$
MACATAWA. Has long fruiting season. Berries almost seedless and coreless. Delicious, sweet flavor.
WARD. A reliable variety for the home garden. Large, handsome berries of good quality.

## Raspberries

Raspberries do best in well drained soil. Cut out the old canes each year as soon as they finish fruiting.

Price of all varieties:
Each, $\$ 0.20 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 1.50 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 12.00$ COLUMBIAN. Berries of dull purple color. Excellent for cooking. Mid-season. Prolific and regular bearer.
CUTHBERT. Red. Large berries of good quality. Dependable and productive.
SCARFF. Black. Very prolific. Large, firm berries. A recent introduction possessing qualities superior to many of the older Blackcap varieties.
ST. REGIS. The popular everbearing red fruiting Raspberry. Not large but of delicious flavor. Prolific and drought resisting.

## Grapes

Strong, 2-year vines. Price of all varieties:
Each, $\$ 0.50 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 4.00 \quad$ Per $100, \$ 30.00$
BRIGHTON. Excellent quality, red, similar in flavor to the better-known Delaware. Will not bear if planted alone and should be used in combination with Worden.
CONCORD. Blue. The delicious, standard blue grape, adapted for almost any location except the extreme North.
DELAWARE. Little red, sugary grapes of best quality. Not hardy in extreme Northern sections. Needs close pruning and good fertilization.
NIAGARA. The favorite white grape. For best flavor leave on the vine until very ripe.
WORDEN. A better grape than the Concord, especially in the extreme North, where it ripens two weeks earlier. Black, sweet and delicious.

Raspberries and cream! Whose mouth doesn't water at the very thought? Luscious Raspberries like these from your own garden can easily be had. Small fruits are easy of culture.


Most anyone can have Grapes. The vines are easily trained along the fence, over your summer house or arbor, or even over your porch.


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## YOUR LAWN PLANTING SIMPLIFIED FOR 1924

## A Perennial Garden of Old-Fashioned Flowers

Offer No. 1



It is easy-and inexpensive-to have an old-fashioned garden, and the pleasure it gives is boundless.

## Flowers from Your Own Garden have a Particular Charm

THERE is unbounded pleasure in strolling out into your own garden to enjoy there the beauty and fragrance of Hardy Old-fashioned Flowers. And in your home, flowers that you yourself have gathered and arranged have a particular charm and sen-timent,-they give a pleasure more intense,-because they come from your own garden.

## Perennials are Inexpensive, Permanent and Easy of Culture

The requirements of a Hardy Perennial Border are few-sunshine, fertile soil, cultivation and a loose mulch in Winter. With this they can be depended upon, in city or suburbs, on large lawns or small to reward you year after year, with the abundance of their bloom.

## A Colorful Collection for a Succession of Bloom

This Perennial border should provide flowers in succession from early Spring to Autumn frosts. The varieties included have been carefully chosen and arranged for harmony in habit of growth and color of flowers. Such a collection is adapted for planting on most any lawn. Suggested locations are: across the end of your garden, against a wall, along a hedge or along your garden walk.


The total value of the $\mathbf{7 5}$ plants in the following list at regular prices is $\$ \mathbf{1 8 . 0 0}$


[^7]
## Easy and Effective Ways to Beautify Your House Foundation

## With Soft-Foliaged, Harmonious Evergreens <br> Offer No. 2

Evergreens are Equally Effective Winter and Summer

AFOUNDATION planting of Evergreens will create an atmosphere of comfort and hospitality in the outside appearance of your house, as appealing in Winter as in Summer.
They are Unique in the Richness of their Foliage
There is such richness in their foliage effect and such harmony in their blending tints and textures that they are particularly beautiful and effective in concealing bare foundation angles and in merging the house and lawn together
An Adaptable Collection
The collection of Evergreens here offered (except for the limitations noted on the opposite page) should, when planted in the relative arrangement indicated, and in a sunny exposure give you the effect described. Even tho the steps on your porch or the outline of your your individual case. The plants are readily shearable - hence adaptable to limited as well as to large areas. They are equally well suited for planting in lawn as they are about the foundation of your house.


Total Value, $\$ 29.50$
Special Price if ordered together, $\$ 24.95$


With Graceful, Verdant Flowering Shrubs Offer No. 3


Flowering Shrubs have the Appeal of Blossoms, Hardihood and Economy $T$ HERE is a strong appeal in Flowering Shrubs because of their blossoms and their splendid foliage effect in Summer. They solve the foundation planting problem admirably in built up portions of cities where dust and smoke are hard on Evergreens, and in bleak and windy exposures where the latter might be killed in Winter. Then, too, they cost less than Evergreens-a feature that appeals to many people.
Autumn Color and Winter Berries Also a Feature
On some varieties of Shrubs the foliage takes on rich colors in Autumn, on some, bright berries persist until Spring,-on all, the Winter snows cling to the gracefuly arching branches. Even their naked twigs break the angular lines of foundation walls, so they have a certain amount of effectiveness in that season.
A Flowering Shrub Opportunity
The selection and arrangement of varieties here offered is designed for succession of bloom, and to combine the other features enumerated above


Total Value, $\$ 16.50$
Special Combination Price, $\$ 13.50$
Double Quantity, just twice as many of each kind, $\$ 24.90$
 will be included in such free delivery.

# A Screen or Border Planting of Flowering Shrubbery <br> Offer No. 4 



A neighbor's house or a busy street have no obtrusiveness when the lawn is screened like this.

## What is Your Outlook?

WHEN you look out of your windows, or stroll about your lawn, are you confronted by some unpleasant view-a neighbor's garage, the unbroken broadside of his house, by his clothes yard-or your own-or by a crude billboard or waving weeds on a nearby lot?

## Is Your Lawn Comfortably Private?

Can you sit out on your lawn and read, or sew, or entertain your friends, protected from the curious gaze of neighbors or of passersby?
Flowering Shrubs will Improve Your Outlook, and Provide the Privacy
The collection of Flowering Shrubbery here offered, placed along the border of the lawn in "strategic" positions should blot out the objectionable view and give your lawn the privacy desired.
Plant Them, too, Simply for Their Beauty
The beauty, in foliage and flower, of these Shrubs, justifies their presence upon your lawn even though, perhaps, you have no screening problem. They are adapted for planting most anywhere-as a border, individually, or in clusters. They are old-fashioned garden favorites you will enjoy having on your lawn.
(

Value if purchased separately, $\$ 12.70$
Special Combination Price, $\$ 9.90$
Double Quantity, just twice as many of each kind, $\$ 18.95$

A moment taken now, to order some of the offers here listed will mean years of enjoyment to you
from the presence of these plants upon your lawn.
Moons' Nurseries, Morrisville, Pa. which is I mile from Trenton $N$ N



[^0]:    A planting of dwarf Evergreens that sof tens foundation walls without actually completely covering them, is desirable where attractive stone is used in their construction. Moon's Evergreens planted at Langhorne, Pa.

[^1]:    "Many a man intensely practical in his own business will give his order to the lowest bidder among competing nurserymen, and waste years among competing nurserymen, and wast
    looking at sickly, struggling or dying trees, shrubs and perennials about the home, rather than invest and perennials about the home, rather than invest
    a little more money and get satisfaction and joy a little more money and get satisfaction and joy
    from the start. Poor stock is dear at any price. Gaieltje, Blanchan in "The American Flower Garden."

[^2]:    Have you read the introductory pages? Trees for various purposes are summarized on pages 8 to 13 .

[^3]:    Moon's-Nurserymen since Ben Franklin's day.

[^4]:    Plants make an ideal gift-birthday, anniversary or Christmas-for your suburban friends, the hospitality of whose lawn you share when you visit them. Why not tell them you are giving them some Trees and Shrubs which will be delivered at the proper time-and then send Moon's the order?

[^5]:    Plant Perennials this year in the flower bed where you have been using Annuals. Each year you have to replace the Annuals, whereas the Perennials come up season after season with very little work

[^6]:    Have you read the introductory pages? There is much information there to help you get the most dividends from your money invested in plants.

[^7]:    Shipments by Express is recommended for Perennials, unless customer is within our trucking zone.

