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MOON'S

HARDY TREES AND PLANTS
FOR EVERY PLACE AND PURPOSE

1909

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING



We Want All Who Can to Visit
Our Nurseries

THIS catalogue can not accurately describe the quality and extent of our stock. It is impossible for it to give more than a suggestion of the delicacy of color, grace and beauty of form, or fragrance of flowers. Our nurseries must be inspected to fully appreciate these qualities. They are open every day excepting the Sabbath, and we want every one who can to visit them, and to make such selections of plants as they may desire.

Location

Our nurseries are located near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J. They are quickly accessible from New York or Philadelphia by express trains to Trenton, N. J., over either the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroads. Carriages may be secured at the depots or suburban trolleys at Warren and Hanover Streets. All cars for Yardley, Pa., pass our nurseries, located one and one-half miles distant from the trolley terminus

The popular automobile route from New York to Philadelphia passes within one-fourth mile of our place. Those who can would enjoy this means of visiting us.

PREFACE



AWAY from the smoke and gases of cities on the fertile agricultural lands of Pennsylvania, so well suited to the healthy, vigorous growth of plant and tree life, the Glenwood Nurseries were started thirty-seven years ago.

Located midway between Philadelphia and New York City, with shipping advantages that competing rail and water facilities afford, our products are within quick and accessible reach of the East, South and West.

To these natural advantages we have added the experience of years, and have spared no efforts or expense in the culture of our stock. Root systems, so fundamentally necessary to the successful transplanting of a tree, are produced to a degree seldom equaled. Ample space for symmetrical development is allowed each plant. Above all, we exercise a care in digging, packing and grading our products to such a high quality standard that *Moon's Trees* are now best known by the results they have produced in every State in the Union.

We will at all times be found willing to correct mistakes that may occur. While we do not guarantee the growth of our plants, we will, when satisfactory explanations of failure are given, allow concessions to any one that may have suffered an undue proportion of loss with our products.

In purchasing trees and shrubbery, considerations like these count for more than mere economy in price, when obtained at the sacrifice of quality. For weak, diseased or inferior nursery stock means not only loss of money and loss of time in getting results, but disappointment and the danger of contamination to plants you may already have.

Upon the quality of our product and upon the policy of a "square deal" the modest little nursery of thirty-seven years ago, has increased to 400 acres in extent, and now contains almost 2,500 varieties of *Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose*. An assortment of this size, with the other advantages mentioned, appeals to the purchaser of choice Ornamental Nursery Stock, and we invite you to remember *Moon's Trees* when wanting anything in our line.

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

JAMES M. MOON, *President*
HENRY W. COMFORT, *Vice-Pres.*
WM. H. MOON, *Sec'y and Treas.*

Glenwood Nurseries
MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Office: 616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING, 21 SOUTH 12th STREET

Successful Landscape Planting

In planting a new lawn, or in remodeling an old one, it is best to have an expert acquainted with trees and plants to help in arranging them in the most artistic and effective way. Let us, who have had so much experience in planting lawns, assist in making yours. You will get better results for the money expended and will be saved the expense and disappointment of planting things unsuited for your location and soil.

The groupings of flowers and shrubbery, or the location of trees, must be so placed that they will produce a harmonious whole that makes the lawn abound in interest and beauty. At the same time, they must fulfil their mission of giving shade or hiding from view some unsightly object; framing some vista with foliage, making a display of flowers and enhancing the beauty of the place to the owner's satisfaction.

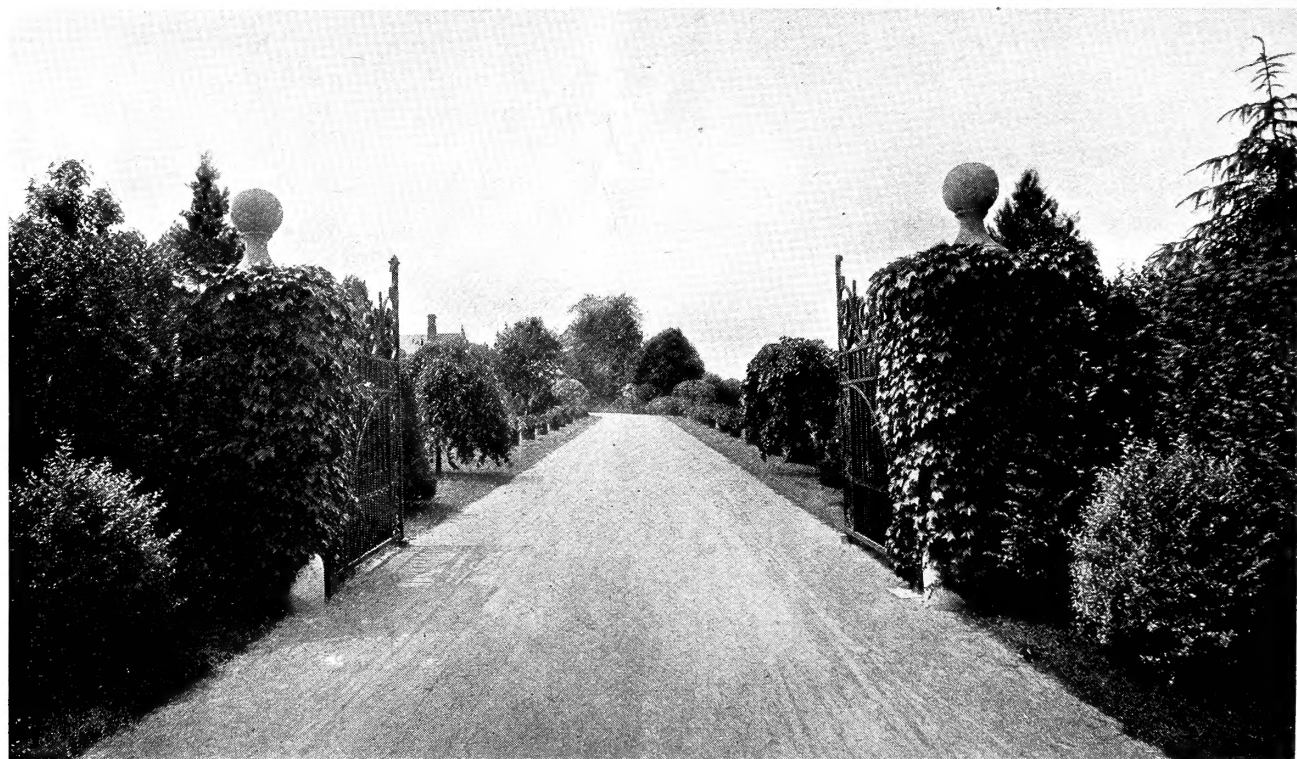
Consult us about planting plans that will help you to get such results. We solicit correspondence with all who contemplate improving and beautifying their grounds, whether it be on the lawn of the modest home or on the larger estates.

THE W. H. MOON COMPANY

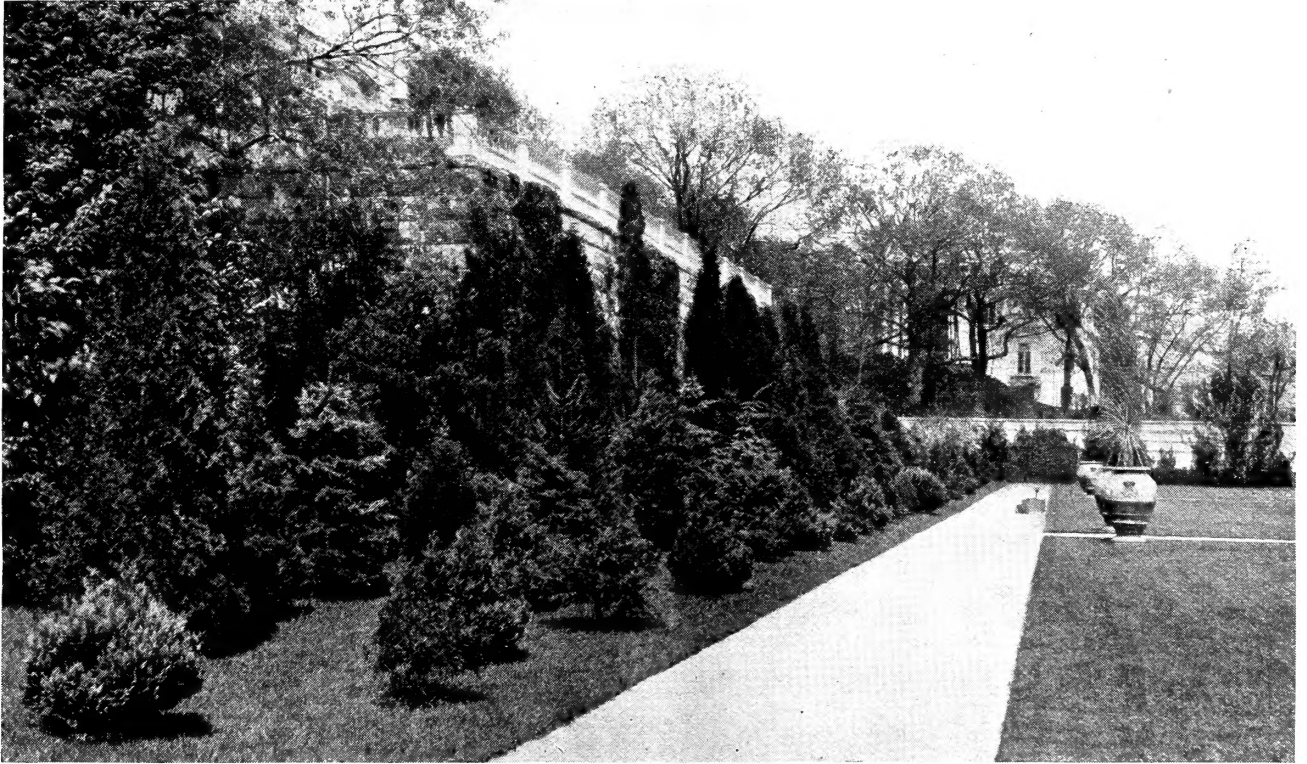
Landscape Department

21 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Nurseries at
Morrisville, Pa.*



This entrance has been made beautiful by us



Our Evergreens will produce at once results like this

Coniferous Evergreens



EVERGREENS are our great specialty. The soil in our nurseries is splendidly suited to their growth, making possible the production of the best root systems, which minimizes the likelihood of loss from transplanting.

The number of varieties in our collection is probably not exceeded. A catalogue gives no idea of the range and delicacy of coloring that this class of trees possess nor of the difference that exists in form and habit of the numerous kinds. They must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Evergreens are much desired for specimen lawn trees; they are also extensively used for massing, shelter belts, screens, hedges, etc., while the taller varieties form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early spring, the berries of autumn, the bright bark and twigs of winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growths of smaller evergreens.

Besides the smaller grades, we have hundreds of large handsome specimens 12 to 20 feet high, which we have been years in raising. These will give at once the results purchasers would otherwise be a long while in obtaining. Especially are our specimens of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*) and Green Golden and Silver Retinosporas (*Retinospora plumosa*, *R. plumosa aurea* and *R. squarrosa*), desirable for the immediate effect they will produce.

Varieties marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet. (VD) below 4 feet.

Abies . The Firs

The Firs are mostly quick-growing hardy evergreens that are useful in producing natural and wooded effects, as well as in the more attractive decorations of parks and lawns. They mature rapidly and on this account are valuable for planting in connection with slow-growing, longer-lived trees; because they give the prompt effect and are ready to give place to the slow-growing permanent trees when they mature. The soft, deep green needles of most varieties are fragrant with balsamic



Needles and Cones of the Balsam Fir
(*Abies Balsamea*)

ABIES, continued

odors. Much used for grouping, specimens, wind-breaks and hedging.

Abies Apollinis. (M) Similar to Nordmann's Fir, but has lighter foliage and is more compact. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 6 to 8 ft. specimen, \$12 to \$30.

A. balsamea. BALSAM FIR. (M) An ornamental native of our forests that is very hardy; has dark green needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young and does well in moist soils.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	22 50	
6 to 7 ft.	3 50		

A. Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (See *Tsuga Canadensis*, page 15.)

A. Cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. (M) Grecian tree similar to Nordmann's Fir. Broad, handsome habit, makes good specimens. 3 to 3½ ft., \$4; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.

A. Cilicia. (L) A beautiful rare tree with fine dark green leaves that are silvery white beneath. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.

A. concolor. WHITE FIR. (L) It grows rapidly and forms grand specimens. The needles are large and stiff and usually of a silvery glaucous color. 1¼ to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. (See *Picea excelsa*, page 7.)

A. firma. JAPANESE SILVER FIR. (M) Odd and rare. Dark lustrous needles. 4 to 6 ft., \$4 to \$5.

A. Fraseri. DOUBLE BALSAM FIR. (L) Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage and of longer life, quick-growing. Desirable.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 00	50 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 00	8 50	75 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	
6 to 8 ft.	4 50		

A. nobilis, var. glauca. NOBLE SILVER FIR. (L) Particularly handsome in spring when its color is a silvery blue. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$5.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S FIR. (L) Thick, dense tree of fine proportions. The needles are wide, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface that sparkles in the sun. This is one of the prettiest and best evergreens that we offer. It is handsome as a specimen or for grouping.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	\$6 to 10 00	
6 to 8 ft.	\$10 to 15 00	
6 to 9 ft., unusual spec.	\$15 to 30 00	

A. pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. (L) Of rapid growth and upright habit. Valued for many purposes and admired for the glossy dark green needles that are silvery white beneath.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	
6 to 8 ft.	\$4 to 7 00		

A. Veitchii. (L) A magnificent tree of splendid habit. The needles are dark lustrous green above and silvery white beneath. Hardy and a good grower. 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

Biotas, or Chinese Arborvitæ

These Arborvitæ, introduced from the orient, have proven to be strong growers and handsome specimens. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places.

Biota orientalis. CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. (S) Deep green, soft feathery foliage and pyramidal habit. An openness of foliage and grace of habit make it distinct from the American species.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. (D) A dense, compact evergreen that is yellowish green in the spring and a bright green later in the season. 1¼ to 1½ ft., \$1.50 ea., \$12.50 for 10.

var. aurea nana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (D). Splendid dwarf golden sort. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

Cedrus · Cedars

These are the true Cedars. They are not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, excepting in sheltered positions. They grow into beautiful trees. On lawns and public grounds they are very ornamental, and, where possible, we recommend their more general use.

Cedrus Atlantica. (S) A beautiful tree; needles somewhat resemble a Larch. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

var. glauca. MT. ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. (S) A rare pyramidal tree with open branches and light bluish foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

C. Deodora. DEODAR, or INDIAN CEDAR. (S) The branches are drooping and graceful, with a silvery light blue foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

Cephalotaxus · Oriental Yews

Beautiful broad, low-growing evergreens, with dark lustrous green foliage. Hardy north of Philadelphia in sheltered places only.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. Forms a round, compact tree that seldom reaches over 8 feet. 1¼ to 1½ ft. x 2 ft. spread, \$2; 4 ft., broad and heavy, \$5.

C. Fortunei. CHINESE YEW. More erect than the above. 1½ to 2 ft. x 2 ft., \$2, 4½ to 6 ft., heavy, \$5 to \$8.

Cupressus · Cypress

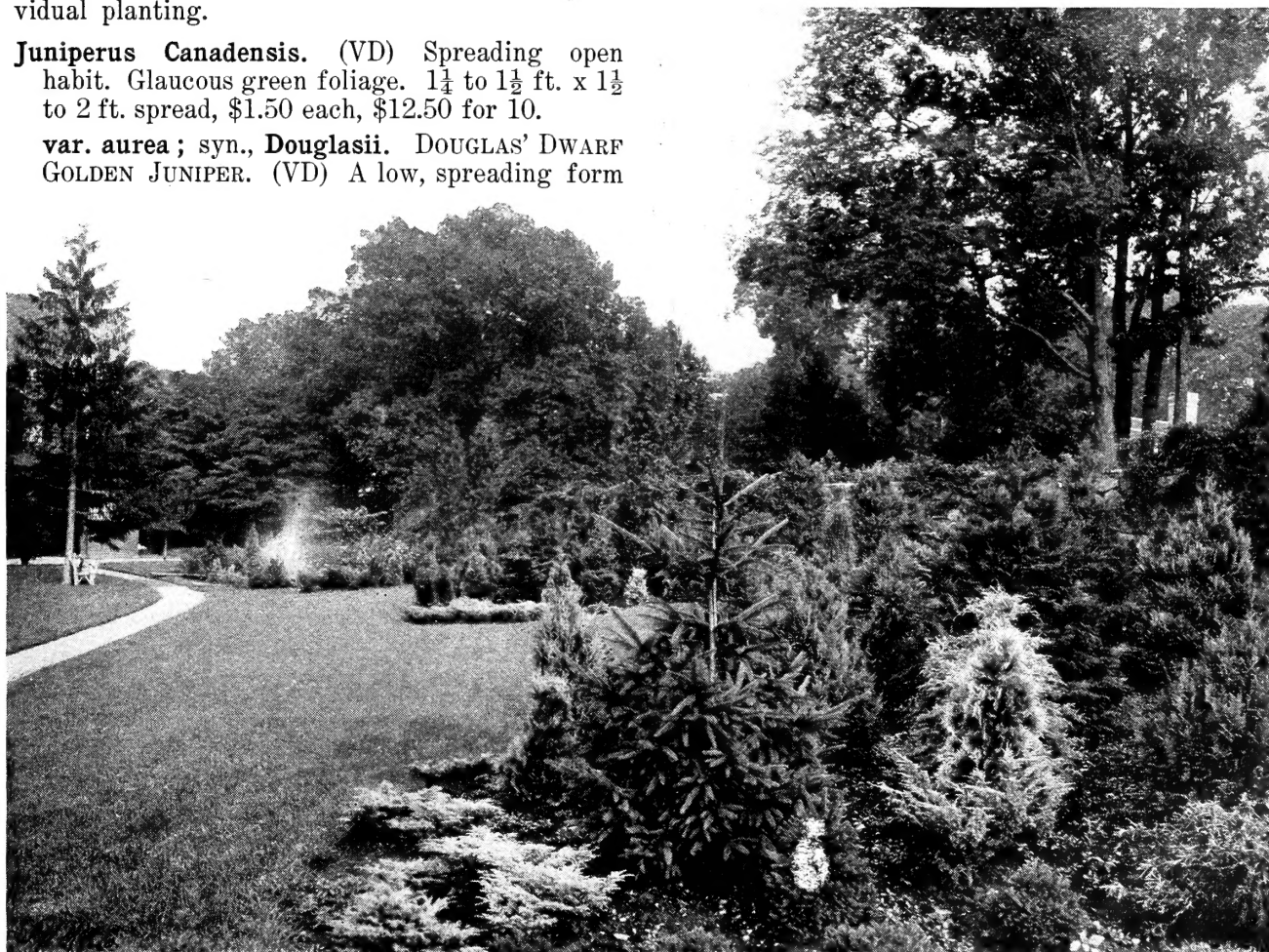
Cupressus Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. (S) Drooping branches, soft dark green foliage. Splendid for southern use. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Juniperus · The Junipers and Cedars

A group remarkable for the varied form it embraces. Trees of medium heights down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor and thrive in bleak and barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp ground; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing one for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for individual planting.

Juniperus Canadensis. (VD) Spreading open habit. Glaucous green foliage. 1¼ to 1½ ft. x 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

var. aurea; syn., Douglasii. DOUGLAS' DWARF GOLDEN JUNIPER. (VD) A low, spreading form



Border of Evergreens. We can produce such results at once

MOON'S TREES

Juniperus Canadensis aurea, continued
with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in winter. It is very showy as an edging and beautiful in groups and rockeries, or wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed.

	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$45 00
1 to 1½ ft. x 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	8 50	70 00
1½ to 2 ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

J. Chinensis, var. aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER. (D) Erect habit. Pronounced golden color all the year. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

J. Cummunis. (D) Erect form, grayish green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10 for 10.

var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. (S) A slender, columnar form, with glaucous green foliage. Very useful in formal plantings, for groupings with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries and cemeteries.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 2½ ft.	75	5 00	45 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00	70 00
3 to 3½ ft.	1 50	12 50	

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER. (S) Similar in habit to the above, but a taller and more rapid grower; less dense, lighter color, and valued more for formal work.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

var. Seucica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. (S) Very hardy; closely resembles *J. Hibernica*, but has a lighter and greener tint to its foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Juniperus excelsa, var. stricta variegata. (S) A desirable variety of conical form, with grayish green foliage spotted with branchlets of creamy white. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

J. Japonica. JAPANESE JUNIPER. (D) A half-erect half-prostrate form, with soft, glaucous light green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

var. aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. (D) 3 to 5 ft. specimens, \$10 each.

J. prostrata, syn., J. procumbens. (D) A broad, low form for bank, rock and natural plantings. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. (VD) Another spreading form, with deep dark green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a pleasant contrast to other low-growing trees.

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

var. tamariscifolia. (D) 3 to 3½ ft. specimens, \$10 each.

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. (M) This is a common tree, that grows wild along roadsides and on stony barren places. It is excellent for ornamental purposes; of medium size and pyramidal habit that suit it for tall screens, lawn specimens and formal effects. The somber hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in unfertile places are valuable qualities. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

var. elegantissima. (M) An odd golden form of the above. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50.

var. glauca. BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. Similar to the above. Beautiful blue glaucous foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.



Juniperus Canadensis, var. aurea; in our nurseries. This, with the deep green Juniper *sabina*, are well suited for bedding, mass and natural plantings

Picea · Spruces

Probably better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing; reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly and live to a good old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective.

Picea alba. WHITE SPRUCE. (L) Blue grayish needles, otherwise similar to the more familiar Norway Spruce or

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50	

var. aurea. GOLDEN SPRUCE. (S) 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3; 6 to 8 ft., \$8 to \$10.

MOON'S TREES



Our large Norway Spruce are this size. Prepared for moving, and for moderate cost will give at once the results it takes smaller trees years to produce

Picea Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. (M) Slender branches and upright growth; needles dark green above, silvery blue beneath. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3 to \$3.50.

P. Englemanni. ENGLEMAN'S SPRUCE. (M) Similar to the familiar Blue Spruce. 6 to 8 ft. specimens, \$12 to \$25.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. (L) This familiar Spruce is more generally useful than any of the others. It is a rapid grower; does well in moist soils, and withstands the bleak, cold winds of winter. If left untrimmed, they spread out magnificently and make desirable specimens. They make splendid windbreaks and shelter belts. If planted as hedges and sheared, they become impenetrable and as good for this purpose as any evergreen. It is also the cheapest.

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft.	5 00	45 00	
7 to 10 ft.	\$5 to 10 00		
10 to 12 ft.	\$7.50 to 12 00		
12 to 15 ft.	\$10 to 15 00		
15 to 18 ft.	\$15 to 30 00		

Picea excelsa, var. compacta. (D) Dwarf compact form of the preceding. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

var. conica. (D) Dwarf cone-shaped form. 3 to 3½ ft. very heavy, \$3.50.

var. elata. (D) Grotesque form, with long, slender awkward branches. 3 to 5 ft., \$3.

var. Gregoryana. GREGORY SPRUCE. Low contorted form, that is dense and compact. 1 to 1½ ft. x 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

var. inverta. INVERTED SPRUCE. (S) The lateral branches sprawl about in grotesque, contorted forms. Extremely odd, and the unacquainted stop to admire this tree, which to them is a freak of nature. Useful on lawns and does much to break the regular outline of other evergreens.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 ft.	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.	\$5 to 6 00	
6 to 7 ft.	\$6 to 8 00	
7 to 8 ft.	\$7.50 to 10 00	

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL SPRUCE. (M) Foliage similar to *P. excelsa*. The narrow, erect habit suits it for individual and formal planting.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	

MOON'S TREES

Picea excelsa, var. Remontii. REMONT'S SPRUCE. (VD) Dwarf compact variety, dark green foliage. 1¼ to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

P. orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. (S) Short, dark rich green needles of finer appearance than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely pyramidal tree. It is hardy and one of our best evergreens for groups and specimens.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00	
6 to 7 ft., spec.	\$10 to 15 00		

P. polita. TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. (S) Foliage light green, the numerous branches sprawl about in odd interesting ways. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. (M) The original form of this now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy

Picea pungens, continued
grows in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00	
4 to 5 ft.	\$4 to 6 00		
5 to 9 ft.	\$8 to 35 00		

var. glauca. BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. (M) The familiar Blue Spruce.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 5 ft., specimen	\$10 to 12 00	
5 to 7 ft., specimen	\$15 to 35 00	

var. Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. (M) An improved strain of Blue Spruce. A striking light blue in color that makes this one of the finest evergreens in cultivation for individual planting and for color effect nothing equals this.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	
3 to 3½ ft.	8 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	\$10 to 15 00	
6 to 8 ft.	\$20 to 35 00	

Pinus . The Pines

The Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of upright habit, growing rapidly and not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest areas as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter-belts, or as tall screens their value is

highly appreciated. We frequently root-prune our Pines so that they develop fine fibrous roots, enabling us to dig and ship them with balls of earth with very little risk in transplanting.



Blue Spruce (*P. pungens*, var. *Kosteriana*) with an assortment of other evergreens, supplied by us

Pinus Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. (L) A tall massive tree, with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the coast, and grows equally well inland. Popular for groupings or as specimens.

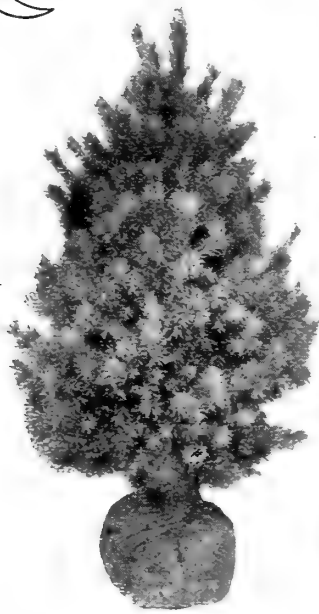
	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 00	27 50	250 00
4 to 4½ ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00
4½ to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00	

P. Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. (S) A hardy, slow-growing tree of distinct conical habit. Its branches symmetrically and makes fine specimens; also suitable for grouping. The needles are short and grayish blue.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. (L) In general appearance resembles the White Pine. The long needles are light

MOON'S TREES



Pinus sylvestris

Pinus excelsa, continued

green and droop in graceful fringes from slender branches. It rapidly becomes a tall tree and is very attractive when given room to develop.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00	
8 to 10 ft.	\$6 to 8 00		
10 to 12 ft.	\$8 to 12 00		
16 to 18 ft.	20 00		

P. Laricio. CORSICAN PINE. (M) Hardy rapid-grower with stout spreading branches. Appearance and habit similar to the better-known and popular Austrian Pine. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

P. Mughus. MUGHO PINE. (D) This unique alpine species forms a dark, dome-shaped bush, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate. Suitable for lawn specimens or evergreen groups, terraces, rockeries and seaside plantings.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. x 1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 2½ ft. x 2 to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00

P. parviflora. JAPANESE PINE. (M). 4 to 4½ ft., \$4.

var. glauca. The needles are bluish-green otherwise same as above. 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.

P. Ponderosa. BULL PINE. (L) A large rapid-growing tree that resembles the Austrian Pine; but has longer whitish green needles and less symmetrical form. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 ea., \$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.

P. resinosa. RED, or NORWAY PINE. (L) A very ornamental, hardy Pine, with olive-green needles. Makes a splendid tree and should be more generally used. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Pinus rigida. PITCH PINE. (M) A very rapid-grower and splendidly suited for poor soils, seaside planting and windy places. Needles stiff and dark green. 1½ to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. (L) A grand old favorite that grows quickly and makes a most useful and beautiful ornamental tree. It withstands hardships, endures sandy soils and barren places. For specimen group or mass planting it is extensively used as well as for shade and shelter-belts. The needles are soft and bluish green.

	Each	10	100
3 to 3½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
3½ to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	160 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	27 50	250 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50		



Pinus Mughus, a specimen that went out from Glenwood 8 years ago

MOON'S TREES

Pinus Strobus, var. nana. (VD) Needles similar to *P. Strobus*. Habit very low and dwarf. 1 ft. x 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. (M) A strong-grower with spreading branches and short, stiff bluish green needles. Its rapid growth makes it suited for temporary effects, though it is by no means to be despised for permanent ones. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter-belts and sea-shore use.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00	175 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	25 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	45 00	400 00

P. Thunbergi. JAPANESE BLACK PINE. (M) 6 to 8 ft., \$5.

Pseudotsuga

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (L) Looks like the Spruce, but botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical, which makes it suited for almost any purpose. The needles are soft and dark green, though sometimes glaucous.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 50	13 50	125 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 00		

var. glauca. BLUE DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (M) The form and habit of this variety is the same as the above. Differing only in the glaucous blue coloring of its needles. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

var. pendula. WEEPING DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (M) 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$7.50.

Retinospora

Sometimes called Japan Cypress, and known botanically as *Chamæcyparis*. This is usually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers that thrive in most soils and seldom attain a greater height than 40 feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings, and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes and vases. Occasional shearings render them more compact and brighten their distinct refined and attractive colors. Individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.

Retinospora filicoides. FERN-LIKE RETINOSPORA. (S) An open form, whose soft, green leaves are borne all along the branches. A pretty unique little evergreen that should be in all collections. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

R. filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (S) A broad, bushy tree with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. The appearance is distinct and attractive. A fine variety for individual or group planting. Is hardy and grows well almost anywhere.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	37 50
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	47 50

var. aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. (D) 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.

var. aurea pendula. (VD) A delicate low, broad form of bright golden color. ¾ to 1 ft. x 1 to 1¼ ft. spread, \$1.50.

R. leptoclada. (S) Compact habit; green twisted foliage. Glaucous. Distinct. Attractive. 1½ ft., \$1.50.

R. obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. (M) Of upright growth, splendid habit. The soft green foliage arranged in flat filaments is rich in ap-

Retinospora obtusa, continued

pearance. The lower branches are retained. Suited for specimen planting or for grouping.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00	

var. erecta. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.

var. gracilis aurea. (S) The young green foliage is profusely marked with a bright golden yellow. 3 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

var. nana. (D) A slow-growing dwarf variety that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention here. The deep dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses that rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage and giving it a beautiful individuality.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 1¾ ft.	1 75	15 00
1¾ to 2 ft.	2 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	

var. nana aurea. (D) Similar in character to the preceding, with a clear golden colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year. 1¼ to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft. specimens, \$3.50 to \$5.



Note the almost perfect form of our Retinosporas. This specimen dug with a ball of earth and bagged ready to be boxed for shipment

MOON'S TREES

Retinospora pisifera. PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA.

(M) The slender branches are open and graceful, the foliage light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinosporas.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 25	20 00	

var. aurea. GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA.

(S) A bright, golden evergreen with light airy foliage. It holds its color constantly, and is handsome for contrasts in groups or individually as a specimen.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50	
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	40 00	
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00	
7 to 8 ft., specimens	\$10 to 12 00		

R. plumosa. PLUME-LIKE, or simply GREEN RETINOSPORA. (S) Of conical outline with light feathery green foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups, beds, or for vases and window-boxes.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$70 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	25 00	
3½ to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00	
Each 10			
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00	
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	70 00	
6 to 7 ft. x 4 to 5 ft. spread	\$7.50 to 10 00		
7 to 8 ft. x 5 to 7 ft. spread	\$10 to 15 00		
9 to 10 ft. x 5 to 7 ft. spread	\$12 to 20 00		
12 to 15 ft. x 6 to 8 ft. spread	\$20 to 30 00		

These Retinosporas are symmetrical cone-shaped plants, all of them splendidly furnished and as dense and compact as can be.

var. aurea. GOLDEN RETINOSPORA.

(S) The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles the *R. plumosa*. Is especially ornamental, and the soft plume-like golden foliage is particularly bright in spring. It remains a deep yellow even through the winter. When pruned it becomes symmetrical and regular. It is low-branched and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrasts. A vigorous grower, that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for large areas. For window-boxes, vases or for formal gardening its value is realized.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 00	8 50	75 00

The above are unshaped and well suited for hedges and collective plantings.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

Retinospora plumosa, var. aurea, continued

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00	
5 to 6 ft., specimens	\$6 to 7 50		
6 to 7 ft., "	\$10 to 12 50		
7 to 10 ft., "	\$12.50 to 20 00		
10 to 12 ft., "	\$20 to 35 00		

These are all specimen plants. Dense, compact and symmetrical. The large sizes will make splendid immediate effects.

var. flavescens variegata. WHITE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. (D) Golden in appearance. The habit is dwarf and compact, and its ball-like form makes it a pretty little ornament in many places. We have some handsome specimens.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
3½ to 5 ft. x 4 to 6 ft. spread	\$7.50 to 12 00		

R. squarrosa, var. Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S RETINOSPORA. (S) Dwarf, compact evergreen, with bluish foliage, changing to a purplish hue in winter, a distinct coloring that is effective in collective plantings.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	1 75	15 00	



A specimen of Silver Retinospora (*R. squarrosa, Veitchii*) at Glenwood (see page 12)



American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*) makes splendid hedges, screens or windbreaks. Note also the border of perennials

Retinospora squarrosa, var. Veitchii. SILVER RETINOSPORA. (S) Possesses the merit of *R. plumosa*, resembles it in character and is useful in the same way. The foliage is feathery, and of a rich silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. One of the most showy and attractive of the class. We have a stock of magnificent trees. See illustration on page 11.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft., unsheared . . .	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	27 50	250 00
3½ to 4 ft., very heavy spec.	3 50	32 50	300 00
4 to 4½ ft., very heavy spec.	4 50	40 00	350 00
4½ to 5 ft., very heavy spec.	5 00	45 00	

Retinospora squarrosa, var. Veitchii, continued Each
 5 to 6 ft., very heavy specimens . . \$7.50 to \$10 00
 6 to 7 ft., very heavy specimens . . \$10 to 12 00
 10 to 12 ft., very heavy specimens . . \$35 to 50 00
 A few larger specimens will be priced on application.

Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys Verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. (S) A quite hardy, odd, Japanese tree of pyramidal character. Grows slowly to large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of bright green, long, glossy needles.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	8 00
4 to 5 ft.	12 00

Taxus · Yews

The Yews are slow-growing, generally small trees that do well in most soils. They are highly ornamental and effective as specimens or in groups. Yews withstand clipping well, but they require the protection of sheltered positions in places north of Philadelphia.

MOON'S TREES

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. (S) A slow-growing, thickly branched tree, with small dark green leaves. 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

var. aurea. GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.

var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW. (D) Splendid little cone-shaped tree, that is erect and slender. Rich dark glossy green foliage well suited for group and formal planting.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	17 50
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	

Taxus baccata, var. fastigiata aurea. GOLDEN IRISH YEW. (S) In character similar to the preceding with young foliage a brilliant golden yellow.

	Each
3 to 3½ ft.	\$3 00
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00
4½ to 5 ft.	6 00

var. repandens. SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. (D) Glossy dark green foliage, with spreading habit that suits it for rock or natural plantings. 1 to 2 ft. spread, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

These highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as larger areas. They are generally hardy; grow vigorously in varied soils and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft, fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes, vases and house decorations.

Thuya gigantea; syn., **Lobbi.** OREGON CEDAR. (S) On our western coast it is a mighty forest tree. In the East it succeeds best in sheltered locations. It is rare in ornamental plantings, but well suited for them, as it lends variety and interest.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 3½ ft. heavy	2 00		

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, or WHITE CEDAR. (S) A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. The branches are dense and symmetrical from the ground up. This Arborvitæ should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. For tubs and vases and for formal plantings there is nothing better. They are unapproached as tall hedges to form screens from objectionable objects, or for shelter-belts, or as a blind about clothes-yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

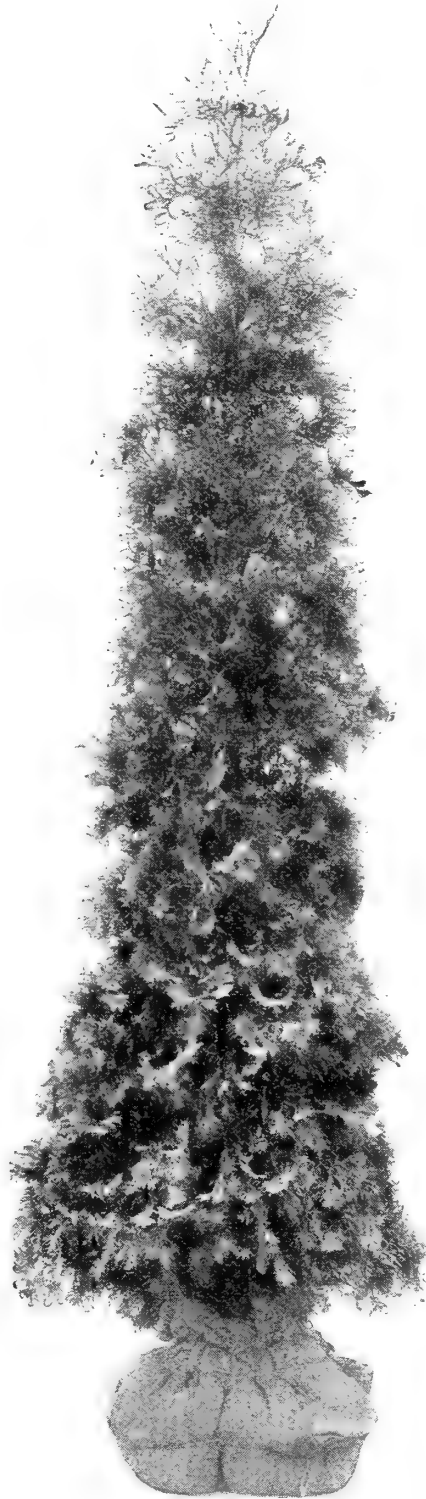
	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	15 00	125 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 50	20 00	
7 to 8 ft.	3 00	25 00	

var. aurea. GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITÆ. (S) A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen and highly valued, too, for contrast in foliage effects. Aside from its color, its habits and form are similar to the above.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50
3 to 3½ ft.	2 50	22 50

var. Burrowii. (S) Distinguished by bright golden yellow foliage in spring, which afterwards turns green. 4 to 5½ ft., \$3 to \$4.50.

var. Columbia. SILVER TIPPED ARBORVITÆ. (S) 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.



A sample tree of our American Arborvitæ

MOON'S TREES



A sample Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*) showing the graceful habit and the splendid quality of our specimen trees. Our stock is unsurpassed in every respect

Thuja occidentalis, var. compacta. COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. (D) Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat, attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, house decoration or small, low-growing hedges, giving a pleasing formal effect.

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	85 00
2 to 2½ ft. heavy	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft. heavy	2 50	22 50	

var. Douglasii. (S) Pyramidal habit; dark green attractive foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

var. Douglasii aurea. (S) Pyramidal habit. During spring and summer bright golden in color, thus adding distinction in a collection.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50 to	2 00

var. Ellwangeriana; syn., Tom Thumb. (D) In many respects it is similar to a *Retinispora* and seems to be the connecting link between *Arborvitæ* and that family. It is pretty, hardy, with silvery foliage that closely resembles *T. ericoides* when young, but in winter it does not turn so dark. Its low growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decorations in small areas and in the front of evergreen beds, or wherever a small evergreen is wanted.

Thuja occidentalis, var. Ellwangeriana, continued

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50	65 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00

var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. (D) Appears very much like the preceding, excepting in winter, when this variety changes to a bronzy hue. Both kinds are desirable and should be freely used in all plantings of small-growing evergreens.

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. (VD) Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groupings, for specimens, vases, or for formal plantings about garden walks, etc.

	Each	10	100
¾ to 1 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
1 to 1¼ ft.	1 00	8 00	70 00
1¼ to 1½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
1½ to 2 ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ (VD) Resembles *T. compacta*, and is useful in the same way; it differs principally in having a more golden tint in its foliage.

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
2 to 2½ ft., heavy	1 50	13 50	125 00
2½ to 3 ft., heavy	2 50	22 50	

Thuja occidentalis, var. intermedia. (D) Round like *T. globosa*, but not so dense and compact. 1¼ to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 1½ by 2½ ft., heavy, \$3.

var. Little Gem. (VD) A tiny form, for rockeries and fronts of evergreen beds. ½ to ¾ ft., \$1.

var. pumila. Dwarf compact form. 2½ to 3 ft. x 2½ ft., specimens, \$3.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. (S) Similar to American *Arborvitæ*, but more dense in habit and finer in texture. It is of the same columnar habit that adapts it to formal planting and suits it for lawn specimens and evergreen groups.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	25 00	

var. Reidii. (D) A broad evergreen similar to most of the other *Arborvitæ*s, though hardy with us, it is well adapted for southern use. 1¼ to 1½ ft., 75c. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 ea.

var. Vervaeneana. VERVAENE'S ARBORVITÆ. (S) The same slender, erect habit and form as *T. occidentalis*. Green and golden colors are prettily mingled in the foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft., heavy	3 50	
5 to 6 ft., heavy	4 50	
6 to 7 ft., heavy	7 50	

var. Wareana; syn., Sibirica. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. (S) Of lower growth than the other

MOON'S TREES

Thuja occidentalis, var. Wareana, continued
 pyramidal forms. The branches are stouter and the dark, rich green foliage more dense. Hardy in coldest places and much in demand for general purposes.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00
5 to 7 ft., specimens	\$6 to 10 00	

Thuyopsis

Thuyopsis Standishii; syn., **Thuja Japonica**. STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. (M) A pyramidal tree of graceful drooping habit, with bright green foliage that looks very much like an Arborvitæ. Hardy and desirable. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (M) A magnificent native tree that grows rapidly in most any soil and is very hardy. If allowed sunlight it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground up, in which condition it makes splendid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. It will withstand wind and exposure, and therefore is suited for shelter-belts and windbreaks as well as in all mass plantings of large evergreens. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but

Tsuga Canadensis, continued.

prefer most a good loam, that is moist rather than too dry. Hemlocks withstand shearing so well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted, or in hedges. For this purpose no other evergreen is better adapted because it becomes impenetrable as well as neat and attractive, and may be kept low or allowed to grow into tall hedges or screens.

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	11 00	100 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00

These Hemlocks are strong, heavy and vigorous. They were lightly sheared, and in regaining their natural form have become heavily furnished with branches and are bushy, handsome plants.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	32 50	300 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00	

This stock has been sheared into broad, heavy trees of symmetrical form, splendidly suited for specimen planting.

var. Sargentii pendula. SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A flat-topped tree with graceful, weeping, spray-like branches. One of the choicest and most beautiful weeping evergreens. 1½ to 2½ ft., \$5 to \$7.50 each.

T. Caroliniana. SOUTHERN HEMLOCK. (L) 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.



Block of Retinospora (*Retinospora plumosa*, var. *aurea*.) page 11, at Glenwood. Every tree a splendid specimen



A spray of *Azalea amena*. A splendid plant for beds, that grows well in shade or sunny places

Evergreen Shrubs

These "Broad-leaved Evergreens" are being used more and more each year because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the *Rhododendron* and *Kalmias*. Another desirable quality most of them have is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory things to use.

Andromeda

Andromeda Catesbæi. See *Leucothoë Catesbæi*, page 18.

A. floribunda; syn., **Pieris floribunda.** A splendid low-growing plant with myrtle-like foliage and spikes of tiny pure white flowers that resemble sprays of lily-of-the-valley; appear in early spring.

	Each	10		Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50

A. Japonica. A beautiful low shrub with drooping racemes of small white, wax-like flowers in May and June. The shining deep green leaves are handsome. A desirable plant at the front of the groups of broad-leaved evergreens, or in shaded places.

	Each	10		Each	10
1 to 1¼ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	1¼ to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

Azalea amœna

A bushy, dwarf evergreen with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. Its neat appearance is attractive at all seasons, but in April or May the whole plant is clothed with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers, that hold their beauty three or four weeks. Such beautiful little plants are ornaments anywhere, and are especially desirable for edging drives and walks, for dwarf hedges, groups or for bordering *Rhododendron* and *Kalmia* beds. The habit of this *Azalea* is so dense and compact that it makes splendid low flowering hedges, for which purpose we highly recommend it.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
10 to 12 in.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$45 00	1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
12 to 15 in.	1 00	8 50	75 00	2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50	
15 to 18 in.	1 50	12 50	100 00				

We have a grand stock of this Azalea. The plants are all heavy and bushy, with quantities of flower buds that will bloom this year, even if the plants are moved.

Buxus · Boxwood

The different species vary in height from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches.

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. This variety is familiar in old-fashioned gardens, where it has slowly developed into a large, broad bush. 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. Our stock includes some specimens that have been clipped into conical or pyramidal shape, and are very effective in formal plantings and for tubs and vases

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	} Hedging plants { . . .	\$0 50	\$3 50
1½ to 1½ ft.		75	6 00
1½ to 2 ft.	} These are all bushy specimens of natural form. We have a few larger.	1 00	7 50
2 to 2½ ft.		2 00	15 00
3 ft.		3 00	27 50
3½ ft.	} These are clipped into symmetrical pyramids.	4 50	40 00
3 ft.		2 50	20 00
3½ ft.		3 00	25 00
4 ft.		3 50	30 00
4½ ft.		4 00	
5 ft.	4 50		

var. arborescens. TALL TREE BOX. A larger growing tree than *Buxus sempervirens*. It is more open in habit and less formal in appearance.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00	45 00

var. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX. The variety so extensively used for edging walks and now again so popular in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. It grows very slowly and reaches, after many years, a height no greater than 3 to 5 ft. In edging walks set the plants from 2 to 4 inches apart.

	10	100	1,000
4 to 6 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

Euonymus

Upright evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage, that are valuable for many purposes. They grow best in light or sandy soils, a fact that suits them splendidly for sea-shore plantings. In such locations they also make good hedges. Unfortunately the Japanese varieties sometimes winter-kill in sections much north of Philadelphia, though, if cut back to the ground, they frequently recover and make stronger plants than before.

Euonymus Japonica. JAPANESE EUONYMUS. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Makes a good specimen bush, for individual planting.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00	

var. argentea. SILVERY EUONYMUS. Leaves beautifully variegated with silvery white markings.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. Leaves margined with golden yellow.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00



Pyramidal Box Bush (*Buxus sempervirens*). We have a grand stock of Boxwood this year for lawn, hedges or tub planting.

Ilex · The Hollies

The berried twigs are familiar decorations at Christmas time, but most people do not know what splendid ornaments the trees are in open or collective planting. Their foliage is always beautiful, the flowers small but interesting, and the scarlet fruits are ornamental. The flowers being unfertile in themselves, it is necessary to plant several trees near each other to be sure of berries.

Ilex aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Dark, glossy green, prickly leaves. Erect shapely habit, fond of sandy soils, though it grows well in other places.

3 1/4 to 4 ft. Each \$4 00

var. Hodginsii. Slightly broader leaves than the above. Otherwise similar.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$4 00

var. variegata. GOLDEN VARIEGATED-LEAVED HOLLY. 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$7.50.

I. crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY. Small, dark, attractive leaves. It withstands shearing and may be trained into any desired form. Makes dense, compact low hedges. Splendidly suited for seashore planting. Not dependably hardy north of New York city.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. Each \$1 00 10 \$7 50 100 \$65 00

2 to 2 1/2 ft. 1 50 12 50 100 00

2 1/2 to 3 ft. 2 00 15 00 135 00

var. macrophylla. Very similar to above. Leaves a little larger.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft. Each \$1 25

Ilex opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. Thrives best on light sandy soil, though suited for most any lawn not too far north.

2 to 3 ft. Each \$2 50 10 \$20 00

Kalmias · Laurel

These flowering shrubs compare well in grandeur with the Rhododendrons. They are very hardy, grow almost as well in swamps as in drier locations, and prefer partly shaded situations, but also thrive in sunny places.

Kalmia angustifolia. SHEEP LAUREL. A dwarf, vigorous variety, with deep rose-colored flowers that open early.

2 to 2 1/2 ft. Each \$1 50

K. latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Bushy shrubs with elongated oblong leaves which are always fresh and glossy, making possible charming foliage effects and cheery landscapes at all seasons. In early spring they bloom profusely. The delicate pink buds, beautiful in themselves, open in large corymbs of pink and white flowers. They bloom after the Rhododendrons and are useful for massing with them or for wooded effects.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. Each \$1 25 10 \$10 00 100 \$35 00

2 to 5 ft., large heavy clumps, \$2 to \$3.50 each

We control large mountain areas of these desirable shrubs and are prepared to furnish the native plants in car-loads. We select large, bushy clumps that are lifted with a big ball of leaf-loam, which we carefully preserve about the roots. These shipments arrive in good condition and stand transplanting very well. Write to us for further particulars and prices of these car-load shipments.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbæi; syn., **Andromeda Catesbæi.** DROOPING ANDROMEDA. A valuable small shrub for shady places and wild effects. The oblong leathery leaves change to a beautiful bronze in autumn, and are so much admired that quantities of sprays are collected from the native wood and sold for Christmas decorations. In early spring drooping panicles of small, fragrant, white, wax-like flowers cover it.

1 to 1 1/2 ft. Each \$0 75 10 \$6 00 100 \$50 00

Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora, A southern variety with deep, broad cups of fragrant white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. Each \$1 25

Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. A native plant with handsome prickly foliage that is a deep glossy green in spring and turns to a bright bronze color



Flower and leaf of *Kalmia latifolia*, or Mountain Laurel. A grand plant for shady places or for associating with Rhododendrons

MOON'S TREES



Yucca filamentosa, or Adam's Needle. A fine plant for flowering in June and July. Effective in shrubbery planting or in beds

Mahonia aquifolia, continued

in winter. In May little yellow flowers hang along the branches. Very desirable plant for rockeries and shrubbery groups.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft., heavy	1 00	8 00	

M. Japonica. JAPANESE MAHONIA. A strong grower with stout, stiff branches. The leaves are larger than the above and do not change their color during the winter. In May the yellow flowers are quite showy.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium. An attractive evergreen shrub with stiff, spiny toothed shining leaves. White fragrant flowers in autumn.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
4 to 4½ ft., heavy	3 50		

Rhododendrons

Experience has proved that many Rhododendrons are hardy as far north as Boston. In early summer there are no flowers more gorgeous than these grand shrubs, that are then all aglow with their great masses of bloom. But not only at this season are they attractive, for the heavy shiny green leaves enliven the landscape even in winter. In front of evergreen shelter-belts their glossy foliage

appears to delightful advantage against the more somber hues of the conifers that protect them from the prevailing winds. In groups or masses the varied colors of the flowers blend harmoniously together, and make a brilliant ornament wherever seen.

Rhododendrons do well in moist soils free from limestone, and to obtain success from them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they willingly respond to such treatment. In summer a light mulch of cut grass, retains the moisture, and in winter a heavier mulch of leaves protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flower-buds and foliage. After each flowering season the dead bloom should be picked to prevent seeding, and allow the energies of the plant to develop flower-buds for the next year.

The Rhododendrons stand without an equal among the flowering shrubs, and, to retain their supremacy, possess the crowning virtue of flowering in all their glory the same season as planted. They may be moved successfully in spring or early fall.

All our Rhododendrons are shipped with balls of earth about their roots, which prevents them from drying out and insures successful growth. They are well budded and will flower this year.

PRICES AND VARIETIES OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES	Each	10	100	PURCHASER'S SELECTION	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., well-budded . .	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00	1½ to 2 ft., well-budded . .	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2 to 2½ ft., well-budded . .	2 00	17 50	150 00	2 to 2½ ft., well-budded . .	2 50	22 50	200 00
2½ to 3 ft., well-budded . .	2 50	22 50					
4 to 4½ ft., specimens . . .	4 50	40 00					

In addition to the above sizes we have a quantity of other specimen plants 3 to 5 feet high at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 each. Write for fuller particulars about these.

(It is possible that early sales will soon reduce our assortment of varieties, and purchasers will do well to name a second choice, that no delay may occur in filling orders.)



A very satisfactory plant from the purchaser's view-point. They will grow in shady or sunny places. They look well individually or in masses, and harmonize with almost any landscape. But, best of all, they will flower luxuriantly the same year as planted. No waiting for results with Rhododendrons. We have a large assortment and splendid stock.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>†Abraham Lincoln. Rosy red. One of the best sorts.</p> <p>‡†Album elegans. White.</p> <p>†Album grandiflorum. White; large flowers</p> <p>*Anna Parsons. Violet-red.</p> <p>†Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red; fine.</p> <p>**B. W. Elliott. Deep rose.</p> <p>†Boule de Neige. Pure white; low grower.</p> <p>†Caractacus. Purple-crimson.</p> <p>†Chas. Bagley. Cherry-red.</p> <p>†Chas. Dickens. Deep scarlet.</p> <p>†C. S. Sargent. Crimson.</p> <p>†Delicatissimum. Blush-white.</p> <p>†Duchess of Bedford. Crimson.</p> <p>**Edward S. Rand. Bright scarlet.</p> <p>†Everestianum. Rosy lilac; strong, hardy grower.</p> | <p>†Giganteum. Red.</p> <p>†Gomer Waterer. Best pink.</p> <p>*H. H. Hunnewell. Crimson.</p> <p>†H. W. Sargent. Crimson.</p> <p>*John Waterer. Crimson.</p> <p>†Lady Armstrong Pale rose.</p> <p>†Lady Claremont. Rosy scarlet.</p> <p>†Marshall James Brook. Crimson.</p> <p>†Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson.</p> <p>*Mrs. Milner. Scarlet.</p> <p>†Minnie. Blush-white, large chocolate spots.</p> <p>*Old Port. Wine-red.</p> <p>†Parson's grandiflora. Wine-red</p> <p>‡*President Lincoln. Reddish purple.</p> <p>‡†Roseum elegans. Rose; small hardy grower.</p> <p>‡†Roseum grandiflorum. Red.</p> |
|---|--|

* Denotes varieties that we have only 1½- to 2-foot plants of. ** Denotes varieties that we have only 2- to 2½-foot plants of. † Denotes varieties that we have only 1½- to 2-foot plants and 2- to 2½-foot plants of. ‡ Denotes varieties we have 4- to 4½-foot plants of.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. A form of our southern native Rhododendron with beautiful, large rose-purple flower-trusses. One of the hardiest kind.

1½ to 2 ft.	<table border="0" style="font-size: small;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">\$1 50</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$12 50</td> </tr> </table>	Each	10	\$1 50	\$12 50
Each	10				
\$1 50	\$12 50				

MOON'S TREES

Rhododendron Catawbiense alba. A desirable white-flowered form of the above.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	17 50

R. maximum. GREAT LAUREL. A native shrub that is beautiful among our mountainous regions in June and July, when its great white (sometimes rosy pink) flower masses appear in full bloom along the roadsides or on banks of streams. The landscape artist uses them in much the same way that nature does; for covering banks, for groups or masses in shady situations, as an undergrowth in wooded places or for planting beside drives and paths, nothing is more pleasing. The heavy, glossy green leaves make a magnificent setting for the large showy flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3½ ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
3½ to 5 ft.	\$2.50 to 3 00	22 50	175 00

We are in a position to supply *Rhododendron maximum* from 2 to 7 ft. in height in car-load lots. We dig these with large balls of leaf-loam that are carefully preserved about their roots. These arrive in good condition and withstand transplanting especially well. Upon request, further particulars and prices of car-load shipments will be cheerfully given.

DWARF RHODODENDRONS

These low-growing plants are splendid for use where a dwarf evergreen shrub is required, and well adapted for planting in the front of beds of larger Rhododendrons or with azaleas. Their flowers come in midsummer after other Rhododendrons have gone and when little else is in flower; on this account alone they ought to be more generally planted.

Prices on all the varieties \$1.50 each or \$12.50 for 10

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>ferrugineum. Pink or carmine flowers.</p> <p>Hirsutum. Pale red. Does not dislike limestone soils.</p> | <p>Myrtifolium. MYRTLE-LEAVED RHODODENDRON. Purplish flowers.</p> <p>punctatum. Pale rose and spotted.</p> <p>Wilsonianum. Pinkish.</p> |
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Yucca filamentosa · Adam's Needle

See illustration, page 19. In June or July it sends up heavy stalks laden with ivory-white flowers. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., transplanted	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Very heavy plants	50	3 50	25 00



What "Moon's Trees" did in a city backyard. Photographed six months after planting



As can be seen here, the Sugar Maple is hard to beat as an avenue tree for the city or suburbs

Deciduous Ornamental Trees



NOTHING can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting; the kinds that will give the coolest shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf-growing sorts. Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils. All have been grown with care to make them straight, stocky, well headed and supplied with fibrous roots. They have been frequently transplanted and are prepared for moving. Where trees are wanted in large quantities we may be able to offer greater inducements on some varieties, so that we solicit correspondence from persons who contemplate purchasing in such numbers. 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 feet. (S) 20 to 30 feet (D) 10 to 20 feet. (VD) less than 10 feet.

Acer · The Maples

Maples are planted, perhaps, more largely than any other tree. They are hardy and well adapted to almost every soil; are attractive, vigorous growers, and remarkably free from the attacks of injurious insects. Their shade is cool and dense, and for this they are indispensable in all lawn, park or avenue plantings. In autumn the brilliant coloring of their leaves is everywhere commented upon. The Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) and the Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer Negundo*) are the most rapid-growing, but for permanency the Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and the Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) are usually preferred. The other varieties are more or less distinct and each useful in its place.

MOON'S TREES

Acer campestre. EUROPEAN CORK MAPLE. (S) Attractive and hardy, growing slowly into a small, handsome tree, with thick, rounded head of small, elegant leaves. The bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry ground.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 50	
6 to 7 ft.	1 00	8 00	

A. circinatum. VINE MAPLE. (D) A small tree or shrub with round leaves that turn a gorgeous orange and scarlet in autumn. Fruit rose-color.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

A. Colchicum, var. rubrum. RED MAPLE. (S) A rare, medium-sized tree that is bright red in May and again when the young growth appears in August.

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
8 to 9 ft.	1 75	15 00	

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. (L) This Maple may be seen along the streets of almost every town or village. It is a most reliable grower in all sections and matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick effects. The leaves are deeply cut and their silvery under surface is beautifully displayed.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft., light	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 50	10 00	80 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	15 00	

var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. (M) The leaves are cut more deeply than those of its parent, the Silver Maple. It grows more rapidly and is distinguishable by its slender branches that droop gracefully. A desirable quick-growing lawn tree.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1¾ in. cal.	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal.	\$7.50 to 10 00	

A. Monspeulanum. MONTPELIER MAPLE. (D) An interesting shrubby tree, with foliage that remains green for a long while. Thrives in poor, dry soils. \$2 each.

A. Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER. (L) A rapid-growing tree of irregular spreading form, whose leaves resemble those of the Ash. Improved by close pruning. It withstands cold and dryness.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 25	10 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3½ to 5 in. cal., low, broad head	\$5 to 10 00		
24 to 28 ft., 5 to 7 in. cal.	\$12.50 to 15 00		

A. Pennsylvanicum; syn., striatum. MOOSEWOOD. (S) Green bark, striped with white.

4 to 5 ft.	75 cts. each
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A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. (M) A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches and having broad, deep green leaves that cast a cooling

Acer platanoides, continued
shade. Strong, compact and vigorous. It is one of the best ornamental trees and is popular in all lawn, park, cemetery and street planting.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	2 00	17 50	160 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 00	27 50	250 00

Prices of larger trees upon application.

var. Geneva. PURPLE MAPLE. Holds its purple coloring all season. A new variety reported as being the best purple Maple.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50

var. pyramidalis nana. Small erect-growing form.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00

var. Schwedleri. PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. (M) The new leaves are red or purplish and later turn to green. In other respects the tree is similar to the Norway Maple.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

A. Pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. (L) A broad, handsome tree that grows quickly; has larger, darker leaves than the other Maples.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2¼ in. cal.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 00	17 50	160 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 00	27 50	
20 to 24 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., \$5 to \$8 each.			



The Sugar Maple as a lawn tree. We have many perfectly developed specimens but little smaller than this one

MOON'S TREES

Acer Pseudo-platanus purpurea. The under surface of the leaves is purplish red, otherwise similar to the preceding.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 75
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	\$2.50 to 4 00

A. rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE. (L) A native species with fine rounded head, beautiful red blossoms and fruits in spring. Gorgeous autumnal foliage. Thrives in low or damp places.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	2 00	17 50	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50		

A. saccharinum. SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. (L) Much used for shade in lawn or park plantings. It is pyramidal in form and thrives in almost any soil; with age it grows into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. This Maple has a brilliant autumn coloring, neat and attractive habit and is used in solitary or group planting. It makes a handsome avenue tree and is popular for that purpose. We have a splendid stock of young thrifty trees.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal.	2 00	17 50	150 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	20 00	175 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 00	25 00	225 00

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. (D) Shrubby tree, valuable as an undergrowth.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

A. Tartaricum Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. (D) A graceful shrub with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects and splendid for mass and bank plantings. Individually it makes a neat little tree. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	60 00

Japanese Maples

Beautiful little trees valued in all landscape work. Especially adapted for planting in front of evergreen borders, in groups for color effect, or individually in prominent places. They are reliably hardy in all but the coldest sections of the United States, transplant easily and mature quickly.

Acer polymorphum. (D) This is the parent of most of the other varieties. It is the tallest grower and as hardy as any. The small green leaves are not cut so deeply as those of some kinds. It has bright green foliage in spring and summer, and in fall the leaves are often of different shades, some scarlet, some yellow, and some trees have both tints upon their foliage. But whatever the color is, there is a gorgeous showing.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft., bushy specimens	\$5 to 8 00	
6 to 8 ft., bushy specimens	\$6 to 10 00	

NAMED VARIETIES OF JAPANESE MAPLES

Aconitifolium. A green variety with large deeply cut leaves.

3½ to 5 ft., specimen \$7.50 each

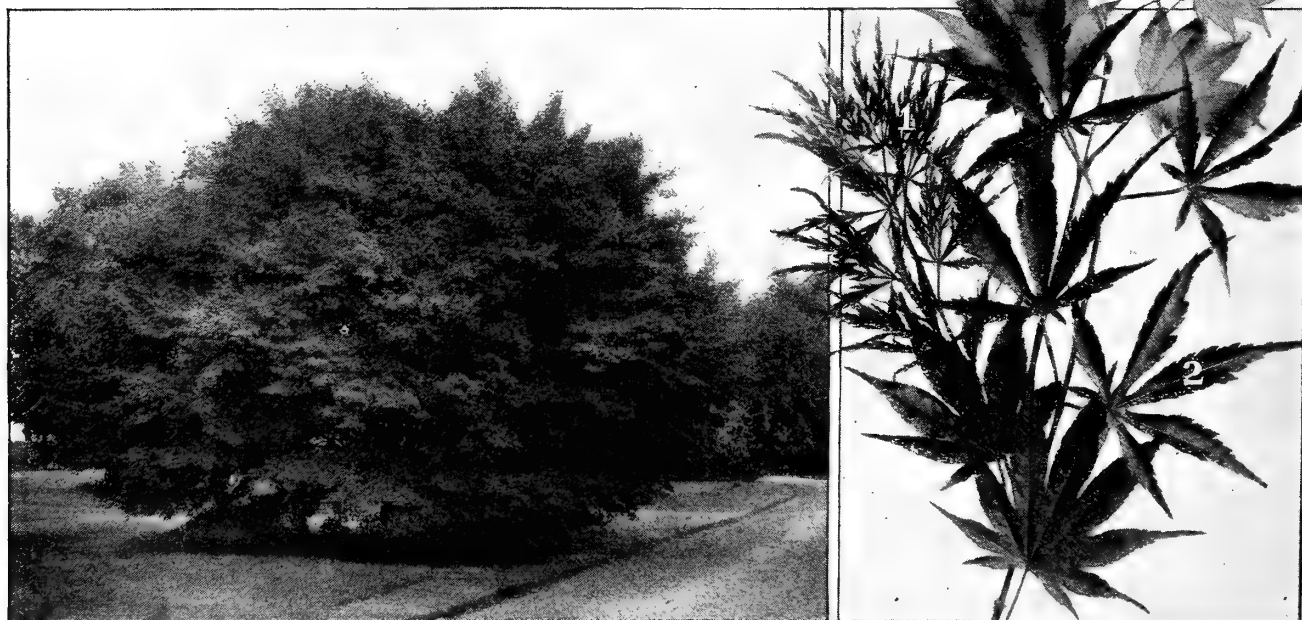
Aureum. Especially pretty in early spring, with golden yellow leaves. A desirable kind.

1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50 each

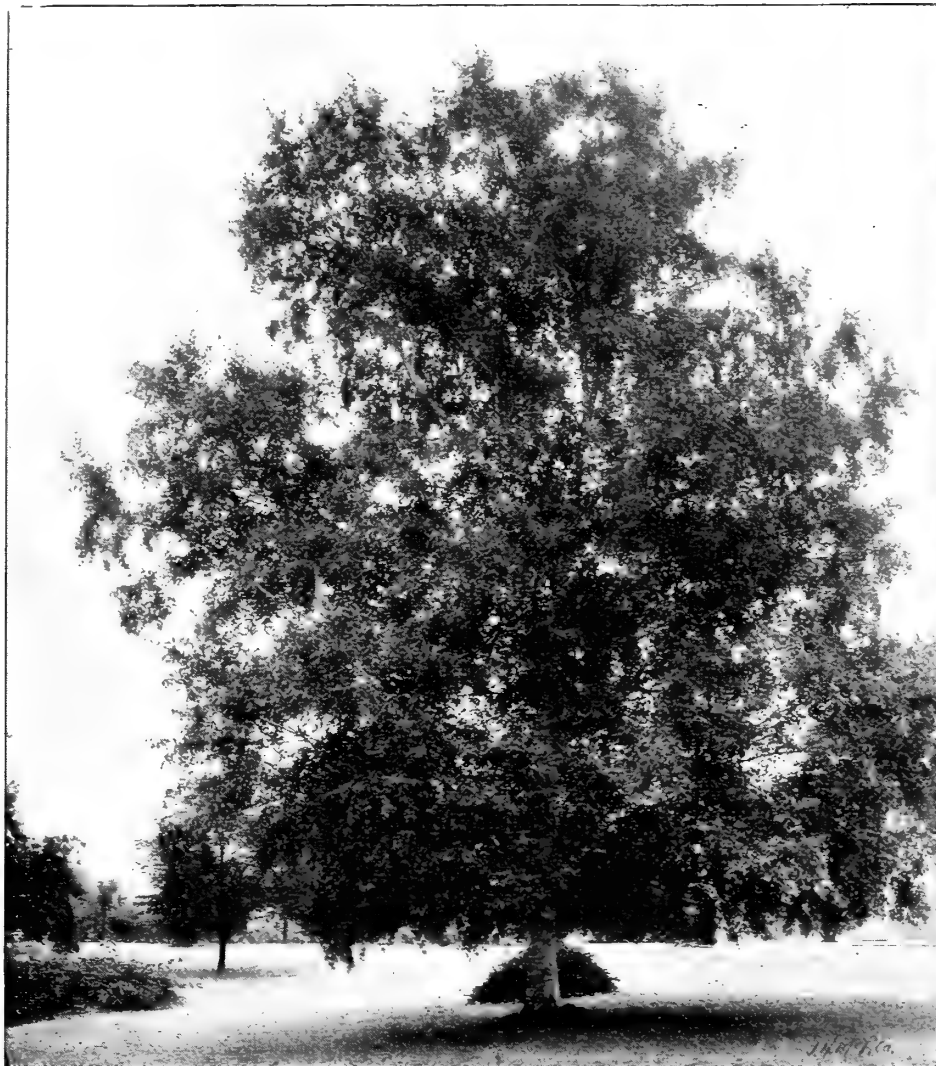
Atropurpureum. (D) A blood-leaved sort that holds its dark coloring throughout the season.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 to 4 00

Atrosanguineum crispum. A purple-leaved variety. 3 to 5 ft. specimens, \$7.50 ea.



On the left, Japanese Maple (*Acer polymorphum*). We have many specimens. On the right, leaves of Japanese Maple—1, *Atropurpureum dissectum*; 2, *Atropurpureum*; 3, *Aureum*



The European White Birch (*Betula alba*) is a fine lawn tree, also suited for group or woods planting. Note the attractive white bark in winter.

Atropurpureum dissectum. Low-spreading habit, blood-red leaves, and foliage as deeply and as delicately cut as a fern.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00
3 to 3½ ft., top-grafted	3 50

Macranthum. Large green leaves.

4 to 5 ft. specimens	\$7.50 each
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Sanguineum. Blood-red leaves.

3½ to 5 ft.	\$7.50 each
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Æsculus · Horse-Chestnuts

Æsculus Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. (M) Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	15 00	

var. alba flore plena. A form of the above with attractive double white flowers.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

Æsculus octandra ; syn., A. flava. YELLOW BUCK-EYE. (M) Flowers yellow. A strong and more rapid grower than either of the preceding.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	13 50	

Ailanthus

Ailanthus glandulosa. CHINESE SUMAC, TREE OF HEAVEN. (L) A lofty, rapid-growing shade tree, with feathery tropical-looking foliage. It withstands the smoke and gases of city streets.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	90 00

Alnus · Alders

Alnus cordata. (S) A round-headed tree with bright autumn foliage.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

A. glutinosa. EUROPEAN or COMMON ALDER. (M)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 25	10 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	2 00	17 50	



MOON'S TREES

Alnus incana. SPECKLED ALDER. (L) A rapid-growing tree in moist or dry soils. Leaves oval or ovate, finely toothed, dark green above, pale beneath.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	
14 to 16 ft., 1½ to 2½ in. cal.	1 75	15 00	\$125 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SPECKLED ALDER. (M) Leaves deeply cut, the lobes long and narrow.

	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	

Andromeda

Andromeda arborea; syn., **Oxydendrum arborea.** SORREL TREE. (D) A very ornamental little tree with handsome foliage that turns a brilliant crimson in autumn. Panicles of small white flowers resembling those of a lily-of-the-valley are borne in July.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 ft.	2 50		

Betula · The Birches

The Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light airy foliage, and for the silvery white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions and thrive not only in moist locations, but do well even in high, dry or stony places.

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. (M) A quick-growing tree that after a few years develops a beautiful white bark, that makes it attractive and prominent in any landscape. It is very hardy, grows anywhere and can be planted individually, though most attractive in clumps or colonies.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
12 to 14 ft., 2¼ to 3 in. cal.	2 50	20 00	175 00
14 to 16 ft., 2¾ to 3½ in. cal.	3 50	30 00	

var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL WHITE BIRCH. (M) Of compact, pyramidal habit, with silvery white bark.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	

var. laciniata pendula. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. (M) At an early age this tree acquires a very graceful drooping habit and silvery white bark. The foliage is deeply and delicately cut. This tree is deservedly popular in lawn plantings.

	Each	10	
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	17 50	

var. pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH. (S) An odd, attractive tree with singularly contorted branches.

5 to 7 ft.	\$2.50 each		
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var. purpurea. PURPLE BIRCH. (M) Purple leaves and white bark.

4 to 5 ft.	\$1 each		
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B. lenta. SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH. (M)

	Each		
12 to 14 ft.	\$2 00		
14 to 16 ft.	3 00		

Betula lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. (L) A shapely, handsome lawn tree with bronze-colored bark. It is a strong, robust forest native, suited for landscape planting in almost all locations.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1¾ in., cal.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00

B. nigra; syn., **rubra.** RED BIRCH. (L) The familiar Birch, with torn and ragged bark, that can often be seen along the banks of streams. It is a graceful, moisture-loving tree that should be in all lowland plantings.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., branched to ground	4 50	40 00	

B. papyrifera. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. (L) Very white bark and loose, graceful heads when older.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. (S) Seldom in cultivation.

	Each	10	
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana; syn., **Caroliniana.** AMERICAN HORNBEAM. (S) A bushy tree or shrub, with leaves and bark resembling Beech.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50	

C. Betula. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. A strong, compact grower, with stiff twiggy branches. Valuable for shady places and for hedges.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

The Catalpas

These are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showingly in July. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped. The long beans of some of the varieties are odd and interesting. They do well in exposed situations and meager soils. Popular in commercial and ornamental plantings. The Catalpas grow rapidly, giving quick results. As an ornamental flowering tree for midsummer they are not easily surpassed.

MOON'S TREES

Catalpa Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. (D) A curious dwarf tree, with a globular head measuring 8 to 10 feet in diameter. It is effective for lawn and terrace decorations. Quite hardy, most distinct and desirable for lawn planting. We offer some magnificent large specimees.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., bush form	\$1 50	\$12 50
Tree form, small heads	1 25	10 00
Tree form, strong, 2-yr. heads	1 75	15 00
Tree form specimens, with heads 4½ to 6½ ft. in diameter, see illustration	\$5 to 8 50	

C. hybrida. TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID. (L) Large rapid-growing hardy tree that is beautiful with abundant flowers in June or July.

	100	1,000
2-yr., trans., 2 to 4 ft.	\$7 50	\$50 00
12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	\$2 ea.	

C. ovata; syn., Kämpferi. JAPANESE CATALPA. (S) Very hardy, holds its leaves a long while. Fragrant white flowers in large panicles.

	100	1,000
2-yr., trans. 2 to 4 ft.	\$7 50	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft. . 75c. ea., \$6 for 10		

C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. (M) Especially ornamental in June when laden with a profusion of white flower panicles. Its strong, quick-growing habit, ability to thrive in dry or moist soils, and its large handsome leaves, making it a tree of the first order for lawn and street plantings.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	2 00	15 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal.	3 00	25 00	



Catalpa Bungei. A sample of the size and quality of our \$5 to \$8 trees

Celtis

Celtis occidentalis. NETTLE TREE, or HACKBERRY.

(L) A highly ornamental native tree that is similar to the elm. The leaves are ovate, smooth or nearly so.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

Cerasus . The Flowering Cherries and Ornamental Plum

At the beginning of summer these trees are buried under a wealth of bloom, which is strung all along the branches. They have a good dense foliage, so that the taller kinds make good shade trees.

Cerasus Americana; syn., Prunus Americana. WILD PLUM. (D) April and May. Profusion of white flowers; fruit yellow. Attractive autumn foliage.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00

C. Avium, var. rosea pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. (D) A compact, weeping tree, that makes a beautiful lawn specimen, and is so small that it can be used in very limited areas. The drooping branches almost meet the ground, and when in May they are hung with innumerable delicate pink flowers, there is nothing that surpasses it in beauty. At other seasons the foliage is good and the tree altogether sightly.

	Each	10
Strong heads	\$2 50	\$22 50

C. Chinensis, var. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE CHINESE CHERRY. (M). Desirable in assorted plantings.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

Cerasus Padus; syn., Prunus Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. (S) Drooping racemes of white flowers in spring; black fruits.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

C. Pennsylvanica. COMMON WILD BIRD, or PIN CHERRY. (M) Suited to rocky, sandy and poor soils. White flowers and bright red fruits that attract birds.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

C. Serotina. WILD BLACK CHERRY. (M) Its flower racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy, and its fruits black. This is one of the most ornamental of our native trees and deserves more general appreciation.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2¼ in. cal.	1 75	15 00	

C. Sieboldii, var. alba plena. Semi-double white flowers.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

var. rubra plena. (D) Double white flowers, pink-tinted in clusters.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

Cladrastis

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., **Virgilia lutea**. **YELLOW WOOD**. (S) A pretty little tree, with smooth, light bark and graceful branches, that bear drooping racemes of sweet-scented white wistaria-like flowers in June.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	

Cornus · Dogwood

SEE, ALSO, SHRUBS

Cornus florida. **WHITE DOGWOOD**. (D) Of inestimable value in landscaping. The white petaled flowers cover the tree in early spring. The deep crimson autumn leaves rival in brilliancy the scarlet oak. For planting in quantity with shrubs, for screens, or under and among larger

Cornus florida, continued

trees, nothing is finer. A hardy tree and good grower in almost any soil.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft., bush form	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., bush or tree form	1 00	7 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft., tree form	1 25	10 00	75 00
6 to 7 ft., tree form	1 50	12 50	90 00
7 to 8 ft., tree form	1 75	15 00	

var. pendula (D) A weeping form of the preceding, with similar flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50
4 to 6 ft., heavy specimens.	\$3.50 to 5 00	

var. rubra. **RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD**. (D) Possesses the many good qualities of *Cornus florida* and resembles it in all but the flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
4½ to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50

Fagus · The Beeches

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



White Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Planted by us on the grounds of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Trenton. For prices, see above

deep dark red leaves of the purple variety, the delicately cut foliage of the Fern-leaved, and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use. The stout, contorted branches, laden with glossy foliage; a remarkably fine tree for specimen planting.

Fagus sylvatica. **EUROPEAN BEECH**. (L) A compact, long-lived tree. The foliage is dense and darker green than the American Beech. The dead leaves hang all winter and make this one of the very best trees for screens and hedges to shut off unsightly objects. It is also appropriate for individual planting.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50	150 00
6 to 7 ft.	3 00	25 00	
7 to 8 ft.	3 50	30 00	
8 to 10 ft.	4 00	37 50	
10 to 12 ft.,	\$5 to \$7.50 each		

var. heterophylla. **FERN-LIKE BEECH**. (S) Deep delicately cut foliage.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50

var. pendula. **WEEPING BEECH**. Beautiful weeping habit.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50
4 to 5 ft.	2 25



The American White Ash (*Fraxinus alba*) is a long-lived, cheap, quick-growing lawn or avenue tree. Our larger sizes, see prices below, will, in three or four years, produce the results shown here

Fagus sylvatica, var. purpurea. PURPLE, or COPPER BEECH. (L) A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves in the spring that fade through the summer until they become almost green.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	17 50

var. purpurea rosea margenta. TRI-COLORED BEECH. (D).

3 to 4 ft. \$2 each

var. Riversii. RIVERS' PURPLE BEECH. (L) This variety holds its purple color a little longer in the summer.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 50
6 to 7 ft.	3 00

var. Riversii pendula. WEEPING PURPLE BEECH. (S)

4 to 5 ft. \$3 each

Fraxinus . Ash

Quick-growing inexpensive shade trees that naturally make handsome symmetrical specimens that are suitable for almost all landscape work, especially lawn and avenue planting. In the fall the foliage turns a brilliant yellow.

Fraxinus alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. (L) This grand old native is quick in growth, with mas-

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Fraxinus alba, continued

sive trunk and broad, spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting. See illustration, that shows how well it is adapted to street planting.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., light	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 50	10 00	75 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	1 75	12 50	100 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	2 50	20 00	175 00

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. (M) Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger darker leaves, which remain on the tree late into the fall. It thrives in moist grounds.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2½ in. cal.	1 50	10 00	75 00
14 to 16 ft., 2¼ to 2¾ in. cal.	1 75	12 50	100 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED ASH. A novelty. Attractive on account of its golden color, or contrasts and variety.

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 each

var. pendula. WEEPING ASH. (D) An odd tree with low head of long, horizontal and drooping branches. Makes a unique appearance when planted individually about the lawn.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., strong 3-yr. heads	\$2 50	\$20 00
10 to 12 ft., very heavy heads	5 00	

F. Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. (S) A small ornamental tree that bears great masses

MOON'S TREES

Fraxinus Ornus, continued
of fringe-like flowers in June, filling the air with a sweet fragrance.

	Each	10	
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	

F. nigra; syn., **sambucifolia**. BLACK ASH. (L) Good foliage and broad open heads make this a desirable shade tree.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 in. cal. . .	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$90 00

Gleditschia

Gleditschia triacanthus. HONEY LOCUST. (M) A hardy well-known tree with strong thorns. Its neat attractive habit suits it for lawn planting and its ability to withstand shearing enables it to be used for strong hedges.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	

var. inermis. THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST. Otherwise it is similar to the above.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (M) An odd tree of medium size, with narrow, pyramidal head. Its branches are blunt and twigless, and the feathery bluish green foliage gives it a tropical aspect. Has white flower panicles that are followed by large seed-pods. Is remarkably free from the ravages of insects. Withstands well adverse conditions; is ornamental and desirable.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.	2 00	15 00	

Juglans . The Walnut

Some of these are quite ornamental, especially our familiar native the **Black Walnut**. It is hard to transplant, but a grand tree when established. The **Butternut**, or **White Walnut**, is also a good shade tree. For prices of these two walnuts, see Nut Trees, page 78.

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata. JAPANESE VARNISH TREE. (D) A small attractive tree with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July. Grows easily almost anywhere.

	Each	10	100
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50	



Almost before snow goes the Oriental types of Magnolia clothe themselves with a wealth of flowers as gorgeous as this. For description of varieties and prices, see page 31

Larix · Larch

Larix Europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. (M) A quick-growing tree with light green needle-like leaves in very early spring. In the fall they turn yellow.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 14 ft., specimens	4 00	

L. leptolepis. JAPANESE LARCH. (M) Habit similar to the familiar one above. Hardy and desirable.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. (M) A native tree of rapid growth. It is of medium height, has a narrow pyramidal head, is hardy and grows well in either dry or damp soil. The bark is corky, and the beautiful glossy green star-shaped leaves make a cooling shade in summer, but in autumn its foliage varies from bright red to the darkest crimson.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal., low-branched	\$4 to 5 00		

MOON'S TREES

Liriodendron

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIP TREE. (L) A grand native tree of rapid growth, that does well in most soils. Has clean, smooth bark and spreading branches. The foliage is dark green, glossy and dense. After attaining maturity the tree flowers freely in June, producing numerous creamy yellow fragrant tulip-like flowers.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 50	12 50	

The Magnolias

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrant, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups, their spring inflorescence is grand beyond description; as lawn specimens or against an evergreen foil, their large, glossy foliage and shapely outline make them beautiful anywhere. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm and moderately moist. Plant in spring to insure best results.

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. (M) A symmetrical lawn or avenue tree, with handsome foliage. Yellowish green flowers in June and scarlet cucumber-shaped seed-vessels later.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50

M. glauca. (S) The native "Sweet Bay" of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in June are much admired. Its glossy laurel-like leaves are almost evergreen.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	

M. Thompsoniana. (S) Large leaves and fragrant white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each

ORIENTAL SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

These varieties retain their lower branches more than American sorts, thus assuming bush-like proportions. They flower earlier and more profusely.

Magnolia conspicua ; syn., Yulan. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. (D) A conspicuous and beautiful plant about the middle of April, when it is literally covered with white, slightly fragrant cup-like flowers. One of the best and showiest Magnolias.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
3½ to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50

M. hypoleuca. (L) A tall tree with leaves 8 to 14 inches long, silvery on their under surface. Cup-shaped fragrant flowers in May and June that are 6 to 7 inches across. Partially hardy in New England. Splendid for warmer climates.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50

M. Kobus. THURBER'S MAGNOLIA. (S) One of the hardiest kinds. It has an even symmetrical de-

Magnolia Kobus, continued

velopment, branching from the ground up, and splendid shining green leaves that are attractive all season. In May fragrant white flowers appear and last longer than those of *M. conspicua*.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
5 to 6 ft., very bushy	4 00	35 00
6 to 8 ft., very bushy	5 00	

M. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. (S) This remarkable tree blooms in May and frequently again in late summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within. It is a strong grower, that makes a grand display when in flower.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	
8 to 10 ft.	5 00	

M. Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. (S) Among the hardiest and finest of the foreign varieties. The large purple and white flowers, borne a little later than those of the *Conspicua*, are attractive anywhere.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00

var. Alexandrina. Blooms a few days earlier. Otherwise similar to the above.

4 to 5 ft. \$3 each

M. Speciosa. (S) Flowers smaller and later than *M. Soulangeana*, otherwise the same.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
9 ft., specimens	7 50	

M. Stellata ; syn., Halleana. HALL'S JAPANESE MAGNOLIA. (VD) Dwarf and bushy. It blooms earlier than any other variety and its semi-double, white, star-like flowers are delicate and fragrant. Its many splendid qualities adapt it for specimen planting, when a small tree is required.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 8 ft., bushy specimens	\$7.50 to 10 00	

Five or more plants at the rate per 10, 25 or more at the rate per 100



MOON'S TREES

Morus · Mulberries

Morus nigra, var. Tatarica. RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (S) Bears large crops of small fruits. Grows in any soil, endures neglect and abuse.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

var. Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. (D) Requires but two or three years to develop into a handsome weeping tree that will ornament any lawn. The pendulous branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. One of the best weeping trees in cultivation.

	Each	10
2-yr. heads	\$1 50	\$12 50
Strong, 3-yr. heads	2 50	22 50
Specimens, with heavy heads	\$3.50 to	5 00

Nyssa

Nyssa sylvatica; syn., N. multiflora. SOUR GUM. (M) A native tree, especially liked for gorgeous scarlet coloring of its foliage in early autumn.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

Paulownia

Paulownia imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. (M) This is an odd-looking tree, with immense leaves that often measure 18 inches across, and in June bears long panicles of purplish flowers. If cut back to the ground each year, the roots send up rapid-growing branchless trunks that produce a unique and tropical effect.

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$1 50	\$12 50

Persica · Peach

Little trees that wrap themselves in rich clouds of fragrant bloom early in spring. They mature rapidly and resemble the fruit-bearing peach.

Persica vulgaris, var. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH. (D).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

var. foliis purpureis. PURPLE-LEAVED PEACH. (D).

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
7 to 8 ft.	1 25	

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING. (D).

2 to 2½ ft. 50 cts. each

var. sanguinea plena. DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING. (D).

2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each

Phellodendron

Phellodendron Amurense. CHINESE CORK TREE.

(M) A tropical-looking tree with long pinnate foliage, similar to that of an Ailanthus. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, grows rapidly when young, forms a low, round head. Withstands heat and drought. It is valued as a specimen and also makes a splendid avenue tree.

Phellodendron Amurense, continued

2-yr. transplanted, Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft.		\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	50 00
12 to 14 ft., 2¼ to 3 in. cal.	2 50	20 00	
12 to 14 ft., heavy specimens.	\$3 50 to	5 00	

Platanus · Plane or Buttonwood

The Platanus is among our tallest trees, grows rapidly into massive proportions, is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks or lawns, does well in most soils, withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities and thrives near the seashore.

Platanus occidentalis. BUTTONWOOD. (L) Our grand native sort, which grows to majestic size and is so conspicuous in winter with its gray-white bark.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	\$1 50	\$12 50

var. Suttneri. White variegations in leaves.

12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. \$2 each

P. orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE. (L) Similar to preceding but a cleaner tree and a better grower. It is popular in all landscape work, and especially suited for street trees in city and suburban localities.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
7 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 75	15 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	3 00		
18 to 22 ft., 3½ to 4½ in. cal.	\$10 to	\$15 each	

var. foliis argentea variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BUTTONWOOD or PLANE.

10 to 12 ft., \$2 each

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED PLANE or BUTTONWOOD.

6 to 8 ft. \$2 each

Populus · The Poplars

These trees grow fast, are quickly effective and cheap. They thrive in almost any soil and withstand well the smoke and gases of city streets. Where quick shade or temporary effects are desired, poplars are much used.

Populus alba, var. nivea. WHITE, or SILVER POPLAR. (L) A rapid-growing tree, with leaves that are silvery white on their under surface. This variety does not sucker.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

var. Bolleana. BOLL'S POPLAR. (L) In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$7 50
10 to 12 ft.	1 75	15 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 25	20 00

MOON'S TREES

Populus monilifera; syn., deltoides. CAROLINA POPLAR. (M) Heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted in cities, and for quick effect about new buildings. It is a sure and rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	1 00	7 50	60 00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 25	10 00	75 00
18 to 20 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	2 00	17 50	

P. nigra, var. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. (L) A tall, columnar form, that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. It branches from the ground, and is much used where a tall hedge is wanted as a screen. Especially valued for formal effects. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Widely planted. See illustration.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	50 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	80 00

P. trichocarpa. (M) A rapid growing new variety, with heavy glossy leaves that have a silvery under surface.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	1 75	15 00	

Prunus

For trees sometimes described under this head, see Cerasus. For the shrubby varieties of Prunus, see page 53.

Pterocarya

Pterocarya stenoptera; syn., Sinensis. (M) Rapid-growing tree with long compound leaves. It is rare and interesting.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

Pyrus · Flowering Crab Apples

Hardy little flowering trees, that bloom abundantly in spring. Their double fragrant flowers are always enthusiastically remarked upon.

Pyrus baccata. SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

P. coronaria. SWEET-SCENTED CRAB. (S) May.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

P. Ioensis, var. Bechteli. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (S) Bears masses of double rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

Pyrus Parkmani. PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (D) A beautiful little tree, to be planted singly or in clusters about the lawn. At the close of April it sends forth clusters of dark rose-colored buds that open into beautiful little rosy white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

P. spectabilis. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (S) One of the best, bearing in May fragrant white flowers that are coral-red when only in bud.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

var. rosea. CHINESE DOUBLE PINK-FLOWERING CRAB. (S).

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

P. Toringo. DWARF CRAB. (D) White or blush flowers in spring; small yellow fruit and bright foliage in autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00



Lombardy Poplars (*Populus nigra* var. *fastigiata*) relieve the monotonous outline of other trees. When planted closely they make splendid screens



Quercus · The Oaks

“Strength, Solidity, Durability are Symbolized in the Oaks”

These grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow slowly, as it is often supposed. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand the drought of hillsides and the caustic influence of sea spray. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Our Oaks are frequently transplanted, and when thus cared for are not difficult to establish.

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. (L) This well-known grand old forest tree is unsurpassed for ornamental purposes. We have a splendid stock.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	17 50	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 2¼ to 2¾ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2¾ to 3½ in. cal.	3 50	32 50	300 00

Q. bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. (L) Thrives well in either wet or dry situations. It is one of the best-growing and most desirable Oaks in cultivation.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	17 50

Quercus coccinea. SCARLET OAK. (L) Tall; valued for the sparkling red of its autumn foliage.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	\$2.50 to 3 50	

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP OAK. (L) Of massive open growth, with large heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed, as with gray moss. Among the noblest of all the species.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	\$3.50 to 5 00	

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. (L) A tree of especial grace and beauty; it is the most popular of all Oaks; unsurpassed as lawn specimens, admired for avenues, and withstands well the unnatural conditions of our cities. As the tree grows the branches droop, giving it a peculiarly beautiful and characteristic outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. We have a large stock of these desirable trees that have straight trunks, good heads, and have recently been transplanted.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1¾ in. cal.	1 50	12 50	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2¼ in. cal.	2 00	17 50	150 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	20 00	175 00
14 to 18 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 50	32 50	300 00
14 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal.	5 00	45 00	400 00
Larger trees, \$7.50 to 15 00			

Q. pedunculata, var. Concordia. GOLDEN OAK. (S) Beautiful golden yellow foliage. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50 each

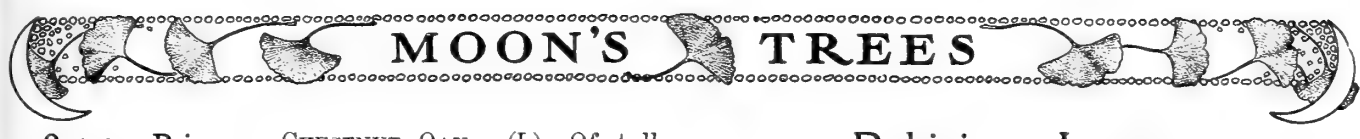
var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL OAK. (A) A narrow columnar tree of dense, compact habit. Splendid for small areas and formal plantings. The dark green leaves remain green until long after frost. 6 to 7 ft. \$2.50 each

Q. Phellos. WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. (L) A symmetrical, round-headed, fast-growing tree, of medium size, that is uncommon and ornamental. Prefer moist soils.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¾ in. cal.	3 00	25 00



Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), see above for prices and description



MOON'S TREES

Quercus Prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. (L) Of tall, vigorous growth, with leaves shaped like a chestnut.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$2 00	\$17 50	
12 to 14 ft., 2¼ to 2¾ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	\$200 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 00	25 00	

Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. (M) A spreading, long-lived tree, with leaves that are dark green and smaller than those of our native species. Well adapted for lawns and public grounds.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2¼ in. cal. .	2 00	17 50	150 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal. .	2 50	22 50	200 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal. .	3 50	30 00	250 00

Q. rubra. RED OAK. (L) A large native tree, with deeply cut bright green leaves. It is a good grower and not particular about the soil. In autumn the foliage turns a rich, purplish crimson, that is scarcely surpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. This Oak is one of the fastest growing varieties; it makes a splendid lawn or shade tree and possesses the characteristics required of an avenue tree.

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
12 to 18 ft., 2 to 3½ in. cal.,	\$2.50 to \$5 each.		

Q. velutina; syn., tinctoria. BLACK OAK. (L) A common woods tree well suited for lawn and avenue uses.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00

Robinia · Locust

Robinia Pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. (L) A familiar tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and very ornamental. Its growth is rapid. The timber is so durable that it is valued for commercial purposes.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	8 00	60 00

Salisburia

Salisburia adiantifolia. GINKGO, or MAIDENHAIR TREE. (M) Recently this tree has sprung into great popularity, and it merits the praise it receives. It is remarkable as a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. But its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds and useful for street planting. Of medium height, pyramidal in growth, sparsely branched and of characteristic irregular outline. A highly decorative tree of the first order.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1¾ in. cal.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2¼ in. cal.	2 00	17 50	150 00

Salix · The Willows

A large family which embraces varied forms, and includes some of our commonest and most ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects. The golden barked varieties are especially interesting and attractive in winter when the leaves have left their brilliant branches.

Salix alba; syn., regalis. (M) Upright habit, strong grower and very hardy; slender light gray branches, and narrow silvery gray leaves. The bush forms are well suited for quick-growing mass plantings or for wet soils. The tree forms are better for individual planting.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00

S. Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. (M) This is the well-known Weeping Willow, whose long, pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. Makes an admirable shade tree and grows well in wet or dry places. We have an unusually fine stock of this popular weeping tree, this year. The illustration on page 36 gives but a faint idea of its beauty.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. .	1 50	12 50	100 00

Salix Babylonica, var. annularis. RING-LEAVED WILLOW. (M) It possesses the same weeping habit as the above. The leaves are darker green and curled exactly like a ram's horn. A desirable, attractive and interesting tree.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

var. dolorosa. WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. (L) A strong-growing form, very similar to the above, but considered hardy further north.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 8 ft.	75	5 00	

S. Caprea. GOAT or PUSSY WILLOW. (S) A quick-growing shrubby tree, which is pretty in the first warm days of spring with a multitude of small fur-like catkins along its branches.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	
6 to 8 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00	

MOON'S TREES

Salix Caprea, var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WILLOW.
 (D) A curious umbrella-shaped form with silvery gray leaves. Our stock has been grafted on stems 4 or 5 feet high and makes attractive little trees, covered in spring with soft fur-like catkins.
 Each 10
 1-yr. heads \$1 00 \$7 50

S. elegantissima. THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW.
 (L) Similar to *S. Babylonica*, equally strong grower but more hardy. In our nurseries we have found this Willow a wonderfully rapid and stalwart grower. As soon as its many merits are better known, we think this tree will be planted more than *S. Babylonica*.
 Each 10 100
 6 to 8 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00 \$40 00
 8 to 10 ft. 1 00 7 50
 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 1 25 10 00 75 00

S. incana; syn., rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY WILLOW. (D) A handsome odd-looking tree or bush with rounded head, slender twigs and small silvery leaves.
 Each 10 100
 1½ to 2 ft., bush form . . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 4 to 5 ft., bush form . . . 50 4 00 35 00
 Tree form top grafted . . 1 00 7 50
 6 to 8 ft., broad heavy heads 2 50

Salix pentandra. BAY, or LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. (S) Has narrow, dark green glossy leaves, that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. A strong grower at the seashore, along water edges or high ground. It is much used, and the bush form that we offer makes desirable screens and the tree-shaped plants are valued as specimens.
 Each 10 100
 3 to 4 ft., bush form . . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 4 to 5 ft., bush form . . . 50 4 00 30 00
 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.,
 tree form 2 00 17 50 150 00

S. Russian. GOLDEN. (S) Strong, hardy grower with golden twigs tinted with red at the ends. similar to *S. Britzensis*.
 Each 10 100
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 4 to 5 ft. 50 3 50 25 00
 8 to 10 ft. 1 00 7 50 50 00

S. vitellina, var. aurea. (M) Grows into a massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden yellow bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of winter. It makes a fine specimen with a personality that other trees do not possess.
 Each 10 100
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
 5 to 6 ft. 50 4 00 30 00

var. aurea pendula. (M) The branches are more weeping than the above, otherwise similar.

Each 10 100
 4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
 6 to 8 ft. 75 5 00 40 00
 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to
 2 in. cal. . . . 1 00 7 50 60 00
 12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to
 2¼ in. cal. . . 1 50 12 50 100 00

var. glauca. (S) A tree we brought from Europe several years ago. It has slender branches and small narrow green leaves that are silvery beneath. The bark is slatish gray. A good tree or large bush for mass and natural plantings.

Each 10 100
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
 4 to 5 ft. 40 3 50 30 00
 5 to 6 ft. 50 4 00 35 00
 8 to 10 ft., heavy,
 bushy 1 00 7 50 50 00

Sophora

Sophora Japonica. JAPAN PAGODA TREE. (S) Small shining green leaves. In August, when there are few other flowers, this is showy with clusters of creamy white bloom. The wood of young twigs is olive-green.

Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 3 to 4 ft., bushy 1 00 8 50
 4 to 5 ft., bushy 1 50

var. pendula. WEEPING JAPAN PAGODA TREE. Aside from weeping habit, similar to above.
 6 to 8 ft., good heads \$3 each



Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*, page 35), Thurlow's Weeping Willow (*Salix elegantissima*) is similar. See description above

MOON'S TREES

Sassafras

Sassafras officinale. (S) Our familiar native that is so gorgeous in the fall with its brilliant coat of crimson and yellow.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

Sorbus (Pyrus) aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. (M) A tree of neat habit with attractive compound leaves. Flat corymbs of white flowers in May, succeeded in July by showy clusters of orange-red berries that hold a long time.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

var. pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.

	Each	10
5 ft., good heads	\$1 50	\$12 50

var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. (M) Is similar in habit to the above and has leaves shaped like those of an oak tree.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

Taxodium · Cypress

Taxodium distichum. DECIDUOUS, or BALD CYPRESS. (L) Grows rapidly and thrives well in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful when in full leaf, with its fleecy, light green, cheerful foliage. It is a remarkable tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline that is popular for ornamental specimens and formal planting.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	

var. pendula. WEEPING CYPRESS.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50 each
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Tilia · Linden, or Lime

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. (L) A rapid-growing native that develops into a large, broad open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In spring it has small yellow flowers that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue. See illustration.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	Each	10	100
	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$140 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in cal.	2 00	17 50	165 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal.	4 00	35 00	
18 to 24 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal.	7 50 to 10 00 each.		

Tilia argentea; syn., tomentosa. SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. (L).

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. pendula. WEEPING SILVER LINDEN.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2 each
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T. platyphyllos. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) The head of this tree is not so open as that of the American species, leaves the same size, but rough. The small flowers open at least a week earlier in spring. In other respects it possesses characteristics similar to all Lindens.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1 75	\$15 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 00	27 50

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED LINDEN. (M).

5 to 7 ft.	\$1.50 to \$2.50 each	
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T. vulgaris, var. rubra. EUROPEAN LINDEN. (L) Appearance of this variety is very similar to *T. platyphyllos*. The leaves are smaller and the bark of the branches is dark red and attractive in winter. Forms a dense, symmetrical shade tree.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in cal.	2 50	22 50

Prices of a few larger trees upon application.



The American Linden (*Tilia Americana*) is popular for almost all purposes. Our 12- to 14-foot trees listed on this page will give at once the results shown here

Ulmus . The Elms

In landscape planting the Elm is generally useful. It is of massive proportions, long-lived and the branches spread into graceful arches that support a drooping fringe of twigs. The heads are so open that electric wires do not injure them, a desirable feature of all street trees. It is extensively used for wide lawns, parks or public grounds, over which they cast their cooling shade.

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN ELM. (L) This familiar tree, which arches many New England streets, grows well in other sections. Its rapid growth and especial grace make it unsurpassed for urban and suburban planting.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1 75	15 00	140 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal.	3 50	30 00	

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Equally fine and imposing and is just as useful as our native variety. Holds its leaves a longer time than the American variety.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	3 00	27 50
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal.	4 50	40 00

var. antarctica aurea. GOLDEN ENGLISH ELM. (S).

8 to 10 ft. \$2 each

var. Suberosa. ENGLISH CORK BARK ELM. (M).

14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3½ in. cal. \$4 to \$5 each.

Ulmus pedunculata. A hardy European sort.

8 to 10 ft. \$1.25 each

var. Wheatleyii. GUERNSEY, or CORNISH ELM. Each 10

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. . . . \$3 50 \$30 00

var. Dovaei. (M) Upright vigorous growth and well adapted for street planting. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

var. Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. (L) One of the best Elms for any purposes. Fine shade tree.

8 to 10 ft. Each 10 \$1 25 \$10 00

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 2 50 20 00

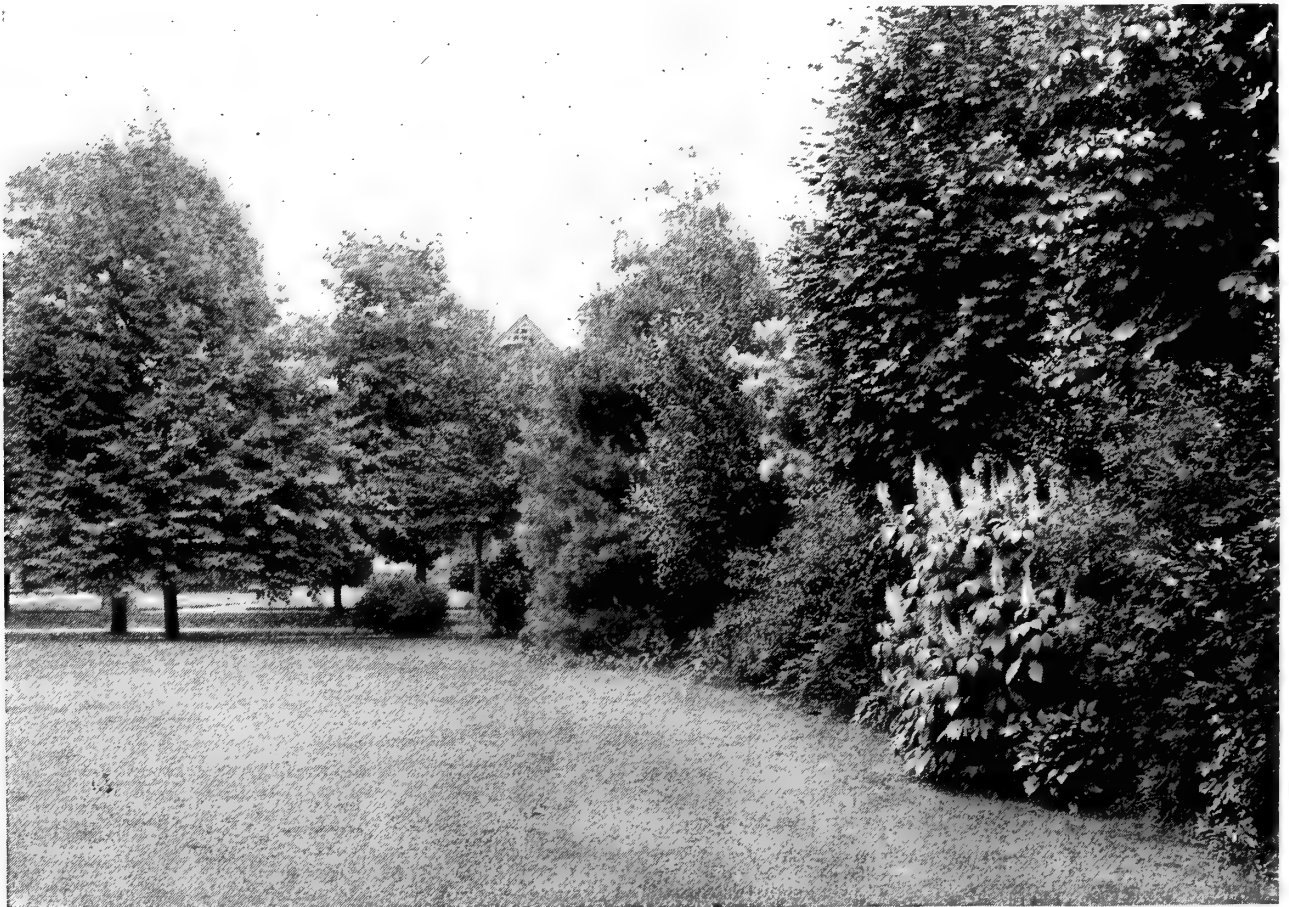
var. pendula. CAMPERDOWN ELM. (D) Its branches grow horizontally into crooked, contorted shapes; covered with handsome, dark green leaves. Splendid for specimen planting.

5 to 6 ft., with good heads Each 10 \$1 75 \$15 00

5 to 6 ft., with heavy heads 3 00

var. purpurea. (M) PURPLE-LEAVED ELM.

6 to 8 ft. \$1.50 each



Who would know that this planting hides an objectionable object from view? We can produce similar results almost immediately at very little cost



Just a bit of landscape made beautiful with "Moon's Trees and Shrubs"

Deciduous Shrubs



WHETHER planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners, a collection of shrubs may be gathered together that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added, to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves have gone, the brilliant fruits of other species and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and interest to the monotony of winter.

The assortment we offer includes varieties suited to every purpose, and our strong, well-rooted plants produce immediate effects that are not possible with smaller and lighter sizes.

Special prices will be made on Shrubs in large quantities. Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet (M); from 6 to 8 feet (S); 3 to 6 feet (D), and 3 feet and below (VD).

Æsculus

Æsculus parviflora; syn., **Pavia macrostachya**. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. (L) July. A broad, large shrub of great beauty.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00

Amygdalus · Almonds

Amygdalus communis, var. alba flore pleno. WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (D).

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

var. rosea flore pleno. PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. (S)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier botryapium. JUNE BERRY. (L) April. Suited for wild effects, also for partially shaded places and for shallow, rocky soils.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

Andromeda

Andromeda Mariana. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. (D) A neat little plant with bright green leaves, valuable in groups and at the front of shrubberies. In early spring it is fragrant with small, waxy white flowers.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00



A Barberry Hedge (*Berberis Thunbergii*). One of the best general-purpose shrubs in commerce. See opposite page for description and prices

Aralia

Aralia Japonica. CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. (L) Straight thick branches armed with sharp thorns. Similar to *A. spinosa*, described below.

	Each	10	
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	

A. pentaphylla; syn., **Acanthopanax pentaphyllum.** (M) Splendid for rocky banks, slopes and mass plantings. Slender, prickly branches. Shining green leaves. Luxuriant, lustrous foliage until late autumn.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

A. spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. (L) A native with stout, thorny branches. Leaves 1 to 3 ft. long. Very ornamental but odd. Grows quickly in any soil. Enormous flat clusters of white flowers in August.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

AZALEAS

Among the most gorgeous and best flowering plants in cultivation. They are useful in all landscape work, and can be employed in bedding or massing, and particularly in connection with Rhododendrons and Kalmias, or wherever a natural effect is desired. The native kinds grow well in heavy moist soil; all are partial to shady places. After the flowering season is over remove the seed-pods to increase the next season's bloom.

Azalea amœna. The handsome little evergreen variety which is fully described and listed among "Evergreen Shrubs," on page 16. This variety is also very suitable to associate with Deciduous Shrubs in beds and borders.

Azalea arborescens. FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. (M) Flowers white tinged with rose and very fragrant. A good native variety.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

A. calendulacea. FLAME AZALEA. (S) May and June. Almost scentless but gorgeous with a multitude of large orange-yellow or fiery red flowers that last a long time.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

A. mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. (D) This little plant is literally covered with bloom in April or May. The flowers are rather larger than those of some other Azaleas. The bloom shows a multiplicity of colors in shades of red, yellow and white.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., heavily budded . . .	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
2½ to 3 ft., tree form . . .	2 00	17 50	

A. nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER, or WOOD HONEYSUCKLE. (S) A native fond of moist places and beautiful in May with pinkish white flowers.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. (D) April. This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. The habit is very similar to *A. mollis*; the flowers not quite so large or perfect; the colors possibly a little more delicate. An especially pretty sort to plant among beds of Rhododendrons and other Broad-leaved Evergreens.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$70 00

A. Vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. (S) Rosy white flowers. April.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

A. viscosa. WHITE AZALEA. (S) June and July. Fragrant white flowers, shaded with rose. Grows in moist or dry ground.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00



BACCHARIS

Baccharis halimifolia. GROUNDSEL TREE, or SALT BUSH. (M) September. Desirable for autumn and winter effects because of the beautiful crop of cotton-like seed vessels that cover it when so little else is attractive. Grows rapidly anywhere, and is especially suited for seaside planting.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	60	5 00	35 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy	75	6 00	40 00

Benzoin

Benzoin odoriferum; syn., **Lindera Benzoin.** SPICE BUSH. (M) March and April. As soon as frost goes the leafless branches are clothed with small yellow flowers, succeeded later by scarlet berries. Splendid shrubs for mass effects in natural plantings and well adapted for planting in wet or moist soils.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	5 00	35 00

BERBERIS . THE BARBERRIES

A valuable group of small shrubs, admired for their foliage and brilliant fruits that cling along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They can be grown in dry and sandy soils, as well as in other places. The dense habit, slender thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping make the Barberries invaluable for low hedges and boundaries. They are much admired for the front of shrubberies, for groups and wherever small shrubs are desired. Plant in spring or fall.

Berberis hackadata. A remarkably vigorous growing sort with handsome dark green foliage. It is one of the best.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

B. ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. (S) May. A splendid variety with almost evergreen foliage.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 3½ ft., heavy	75	6 00	

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S JAPANESE BARBERRY. (S) May. Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere, and has handsome foliage of tiny bright green oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. The slender, graceful branches which are protected by small thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early autumn well into the winter. Be sure to have some of these Barberries on your lawn.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00
1½ to 2 ft.	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
2 to 2½ ft.	40	3 00	25 00	200 00
2½ to 3 ft.	50	4 00	30 00	
1½ to 2 ft. x 2 to 2½ ft., heavy	50	4 00	35 00	

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. (S) May. An erect sturdy grower with light green prickly leaves. Clusters of golden yellow flowers; later dark red berries that last throughout the winter.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. (S) May. Habit similar to the above. The foliage is dark purple throughout the season and on this account is one of the very best shrubs for foliage contrast.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	18 00

Callicarpa

Callicarpa Japonica. (D) August. Similar to the familiar *C. purpurea*; not dependable as far north, but a better grower. Equally ornamental.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$18 00

C. purpurea. (D) August. Slender branches gracefully laden with tiny pink flowers and later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. Valuable for late season effects and mass plantings.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	22 50

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. ALLSPICE, or SWEET SHRUB. (M) June. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Chocolate-colored flowers of delicious fragrance hide themselves among the broad lustrous foliage. Thrives in open or shaded places.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	

Caragana

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L) May. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00

Caryopteris

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. (D) September. Valued most for the lateness of its blue flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

Ceanothus

Ceanothus Americana. NEW JERSEY TEA. (S) June. Panicles of tiny white flowers, good foliage. Useful for massing in dry soil and shady places.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. **BUTTON BUSH.** (S) July to September. Ball-like clusters of white flowers. Bright glossy foliage. Hardy, strong grower. Splendid for groups and masses in moist soil and at water edges.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

Cercidiphyllum Japonica. (L) A shrub or small tree with handsome leathery foliage that is especially ornamental. Turns bright yellow and scarlet in fall.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
8 to 9 ft.	1 00	8 00

Cercis · Judas, or Red Bud

Very early in spring the leafless branches and twigs of these small trees or shrubs are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early-blooming trees they produce fine effects, or as single specimens are beautifully attractive. Their radiant flower masses are followed by glossy foliage.

Cercis Canadensis. **AMERICAN RED BUD.** (L) Small, rapid-growing, round-headed tree or bush.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	7 50	60 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	9 00	

C. Japonica. **JAPAN JUDAS.** (S) More dwarf, larger and more brilliant flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	45 00

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica. **WHITE FRINGE TREE.** (L) May and June. A large shrub (frequently a small tree) that grows easily and is generally desirable. Has dark green leaves and fragrant drooping open clusters of white flowers, succeeded by small, bluish, plum-like fruits.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

CORNUS · THE DOGWOOD

Dogwoods are strong growers in almost any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of winter. Particularly suited for mass planting.

Cornus alba, var. Gouchaulti aurea. (M) Variegated foliage, red branches.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00

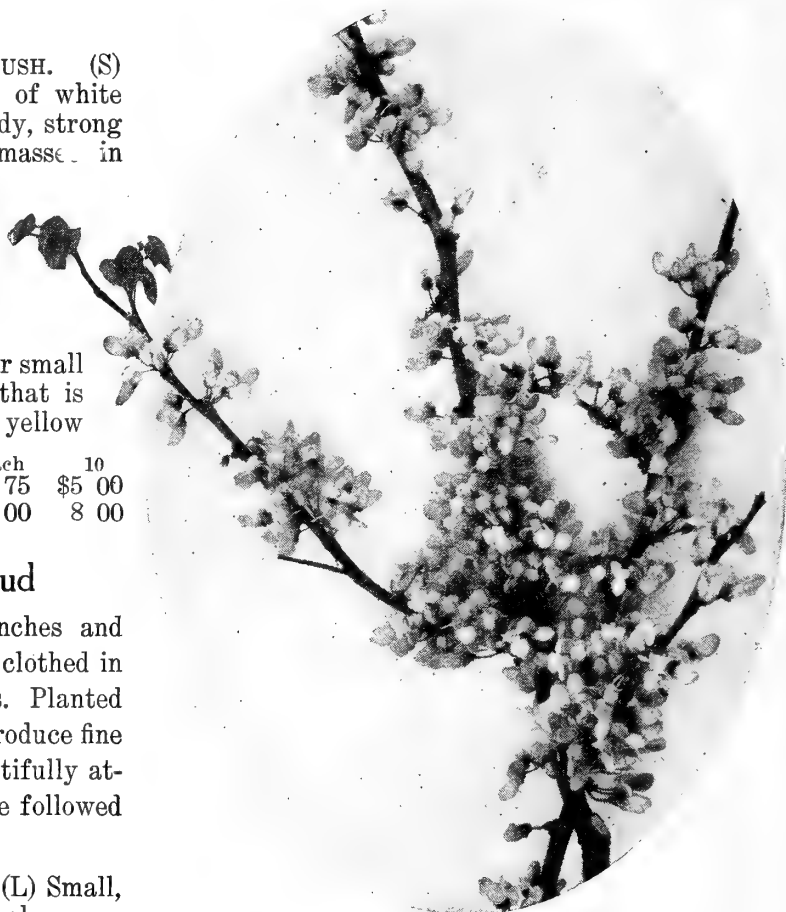
var. Sibirica. **RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD.** (L) Bright red branches.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

Cornus alternifolia. (L) Distinct habit, blue berries.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

C. florida. For description and prices, look among trees, page 28.



Cercis Canadensis, or American Judas. Deep pink flowers like these clothe the shrub in April. We have some splendid plants

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia. **PEPPER BUSH.** (S) July and September. A native woods plant with fragrant white flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

Colutea

Colutea arborescens. **BLADDER SENNA.** (L) June to September. A strong grower, with small foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers. The curious bronze-colored seed-pods are inflated with air. The Colutea is not very particular about the soil it has to live in, but prefers a sunny location.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

MOON'S TREES

Cornus glabra. (M) White fruits, dark red bark.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	22 50

C. Mas; syn., **mascula.** CORNELIAN CHERRY. (L) April. Yellow flowers, scarlet berries in autumn.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$3 50

C. sanguinea. (M) May or June. Greenish white flowers, followed in the fall by small black berries. The purple or dark blood-red branches are beautiful in winter.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
5 to 7 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

C. sericea. SILKY CORNEL. (M) June and July. Dull red branches, leaves covered with silky down; fruit clusters light blue in late fall.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	30 00

C. stolonifera; syn., **alba.** RED OSIER DOGWOOD. (M) May. Spreading habit, dark red bark and white berries.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. (M) Conspicuous with bright yellow bark in winter; splendid for contrast effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$22 50

CORYLUS

Corylus Americana. AMERICAN FILBERT, or HAZELNUT. (M) Useful in wild or natural plantings.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

C. Avellana. EUROPEAN HAZELNUT, or FILBERT. (L) Strong-growing habit, with dark rough leaves and edible fruits.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

VARIETIES OF CORYLUS AVELLANA. These are just as ornamental as the parent form, the fruit larger and of better quality.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	

C. Maxima, var. purpurea. PURPLE HAZELNUT. We have no hesitancy in recommending this grand shrub as the best purple-leaved one in cultivation. It is comparatively immune from the attack of insects and throughout the season, even until fall, its rich purple foliage retains the color.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Simonsii. (D) June. Desirable for its small, handsome, half-evergreen foliage.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

Crataegus · Thorn

The thorns are strong, hardy growers in almost any soil or climate. They are particularly bright and attractive when the autumn foliage changes to brilliant colors. They flower abundantly in May and June, and are fragrant and showy. Some varieties have very ornamental fruits which make pleasing fall and winter decorations. Most kinds are capable of being sheared and may be trained into thick, dense hedges, which their thorns make almost impenetrable.

Crataegus coccinea. SCARLET THORN. (L) A useful, hardy native with white flowers in April or May, succeeded later by scarlet fruits.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	9 00	

C. Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. (M) Neat in appearance, strong growth; very hardy, and used for hedging and grouping. The thorny branches grow out horizontally. The leaves color brilliantly in autumn. Bright scarlet or orange-colored fruits.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

C. Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (M) Well known in all English gardens, and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May and later scarlet fruit.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	

var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. (D).

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	

var. coccinea flore pleno. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. (M) Covered in May with beautiful fragrant crimson flowers. Good foliage and generally desirable

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	



Foliage and berries of the Dogwood

MOON'S TREES

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica; syn., **Pyrus Japonica**. JAPAN
QUINCE. (M) March and April. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50

CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN. (L) Bright
 in early summer, with graceful racemes of golden
 wistaria-like flowers. Each 10
 5 to 6 ft. \$0 75 \$5 00
 6 to 8 ft. 1 00 7 50

DAPHNE

Daphne Mesereum, var. **alba**. (D) March. Fra-
 grant white flowers. Each 10
 1 to 1½ ft. \$0 50 \$3 50
var. rubra. (D) Red flowers, otherwise as above.
 Each 10
 1 to 1½ ft. \$0 50 \$3 50

DEUTZIAS

A family of profuse-flowering shrubs, generally
 hardy and well adapted to most soils. Useful for
 shrubberies, groups or specimens, and the smaller
 kinds are also desirable for forcing.

Deutzia crenata, var. **candidissima**. DOUBLE
 WHITE DEUTZIA. (M) June. A vigorous grower
 with double white flowers borne in panicles.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	6 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

var. rosea plena. DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA. (M)
 June. The flowers are tinged with soft pink. Ex-
 ceedingly dainty and beautiful.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

var. Pride of Rochester. (M) Last of May.
 Equally as robust as the above, with larger pani-
 cles of bloom. Double white flowers with under
 side of petals rose.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	35 00

var. Watereri. (L) Single, pink, bell-shaped
 flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

var. Wellsi. (M) June. Double white flowers,
 tinged with pink.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

D. gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D) May. An old-
 fashioned dense shrub, blooms in shaded as well
 as sunny places. Single, pure white flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Deutzia gracilis, var. **rosea**. (D) May. Single,
 pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 2½ ft.	50	3 50	

var. venusta. (D) May. Long spikes of single
 pure white flowers that closely resemble those
 of an azalea.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

D. Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. (D) May. A
 popular bush with snow-white flowers borne
 abundantly along the slender branches.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. compacta. (D) May. Similar to the above,
 but of a more compact habit.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

D. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. (S) June.
 Clusters of single, white bell-shaped flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

Dirca

Dirca palustris. LEATHERWOOD. (S) March. Yel-
 low flowers. Good for moist places.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50



The flowers of all of the varieties of *Deutzia crenata* are similar to these; the principal difference being in the color of them. Deutzias are one of the best flowering shrubs

DIERVILLA · THE WEIGELAS

An important group, indispensable for ornamental plantings. They thrive in any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and desirable for groups or masses. In May or June the the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers, borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly through the summer.

Diervilla floribunda, var. Lavalleyi. (M) June. Deep crimson flowers that last for a long while.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

D. florida; syn., rosea. (S) May or June. A strong symmetrical grower with good foliage. Blooms profusely, some flowers are delicate pink, others rose and some few almost white.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

var. amabilis. (S) May or June. Flowers similar to the above, habit more open.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

var. candida. (M) June. Erect grower with white flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

var. Isoline. (M) June. White flowers that turn slightly pink with age.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

var. nana variegata. (M) June. The silvery variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrast. Bears innumerable pale pink flowers and is highly desirable. It will grow almost anywhere.

	Each	10	100
2½ to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00

var. versicolor. (M) June. The leaves are attractively margined with silvery markings. One of the best variegated shrubs. Flowers greenish white, changing later to crimson.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

D. Japonica, var. rubra; syn., Hortensis rubra. (M) June. Light crimson flowers. A robust, rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS

These flower at the close of May and occasionally through the summer. They bloom as lavishly and grow as vigorously as the parent forms, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet.

Abel Carriere. Rose carmine, yellow spot on throat.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	



Diervilla, or Weigela. These are familiar flowers in old gardens; those of the different varieties are all similar in shape. They differ in size and color

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS, continued

Conquete. Pink flowers larger than those of any other kind; fine foliage, and one of the strongest and most rapid growers.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	

Desboisi. Deep rose-colored flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

Duchartre. Large flowers; dark red.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

Eva Rathke. The best red-flowered kind; almost a continual bloomer.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	4 00	35 00

MOON'S TREES

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS, continued

Gustave Mallet. Light pink, bordered with white. One of the best new sorts.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	

Hendersoni. Compact habit, pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Stelzneri. Rosy pink flowers that are very similar to the well-known variety, *D. florida*.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

Symondsii. Rose and white flowers, beautifully contrasted.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	

Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers; profuse bloomer.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00



The Forsythias are veritable harbingers of spring. Their familiar golden flowers are the first to appear

ELÆAGNUS

Elæagnus Angustifolia. OLEASTER. (L) June. An open bush with silvery leaves and fragrant yellow flowers followed by yellow fruits.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

E. longipes; syn., edulis. JAPANESE OLEASTER, SILVER THORN. (D) May. Silver leaves. Profusion of scarlet berries in July.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

E. umbellata. (M) The flowers are yellowish white and fragrant, the fruit scarlet and showy. It ripens later than *E. parviflora*.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Euonymus

A large group of evergreen and deciduous shrubs that show a wide diversity of character. For the evergreen species, see chapter on Evergreen Shrubs, page 17.

Euonymus Bungeanus. (M) Rapid grower with yellow fruits. Bright autumn foliage; splendid for mass effects.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

E. elatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. (M) Scarlet foliage in autumn and bright red berries in the fall.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00

E. Europæus. EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. (L) May. Most attractive in autumn when covered with orange-scarlet seed vessels.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. May. A hardy Chinese shrub of rare merit, with slender branches and small leaves. Most beautiful in bloom when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections and especially adapted for individual planting.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

FORSYTHIA . GOLDEN BELL

Familiar hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as winter is leaving. The bright golden yellow, star-like flowers wrap themselves along the naked

MOON'S TREES

FORSYTHIA, continued

branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bells" grow easily, attain a height of 8 feet, and are ornamental in leaf as well as flower. They are useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses.

Forsythia fortunei. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. (M) Erect branches and handsome broad, dark green leaves.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	

F. intermedia. (L) April. Slender, erect or arching branches, narrow leaves and vigorous grower.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

F. suspensa. (M) Characterized by the graceful drooping habit. Frequently planted by itself and for covering arches and trellises.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

F. viridissima. (M) April. Erect shoots, spreading branches and bright, glossy green, narrow leaves.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00

var. variegata. (M) Similar to the above, with variegated leaves.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	

Halesia

Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree

Halesia diptera. (L) June. A southern variety, not reliably hardy north of Philadelphia; beautiful with its fragrant white flowers.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 60
6 to 8 ft., very heavy	1 25
8 to 10 ft., very heavy	1 50

H. tetraptera. (L) Drooping branches laden in early spring with fragrant, white flowers resembling Snowdrops. Grows in most any good soil and in shaded places. Is useful, though not reliably hardy north of New York.

	Each
3½ to 4 ft.	\$0 50

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



Hibiscus, or Althea. In July and August when little else is in flower these bloom abundantly. There are many colors in our large assortment of varieties. For descriptions and prices, see page 48

Hamamelis

Hamamelis Virginica. WITCH-HAZEL. (L) October. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening, with autumn tints. Hardy in Canada. Valuable for massing and wild effects.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	4 00	30 00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

Familiar shrubs, deserving of more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at an almost flowerless time, — from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright



MOON'S TREES

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, continu.d

character and grow about 12 feet in height. They should be used in every shrubby border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens for hedges. Altheas are one of the best deciduous hedge plants, forming a thick, stout bush, when properly sheared and trained.

See below, names and descriptions of some of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

Prices of Hibiscus, except where otherwise noted

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	18 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	35 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 00	7 50	40 00

VARIETIES OF HIBISCUS, or ALTHEAS

- Alba plena.** White with cherry-red center. 6 to 7 ft.
- Alba simplex.** Single white, with cherry-red center. 4 to 5 ft.
- Amaranthus.** Reddish purple. 3 to 4 ft.
- Amplissima.** Rosy red; early bloomer. 2 to 3 ft., 4 to 5 ft.
- Ardens.** Purplish blue. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.
- Boule de Feu.** Double red. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.
- Carnea plena.** Flesh color. 4 to 5 ft.
- Double Rouge.** Very double; dark red. 3 to 4 ft.
- Duc de Brabant.** Large, dark rose; free blooming. 4 to 5 ft.

Duc de Bretegne. Shaded rose, nearly pink. 3 to 4 ft.

Duchesse de Brabant. Similar to Duc de Brabant; reddish lilac. 4 to 5 ft.

Folia variegata. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs, but not conspicuous in flower.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

Grandiflora superba. White, shaded to pink and carmine. 3 to 4 ft.

Joan of Arc. Pure white; very double. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Lady Stanley. White, shaded rose. 4 to 5 ft.

Leopoldii plena. Dwarf; early bloomer; white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

Monstrosa. Very large; white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Pæoniflora. White, with cherry-red center; very floriferous. 4 to 5 ft.

Purpurea simplex. Single purple. 4 to 5 ft.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, pure white. 2 to 3 ft.

Van Houttei. White, with red center. 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.

Hippophae

Hippophae rhamnoides. See Buckthorn. (M) A hardy shrub that endures exposure and the unfertile soils of sandy and barren places.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

HYDRANGEA

No class of shrubs is better known than the Hydrangea, because they include some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They grow easily, have no insect enemies, and, with the exception of the Hortensis varieties, are reliably hardy. A crowning feature is that they bloom during the comparatively flowerless months of July and August.

Hydrangea arborescens. (S) June and July. A bushy plant from our native woods, with corymbs of white flowers in June and July. It is the most hardy of Hydrangeas, and particularly desirable for planting in shady places.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

H. hortensis, var. Mariesi. (S) Large handsome foliage. Flat heads of violet-blue, sterile flowers.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft., heavy	\$1 00	\$8 00

var. monstrosa. (S) Blue, larger flowers than the familiar *H. Otaksa*, mentioned below.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., 4 years	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

var. Otaksa. (S) June to August. The pink or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases, heavily laden with numerous large round flower-heads.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft., 3 years	\$0 50	\$4 00

Hydrangea hortensa, var. Thomas Hogg. (S) June to August. Similar to the above, with large white flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., 4 years	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

H. paniculata. (M) August to September. Foliage and habit similar to the better-known Great-panicked Hydrangea. Flowers in loose open clusters. Splendid for shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

var. grandiflora. GREAT-PANICLED HYDRANGEA. (M) From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of the huge white flower clusters; as the season advances the flower panicles change to tints of pink and red. Always dependable.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft., tree form	60	5 00	

We have excellent shipping facilities at Trenton, New Jersey, where we get the benefits of quick service and low rates afforded by competing freight and express companies

MOON'S TREES

Hydragea quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. August. Flat flower clusters in August and gorgeous foliage in autumn. These features together with the interesting shape of leaf and attractive habit make this Hydrangea one of the best decorative shrubs.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50	

Hypericum . St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (D) July to September. A stiff dense shrub that bears abundant yellow flowers at a time when little else is blooming. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts; grows well in moist, stony ground and shaded places. A small plant, useful at the front of shrubby borders.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50

H. Kalmianum. (D) Hardy and suited to dry or exposed positions. Bright attractive foliage.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

H. Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. (VD) June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden yellow flowers. Well suited for shrubbery and perennial beds.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Ilex

Ilex verticillata. BLACK ALDER, or WINTERBERRY. (S) A very hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Most ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. YELLOW JASMINE. (S) February or March. Hardy only in sheltered places north of Philadelphia; admired for its yellow flowers in the first warm days of spring.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

J. officinale. JESSAMINE. Not quite so hardy as the former, but it is popular in the South, where its fragrant white flowers blossom in summer.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

KERRIA, or CORCHORUS

Shrubs with tender bright green branches that are ornamental even when divested of leaves. They grow in almost any soil, and do well in open or shaded places. All varieties have attractive foliage, and are invaluable at the front of shrubberies or in groups by themselves. Orange-yellow flowers are borne abundantly in May and sparingly through the summer. All the winter-killing that these plants will receive south of New York City is not apt to hurt them much. It is unfortunate that persons further north cannot depend upon these grand shrubs for mass and border plantings.

Kerria Japonica (simplex). (S) Single flowers.

Very floriferous.	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00

var. argentea variegata. (S) A desirable silvery variegated form, useful for contrasts.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00

var. flore pleno. GLOBE FLOWER. Similar to *K. Japonica* in appearance with double rosette-like flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00



Hydrangeas at Glenwood. This is the common dependable sort (*Hydrangea paniculata*, var. *grandiflora*), whose white flowers deepen to pinkish tints as autumn advances. For prices see page 48

Ligustrum · Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some 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 good qualities can be appreciated as well as in the hedges by which they are best known. They are seldom attacked by insects; withstand shearing and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR PRIVET. (L) More hardy than the California Privet. Erect habit; small leaves that are dark lustrous green and remain until long after snow comes. On this account, if for no other reason, they would be desirable. Fine for hedges, mass plantings and general use.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$100 00

L. ciliatum; syn., medium. (M) Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Drops its leaves early, revealing an abundance of black berries.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

L. Ibota. (M) June and July. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant white-flower clusters. Reputed as being the hardiest of all Privets. Also a good hedge plant and splendid shrub for decorative purposes on any lawn. Foliage turns a dark red in the autumn.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00	\$120 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00	175 00

var. Regelianum. (S) Similar to the above; branches more dense and twiggy; they droop gracefully and give this variety a distinctly attractive appearance. In autumn the foliage turns a bright red. This plant is unexcelled for shrubbery borders and masses; park plantings and hedges.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00	\$120 00
3 to 3½ ft.	50	3 50	25 00	175 00



Regel's Privet (*Ligustrum Ibota*, var. *Regelianum*). For description and prices see above

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium* L.)

Widely known as a hedge plant; it is a vigorous grower anywhere, endures the unnatural conditions of cities and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. The half-evergreen, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it an ornamental shrub that is generally useful. Not reliably hardy north of Boston.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.	20	75	5 50	30 00
2 to 2½ ft.	25	1 00	7 00	40 00
2½ to 3 ft.	35	1 25	9 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	15 00	75 00

5 to 6 ft., tree form

heads 2 to 3 ft.

broad 1 00 7 50 60 00

L. ovalifolium, var. aurea variegata. (M) A form with golden variegated leaves.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00



Leaves and berries of *Ligustrum Ibota*. This form and its variety *Regelianum*, which is similar, make good hedges and are hardy in places where the familiar California Privet will not endure.

GLENWOOD NURSERIES

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. For the vines, see page 65. The bush varieties are in demand for shrubbery groups and borders. They are hardy and grow easily. Their fragrant flowers are admired in spring, but another attraction is the brilliant fruit that follows in the summer and fall.

Lonicera Alberti. SIBERIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (D) June. Half-trailing shrub, with tiny leaves and deliciously fragrant, violet-blue flowers.

	Each	10	
1 to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	

L. bella albida. (M) Bears profusion of white flowers, followed by scarlet fruits that hang on a long while and make a grand showing. Strong rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00

L. fragrantissima. (M) April. Small creamy white flowers of a delightful fragrance, borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until winter. Makes a handsome specimen.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

L. Morrowi. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (M) May. An open bush with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental and lasts a long while.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00

L. Standishii ; syn., Sinensis. STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. (M) Its attractions are fragrant early flowers, red berries and half evergreen foliage.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

L. Tatarica (rubra). TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (S) May. A useful old-fashioned shrub with slender, upright branches. Small, fragrant pink, crimson or blush flowers, followed by attractive red or orange-yellow berries. See illustration.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00

var. alba. (S) White flowers alone distinguish it from the above.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	20 00

var. grandiflora. (S) Double pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

L. xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (M) May. A shapely, erect bush, with distinct dull green leaves. Inconspicuous yellowish white, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	40	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	50	3 50	

Myrica

Myrica cerifera. WAX MYRTLE. (M) A seashore plant with reddish flowers and heavy fragrant foliage. Partially evergreen.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

M. gale. BAYBERRY, or SWEET GALE.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

Philadelphus

Mock Orange, or Syringa

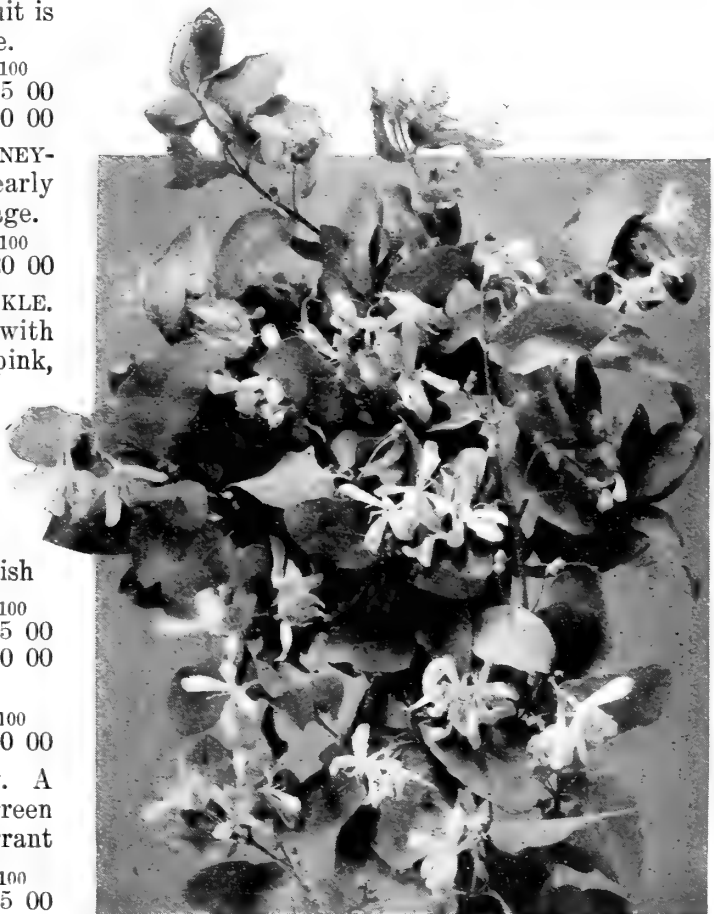
Well-known shrubs of strong, vigorous habit, that will grow almost anywhere. They are desired for individual planting and for all shrubbery effects. Almost immune from insect enemies and always dependable.

Philadelphus Billardii. (S) June. Blooms a week or two later than other kinds. Is desirable for extending the season.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

P. cordifolius. (S) June. Adapted to drier soils; attractive heart-shaped leaves. A handsome strong-growing variety.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	



Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tatarica*). Prices and descriptions on this page

MOON'S TREES



The flowers of the familiar Mock Orange, or *Philadelphus*, are similar in all varieties. There are botanical differences, and some are more fragrant than others. The variety *grandiflorus* pictured here is one of the best

***Philadelphus coronarius*.** GARLAND MOCK ORANGE. (S) May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect, compact habit. Fragrant early white flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. *foliis aureis*. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. (S) Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden foliage, which is bright throughout the summer. A desirable edging to shrubberies.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	3 50	30 00

***P. deutzia flore pleno*.** (D) June. Double flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

***P. grandiflorus*.** (M) May or June. Forms a large spreading bush with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

***P. inodorus*.** SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE. (M) June. Almost identical with the above.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	50	4 00	30 00

***P. Ketelerii*.** (M) May or June. Fragrant double white flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 35	2 50	20 00

***Philadelphus laxus*.** (L) Strong grower, large fragrant flowers; very desirable. A new variety of unusual promise. Sometimes the flowers are 1½ inches across.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

var. *Mont Blanc*. (S) June. Upright growth; small leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

***P. Nepalensis*.** (M) June. Leaves slightly tinted with yellow.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

***P. nivalis*.** (S) June. Small white flowers of exceptional purity.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

***P. pubescens*.** (L) June. Large handsome leaves and scentless flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

Photinia

***Photinia villosa*.** (L) June. White flowers in corymbs, succeeded by brilliant red fruits and bright autumn foliage. Useful for natural and tall-growing mass plantings.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50



Potentilla

Potentilla fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. (D)
All summer its low-spreading branches are bright with yellow flowers and narrow, fuzzy leaves. Grows in dry or wet soils and stony places.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft.	50	3 50

Prunus

Prunus besseyi. WESTERN SAND CHERRY, or ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF CHERRY. (S).

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., heavy	\$0 75	\$5 00

P. Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (L) A little tree with dark purple leaves that keep their lustrous coloring even through the summer and fall. Small pinkish white flowers cover it.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00

P. triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. (M) May. A strong-growing, hardy shrub, with delicate pink, double flowers and slender branches. Very ornamental.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. (L) June. Bright shining foliage, clusters of white flowers succeeded by an abundance of ornamental seed-vessels that cling tenaciously for a long while. Suited for mass plantings.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

var. aurea. GOLDEN HOP TREE. (L) June.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

Pyrus

Pyrus arbutifolia. CHOKE BERRY. (L) May. Clusters of small white flowers, succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson autumn foliage.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

P. floribunda. FLOWERING CRAB, or RED CHOKE BERRY. (L) Flowers white tinted with red, borne in abundance.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

Rhamnus

A group of large-growing shrubs or trees that are well suited for mass and border plantings, especially in public grounds where subjected to abuse. Grows in city atmosphere and in partial shade. Have ornamental berries in the autumn.

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Rhamnus Caroliniana. INDIAN CHERRY. (L).

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

R. catharticus. BUCKTHORN. (L) June and July. Often used for hedges.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy	75	5 00	

Rhodora

Rhodora Canadensis. (D) April. Showy rose- and purple-colored flowers.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

Rhodotyus

Rhodotyus kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. (S) A highly desirable shrub for almost any purpose, growing in all soils and succeeding as far north as Massachusetts. Resembles the Kerria in leaf and appearance. The graceful branches bear single white flowers in May and sparingly through the summer. Black berries follow in the fall.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

Rhus · Sumac and Mist Tree

The old-fashioned Mist Tree, or Smoke Bush (*R. Cotinus*), is familiar on many old-time lawns; but the sumacs until lately have not been extensively used. They are splendid subjects for mass plantings and natural effects, because they are hardy, strong growers and possessed of beautiful foliage. The leaves of the cut-leaved sorts are as delicate as ferns. In autumn they all turn most gorgeous colors.

Rhus Cotinus. MIST, or SMOKE TREE. July.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50		

R. Cotinoides. CHITTAM WOOD. (L).

	Each
5 to 7 ft.	\$1 00

R. glabra, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. (M).

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	60	5 00

R. hirta. (L).

	Each
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 25

R. Typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC.

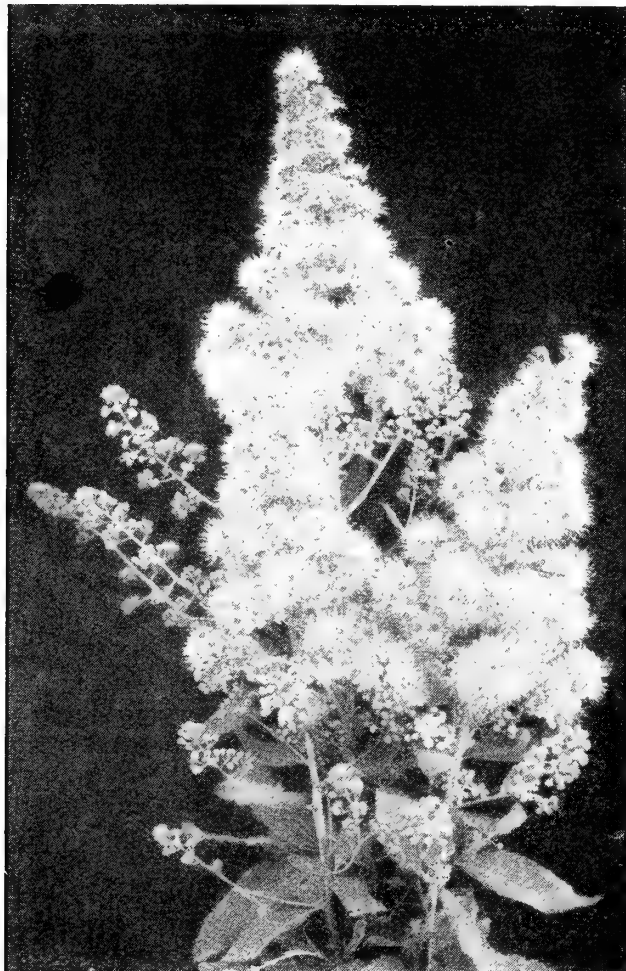
	Each	10
3 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED STAGHORN SUMAC. (L) This is one of the prettiest kinds.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00

R. semilata, var. Osbeckii. CHINESE SUMAC. (M).

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00



Spirea Douglasi. The *Spireas* *Billardi*, *Salicifolia* and *Tomentosa* have similar flowers. They are conspicuous as summer-flowering shrubs and are especially desirable in mass and natural plantings

Ribes . Flowering Currants

Prized for their wealth of fragrant, small bright flowers in early spring, and for their hardiness.

- Ribes aureum.** MISSOURI GOLDEN, or BUFFALO CURRANT. (S) May. Golden yellow flowers.
 3 to 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10
- R. Gordonianum.** GORDON'S CURRANT. (S) May. Crimson and yellow flowers.
 Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50
- R. sanguineum.** RED-FLOWERED CURRANT. (S)
 Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50

SPIREA

Indispensable shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited to almost every purpose.

- Spiraea argentea**; syn., *canescens*. (M) June to August. Panicles of white bloom; useful in the lower and wilder portions of the lawn.
 Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
- S. arguta.** (S) Early May. Almost identical with *S. Thunbergii*.
 Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00
 3 to 4 ft. 50 3 50 25 00

Roses

The bush Roses described on page 62 are frequently used in shrubbery groups and borders, and always show to advantage in such collections, especially in beautiful Japanese Sweetbrier Rose, *Rosa rugosa*. Look for it on page 62.

Rubus

Rubus odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. (M) A strong, hardy native shrub that is highly valued for wild and mass plantings. Also for banks and steep terraces, where it takes root and spreads rapidly. Endures shaded places.
 Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00

Sambucus . Elder

Shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, that are ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Excellent for masses; desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

- Sambucus Canadensis.** COMMON ELDER. (M) White flowers in June. Edible black berries in July and August.
 Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 4 to 5 ft. 35 2 50 20 00
- S. nigra, var. aurea.** GOLDEN ELDER. (S) May. Attractive throughout the season, and gives a tone of contrast in all plantings. Probably the most showy golden-leaved shrub, retaining its color all summer. In winter its yellow twigs show brightly too.
 Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 3 to 4 ft. 50 3 50 25 00
 5 to 6 ft., heavy 75 5 00 40 00
- var. laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED ELDER. (M).
 Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00
- var. variegata.** VARIEGATED ELDER. (M) May.
 Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50
- S. racemosa, var. plumosa aurea.** Fern-like golden foliage.
 4 to 5 ft., heavy 75 cts. each

MOON'S TREES

Spiraea Billardii, var. alba. (S) July to September. A white-flowering form of the preceding, that seems equally desirable. See illustration.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	30 00

S. Bumalda. June until frost. A bushy plant with good foliage, vigorous habit and abundant rosy pink, flat flower-heads. Desirable as an edging to shrubberies. See illustration.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	75	5 00	

var. Anthony Waterer. (D) June until frost. One of the most popular shrubs, possessing the characteristics and robust habits of the parent form, but with crimson flower-heads of a richer, brighter hue. Good foliage frequently splashed with odd though pretty yellowish white markings. A beautiful edging and desirable plant at the front of shrubberies or wherever a low bush is required.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bushy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft., bushy	35	2 50	20 00
2 to 2½ ft., bushy	50	3 50	25 00

S. callosa, var. alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIREA. (S) All summer there are white flowers in flat clusters on this bushy shrub.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 00	\$18 00

S. carpinifolia. (D) July. White spikes of bloom.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. (S) Spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

S. Japonica, var. Fortunei. (S) June to July. Corymbs of rosy pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

S. opulifolia; syn., Physocarpus opulifolia. (M) June. It is familiarly known as Ninebark. A large, vigorous-growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant, flat clusters of white flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50	27 50
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

var. aurea. (M) June. Bright golden leaves in spring that darken as the season advances. Otherwise similar to the above.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. (M) Early May. A hardy old-fashioned erect shrub that is still popular. As the leaves are opening small snow-white double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little leaves color brilliantly in autumn.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

Spiraea Reevesiana. (M) Last of May. Beautiful clusters of white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely. Similar to *S. Van Houttei*. See illustration.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	75	5 00	35 00

var. flore pleno. Double flowers alone distinguish it from the above.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00

S. rotundifolia. (M) June. Distinct and hardy, with white flowers and roundish leaves, remaining fresh until late in the fall.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

S. salicifolia, var. alba. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. (S) June to September. Erect, strong habit, fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere. Useful for masses and wild effects. White. See illustration.

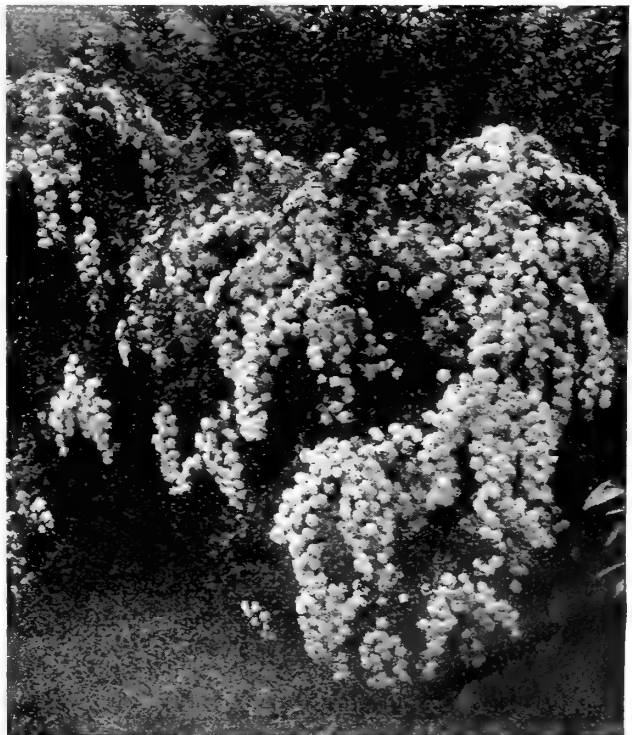
	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	50	3 50	30 00

S. semperflorescens. (S) July to September. Pink.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. (S) April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers that crowd along its slender branches and shine as snow through the light green feathery foliage. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading in autumn with brilliant tones of orange and scarlet.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$35 00



Spiraea Van Houttei. A most graceful and beautiful shrub with a wealth of lovely flowers in May. *Spiraea Reevesiana* is very similar

MOON'S TREES

Spiraea tomentosa. HARDHACK. (S) July to Sept. Flowers in deep pink panicles. Valued for low places and wild effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

S. Van Houttei. (M) May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit, with handsome foliage. The profusion of bloom weighs the slender branches and covers the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Desirable from any standpoint. See illustration.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	75	5 00	35 00

Staphylea

Staphylea Colchica. BLADDER NUT. (M) May. Much admired for its panicles of fragrant white flowers, and later in the season for its curious inflated seed-vessels.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. (S) A thick shrub, with graceful branches and small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern, and turns bronze-red in late summer and autumn. In June, small, inconspicuous fragrant flowers line the branches.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00

Stuartia

Stuartia pentagyna. (M) Flowers white, large showy. Attractive and desirable.

2 to 3 ft.	75 cts. each
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Styrax

Styrax Japonica. (L) A large shrub or small tree that merits the popularity it receives. Makes a fine display in June when hung full of its fragrant white bells.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00

Symphoricarpus

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and open masses. They grow well in almost any soil, are quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in fall and winter. They grow 3 to 6 feet in height, have small leaves and slender branches.

Symphoricarpus Hyerii. A white-fruited variety we obtained from France. It has better and more lasting foliage than the other sorts.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. July and August. Small red flowers succeeded by abundant white berries.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

S. vulgaris; syn., rubra. CORAL-BERRY. July. Similar in character to the above; useful in the same ways. Purplish red berries in autumn. See illustration below.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00

var. variegatus. The leaves are variegated with golden yellow and green.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

SYRINGA · THE LILACS

The Lilac among shrubs is like the maple among trees, "the most common and most indispensable." In many dooryards the neglected Lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens, their popularity increases: no shrubbery mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants that do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall and low-growing shrubs; kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.



Symphoricarpus vulgaris, var. rubra. Coral-berry. One of the best shrubs for shady places. See above

MOON'S TREES

Syringa Chinensis, syn., Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC (M) May. A hybrid variety of merit. Has arching branches and large, loose, reddish purple flower-plumes that are variable in color. The narrow leaves differ from any other Lilacs.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

var. alba. (M) A white-flowering variety of the above, with the same general characteristics. It looks very similar to the old-fashioned common white Lilac.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50

S. Japonica. (L) June. A tree form, with glossy leathery leaves. It is quite hardy, and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
6 to 7 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

S. Josikæa. CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. (M) Late in May. A distinct type of tall growth with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers.

3 to 4 ft. 50 cts. each

S. Pekinensis. (L) June. Small narrow leaves, yellowish white flowers.

6 to 8 ft., heavy \$1 each

S. Persica, var. alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Has slender arching branches and narrow leaves, a profuse bloomer

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

S. villosa. (S) A distinct type with late rosy pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the Chionanthus (White Fringe) and the plant is very bushy.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. (M) May. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. The medium large panicles of bluish purple flowers are very attractive and useful for house decorations.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	3 50	25 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy clumps	1 00	7 50	

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. (M) May. Its general character is similar to the above. Flowers white.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$3 50

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height. See below names and descriptions of some of the best varieties, with sizes that we can supply.

Unless otherwise noted, prices of all the varieties of *Syringa vulgaris* will be as follows:

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 2½ ft.	50	4 00
2½ to 3 ft.	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50



Lilac (*Syringa*). The flowers of all varieties are similar, differing principally in size, color and form

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS, continued

Abel Carriere. Double, very large, pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft.

Alphonse Lavelle. Large panicles of double violet-blue flowers. 2 to 2½ ft.

Belle de Nancy. Double white flowers that are tinged with purple. 1½ to 2 ft.

Charles X. A strong grower with loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. 2 to 2½ ft.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Large panicles of single pure white flowers. 2 to 2½ ft.

Insignis rubra. Buds dark red, opening into rosy purple flowers. One of the best. 3 to 4 ft.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Semi-double pure white flowers in medium-sized clusters. 2 to 2½ ft.

Madame Lemoine. Fine double white variety. 1½ to 2 ft., 2 to 2½ ft.

Michael Buchner. Large panicles. Pale lilac. 2½ to 3 ft.

Ranunculæflora flore pleno. An uncommon variety with double pale blue flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich rosy purple flowers that are borne abundantly. Resembles the common purple lilac and is very desirable.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy clumps	75	6 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy clumps	1 00	7 50

Souvenir de Ludwig Spæth. The single flowers are dark purple and distinct from other kinds. 2½ to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth; clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red, they are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders and valuable for seaside planting.

Tamarix Africana. (L) May. The first to flower. Sea-green foliage.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

T. Gallica. (L) May to July. Lighter green foliage and later in flower than Africana.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

var. indica. (L) July and August. The pink flower-racemes are longer than those of other kinds. The foliage is dull green.

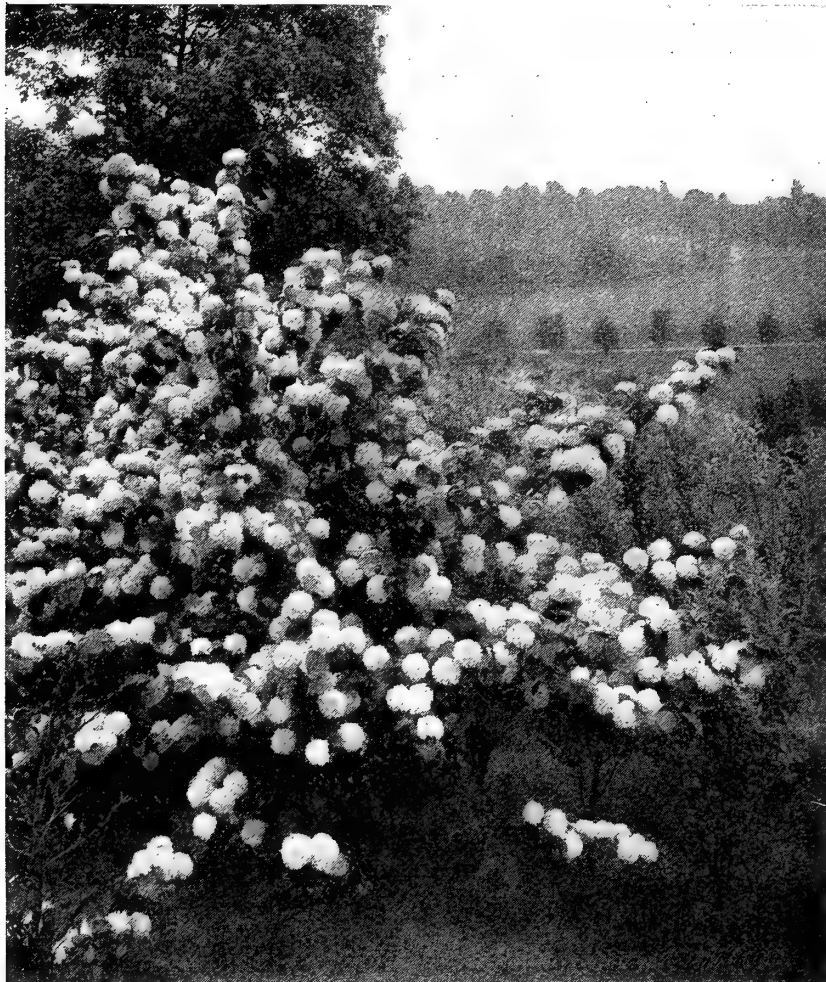
	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

T. Odessana. (M) July to September. Of lower growth. Pink flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

T. tetandra, var. purpurea. (M) June and July. Purplish pink flowers. A desirable variety of doubtful nomenclature.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$2 50



Japan Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*). A neat habit and the fact that this Snowball is almost immune from insect pests has made it surpass the old-fashioned Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus, var. sterile*) in popularity. It is a grand sight in bloom, whether as individual plant or in the shrubbery border. (See page 59)

VIBURNUMS

In this group are included the Snowballs, which give in spring the same showy effect produced by Hydrangeas in the fall. Viburnums are especially hardy; grow quickly and are particularly free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders; desirable as specimens and useful in all plantings.

Viburnum cassinoides. WITHE-ROD. Very hardy. Flowers creamy white. Well suited for moist places and shrubbery borders.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. (L) May. A handsome native shrub, with glossy green leaves and white flowers that ripen into black berries.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2½ to 3 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft., very heavy	75	5 00	40 00

V. lantana. WAYFARING TREE. (L) May and June. White flower-clusters succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black. Good foliage and desirable for dry places and limestone soils.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$2 50

V. molle. (S) A native shrub, with handsome large deep green leaves, similar to *V. dentatum*, but blooming a few weeks later.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

V. Opulus; syn., Oxycoccus. HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. (M) May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	75	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy	1 00	7 50	50 00

V. Opulus, var. nana. DWARF CRANBERRY BUSH. (D) Very low-growing. Suitable for the fronts of shrubberies and as an edging.

	Each	10	100
6 to 10 in., bushy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

var. sterile. GUELDER ROSE. (M) May. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. Closely resembles *V. opulus*, but does not have the ornamental fruits.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 50	25 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	75	5 00	35 00

MOON'S TREES

Viburnum Sieboldi. SIEBOLD'S VIBURNUM. (M)
Pyramidal clusters of white flowers.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	

V. tomentosum. SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S)
May. An elegant shrub with beautiful dark green leaves. White flowers, borne in flat clusters, followed by decorative red berries, that later change to black.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft. . . . .	. \$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft. . . . .	. 50	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft. . . . .	. 75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft. . . . .	. 1 00	7 50	50 00

var. plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. (S) May. One of the best ornamental shrubs, similar in habit to the above. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. . . . .	. \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft. . . . .	. 1 00	7 50	50 00
5 to 6 ft. . . . .	. 1 25	10 00	75 00



Viburnum tomentosum, or single Japan Snowball. Excepting for the flowers this variety cannot be distinguished from the *Viburnum plicatum*. In the fall the foliage turns a bright crimson

Hardy Garden Roses

The beauty of the Rose is so widely appreciated that the popularity it now enjoys, and the demand for hardy garden Roses, is annually increasing. In old-fashioned gardens, in borders, along garden walks, or on arbors, the sweet perfumes of blooming Roses is a source of constant delight to all who grow them. We make a specialty of Roses for garden and home planting, and our assortment has been made up especially for that purpose and includes only such varieties as will thrive under home conditions and have proved satisfactory in such places.

Prices of Roses. The prices of our Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss, Damask, Penzance, Noisette and Austrian Roses is 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100, for strong, two-year plants, from 6-inch pots. All varieties marked thus (†) we can supply in unpotted stock that is just as good, but will take longer to get started, at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The list here offered comprises a general assortment of this ever-popular class of hardy Roses. The varieties listed cover all the desirable and distinct shades, and are superior in size, hardiness, vigor, and productiveness. As far as possible, varieties are on their own roots, but it is necessary to bud some kinds on other stock. In planting budded stock, great care should be taken to have the "bud" at least 2 inches below the surface, so the stock will not "sucker up."

- Alfred Colomb.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular.
- Alfred K. Williams.** Carmine-red; full and perfect form.
- †**Anne de Diesbach** (Glory of France). Carmine; large, hardy and fragrant.
- †**Baron de Bonstetten.** Dark velvety red; large, fragrant flowers.
- †**Baroness Rothschild.** Rich satiny pink; magnificent.
- Charles Lefebvre.** Velvety crimson; very large.
- R. B. Cant.** Deep crimson, with dark shading.
- Captain Hayward.** Bright crimson-carmine; a distinct shade and very fragrant.
- †**Clio.** Flesh color with rosy pink center; fine form.

- Duke of Edinburgh.** Bright crimson; large and double.
- Earl of Dufferin.** Rich crimson shaded with dark maroon.
- †**Fisher Holmes.** Rich velvety crimson.
- Francois Michelin.** Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery.
- †**Frau Karl Druschki.** Fine white; large, perfect and fragrant; strong grower.
- †**General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet-crimson; old time favorite.
- Gloire de Margottin.** Dazzling scarlet.
- Hugh Dickson.** Brilliant crimson, highly perfumed.
- †**John Hopper.** Bright rose, carmine center; cupped and well formed.
- Louis van Houtte.** Red; one of the best.
- †**Mabel Morrison.** Pure white, flushed pink in autumn.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet.** Fine satiny rose.
- †**Magna Charta.** Bright pink, suffused carmine.
- Marchioness of Lorne.** Rich rose, shaded with carmine.
- †**Margaret Dickson.** One of the finest white hybrids.
- †**Marie Bauman.** Bright carmine; large, perfectly formed.
- †**Marshall P. Wilder.** Cherry-carmine; large bloom, vigorous grower.



Climbing Rose, "Dorothy Perkins." Besides the merit of beautiful shell-pink flowers, its foliage is better than that of most kinds

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

- †**Madame Victor Verdier.** Rich cherry-red.
- †**Mrs. John Laing.** Delicate pink; large, full.
- †**Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.** Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded to pale flesh.
- †**Paul Neyron.** Very large, deep rose; full and double; a favorite.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson, with black shadings.
- Rhodocanachi.** Rose, shaded pink; full and very fragrant.
- Tom Wood.** Large cherry-red flowers.
- †**Ulrich Brunner.** Bright cerise-red; large and full.
- †**Victor Verdier.** Rosy carmine; large, showy.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

Hardy with little or no protection, very productive, and, as a rule, with brilliant colors and delightful fragrance.

- Belle Siebrecht** (Mrs. J. W. Grant). Brilliant pink, fine form, prolific bloomer.
- Captain Christy.** Large double buds of deep flesh color; constant bloomer.
- Etoile de France.** Velvety crimson, center red; bloom large.
- Etoile de Lyon.** Bright sulphur-yellow; fine form.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.** White, tinted yellow.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** Bright rich scarlet, very showy; lavish bloomer.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** White, tinted with lemon center.
- Killarney.** Flesh white to pink, buds long and pointed; bloom large.
- La France.** Clear satiny pink; large and full.
- Liberty.** Brilliant crimson; very floriferous.
- Madam Abel Chatenay.** Carmine-rose, shaded with salmon; free bloomer.
- Madam Jules Grolez.** Bright china-rose; large and full.

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MOON'S TREES

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

- Maman Cochet.** Deep rose-pink, beautiful in bud and flower.
- Marie Van Houtte.** Center yellow, petals tipped with rose; large and full; a continual bloomer.
- Mildred Grant.** Silvery white; blooms of enormous size lasting a long time in good condition.
- Papa Gontier.** Rosy crimson, fine long buds; very attractive.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** Deep cherry-red; a good climbing variety.
- Souvenir du President Carnot.** Flesh shaded white; flowers large and full.
- Sunset.** Deep apricot-yellow; good size and free bloomer.
- Viscountess Folkstone.** Creamy pink; very floriferous; a grand rose.
- White Maman Cochet.** White, fine in bud.

MOSS ROSES

The beauty of this type of Roses consists largely in the delicate mossy covering surrounding the bud. Large and extremely hardy.

- Blanche Moreau.** Pure white, large and full. Beautifully mossed and very fragrant.
- Crested.** Pink, finely crested; very distinct.
- Crimson Globe.** Deep crimson; large and full.
- Princess Adelaide.** Pale rose, foliage often variegated.

DAMASK ROSES

- Cabbage (Common Rose).** Rosy pink, large and full.
- †**Madame Plantier.** Pure white; very hardy and reliable. Profuse bloomer in June. A favorite for cemetery use.

PENZANCE, BRIER ROSES

- Lady Penzance.** Fragrant foliage and flower. Beautiful copperish yellow.
- Lord Penzance.** Very fragrant. Flowers ecru with tones of lemon-yellow in the center.

NOISETTE ROSES

Although this group requires more protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals they are of considerable importance as they bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are borne in clusters and are of good form.

- Coquette des Alpes.** White shaded with carmine.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white.

AUSTRIAN, OR YELLOW ROSES

These require little or no pruning. Simply remove any dead and useless wood.

- †**Persian Yellow.** Very showy bright yellow flowers of medium size.
- †**Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun).** The new hardy yellow Rose. Flowers full and globular; very fragrant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Baby Rambler; syn., Dwarf Crimson Rambler, Norbert Levavasseur. A compact new dwarf variety that does not exceed 18 inches in height, covered with a wealth of crimson flowers that last a long time.

	Each	10
Potted plants	\$0 75	\$6 00

Hermosa. An old-time favorite that bears bright pink flowers and blooms persistently.

	Each	10
2-yr. potted	\$0 50	\$4 50

MEMORIAL, or EVERGREEN ROSES

Roses of this family are of a trailing habit, very hardy and recommended for covering walls, rocks, rough ground or for any purpose for which a creeping Rose is desired. They are much used for mass plantings, to produce wild, natural effects.

Gardenia. Bright yellow flowers.

	Each	10
1-yr. field-grown	\$0 20	\$1 50

Manda's Triumph. Large, abundant clusters of medium double, pure white flowers.

	Each	10
2-yr., strong field-grown	\$0 35	\$2 50

South Orange Perfection. Clusters of small double flowers, pink in the bud, changing to white as they open.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. field-grown	\$0 20	\$1 50	
2-yr. strong field-grown	35	2 50	\$18 00

Universal Favorite. Vigorous variety with a profusion of immense double flowers of beautiful rose-color.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. field-grown	\$0 20	\$1 50	
2-yr., strong field-grown	35	2 50	\$18 00

Wichuraiana. MEMORIAL ROSE. Beautiful small glossy evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant, single waxy white flowers are borne profusely in June.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. field-grown	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
2-yr. strong field-grown	35	2 50	18 00

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular. A strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small double crimson flowers in great profusion. There is nothing finer for trailing over verandas, walls, pillars, etc.

	Each	10	100
2-yr. strong field-grown	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00
2-yr. potted	50	4 00	35 00
Extra-strong, potted	75	6 00	

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Rich creamy white flowers, sometimes blush. A vigorous grower, blooming abundantly and persistently almost until frost.

	Each	10
1-yr. field-grown	\$0 35	\$2 50

Prices of Roses. The prices of all our Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea, Moss, Damask, Penzance, Noisette and Austrian Roses is 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100, for strong two-year plants from 6-inch pots. All varieties marked thus (+) we can also supply in unpotted stock that is just as good, but will take longer to get started, at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

MOON'S TREES

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Dawson. Considered by some to be as valuable as the Crimson Rambler. Large clusters of semi-double bright carmine flowers. Strong grower.

2- and 3-yr. strong field-grown.

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid sort with beautiful shell-pink flowers, full, large and double. The trusses often contain 30 or 40 individual flowers. Bright foliage that keeps fresh better than most kinds do.

1-yr.

Each	10	100
\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00

2- and 3-yr.

Each	10	100
35	2 50	18 00

Lady Gay. Similar in habit to Crimson Rambler; flowers rose-pink.

2-yr., field-grown

Each	10	100
\$0 50	\$4 00	

Multiflora Japonica. See under Bush Roses.

Philadelphia Rambler. Similar to the Crimson Rambler, deeper and brighter in color.

2-yr., potted

Each	10	100
\$0 50	\$4 00	

Pink Rambler. Similar to the other Ramblers but has pink flowers.

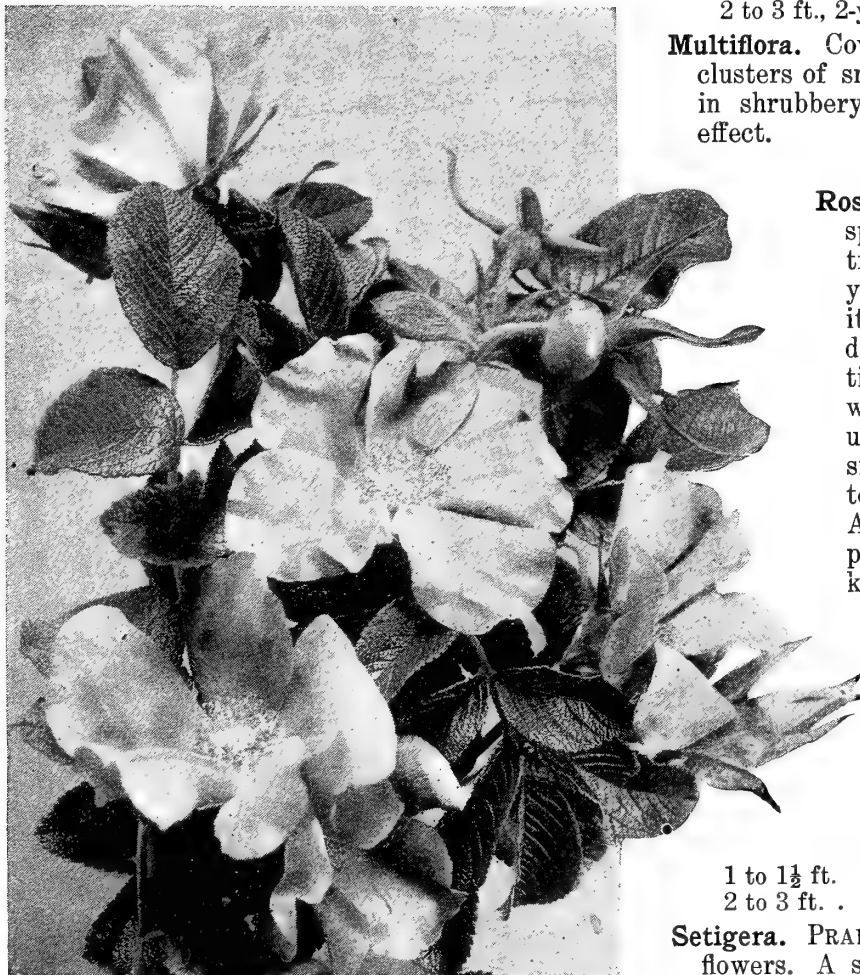
2-yr., field-grown

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	

Pink Roamer. Trailing habit; pink flowers.

2-yr., strong field-grown . .

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00



Rosa rugosa, a splendid Bush Rose, for colony or group planting. All summer the single flowers shine from a setting of beautiful dark green leaves and later give place to bright red seed-vessels that look like tiny tomatoes

Queen Alexandra. A new sort that resembles the well-known Crimson Rambler, but is lighter in color.

2-yr., strong field-grown . .

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Royal Cluster. Double white, medium size, prolific bloomer.

1-yr., field-grown

Each	10	100
\$0 20	\$1 50	

2-yr., strong field-grown

Each	10	100
35	2 50	

Ruby Queen. Deep ruby-red.

1-yr., field grown

Each	10	100
\$0 20	\$1 50	

2-yr., strong field-grown

Each	10	100
35	2 50	

White Rambler. Perfectly hardy, strong vigorous grower, with white flowers.

2-yr., field-grown

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	

Yellow Rambler. Large clusters of good-sized deep yellow flowers, fading to a creamy white as the flower matures.

2-yr., field-grown

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	

BUSH ROSES

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings, as well as in groups by themselves.

Lucida. Single, bright pink flowers in June. Attractive red branches and plump red fruits in winter.

2 to 3 ft., 2-yr.

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Multiflora. Covered in June with very fragrant clusters of small semi-double flowers. Valuable in shrubbery borders and to produce a wild effect.

3 to 4 ft., 3-yr.

Each	10	100
\$0 35	\$2 50	\$18 00

Rosa rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. A splendid bush or shrub with an attractive appearance almost all the year. The foliage alone would make it a valuable lawn plant even if it did not have other desirable qualities, because the rich, dark green wrinkled leaves are handsome even until late in the fall. In May pretty single pink or white flowers are dotted among the beautiful leaves. After the first burst of bloom has passed an intermittent display is kept up until frost. Meanwhile the first-born flowers have ripened into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels of gorgeous scarlet color. This Rose grows very easily and is a magnificent thing to mass in shrubbery borders or to plant in beds by itself, or for use in almost any kind of landscape planting.

1 to 1½ ft.

Each	10	100
\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00

2 to 3 ft.

Each	10	100
35	3 00	25 00

Setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. Single deep rose-colored flowers. A splendid sort for natural planting. It blooms lavishly in June.

1½ to 2 ft., 1-yr.

Each	10	100
\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00

3 to 5 ft., 2- and 3-yr. . . .

Each	10	100
35	2 50	18 00



Wisterias There is little difference in the flowers of the various sorts excepting in color. See page 66

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 porches and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and summer-houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly neglected places and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

ACTINIDIA arguta. A vigorous, rapid-growing Japanese vine, with glossy leathery leaves and greenish white flowers, succeeded by greenish yellow fruits. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, walls, and to produce wild effects.

	Each	10	
1- and 2-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
Potted plants	50	4 00	

A. polygama. In most respects it is similar to the above. It has very fragrant, creamy white flowers and handsome foliage. It is a strong, rapid grower and desirable plant. Remarkably free from insect enemies, and excellent for trellises, slow buildings, fences and the like.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
3 to 5 ft., 2-yr., strong	35	2 50	20 00
Potted plants	50	4 00	

AKEBIA quinata. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine that is graceful and handsome. Has small, five-lobed half evergreen leaves and fragrant purplish brown or chocolate-colored flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr.	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants	50	4 00	35 00

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER.

A hardy native vine of strong rapid growth. The large handsome leaves are deeply cut into five lobes, hence the name "Five Finger" is often given to it. In autumn, the foliage turns a beautiful rich crimson. Berries blue, produced in ample panicles. An excellent vine for arbors, fences, trellises, walls and for running up trees and over stumps. A handsome and graceful species.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
Potted plants	50	4 00	

var. Engelmanni. Practically identical with *A. quinquefolia*. It clings a little more tenaciously to a support, and grows a little more strongly.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 5 ft., 2-yr., very strong.	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants	50	4 00	35 00

var. muralis. Resembles *A. quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmanni*, but is more slender and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves that are whitened beneath.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 ft., 2-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Potted plants	50	4 00	

MOON'S TREES

Ampelopsis tricolor; syn., *heterophylla elegans*.
Leaves resemble in shape those of grapes and are curiously spotted with tints of pink, white and green.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 3 ft., 1- and 2-yr. . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

A. Veitchii; syn., *tricuspidata*. JAPANESE, or BOSTON IVY. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is a quite hardy rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh shining green that turns a brilliant red in autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2½ ft., field-grown . . .	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Strong potted vines	35	2 50	20 00

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A strong, hardy-growing tropical-looking vine with handsome light green leaves 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe.

	Each	10	100
Strong potted plants	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

BIGNONIA. TRUMPET VINE. These are familiar strong-growing vines, with deep, rich green foliage and large trumpet-shaped flowers in early summer. They are very desirable for covering summer houses, training over arbors and to climb over trees, rocks and rustic bridges. Bignonias will grow in almost any soil and are hardy, except in the coldest climates. We offer the two varieties that follow.

B. grandiflora. TRUMPET VINE. July. The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than *B. radicans*, and it is a more bushy grower.

	Each	10	100
3-yr.	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
Potted plants	75	6 00	

B. radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. July to September. Our native species with deep scarlet flowers. It is a familiar old-fashioned vine that clings tenaciously and grows rapidly to tall heights.

	Each	10	100
2-yr. and 3-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Potted plants	50	4 00	

CELASTRUS articulatus. JAPANESE BITTERSWEET.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00

C. scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine that is especially ornamental in fall and winter, with brilliant orange and scarlet fruits.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00
Potted plants	50	4 00

CLEMATIS

Familiar vines that flower profusely and are in demand for covering porches, trellises and arbors, and to climb over posts and fences. From a long list of varieties we have selected the following as the most desirable.



Clematis Henryi. See description below

Clematis paniculata. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. We recommend it for planting anywhere around the house and for covering posts, fences, walls and stumps.

	Each	10	100
Potted plants	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS

Extra-strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10,
\$40 per 100

Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure white, double flowers.

Henryi. Large, creamy white and handsome. See illustration above.

Jackmani. Next to *C. paniculata*, this is the most popular variety, with rich royal-purple flowers two inches across, borne abundantly in June and occasionally afterwards.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Rose.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Deep, rich crimson, large flowers.

Romona. Very large, deep sky-blue flowers. A desirable new sort.

Ville de Lyon. Bright red. Well-formed flowers and very good variety.

DOLICHOS Japonica. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE. An extremely rapid-growing vine that has been known to make 40 to 60 feet of growth a year. It is an especially desirable thing for quick effects and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome.

	Each	10
Potted plants	\$0 50	\$4 00

MOON'S TREES

EUONYMUS radicans. CREEPING EUONYMUS. An evergreen species with small glossy leaves. Grows slowly to a height of 20 or 30 feet. Clings tenaciously to walls or rocks, for which it makes a splendid cover. Easily kept under control and on this account suited for low walls.

	Each	10	100
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	18 00

var. variegata. Differs from the above in that it has pretty creamy white markings on the leaves that make it valuable for contrasts.

	Each	10	100
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

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. The young and immature wood sometimes winter-kills in localities north of New York, but it is not so much the cold as the bright late winter suns that kill it. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis work, graves, and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees in places where grass will not grow.

	Each	10	100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1-yr., field-grown .	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr., heavy field-grown .	25	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy potted plants	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 7 ft., heavy potted plants	50	4 00	30 00

JASMINUM. The two varieties described on page 49 are sometimes trained over arbors, trellises and used as vines are used.

LONICERA : Honeysuckle

Favorite vines with flowers of delicious fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trellis work, for climbing over arbors and verandas, for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural ways. The vines take root where they touch the ground; this habit suits them for creeping over dumps and unsightly places, and for retaining soil on slopes and banks. They withstand shade and make a ground cover in places where grass will not grow.

Lonicera Belgica. MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Red flowers.

	Each	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1-yr. .	\$0 25	\$2 00
Potted plants . . .	35	2 50

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Lonicera flava. YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE.

	Each	10
3 to 5 ft., 2- to 3-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00

L. Heckrottii. Persistent bloomer. Red flowers, with yellow throat.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., 2- and 3-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00
Potted plants	35	3 00

L. Hendersonii. Yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 4 ft., 1- to 2-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00
Potted plants	35	3 00

L. Japonica, var. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds. It is a good hardy grower, with fragrant cream-colored flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr., heavy	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants	35	3 00	25 00

var. brachypoda. EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. This variety is very similar in appearance to the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle. It is a strong grower and desirable sort with yellow flowers. The leaves turn a coppery hue in late autumn and last until almost spring.

	Each	10	100
2 to 4 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 5 ft., 2- to 3-yr., heavy.	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants	35	3 00	25 00

var. Chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. In winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronze hue and lasts well on toward spring. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. This is one of the best varieties for every purpose.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., 1-yr.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 5 ft., 2- and 3-yr., heavy.	25	2 00	15 00
Potted plants	35	3 00	25 00

var. Halliana. HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. The most popular variety. Glossy light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit and a wealth of white and buff flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 ft., 1- and 2-yr., strong	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted plants, heavy vines.	35	3 00	25 00

L. sempervirens, var. fuchsoides; syn., **L. punicea.** SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Differs



Honeysuckle
Always desirable and always dependable



Lonicera sempervirens, continued

widely from the Japanese forms and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers that continue all summer. Bluish green leaves. A very pretty and desirable sort.

	Each	10	
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
Potted plants	35	3 00	

L. Sullivanti. Attractive foliage; yellow flowers and scarlet berries.

	Each	10	
3 to 5 ft., 3-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
Potted plants	35	3 00	

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. A hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender drooping branches, bears pink and purple flowers from June until September and are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. Grows anywhere and is on this account a good plant to withstand abuse and neglect.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Potted plants	35	3 00	

PERIPLOCA Græca. SILK VINE. Dark green, silky leaves. Small purple flowers in July.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft., 1- and 2-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	
Potted plants	35	3 00	

ROSES. The Crimson, White and Yellow Rambler Roses, as well as the Dawson, Multiflora, Prairie Queen and Setigera varieties, are splendid climbers and no vines are more beautiful than these, as they climb and ramble over any support given them. Particularly valuable for covering old walls, or for hiding unsightly places in the garden. See page 61.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. CLIMBING HYDRANGEA.

2½ to 3½ ft.	\$1 each
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VINCA minor. PERIWINKLE A familiar evergreen creeper that bears blue flowers in early spring and is common as a carpet in shady places or on rockeries and graves.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 1½ ft., 1-yr.	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00	\$25 00
Strong potted plants	15	1 00	6 00	50 00

VITIS cordifolia. FROST, or WINTER GRAPE. Small black Grapes. Valued for natural effects, running over trees, etc.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50

V. Labrusca. FOX GRAPE. A rapid-growing strong native vine, with large purplish black fruits. Very ornamental; especially suited for climbing over thickets and trees.

	Each	10
1½ to 2½ ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00

WISTARIA

Strong-growing vines that wrap themselves tightly about any support and are valued most for covering bowers, porches and training over tree trunks. In May they bear abundant, dense, drooping clusters of pea-shaped flowers similar in shape to those of a sweet pea, and occasionally a lighter crop follows in August.

Wistaria Chinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. The common variety, which flowers so profusely in May. Flowers pale blue, fragrant. It withstands the smoke of cities; grows anywhere.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
Potted plants	75	6 00	50 00

var. alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wistaria, that possesses the strong-growing, hardy qualities of its parent.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants	75	6 00

W. frutescens. AMERICAN WISTARIA. Lilac-purple flowers, later than the other kinds.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

var. magnifica. Flowers fragrant, larger and more dense than the above, over which it is a great improvement.

	Each	10	100
3-yr., strong	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

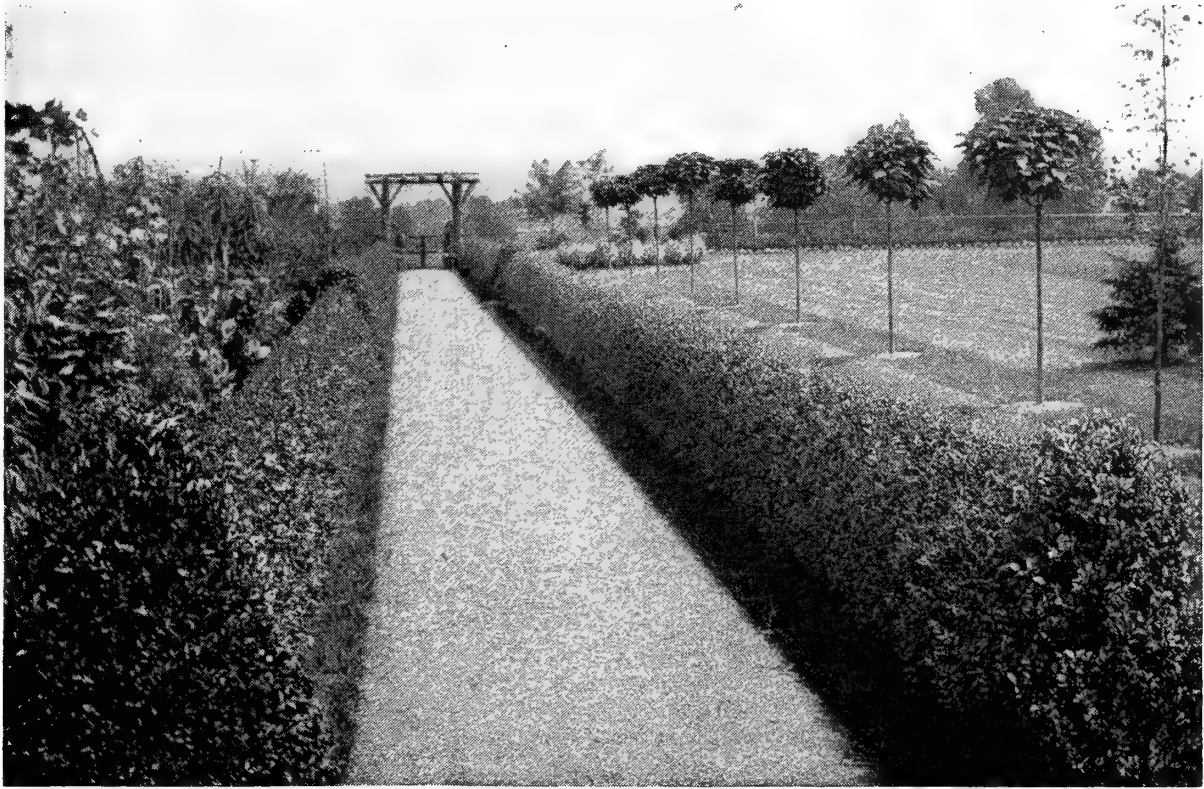
W. multijuga. LOOSE-CLUSTER WISTARIA. Panicles of deep purple bloom often 3 feet long. One of the most artistic of the group.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

POTTED VINES

This year we shall carry a larger stock of Vines in pots than we ever have done before. There is practically no loss in planting these and then when in the summer it is too late to plant field-grown stock, these may be safely planted out.

Five or more plants will be furnished at the price per 10, 25 or more at the price per 100



Hedge of California Privet, photographed two years after being planted by us. We have a grand stock that will give just as quick results

Hedge Plants

The value of hedges in ornamental planting is realized. The beauty of living plants is greatly to be preferred to the stiff and measured lines of fences. Annual trimming and occasional weeding and cultivation are all the care that established hedges require, and with age they increase in density and beauty, instead of rotting away with time. Evergreen hedges, fresh and green at all seasons, retain their beauty and serve the purpose for which they are intended, even in winter. They should be trimmed either in May or August and may be kept at any desired height. They increase in density and branch out at the ground, making a thick, almost impenetrable wall. As screens to unsightly objects and as windbreaks for exposed places, there is nothing better. Deciduous hedges grow more rapidly and are less expensive. They require the same care, and should usually be trimmed in winter. The flowering hedges are most showy with their long lines of bloom, and the thorny plants serve best for defensive purposes.

Below we attempt to classify the uses for which hedges are generally put, and give each classification a number, then, in the list of hedging plants that follows, the different varieties are preceded by numerals that indicate the classification that they may be suitably used in. For instance, all varieties preceded by the numeral 1 are good plants for ordinary hedges. Some varieties are useful under several classifications.

- 1, ORDINARY HEDGES, such as property boundaries. Usually of medium height and dense, thick habit.
- 2, DEFENSIVE HEDGES. Used as fences to keep trespassers off and to turn stock. Plants with thorns usually preferred.
- 3, SCREENS. Used to hide objectionable objects, clothes-yards, kitchen doors, etc.
- 4, WINDBREAKS. Used to shelter vegetable gardens and shut out the wind from other places. Evergreens almost always used for these purposes.
- 5, FLOWERING HEDGES. Almost all the flowering shrubs are suited for this purpose; we name only the best.
- 6, EDGING. Low hedges to edge walks with, to border cemetery lots and similar places.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

- 5,6 *Azalea amœna*, page 16.
- 1,6 *Buxus sempervirens* (Common Tree Box), page 17.
- 6 *Buxus suffruticosa* (Dwarf Box Bush), page 17.
- 6 *Ilex crenata* (Japanese Holly), page 18.
- 1,3,4 *Picea excelsa* (Norway Spruce), page 7.
- 4 *Pinus Austriaca* (Austrian Pine), page 8.
- 4 *Pinus Strobus* (White Pine), page 9.
- 4 *Pinus sylvestris* (Scotch Pine) page 10.
- 1,3 *Retinospora plumosa* (Green Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3 *Retinospora plumosa*, var. *aurea* (Golden Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3 *Retinospora squarrosa*, var. *Veitchii* (Silver Retinospora), page 11.
- 1,3,4 *Thuja occidentalis* (American Arborvitæ), page 13.
- 1,6 *Thuja compacta* (Compact Arborvitæ), page 14.
- 6 *Thuja globosa* (Globe Arborvitæ), page 14.
- 6 *Tsuga Canadensis* (Hemlock Spruce), page 15.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

- 1,2 *Berberis Thunbergii* (Japanese Barberry), p. 41.
- 1,2 *Berberis vulgaris* (Common Barberry), page 41.
- 1,2 *Carpinus Americana* (American Hornbeam), p. 26.
- 1,2 *Carpinus Betula* (European Hornbeam), page 26.
- 2 *Cratægus coccinea* (Scarlet Thorn), page 43.
- 2 *Cratægus Crus-Galli* (Cockspur Thorn), page 43.
- 3,5 *Deutzia*, in variety, page 44.
- 1,2,3,4 *Fagus sylvatica* (European Beech), page 29.
- 1,3,5 *Hibiscus* (Althea), in variety, page 48.
- 5 *Hydrangea paniculata*, var. *grandiflora*, page 49.
- 1,3 *Ligustrum Iбота*, page 50.
- 1 *Ligustrum Iбота*, var. *Regelianum*, page 50.
- 1,2,3,6 *Ligustrum ovalifolium* (California Privet), p. 50.
- 2 *Rhamnus catharticus* (Buckthorn), page 53.
- 5 *Rosa rugosa* (Japanese Rose), page 62.
- 5 *Spiræa*, in variety, page 54.
- 3,5 *Syringa* (Lilac), in variety, page 56.
- 5 *Viburnum plicatum* (Japan Snowball), page 58.

Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

There are few things more effective in landscape work than this class of plants. They are strong, rapid growers in almost any soil. During the close of summer they come into bloom and are most showy and ornamental with their large flower-plumes. The Arundos are straight and erect, the Grasses slender and graceful. Both are excellent for bedding; each is equally well suited for mixed plantings of any kind. They annually increase in beauty and give so much satisfaction that we do not hesitate recommending them for more extensive use.

ARUNDO Donax. GREAT REED. A tall, bamboo-like plant, with long, green narrow leaves, well suited for planting along water edges and for borders and the lawn. It also looks well in shrubbery plantings. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Eulalia Japonica, var. *Zebrina*. A beautiful Grass for summer and autumn effects

Arundo Donax, var. *variegata*. A beautiful variegated form; it is valued almost anywhere; has creamy white and green leaves. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

BAMBUSA. BAMBOO. These odd and interesting plants from the semi-tropics have been found hardy here and are decorative in many places. A slight winter protection is desirable, but not entirely necessary. We offer the varieties Aurea, Metake and Simoni. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. PLUME GRASS, or HARDY PAMPAS. Grows 9 to 12 feet high. Sends up a great lot of silvery flower-plumes. Very similar to the Pampas Grass. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. JAPAN RUSH. A beautiful, tall, swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and a conspicuous silvery white midrib. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; strong clumps, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

E. Japonica variegata. The long narrow leaves are striped with a band of white. A graceful and beautiful plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

E. Japonica, var. *Zebrina*. Similar to the above, save that stripes of yellow run across the leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

GYNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. Grows 8 to 10 feet high in a season and is most ornamental with its long silvery plumes; needs slight protection. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Just a city yard made beautiful with our Shrubs and Perennials

Hardy Perennial Plants

It is no wonder that these grand **Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Flowers** continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August, these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. These perennials are not fastidious about the soil they have to grow in, though many of them, of course, have a preference. Year after year they reappear and flower abundantly requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennials affords a display of bloom from earliest spring until after frost comes in the fall and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decoration. This class of flowers look well almost anywhere, but are especially suited for border plantings, either by themselves or in connection with shrubby groups; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves. We have added a good many varieties to our stock during the past year, and offer now a selection of what we believe to be the most generally desirable kinds. A number of other sorts, however, are carried in stock, so that persons wanting varieties not catalogued here will do well to write to us concerning them.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. ROSY MILFOIL. All summer and on into fall there are heads of rosy red flowers on stems about 18 inches high. The foliage is cut deeply.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl." 2 feet. In July it is covered with a profusion of small pure white double flowers.

AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. MULLEIN PINK. Rough silvery leaves. Bright crimson flowers in June and July on stems 2 to 3 feet long.

ALYSSUM saxatile, var. compactum. GOLDEN TUFT. An excellent low-spreading plant for the rockery or border with flat heads of yellow flowers in May and June.

ANEMONE Japonica, var. alba. A splendid late-flowering perennial 2 to 3 feet high.

var. Queen Charlotte. Large rose-like flowers of beautiful silvery pink color.

var. rosea superba. Free-flowering; rose-colored.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria, var. Kelwayii. HARDY MARGUERITE. A bushy plant about 18 inches high, with a continuous show through the summer of golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.

AQUILEGIA Californica hybrida. An assorted type of the popular Columbine.

A. Canadensis. NATIVE COLUMBINE. Bright red and yellow. Splendid in perennial beds and for natural plantings.

A. chrysantha. COLUMBINE. Growing to about 18 inches to 2 feet. From May to July, bright with fragrant golden yellow flowers.

A. flabellata nana alba. Dwarf Japanese variety with white flowers.

A. nivea grandiflora. Fine pure white sort.

A. vulgaris. EUROPEAN COLUMBINE. Violet-blue.

ARABIS alpina. ROCK CRESS. A very low-spreading plant completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May.

ASTER Novæ-Angliæ. A showy autumn plant about 4 feet in height with bluish purple flowers. A good plant for sylvan and natural plantings.

var. Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Light reddish purple.

A. White Queen. Free-flowering white sort. One of the most showy kinds.

BAPTISIA Australis. FALSE INDIGO. Spikes of dark blue flowers, about 2 feet high in June and July. A splendid strong-growing plant with deeply cut foliage.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. An improved strain in which we have both white and pink flowers.

BOCCONIA cordata. During July and August this tall perennial (6 to 8 feet) is at its best, with large, loose terminal panicles of creamy white flowers. It is a splendid thing to use in shrubby borders and in connection with smaller plants of any kind.

BOLTONIA asteroides. FALSE CHAMOMILE. A strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet, that is covered during the summer and early autumn with hundreds of small white flowers. The Boltonias are the most showy herbaceous plants in their season.

B. latisquama. The flower is a very pale pink; in other respects similar to the above.

CALIMERIS incisa. A border plant that produces daisy-like lavender flowers, with yellow centers from July to September.

CALLIRHOE involu-crata. A low-growing carpet plant, with large saucer-shaped flowers of rosy crimson color.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Compact tufts about

10 inches high. Flowers blue, lasting all summer.

var. alba. White-flowered form of the above.

C. medium calycanthema. CUP and SAUCER CANTERBURY BELLS. Blue, white and rose.

C. persicifolia. Blue and white star-shaped flowers with deep calyx, in cluster on spikes about 2 feet high at the first of June.

var. alba. White flower. Otherwise similar to the above.

C. pyramidalis. CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. The most conspicuous Campanula when weighted in September with 4- to 5-foot spikes of blue flowers.

C. rapunculoides. Graceful spikes 3 feet high, loaded in June and July with blue bell-shaped flowers.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA, or VERBENA SHRUB. A shrubby plant valued for its wealth of blue flowers that come in September.

CASSIA Marilandica. A desirable, shrubby looking plant 3 to 4 feet high, with panicles of bright yellow flowers in July and August.

CEPHALARIA alpina. Delicate sulphur-yellow flowers in July and August. A rare plant that frequently attains a height of 6 feet.



Hardy Chrysanthemums. (See page 71)

MOON'S TREES

CERASTIUM tomentosum. The common name, "Snow-in-Summer," is descriptive of this little plant that is almost hidden beneath white flowers in June and July.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum, "Triumph." MOONPENNY DAISY. A strong grower, about 3 feet, with a profusion of large daisy-like flowers with white petals and yellow centers. From July to October.

C. King Edward VII. An elegant novelty, with abundant large, pure white, perfect formed flowers, like large daisies.

C. hybridum. SHASTA DAISY. Large, white daisy-like flowers; blooms continuously during summer and fall.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We offer an assortment of hardy Pompon varieties. They flower profusely in October, and are not injured by early frosts, and, therefore, gay and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut-flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that attain a height of about 3 feet. They should be included in all orders for plants of perennial character.

VARIETIES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Danizula. Rosy pink.

Eagle d'Or. Fine golden yellow.

Gold Finch. Rich golden yellow, with tiny red stripes.

Gold Nugget. Golden, inner petals tinted with red.

Miss Julia. Bronze.

Sunset. Scarlet-bronze.

Tennyson. Pure yellow.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. A shrubby plant 2 to 3 feet high that blossoms during August and September. Deliciously fragrant, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue color.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. A splendid flower for cutting and showy in the garden, with graceful habit and rich golden yellow blooms that come the last of June and continues on to autumn. Grows 2 feet high.

C. rosea. August and September. Small pink flowers. A low border and rockery plant.

DELPHINIUM Chinense. A hardy Larkspur 2 feet in height, with long flower-spikes of white and blue shades from July until September.

D. formosum. LARKSPUR. An old-fashioned garden favorite with large spikes of dark blue flowers. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. A small plant flowering from May to July, and growing 12 to 18 inches high. It is well known. The plants we offer are of assorted colors.

D. plumarius. HARDY PINKS. These are old-time favorites that require little attention and flower



Digitalis gloxiniaeflora

Dianthus Plumarius, continued

bountifully each year. They are valued for edging, also in rockeries or wherever a low plant is needed. We offer assorted colors.

DICENTRA spectabilis; syn., Dielytra. BLEEDING HEART. Long graceful racemes of pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June. An old-fashioned favorite that deserves its popularity.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora. FOXGLOVE. A splendid strain of familiar old-fashioned plants, that grows 3 to 4 feet high and flowers in June.

D. grandiflora. Pale yellow flowers.

D. maculata superba. Dwarf; with yellow flowers a few weeks later than the other kinds.

D. monstrosa. A curious form with rose-colored flowers.

ECHINOPS ritro. GLOBE THISTLE. Flowers deep metallic-blue. 3 feet.

var. sphærocephalus. Pale blue, globe-shaped flowers.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. An excellent border plant with amethyst-blue flowers from July to September. 2 feet.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. WHITE SNAKEROOT. Dense flat heads of white flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet high from August to October.

E. purpureum. A tall rank-growing native with rosy purple flowers in August and September.

FUNKIA cœrulea. PLANTAIN LILY. Large handsome leaves; spikes of blue flowers in July and August. Valuable for individual as well as collective planting.

F. Thos. Hogg. White variegated leaves.

F. undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. BLANKET FLOWER.

We offer no more desirable herbaceous plant than this one, which begins to flower in June and continues unremittingly until frost. It grows 2 to 3 feet in height and thrives almost anywhere. The center of the flower is a dark reddish brown, while the orange petals are differently marked with bands of scarlet crimson and vermilion.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. Delicate panicles of white flowers in July.

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A favorite loose open plant 3 to 4 feet high that is laden in August and September with tiny pure white flowers that are especially delicate and suitable for bouquets, etc.

HELIANTHUS. HARDY SUNFLOWER. Strong growers; succeeding anywhere. Useful in connection with shrubby borders; in clumps by themselves as well as all herbaceous plantings. They grow 4 to 5 feet high and in August and September bear golden-yellow flowers.

H. meteor. Double orange-yellow flowers.

H. mollis grandiflorus. Beautiful lemon-yellow flowers.

H. multiflorus, flore pleno. Double, hardy sunflower. A profusion of yellow dahlia-like flowers.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. Abundant, deep golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high.

Heliopsis scabra major. ORANGE-FLOWER. A desirable herbaceous plant, which bears very large flowers of a beautiful deep golden-yellow color. Begins to flower early in the season and continues the entire summer. Valued for cutting.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. A tiny plant remarkable for the large flowers that it produces very early in the spring; sometimes even before the snow goes.

30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. YELLOW DAY LILY. A profusion of large, fragrant yellow lilies during August and September. Grows 3 feet high.

HESPERIS matronalis. SWEET ROCKET. Showy terminal spikes. Pink flowers in June and July. Shrubby habit. 3 to 4 feet.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Grows but 1½ to 2 feet high and forms a compact tuft of foliage. Spikes loaded with bright coral-red flowers. July and August.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. A woody plant often 5 feet in height. It is fond of moist places, although it grows well in drier soils. In September it bears large, single flowers with crimson centers, and pink or white outer petals. It is a beautiful plant in bloom and especially suited for mixed borders.

HOLLYHOCKS. Hollyhocks are so well known that they do not require describing. Their value in perennial borders and for interspersing among shrubbery is realized. We offer the double fringed Allegheny Hollyhocks in assorted colors, also distinct varieties in red, white, pink, maroon and salmon colors. Also a single-flowering variety of yellow color.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. June until frost. A low, creeping plant, with bright green leaves that make a pretty setting for the golden-yellow flowers. 1 to 1½ feet.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

IBERIS sempervirens. HARDY CANDYTUFT. A dwarf plant with evergreen foliage valued as a ground cover or in a rockery. Pure white flowers in April and May.

IRIS

Sometimes known as "Flags" and often spoken of as "Fleur de Lis." Popular herbaceous plants that come up year after year, and each season stronger and more floriferous than the previous. They grow in clumps and do well in almost any soil; are desirable in borders and shrubbery and are beautiful in beds and groups by themselves, and for planting along water edges. The flowers embrace a variety of colors and innumerable tints of blue, yellow and white. Those of the German forms are not so delicately colored, nor are they so large as the flowers of the Japanese varieties. They bloom the latter part of May and are through flowering the last of June, when the Japanese Iris are brilliant with their wealth of flowers. Both are needed to give a continuous effect from May to July.



Japanese Iris. See opposite page

MOON'S TREES

GERMAN IRIS (*Iris Germanica*)

15 cts. each, \$12.50 for 10, \$10 per 100

- Adonis.** The earliest to flower; royal purple.
Albino. Pale lavender, tinged with purple.
Britannica. Blush.
Chameleon. Delicate blue.
Charlotte Patty. Golden yellow, lower petals lightly veined with blue.
Chas. Dickens. Upper petals light violet-blue, lower veined and tipped with bluish purple.
Fairy Queen. Upper petals white, lower veined with blue.
Florentina alba. White and fragrant.
Garrick. Upper petals light blue, lower violet-blue.
General Grant. Light chocolate color.
Gigantea. White, fringed with lilac.
Herant. Blue.
Madame de Brabant. Blue.
Othello. Upper petals bronze-yellow, lower purple.
Pallida. The darkest blue we have.
Pauline. Light blue, lower petals slightly darker.
Pecatium. White, fringed with lilac.
Queen of Gypsies. Upper petals chocolate-brown, lower ones bluish yellow.
Violette. Pale blue, lower petals tinted with purple.
William III. Lavender. Distinct and desirable.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kämpferi*)

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

- Artus.** Lilac.
Doshiska. Bluish white, dark veined.
Emperor. Purple.
Merian. White, striped with blue.
Sultana. Blue petals, splashed with white and light center.
U-ji-no-holons. White.
White Empress. White, with blue veins.
Yomo-no-umi. A splendid white variety.
IRIS Sibirica. Flowers in May and June on stems about 3 feet long. Bright lilac-blue flowers. Is useful for cutting and good for masses, especially along water edges.
var. alba. White, veined with lilac.
var. orientalis. Rich violet-blue flowers borne in lavish profusion.
LATHYRUS latifolius. EVERLASTING, or PERENNIAL PEA. Climbs to 8 or 10 feet in height, and produces clusters of large, rosy red, pea-shaped flowers the entire summer. Useful for cutting.
LAVENDULA vera. THE COMMON LAVENDER. With familiar aromatic foliage and fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 1½ feet.
LIATRIS. BLAZING STAR, or GAY FEATHER. During July this plant is aglow with long spikes of rich rosy purple flowers. 4 to 5 feet.
LINUM perenne. FLAX. 1½ feet. Graceful foliage. Large, blue and white flowers through the entire season.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. From August to October. The bright scarlet flowers are among the most brilliant in the hardy border, growing 2 to 2½ feet high.

var. Queen Victoria. Dark bronzy foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers.

var. syphilitica. A strong grower with light blue flowers.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. LONDON PRIDE. An especially desirable perennial, with brilliant heads of orange-scarlet flowers from July to September. 3 feet high.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. CREEPING JENNY. Valued for planting under trees where grass will not grow.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. ROSE LOOSESTRIFE. Valued in all perennial borders and most soils. Grows about 3 feet high, and from July to September is bright with spikes of rose-colored flowers.

MONARDA didyma splendens. BERGAMOT. Bright scarlet flowers on spikes 2 to 3 feet high during July and August.

var. fistulosa alba. WILD BERGAMOT. White flowers.

MYOSOTIS palustris. FORGET-ME-NOT. Low grower, bearing a profusion of small pale blue flowers all summer. A general favorite.

OTOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE. A showy border plant with different colored flowers that bloom all summer.

var. Fraseri. Beautiful rich yellow.

var. fruticosa major. A wealth of bright flowers throughout the summer.

PAPAVER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. Cup-shaped flowers, on stems about a foot high, vary in color through different shades of white, yellow and red. The plant makes splendid little tufts of fern-like foliage upon the ground. June to October.

var. orientale, "Mammoth." A gorgeous oriental poppy with large flowers of glowing scarlet borne in May on stems 3 to 4 feet high.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. BEARD-TONGUE. Is a showy thing from June to August with spikes 3 to 6 feet high, of brilliant scarlet color.

P. digitalis. A border and rockery plant, with spikes of long purple-white flowers in June and July. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

P. pubescens. Bright rosy purple. July and August. 1½ feet high.

PEONIES

These old time favorites are being planted more than ever before. Their great flowers are perfectly formed and are often as fragrant and as delicately colored as a rose. They grow best in a rich, deep soil and sunny position, but will thrive in partially

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

MOON'S TREES

PEONIES, continued

shaded places They are admired in all herbaceous borders, for planting among shrubbery, and are valued in beds or groups by themselves. Grow about 2 feet high, and flower in May and June.

Excepting where otherwise noted, the price for strong divisions is 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100

- Andre Lauris.** Rose ; late to flower.
Auguste Lemmonier. Blood-red, darker shadings.
August Miellez. Rose, center yellow-rose.
Baron de Rothschild. Violet-rose.
Candidissima. Creamy white, center sulphur-yellow.
Decaisne. Claret.
De Lachie. Purplish crimson.
Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur-white ; desirable sort.
Duke of Wellington. White, with creamy center.
Faust. Delicate light pink.
Festiva alba. Creamy white, occasionally spotted with carmine. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Festiva maxima. The largest and finest white variety, with small scarlet flecks in the center of the flower.
General Bertrand. Rose, center salmon-rose.
Grandiflora rosea. Carmine.
Humei alba. Guards flesh, tipped white, blush center. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Jeanne d'Arc. Rose, center sulphur-yellow.
La Tulipe. Flesh pink, shaded to ivory-white.
Louis Van Houtte. Cherry-red, with lighter center.
Madam Breon. Rose-pink, changing to yellow.
Madame Carlot. Light rose, abundant bloomer.
Madame de Verneville. Creamy white with rose center.
Madame Lemoine. Rose ; a fine sort. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Peonies in bloom. Our stock includes a splendid assortment of the best varieties

- Potsii.** Deep rose ; late flowering.
Prolifera tricolor. Pinkish white, with darker center.
Raphael. Large, garnet-red.
Rubra Triumphans. Dark carmine, with conspicuous yellow stamens.
Souvenir de L'Exposition universelle. Light cherry. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Van Dyck. Light rose.
PÆONIA OFFICINALIS. These are the old-fashioned favorites which come into bloom about ten days earlier than the other sorts. They are abundant and sure bloomers. We offer both red and white varieties.
P. alba plena, syn., mutabilis. White. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.
P. atrorubra plena. Dark red. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10. \$12 per 100.
P. Moutan. JAPAN TREE PEONIES, These are dwarf shrubs that flower earlier than the herbaceous Peonies. The flowers are large and beautiful. We offer assorted colors. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
P. tenuifolia. The earliest Peonies to bloom. Rich crimson, single flowers in abundance, that are gorgeous as oriental poppies. Grows about 1½ feet high, and has dark, deeply cut odd foliage. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PHLOX

Familiar plants in old dooryards, and valuable in all hardy borders. They grow in any soil, and range in height from 1 to 4 feet, and flower continuously from June until October. The flowers are borne in clusters at the top of each shoot. There is a wide range of colors among them, and we offer an assortment of the most desirable shades.

Prices of all Phlox 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

- Adonis.** Deep pink, individual flowers smaller ; similar to Aurora Borealis.
Athis. Deep pink. Flower heads not as good as some others.
Aurora Borealis. Orange-red ; good flower head.
Crepuscle. Pale lavender, with light halo in center. Splendidly formed heads, individual flower large.
Faust. White, with pink center, similar to Richard Wallace.
General Brent. White, with pale lavender eye.
Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white, late-flowering.
J. H. Slocum. Dark red, similar to Aurora Borealis.
Lothair. Salmon-red, crimson. Desirable sort.
Ornament. Dwarf grower ; pale pink, with a crimson eye.
Peachblow. Blush.
Rendatler. Magenta.
Richard Wallace. White, with pink center. Familiar old-fashioned kind.



Phlox. For mid-summer bloom there is little else that is better. See also opposite page

PHLOX, continued

The Pearl. Pure white, splendid heads. A tall grower and desirable sort.

Phlox subulata. MOSS, or MOUNTAIN PINK. A low-growing, half-creeping evergreen, that is buried in very early spring beneath a multitude of little flowers. It is a splendid thing for a ground cover in barren places, for rockeries, graves and bedding. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

var. alba. White.

var. rosea. Bright rose color.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. A splendid summer-flowering perennial with long spikes of showy soft pink flowers, valued for bouquets. 4 feet.

var. denticulata. Flower-spikes more loosely covered with bloom than the above. 2 to 3 feet.

PLATYCODON grandiflora. BALLOON-FLOWER, or CHINESE BELLFLOWER. Resembles the campanula in appearance, and blooms continuously from June until October. Grows about 2 feet high. The flowers are 1 to 1½ inches across. Usually a deep blue, sometimes white.

PRIMULA elatior. OXLIP. Low-growing, free-flowering with yellow blossoms in early spring.

P. veris. ENGLISH COWSLIP. A favorite, low-growing plant, whose flowers include a wide range of colors. We offer a fine strain.

P. vulgaris. ENGLISH PRIMROSE. Fragrant, canary-yellow.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. June. Flowers resemble asters and vary in color from white to shades of pink, red and purple. Feathery foliage. 3 ft.

P. uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Large white daisy-like flowers from July to September. 4 to 5 feet.

RUDBECKIA. GOLDEN GLOW. From July to September the tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow dahlia-like flowers.

R. Newmani. July to October. Fine for cutting. Orange-yellow flowers. 3 feet.

SALVIA azurea. MEADOW SAGE. A Rocky mountain species that grows about 3 feet high and produces sky-blue flowers in late summer.

SAPONARIA caucasica flore pleno. BOUNCING BET. White flowers all summer and fall.

SEDUM spectabile. BRILLIANT STONECROP. A stout, heavy-looking plant with broad, oval, light green leaves; rose-colored flowers.

STOKESIA cyanea. Familiarly known as the Cornflower Aster. Grows 18 to 24 inches high, and from July until October it bears large double lavender-blue flowers.

SYMPHYANDRA Hoffmanni. Drooping campanula-like white flowers in July and August. 2 ft.

TRITOMA Pfitzerii. The everblooming Flame Flower, or Red Hot Poker, grows 3 to 4 feet high, and sends up stiff stems of orange-scarlet flowers.

TROLLIUS Europæus. GLOBE FLOWER. Bright yellow flowers that resemble buttercups on stems about 2 feet high from May until August. Good for the flower-border or for partially shaded, well-drained places.

TUNICA saxifraga. A low border or rockery plant, that bears light pink flowers all summer.

VERONICA spicata. SPEEDWELL. Continuously through the summer this plant, about 18 inches high, produces spikes of bright blue flowers.

PRICES OF PERENNIAL PLANTS. Except where otherwise noted, the price is 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100



Hardy Fruits

APPLES

Strong selected trees, 35c. ea., \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

EARLY APPLES

- Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest).** Yellow, tender and of fine flavor.
Fourth of July. Medium size. White, yellow and red striped; flesh white.
Red Astrachan. Very early; crimson, streaked with yellow; juicy.
Townsend. Red striped; good for eating or cooking.
Williams Early Red (Williams Favorite). Large, oblong, red, rich and excellent. A good bearer.
Yellow Transparent Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy and good.

AUTUMN APPLES

- Fameuse (Snow Apple).** Deep crimson; flesh snowy white.
Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; rich and delicious. Good bearer.
Gravenstein. Large; yellow, striped with red. Among the best.
Maiden Blush. Yellow with red cheek. Fine for cooking.
Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). Streaked with red and yellow; tender and juicy. Good for cooking.
Smokehouse. Crisp and juicy. A good eating variety.
Wealthy. White, yellow and red stripe; flesh white.

WINTER APPLES

- American Golden Russet (Sheepnose).** High flavored and spicy. Profuse bearer and good keeper.
Bismarck. Yellow; flesh tender. Bears when young and is very hardy.
Baldwin. Large, deep red; productive and desirable.
Bellefleur. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and splendid for eating.
Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Bright red and juicy. Valued for commercial purposes.
Dominie (Wells of Ohio). Red and yellow striped. A good bearer.
Grimes Golden. Fine grained and rich flavor.
Jonathan. Yellow and red striped; flesh white.
King of Tompkins County. Large red; productive and good for cooking or eating.
McIntosh. Yellow streaked crimson. Tender and juicy.
Nero. Red; very productive.
Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped with red. Good keeper and a splendid Apple of excellent flavor.
Seek No Further (Westfield). Tender and of rich flavor. Medium size.
Smith's Cider. Popular, late-keeping red Apple; prolific bearer.
Stamen Winesap. Larger and more prolific than the common Winesap.
Sutton Beauty. Yellow striped with crimson. Subacid. A good market variety.
Wagner. Red; flesh firm.
Winesap. A fine red winter Apple that is productive.
York Imperial. Large red Apple of agreeable flavor.

DWARF APPLES

35 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Their habit suits them particularly for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Baldwin | Northern Spy |
| McIntosh | Wealthy |
| Yellow Transparent | |

CRAB APPLES

35 cents each, \$3 for 10

- Hyslop.** Beautiful in flower; large dark crimson fruit.
Martha. Yellow, shaded with red. A prolific bearer.
Transcendent. Sept. Large, yellow and red; productive.
Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty). Small; golden yellow. September.

APRICOTS

50 cts. each, \$4 per 10

- Harris.** Large, golden yellow fruits. Early in July.
Moorpark. First of August. Firm, juicy; fruit of darker color than the above.
Nicholas. Agreeable flavor, prolific bearer. July.

CHERRIES

Strong, selected trees, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100

- Black Eagle.** Large, black; tender and highly flavored.
Black Tartarian. Big, dark red or black Cherry; of splendid flavor.
Downer's Late Red. Sweet and delicious. Not liable to rot in wet weather.
Early Richmond. A very productive pie or sour Cherry that is prized for cooking and preserving.
English Morello. A late red, sour variety that is valued for culinary purposes.
Governor Wood. Large white Cherry, shaded with red; sweet and delicious.
Mercer. Dark red, sweet; good shipper and not liable to be wormy.
Montmorency. Large, red, tart fruit; very prolific and desirable.
Napoleon. A large, sweet, white Cherry with red cheeks.
Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, dark color; fine rich flavor.
Windsor. Large, dark red, late and sweet.
Yellow Spanish. Yellow with red cheek. Firm, juicy and delicious.

MULBERRIES

For prices and descriptions, see page 32.

NECTARINES

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Downton.** White, with red cheek; highly flavored.

PEACHES

Strong, selected trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

- Alexander.** July and August. Greenish white, spotted with deep red; firm, sweet and juicy; clingstone; very productive.
Belle of Georgia. August and September. Freestone; white; excellent flavor.
Chairs' Choice. August. Yellow, good quality, freestone.
Champion. August. Firm, white, freestone Peach that is rich, sweet and juicy.
Crawford's Early. August and September. A large, yellow Peach of splendid quality; strong grower and prolific fruiter.
Crawford's Late. Last of September. Large, yellow freestone. Peach of best quality. A prolific bearer and a most popular variety.
Crosby. September. Medium-sized, yellow with streaks of carmine; of good quality and hardiest variety known.

MOON'S TREES

PEACHES, continued

- Elberta.** September. A very large, yellow freestone Peach, that is rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower and splendid sort for eating or preserving.
- Ford's Late.** White. October, freestone. Very productive. Good flavor.
- Fox Seedling.** September. Reliable freestone; good bearing and market variety.
- Globe.** October. Large, golden yellow, with red cheek, sweet and luscious flavor; a desirable freestone variety.
- Lemon Cling.** September. Large; yellow; rich flavor; excellent for preserving.
- Mountain Rose.** August. Large, red freestone Peach, with white flesh. Rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best early varieties.
- Morris White.** September. Firm, medium size, white, sweet and juicy.
- Oldmixon Free.** September. Large, yellowish white, freestone, of excellent flavor and productive.
- Reeves' Favorite.** September. Large, yellow, with fine, red cheek; delicious, juicy; splendid sort.
- Stephen's Rarripe.** September. Large, handsome white Peach of finest quality; a regular bearer.
- Stump the World.** September. Large freestone; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent quality.
- White Heath.** Cling. Last of September. Greenish white. Luscious flavor.

PEARS

Strong selected trees, 50c. ea., \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100
SUMMER PEARS

- Bartlett.** September. A popular variety with large, yellow fruit; sweet and juicy. Excellent for eating or preserving. A prolific bearer and a strong grower.
- Clapp's Favorite.** September. Large, pale yellow with crimson cheek; fruit fine-grained and good for eating. Should be picked early and ripened indoors.
- Doynne d'Ete.** July. Yellow, shaded red.
- Koonce.** July. Yellow fruit; good quality.
- Osband's Summer.** August. Medium-sized; yellow, with reddish brown cheek.
- Wilder.** August and September. Yellow, fine-grained and probably the best early market variety.

AUTUMN PEARS

- Beurre d'Anjou.** Late October. Large, russet-yellow; excellent flavor and a prolific bearer.
- Beurre Bosc.** September and October. Large, russet, highly flavored and delicious.
- Flemish Beauty.** September and October. Large, greenish yellow, sweet and juicy.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Late September. Large, yellow with dark red cheek; good-tasted.
- Manning's Elizabeth.** August. Medium size, excellent flavor and very productive.
- Seckel.** September and October. A little brown Pear, exceptionally sweet and juicy.
- Sheldon.** October. Large, russet and red; rich, melting and juicy; fine flavor.
- Worden-Seckel.** September and October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel Pear; is equally good and large.

WINTER PEARS

- Beurre Clairgeau.** September. Large, yellow, shaded with crimson, juicy and sweet-flavored.
- Duchesse de Bordeaux.** Large, yellow, with russet cheek, sweet and good keeper.
- Kieffer.** Very vigorous and productive, even when young; fruit large and yellow; a good keeper.
- Lawrence.** November. Rather large, yellow Pear, of splendid rich flavor.

DWARF PEARS

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

- Bartlett.** September. Familiar large, yellow Pear, that is splendid for eating or cooking.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** October. Large, greenish yellow Pear; rich and juicy; desirable sort.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** October. Large, greenish yellow with red cheeks; juicy and good-tasted.
- Seckel.** September and October. A little brown Pear exceptionally sweet and juicy; delicious for eating.

PERSIMMONS

- American.** Our native species which bears so abundantly, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

PLUMS

35 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

- Bradshaw.** August. Large red; valuable for market.
- German Prune.** September. Dark purple, agreeable flavor and valued for drying.
- Gueii.** Late August. Large blue fruit; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant. Good freestone variety.
- Imperial Gage.** Middle of August. Good size, freestone; greenish in color, sweet and juicy.
- Lombard.** Last of August. Violet-red, yellow flesh, agreeable flavor, vigorous and bountiful fruiter.
- Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage).** Late September. Greenish with red cheek. Yellow, juicy flesh.
- Shippers' Pride.** Large, bluish purple, good tasted and valuable commercial sort.
- Shropshire Damson.** Last of September. Medium-sized, dark purple variety, valued for preserving.
- Yellow Gage.** August. Medium-sized; yellow, rich and juicy.

JAPAN PLUMS

- Abundance.** August. Large red, yellow flesh; sweet and rich. Valued for cooking and eating.
- Burbank.** August. Good-sized, red; valuable domestic sort. Flesh sweet, rich and yellow.
- October Purple (Purple Egg).** Large, purple; flesh yellow and sweet.
- Satsuna.** August. Good quality, vigorous habit; purple and red.
- Wickson.** September. Dark red, good size, agreeable flavor; very productive.

QUINCES

50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

- Champion.** October. Large and productive; splendid for cooking and a good keeper.
- Meeches' Prolific.** Productive, large yellow, and one of the best for domestic purposes.
- Orange, or Apple.** September. Large, handsome fruit of good quality. A popular sort.
- Reas Mammoth.** Large and productive; by many considered the best in cultivation.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

50 cents for 10, \$3 per 100

- Eldorado.** Sweet; melting and rich; good bearer.
- Erie.** Early, hardy and productive. Large, sweet fruit of excellent quality.
- Lawton.** A productive, good variety.
- Rathbun.** Heavy bearer; extra-large, of good quality.
- Snyder.** Berries medium-sized, sweet and good. Wonderfully productive.



CURRANTS

\$1 for 10, \$7 per 100

- Black Naples.** A black-fruited variety. Excellent for jellies.
- Cherry.** Large, scarlet, of excellent quality; productive.
- Fay's Prolific.** Large, deep red. Good commercial variety.
- Pomona.** Bright red, good keeper, few seeds, nice quality.
- Versailles.** Large, red, and of excellent quality; fine bunches.
- White Grape.** White; sweet, and good for table use.

DEWBERRY

50 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100

- Lucretia.** A trailing vine whose berries are similar but sweeter than a blackberry.

GOOSEBERRIES

- Chautauqua.** Large, pale green and desirable. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- Downing.** Very large; whitish green; excellent for domestic use. \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- Industry.** Dark red; excellent sort; very productive. \$1.75 for 10, \$12 per 100.
- Smith's Improved.** Yellow, sweet and good. \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

GRAPES

- Selected, 2-year vines; 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100**
- Agawam.** Red; large, sweet and desirable.
- Brighton.** Fine tasted, excellent quality, red variety.
- Campbell's Early.** Black, large bunches; good quality.
- Catawba.** Late red, medium-sized, productive, sweet variety.
- Concord.** Blue, familiar sort that produces large bunches of berries of delicious flavor.
- Delaware.** Red, small, compact bunches of delicious fruit.
- Moore's Early.** Black, very early; in other respects similar to Concord.
- Niagara.** White, large, compact bunches; sweet, delicious flavor.
- Pocklington.** White, large clusters, big fruit.

Vegetable Roots and Plants

- ASPARAGUS.** Strong 2-year roots, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.
- Barr's Mammoth.** Large, green variety that is a strong grower; splendid market sort.
- Columbian Mammoth.** A vigorous grower of excellent quality with white shoots.
- Conover's Colossal.** Mammoth shoots of quick and vigorous growth. A profitable market variety.

- Wilder.** Black, large bunches; berries sweet and tender.
- Worden.** Black, large clusters, big grapes; sweet, agreeable flavor.

RASPBERRIES

75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

- Cuthbert.** Late red; large, firm, sweet and luscious.
- Golden Queen.** Yellow fruit; in other respects similar to Cuthbert.
- Gregg.** Large; early black variety of splendid quality.
- Loudon.** A moderately early red sort with fruit of excellent quality.
- Marlboro.** Handsome red berry of good quality.

STRAWBERRIES

\$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 1,000

EARLY

- Crescent.** Very productive and stands hardships; smaller fruit of fair quality.
- Early Hathaway.** New. Large fruit of good quality.
- Marshall.** Large and early.

MIDSUMMER

- †**Bubach.** Very large and productive; quality fair.
- Clyde.** Very fruitful, small berry; bright red in color and very showy.
- McKinley.** Large, firm, sweet and desirable new sort.
- †**Sample.** Good quality, large berry; valuable for extending the season.
- †**Warfield.** Enormously productive, medium-sized, good quality.

LATE

- Aroma.** Popular, large; excellent quality.
- Brandywine.** Reliable, medium-sized; sweet berry.
- Gandy.** Popular late sort, of desirable qualities. Is very profitable in some sections.
- Haverland.** Firm berry of good quality.
- Nick Ohmer.** A fine sort with large berries of delicious flavor.
- †Varieties with imperfect flowers that should be planted near perfect varieties.

Nuts

- CHESTNUTS, American Sweet.** Our native sort.

	75 cts. each,	\$6 for 10
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- Paragon.** Large nuts, of good quality; prolific bearer.

	\$1.50 each,	\$12 for 10
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- FILBERT, English.** Nuts large and of good flavor.

4 to 5 ft.	50 cts. each,	\$4 for 10,	\$30 per 100
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- Named Varieties.** Fruit larger and of better quality.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	
- PECAN, Paper Shell.** Oblong, sweet nuts of good quality.

	75 cts. each,	\$6 for 10
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- WHITE WALNUT, or Butternut.**

8 to 10 ft.	\$1 each,	\$7.50 for 10,	\$70 per 100
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- Donald's Elmira.** Large, tender, green shoots of good quality.
- Palmetto.** Claimed to be better than Conover's Colossal, as it yields a heavier crop that is equally desirable.
- HOP VINES.** 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.
- HORSE-RADISH.** 25c. for 10, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.
- RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.** 75c. for 10, \$5 per 100.

- Walnut, Black.** Well-known native; a grand tree which is very ornamental; useful for the abundance of nuts that it bears.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00	75 00
- English.** The thin-shelled variety, which is sold at the fruit-stands.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	75 00
- Japan; syn., Sieboldii.** Sweet, thin shell.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1 each,	\$7.50 for 10
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- var. cordifolius.** Sweet and equally as desirable as the above. Nut fatter in appearance.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1 each
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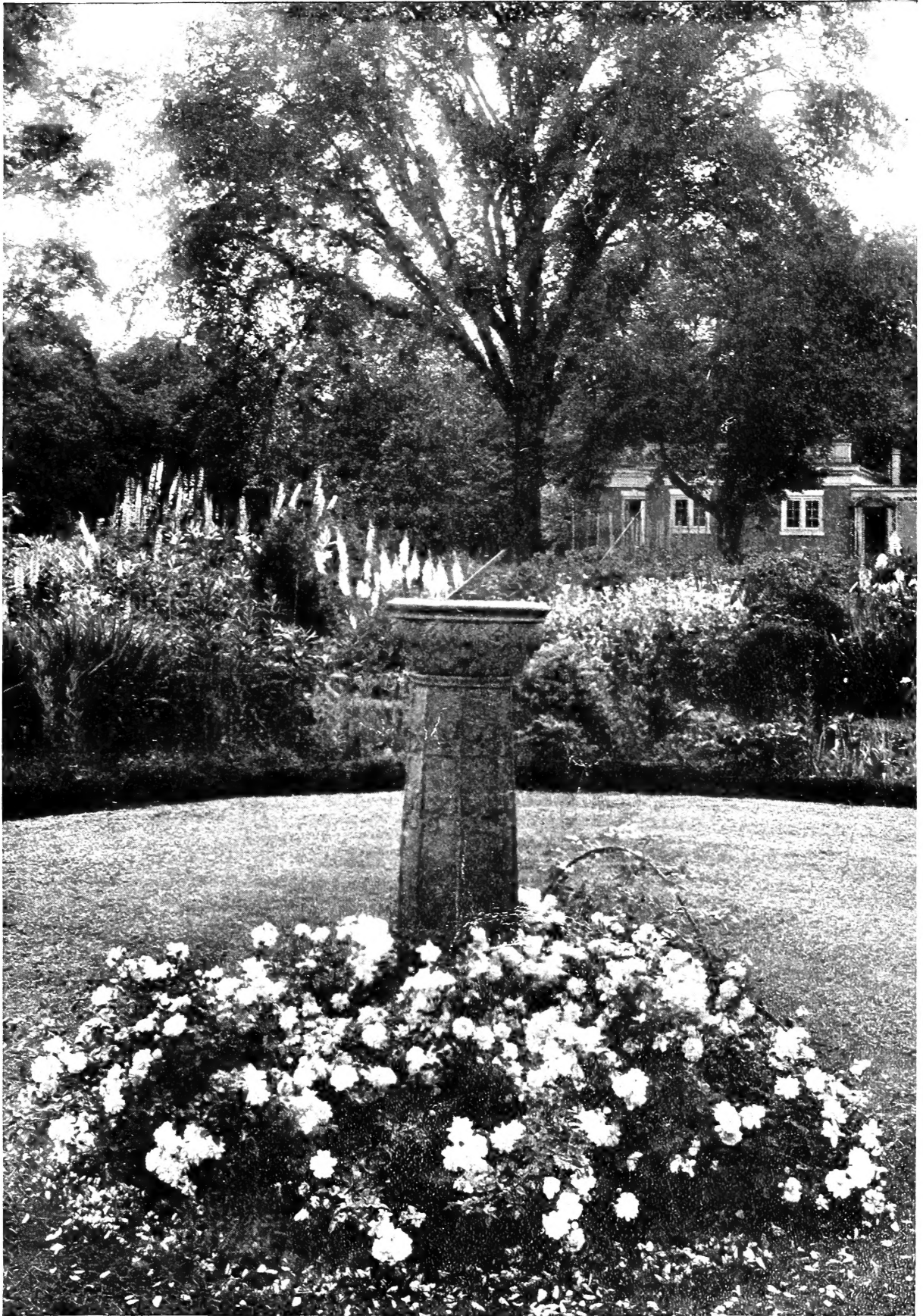
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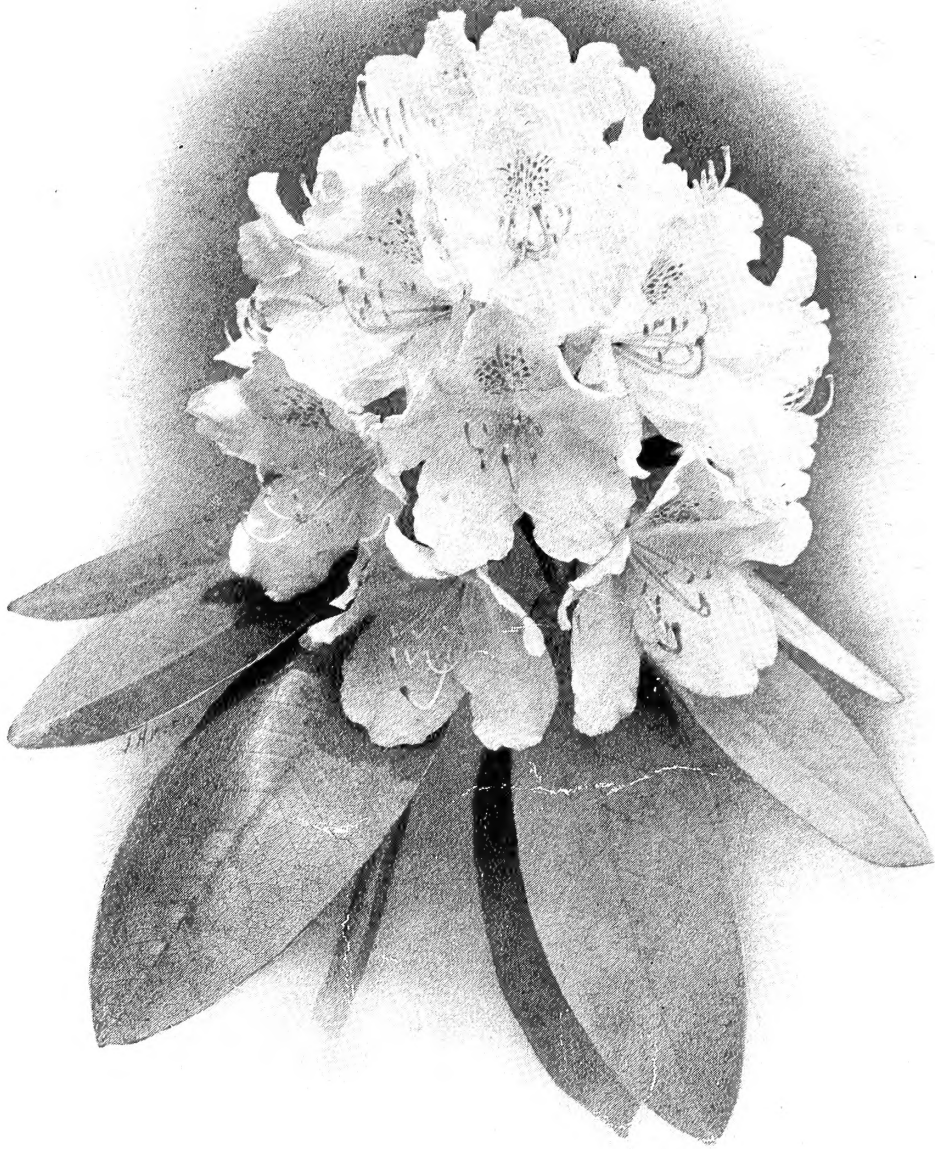
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Many places have opportunity for such beautiful, though inexpensive flower gardens as this



THE W. H. MOON COMPANY

Glenwood Nurseries

MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA