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Moore's Nurseries

Ogden, Utah

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HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

Price List

Spring

1919

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Department of Agriculture



1266 Washington Avenue

Telephone 782

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

Terms Cash—If for any reason goods are not paid for at time of delivery, there will be added a collection charge of 20 per cent of the purchase price, except by special agreement.

This List cancels all previous quotations, and is in effect only so long as present stock remains unsold.

Prices—Prices quoted are for best grades. I have in stock cheaper trees, shrubs and vines in nearly every variety named.

Local Delivery—No charge for delivery to any part of the city on orders of \$2.00 or more, if paid for at or before time of delivery, otherwise a charge of 50 cents will be made for each delivery.

Delivery usually commences from 15th of March to April 1st, and continues to about May 1st.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

APPLE TREES

Plant 30 to 40 feet each way.

Prices.

Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each.

SUMMER.

✓ **Yellow Transparent**—Medium to large, pale waxen yellow; tree hardy.

✓ **Red Astrachan**—Above medium in size; deep crimson, juicy, acid; a kitchen apple of best quality.

✓ **Red June**—Small, handsome, dark red; a dessert apple of best quality.

AUTUMN.

✓ **Wealthy**—Large, striped and clouded with red; tree hardy.

✓ **Fameuse** — (Snow Apple) — Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts.

✓ **Red Bietigheimer (F)**—Large to very large; roundish; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

WINTER.

Grimes' Golden—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—
An apple of the highest quality; medium
to large size, yellow. Tree hardy, vigor-
ous, productive.

Delicious—Large, ribbed, and irregular; flesh
sub-acid.

McIntosh Red—Medium, deep crimson; high-
est quality; tree hardy.

Jonathan—Medium size, skin yellow, nearly
covered with dark red.

R. I. Greening—Large, greenish yellow; juicy,
rich; excellent for cooking.

W. W. Pearmain—Medium, yellow, quality
best; prolific.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large, dull red; tree
vigorous.

CRAB APPLES

Acquibifolio—Medium, yellow, striped with
red.

Whitney—Large, striped with red; tree very
hardy.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

PEAR TREES

Plant 20 to 25 feet each way.

Prices.

Two years, 50 cents each.

✓ **Bartlett**—The most popular of all pears; but-
tery and melting, with a rich, musky
flavor. A young and constant bearer.

✓ **Buerre d'Anjou**—Medium to large. Flesh
juicy, rich and melting. Tree on rich
soil is very slow in coming into bearing.

✓ **Kieffer**—The Kieffer holds the position among
pears that the Ben Davis does among
apples. The tree is remarkably thrifty
and healthy, and is seldom affected with
blight. The fruit, while not of the high-
est quality, if properly grown and ripen-
ed, is fair and has no superior as a
canner.

✓ **Winter Nellis**—Medium in size; yellowish-
green and russet; fine-grained, melting,
rich and delicious; one of the best winter
pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but
very productive.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

CHERRY TREES

Plant 18 to 20 feet each way.

Prices.

Four to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

NAMED IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

✓ **Reine Hortense**—Large, beautiful glossy red; sub-acid, excellent for bottling. Too tender for distant shipment.

✓ **Bing**—Large, dark brown or black; a good shipping variety.

✓ **Napoleon**—Large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; prolific. The most popular for canning of all the sweet varieties.

✓ **Lambert**—Fruit large, mahogany colored, firm, sweet.

✓ **Knudson**—Large, dark red, acid; hardy.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

PLUM AND PRUNE TREES

Plant 16 to 18 feet each way.

Prices.

Two years, 50 cents each.

Climax—One of Burbank's best productions; large, cherry red; of finest quality.

English Green Gage—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor.

Pond's Seeding — (Hungarian Prune) — A magnificent English plum; light red changing to violet.

Fellenburg Prune (Italian Prune. Large German Prune)—Medium to large; dark purple.

Satsuma—Medium, reddish brown, flesh dark red.

Chugg—One of the largest and best of the native plums. Fine for kitchen use.

APRICOT TREES

Plant 18 to 20 feet each way. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each.

Jones—Medium, yellow, red cheek.

Routier—Medium to large; lemon, red cheek, prolific.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

PEACH TREES

Named About in Their Order of Ripening.

Plant 16 to 18 feet each way.

Price, 35c Each.

Alexander — Size medium, skin greenish white, shaded and splashed with red; semi-cling.

Hale's Early—Medium to large, red cheek, juicy, sweet; semi-cling.

Early Elberta—Fruit of good size, skin light orange with crimson cheek. Flesh firm and of fine texture.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rather coarse and very firm. The most successful market variety ever produced.

J. H. Hale—Originated by J. H. Hale, the great Peach King of Georgia. This is claimed to be the best yellow freestone peach in cultivation.

Tuscan Cling—Large, yellow; fine shipper, early; one of the best for canning.

Orange Cling—A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; productive; ripens late.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

GRAPES

Plant 6 by 8 feet; 905 plants per acre.

Price—2 years, 25c each.

✓ **Concord**—Bunch and berry medium; fair quality, black. Vine vigorous, succeeds everywhere.

✓ **Black Pearl**—Both fruit and vine would indicate this to be a cross between the American and foreign varieties. The vine, while not so hardy as Concord, is hardy enough to stand on trellis without winter protection. The fruit ripens early and is exceedingly sweet and meaty, equalling in quality the best foreign or California variety.

✓ **Muscat of Alexandria**—Bunch large, berry large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm. Vine tender.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 6 feet each way; 1210 plants per acre.

✓ **Craghead (Poorman's, Brigham City, Etc.)—**

Bush strong and vigorous. Fruit medium to large, of best quality, color red. Perfectly free from mildew in some sections, affected more or less in others. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

✓ **Columbus—**Large, productive; color greenish yellow; good canning variety. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

CURRANTS

Plant 5 feet each way; 1724 plants per acre.

✓ **Perfection—**Bright red, mild, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid, of better quality and more prolific than any other large currant in cultivation. Should have rich soil. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

✓ **Boskoop—**A new black variety that excels all the older sorts in vigor of growth, productiveness and size of fruit. Price, 20 cents each.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 2 by 6 feet; 3630 plants per acre.

Marlboro — Beautiful bright scarlet; large, firm. Bush hardy and productive. 5 cents each; 40 cents per 10.

Dewberry or Trailing Blackberry—2 year plants, 5 cents each; 40 cents per 10.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant 1½ by 3½ feet, 8712 plants per acre.

Price.

\$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Location and soil have so much to do with success that it is difficult to name any one variety that will do equally well in every place. Growers should test the different sorts and find which is best adapted to their soil before planting heavily of any variety.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

GARDEN ROOTS

Asparagus—French Giant. Dig trenches 12 to 14 inches deep and 2 to 5 feet apart. In these put 4 or 5 inches of well-rotted manure, and on this 3 to 4 inches of mellow soil. Lay roots in trench 14 to 16 inches apart, then fill trench with good rich soil, leaving roots 4 to 5 inches below the surface. Do not cut until the second year, and then only slightly. Price 3 cents each; \$2.50 per 100.

Rhubarb—English. Large, early. For canning or cooking, quality unsurpassed. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep rich soil. The richer the better. Divided roots, 25 cents each.

Horseradish Sets—5 cents each, 50 cents per 10.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Carolina Poplar—A very rapid growing tree with large, deep green leaves. Tree hardy.

3 years, 12 to 14 feet, 50 cents each.

Sycamore—A handsome tree with bright green leaves, often 8 to 10 inches in width.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Box Elder—A tree of rapid, spreading growth. Valuable for producing a quick, dense shade. I have in stock trees that have been budded from male trees. These trees will be of better form than the common Box Elder, and will not produce seed.

Budded trees, 2 year, 10 to 12 feet, 75 cents each.

Norway Maple—Of compact habit, broad, deep, green leaves. The most popular and the best of all the maples.

4 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Sycamore Maple—A vigorous, sturdy growing tree, large, deep green foliage, 4 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Silver Maple—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. 3 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

Catalpa—Leaves large, heart-shaped. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.

3 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

European Elm—4 years, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Black Walnut—10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Horse Chestnut—6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

English Walnut—5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Camperdown Elm—One of the finest lawn trees, branches having a uniform drooping habit, forming an umbrella-like head. Two-year heads. Price, \$2.00 each.

Mountain Ash—Tree of moderate growth, covered from early fall to winter with clusters of scarlet berries. 3 years, 7 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Birch—Cut Leaved Weeping—Tall, slender, yet vigorous growth; graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

3 years, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

EVERGREEN TREES

Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

For local delivery Evergreen trees, with the exception of pines, are taken up with a ball of soil on the roots, which is securely covered with burlap. In planting, dig a hole where tree is to stand, place tree in hole just as received from the nursery, cut the string that holds burlap in place, and, if soil is unbroken, lift tree gently and remove all burlap. If soil is broken and likely to fall away from the roots, do not attempt to remove the burlap, but lay it out smooth from the stem of the tree. Fill in carefully with fine, moist soil, which should be made firm enough by tramping to prevent roots being moved by the tree swaying in the wind.

Norway Spruce—A compact, symmetrical-growing tree, the branches assuming a graceful drooping habit with age.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A native tree of the Rocky Mountains and one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. The foliage ranges from a rich silvery blue to dark green. Tree hardy and will succeed on a greater variety of soils than other evergreens.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Snowball—An old shrub of large size, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Mock Orange—A rapid-growing shrub producing a mass of snow-white flowers similar to orange blossoms.

Van Houttei—The grandest of all the spireas. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing.

Lilac—Great improvement has been made in this well-known old favorite. Some of the newer kinds are very fine.

Deutzia—Flowers double white, tinged with rose, one of the most desirable of flowering shrubs.

Flowering Almond—A small, beautiful shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches.

English Privet—When well trimmed, makes one of the most ornamental hedges. \$5.00 per 100.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

ROSES

My roses are field grown on own roots. If tops should be broken or frozen to the ground, the plant is not lost, as new wood will spring from the roots and soon bloom again.

Prices, Assorted.

2 years, No. 1, 40 cents each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, HARDY.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon shaded black.

Paul Neyron—Flowers very large, bright pink, very durable; bush has but few thorns.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure snow white, long, pointed buds, large full flower, hardy. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, OR HALF HARDY.

Gruss an Teplitz—Bright scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, superb.

La France—A most profuse bloomer; rose color, changing to silver pink; large and full, with tea fragrance.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

Madame Caroline Testout—Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large flowers.

Ecarlate—Scarlet-red of extreme brilliancy; medium size, fair form, very floriferous; a splendid bedder.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Dorothy Perkins—Clear, shell pink; passing to deep rose; sweetly scented.

White Dorothy Perkins—A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in foliage and habit.

Flower of Fairfield—Vigorous. The Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, resembling Crimson Rambler in growth and bloom, giving a crop of blooms, under favorable conditions in the fall.

American Pillar—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage. Grows thick, vigorous canes and broad dark green leaflets, tough, shining and insect proof. A new and valuable climber originated by the U. S. Government Department of Plant Introduction.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND BULBS

Mallow Marvel—The large flowers (six to seven inches in diameter) appear early in August and continue without intermission until checked by frost. Colors: Crimson, white and pink. 30 cents each.

Alaska Daisy—The flowers are immense; pure white with yellow center. Plant not so tall as the Shasta, and does not need staking. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Bleeding Heart—Rose-colored, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes. 25 cents each.

Perennial Phlox—Few plants give better satisfaction than hardy Phlox. The varied and beautiful coloring make them particularly valuable for garden planting. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

No. 1. White, delicately suffused with rosy pink.

No. 2. The largest and finest white in cultivation.

No. 3. Pale pink with crimson eye. Each branch a perfect bouquet.

No. 4. Brilliant rosy magenta with large, lighter halo. An excellent variety.

No. 5. Reddish violet, large, white star-shaped center.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

PAEONIAS

The most beautiful of all hardy perennial plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, coloring and fragrance. They are of the easiest culture and thrive in any soil, but give best results if planted in deep, rich, well drained loam. Plant two inches below the surface.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER.

Prices—Assorted, 40 cents each.

No. 1.—Festiva Maxima—Pure white, center petals occasionally flecked with red. Finest white paeony; fragrant.

No. 2. Queen Victoria—White; somewhat resembling the above. An excellent keeper.

No. 3. Floral Treasure—Bright, light pink, good bloomer and a fine cut flower.

No. 4. Edulis Superba—Beautiful rose pink, very early; fragrant.

No. 7. Delacheii—Dark purplish crimson.

No. 9. Rubra Triumphans—Brilliant crimson, semi-double. 20 cents each.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

CLIMBING VINES

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle — A vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. 40 cents each.

Clematis Paniculata—Of a rapid growth. Flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white and borne in tremendous sheets in September. Fine for trellis or porch. 50 cents each.

Clematis Jackmanni—Large, velvety, violet-purple; profuse bloomer. Strong two-year-old plants, 50 cents each.

Virginia Creeper—Has beautiful deep green leaves that change to crimson in autumn. 20 cents each.

Boston Ivy—A beautiful climbing vine. It clings firmly to walls, its overlapping foliage giving them the appearance of being shingled with deep green leaves. The plant is very slow and delicate at first, but gains in strength with age. 50 cents each.

Chinese Wisteria—A fine rapid growing climber; has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. Bloom in May and June. 50 cents each.

SEE TERMS ON PAGE ONE.

HINTS ON PLANTING

First—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to roots of trees and plants from the time of leaving the nursery until planted.

Second—On arrival of trees dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive roots. Take trees from bale; place roots in trench, spread out and wet roots thoroughly and cover well with the moist soil, firm with the feet and let remain till ground is ready for planting.

Third—See that the ground is thoroughly and deeply pulverized. Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending.

Fourth—Take trees from trench, a few at a time, as wanted. Place trees in center of hole and fill in with fine top soil, working same well among roots. When roots are covered 5 or 6 inches deep pour in a bucket of water. When water has settled finish filling, then rake level, leaving top soil loose.

Fifth—When through planting, if fruit trees, go over them with a sharp knife or shears. If one-year-old trees there will usually be but one stem, which should be cut back to a uniform height of about two and one-half feet from the ground. If two years old there will be from three to six branches; cut out all but three or four limbs, suitable to form a top, and cut each of the side limbs back to four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or center limb from 10 to 24 inches long. Shade trees should be cut back to uniform height of eight to ten feet from the ground.

Sixth—If weather is warm and dry, water every sixth or eighth day as long as hot weather lasts. Soil should be stirred with hoe, as soon as dry enough to work mellow, after each watering.

Seventh—If trees are very dry and shriveled when received, bury in moist soil for four or five days, and they will become fresh and plump. If frozen, do not open bale or box, but bury until frost is drawn out. Never handle trees in frosty or windy weather. Never put manure in hole with roots. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.

