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We are Sembers of the

## CAMERICAN CASSOCIATION OF TURSER YIIEN

[^0]

The Estate of Mrs. Henry Rae, Sewickley, Penna., planted extensively with stock from Moon's Nurseries. Alexander Davidson, Supt

## Goon's can Furnish a Lawn like this Complete!

IT MATTERS not if your home grounds are pretentious or in a modest scale. You will find, here at Moon's, Hardy Plants to fulfill your requirements. Here is a willingness to serve you, that even the purchase of plant material shall be a pleasure, and the results achieved, gratifying in every way.

Stately Trees that cast their shade for one's enjoyment; Conifers, full of the atmosphere of luxury and of Winter cheer; Old fashioned Perennial Flowers and Flowering Shrubs reminiscent of bygone days-with plenty of recent introductions, too-Roses, Vines-the whole gamut of just those plants so necessary for the beautification of your home grounds, are growing here on our Nurseries, ready to be freshly dug and planted on your lawn.

It is an advantage to you to purchase your plants from a responsible, long established Nursery such as ours. Our interest does not cease with the delivery of your order and the payment of your bill.

If, at any time, you have any question as to the satisfaction the plants purchased are giving you, or desire information concerning their care, do not hesitate to communicate with us freely, telling of your problem. It is "unfinished business" with us until your Trees and Shrubs, from our Nurseries, give you, to the most complete degree, the utmost of pleasure and

## Moon's Nurseries

The Wm. H. Moon Company MORRISVILLE, PENNA.

## One Hundred and Sixty-two Years of



## Successful $\mathcal{D}$ ursery Practice

 AWAY back in the days of Benjamin Franklin, while America was still a British colony, the Moon Nursery Industry was established in America. In 1767, one hundred and sixty-one years ago, James Moon engaged in selling fruit trees at a location but seven miles distant from our present site. Each generation since has had its Nurserymen, an unbroken succession of Nursery endeavor that we believe to be unequalled by any other American horticultural concern.From humble beginnings, our Nurseries have grown until at present they comprise 400 acres, with an assortment of over 1100 varieties of ornamental plants. The passing of the years has accumulated a vast store of experience, and this coupled with the up-to-date ideas with which we constantly endeavor to keep pace, is of vital interest and benefit to those who avail themselves of our facilities.

## Ooon's Discount and Terms

DISCOUNT OF $2 \%$ is allowable upon receipt of payment within 10 days from date of bill. No credit accommodation is expected to extend beyond 30 days. Financial references are required of persons opening accounts. All accounts are payable direct to the Wm. H. Moon Co.

## Moon's Guarantee

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

## The Wm. H. Moon Company Agrees



| (subject to the accompany- |
| :--- |
| ingreservations) to resupply |
| f. o. b. their nurseries at |
| one-half the original price |
| paid any plants sold at the |
| within published prices that |
| may die within one year |
| from date of invoice from |
| causes other than abuse or |
| neglect, report of loss and |
| replacement to be made |
| within the year. |



Reservations: 1st, that the account be paid within 30 days from date of invoice, and 2d, that in the event we shall not have in stock at the time for replacement plants like those originally supplied or are prevented by strikes, quarantines, or other conditions beyond our control from making shipment of plants needed for replacement, then we are to apply the amount of credit to which the customer is entitled toward the purchase of other plants that he may at the time select and which we can supply.

## and Arranging your Plants

Howe $\operatorname{Mcoon's}$ can helpyouinSelecting

IT IS not difficult-nor costlyto have a beautiful home grounds. It doesn't take an expert to plant and care for Trees and Shrubs.
While most persons usually have excellent ideas in a general way as to what and where to
 plant, they often do not have sufficient familiarity with the various types of plants to be enabled to select and arrange them to the best advantage. It is here that we can be of assistance and we invite you to communicate with us for aid in solving your problems.
Within a reasonable radius of our nurseries, or where the proposed planting is of sufficient size to justify a trip to greater distance, we will endeavor to help you by the personal call of a competent representative direct from the home office. Otherwise if you will carefully describe your problem, we can assist by correspondence.

## Getting the Planting Done

PLANNING and planting your own garden really gives you the greatest appreciation of its beauty. When you purchase your plants from Moon's, each shipment is accompanied by complete instructions as to planting and after care. If aid in planting is desired, we can often assist with our own men or put you in touch with local gardeners competent to do the work.

In the area served by our salesmen, this matter is one which they will be glad to take up with you personally. If you so desire, we will be pleased to relieve you of all detail, giving you a price for the completed job,including the proper planting, fertilization, pruning, mulching, etc., of the stock which you purchase. It is our desire that the plants from our Nurseries shall give you the utmost in pleasure and satisfaction, and to that end we offer you all possible cooperation.


## Personal Selection of Material by Proxy

Where special plants are desired for special situations and it is not convenient to make a personal selection yourself, such selection will gladly be made by one of our salesmen if you will describe to us the type of plant desired. We wili, in turn, carefully advise you as to just what we have to meet your need.

## Reduced Prices on 2uantity Orders



Visitors to Moon's are welcome. We are just off the Lincoln Highway, near Trenton, N. J., on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River.

PRICES are given at "each," "per 10" and "per 100" on most varieties offered. Substantial reductions from this "each" rate prevail on quantity orders. Thus 5 or more plants of any one size and variety will be supplied at the rate per $10 ; 25$ or more of one size and variety at the rate per 100 ; and where a rate per thousand is given, 250 of one size and variety at the rate per thousand.

Published prices prevail for well grown, first class stock of the sizes shown, but where selection is made of special or unusual specimens, such will be charged for according to their individual value. No selection of stock to be held until another season will be allowed without a substantial deposit. Stock selected in the Spring for Fall shipment will be priced according to the size it should reach in Autumn by virtue of its Summer growth. All stock is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order.

BECAUSE of the perishable nature of our product, changes in orders cannot be permitted after the plants have been dug.

$$
\mathcal{N} \text { Extra } \underset{\text { (Except as Noted) }}{\text { Charge for }} \text { Packing }
$$

NO CHARGE is made for packing on stock purchased at within prices or for delivery to our freight depots or express offices, except on items of a particularly bulky nature (those preceded by an asterisk). Transportation charges, whether shipment is made by freight, express, or parcel post, are to be paid by purchaser. Packing may not be charged on asterisked items if ordered in connection with considerable other material. Plain and explicit shipping instructions are requested with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding. Otherwise we will use our own judgment. Perennials should be shipped by express; other stock may travel either by express or freight, excepting that particularly bulky packages may not be accepted by the express companies and hence must travel by freight.

Long distance shipments by freight and express to enthusiastic, satisfied customers in most every state east of the Mississippi are made during the shipping season. Moon's resources and facilities are available to all over a wide range of territory.

Groon's Plants are Freshly Dug
Freshly Dug Plants for each individual order is the policy at Moon's. Plants from our Nurseries, therefore, reach you with their vigor unseries, therefore, reach you with their vigor un-
impaired by long storage. Each plant is dug separately, by hand, a method which best preserves the vital fibrous feeding roots.

# © Coon's $\mathcal{N}$ ew Retail Sales Area 

"A NURSERY WITHIN A NURSERY"<br>(On Yardley Road, Morrisville, just across the Delaware from Trenton, N. J.)

NOW it is possible to visit Moon's Nurseries and make your own plant selections in a new, more convenient, more economical way. Right in the heart of our 400 Acres of Hardy Plants
 you will find an assortment covering a wide range of varieties, all prepared, in clean wrappings, for you to take with you in your car.

On a "cash and carry" basis you can now buy Moon quality plants at especially attractive, lower prices.
A competent salesman will be on duty to serve you. Plant varieties and prices will be plainly marked so that you can make your selections leisurely, with or without the salesman's assistance.

Any questions you may have concerning your planting problems or the uses of the plants will be cheerfully answered. You will be welcomed and courteously treated, whether you purchase or not.

This retail sales area is open each weekday and evening throughout the season for sales. Open Sundays for your convenience and pleasure in studying the plants suited for your particular needs-but no salesman will be on duty on that day.


## Ooon's $\operatorname{Mcotor}$ Truck Delivery



Locate your home town on this map.
If it is in the light shaded area, free motor delivery of most orders is possible. Beyond this area, the delivery of orders of sufficient size is a matter of easy arrangement.

## Service

FREE Motor F Truck Delivery is offered on orders of substantial size-and on smaller orders when we have other deliveries in your localitywithin a radius of 50 miles of our Nurseries. Philadelphia and suburbs, Wilmington, the AllentownEaston district. and the Metropolitan area of New Jersey, as well as nearby points are included in this service area.

Deliveries to greater distance. such as suburban New York east of the Hudson River, and to Baltimore and Washington can be arranged at moderate cost. The convenience of this service can be readily appreciated. It enables you to procure plants of Moon quality and in the diversity of our assortment, freshly dug and safely transported by pneumatic tired trucks direct to your lawn in the best possible condition.

We invite you to a rail yourself of this motor truck delivery and assure you of the courtesy and cooperative spirit of our delivery personnel-one of the features that makes it pleasant to buy your plants at Moon's.


The Fleet of Moon's Trucks that are ready to serve you with your plant requirements. Their pneumatic tires give them a wide "cruising radius", and enables us to deliver orders over the area shown on the above map with safety and dispatch. Frequently during the shipping season, this equipment is augmented by other trucks, hired for the occasion, and operated by men familiar with handling our product.

## Goon's Big Trees for Immediate Effects

IMMEDIATE shade, with all the air of being long established, is possible through the use of Moon's Big Trees. Handled with ample balls of earth, such trees can be readily transferred from our Nurseries to your lawn.

Fine specimens are offered and include Maples, Beech, Oaks, Lindens, etc. Ther are all Nursery grown, transplant-
 ed trees.

These Oaks are representative of the quality of the large trees we are prepared to deliver and plant upon your lawn. Tell us your requirements and let us quote you on available sizes and varieties.

Experience has shown that trees of this quality, handled in the manner for which we are equipped, can be depended upon to give satisfaction, "quick shade, without years of waiting."

We invite you to make your own selection of specimen trees suited for your requirements, or, we will gladly tell you fully about them, either by letter or the call of a competent representative.


Three Oaks, part of a consignment for the Westchester County, N.Y., Park System, about to be delivered in January, $\$ 1929$. These trees were handled with frozen balls of earth. Winter moving of large trees is extremely practical, especially where planting is to be done at a distance from roads or drives. The frozen ground enables the trucks to maneuver without danger of injury to the sod, or of sinking into newly graded areas. Planting locations, in this case, should be predetermined, when possible, and a heavy mulch applied to keep out the frost.


Moon's Evergreens on the lawn of an estate at Merion, Pa. The diversity with which Evergreens can be used is here depicted. The hedge is Norway Spruce. Evergreens in assorted varieties, frame the entrance and border the drive. Against the wall and house foundation, they form the connecting link which merges masonry and lawn together into a harmonious whole. In the following text will be found an ample variety of Evergreens for all these uses.

## ©Coon's Évergreens

EVERGREENS represent an extremely and justly popular class of hardy plants. They are immediately effective after planting, and they maintain their richness of foliage the year 'round. In fact, they are perhaps, appreciated most in Winter when they stand out in such striking contrast to the barrenness of the surrounding landscape. With their branches arched and laden with snow, they present a picture of indescribable beauty.

There is great diversity in the habit of growth and color of foliage among Evergreens. In colors, there are deepest and lightest greens, tints of gold, and soft steel greys and blues.

In this family there is truly "a plant for every place and purpose"-some for the limited areas of foundation plantings or for bed and border uses, others for screens, hedges and windbreaks and for group and specimen plantings.

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

Varieties marked (L) usually attain a height of 60 ft . or over at maturity; (M) 30 to 60 ft .; (S) 10 to 30 ft .; (D) 4 to 10 ft .; (VD) below 4 ft . It should be noted in the description of varieties and group headings, however, that many sorts are shearable, and therefore adaptable to limited areas.
"VAR." indicates a variety of the last-named species.

## Chamaecyparis-Japanese Cypress, Retinospora <br> (Formerly listed as Retinospora)

IN THIS family you will find some of the most useful of Evergreens. The various sorts offer a wide variety of foliage colors - silver, green and gold. Likewise the y vary in both habit and ultimate size so that they can be used in foundation plantings and general Evergreen groupings and beds. The plumosa and pisifera types are well suited for
hedges, and most of them are adapted for individual and group plantings.

The Retinosporas should be occasionally sheared to make them more compact in growth. With this treatment even the largest growing types can be used in restricted areas. These are sun loving plants and should not be planted in shady places.
CHAMAECYPARIS JAPONICA. (S). Rare, distinc-tive, slow-growing variety. Dense pyramidalhabit, feathery at the top. .Light green foliage.For bed and foundation planting.Each
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . ..... \$4.00
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 5.00
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA CRIPPSI. (S). Thebrightest golden Evergreen in our collection, holding itscolor well through the year. Relatively rare, but verydesirable. For bed and foundation planting andandcolor contrast. Each Per 10$1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . $\$ 4.00$. $\$ 35.00$$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .5.00
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA GRACILIS. Slender
Hinoki Cypress. (S). Dark green foliage on bran-ches, light and graceful at ends. Narrow outline, slowgrowth, for groups and specimens. Each Per 103 to 4 ft .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 15.00$ \$130.004 to 5 ft .20.00

CHAMAECYPARIS-continued next page.

[^1]CHAMAECYPARIS (Retinospora) (Continued).
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA NANA.
Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. (D). A tree of rare individuality; slow growing and dwarf, with dense, heavy, dark green foliage. For foregrounds and general group plantings and Japanese gardens.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . | 15.00 | 130.00 |

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA. SAwara Retinospora. (S). Feathery, light green foliage, somewhat pendulous at ends of branches. A slight shearing annually keeps the plants in dense pyramidal shape, and ad apts them for foundation, bed planting and hedges. Unsheared, they are well suited for lawn groupings and screens.



CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA. Plume Retinospora. (S). The foliage is a beautiful, dark green, and light and feathery in texture. A desirable variety for use individually or in groups and beds or hedges.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . | 5.50 | 45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.50 | 65.00 |

VAR. FLAVESCENSVARIEGATA. WhiteLeaved Retinospora. (D). Dwarf, compact, with white-tipped feathery foliage. A favorite for the foreground of bed and foundation plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 2.50$ |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3.50 |  |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | 30.50 |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 5.00 | 40.00 |

TREE-SHAPED GREEN RETINOSPORA.
A typical plant of the
Chamaecyparis family.

Adapted for formal effects in place of Boxwood, now so scarce in this shape. Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft . tall. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. dia. of head.. $\$ 10.00 \quad \$ 90.00$ VAR. PLUMOSA AUREA. Goldenplume RetinoSPORA. (S). Soft, plume-like, golden foliage, particularly bright in Spring and contrasting beautifully with darker shades of other Evergreens. Useful for same purposes as the preceding variety.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ | \$2.50 | \$22.50 | \$200.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | 3.00 | 25.00 | 225.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ | 4.00 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft | 5.50 | 45.00 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft | 7.50 |  |  |

VAR. SQUARROOAA. ' Silver or Moss Retinospora. (S). Soft, feathery foliage, silvery or steel-green in color; dense, compact in growth. For group and bed planting and foliage contrast. Each Per 10 Per 100 $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$............. $\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 22.50 \quad \$ 200.00$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}1 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . . . & 3.50 & 30.00 & 250.00 \\ 2 \text { to } 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . & 4.50 & 37.50 & 325.00\end{array}$ $2_{2 \frac{1}{2}}$ to $3^{2} \mathrm{ft}$.............. $\quad 6.00 \quad 50.00$
CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES ANDELYENSIS.
(LEPTOCLADA). ANDELY ReTinospora. (D). A distinct type with light green foliage and bluish berries. Dwarf, conical and desirable for bed planting, vases or window-boxes. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft....................... $\$ 3.00$ \$27.50 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft........................... 4.00 35.00 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . 6.00


[^2]
## Juniperus-The Junipers and Redcedars

IT IS typical of the Junipers to be extremely hardy and vigorous. When once established they will grow in bleak and barren places; in low, damp ground; in poor soils and under other adverse conditions. Some varieties are among the most suitable for seashore plant-
ing. When planted in difficult situations, care should be taken to have the holes carefully prepared with good soil available to go about the roots. In dry places be sure to water abundantly until the plants have established themselves.

Junipers, as a class, prefer sunny exposures and should not be planted in shady places.


The graceful plants which frame these steps are Pfitzer's Junipers, listed on this page. Flowering Shrubs are combined with Evergreens in this planting. This arrangement reduces the cost, compared with all Evergreen treatment, but, cf course, is not as effecrive in Winter. When Shrubs and Evergreens are combined, care should be taken to keep the shrubs so trimmed that they will not crowd the Evergreens.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS. COLƯMNAR Chinese Juniper. (S). A compact, slender variety for sentenel and accent planting. Ornamental, light green foliage. Each Per 10 4 to 5 ft.. ...................... S12.50 \$100.00 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

VAR. PFitZERIANA. Pfitzer Juntper. (D). Vaseshaped, spreading growth and light bluish green foliage producing a beautiful, soft effect. Extremely hardy. Tolerant of city conditions and partial shade. Excellent for foundation plantings.

Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
\$3.00 S25.00

$\begin{array}{lllll}2 \text { to } 2 \frac{1}{2} \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 5.50 & 45.00 \\ 2 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 3 \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 7.50 & 65.00\end{array}$
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. Common Juniper. (VD). Upright spreading growth, with light green foliage. Excellent for the foreground of evergreen plantings, for rockeries and for massing on banks and terraces. Good also for naturalistic plantings.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 37.50$ |
| 5.50 | 45.00 |

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN゙ JUN゙IPER. (Dotglas Dwarf Golden Jusiper). (VD). Bright golden foliage, bronze in Winter. Useful in much the same way as the above, and also for color contrast in bed and border plantings.


JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA. Prostrate Juniper. (VD). Low, rather dense and almost horizontal in growth. Especially suited for rockeries and for massing on slopes.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. . . . . . . . . . . | S3.00 | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. spread. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 4.50 | 37.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . spread. . . . . . . . . . | 5.50 | 45.00 |

VAR. HIBERNICA. Irish Juniper. (S). Slender and columnar with glaucous green foliage. Rapid growing; relatively short lived. For quick and temporary effects in bed and foundation planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | S3.00 | \$25.00 | S225.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |

Juniperus continued on next page

## EVERGREENS FOR HEDGES AND REFORESTATION PURPOSES QUOTED ON REQUEST

These are one, two, and three year seedlings and transplants of popular varieties of Pines, Spruces, Hemlock, Arborvitaes, etc. They provide an inexpensive way to establish Evergreen hedges, screens, windbreaks and groves, the cost of which might prove prohibitive if more mature stock were used. Write us if interested.

## JUNIPERUS (Continued)

VAR. SUECICA NANA. Dwarf Swedish Juniper. (D). Compact, bushy, conical outline, with bluish green foliage. For foregrounds, edging, rockeries and window boxes. Each Per 10



JUNIPERUS EX̌CELSA STRICTA. Spiny Greek Juniper. (D). Neat symmetrical, pyramidal, with dense foliage of steel gray color, showing an occasional white plume. For bed planting and rockeries.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.00 | 25.00 |

JUNIPERUS Eス̈CELSA VENUSTA. (S). Very unusual and not generally found in Evergreen collections. Narrow, pyramidal form; dense, fine glaucous foliage, arranged in vertical fronds. For formal specimens, accents in formal gardens, and for color and foliage contrast among otherEvergreens.
3 Each Per 10
JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS. Trailing Juxiper. (VD). Dark green foliage, low, spreading habit. For use in rock gardens and as a ground cover on banks or terraces, in which latter place it should be planted in colonies and is effective in combination with Pachysandra (see page 18).

|  |  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. spread.... | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 160.00$ |  |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. spread.... | 3.00 | 25.00 | 225.00 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft. spread.... | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |  |

JUNIPERUS SABINA. Savin Juniper. (VD). A vase-shaped, somewhat upright plant with deep green foliage. Valued for rockeries, groups and borders in combination with other low-growing



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Redcedar. (M). Our native Redcedar. Useful for formal specimens, for accents, in groups and for producing naturalistic effects. Increasingly popular because they can be had in the larger sizes in which other varieties are not available. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4.00 \quad \$ 35.00$


| $5 \mathrm{ft}. . .$. ................. . 8.00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


*10 to 12 ft............................ $20.00 \quad 175.00$ *12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. *14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

VAR. CANNARTI. Cannart Redcedar. (S). A choice, richly foliaged pyramidal form with ornamental blue berries in the Autumn.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | Each | Per 10 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 12.50 | 100.00 |

VAR. GLAUCA. Silver Redcedar. (M). The popular "Blue Virginia Cedar." Formal, slender type with foliage of a distinctly bluish color. Well suited for accents and for foliage contrasts.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 12.50 | 100.00 |

Var. Keteleeri. Keteleer Redcedar. (S). Compact and formal, narrow pyramidal growth. Greygreen, fine foliage. Rather unusual and very de-
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 8.00 \quad 70.00$

VAR. SCHOTTI. Schott Redcedar. (S). Neat, narrow pyramidal outline with fresh green foliage that is in pleasing contrast to the darker shades of most other Evergreens.



A view of stock supplied by us for Mr. Clarence V. Roberts, Germantown, Pennsylvania, depicts clearly some of the uses of Junipers. The soft foliage plants on the terrace are Trailing Junipers (var. procumbens). The columnar Junipers such as virginiana, schotti, cannarti and chinensis produce the columnar effect as shown on either side of the porch. The Pfitzer's and Sabine varieties are adapted for such a planting as that grouped at the base of the taller trees. The plant on the terrace with the well defined leaves is Pachysandra (Japanese Spurge), described and listed on Page 18.

## Picea-The Spruces

IN general character the Spruces are of the "Christmas Tree". type-developing into handsome specimens for individual or group plantings and for screen and windbreak use. Note, however, that we offer two varieties of dwarf habit. The Spruces are dependably

## Spruces do bes

PICEA EXCELSA. Norway Spruce. (L). The best known Spruce. Fine as a specimen, for screens and windbreaks. As a sheared hedge it becomes almost impenetrable. Rapid growth; dark green foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 20.00$ | $\$ 160.00$ |  |
| 2 | to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3.25 | 27.50 | 240.00 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 5.00 | 40.00 |  |  |

VAR. GREGORYANA. Greg ory Spruce. (VD). Dense, mound-like, compact. One of the best low Evergreens for foundation planting, rockeries, and foreground use in Evergreen beds.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $1_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} \mathrm{ft}$. spread. | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. spread. | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . spread. | 7.00 |  |

reliable, grow relatively fast and live to a ripe old age. Because of the arrangement of the branches on the upright growing sorts, the'se trees catch and hold the snow in a most graceful manner, producing beautiful Winter landscapes.

## full sunshine.

VAR. MAXWELLI. Maxwell Spruce. (VD). Exceedingly dwarf and compact and suited to very limited areas and rockery use. Bright green needles.
 $1^{1}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ spread............................ 7.00
PICEA POLITA. Tigertail Spruce. (M). Broad pyramidal habit with very rigid, light green needles. Attractive but comparatively rare. One of the most distinctive Spruces. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4.00$. $\$ 35.00$
Var. KOSTERI. Koster Blue Spruce. (L). The ever popular blue Evergreen so generally used as a lawn specimen. Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 10.00$ \$95.00

2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.. . . ...................... . . . $15.00 \quad 140.00$


Large-growing Evergreens from our Nurseries give this lawn all the privacy of a Country Estate, even though it is located on a busy highway. The large Pines offered below are well suited for producing an effect like this upon your lawn.

## Pinus-The Pines

THE Pines, except for the dwarf form listed below, are adapted for specimen and open group plantings, for tall screens and windbreaks. You will find them extremely hardy and dependable, almost regardless of Pines should always be PINUS MONTANA MUGHUS. Mugho Pine. (VD). A low, mound-like hardy type. For rock gardens, group and foundation plantings. New growth appears like little candles in the Spring.
Each Per 10

10 to 12 in. spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$ spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $4.00 \quad 35.00$
$1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $5.00 \quad 40.00$ $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 7.00 \quad 60.00$
PINUŚ NIGRA. Austrian Pine. (L). Tall, massive, with spreading branches, and long, stiff needles. Thrives along the coast, inland, and under city conditions. Handsome for specimen or open group planting, and effective in windbreaks.

## Each Per 10


exposure. In form they are among the most picturesque of all the larger growing types of Evergreens, and should be included in all plantings where plants of this character are used.
planted in open sunlight.
PINUS RESINOSA. Red (Norway) Pine. (M). A very hardy, vigorous growing Pine with luxuriant, dark-green foliage. Desirable for park and large lawn planting and for shelter belts. Does well near the sea and along exposed lake fronts. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft.. . . ...................... . $\$ 4.00$ \$35.00 The trees offered below are unusually full and bushy specimens. Each Per 10 *8 to 10 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 40.00$ \$350.00

* 10 to 12 ft
50.00
$\$ 350.00$
Pinus continued next page
Evergreens symbolize a cheerful personality-a personality undaunted by the storms of life-a personality that can smile in the face of adversity. Plant them as memorials.


## PINUS (Continued)

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. Scotch Pine. (M). A rapid grower, for planting where quick results are wanted. Thrives near the seashore and in other exposed locations. Good for mass plantings, screens and windbreaks. Gray-green foliage; picturesque, scaly bark, showing orange inner layer. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ \$22.50 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.50 30.00 3 to 4 ft ............................. $5.00 \quad 40.00$

## Pseudotsuga-The Douglas Fir

Soft foliaged, sprucelike, hardy trees, preferring sunny exposures.
PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI. (L). Soft dark green to bluish foliage. Grows rapidly and makes a beautiful specimen for individual or group planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 6.50 |  |



Group arrangement, rather than a continuous planting across the house foundation is best suited for some types of architecture. Plants such as Pfitzer's Junipers, Mugho Pines, Dwarf Japanese Yews, White leaved Retinospora, Dwarf Hinoki Cypress, and Azaleas are effective in such a treatment.

## Taxus-The Yews

A$S$ a group, the varieties of Yews that we offer are among the most richly foliaged and reliable of Evergreens. They withstand, better than most Evergreens, the dust and smoke of city conditions. The Japanese varieties are extremely hardy and are well adapted for very exposed locations.

For sunny or partially whaded locations.

TAXUS BACCATA REPANDA. Spreading English Yew. (VD). Very low and spreading. Reasonably hardy except in exposed locations. Dark, glossy-green foliage. For foregrounds, groupings and rockeries.

| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. spread. . . . . . . . . . . | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 27.50$ |  |
| 3.50 | 32.50 |  |

TAXUS CUSPIDA'TA Iapanese Yew (S) Bushy upright-spreading nature: Rich green foliage. Tolerant of partial shade. Useful in ald the ways set forth in the introduction to this group - a hardy, dependable, beautiful plant.
$\begin{array}{llrr} & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ 1 \frac{1}{4} \text { to } 1 \frac{1}{2} \text { ft. spread . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \$ 4.50 & \$ 37.50 \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 2 \text { ft. spread . . . . . . . . . } & 6.00 & 50.00\end{array}$

The Yews are relatively slow in growth; in habit, relatively low and spreading. They are extremely useful in foundation plantings and in the foreground of Evergreen plantings generally. They are effective in rockeries and for massing on slopes or in the intersections of

TAXUS CUSPIDATA COLUMNARIS. Moon's Colum nar Yew. (S). A new variety, offered by us for the first time this year. Splendid, rich foliage; narrow outline; extremely hardy. Fine for formal gardens or for use in general Evergreen groupings.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Each Per } 10
\end{aligned}
$$

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA. Dwarf Japanese Yew. (D). Readily made dense and symmetrical by shearing; naturally its outline is irregular and unique. Added to the uses outlined in the introduction to this group, it is unusual and strikingly effective in low edging or border plantings. Each Per 10 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
6.00
6.00
50.00


A typical foundation planting of Evergreens. The plants ory the right side of the steps, left to right, are:Mugho Pine, Pfitzer Juniper, Compact Arborvitae, Pyramidal Arborvitae, Dwarf Swedish Juniper, American Arborvitae, Siberian Arborvitae, Silver Retinospora, American Arborvitae, Green Retinospora and Canadian Spreading Juniper. For about $\$ 45.00$ you can procure plants that will produce this effect in sizes ranging from $11 / 4$ to $31 / 2$ feet tall.

## Thuja-The American and Chinese Arborvitaes (Biotas)

AN ornamental, useful group, including varieties of upright pyramidal or conical growth and others low and globular in form. The fronded foliage in various shades of green or gold, according to variety, blends well in combination with other Evergreens in foundation and Evergreen bed plantings generally, for which use Arborvitaes are particularly well suited.' The Arborvitaes should always b
THUJA
(M). OCCIDENTALIS.
Of comparatively
American Arborvitae.
THUJA
(M). OCCIDENTALIS.
Of comparatively
American Arborvitae. habit. Very popular for foundation and group plantings as well as for hedges, screens and windbreaks. Readily endures shearing and can be kept at any height desired. Each Per 10 Per 100 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ...... . $\$ 1.65 \quad \$ 15.00$ \$110.00

 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .4 .00 \quad 35.00 \quad 325.00$ $\begin{array}{llllll}3 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 4 & \text { ft. . . . . . . . . } & 5.00 & 45.00 & 400.00 \\ 4 & \text { to } 5 & \text { ft. . . . . . . . } & 6.00 & 50.00 & 450.00\end{array}$ 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \quad 7.50 \quad 65.00 \quad 57500$
VAR. ALBA. Queen Victoria Arborvitae. (S). Distinctive white tipped foliage. Conical habit. Adds variety to group plantings. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft......................... S2. 75 \$25.00 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $3.50 \quad 30.00$ $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . ................... $4.50 \quad 37.50$
VAR. COMPACTA. Parson Arborvitae. (D). Compact, upright-oval form; fresh green foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$2.25 | S20.00 | S160.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | 3.25 | 27.50 | 240.00 |

VAR. DOUGLASI AUREA. Douglas Golden Arborvitae. (S). Compact, conical with foliage that is light yellow shading to light green on inner portion of the plant. Hardier than George Peabody Arborvitae. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft........................ $\$ 3.00$ \$25.00 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 4.00 \quad 35.00$ $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.......................... 50 45.00
VAR. DOUGLASI PYRAMIDALIS. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae. (S). Symmetrical columnar outline with dark green foliage so arranged as to give a crested effect to the tips of the branches. The most ornamental of all the Arborvitaes, and useful in Evergreen groupings as well as a very acceptable substitute for Pyramidal Boxwood, now so scarce.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | 4.50 | 37.50 |
| 3 to 4 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

taller sorts are also adapted for individual and open group plantings on large lawns, and for screens and windbreaks. They are readily shearable and are popular for hedge use. The globular types are neat and compact and are valued, in addition to bed plantings, for window boxes and vases.
planted in sunny exposures.
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ELLWANGERIANA. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. (VD). Feathery foliage, green in Summer changing to bronze in Winter. Bushy habit. For foundation and bed planting.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. | S1.50 | \$13.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.75 | 16.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | 2.50 | 22.50 |

OCCIDENTALIS ELEGENTISSIMA. (See under occidentalis viridis.)
VAR. GLOBOSA. Globe Arborvitae. (D). Light green foliage of a greyish cast. The neat globular outline adapts this Arborvitae for formal planting tub and window box use, as well as in the foreground of Evergreen groups.


VAR. INTERMEDIA. Halfhigh Arborvitae. (D) Foliage a deeper green than the above, and habit a little less formal. Adapted to the same uses.

Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S . 50 \$22.50
VAR. LUTEA. George Peabody Arborvitae. (S). Golden foliage retained well throughout the year. Attractive as a specimen, or to produce color contrast in groups or beds. Not hardy North of New York.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 35.00 |

${ }_{2 \frac{1}{2}}^{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 5.50 \quad 5.50$

VAR. PUMILA. Green Globe Arborvitae. (D). The least formal of the Dwarf Arborvitae. Heavy, dark green foliage produces a billowy effect. Ideal for Evergreen beds, and foundation plantings.


Thuja continued next page


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


Winter landscapes are never so beautiful as when the newly fallen snow bedecks
the Spruces and Pines with a coat of ermine. Our office grounds in Winter the Spruces and Pines with a coat of ermine. Our office grounds in Winter.

## THUJA (Continued)

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

| the Winter. | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . | 4.50 | 37.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 7.00 | 65.00 |

OCCIDENTALIS REIDI. Reid Arborvitae. (S). Broad, bushy pyramidal outline; light green, rather feathery foliage. Pleasing, symmetrical variety.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.00 | 60.00 |

VAR. ROSENTHALI. Rosenthal Arborvitae. (S). A slow-growing, compact, pyramidal type with rich, dark green foliage. Quite rare and very ornamental.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | 7.00 | 60.00 |

VAR. VIRIDIS (ELEGENTISSIMA). American Green Arborvitae. (S). Broad pyramidal form with heavy vertical fronds of fresh green color, assuming a tone of bronze in Winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . | \$5.50 | \$45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 7.00 | 60.00 |

Var. WAREANA. Ware or Siberian Arborvitae. (S). Very slow-growing and thus adapted to limited areas. Hardy, with a neat, compact, broad, pyramidal habit, and dark, rich green foliage.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4.00 | 35.0 |

## Thuja orientalis

## The Chinese Arborvitaes (Biotas)

Delicately cut foliage, arranged in parallel, vertical fronds, distinguish these Arborvitae from the American varieties which they closely resemble. They are useful in foundation and group plantings and for producing formal effects.

Not dependably hardy North of New York.

THUJA (BIOTA) ORIENTALIS. CHinese Arborvitae. (S). Columnar habit with light green foliage arranged in vertical fronds. Grows rapidly and is useful for group and formal plantings.


THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA. Goldspire Arborvitae. (S). Narrow, pyramidal outline. Bright golden foliage, bronze in Winter.


VAR. AUREA NANA. Berckmans Golden Arborvitae. (D). Globe-shaped, with golden-edged, upright fronds. A favorite for the foreground of Evergreen groupings.

| grouping | Each | Per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | 4.00 | 35.00 |

VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. IEllow Column Arborvitae. (S). Of narrow pyramidal outline. Foliage effect golden in summer, coppery bronze in Winter. Valuable for color contrast in mixed Evergreen plantings. Each Per 10



## Tsuga-The Hemlock

TSUGA CANADENSIS. Common Hemlock. (M). As a lawn specimen in full sunlight, the lower branches sweep the ground. Tolerant of partial shade also, and its endurance of shearing adapts it for foundation and bed planting and for use in hedges. By shearing it becomes very dense and compact.

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

TSUGA SIEBOLDI. Siebold Hemlock. (M). Distinctive variety with beautiful, glossy green foliage with blunt, almost square ends.


## Jloon's $\varepsilon$ vergreen Shrubs

## Moon's Evergreen Shrubs

(Broadleaf Evergreens)

THE varieties included in this chapter are most commonly known as the "Broadleaved Evergreens," because of their broad leaves, as compared to the needle-like foliage of the Conifers and other Evergreens.

Broadleaved Evergreens are mostly shade-loving plants, native to the woodlands. Their fondness for shade adapts them for planting about shady house foundations and in other lucations around the lawn where it is difficult to get other plant material to thrive through lack of sunlight. Most varieties are splendid in foliage effect and some are unrivalled in the profusion and brilliancy of their bloom.

Cultural Notes
As a rule, these varieties transplant very easily and give immediate effects, bu't it mu'st be borne in mind that they do not like limestone soils, and thrive most readily in what is known as "woods earth," or ground composed chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter

Commercial humus, peat moss, and the like are acceptable substitutes where natural "woods earth" is not available

It is also important to remember that the varieties in this group are most successful when planted in groups, with a mulch of leaves maintained the year round to keep the roots moist, for they lie very close to the surface of the ground.

## The Azaleas

A family of shrubs, some Evergreen and some Deciduous, blooming abundarrtly in Spring, most varieties with particular delicacy or brilliancy of flower. They are all adapted for planting in either sun or partial shade, the dwarf types in the foreground of Rhododen-
drons or other Evergreens and in groups and masses by themselves. The larger growing varieties, all Deciduous. are effective in masses in shrubbery borders and for naturalistic plantings.

The ultimate size of most Evergreen varieties is from 2 to 4 feet.


An Azalea in full bloom. When you plant an Azalea you do not have to wait year after year for results because they are profuse bloomers even when very small. Planted in groups by themselves or in the foreground of Evergreen beds they provide a dash of beautiful color in the Spring. The plant shown is from our nurseries on a customers lawn at Morris Heights, Pa.

AZALEA AMOENA. Dwarf, bushy, with small semiEvergreen leaves, a coppery hue in Winter. A profuse bloomer in May with purplish pink flowers that cover the plant in a mass of color. (R). Tyrian Pink. $\begin{array}{lrrr} & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ 12 \text { to } 15 \text { inches. ...... } & \$ 2.50 & \$ 22.50 & \$ 200.00 \\ 1 \frac{1}{4} \text { to } 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . & 3.00 & 25.00 & 225.00\end{array}$
aZalea calendulacea syn. lutea. Flame Azalea. Gorgeous flowers varying in shades of orange, yellow and red. Deciduous foliage. Grows 5 to 6 feet tall. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ...................... $\$ 4.50$ S37.50
AZALEA GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA. An extremely beautiful fragrant variety. The large single white flowers are tinged with pale rose pink and three petals bear large spots of dark rose. Evergreen.


AZALEA MACRANTHA. An unusual and valuable sort suited for rockeries and extreme foregrounds because of its very dwarf habit. Large single rose colored flowers in June after most other varieties have finished flowering.

Each Per 10
1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. spread
\$4.50
\$37.50

[^3]
## Moon's Japanese Kurume Azaleas

For hundreds of years the wonderful Kurume Azaleas have set the gardens of Japan aglow in Spring. Luckily they now are available for American gardens in greater assortment than has previously been possible. The *APPLE BLOSSOM. Single, cameo pink flowers, edged and lined with deep rose pink, giving the pretty pink and white effect of apple blossoms. Evergreen foliage; bushy habit; a profuse bloomer.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 4.00 & \$ 35.00\end{array}$

*BENIGIRI. (R) Tyrian Rose, similar in color and size of flower to Hinodegiri, but more upright in habit of growth. Each Per 10 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 22.50$ $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 3.00 \quad 25.00$
*FASCINATION. Extra large, double flowers, a cherry red. (R) Rose Color, shading to Spinal Pink. Of strong growth and good foliage. Each Per 10 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ \$ 4.50 \quad \$ 37.50$ $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.. . ...................... $6.00 \quad 50.00$



#### Abstract

Broadleaved Evergreens, especially Rhododendrons and Laurel, are well suited for beautifying shady corners on the North side of buildings or under trees. The planting shown is at Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J., where Moon's stock has been extensively used.


## Abelia-The Bush Arbutus

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. The Bush Arbutus blooms continuously from early July until frost. It combines this long flowering season with graceful habit and shiny, dart-shaped, almost Evergreen foliage that glistens in the sunlight. The little tubular white flowers, flushed pink, are borne in clusters, and are slightly fragrant.

| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ |  |

BERBERIS VERrUCULOSA. Everg reen Barberry. June. Low, spreading nature. Lustrous, prickly, dark green leaves, glaucous underneath. Autumn color, rich red. Blossoms yellow; fragrant. Unusual and charming for groups by itself or with other Evergreens and Shrubs.

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

## Buxus-Boxwood

BOXWOOD EDGING. (B. sempervirens.) A very popular and useful plant for edging walks and drives, for bordering garden paths and outlining beds in Perennial and Rose Gardens. Also adapted for window-box use, and for bed planting with mixed Evergreens. The two smaller sizes dug without ball.
 8 to 10 inches... $.60 \quad 5.00 \quad 45.00 \quad 400.00$ 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} . \&$ B. $1.65 \quad 15.00 \quad 110.00$ $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. B. \&B. $2.50 \quad 22.50 \quad 200.00$

## Cotoneasters

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. Prostrate Cotoneaster. (VD). Low, spreading plants with small shiny leaves and bright berries that remain on the branches well into the Winter. Very choice for rock gardens and the foreground of Evergreen beds. Each Per 10 Per 100 From 4-inch pots. .... $\begin{array}{rlrr}\text { Each } & \$ 1.25 & \$ 10.00 & \$ 90.00\end{array}$

Daphne CNEORUM. Garland Flower. Rose Daphne, A low, spreading Evergreen plant that is excellent for the foreground of Evergreen beds and for rockeries, Small, tubular pink flowers of intense fragrance are borne in clusters and adorn the plant in May and intermittently all Summer. A choice, comparatively uncommon plant of rare merit.
Daphne does best in a light, well drained soil, in a sunny, protected location.

Each Per 10 10 to 12 inches
$\$ 2.25 \quad \$ 20.00$ 12 to 15 inches.
$3.00 \quad 25.00$
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. Evergreen Burningbush. Erect, with glossy green leaves and bright green bark. Good for hedges along the seashore and for mixed Evergreen plantings in protected places. This plant is commonly seen in oceanside communities and is one of the most satisfactory plants for use in such localities. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $\$ 1.60 \quad \$ 14.00$ $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.................................. 2.00 . 17.50 2 to 3 ft .
3.00
25.00

EUONYMUS PATENS (SIEBOLDI). Spreading Euonyards. 6 to 8 ft . Semi-Evergreen. Spreading habit. Excellent foliage. For use among Shrubs or Broadleaf Evergreens. Splendid Winter effect of pink and orange fruit.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
1 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft.} . & \text { Each } \\
22 & \$ 2.50 & \text { Per } 10 \\
\text { to } 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . & & 3.50 \\
30.50 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

ILEX GLABRA. Inkberry. A native Evergreen shrub, low and bushy and well suited for use in the foreground of Broadleaved Evergreen plantings and for naturalistic effects. Glossy black berries. Endures partial shade. Each Per 10 $\begin{array}{llrr}1 \text { to } 1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} . . & \$ 2.00 & \$ 17.50 \\ 1 \frac{1}{4} \text { to } 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . & 3.00 & 25.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}1 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 2 & 12 & \text { ft.... } \\ 4.00 & 35.00\end{array}$
ileX OpaCA. American Holly. Our native Holly so familiar in Christmas decorations. When several trees are planted near together they usually bear a profusion of red berries that add to their interest. For use south of New York except in protected places along the coast. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. $\$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$ 2 to 3 ft .7 .50
ILEX CRENATA. Japanese Holly. One of the most attractive and useful of the Broadleaved Evergreens. Will thrive in sun or partial shade, near the seashore, and under city or suburban conditions. The foliage is small and dark green in color, and this, together with the habit of the plant when occasionally sheared, closely resembles Boxwood.


## Kalmia-Mountain Laurel

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. A bushy shrub with long. glossy leaves. A profuse bloomer in May and early June, with large corymbs of pink and white flowers. In masses with Rhododendrons or by themselves and as undergrowth in woodlands they have a particular charm. Each Per 10 Per 100
 car lots gladly given on request.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI. Drooping Leucothoe April and May. Beautifully arching branches with long dark green leaves and pendant, bell shaped flowers. Foliage a rich red bronze in Winter. Fine for foregrounds or for massing in shady places.
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 3.00\end{array} \stackrel{\text { Per } 10}{\$ 25.00}$
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA. Handsome, prickly Hollylike foliage, glossy green in Summer and bright bronze in Winter. Clusters of rich yellow flowers in Spring. For protected places in combination with $\begin{array}{lll}\text { other Evergreen Shrubs. } \\ 1 \text { to } 1 \frac{1}{2} \text { ft............................... } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 17.50\end{array}$


PaCHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. Japanese Spurge. An Evergreen ground cover valuable for massing in shady places where grass will not grow and as undergrowth in Evergreen beds. When once established it becomes a veritable mat, completely covering the ground. Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000 Plants from pots...... $\$ 1.50 \quad \$ 12.00 \quad$ Per 90.00

PIERIS JAPONICA. Japanese Andromeda. May. Racemes of small white flowers. Low, bushy habit. Splendid in Broadleaved Evergreen groupings.

## 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$.. <br> Each Per 10 <br> 1 $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} .$. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .$. <br> $\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$



Rhododendrons produce beautiful naturalistic effects when banked along the sides of walks and drives or when massed beneath the trees on shady lawns. Special quotations on

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LA-
LANDI. Firethorn. Orange scarlet fruit in dense clusters make this one of the most showy of berry - bearing shrubs for Fall and Winter effects. Foliage semi-Evergreen. Habit picturesque, upright, open, though easily controlled by shearing. Give Winter protection until well established. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . $\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 22.50$

## Rhododendrons

See introduction to Evergreen Shrub chapter for cultural suggestions.

## RHODODENDRON CATAW-

 BIENSE. A native variety indigenous to the Southern Appalachian Mountains,but perfectly hardy in the North. Pinkish lilac flowers in late Spring. (R) Mauvette. A desirable variety to use in place of Rhododendron hybrids, now so very scarce.Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft ..... $\$ 6.00$ \$50.00
RHODODENDRONCAROLINIanum. Carolina RhoDODENDRON. Of low growth with small, dark green leaves. Beautiful pink flowers in June, borne in profusion. Used by itself or in the foreground of beds of the larger growing native Rhododendrons it supplies the color for which Rhododendron hybrids have been so much admired. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ....................... . $\$ 6.00$ \$50.00
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. Grows naturally in certain mountainous sections of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, bearing white or light pink flowers in June. Nothing produces a more attractive result than this plant when used as undergrowth in wooded places, for natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation planting in


## Moons $\operatorname{Deciduous~Trees~}$



Picture, in your mind's eye, the comparative bareness and relatively unattractive appearance of this house without the trees and other plants that now contribute so effectively to its beauty. If you do this, you can immediately appreciate the value trees have in not only providing the comfort of cooling shade, but in softening architectural lines and framing the architectural features.

## GCoon's Ornamental Trees

ORNAMENTAL Trees occupy a very important place in landscape decoration. They are of ten thought of chiefly for shade, yet there are varieties that vie with the choicest flowering plants in the wealth and beauty of their bloom and showy fruit. The foliage of some kinds turn into such gorgeous Autumn tints that they end the season in a blaze of glory. Background, accent, screen and windbreak effects are readily achievable through the use of ornamental trees. Varieties that hold their dried leaves all Winter harbor the Winter birds; those with contrasting shades of bark add interest to the landscape all year round.

In our assortment of Ornamental Trees will be found varieties for all these uses. There are some of limited dimensions, adapted for the smallest lawns; others better suited for more expansiye areas; some are tolerant of built-up city conditions; most all are dependable in the more open spaces in the suburbs. Thus there is an Ornamental Tree to fit the requirements of most every home owner, and none need deprive himself of their beauty and comfort, though his home grounds be ever so small.
The varieties of Shade and other Ornamental Trees we offir will be found on subsequent pages. The
following explanation is pertinent to the abbreviations and key letters used in this chapter.
"VAR." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species. That the unacquainted may have an
idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow we have marked the varieties as follows:
(L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity; (M) from 30 to 60 ft.; (S) 20 to 30 ft .;
( $D$ ) Io to 20 ft.; (VD) less than IO ft. " $B$. \& B." indicates trees dug with ball of earth about their
roots and wrapped securely with burlap.
Where trees are graded by caliper as well as by height it is understood that their value is deter-
mined by the caliper. The height may vary and the figures given are only mentioned to give an
approximate idea of the size.

[^4]
## Moon's Deciduous Trees



A Sugar Maple on our office grounds, planted on the opening day of the Centennial Exposition, 1876. Plant Trees to commemorate important events and anniversaries.

## Acer-The Maples

FOR avenue planting, and for shade upon the lawn, all tiee-shaped Maples are well suited. For urban sections Norway Maple is the best.
acer Campestre. Hedge Maple. (M). A low bushy tree with excellent foliage and curiously winged bark on the twigs. Grows slowly and develops into a thick, rounded tree if allowed to grow naturally. Adapted for screen plantings and, when sheared, for formal hedges. Does well on high, dry ground as well as under ordinary soil conditions.

Each Per 10 6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$
ACER DASYCARPUM. Silver Maple. (L). A reliable, easily transplanted, rapid grower, that does well in wet as well as drier soils. The wood is very brittle and as the tree matures is subject to breakage in wind or ice storms so should not be planted close to buildings. Deeply cut leaves, silvery beneath.

Each Per 10 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.......... $\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 27.50$ 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.. . . . . . . . . $\quad 4.00 \quad 37.50$ 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . . . . . 6.00 55.00 *16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in........... 10.00
ACER GINNALA. Siberian Maple. (D). Bushy, shrublike tree. Extremely desirable for Autumn color, the foliage being gorgeous red in that season. Good for screens and the background of shrub borders.

Each Per 10 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50 \quad \$ 13.00$
ACER PLATANOIDES. Norway Maple. (M). A rapid growing, broad-headed symmetrical tree with large, deep green leaves, that turn yellow in the Fall. For either lawn or street planting. The larger sizes offered below are suitable for immediate results. Yellow flowers in early Spring.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ \$ 3.00 & \$ 25.00 & \$ 22500\end{array}$
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text {. } \\ & \text { S }\end{aligned}$ 8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in.. $4.00 \quad 35.00 \quad 300.00$ 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. $5.50 \quad 45.00 \quad 375.00$ 10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.. $7.50 \quad 65.00 \quad 575.00$
$\ddagger$ Larger trees, 20 to 30 feet high, 6 to 12 inches in diameter, dug B. \& B., quoted on request.

Dwarf bushy types like campestre and ginnala are good for hedges; the Japanese Maples are much sought after for specimen and group ornamental use.

VAR. SCHWEDLERI. Schwedler Maple. (M). The new leaves are red or purplish, later turning to dark rich green. In open groupings with other trees it lends a note of color contrast. Valued also for specimen and avenue planting.
$\begin{array}{llll}8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 6.00 & \$ 50.00\end{array}$
ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS. Sycamore Maple. (M). Spreading and open-headed with large leaves. Yellow in Autumn. A rapid growing tree, best suited for open lawn or avenue planting.

| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{2}$ | to 2 | in........... | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 65.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ | to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . .$. | 10.00 | 90.00 |  |

*18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$ to 6 in.. . . . . . . . . . . . 40.00
90.00
acer Saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. (L). A splendid shade tree for lawn, street or avenue planting. Comparatively high headed, of upright oval form when young, becoming broad and spreading with age. Each Per 10 6 to 8 ft... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 22.50$
$\ddagger$ Large trees, 25 to 35 ft . high, 6 to 12 inches in caliper handled B. \& B., priced upon request.

## Japanese Maples

ACER PALMATUM. Japanese Maple. (D). Small, sharply pointed, maple-shaped leaves that are bright green excepting in Autumn, when they turn to tints of gold and red. Each Per 10
 $\ddagger 3$ to 4 ft., B. \& B.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6.00 . 50.00
VAR. ATROPURPUREUM. Redleaf Japanese Maple. (D). Red foliage particularly rich in Spring and Fall. For specimen planting or in combination with Evergreens. Each
$\ddagger 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B. \& B......................... . . $\$ 6.00$ $\ddagger 2$ to 3 ft., B. \& B.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00

AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. HorsE Chestiut. (M). Spikes of white or pinkish flowers in early Spring. Large, spreading tree for park, open lawn or avenue planting. Prefer rather moist soils.
$\ddagger 18$ to $20 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$ to 6 in., B. \& B.
Each
$\stackrel{+}{+} 20$ to $25 \mathrm{ft} ., 6$ to 7 in., B. \& B..
S60.00

## Ailanthus-Tree-of-Heaven

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA. Tree-of-Heaven. (M). A rapid growing tree developing a broad, spreading top. Light and airy in foliage effect. A good tree for poor soils and for city planting where it is difficult to grow other shade trees.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. ......... | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft.}$,2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. . . . . . . | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} .2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. . . . . . . | 7.50 | 65.00 |



Several generations have played beneath this venerable Beech, located on a lawn at our Nurseries. Shade makes an admirable playspot, safe from the hazards of the street.

## Carpinus-The Hornbeam

CARPINUS CAROLINIANA. American Hornbeam. (S). A slow growing, extremely hardy, lowbranched medium-sized tree resembling Beech. Especially good for planting in shady places, or as undergrowth for natural effects. Autumn foliage color, scarlet to orange-yellow. Useful also for screens and hedges, as it withstands shearing and the leaves persist into Winter. Low branched, bushy specimens.

|  | Each | Pél 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 亡* 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$12.50 | S100.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., B. \& B. | 22.50 | 200.00 |
| *10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{B}$. \& B. | 30.00 | 275.00 |

## Catalpa-The Umbrella Tree

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES NANA. Umbrella CAtalpa. (D). This is the dwarf round-headed tree frequently seen, and used primarily for producing formal effects. The globular head can be kept compact and symmetrical by trimming late in the Winter each year.
*5 to 6 ft . stem, 1 year head . . . . . *5 to 6 ft stem, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft dia head

CERASUS. See Prunus.
CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM. Katsura-tree. (S). Shrubby tree of pyramidal outline. Small, heartshaped leaves, yellow and orange in the Fall. Interesting and rather unusual for lawn specimen and groupings. Prefers rich, moist soil.

Each
Per 10
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

## Betula-The Birches

THE Birches are light, airy trees, valued not only for their foliage effect and graceful habit but also for their attractive bark. Birches do well in most good soils, whether dry or moist, are attractive whether planted singly or in clumps and their beauty is best dis played with an Evergreen background.

Birches require severe pruning and abundant watering to enable them to establish themselves. They should be planted in the Spring. It should be noted, also, that the white barked varieties assume this characteristic with age and that young trees often are not white.
betula AlBA. European White Birch. (M). A rapid growing tree that after a few years assumes a somewhat pendulous nature. The bark becomes white as the tree develops. Each Per 10 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ \$22.50

BETULA PAPYRIFERA. Canoe Birch. (M). Upright, graceful nature. White bark peels into curly shreds along the trunk. Excellent for group planting in naturalistic surroundings. Each Per 10 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 8 to 10 ft .
$4.50 \quad 37.50$
BETULA PENDULA GRACILIS. Cutleaf Weeping Birch. (M). Deeply cut leaves on slender branches that droop gracefully as the tree develops. With age the bark becomes white. Each Per 10
 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $5.50 \quad 45.00$ 10 to 12 ft .
8.00

BETULA POPULIFOLIA. Gray Birch. A clump or two of Moon's White Birch planted on your lawn will be a perpetual reminder of vacation daysin the North country where the White Birch lends its grace and picturesqueness to the landscape. Trees with several stems are not commonly available but it happens that we have some nice specimens to offer this year. Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft . single stem.........$\quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
8 to 10 ft . single stem .......... $4.50 \quad 37.50$
5 to 6 ft . clumps with several stems.
$5.00 \quad 40.00$
$\dot{+} * 6$ to 8 ft . clumps with several stems, B. \& B.
$8.00 \quad 70.00$
$\dot{\dagger} * 8$ to 10 ft . clumps with several stems, B. \& B.........................
.10 to 12 ft . clumps with several stems, B. \& B.
$12.00 \quad 100.00$
$15.00 \quad 125.00$


White Birches always make ideal specimens and groups because of their light, airy foliage in Summer and their graceful branches and white bark the year round. Among Evergreens this white bark makes them particularly effective. Note that we offer clumps that will give an effect similar to the illustration.

## Moon's Deciduous Trees

## Cornus-The Dogwoods

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

EARLY Spring flowers, excellent foliage turning rich red in Autumn, and abundant red berries that last into the Winter are responsible for the popularity of Dogwoods. Useful as specimens in limited areas as well as for individual and mass plantings on large lawns and in parks. Useful, too, for naturalistic effects under trees for they endure partial shade. Particularly effective when planted in front of tall Evergreens.

Dogwoods are somewhat difficult to establish and should be closely pruned at planting and well watered during the first season. They often remain dormant until midsummer following transplanting.
CORNUS FLORIDA. White Dog wood. (D).

Each Per 10
\$1.50 \$13.00
$2.25 \quad 20.00$
$2.75 \quad 24.00$
$5.00 \quad 40.00$
$7.00 \quad 60.00$

2 to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
4 to 5 ft .
$\ddagger 5$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$.
$\ddagger 6$ to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$.

6 inch caliper, handled B. \& B., priced on application.

VAR. RUBRA. Red or Pink Flowering Dog wood. (D.) Each Per 10
$\ddagger 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$.
$\$ 5.00$
$\$ 47.50$


Dogwoods from our Nurseries photographed in Princeton, N. J. There are two white Dogwoods and one pink in this group, the color contrast being most effective. Dogwoods against a background of Evergreens are charming, but planted alone or in groups by themselves they are also the delight of the garden lover.

## Fagus-The Beeches

ATTRACTIVE, ornamental trees with excellent foliage, either green or purple, according to variety. Smooth gray bark that adds interest to the Winter landscape. Beeches are popular for specimens and open groupings on lawns and in parks and for lining private

FAGUS SYLVATICA. European Beech. (L). A closely branched tree which retains its lower branches. The leaves persist until late Winter, making it valuable for screen planting. It is also a desirable tree for specimens on the lawn. Fine, low branched, bushy specimens offered.

Each
$\ddagger 10$ to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to 4 in., B. \& B. +12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 in., B. \& B $\ddagger 14$ to 16 ft ., 5 to 6 in., B. \& B. $\ddagger 16$ to $18 \mathrm{ft} ., 6$ to $7 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{B} . \&$ B.
\$35.00 50.00
70.00
100.00

VAR. HETEROPHYLLA. Fernleaf Beech.
(S). Deeply cut, fernlike foliage and dense growth, branched to the ground. A distinctive and beautiful tree for specimen use and for tall screens and hedges. Low branched, bushy specimens offered.

Each
$\ddagger * 10$ to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$.
$\ddagger * 12$ to 14 ft ., B. \& B
drives. Also useful in screen planting for most varieties are branched to the ground.

Beeches are rather difficult subjects to transplant, and should be closely pruned at planting and abundantly watered until they establish themselves.

## FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA. Purple or Copper

 BeEch. (M). An effective tree for individual planting and color contrast. Develops into a fine specimen with the lower branchs sweeping the ground. We offer some fine, well developed specimens.$\ddagger 18$ to 20 ft ., 4 to 5 in., B. \& B............ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 55.00\end{array}$
+18 to 20 ft., 5 to 6 in., B. \& B.............. . . . $\quad 75.00$
$\stackrel{+}{+} 20$ to $25 \mathrm{ft}$. , 6 to 7 in., B. \& B. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 115.00
$\pm 20$ to $25 \mathrm{ft} ., 7$ to 8 in., B. \& B. . . . . . . . . . . . 150.00
+25 to 30 ft ., 8 to 9 in., B. \& B.. . . . . . . . . . . 200.00

In addition to their value for shade and flowers, trees, as a class, are of ten extremely beautiful in the Fall with the brilliancy of their autumnal foliage tints. In groupings of trees, especially, the color of the leaves as they ripen should be considered in selecting varieties.


Purple Beeches are indispensable for color contrast in foliage masses on the borders of large lawns. Likewise, when planted with other trees in lawn groupings, they enrich the foliage effect with the deep tone of their leaves. For specimens they are extremely beautiful; in avenue planting they are without parallel in distinctiveness. We offer herewith, splendid, well developed specimens for any use for which these trees may be adapted to your lawn.

## Fraxinus-The Ash

FRAXINUS AMERICANA. White Ash. (L). A massive native tree of rapid growth and broad, spreading habit.

8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.
Each Per 10 $\$ 3.50 \quad \$ 30.00$
FraXinus OrNuS. European Flowering Ash. (S). A small ornamental tree that bears panicles of fine white, fragrant flowers in June.


## The Ginkgo or Maidenhair-tree

GINKGO BILOBA. (M). Long lived, with unusual leaves, resembling those of the Maidenhair Fern in shape, from which it takes its name. It withstands our unnatural city conditions and is adapted for street and avenue planting as well as for specimen use on large or small lawns. Yellow Autumn foliage.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |
| 4.50 | 37.50 |
| 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 7.00 | 60.00 |

GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA. Kentucky Coffeetree. (M). Odd tropical-looking foliage. In Winter the blunt twigless branches give it a unique individuality. Desirable for contrast among other trees or as a specimen.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | 4.50 | 37.50 |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 14 to 16 ft ., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | 7.50 | 65.00 |

## Koelreuteria-The Varnish Tree

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA. (D). A small tree for lawn planting with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July. Each Per 10 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ....................... $\$ 2.50$ \$22.50

## Liquidambar-Sweet Gum

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. Very symmetrical in outline with corky bark on trunk and branches, giving the latter a winged appearance. Does well in either dry or wet locations. One of the most beautiful trees for Autumn color; the star-shaped leaves assuming various shades of orange, red and yellow.
Spring planting is preferable, and as Sweet Gums are somewhat difficult to transplant should be moved in small sizes. Trim severely at planting, and water abundanty until they are established.

| il they are established. | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ddagger 4$ to 5 ft ., B. \& B. | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| $\ddagger 5$ to 6 ft ., B. \& B. | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| $\ddagger 6$ to 8 ft ., B. \& B. | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| $\ddagger 8$ to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in . cal., B. \& B. | 7.50 | 60.00 |

## The Magnolias-Oriental Varieties

The Oriental Magnolias retain their lower branches assuming bush-like proportions. They flower in great profusion, and have the additional advantage of blooming when quite young.
MAGNOLIA KOBUS. Kobus Magnolia. (S). One of the hardiest varieties of this type bearing star-like, white, fragrant flowers in May. Each
$\ddagger 3$ to 4 ft ., B. \& B. .
$\$ 10.00$
MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. Saucer Magnolia. (S). Large, open cup shaped, fragrant flowers in early Spring. Color pink.

Each
$\ddagger 2$ to 3 ft ., B. \& B.
$\$ 7.50$
Var. alba Superba. Large Saucer Magnolia. (S). Similar to preceding, but with white flowers, lightly flushed with pink.

Each
$\ddagger 4$ to 5 ft ., B. \& B.
$\$ 12.50$


Fairyland exists right on your lawn-and not in story books alone-when the Trees and Shrubs "wear ermine too rich for an Earl." Even leafless trees add interest and beauty to the Winter landscape.


Flowering Crabapples are tremendously effective when massed together on large lawns. Happily they are also extremely beautiful when planted singly, so that even on small lawns their Springtime charm can be enjoyed.

> Some of the best of the Flowering Crabs are listed below. There are no Flowering Trees that will add more to the beauty and enjoyment of your lawn.

MALUS ARNOLDIANA. Arnold Crab. (D). A pink, early, semi-double variety with yellow fruit in Autumn. Irregular outline.

MALUS ATROSANGUINEA. SYN. MING SHING. Carmine Crab. (D). Showy deep red buds opening into bright pink flowers in May. One of the most intensely colored varieties. Irregular, picturesque habit.

6 to 8 ft .
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 5.00 & \$ 40.00\end{array}$
8 to 10 ft .
$\begin{array}{r}7.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$7.00 \quad 60.00$
malus baccata. Siberian Crab. (S). One of the largest growing flowering crabapples. The pure white flowers are followed by ornamental yellow fruits, which are good for jelly. Upright, symmetrical habit.

|  | Each | Pe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in . | \$7.00 | \$60.00 |
| $\ddagger 10$ to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., B. \& B.. | 20.00 |  |
| $\ddagger 12$ to 14 ft ., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | 27.50 |  |

MaluS Floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. (S). A delicately colored, profuse blooming variety with pink buds opening into pinkish blossoms. Yellow fruit add to its interest in Autumn. Broad, spreading habit.


Malus halliana Parkmani. Parkman Crab. (D). Rose-colored buds open into little rosy-white flowers. These are succeeded by decorative fruit. The tree is of a rather spreading, irregular nature, and therefore is best displayed in groups and mass plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 5.00 | 40.00 |

The fruit of the Flowering Crab is excellent for attracting birds, in addition to its beauty.

MALUS IOENSIS PLENA. Bechtel Crab. (S). The flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink, are large, very double and fragrant, resembling little roses. A shapely little tree, well suited for specimen planting on small lawns. Blooms somewhat later than most varieties.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.75 | \$16.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 3.50 |  |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 5.00 |  |

MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA. Redvein Crab. (S). An interesting variety with purple foliage, particularly conspicuous in Spring. It lends a note of foliage contrast when used in combination with other Flowering Crabs, or with other Flowering Trees or Shrubs. Not quite as free flowering as most Crabs. Flower color purple; fruit large and edible. Each Per 10 6 to 8 ft.......................... $\$ 5.00$ \$40.00
MALUS SCHEIDECKERI. Scheidecker Crab (S). An upright grower. Flowers, small, double, and of a beautiful pink color, are borne profusely. Yellow fruit in Autumn, good for jelly.

| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\ddagger 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |  |

MALUS SIEBOLDI. Toringo Crab. (D). Small red fruit in clusters, borne in great profusion, make this Crab the most beautiful of all in Autumn. White or blush flowers in May.
$\ddagger 8$ to 10 ft ., B. \& B............................ 12.00
MALUS SPECTABILIS ALBA PLENA. Double White Chinese Crab. (S). Upright and symmetrical with double white showy flowers in May.

Each
$\ddagger 8$ to 10 ft ., B. \& B. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$12.00
MALUS SPECTABILIS ROSEA. Chinese Pink-flowering Crab. (S). Attractive light rose-pink flowers, followed in the Autumn by beautiful red fruit. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { tollowed } \\ \text { Upright, symmetrical habit. } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ 6 \text { to } 8 \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & \$ 5.00 & \$ 40.00\end{array}$

# ORDER SHEET <br> MOON'S NURSERIES : MORRISVILLE, PA. 

## MOON'S DISCOUNT AND TERMS

Discount of $2 \%$ is allowable upon receipt of payment within 10 days from date of bill. No credit accommodation is expected to extend beyond 30 days. Financial references are required of persons opening accounts. All accounts are payable direct to the Wm. H. Moon Co.

## MOON'S GỤARANTEE

## The Wm. H. Moon Company Agrees:

(subject to the accompanying reservations) to resupply f. o. b. their nurseries at one-half the original price paid any plants sold at the within published prices that may die within one year from date of invoice from causes other than abuse or neglect, report of loss and replacement to be made within the year.

Reservations: 1st, that the account be paid within 30 days from date of invoice, and 2 d , that in the event we shall not have in stock at the time for replacement plants like those originally supplied or are prevented by strikes, quarantines, or other conditions beyond our control from making shipment of plants needed for replacement, then we are to apply the amount of credit to which the customer is entitied toward the purchase of other plants that he may at the time select and which we can supply.

## Mail Address:- <br> Name

Street and No.
Town
State.
Shipping Address:Name

Street and No.

Town
State.
(PLEASE PRINT COMPLETE ADDRESS)
Method of Shipment Preferred. (See Catalog, page 6 for motor truck delivery zone.)
( $5 \%$ bonus in plants of our selection, when cash accompanies order)
In accordance with the above terms, to which I subscribe, I wish to order the following plants:
QUANTITY $\mid$ VARIETIES

ORDER SHEET-Continued
QUANTITY
$2 \%$ discount, cash within 10 days of date of invoice. $5 \%$ bonus in plants of our selection for cash with order.
Please do not write letter on this order shect.


Plane trees four years after planting on Ardmore Avenue, Trenton, N. J. Already the sidewalk and porches are protected from the heat of the Summer sun and this street, near the heart of the city, assumes the quiet and comfortable atmosphere of the suburbs.

## Morus-The Mulberries

MORUS ALBA PENDULA. Weeping Mulberry. (D). Slender, vine-like branches that droop to the ground. Glossy, dark green foliage. A favorite for specimen use on small lawns. Each Per 10 4 to 5 ft . stem, 1 yr. head. ......... $\$ 3.50 \quad \$ 32.50$

Var. Tatarica. Russian Mulberry. (S). A lowgrowing, bushy-topped tree that bears small fruit abundantly. Especially good for bird gardens.

Each Per 10
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in...............

## Nyssa-Tupelo

NYSSA SYLVATICA. (M). Glossy green foliage, the Autumn effect of which is red and particularly brilliant. An interesting tree with much character in its habit of growth. Does well in wet soils and is splendid for massing with other trees and for naturalistic effects. Each Per 10 $\ddagger 5$ to 6 ft ., B. \& B.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$

## Oxydendrum-Sourwood

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM. (M). A splendid tree for lawn use because of its Lily-of-the-Valley-like flower panicles in July and its excellent foliage which turns into gorgeous tints of orange and red in Autumn. Somewhat irregular in shape and thus best adapted for group planting and naturalistic effects and in Shrub borders. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft............................ $\$ 1.75$ §16.00 3 to 4 ft............................. 2.50 22.50
PHELLODENDRON SACHALINENSE. Sakhalin Corktree. (L). Tall, broad-crowned tree with good foliage. Black berries in Autumn. Tolerant of city conditions. Each Per 10
*14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.. ............. $\$ 7.50$ S65.00 *16 to 18 ft., 4 to $5 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. . . . $12.50 \quad 100.00$

Plantanus-The Planetree and Buttonwood
Platanus occidentalis. American Planetree, (Buttonwood). (L). Developes into a massive. open tree with picturesque white patches on the trunk and branches. Large, maple shaped leaves. Each Per 10
10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in........... $\$ 6.00$ \$50.00 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in............. $8.00 \quad 70.00$
Platanus Orientalis. European (Oriental) Plane. (L). One of the most widely planted shade trees. Grows rapidly; foliage luxuriant and Maple-like. Does well in cities and near the seashore, as well as in more favored situations.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 1$ to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in.. | $\$ 2.50$ | $\$ 22.50$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. | 3.50 | 30.00 | 250.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in.. | 4.50 | 37.50 | 325.00 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 13$ to 2 | in. | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. | 8.00 | 70.00 |  |

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA. Lombardy Poplar. (L). A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. Splendid for screen, background, and accent planting. Rapid growing, thrives in any soil, and is especially useful for quick effects.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$0.80 | \$6.00 | \$40.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$.. | 1.10 | 8.50 | 60.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.. | 1.50 | 13.00 | 90.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 135.00 |
| *12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.. | 3.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| *14 to 16 ft ., $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.. | 4.50 | 35.00 | 275.00 |
| *16 to 20 ft ., 3 to 4 in.. | 6.00 | 50.00 | 425.00 |

POPULUS SIMONI. Narrow Simon Poplar. (Mi). A new variety, compact and columnar. Of longer life and greater dependability than the Lombardy Poplar which it closely resembles.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 1.25 | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |
|  | 10.00 | 70.00 |  |

## Prunus (Cerasus) Flowering Cherries

All the stories of the regard of the Japanese for the Cherry Blossoms seem probable when you see the Flowering Cherry Trees a mass of blossoms. They are splendid for avenue planting, along drives, in groups or as specimens. Always plant them in open sunlight.
PRUNUS AVIUM PLENA. Double Flowering Cherry. (M). Pink buds, opening into pure white flowers in May. Develops into a large, wide spreading specimen. $\underset{5}{\text { Each }} \quad \underset{\$ 5}{\text { Per }} 10$
5 to 6 ft .. $\$ 6.00$
$\$ 50.00$
6 to 8 ft .
7.50
65.00

PRUNUS JAMES H. VEITCH. (S). The flowers which are borne in profusion in the early Spring are large and double. The color is a soft flesh pink, deepening to rose at the tips of the petals. Each 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 4.00$
4 to 5 ft . 5.00

5 to 6 ft . 6.00

PRUNUS SIEBOLDI ROSEA. Japanese Pink-flowering Cherry. (S). Double white flowers flushed with pink at petal tips. Each Per 10
 4 to 5 ft . 5.00
40.00

PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA. Japanese Weeping Cherry. (D). Long, pendulous, slender branches, covered in early Spring with a profusion of single pink flowers, producing an extremely beautiful effect. For specimen planting and for combining with other flowering trees for contrast.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *5 to 6 ft . stem, 1 yr . head. | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| *5 to 6 ft . stem, 2 yr . head.. | 7.50 | 65.00 |



[^5]

A Spray of Cherry Blossoms

## Quercus-The Oaks

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

THE Oaks are grand trees, their broad, spreading heads making them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. Especially appropriate for memorials. The brilliant colorings of some species are a feature of the Autumn landscape.

QUERCUS COCCINEA. Scarlet Oak. (L). Symmetrical habit with excellent foliage that turns scarlet in Autumn and persists all Winter. Splendid specimen or avenue tree. Each Per 10
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . $\$ 4.00 \quad \$ 35.00$

8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . .$. ....... $\quad 5.50 \quad 45.00$
10 to 12 ft., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.. ......... $7.00 \quad 60.00$
QUERCUS MACROCARPA. Mossy Cup Oak. (M). Massive open growth, large heavy leaves and deeply corrugated, corky bark characterize this, most interesting of Oaks. The smaller branches present an antler-like appearance, most striking in Winter.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. | 5.50 | 45.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in . | 7.00 | 60.00 |

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS. Pin OAk. (M). An extremely popular Oak for street, park and lawn planting because of its rapid growth, and the beauty of its glossy leaves so richly colored in the Fall.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in | 5.50 | 45.00 |

QUERCUS PHELLOS. Willow-Leaved Oak. (M). The long, narrow leaves of this variety resemble those of the Willow. Grows slowly and does best in moist soils.
$\ddagger 16$ to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in., B. \& B............. . $\$ 60.00$
$\ddagger 18$ to 20 ft ., 5 to 6 in., B. \& B.. ........... . 85.00

## Salix-The Willows

All Willows are appropriate for waterside plantings as well as for relatively dry situations.

SALIZ̈ BABYLONICA. Weeping Willow. (M). The well-known Weeping Willow, whose long pendulous branches droop so gracefully. It is especially effective when planted near water, though it also thrives in dry situations.

Each Per 10 Per 100 6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 1.65 \quad \$ 15.00 \quad \$ 110.00$ 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. \$2.50 \$22.50 \$200.00 10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in . $\$ 3.50 \quad \$ 30.00 \quad \$ 250.00$

SALIǨ CAPREA. Goat (Pessy) Willow. (S). A quick growing, shrub-like tree. The fur-like catkins along the branches in early Spring add to its interest. Each Per 10 6 to 8 ft .... $\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50$ *8 to 10 ft .. . $3.00 \quad 25.00$

SALIX INCANA (ROSMARINIFOLIA). Rosemary Willow. (D). A small, round-headed tree with long, slender branches and narrow leaves. For massing in wet places.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft .. . . $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
3 to 4 ft .... $1.25 \quad 10.00$
SALIK̈ PENTANDRA. LaURel Willow. (S). Broad, glossy, dark green leaves, that shine conspicuously in the sunlight. Strong grower at the seashore, along water edges or on high ground.

Each Per 10 5 to 6 ft .... $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$


A "breathing space"' in the heart of New York City, graced with a tree from Moon's. The tree shown is Ailanthus. Ginkgos, Elms, European Lindens, Oriental Planes and Norway Maples are among the trees suitable for urban planting.

## Tilia-The Lindens

Popular trees for shade and for the beauty of their neat outline in the landscape. Suited for shearing and topiary work.

Tilia americana. American Linden or Basswood. (M). A rapid growing native that develops into a large, broad, open headed tree. Has small yellow flowers in June that fill the air with fragrance

Each
*16 to 18 ft ., 3 to 4 in. $\$ 17.50$ $\ddagger$ Larger trees, 25 to 30 ft . high, 6 to 10 inches in caliper, handled B. \& B., quoted on request.
TILIA CORDATA. Littleleaf European Linden. (M). The bark is dark brown in color and the growth dense and compact, making it a shade tree of much value for lawn planting.

TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS. Large Leated Linden. (M). A beautiful tree with a pyramidal head and regular outline well suited for avenue planting. Light gray bark. Each Per 10 10 to 12 ft .
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in..' $\$ 7.00 \quad \$ 60.00$ $\ddagger$ Large specimen trees, 20 to 30 ft . high, 6 to 12 inch caliper, handled B. \& B., quoted on request.
TILIA VULGARIS. Common Linden. (M). Popularly known as the "Smallleaved European Linden" and much sought after for city and park planting.

Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft .... $\$ 4.00 \quad \$ 35.00$

SALIX VITELLINA AUREA. Ressian Golden Wil Low. (S). A low-headed tree with light green leaves. The golden bark is particularly showy in Winter, and contrasts well with the gray bark of other trees.

$$
5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }
$$

## Sorbus-The European Mountain-ash

SORBUS AUCUPARIA. (S). A tree of neat habit, adapted for specimen use on small lawns and for specimen and group planting on large ones. Very popular, especially on account of its flat corymbs of flowers in May, which usually develop into clusters of orange-red berries in Autumn.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$1.60 | \$14.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft ., $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. | 2.50 | 2250 |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$ | 7.00 | 60.00 |

## Taxodium-Common Bald Cypress

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. (L). A remarkably tall, conical tree with fine, feathery foliage. It grows rapidly and is very well suited for damp soil, though thriving also in dry locations.
Planting in the small sizes shown is recommended.
5 Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft . $\$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

## Ulmus-The Elms

ULMUS AMERICANA. American Ely. (L). This Elm is the characteristic tree which arches many of the New England streets, though it also grows well in other sections. It is of massive proportions, long-lived, and the spreading branches make it one of the most beautiful trees in the American landscape.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in .. | \$5.00 | \$40.00 | \$350.00 |
| 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.. | 8.00 | 70.00 |  |

VAR. MOLINE. Moline Elmr. (L). A new, rapid growing variety of dense, narrow habit and large foliage. The feature of this tree is its almost fastigiate outline.

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$\begin{tabular}{l}
Each <br>
$\$ 5.00$

$\quad$

Per 10 <br>
$\$ 40.00$
\end{tabular}

ULMUS PUMILA. Dwarf Asiatic Elif. (M). A new variety of extremely rapid growth yet long liyed, hardy and disease resistant. Dense, pyramidal head. Strongly recommended to those who desire quick shade.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |



Shrubbery will help to make your lawn an "outdoor living-room." It will provide a verdant and florescent border, at the same time giving privacy and hiding unpleasant views.

## Deciduous Shrubs

WHETHER planted individually or collectively, shrubs are an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. In locations where they can be used as specimens, and thus allowed space for symmetrical development, their grace and beauty appears to perfection. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen the garage, the laundry yard, or some unsightly view; or to shield the porch and relieve the strong, stiff lines of the foundation walls. Along borders of the lawn, on banks and slopes, along walks and driyes and in corners, collections of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring until Autumn.

The rich green of the Summer foliage plays a greater part in landscape effect than is of ten realized. The Autumn color which the leaves of many varieties assume sets the lawn ablaze at that season. The brilliant berries of some sorts tempt the birds to linger, and together with the bright bark of such shrubs as some of the Dogwoods, give a tone of color even to the gray landscape of Winter.

In the list that follows will be found shrubs for all of these purposes. The possibilities of effective combinations are unlimited.

Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet (M); from 6 to 8 feet ( $\mathbf{S}$ ); from 3 to 6 feet (D); and 3 feet or below (VD).
"Var." indicates a variety of the last-named species. The months of the year mentioned in the descriptions indicate the season when the shrub usually flowers.

## Acanthopanax

ACANTHOPANAX (ARALIA) PENTAPHYLLUM. (M). Upright, prickly branches clothed in luxuriant, glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks and slopes, and adverse city conditions.

| conditions. | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.70 | \$5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.20 | 9.00 |

Flowering Shrubs, in addition to their economy are popular because of their graceful informal habit and their flowers. While they are leafless in Winter, some varieties are bright with berries in that season, and the branches catch the snow with picturesque effect.

## Amygdalus-Almonds

amy gialus communis alba plena. Whiteflowering Almond. (S). Little white rosettes thickly stud the branches in May.

Each Per 10
VAR. ROSEA PLENA. Pink-flowering Almond. (S).


## Benzoin-Spice Bush

BENZOIN AESTIVALE. (M). March and April. Small bright yellow flowers, among the first to appear in Spring. Gorgeous in Autumn with yellow foliage and red berries which attract birds. Well adapted for moist soils. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ...................... . . $\$ 1.20$ \$9.00


For groupings such as this, for hedges like that shown at the bottom of the page, and for general all round usefulness, Japanese Barberry is hard to beat.

## Calycanthus-Common Sweetshrub

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. (M). June. Chocolate-colored flowers of delightful spicy fragrance, especially when crushed in the hand. Upright growth. An old-time favorite.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.20 | \$9.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.50 | 13.00 |

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (L). May. Flowers resemble in shape those of the Sweet Pea and are bright yellow in color. Adapted for rear of shrubbery borders and for tall screens.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | S0.50 | S 3.60 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .60 | 4.50 |  |

## Berberis-The Barberries

Bright red berries that last all Winter, showy Autumn foliage, and a tolerance of partial shade and adverse city conditions are responsible for the popularity of the Barberries. Indispensable for shrubbery groupings, masses, and hedge planting.
BERBERIS ILLICIFOLIA. Holly-leayed Barberry. (S). Attractive, holly-like foliage that persists until early Winter. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.40 \quad \$ 12.00$
BERBERIS THUNBERGI. Japanese Barberry. (S). May. One of the most popular and useful plants in our collection. A great favorite for hedge planting, shrubbery groups and masses. Bright red berries that last all Winter; showy red Autumn foliage. Tolerant of partial shade, city conditions and adverse situations generally.

| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . \ldots .$. | $\$ 0.35$ | $\$ 2.40$ | $\$ 15.00$ | Per 1000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft......}$. | .50 | 3.60 | 24.00 | 180.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. | .60 | 4.50 | 30.00 |  |

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. Dreer's New Red Leaved Japanese Barberry. (S). May. A new introduction. Foliage color a rich bronze red, retained in full intensity from Spring to Autumn. Valued for foliage color contrast. Habit and fruit similar to regular Japanese Barberry; but should be planted in a sunny exposure.
1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 1.00 & S 9.00 \\ 2.00 & 17.50\end{array}$
$2.00 \quad 17.50$

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. Jersey TEA. (D). Low, erect shrub. White flowers in panicles from July to September. Good for natural plantings.

Each Per 10
Strong 2-year plants. .
\$0.80 $\quad \$ 6.00$

## Cercis-The Redbuds

CERCIS CANADENSIS. American Redbud. (L). April and May. Tall, slender, finally becoming a small tree. Branches are clothed with a thick mist of delicate, deep pink flowers, before the heartshaped leaves appear. For early Spring color in the Shrub border.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$1.40 | \$12.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 2.00 | 17.50 |

CERCIS CHINENSIS. Chinese Redbud. (M). More bushy in habit and of smaller stature than the preceding variety. Otherwise quite similar.

Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . $\quad \$ 1.10 \quad \$ 8.50$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.50 \quad 13.00$

## Clethra-Summersweet

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. (S). July to September. Fragrant, white flowers on long terminal panicles. Well suited for moist places and water edges.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.20 | 9.00 |

## Buddleia-Oxeye Butterflybush

 BUDDLEIA DAVIDI MAGNIFICA. (MI). July to frost. Delightfully fragrant long spikes of light lavender flowers. Light (R) Pallid Bluish Violet. Attracts butterflies in abundance. Tops winterkill in North, but roots usually are uninjured if well mulched. Strong 2-year Each Per 10 Per 100 plants....... 50.70 S6.00 $\$ 40.00$ The CallicarpaCALLICARPA JAPONICA. Japanese BeAUTYBERRY. (D). August. Flowers pink, followed by violet berries that line the branches after the leaves have fallen. Does best south of Philadelphia.

Each Per 10 Per 100
Strong 2- and 3-
year plants. $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

[^6]

Flowering Shrubs make it possible to decorate the grounds about Public Buildings effectively and at little cost. Why not launch a movement in your community for the beautifying of your civic center. We will gladly co-operate with suggestions and estimate of cost.

## Cornus - The Osier Dogwoods or Cornels

THE Bush Dogwoods (Osier Dogwoods or Cornels) thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in open ground, and are particularly suited for mass planting and natural effects. The red barked varieties add winter
CORNUS ALBA GOUCHAULTI. Gouchault Dogwood. (S). Variegated yellowish-white and pink foliage in Summer and bright red branches in Winter make this variety showy the year around.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| 1.20 | 9.00 |

CORNUS ALBA SIBIRICA. Coral Dogwood. (M) Flat, fuzzy panicles of yellowish-white flowers in Spring; white berries in Autumn. Branches a bright, coral red which are quite ornamental for Winter effects.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.45 | \$3.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 60 | 4.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA. Pagoda Dogwood. (M). May. White flowers; blue berries; gray bark. Branches interestingly arranged in whorls, forming flat, horizontal tiers.

interest to shrubbery groupings. Good for moist soils and water edges. They are bushy Shrubs and should not be confused with the tree shape Dogwoods listed under Trees.
CORNUS AMOMUM. Silky Dogwood. (M). June White flowers. Blue berries. Dull red bark. An easy shrub to grow. It is an economical plant for all-year-round display; attractive foliage in Summer, contrasting red twigs in Winter.


## CORNUS PANICULȦȦA. GRAY Dogwood. (M)

May and June. White flowers in Spring; clusters of white fruit in Autumn, both of which are more showy than most other varieties. Gray branches.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft .
S0.80 \$6.00
3 to 4 ft .
$1.00 \quad 7.50$
CORNUS STOLONIFERA. RED-OSIER Dogwood. (S). May and June. Spreading habit, dark red bark and white flowers followed by white fruit

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 55 | 4.00 | 28.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 80 | 6.00 | 40.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.00 | 7.50 | 50.00 |



For planting in partially shaded places, along streams, or for producing naturalistic effects, the bushy Cornels, or Osier Dogwoods, are always desirable. They are of easy culture and the bright red or golden color of the twigs of many of the varieties help to brighten the Winter landscape.

## Corylus-Filbert or Hazelnut

corylus americana. American Hazelnut. (S). Hardy, luxuriantly foliaged shrubs that bear edible nuts. Particularly useful in heavy mass and screen plantings. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00$ 3 to 4 ft . $1.00 \quad 7.50$

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. Purple Filbert. (M). Purple variety of the above. Useful for color contrasts, and tall screens in shrubbery borders. Thrives in moist soils. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . ...................... . . $\$ 2.40$ \$21.00 3 to 4 ft .
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 2.40 & \$ 21.00 \\ 3.00 & 25.00\end{array}$

## Cotoneaster-The Cotoneaster

COTONEASTER DIVARICATA. Spreading Cotoneaster. (S). Spreading habit of growth. Shiny green leaves in Summer; dark crimson in Autumn. Scarlet berries.
Each Per 10

2 to 3 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.75$ \$16.00
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. See under Evergreen Shrubs, page 17.

OUR COVER DEPICTS A HISTORIC SPOT ON MOON'S NURSERIES. SEE PAGE 22 FOR PARTICULARS.

[^7]
## Crataegus-The Hawthorns

The Hawthorns are small trees of neat habit valued for their flowers in Spring; their bright Autumn foliage and their red fruit in Fall and Winter.
CRATAEGUS CRUSGALLI. Cockspur Thorn. (M).
Neat, strong grower; beautiful in flower and showy in Winter as its scarlet fruits persist a long time. Well adapted for hedges, shrub broders, groups and

| specimens. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $* 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ | S 80.00 |
| $* 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2.00 | 17.50 | 135.00 |
| $* 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 2.50 | 22.50 |  |

CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA ROSEAPLENA. Double Pink Hawthorn. (L). The light pink flowers in May make this a tree of considerable beauty. Neat tree-like habit. For group or individual planting.

Each Per 10

CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA PAULI. PaUl's Scarlet Thorn. (L). May. The popular variety with flowers shading from deep pink to red. Each Per 10
5 to 6 ft .
$\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$


## Cydonia-Flowering Quince

CYDONIA JAPONICA. (M). The old-fashioned favorite with scarlet flowers in early May, followed by quince-like fruit. Colloquially known as "Japonica Bush."

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0.50 | \$3.60 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | . 70 | 5.00 |

CYDONIA MAULEI. Maule Flowering Quince. (M). May. A showy variety with orange-scarlet flowers in profusion.
Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## "IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED'

In periodicals of Nationwide scope you are seeing this slogan. It is the watchword in the campaign for a more beautiful-and fruitful-America.

How important exteriors are. Interior decorations to the home are seen but by a chosen few. The whole world sees your lawn-the outside of your house. Let it reflect the cozy warmth and cheer cf your hearthstone, as only living plants can do.

Moon's are cooperating in this campaign to increase plant consciousness, that your neighborhood-and all America-may be a more pleasant place in which to live.

Moon's plants have achieved this transformation in a few short seasons. Note the way in which this bungalow now seems to blend into the lawn-a picture framed by the leafy verdure of the Trees and Shrubbery. For youMoon's plants will do as much in a surprisingly short while.

## Deutzia - The Deutzias

PROFUSE flowering shrubs in both dwarf and tall growing varieties. The dwarf forms are among the most useful and attractive shrubs we have for planting in front of taller shrubs or wherever low growing plants are wanted. The tall growing varieties are

## Dwarf Deutzias

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Slender Deutzia. (D). May. Pure white flowers are borne on upright spikes. Of dense growth with upright branches. Excellent for edging and the foreground of shrub horders.

Each Per 10
1 to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 0.55 \quad \$ 4.00$ $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$... $75 \quad 5.50$

VAR. ROSEA. Rosepanicled Deutzia. (D). May. Single, pink flowers borne in clusters along the slender arching branches. A very graceful shrub for foreground planting.

Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .. $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$ 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.. . 1.209 .00

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. LEmoine Deutzia. (D). Rather spreading, upright habit and vigorous growth. Particularly showy in its panicles of white flowers.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | ft. | .55 |
| 2 | 4.00 |  |
| 2 | to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | .80 |

## Euonymus-Winged Euonymus

EUONYMUS ALATUS. (M). Small de icate flowers in late Spring are followed by attractive red berries in the Fall. Curious corky bark, brilliant Autumnal foliage. For individual and group planting.

Per 10

| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$1.10 | \$8.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 13.00 |

## Hamamelis-Witch-hazel

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA. (L). Large growing, heavy shrub, useful for screen plantings and naturalistic effects. Yellow flowers in November make it valuable for late bloom.
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 1.00 & \$ 7.50 \\ 1.25 & 10.00 \\ 1.50 & 13.00\end{array}$
effective in the background of the shrubbery border. There are few lawns where members of this family cannot be used to good advantage. Well-drained soils are best for Deutzias.

## Deutzias prefer sunny positions

## Tall Deutzias

Prices of the following tall growing Deutzias. Sizes available in each variety are indicated:

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft . $\$ 0.55 \$ 4.00 \$ 28.00$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \quad .70 \quad 5.00 \quad 35.00$
4 to 5 ft . . . $90 \quad 7.00 \quad 45.00$
5 to 6 ft. . $1.20 \quad 9.00 \quad 60.00$ DEUTZIA SCABRA CANDIDISSIMA. Snowflake Deutzia. (M.) June. Of vigorous, upright growth. Panicles of double white flowers. For general shrub border planting.
2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. (M). June. The flowers, borne in large panicles, are pinkish white, with underside of the petals rose. 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .; 5 to 6 ft .
PLENA. Double Deutzia. (M). June. Flowers are tinged with soft old rose Outer petals marked with a tone approaching (R) Aster Purple. Exceeding ly dainty and beautiful. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 ft .

## Exochorda-Pearlbush

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (M). May. Takes its name from the myriad of pearl-like buds that open into fragrant, pure white starry flowers. Best used as a specimen or in open groupings.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.20 | \$9.00 |
| Halesia-Silver Bell, | wdrop |  |

HALESIA CAROLINA. (L). Shrub or small tree. Pendulous, white bell-like flowers, hanging from the underside of almost horizontal branches produce a very beautiful effect. For specimen and open group planting. Each Per 10 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} . . .$. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.60 14.00 6 to 7 ft .
2.00
17.50


Dwarf Deutzias in a foundation planting. They are equally fine in the foreground of shrub groupings and borders.

## Forsythia- <br> The Golden Bells

N
O lawn is complete without the "Golden Bell," that familiar shrub that greets the Spring with its golden shower of star-like flowers. When the flowers are done, the leaves appear and their lustrous deep green is exceedingly ornamental. The flowers of all varieties are similar. Tolerant of partial shade.
FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. BordER Forsythia. (M). April. More upright and less spreading than most Forsythias. A very desirable variety. Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 0.55 \quad \$ 4.00 \quad \$ 28.00$ 3 to 4 ft .. $.70 \quad 5.00 \quad 35.00$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .1 .00 \quad 7.50 \quad 50.00$
VAR. SPECTABILIS. Showy Border Forsythia. (M). April. An improved variety that is particularly showy in its display of flowers.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.70 | \$5.00 |
| 3 to | 1.00 | 7.50 |

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA. WEEPING Forsythia. (S). Graceful, drooping tendency. Frequently planted on banks and slopes. Beautiful as a specimen or in masses.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.70$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| .90 | 7.00 |



A novel use of Japanese Barberry in a garden at Princeton, N. J., where Moon's Plants have been used extensively.

## Hydrangea-

## The Hydrangeas

HYDRANGEAARBORESCENS. Sмоотн Hydrangea. (S). June and July Particularly desirable for shady places. White flowers in flat clusters

|  |  | Fach, |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.80$ | Per 10 |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots .$. | 1.10 | 8.50 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 1.25 | 10.00 |

VAR. GRANDIFLORA. Snowhill Hydrangea. (S). June and July. A variety bearing in profusion immense clusters of pure white flowers that arch the branches.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{\$ 0.80}$ | Per 100 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .1 .10$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 0.00$ |

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA. PANIcled Hydrangea. (M). July to September. Open, loose clusters of white flowers on upright stems.

|  |  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots . .$. | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . \ldots .$. | 1.10 | 8.50 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . .$. | 1.25 | 10.00 |  |

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Great Panicled Hydrangea. (M). July to September

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA. Greenstem Forsythia. No shrub is more showy than this favorite Hydran (S). Erect shoots, spreading branches with excellent foliage that assumes a rich Autumn color and persists until early Winter. Flowers (R) Empire Yellow.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . \ldots$ | $\$ 0.55$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 28.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \ldots . .$. | .70 | 5.00 | 35.00 |



Flowering Shrub foundation plantings, with all the beauty and grace of this one, are well within the reach of every home owner, for the individual plants cost but 75 c . to $\$ 1.00$ each in the sizes usually planted. In very exposed locations and in built-up city situations, Flowering Shrubs are sometimes more practical and satisfactory than Evergreens. The white flowers shown are Snowhill Hydrangeas.

## gloon's Flowering Shrubs



Comfort and privacy are the essentials of a real "outdoor living room." Flowering Shrubs provide the privacy and at the same time add to the beauty of the lawn area with their foliage and flowers. Moon's plants were used in this planting.

## Hibiscus syriacus-Rose of Sharon or Altheas

T$\checkmark$ HESE are the familiar, popular shrubs of compact, erect habit that bloom so profusely from July to September. Blossoming when so few other shrubs are in bloom they are valued for adding mid-summer flowers to the shrubbery border. They are used as specimens, attaining a height of 8 to 12 feet, and they make beautiful screens and kedges, for which latter purpose they may be trimmed to almost any desired height.

Altheas are slow in coming into leaf the season after transplanting, and while trimming undoubtedly makes them come out sooner than otherwise. Customers should not be discouraged if their plants remain dormant well into July. Prices of all varieties:

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.20 | 9.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.50 | 13.00 |

## Varieties of Altheas

Following are descriptions of some of the Altheas we offer. Sizes indicate grade of plants available in each variety.
ADMIRAL DEWEY. Double, pure white flowers, suggesting a gardenia in form. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .

COELESTIS. Double, medium size. A violet-blue. 2 to 3 ft .

JEANNE d'ARC. Double, white. 4 to 5 ft .
PAEONIFLORA. Semi-double. White with carmine center. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 4 ft .
PURITY. Pure white, single. 3 to 4 ft .; 4 to 5 ft .
RUBIS. Dark violet pink with carmine center. (R) Daphne Red. Large and single. 2 to 3 ft .
TOTUS ALBUS SIMPLEX. Very large, single, pure white. 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .

## Ilex-Winterberry

ILEX VERTICILLATA. (S). A neat, attractive native shrub with showy scarlet fruit in late fall and early winter. For shrub borders, naturalistics and wet soils.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 1.25 & \$ 10.00\end{array}$
2 to 3 ft

## Hypericum-St. Johnswort

Free-flowering, thrifty-growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. For foreground planting. In Southern plantings these shrubs can be relied upon as being almost evergreen.
HYPERICUM AUREUM. Golden St. Johnswort. (D). July to September. A stiff dense shrub that bears large lemon yellow flowers at a time when little else is blooming.

HYPERICUM KALMIANUM. Kalm St. Johnswort. (D). One of the most hardy varieties of these useful shrubs. Suited to dry and exposed positions.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{rr}
\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
\$ 1.00 & \$ 7.50
\end{array}
$$

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. See under Perennials, page 56.

## Jasminum-Winter Jasmine

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM. (M). February or March. Hardy only in sheltered places north of Philadelphia. A trailing, vine-like shrub for covering banks or trellis-work.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr}
\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\
\text { Strong } 2 \text {-year plants . . . . . . . . . . } & \text { S0.75 } & \$ 5.50
\end{array}
$$

## Kerria (Corchorus)-The Kerrias

Old-fashioned shrubs with slender green branches and golden flowers - either single or double-borne in May and occasionally later. Prefers a well-drained, partially sheltered position.
KERRIA JAPONICA. Single Kerria. (S).

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$1.00 | \$7.50 | S50.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.20 | 9.00 | 60.00 |

KERRIA JAPONICA FLOREPLENO. Double Kerria. (S). Globe-shaped double flowers.


LESPEDEZA FORMOSA. Purple Bushclover. (D). September. Panicles of pea-like flowers, rose purple in color. Roots entirely hardy, though the tops kill to the ground each Winter, and vigorous new growth each year produces the blossoms in abundance.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 1.00 & \$ 7.50\end{array}$

## Ligustrum-Privet

READ carefully the descriptions of the various kinds of Privet offered here. Too often Privet is thought of merely as a hedge plant, but the grace and beauty - the Autumn color and Winter berries - of some kinds adapt them for use in many other ways.

For formal hedges, use the California Priset or the Ibolium Privet. The latter is especially recom mended for cold exposed places. For tall, informal hedges plant Ibota Privet; for low, informal hedges, Regel's Privet is extremely fine.

The Privets are tolerant of partial shade and difficult situations
LiguStrum ibota. Ibota Privet. (M). Upright twiggy growth, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Unexcelled for informal hedges and general decorative purposes. Autumn foliage dark red.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 35 | 2.50 | 18.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 50 | 3.60 | 24.00 |

Ligustrum ibota regelianum. Regel Privet. A low, spreading form with gracefully drooping branches. White flowers, followed by blue black berries that last all winter. Autumn foliage, rich red. A beautiful, useful, hardy shrub adapted for informal low hedges, foreground of shrubbery groupings, masses in sun or partial shade and for bank and terrace plantings.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | . 50 | 4.00 | 25.00 |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. | . 70 | 5.00 | 35.00 |

## California Privet

- Moon's California Privet plants are exceptionally heavy and well branched. They will give you a better hedge and quicker results than the slender plants sometimes offered. LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM. (L). The half-evergreen, generally useful shrub most widely known as a hedge plant. Valued also for tall screens and for seashore planting. Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000 *11 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft} \quad \mathrm{S} 0.15 \quad \$ 1.00$ \$7.50 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}* 1 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{F} . . . . . . \\ * 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Very bushy. } & .25 & 1.50 & 10.00 & 80.00\end{array}$ *3 to 4 ft . Very bushy $\begin{array}{lll}.35 & 2.00 & 14.00 \\ .40 & 3.00 & 20.00\end{array}$ $* 4$ to 5 ft . Very bushy.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
.40 & 3.00 & 20.00
\end{array}
$$

$\ddagger 5$ to 6 ft . Clumps,
$3.50 \quad 30.00$


#### Abstract

When you buy of Moon's you have access to an almost unlimited variety of plants from which to make your selections. This tremendous assortment enables you to make a complete planting of your grounds with Evergreens, Shade Trees, Roses, Vines, and Flowering Shrubs and Perennials all from this one source. Buying from Moon's saves 'shopping around" and makes possible a finished planting of great diversity and interest-free from monotony.




A bushy Privet plant from Moon's, and a light plant from crowded nursery rows. Bushy plants cost less per running foot of hedge, for a fewer number are required.

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

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ddagger 1$ to $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1.60 | \$14.00 | \$100.00 |
| $\pm 1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 2.00 | 17.50 | 135.00 |
| $\pm 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 2.40 | 21.00 | 175.00 |
| $\pm 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$., B. \& B. | 2.75 | 24.00 |  |

TREE-SHAPED CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Trimmed plants for formal planting.
$\ddagger 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . tall, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. dia. of Each Per 10 head

S3.00
\$25.00
LICUSTRUM VARIEGATUM. Goldex California Privet. (S). Variegated golden and green foliage. For contrast in shrub groupings. Especially well suited for seashore use. Each Per 10 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25 \quad$ S10.00
2 to 3 ft . Heary . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.60 \quad 14.00$
3 to 4 ft . Heavy. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00 17.00


Regel's Privet as a frame to entrance steps. Ideal, too, as a cover for banks and terraces that are hard to make

## Lonicera-The Bush Honeysuckles

THE Bush Honeysuckles combine fragrant, dainty flowers, showy fruits and fine foliage with hardiness, ease of transplanting and the ability to grow in either sun or partial shade. From Grandmother's day
LONICERA BELLA ALBIDA. White Belle Honeysuckle. (M). White flowers in May; scarlet fruits in mid-summer. Upright, rather spreading habit.

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

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. Winter Honeysuckle. (M). March and April. Delightfully fragrant white flowers that come with the first breath of Spring. Scarlet fruits in early Summer. A broad, many-branched shrub with excellent foliage retained well into the Winter.

Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 4.50$

LONICERA KOROLKOWI. Blueleaf Honeysuckle. (M). May. Blue-gray foliage that makes this variety very desirable for contrast in shrubbery groupings. Beautiful, dainty light pink flowers; bright red fruit in August. Spreading, twiggy habit.

| Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ |
| 2.50 | 22.50 |

2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
$2.50 \quad 22.50$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 3.00$

## Myrica-Bayberry

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS. Northern Bayberry. (S). Dark green, fragrant foliage, waxy grey berries that line the branches in Fall and Winter. Prefers sandy soil; valuable for seashore planting.

Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .
Each
$\$ 1.00$
$\$ 7.50$
to this, they have been numbered among the favorites for use in general shrubbery groupings. See "Vines" for the trailing varieties of Honeysuckles, page 48.

LONICERA MORROWI. Morrow Honeysuckle. (M). Cream white flowers in May. A broad, open bush with crooked branches. Its red berries are especially ornamental in August and last a long time. For bird gardens and shrub borders.

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

LONICERA STANDISHI. Standish Bush Honeysuckle. (M). March and April. Half-evergreen foliage. Bluish-white flowers, very fragrant. Scarlet fruit in June. Spreading habit. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.70$ \$5.00

LONICERA SYRINGANTHA WOLFI. The Lilac Honeysuckle. A new Bush Honeysuckle of rare merit with intensely fragrant clusters of dainty lavender-pink flowers, that are excellent for cutting and closely resemble Lilac florets in scent and appearance. Slender arching branches and small, narrow leaves.

A native of Western China and procured by us from the Arnold Arboretum.

Each Per 10
 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 25.00

LONICERA TATARICA. Tatarian Honeysuckle(S). May. The favorite, old-fashioned Bush Honey; suckle with slender upright branches. Pink flowers. $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { red berries in July. } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & \$ 0.50 & \$ 3.60 & \$ 24.00\end{array}$



Most all of the shrubs of tall habit listed in this chapter-with dwarf ones for the foreground, are suited for a border planting such as this. Shrub borders are useful as a frame to the lawn, to screen unpleasant views, or give privacy.

# Philadelphus-The Mockoranges 

IT can truthfully be said that no garden is quite complete unless it possesses some of these popular oldfashioned shrubs. They are strong growers in sun or partial shade, have no insect enemies, and present attrac-
PHILADELPHUS aUREUS. Golden Mockorange. (D). Showy golden foliage, compact habit. For foregrounds and edging. Flowers sparingly. $\underset{\text { Fach }}{\text { Eat }} 10$ $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{rrr}\text { Fach } & \begin{array}{ll}\text { Per } 10 \\ \$ 1.10 & \$ 8.50 \\ 10.00\end{array}\end{array}$ 2 to 3 ft . $1.25 \quad 10.00$
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Sweet Mock orange. (S). May. The old-fashioned Garland Mockorange. Fragrant flowers. Erect habit. One of the most useful and dependable shrubs.


PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS. BIg Scentless Mockorange. (M). May or June. Large and spreading with gracefully drooping branches.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.70$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 35.00$ |
| .90 | 7.00 | 45.00 |
| 1.20 | 9.00 | 60.00 |
| 1.40 | 12.00 |  |

PHILADELPHUS LAXUS. Drooping Mockorange. (M). June. Slightly fragrant flowers, sometimes $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Upright, wide spreading habit.

Each Per 10
 PHILADELPHUS LEWISI. LEWIS Mockorange. (M). June. Large fragrant flowers that bloom later than most kinds. Upright, vigorous habit.

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.70$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |

3 to 4 ft 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 1.00 \quad 7.50$ $\$ 5.00$

5 to 6 ft 1.25
10.00

## Lemoine's Hybrid Mockoranges

The following varieties, with the exception of Philadelphus virginal, are distinctive in that they possess more slender branches, and smaller leaves and flowers than the preceding sorts. All are exceedingly fragrant. BOUQUET BLANC. (S). Double flowering.

Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$ LEMOINE. (D). Slender, upright branches. Very desirable because of its fragrant flowers.
Each Per 10 OONT BLANC. (S) June. Extremely $\$ 0.70$ borne on very slender branches. fragrant flowers 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL. A choice Mockorange of rather compact habit, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Large flowers, often 2 inches in diameter and slightly fragrant, cover the branches in May and early June and appear intermittently until frost. Whatever variety of Mockorange one may now have in one's garden, this variety should be added because it extends over such a long period the enjoyment of orange blossoms previously confined to a short time in the Spring. Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .$. 3 to 4 ft .
1.25
10.00
tive foliage effects. Although their popularity has been gained largely on account of their fragrant creamywhite flowers, it must be remembered that not all kinds are fragrant. Very hardy.


A representative plant of Philadelphus virginal. The ivory white flowers, in contrast to the rich green leaves, are extremely beautiful.

## Photinia-Christmasberry

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. (M). June. Shining green leaves that turn scarlet or deep red in Autumn, and white flowers that develop into bright red berries lasting until mid-winter, are characteristics of Photinia that highly commend it. It is an uprightgrowing large shrub adapted for group or individual planting where the beauty of the red berries can be enjoyed. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.20$ \$9.00 3 to 4 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.40 \quad 12.00$ 4 to 5 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.60 14.00 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{}.$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $2.00 \quad 17.50$

## Potentilla-Shrubby Cinquefoil

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA. (D). Yellow flowers brighten its low spreading branches all Summer Grows in stony, dry places and in wet soils.

Each Per 10
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50

## WHEN YOU ARE OUT MOTORING!

Visit the historical shrines in our vicinity. See where Washington Crossed the Delaware, inspect the new parks on both sides of the River, largely planted with Trees and Shrubs from Moon's.

Then enjoy the beautiful drive by the waterside, down to our Nurseries, but nine miles distant. Here you will see the spot where Washington stayed before his famous crossing-you can stand beneath the very trees which probably graced the landscape in his time. And then-if you so desire you can take home with you, or order for delivery, some hardy plants from Moon's-Nurserymen before Washington Crossed the Delaware.


A Hugonis Rose from Moon's planted about four years ago. Each May, before any other Roses bloom, this plant is a mass of golden flowers with entrancing delicacy of fragrance.

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIA SYN. SPIRAEA OPULIFOLIA. Ninebark. (M). June. Large, vigorous growing, bearing an abundance of fragrant white flowers in flat clusters. For heavy shrubbery borders and screens.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$0.70 | \$5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.20 | 9.0 |

Var. aurea. Golden Ninebark. (M). June. Bright golden leaves in Spring that darken as the season advances. Of vigorous growth and suited for heavy shrubbery borders and screens.

Each Per 10
4 to 5 ft .
$\$ 0.70 \quad \$ 5.00$
$.90 \quad 7.00$

## Rhamnus-Buckthorn

RHAMNUS CATHARTICA. (M). Upright woody shrub having numerous small white flowers in June. Useful for naturalistic effects and bird gardens. Abundant glossy black berries during Fall.

Each Per 10
$\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00$

## Rhodotypos-Jetbead

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES. (S.) Showy white Mock-orange-like flowers in May and occasionally throughout the Summer. Black fruits that last all Winter. Tolerant of partial shade. Valued particularly for its excellent foliage throughout the season.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0.90 | \$7.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.10 | 8.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 1.35 | 11.00 |

## Rosa-The Bush Roses

These Roses, because of their bushy nature, are adapted for use in shrub borders. They present a variety of colors and habits of growth as will be noted in the descriptions. For Bedding and Climbing Roses, see pages 44 to 46.
ROSA HUGONIS. "The Golden Rose of China." (S). The earliest rose to bloom, two or three weeks in advance of any other variety. Single, clear yellow flowers that line long, arching sprays and cover the bush with a mantle of gold. A gem in any collection. Strong 2 -year plants.
Each Per $10 \quad$ Per 100

ROSA POLYANTHA. Baby Rambler Roses. Dwarf, bushy plants, bearing a profusion of small flowers in clusters, resembling the Rambler Roses. If the old blossoms are cut as they fade, a continual floral display may be had from June to frost. Splendid for edging large rose beds and for massing in the foreground of shrub beds, where they provide a bright note of color over a long period. We offer the following varieties:
MISS EDITH CAVELL. Brilliant semi-double scarletred flowers with dark shadings. A rich, deep colored variety, the blossoms occurring in large double clusters. Strong 2 -year plants from 5 and 6 inch pots.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |

ORLEANS. A very showy and popular sort. Brilliant red flowers with white centers that give a pink effect. Strong 2 -year plants from 5 and 6 inch pots.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\
\$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00 & \$ 80.00
\end{array}
$$

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS. A type quite similar in habit and flower to the Hybrid Perpetual Roses, but with better foliage and a more vigorous habit of growth. Best adapted for use in the shrub border in sunny exposures. We offer the following varieties:
CONRAD F. MEYERS. A clear, large double rose of silvery pink color.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Excellent foliage combined with a habit of constant blooming throughout the growing season make this a very desirable rose. Clusters of bright orange red flowers.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 9.00$ | $\$ 80.00$ |

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. (White Century.) Considered the best double white Rugosa Hybrid. Large in growth and profuse in bloom in June with occasional flowers all Summer. Strong 2 -year plants from 5 and 6 inch pots:
Each
Per 10
Per 100
\$1.00
$\$ 9.00$
$\$ 80.00$

ROSA SETIGERA. Prairie Roses. (D). Deep rose to whitish flowers, in clusters on slender, arching branches. Dull red bark and red berries for Winter effect. Its graceful habit of growth and ease of culture commend it for planting on terraces.

| $* 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $* 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .90 | $\$ .00$ | $\$ .00$ | $\$ 45.00$ |

## Sambucus -The Elders

SAMBUCUS CaNADENSIS. Ayerican Elder. (M.) June and July. White flowers in large, flat panicles followed by edible black fruits. Excellent for masses; wild effects; partially shaded places and moist soils.

| Grows quickly. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 4.50$ | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .75 | 5.50 | 40.00 |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .90 | 7.00 | 45.00 |

SAMBUCUS NIGRA AUREA. Golden European Elder. (M). A showy golden-leaved shrub, valuable for color contrast; retains its color all



## Spiraea-The Spireas

THERE is truly a Spirea "For Every Place and Purpose." These indispensable shrubs vary in size, character and time of blooming. In this group are some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The
summer-flowering varieties brighten the garden when few other shrubs are in bloom. All varieties do best in sunny exposures. They transplant readily and are a mong the most satisfactory shrubs for general planting.

SPIRAEA ARGUTA. Garland Spirea. (D). Early May. The innumerable white flowers crowd the slender branches, making it one of the showiest of the early-blooming Spireas.


SPiraEA Billardi. Billard Spirea. (S). July to September. Dense spikes of rose pink flowers that crown sparsely twigged, erect branches. For shrubbery groups, natural plantings and moist places

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.40 | \$3.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 55 | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 75 | 5.50 |

SPIRAEA BUMALDA ANTHONY WATERER.
(D). June until frost. A splendid plant for the foreground of Shrubberies. Flat heads of soft rose colored flowers suggest the color of crushed strawberries. Cutting off the flowerheads as they fade promotes repeated flowering all Summer.
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . \ldots . . . \begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ \$ 0.75 & \$ 5.50 & \$ 40.00\end{array}$
SPIRAEA JAPONICA. Japanese Spirea. (D). June and July. Lacy cluster of pink and white flowers, in flat panicles. Each Per 10


## Stephanandra-Lace-bush

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA. Lace-bush.
(S).

The foliage of this variety is feathery and fernlike; green in Summer; bronze red in Autumn, and is its chief decorative feature, though it does bear cream colored flowers in June. Very valuable for general use in masses or shrub borders or for covering terraces and slopes alone or in combination with Regel's Privet and Japanese Barberry.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$0.60 | \$4.50 | \$30.00 |
| to 3 ft . | . 80 | 6.00 | 40.00 |

## Styrax-Japanese Snowbell

STYRAX JAPONICA. (L.) An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub, covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. Splendid for individual planting.


## Symphoricarpos-

## The Snow-and Coralberries

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


SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS. Coralberry. (D). Coral-red berries.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 22.00$ |
| 4.50 | 30.00 |

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA. Bridalwreath. (S). The popular old-fashioned shrub with branches studded with little white double rose-like flowers in early May. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$. $\$ 4.50$ 3 to 4 ft........................... . . 80 6.00
SPIRAEA REEVESIANA. Reeves Spirea. (M). Last of May. Similar to the favorite van houtter except that its leaves assume Autumnal tints.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 0.60$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots$ | .80 | 6.00 | SPIRAEA TOMENTOSA. Hardhack. (S). July to September. Flowers in feathery, irregular spiky clusters. A very attractive, soft (R) Deep Rose Pink. Valued for both wild and cultivated gardens.


|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 3 ft | \$0.50 | \$3.60 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 75 | 5.50 |

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI. Vanhoutte Spirea. (M). May. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. The profusion of bloom covers the graceful drooping branches with a canopy of white. The foliage $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { effect is excellent. } & \text { Each } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft.} . \ldots . \ldots \ldots . . & \$ 0.50 & \$ 3.60 & \$ 24.00 \\ 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . & .70 & 5.00 & 35.00\end{array}$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.


Spiraea Anthony Waterer, with its crimson flower heads, is a very effective dwarf shrub for foreground uses. Spiraea japonica is similar in appearance, but with white flowers.

## Syringa-The Lilacs

"Lilacs are the natural accompaniment of May. To omit them from your<br>lawn is to deprive yourself of one of Springtime's greatest joys"

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

The colors of the Lilac flowers that are preceded by (R) are described according to Ridgway's "Color and Nomenclature."


SYRINGA CHINENSIS. Chinese Lilac. (M.) May. Arching branches and large, loose, deep lilac flower"plumes shading through (R) "Bishop's Purple" to "Mauvette." Distinctive, narrow leaves.

| Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |
| 1.10 | 8.50 | 55.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |  |

SYRINGA JAPONICA. Japanese Tree Lilac. (L). June. Glossy, leathery leaves. Yellowish-white flowers that come after other Lilacs are through blooming. Large growing, tree-like and adapted for specimen or open group planting or for the background of shrubbery borders.

Each Per 10

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.10 | \$8.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.35 | 11.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.60 | 14.00 |

SYRINGA PERSICA. Persian Lilac. (S). Small leaves with slender branches and graceful habit. Long, loose clusters of lilac flowers. Each Per 10 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$. $\$ 7.50$ 3 to 4 ft........................... $1.25 \quad 10.00$
SYRINGA VILLOSA. Late Lilac. (S). June. Bushy and upright. Buds pinkish lilac; flowers white, single, small, not fragrant. Broad, heavily veined leaves, different from other varieties. Useful for shrub borders and contrast among groups of lilacs.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.00 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 10.0 |

SYRINGA VULGARIS. Common Lilac. (M). May. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac. Flowers are remarkably fragrant, varying from (R) "Pale Wisteria Blue" to "Lavender."


## The Hybrid Lilacs

THE Hybrid Lilacs listed below differ from the Common Lilacs in that their flower clusters, coming about the second week in May, are larger and their fragrance even more entrancing.

They ultimately reach a height of 6 to 8 feet.
Prices of all Hybrid Lilacs. The figures in the description indicate sizes available.

|  | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft . | \$1.25 | \$10.00 | \$70.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 13.50 | 110.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 2.00 | 17.50 | 140.0 |

Our Lilacs are grown on their own roots. Plants grown in this manner are far superior to those which are more cheaply produced by budding and grafting for they do not send up shoots from the roots of the parent stock.

CHARLES JOLY. Very dark reddish-purple. Double (R) "Rood's Violet" to "Phlox Purple." $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .
CHARLES THE TENTH. Single flowers in broad, thick clusters, light lavender with a bluish tinge. Buds reddish-purple. (R) "Hellebore Red" fading to "Mauve." $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .

CONGO. Single, very large in full clusters. Deep purplish violet (R) Bishop's Purple to Ageratum Violet. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .
FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN. Large, single white flowers in immense clusters. 2 to 3 ft .
JEANNE D'ARC. Large clustered, double; white. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .
LAMARCK. Double, in large full clusters. Buds and flowers a very pale lilac, the latter touched with pale blue. General effect (R) "Bluish Lavender." 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
LUDWIG SPAETH. Flowers large and single, in very large, long, pointed clusters. The color is very rich and dark. (R) "Dull Magenta Purple." $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .
MARIE LE GRAYE. White. Single flowers in large, full clusters. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .
MME. CASIMER PERIER. White; double, in medium sized clusters. Dwarf habit. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .
MME. LEMOINE. Fine, immense clusters of double flowers. One of the best. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
MICHEL BUCHNER. Very large trusses of double florets, pale lilac in color, shading blue on interior of petals. Buds deep pinkish lilac. General effect (R) Light Wisteria Violet and Lilac. 2 to 3 ft .

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double. Clusters large and full. Buds pale tones of Lilac, (R) Purplish Lilac: flowers light blue, (R) "Pale Wisteria Violet." $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
RED MARLY. Single, in large full clusters. Flowers lilac touched with blue. Pinkish buds. Shades from "Pallid Blue Violet" to "Light Pinkish Lilac." $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .; 3 to 4 ft .
VOLCAN. Long, rather loose clusters, flowers large and single. Same color as Ludwig Spaeth; more free blooming. Comparatively dwarf and spreading in habit. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft .; 2 to 3 ft .

Our Lilacs are grown on their own roots. Plants grown in this manner are far superior to those which are more cheaply produced by budding and grafting for they do not send up shoots from the roots of the
parent stock.

## Tamarix-The Tamarisks

Slender, upright-growing shrubs with foliage as light and airy as asparagus. Pink, feathery flower panicles in season. Excellent for foliage variety in the shrubbery border. Does well by the seaside and tolerant of dry soils.

Tamarisk grows loose and open if untrimmed, but if severely cut back each Winter it can be kept quite bushy.

TAMARIX AFRICANA. African Tamarix. (L). Flowers in May. (R) La France Pink.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.50 | \$3.60 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 70 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . 90 | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.10 | 8.50 |

TAMARIX GALLICA INDICA. India Tamarix. (L). Particularly large panicles of flowers in July and August. (R) Mallow Pink.

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0.50 | \$3.60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 70 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 0 | 7. |

## Berry-bearing Plants <br> Many of Which Attract the Birds Trees

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## Viburnum-The Snowballs and Other Viburnums

VIBURNUMS are invaluable $i^{i}$ shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and generally useful. Most varieties grow satisfactorily in partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in VIBURNUM CARLESI. Fragrant Viburnum. (D). A distinctive, spreading shrub bearing in April and May flat clusters of pinkish-white fragrant flowers. A rare variety from Korea. Each Per 10 $\ddagger * 1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B. \& B............. $\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 27.50$ $+* 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$. 4.00 VIBURNUM DENTATUM. Arrow-wood. (M). May. Glossy green leaves. White flowers ripen into black berries, of which the birds are very fond. Does best in moist soils. Each Per 10
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$ 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 1.20 \quad 9.00$

VIbURNUM LENTAGO. Nannyberry. (L). May and June. White flowers and bluish-black fruits. A tall shrub or small tree for naturalistic masses, bird gardens and shrubbery borders.

| to 3 ft . | \$0.80 | \$6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | 1.10 | 8.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.40 | 12.00 |

sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn toliage is displayed by some varieties. Others are valued for their ornamental berries.

VIBURNUM OPULUS. European Cranberry-bush.
(M): May. Spreading habit. One of the best redberried shrubs for late Fall and early Winter effects. Single white flowers. Each Per 10

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.10 | \$8.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |

4 to 5 ft .

1.40

12.00

VAR. STERILE. Old-fashioned Snowball. (S). An upright, spreading shrub bearing an abundance of large clusters of white florets in May that arch the branches. Each Per 10
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM. Doublefile ViburNUM. (S). May. Upright habit, with wide-spreading horizontal branches. Beautiful dark green leaves, gorgeous crimson in the Fall. White flowers, borne in clusters, line the upper side of the branches, producing an interesting stratified appearance.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$1.10 | \$8.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.40 | 12.00 |

## The Weigelas

AN important group, useful as specimens and desirable for groups or masses. They thrive in most any soil in sunny places and are of upright habit while young, growing more graceful with age. In May

WEIGELA AMABILIS. Rose Weigela. (S). May and June. The flowers are rose pink and lighter and are produced in great abundance.

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots$. | $\$ 0.70$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. | 1.00 | 7.50 |

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. (D) A fine dark-red variety of dwarf nature, flowering profusely in June and intermittently all Summer.
$\begin{array}{crr}\text { Each Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ \$ 0.80 & \$ 6.00 & \$ 40.00\end{array}$
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 0.80 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

WEIGELA ROSEA. Pink Weigela. (S). May or June. Flowers medium-sized to large, varying from white to deep rose pink on the same branch

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft .. . $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 4.50 \quad \$ 30.00$ 3 to 4 ft . . . $80 \quad 6.00 \quad 40.00$


Weigelas bloom profusely, presenting the attractive effect pictured. In shrub borders, and in groups or as specimens, Weigelas are among the most favored of old fashioned shrubs.


Our garden roses are potted, trimmed, and in prime condition to give you blossoms like these the first season.

## Moon's Potted Roses

 Garden and Bedding RosesA Rose-Garden, however large or small it may be, can scarcely be excelled in the pleasure it provides. These favorite plants, flowering so freely throughout the Summer and early Fall, beget a love and devotion one never forgets. Nothing can take the place of the rose; almost every home grounds has room for at least a few.

## Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

the ever popular "Monthly" Roses that bloom so freely in June, intermittently through the Summer and profusely again in the Autumn. They are of varying hardiness according to variety and usually require some Winter protection north of Philadelphia. (For varieties see pages 45 and 46.)

## Cultural Suggestions

Roses are extremely responsive to good soil and cultivation. The area in which they are to set should be well drained and in a sunny exposure. Spade it deeply, digging in a liberal application of manure or compost. Plant the Roses so that the bud (enlarged part of the stem just above the roots) will set at the ground level. The Rose Garden should be frequently cultivated to conserve moisture, and additional manure occasionally spaded in. One or two handsful of bone-meal to each plant, two or three times during the growing season, well soaked in if dry weather prevails, will stimulate blooming.
Potted Roses such as we supply are ready to give immediate effects the first season, but it is usually best not to plant them until the weather is thoroughly settled, usually after April 20th. No pruning is usually required the first season. Subsequently, however, trimming down to 3 to 5 buds should be done in early Spring.
A dirt mound 6 inches high about each plant serves as excellent Winter protection especially when supplemented by a four-inch layer of light manure or straw as a mulch. This mounding of earth should be done in late Autumn, and the mulch appliad after the ground freezes.


The Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea Roses listed here should give results like this upon your lawn the very first season after planting. A Trenton, N. J., garden designed by Elizabeth Bootes Clark, L. A.

## Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

IN MAKING up our assortment of Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses we have confined our list to varieties of tried and true beauty and dependability. In the list will be found the Best Twelve Roses according to a poll of the members of the American Rose Society. Each of the remaining varieties can be depended on as being "among the best" of its form and color.

## Price of all Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses except where otherwise noted: Strong, 2-year plants from pots- $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 9.00$ per $10, \$ 80.00$ per 100

*COLUMBIA. Fragrant. Rose pink, slowly opening flowers with petals tinged yellow at base. Stems are long with few thorns-an excellent variety for cutting. Bud pointed, flower flat.
Columbia is an especially fine Fall blooming rose, the color being richest in cool weather. It is advisable to protect it in Winter in cold climates. Responds well to heavy fertilization; the foliage is not susceptible to mildew.
*DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Flowers large, moderately full; a saffron yellow, especially beautiful in bud. Delicately fragrant flowers, abundantly produced. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
A favorite yellow rose and generally considered the best of the roses of this color when dependability as well as form and color is considered.

GENERAL MacARTHUR. A large, bright crimson rose, highly fragrant and well-shaped. Bud ovoid; flower cupped.
A very popular red bedding Rose that is especially fine for early and late bloom. The flowers are borne on long stems, making them particularly desired for cutting.

From a garden of Hybrid Teas you can decorate your home with Roses from June to frost.
*GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Bright, rich scarlet blooms borne in open clusters. Extremely fragrant. Bud ovoid; flower cupped.
One of the most showy and lavish bloomers of this class. Hardy and dependable almost anywhere. Grows very large and should be used in the background of rose gardens or in groups by itself.
HARRY KIRK. Beautiful in bud and very large in flower. Semi-double. Color a deep straw yellow. A hardy, strong grower with good foliage. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
A fine variety for cutting, especially if plucked when half open.
JONKHEER. J. L. MOCK. Brilliant carmine rose with silvery inner petals. Especially fine for cutting. Bud ovoid; flower globular.


Pointed Type Bud

Very large, both in bud, in flower and in habit of growth. Opens slowly and lasts well after fully blown. $\dot{A}$ rich and valuable variety.

## The AmericanRose Society's Best Twelve Roses



Cupped Type Bloom

In a recent referendum of the American Rose Society, the members expressed their choice as to the best twelve Hybrid Tea Roses. In the order of their preference, they are:

| Radiance | Los Angeles | Mme. Edouard Herriot |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Red Radiance | Mme. Butterfly | Gruss an Teplitz |
| Ophelia | Duchess of Wellington | Mrs. Aaron Ward |
| Souvenir de Claudius | Columbia | Kaiserin Auguste |
| Pernet |  | Viktoria |

## All of these varieties, with description of each, will be found preceded by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right)$ in our complete Rose list

## SPECIAL "BEST TWELVE" ROSE OFFER

## One each of the American Rose Society's Best Twelve Roses for $\$ 9.75$ Double Quantity, Two of Each Variety, $\$ 19.00$

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. Dark, shining rose pink, lighter on underside of petals. Fragrant.
On our list for the first time this year. A choice variety with satiny petals.
INDEPENDENCE DAY. Buds bright yellow, tinted coppery and brown. Flowers light orange, shaded pink. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
Extremely profuse and constant in flower, though the indiridual blossoms are not as large as some varieties. Very brilliantly colored.
*KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. A large, full white rose bearing a touch of lemon yellow in the center. Budsbeautifullyshaped and borne on long stems. Bud ovoid; flower cupped.
As "K. A. Viktoria" this is one of the best known roses of its classan indispensable white. The Autumn flowers are particularly fine.
Globular Type Bloom

KILLARNEY QUEEN. Large and fragrant with very double buds like Killarney but somewhat heavier and flowers of a beautiful sparkling pink. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
A sport of the popular Killarney of superior merit. Blooms freely and is practically immune to mildew.
LADY ALICE STANLEY. Coral center, shading out to flesh pink. Unusually perfect in flower which is of large size and fine shape. Habit of the plant is low and compact; the foliage healthy and of a leathery texture.
A very dependable and popular bedding and cutting pink rose, blooming freely from June to frost.
LADY URSULA. An excellent flesh-pink rose, yellow at the base. Medium size, slightly fragrant flowers, sometimes borne in clusters. Bud ovoid; flower globular.
Extremely hardy, healthy and prolific. Grows very large and should be planted in the background of the rose garden.
*LOS ANGELES.Buds long and pointed, expanding into fragrant flowers of immense size. A glowing pink, shaded with gold. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
Not quite as vigorous as some varieties, but extremely beautiful, especially in bud.
*MME. BUTTERFLY. Color a blending of bright pink, apricot and gold. Beautiful in bud and flower, delightfully fragrant. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
A development of Ophelia and considered by some to be its superior. Especially fine in the Fall.
MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Bright, satiny rose color, shading lighter toward edge of petals, large and double. Recognized by the thorny nature of the plant. Bud ovoid; flower globular.
A very popular and free-flowering, fragrant rose, accredited with having made Portland, Oregon, so well known as the Rose City. Does best in cool weather.
*MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (DAILY MAIL). Coral red, shaded with yellow. Medium size, semi-double. Very brilliantly colored and showy. Bud ovoid; flower globular.
Very free and persistent in bloom. Recommended for mass plantings as well as individually or in groups among other roses.
*MRS. AARON WARD. A beautifully budded rose with flowers that vary from whitish yellow to apricot according to the weather. Color also is richest when the soil is fertile. Foliage holly-like.
A never ceasing bloomer from June to frost, one of the most dependable of roses. Dwarf in habit.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. Yellow undertone overlaid with shades of light and dark pink. Flowers are large and double, freely produced. Bud ovoid; flower cupped.
This is reputed to be one of the best pink roses of recent introduction.
*OPHELIA. Large, full, well-formed flowers of shaded cream and golden yellow. Very fragrant and a liberal bloomer. Bud pointed; flower cupped.
A fine variety with flowers borne on long, stiff stems.
PADRE. Petals yellow at base, shading to copperscarlet. Semi-double blossoms. Beautiful, long buds. Free-flowering. Bud ovoid; flower globular
Somewhat resembles the more familiar IIme. Edouard Herriot, but more constant in color and with a stronger stem Put in background of the garden as the plant is tall growing.
*RADIANCE. Silvery pink blooms that are large and fully double. Very fragrant and lasting when cut. Bud globular; flower globular.
One of the "strong points" in Radiance is its ability to bloom through the hot Summer weather when many other varieties fail.
*RED RADIANCE. A continuous bloomer with deep red, compact, globular flowers. Bud globular; flower globular.

Possesses much the same good qualities as Radiance differing from it in color.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. A new choice variety coppery yellow flecked carmine on outside of petals. Rich yellow on inside of petals.

Long buds on long stems make this rose especially good for cutting. The flowers last well whether cut or allowed to remain on the plant and are characterized by a spicy fragrance.
*SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Large, full, beautifully formed flowers, a striking sunflower yellow, deepest in the center. Bud pointed; flower cupped. Foliage holly-like.
A new yellow rose of exceptional merit, holding its color well, even when fully opened. Does best in hot, dry weather, Should be cut in bud form.

Roses marked (*) are among the "Best Twelve" according to a poll of the members of the American Rose Society. See explanation and Special Rose Offer on page 45.


Flat Tyre Bloom

## Moon's Climbing Roses

## gCoon's <br> Climbing and Trailing Roses

THESE Roses are vine-like in form and are adapted for training over arbors, porches, fences, pergolas and other objects. They are all profuse bloomers, the blossoms literally covering the branches.

The best six climbing roses, as determined by a recent poll of members of the American Rose Society are, in the order of their preference, Dr. Van Fleet, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Silver Moon, American Pillar, Mary Wallace, Climbing American Beauty.

Our list embraces five of these "Best Six."
The balance of the varieties offered are of established merit.

## Cultural Note

All the varieties of climbing roses listed in this catalog are hardy and need no-particular protection in Winter.

When the vines grow rank and considerably out of bounds, cut out about two-thirds of the old (dark-colored) stems and train those remaining as desired. Such pruning can be done either immediately after they finish fowering or in late Winter.


Climbing Roses provide a flowery, verdant bower over garden gateways and on trellises and arbors. They are displayed with particular beauty, when they clamber over stone walls, and they are also very effective when rambling over rocky slopes and terraces.

Prices of all varieties, strong, 2-year plants, $\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 9.00$ per $10 ; \$ 80.00$ per 100

AMERICAN PILLAR. Deep pink, with white centers. Single flowers borne in immense bunches, and followed by brilliant red berries. A beautiful variety with excellent foliage retained until November.
CHRISTINE WRIGHT. Large double flowers of a bright rose pink, beautiful in bud as well as when fully blown, borne in large clusters on long stems. A strong climber and an especially fine variety. Blooms profusely in June, sparingly throughout the Summer.
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. An early bloomer with fragrant flowers borne individually or in clusters of three. The bloom is best in cool seasons and for the most beauty of display cut off the old flowers as they fade. The plant is of moderate growth.

DOROTHY PERKINS. The beautiful shell pink flowers are double and borne in clusters. They are very fragrant and lasting and are produced relatively late in the rose season. Bright lustrous foliage somewhat susceptible to mildew in the Fall.

DR. VAN FLEET. This rose is perhaps the most popular and best of the climbers. The buds and flowers are borne individually on long stems and are comparable to the Hybrid Teas. The color is flesh pink shading to rose pink in the center. Very fragrant and very prolific in flower with a long season of bloom.
EXCELSA (RED DOROTHY PERKINS). Similar to Dorothy Perkins but has red flowers.

GARDENIA. Hardy Marechal Neil. Beautiful buds of a rich buff color opening into a moderate size creamy white flowers with yellow centers. Blossoms borne on small sprays. Especially glossy foliage.

MARY WALLACE. A pillar rose, strong and self-supporting to 6 or 8 feet high. Very large, semi-double flowers, a bright clear rose pink, salmon colored at base of petals, somewhat like Dr. Van Fleet, but richer in coloring. Blooms very freely over a long period.
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. A semi-double medium size rose of intense scarlet color. The blossoms occur in small trusses and are especially fine in bud. A liberal bloomer over a long period and is considered one of the best climbing roses of its color. Of moderate growth and best adapted for small arbors or for use as a pillar rose.

SILVER MOON. Extra large single flowers of a brilliant silvery-white with heary yellow stamens. Excellent foliage.
THOUSAND BEAUTIES (TAUSENDSCHON). Semidouble flowers in various shades from cream white to rose pink borne in enormous clusters on strong thornless canes. An early bloomer with good foliage; extremely prolific and showy.
BABY RAMBLER (POLYANTHA) ROSES. Rosa Rugosa Hybrid Roses. See Shrub, Chapter. Page 38.


In limited areas, where there is iittle room for trees or Shrubs to soften the angles and tone down the boldness of masonry, climbing Vines are indispensable.

## ACoon's

## Climbing and Trailing Vines

CLIMBING and trailing Vines are quite as necessary for the comfort and beauty of many homes and grounds as any other class of plants. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places and make them beautiful. Some have fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.
There are vines for either sunny or shaded situations. Virginia Creeper is one of the most dependable and vigorous growers for partial shade; Clematis is also a shade enduring Vine. The Evergreen Euonymus and the English Ivy will do well with ever so little sunshine.

For Autumn foliage color plant Ampelopsis. For flowers, Bignonia, Lonicera, Clematis, Polygonum and Wisteria are best.

## Akebia

AKEBIA QUINATA. It is a hardy, quick-growing vine that is graceful and handsome. Has small, fivelobed, half-evergreen leaves and fragrant purplishbrown or chocolate-colored flowers.
Plants from 5-inch pots.

$$
\$ 7.50 \text { per } 10
$$

## Ampelopsis

AMPELOPSIS HETEROPHYLLA. Porcelain Ampelopsis. A very beautiful vine when in Autumn it bears a profusion of pale lilac to bright blue berries. For covering low walls, rocks and trellises.
Strong 2-yr. plants:

## \$1.00 each

## $\$ 7.50$ per 10

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine, "Five-finger." Splendid for clambering over fences or old trees as well as over trellises. Gorgeous crimson foliage and blue berries in Autumn. Strong 2-yr. plants.
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 40.00$ per 100 AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI. Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy. A strong, rapid grower with large, maple-like, shiny leaves that turn brilliant colors in the Fall. A favorite for covering brick walls. Clings tenaciously to any support.
Plants from 4 -inch pots:
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 40.00$ per 1000

VAR. LOWI. Geranium Creeper. A new Ivy, possessing all the good points of the Japanese Creeper described above. The foliage is smaller and deeply cut and the new growth is red.
Plants from 4-inch pots:
$\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 50.00$ per 100
Bignonia-Trumpet Vine
The old-fashioned favorite. Strong 2-year vines supplied.
BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Orange-red flowers. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
B. RADICANS. Deep scarlet flowers.
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per 10

## Celastrus-Bittersweet

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. A heavy, woody vine useful in much the same way as Bignonia, described aboye. A great favorite on account of its red berries with orange cappings. Splendid for cutting for indoor Winter decoration.
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft ., $\$ 0.50$ each; $\$ 4.00$ per 10; $\$ 30.00$ per 100.
3 to 4 ft ., .75 each; 6.00 per 10; 45.00 per 100 .

## Clematis

Clematis Paniculata. Sweet Autumi Clematis, Luxuriant, light green foliage. Fragrant, white starlike flowers in great profusion at close of August.
Plants from 4 -inch pots:
$\$ 0.75$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 35.00$ per 100

# Moon's Climbing UiNes 

## Euonymus

Most varieties are Evergreen vines with small, shiny leaves. The Evergreen types cling well to almost any support and are splendid wall covers. All of those listed below are valued for ground cover use on terraces or under trees. Tolerant of considerable shade.

Strong 2 -year plants, price, all varieties:
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 40.00$ per 100
EUONYMUS OBOVATUS. Running Euonymus. Deciduous. A procumbent shrub, rooting as the branches lay upon the ground. Especially suited for ground cover work under large trees.
EUONYMUS RADICANS. Wintercreeper. Evergreen, glossy, oval leaves.

VAR. VEGETUS. Bigleaf Wintercreeper. Broad, beautiful glossy green leaves. Orange-red berries that persist into the Winter.

## Hedera-English Ivy

HEDERA HELIX. A familiar evergreen vine with broad, maple-like dark green foliage. Fond of shady places. Very good as a wall or ground cover.
Plants from 4-inch pots:
$\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 40.00$ per 100

## Lonicera-The Honeysuckles

The favorite old-fashioned vines with fragrant, tubular flowers and excellent foliage. Tolerant of partial shade, and much used to cover terraces and banks as well as for the other uses for which vines are generally adapted.

Price, all varieties: Strong field-grown plants: $\$ 0.50$ each $\quad \$ 3.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 25.00$ per 100
Plants from 5-inch pots:

$$
\$ 0.75 \text { each } \quad \$ 5.00 \text { per } 10 \quad \$ 40.00 \text { per } 100
$$

## LONICERA JAPONICA AUREORETICULATA. Golden Honeysuckle. Yellow netted foliage.

L. JAPONICA CHINENSIS. Reddish-green leaves with purple reins beneath. Buds tinted pink; flowers, pink and white.
VAR. HALLEANA. Almost evergreen leaves. The popular sort.

## Lycium-Matrimony Vine

LYCIUM CHINENSE. A graceful shrub-like vine with lavender flowers followed by red berries. Especially good for planting on banks and terraces.
Vigorous 2-and 3-year field grown plants: $\$ 0.50$ each $\$ 3.50$ per 10
$\$ 25.00$ per 100
$\$ 200.00$ per 1000

## Polygonum-Fleece Vine

POLYGONUM AUBERTI. China Fleecevine. A strong, vigorous climbing vine attaining a height of 25 feet or more. Through Summer and Fall it produces large fleecy sprays of white flowers in great profusion.
Strong plants from 5 inch pots:
$\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 9.00$ per 10

## Pueraria-Kudzu Vine

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA. Grows tremendously fast, with large tropical foliage. Good for quick shade on porches or arbors, or for quickly covering unsightly fences, etc.
Plants from 4 and 5-inch pots: $\$ 0.75$ each $\quad \$ 5.00$ per 10
$\$ 40.00$ per 100
VINCA MINOR. See under Perennials, page 60.

## The Wisterias

The popular, heavy growing vines that bear hanging panicles of sweet-pea-like flowers in Spring. Most suited for pergolas and to climb upon old trees.

Few vines are better loved than Wisteria. It is truly "old fashioned," and seems to go naturally with Colonial types of architecture.
WISTERIA SINENSIS. Chinese Wisteria. Pale blue fragrant flowers.
Strong 2-year plants.
$\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 60.00$ per 100
VAR. ALBA. White Chinese Wisteria.
Strong 2 -year plants. $\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 60.00$ per 100


Clematis paniculata and Climbing Roses ramble over this wall together. The Roses bloom in June, the Clematis in early Fall, thus providing flowers at two periods.


Rockeries are constantly increasing in popularity. Most anyone can assemble a few rocks in a corner of their lawn, or capitalize on ledge out-croppings, and have one. Many dwarf Perennials, suitable for rockery planting, will be found listed and described among the perennials we offer.

## Rock and Alpine Plants Adapted for use in the Rockery

## EVERGREENS

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. Dwarf Japanese Cypress.
Juniperus communis. Common Juniper.
Juniperus communis depressa.
Juniperus pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper.
Juniperus procumbens. Prostrate Juniper.
Juniperus sabina. Savin Juniper.
Juniperus suecica nana. Dwarf Swedish Juniper.
Picea gregoriana. Gregory Spruce.
Picea maxwelli. Maxwell Spruce.
Pinus mugho. Mugho Pine.
Taxus cuspidata nana. Japan Dwarf Yew.
Taxus baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew.
Thuja occidentalis. Arborvitae, Globe Types.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Azalea macrantha and other Evergreen Azaleas.
Berberis verriculosa. Evergreen Barberry.
Cotoneaster horizontalis.
Daphne cneorum. Garland Flower.
Euonymus patens. Spreading Euonymous.
Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly.
Leucothoe catesbaei. Leucothoe.
Pachysandra. Japanese Spurge.
Pieris japonica. Japanese Andromeda.

## PERENNIALS

Ajuga reptens. Carpet Bugle.
Alyssum saxatile compactum. Dwarf Candytuft.
Aquilegia flabellata nana alba, and other Columbines.
Arabis alpina. Alpine Rockcress.
Centaurea montana. Mountain bluet.
Cerastinum tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer.
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides. Larpentae Plumbago
Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley.
Dianthus in variety.
Digitalis ambigua. Foxglove.
Geum chiloense in variety. Geums.
Hypericum moserianum. Goldflower.
Iberis sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft.
Lychnis viscaria splendens fl. pl. Double Rose Campion
Lysimachia nummularia. Moneywort.
Hosta (Funkia). The Plantainlilies.
Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not.
Pachysandra terminalis. Japanese Spurge.
Papaver nudicaule. Iceland Poppies.
Phlox subulata. Moss or Mountain Pink.
Primula veris. Cowslip.
Saxifraga crassifolia. Leather Saxifrage.
Statice armeria. Sea-pink, Thrift.
Tunica saxifraga. Tunicflower.
Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Speedwell.
Vinca minor. Periwinkle, Myrtle.
Yucca filamentosa. Adam's Needle.

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## भoon's Hardy Perennials



From a garden of Hardy Perennials comes the rightness and cheer of flowers upon the lawn and the boundless satisfaction of bouquets of your own picking for indoor decoration or as gifts for friends.

# gCoon's Hardy Perennials 

(Old-Fashioned Flowers)

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

To assist in spacing Perennials we offer the following suggestions: Dwarf plants for foreground and edging, one foot apart: medium-growing varieties for the main planting areas, 15 to 18 inches apart: tall, bushy types and plants like Peonies, 2 to 3 feet apart.

The following is the descriptive price list of the Hardy Perennials we offer. The size mentioned in the description indicates the approximate height the plants may be expected to attain at maturity; the months represent the season of ," bloom. Color descriptions preceded by ( R ) are in accordance with Ridgway's book on "Color Nomenclature."

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


A pleasure that can easily be yours-a bouquet like this plucked from your own garden. Perennials are easy to grow, are inexpensive, and take little room on your lawn.
§ACHILLEA filipendulina. Fern-leated Yarrow. 4 to 5 feet. Delicately cut foliage; yellow flowers all Summer. For masses and dry places.
*ACHILLEA millefolium rosea. Rosy Milfoil. 2 feet. June to August. Purplish red flower heads; delicately cut foliage. For masses in dry or favorable soils. (R) Amaranth Purple.
*A. Perry White. 1 to 2 feet. June to September. Double, pure white flowers. A fine sort, unexcelled as a cut flower.
*A. ptarmica. Pearl. 2 feet. June to October. Irregular clusters of small, double white flowers. For herbaceous borders and watersides. Good for cutting.
*AGROSTEMMA coronaria. See Lychnis, page 56.
§AJUGA reptens. Carpet Bugle. 6 to 8 inches, creeping habit. May and June. Adapted for rockery planting and as a ground cover under trees and in other shady places where grass will not grow. Flowers deep purplish-blue.

## Althæa rosea-The Hollyhocks

Everyone knows these garden plants with their colossal spikes of bloom, 4 to 6 feet high. They make a very effective background for the Perennial border. In colonies about the house foundation and in garden corners, they can scarcely be equalled. Biennial, but as they seed themselves can be treated as perennials.
Double Flowering. Hollyhocks. The peony-like flowers of these varieties are very perfect in form and preferred by most planters; colors, Red, Pink, Yellow and White.
§Single Flowering Hollyhocks. The old, familiar type. Offered in mixed colors only.
§ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Dwarf Goldentuft. 4 to 12 inches. April and May. Showy, bright yellow flowers. Excellent edging plant and splendid for rockeries.
§ANCHUSA italica Dropmore. Dropmore Bugloss. 4 to 5 feet. June and July. A rather heavy, much branched plant. Masses provide a sea of mucb desired blue in the garden. (R) Smalt Blue.

## Anemone-The Anemones

Upright growing plants 2 to 3 feet tall that bloom from August till frost. The flowers are single, rose-like, and excellent for cutting. Thrive in sun or partial shade, but prefer protected places, or thorough Winter protection.
§ANEMONE Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double, pink flowers.
§A. Whirlwind. Semi-double. White.
*ANTHEMIS tinctoria kelwayi. Kelway Camomile. 2 feet. June to September. Daisy-like yellow flowers, excellent for cutting. Bushy habit. Tolerant of poor soils.

## Aquilegia-Columbines

Popular, old-fashioned flowers that bloom best in sunny locations and have attractive foliage all season. *AQUILEGIA canadensis. American Columbine. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Late April to June. The native sort, bearing red and yellow flowers. Outside petals and spurs. (R) Carmine; corolla (R) Citron Yellow.
*A. chrysantha. Golden Columbine. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. May to July. Long-spurred flowers of clear yellow. (R) Pinard Yellow to Baryta Yellow.
*A. caerulea. Colorado Columbine. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ eet. May. Large, long-spurred single white flowers, touched with blue.
*A. flabellata nana-alba. Fan Columbine. 6 to 10 inches. May. Short-spurred, single white flowers.
*A. Long-spurred hybrids. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. May to July A single, long-spurred variety of mixed colors.
*A. nivea. Munstead White Columbine. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. May and June. Large, slightly fragrant white flowers, with medium length spurs.
§ARABIS alpina. Alpine Rockcress. 6 inches. A very low spreading plant completely covered with pure white flowers in April and May. For edgings and rockeries, good for cutting.


Stately Hollyhocks are reminiscent of gardens of times gone by-and are equally effective in the gardens of today.

## goons Hardy Perennials

§ARUNCUS sylvestre. Goatsbeard. 3 feet. June and July. Large plume-like panicles of white flowers.
§ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Butterfly-weed. 2 feet. July and August. A native plant bearing large, brilliant, orange-colored flowers. Good for cutting.

## Asters-Hardy Perennial Types

§ASTER Blue Gem. 3 feet. August-September. Bright, semi-double blue flowers; reputed as the best blue sort.
§A. climax. 5 to 6 ft . September-October. Flowers often 3 inches in diameter, borne on long spikes. Pale mauve with yellow stamens.
§A. novae-angliae. New England Aster. 3 to 5 feet. Flowers of rich violet are very large and showy.
§A. novibelgi St. Egwin. 3 to 4 feet. Very free blooming with flowers of a pleasing rosy pink.

## Astilbe-Meadow Sweet

Plume-like panicles of feathery bloom. They thrive in sun or partial shade and deserve a place in every garden. Excellent for cutting.

Price, all Astilbe: $\$ 0.50$ each $\quad \$ 4.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 35.00$ per 100
ASTILBE japonica W. E. Gladstone. 18 inches. June and July. Large trusses of pure white flowers.
A. japonica Queen Alexandra. 1 to 2 feet. June and July. Light pink. Good forcing and garden variety.
A. japonica Pink Pearl. 3 feet. Dense panicles of pink.
*BOLTONIA asteroides. White Boltonia. 5 to 6 feet. August and September. Profuse aster-like flowers; one of the showiest perennials for background planting.
*B. latisquama. Violet Boltonia. A pale pink, slightly tinged with lavender. (R) Pblox Pink.


The plume-like panicles of Astilbe are pink or white according to variety. The foliage of Astilbe is very fine so that the plants are ornamental even when they are not in bloom, providing the flower spikes are removed after they fade.


Pick bouquets like this from your own garden by planting Columbines therein.

## Campanula-Bellflowers

Of easy culture, thrive in almost any soil and bloom longer if planted in partial shade. Their bell-shaped flowers of various colors will add a great deal to the appearance of your garden in June and July. Good for cutting.
§CAMPANULA carpatica alba. White Carpathian Bellflower. 6 to 8 inches. White bells borne delicately above tufts of attractive foliage in continuous profusion during the Summer.
§CAMPANULA medium. Canterbury Bells. 3 feet. Panicles of large bells in mixed colors. A biennial.
§C. medium calycanthema. Cup-And-SAUCER Bellflowers. 2 feet. Large, unusual flowers in purple, pink and white, resembling a cup and saucer. Biennial.
§CAMPANULA persicifolia alba. Peachleaf Bellflower. 2 feet. Spikes of wide-open white flowers, resembling large bells.
§var. grandiflora. Petticoat Bellflower. Large, double white flowers.
$\dagger$ CARYOPTERIS incana. Bluebeard. A shrubby plant growing about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Valued for its wealth of clear, blue flowers during September, either in the perennial garden or the foreground of shrubbery. Needs Winter protection north of Washington, D. C.
*CENTAUREA montana. Mountain-bluet. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. June to September. Violet-blue, thistle-like flowers. For sunny places and rockeries. (R) Light Violet.
*CERASTIUM tomentosum. SNow-in-SUMMER. 6 to 10 inches. The dense carpet of silvery foliage which this plant bears is almost covered by the myriads of tiny white flowers through May and June. Good for rock gardens and edging borders.

[^9]
## Moon's Frost-Defying Chrysanthemums

CHRYSANTHEMUMS are the glory of the Autumn garden, They are the one remaining cheerful note after devastating frosts have destroyed all other flowers. Excellent for cutting.

For Winter protection, do not cover with a heavy mulch of manure, but rather use some light coiering of straw or leaves.
*Anna L. Moran. Brilliant flame scarlet. Very fine. Large individual flowers. Mid-season.
*Boston. An excellent bronze variety. Early, continuous bloomer.
*Brown Bessie. Button. Mahogany brown.
*Carrie. Clear yellow. One of the earliest in our collection.
*Connie Dick. Yellow. One of the finest varieties regardless of color. Early.
*Cranfordia. Deep bronze yellow. Flower branches thickly set with blossoms. Extra early.
*Homestead White. Just as the name indicates, this is the variety found in the old gardens of a generation ago
*La Garronne. Rich rose and shades of yellow. Petals quilled. Free flowering. Early.
L'Argentuillais. Chest nut red with petals tipped with yellow, continuous bloomer. Early.

We have made a special study of Chrysanthemums in our own trial gardens to ascertain the best varieties for hardiness and frost resistance, In consequence we recommend the following for outdoor planting.
*Lelia. Large flowers, an excellent dark red. Continuous bloomer from mid season on. Tall.
*Lillian Doty. A delightful soft rose pink compact flower. A tall, strong grower. Mid-season.
*May Suydam. Large, red-bronze suggesting old gold, in large clusters. Excellent for disbudding. Mid-season.
*Mrs.W.E. Buckingham. Large, single clear pink flowers of daisy like form. Excellent for cutting and reputed to be one of the very best single varieties.
*Red Doty. Compact, dark red flowers, on tall, strong plants. Late.
*Source d'Or. Deep reddish-bronze. Semi-double. Late mid-season.
*Tints of Gold. Orange-bronze. Very early. Produces very large flowers when disbudded.
*Uvalda. White. A free blooming, early sort.
*Varsity. Button. Yellow. Late.
*White Doty. Pompon. Large compact heads in clusters on strong stems. Midseason.
sCERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides. Larpente Plumbago. A delightful low, spreading border plant bearing a profusion of beautiful cobalt-blue flowers from July to frost. Tolerant of shade; good for rockeries. Grows 8 to 10 inches high.
*CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. Shasta Daisy. 1 to 2 feet. A very free flowering plant with large and showy, daisy-like flowers. Flowers are white with yellow centers, and bloom all summer.
CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-valley. 6 inches. May. The old-time favorite, which loves the shade, and while it grows successfully under trees, responds to good soil and fertilization with larger and more prolific blooms. 7 to 10 eye clumps: $\$ 0.50$ each $\quad \$ 4.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 30.00$ per 100 $\$ 250.00$ per 1000
*COREOPSIS lanceolata. LANCE Coreopsis. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Bright yellow flowers resembling those of the Cosmos in form. Excellent for cutting.
SIANTHUS alwoodi Jean. A new variety. White with maroon center. Everblooming.
*DIANTHUS barbatus. SWeet-william. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. June-July. Flower clusters of red, pink, and white, with many color variations. Mixed colors. Good for cutting. A biennial.
*var. Newport Pink. Flower clusters are a clear, light salmon pink. (R) Eosine Pink.
*D. deltoides. Maiden Pink. 6 to 10 inches. Tiny single flowers like miniature pinks, borne above the dense carpet of foliage. An excellent rockery plant and for the foreground of perennial beds. (R) Tyrian Pink.
§DIANTHUS latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. EvERBLOOMing Sweet William. 8 inches. Flowers are fragrant, and of a dark velvety carmine color. Bloom continuously throughout the Summer. (R) Pomegranate Purple.
DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding-Hrart. 1 to 2 feet. April to July. An old-time favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart-shaped flowers of white and old rose. (R) Deep Rose Pink.
$\$ 0.60$ each
$\$ 5.00$ per 10

## Delphinium-Larkspur

Stately spikes of rare beauty. Profuse bloomers in June and July. Excellent for cutting and no garden is complete without them.
§DELPHINIUM belladonna. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet. A beautiful light blue. The favorite. (R) Forget-me-not Blue. If spikes are cut as they fade, two and even three crops of flowers may be had in a season.
§D. bellamosa. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. Dark blue, otherwise similar to the above.
§D. chinense. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. A dwarf variety, with finely cut foliage, and flowers in varying shades of violet, blue and white. (R) Spectrum Violet, Smalt Blue, and Sky Blue.
§D. formosum. Dark blue, white-eyed flowers, on tall, straight spikes, 2 to 3 feet. (R) Phenyl Blue.
§D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Single and double flowers on spikes 2 feet long, and in various shades of blue and purple.
§D. Queen of the Blues. Clear gentian blue.

## Joon's Hardy Perennials

## Dianthus-The Hardy Pinks

Of dwarf habit, and their delightiul spicy fragrance scents the air in Mray and June. They are especially useful for edging Perennial Bordeıs and for rockeries, *DIANTHUS plumarius. Diamond. Unusually fragrant
white flowers, almost equal in size and beauty to the cultivated carnation.
*var. Excelsior. Large, double flowers of lilac-pink. (R) Amaranth Pink.
*var. Homer. Violet-pink flowers with fringed petals (R) Amaranth Pink.
*var. Lord Byron. Small, very double flowers of deep violet-pink. (R) Tyrian Pink.

## Digitalis-Foxglove

The Foxgloves are stately, old-fashioned biennials, with tall spires of drooping bells that grow 2 to 5 feet in height from clumps of heavy, light green foliage. Biennial varieties seed themselves and can be treated as perennials. June and July.
*DIGITALIS ambigua. Spikes of palest yellow flowers, with brown markings.
*D. purpurea. Lavender with purple spots. Biennial *var. gloxinaeflora alba. White, finely spotted brown inside. Biennial.
*var. gloxinaeflora rosea. Rose color. Biennial. §EUPATORIUM coelestinum. 1 to 2 feet. August to frost. Clusters of azure-blue flowers that are good for cutting. Excellent for foreground planting in the sun.
sFERNS, HARDY. These are especially valuable for shady locations and damp soils.
*GAILLARDIA aristata. Perennial Gaillardia. 2 feet. June until frost. Orange-petalled, daisyshaped flowers with scarlet centers. Excellent for cutting.
SGEUM chiloense. Chiloe Avers. 1 foot. May through October. A profuse bloomer of (R) Scarlet Red flowers that are excellent for cutting. For foregrounds and rockeries.
$\dagger$ G. Mrs. Bradshaw. Bright crimson flowers, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across.
§GILLENIA trifoliata. Bowmansroot. Bushlike habit; dark red stems; white, tinted pink, star-shaped flowers.
*GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. 3 to 4 feet Bushy habit with innumerable tiny white flowers, lightly touched with pink, borne in light, feathery panicles during July and August.

## Helenium-False Sunflower

§HELENIUM autumnale. 4 to 5 feet. Yellow flowers in September.
§H. autumnale superbum. 5 feet. Flowers a light orange, slightly touched with bronze, with prominent yellow centers. (R) Cadmium Yellow.
$\S H$. Riverton Beauty. 3 feet. Golden yellow flowers, with purplish black centers.


Perennials take little room and are adapted for even the smallest lawns. This garden occupies little space, yet it affords unending pleasure and provides an abundance of blossoms from early Spring to Autumn frosts.

## Helianthus-Perennial Sunflowers

Thrive in dry and barren places as well as in more favored spots. Valuable as a cut flower.
*HELIANTHUS mollis. Ashy Sunflower. 3 to 5 feet. July and August. Large solitary yellow flowers, resembling the Dahlia, with rough, grayish leaves. A heavy, bushy plant. (R) Empire Yellow.
*H. scaberrimus. Wolley Dod. 6 to 8 feet. A fine variety bearing an abundance of single yellow flowers in September.
*HELIOPSIS helianthoides pitcheriana. Pitcher Heliopsis. 3 feet. July to October. A bushy plant, with orange-colored flowers about 2 inches in diameter. (R) Light Cadmium. Especially good for cutting.
$\dagger$ HIBISCUS. Mallow Marvels. 4 to 6 feet. July to September. Immense, single, hollyhock-like flowers in red, pink and white. Extremely effective for massplantings in moderately dry places or by water sides.

## Hosta (Funkia)-Plantainlily

The plantainlily is suitable for almost any part of the garden border, rock-work or marshy ground in sun or partial shade. Both the foliage and flowers are attractive. The flower spikes are $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high.
§Hosta caerulea. Blue Plantainlily. June. Blue flower spikes. Broad green leaves.
§H. lancifolia. Lanceleaf Plantainlily. August. Narrow leaves, panicles of white flowers overlaid with (R) Deep Lavender.
§H. sieboldiana. Cushion Plantainlily. July. Tinted white flowers.


## Hemerocallis--The Daylilies

Popular, hardy plants that are a valuable addition to any collection. They thrive in most soils, but feel especially at home near streams or in partially shaded places. §HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca. Orange Daylily. 3 feet. Deep orange. (R) Capucine Yellow. July and August.
§HEMEROCALLIS Florham. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. June and July. Fragrant, clear. (R) Amber Yellow lily-like flowers. §var. kwanso. A double flowering variety of the above. § H. thunbergi. Japanese Daylily. 3 feet. Mediumsized flowers of bright, buttercup yellow in July and August.
§HESPERIS matronalis. Dames Rocket. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. May to July. Showy spikes of very fragrant flowers somewhat resembling Phlox but blooming earlier. Color from white to lavender. Grows in sun or semishade. in masses. Purple. Good for cutting.
$\dagger$ HYPERICUM moserianum. Goldflower. 2 feet. July and August. Spreading shrub-like, with glossy leaves and waxy golden flowers. Blooms longer in partial shade and should be planted in masses. Suitable for rockeries. Not dependably hardy north of New York.
§IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. 8 to 10 inches. April to June. White. A dwarf border plant of unusual merit with evergreen foliage. Very profuse in flower. Suited for edging and rockeries.
§KNIPHOFIA pfitzeriana. Bonfire Torchlily. 3 to 4 feet. August to October. Sends up stiff stems of orange-scarlet flowers. Very showy
§ LIATRIS elegans. Pinkscale Gay Feather. 4 to 5 feet. July and August. Tall spikes of deep lilac bloom. Rather unusual and distinctive.
*LIMONIUM latifolium. Sea Lavender. 18 inches. July to September. A profusion of tiny lavender flowers, borne in light airy panicles. (R) Deep Lavender. Excellent for cutting.
§Linum Perenne. Perennial Flax. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Foliage and bloom are light and feathery. Flowers of delicate blue, borne in profusion from mid-May to September. (R) Chicory Blue.
LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Maltese Cross. 3 feet. June to mid-July. Scarlet flowers borne in round terminal heads. The arrangement of petals resembles the Maltese Cross.
*L. (agrostemma) coronaria. Rose Campion. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. June to August. Foliage a powdery silvery-grey. Velvet-like cerise-scarlet flowers resembling single garden pinks. (R) Amaranth Purple to Rhodamine
*L. viscaria splendens fl. pl. Double Rosepink Campion. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. June. Numerous spikes of light violet-red flowers. Suitable for rockeries.
§LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Clethra Loosestrife. 2 to 3 feet. July to September. Terminal spikes of small white flowers.
*L. nummularia. Moneywort. May and June. A small creeping plant, bearing single light yellow flowers in profusion. Good for rockeries and as a ground cover in shady places.


Iris are equally beautiful whether naturalized along streams, planted in the perennial garden or massed by themselves along walks or drives or borders of the lawn.

## Iris-Fleur-de-lis

IRIS germanica. German Iris or Fleur-de-lis. 2 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. May and June. The well-known and ever popular Iris which has a place in every garden, no matter what soil conditions or exposures may be. Several particularly choice Iris have been added to our list recently.

Standards, referred to in the descriptions, are the upright petals; $F$ alls, the drooping petals.

The numbers preceding variety names indicate the rating given that variety by the American Iris Society. These ratings indicate varying degrees of perfection up to 100 .

Price of German Iris, except as otherwise noted:
$\$ 0.35$ each $\quad \$ 2.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 20.00$ per 100
(Very early Spring planting or Fall planting of Iris recommended.)
(89) Alcazar. Grows 4 feet tall. Enormous flowers. Standards, light bluish violet; Falls, deep purple
(88) Dalmatica. Height 40 inches. An early large flowering variety, delicate bluish lavender with deeper Falls. (R) "Light Chicory Blue." $\$ 0.50$ each, $\$ 4.00$ per 10.
(86) Isoline. Height 3 feet. Large, heavy flowers. Standards, silvery lilac pink; Falls, purplish old rose, golden at throat. $\$ 0.50$ each, $\$ 4.00$ per 10.
(78) Kochi. Height 2 feet. Rich claret purple. Very handsome. Early.
(82) Lohengrin. Height $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large flowers of mauve color.
(79) Loreley. Light yellow with deep blue Falls bordered cream. General effect yellow.
(91) Lord of June. Height 40 inches. "One of the World's finest Iris." Standards, light chicory blue; Falls, lavender violet. $\$ 0.75$ each, $\$ 6.00$ per 10.
(84) Monsignor. Height 2 feet. Standards, pale violet; Falls, richly overlaid with deep purple.
(73) Nibelungen. Height $1 \frac{1}{4}$ feet. Large flowers. Standards, fawn yellow; Falls, violet purple bordered with fawn.
(84) Quaker Lady. Height 3 feet. Smoky lavender Standards; Falls, pale blue and old gold. Appears well with Yellow Iris.
(90) Queen Caterina. Height 40 inches. Very large flowers. Standards and Falls, lavender violet. $\$ 1.00$ each
$\$ 7.50$ per 10
(84) Rhein Nixe. Height 2 feet. Large flowers. Standards white; Falls violet-blue with white edge. Midseason. General effect bluish white.
(83) Seminole. Height 2 feet. General effect red. Standards and Falls are reddish-violet with prominent buttercup yellow beard.
$\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 9.00$ per 10
(76) Sherwin-Wright. Height 2 feet. Uniformly golden yellow in color.
(83) White Knight. Height $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Absolutely white without markings of any kind. Delicately fragrant. $\$ 0.50$ each
$\$ 4.00$ per 10
IRIS kaempferi. Japanese Iris. Late June. Should be planted in well-drained soils, as water standing over the roots is fatal.

Price, all Japanese Iris:
$\$ 0.50$ each $\quad \$ 4.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 30.00$ per 100
No. 28. Gold Bound. Large white, with yellow center.
No. 39. Sword Dance. Carmine-violet (R) "Roods Violet."

## Iris Sibirica

§I. siberica. Siberian Iris. 2 to 3 feet. May and June. A variety distinguished by its tall, grass-like foliage and numerous deep violet-colored flowers that are borne on slender stems. Adapted for mass and water-side planting.
var. Snow Queen. White Siberian Iris.


You, too, can cut Iris like this by planting a few in your garden. They're easy of culture.

## Peonies

NEXT to Roses, these are certainly the most popular of the June flowers, They are well adapted for massing in beds, and are particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the Perennial and Shrub border, Their great tlowers are perfectly formed, and some are as fragrant and as delicately colored as a Rose. They are perfectly hardy, increase in beauty year after year as they mature, and when planted in rich, deep soil and given a sunny position, they are sure to add a great deal to the attractiveness of your lawn or
garden, Ultimate height of most varieties 2 to 3 feet.
Our Peony list is made up only of varieties of tried and true worth, Recently we have added the names of several comparatively new, choice sorts.

The raiings given by the American Peony Society to the varieties in our collection are indicated by the numbers before the variety name. These ratings indicate varying degrees of perfection up to Io.
(Early Spring planting or Fall planting of Peonies recommended.)

## Pink Peonies

(8.6) Albert Crousse. Large, full and compact heads of delicate pink rose, slightly fragrant. Late midseason. $\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 7.50$ per 10
(8.7) Claire Dubois. Large and double, a rich satiny pink in color. Late midseason. $\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 8.50$ per 10
(8.6) Eugenie Verdier. Large, fragrant compact blossoms. Color pale pink with outer petals pale lilac. A late bloomer.
$\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 8.50$ per 10
(8.1) Livingstone. Large compact heads of pale lilacrose, silver-tipped and sometimes flecked with carmine. Late.
$\$ 1.25$ each; $\$ 10.00$ per 10
9.0) Sarah Bernhardt. Mauverose silver tipped petals; large, flat, compact flowers. A late blooming variety.
$\$ 2.25$ each; $\$ 20.00$ per 10
(7.8) Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Large, compact heads of beautiful rosepink, slightly fragrant. Midseason. \$1.00 each; $\$ 7.50$ per 10
(7.5) La Tulipe. Medium to large. Compact blooms of pale lilac-pink sometimes marked with carmine. Late midseason.
$\$ 0.75$ each; $\$ 6.00$ per $10 ; \$ 50.00$ per 100
(7.3) Auguste Villaume. Very large, brilliant, deep rosepink. Late flowering and valued for extending the season of bloom. Slightly fragrant.
$\$ 3.50$ each; $\$ 4.00$ per $10 ; \$ 30.00$ per 100

## Red Peonies

8.4) Felix Crousse. Exceptionally perfect in form and color, the clear brilliant red of the Jack Rose. Midseason to late. Fragrant. $\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 7.50$ per 10
L'Eclatante. Large, dark, rich rose red with slightly purplish tinge.
S0.75 each; $\$ 6.00$ per $10 ;$ S50.00 per 100.
6.9) Louis Van Houtte. Medium, very loose in structure, showing the yellow stamens when in full bloom. A rich red, rose color.
S1.25 each; $\$ 10.00$ per $10 ; \$ 75.00$ per 100
8.8) Mons. Martin Cuhuzac. Deep, dark red, almost black, the darkest colored of all Peonies. Medium sized, compact flowers. Midseason. \$3.00 each.
*OENOTHERA fruticosa youngi. Youngs Sundrops (Etening Primrose). 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. A bushy redstemmed variety, distinguished by its dark, rich green leaves. The golden yellow flowers are very fragrant. June and July. (R) Lemon Chrome.


Peonies-Rivals of the Rose

## White and Tinted Peonies

(8.7) Avalanche. Large, compact flower heads of cream white, slightly flecked with carmine. Midseason. Fragrant. \$1.00 each; $\$ 8.50$ per 10
(7.8) Duc de Wellington. Compact flower heads. Color white with sulphur center. Quite fragrant. Midseason.
Each Per 10 Per 100 $\begin{array}{lrr}\$ 0.75 & \$ 6.00 & \$ 50.00\end{array}$
(8.1) Duchesse de Nemours. Medium size. Center is tinted a pale lemon yellow, with guards of the purest white. Fragrant. Early midseason.
Each Per 10 Per 100 $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$
(9.3) Festiva Maxima. The queen of the whites. Very large, double, full and fragrant, pure white with carmine fleckings in the center. Early.
Each Per 10 Per 100 $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$
(8.5) Marie Lemoine. Large compact heads, color a deep cream, occasionally carmine-tipped. A very late flowering variety which should be included in every collection to extend the season of bloom.
$\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 7.50$ per 10
(8.3) Mons. Dupont. A tall, midseason variety with immense cup-shaped ivory white flowers flecked carmine in center.
\$1.00 each; $\$ 7.50$ per 10

## Single Peonies

## Price all varieties, except as noted: $\$ 1.25$ each; $\$ 10.00$ per 10

Dr. Edgar Pleas. Large and attractive with yellow center surrounded by petals of lilac pink (R) Amaranth Pink, fading lighter.

Kamata. Small when first open, growing larger as the flower develops. Deep rose.

The Moor. Medium to large. A deep garnet with a large yellow center.

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\$ 1.50 \text { each }
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$\$ 12.50$ per 10
*OENOTHERA missouriensis. Ozark Sundrops. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. June to August. Large golden flowers. (R) Picric Yellow.
sPAPAVER nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. 1 foot. May to October. Dainty, satiny flowers in white, yellow and deep orange. Excellent for cutting.
sP. orientale. Oriental Poppy. 3 feet. June and July. The ever-popular Poppy with large, flaming-red flowers.
$\dagger$ P. Victoria Louise. Bright salmon-scarlet.
§PENTSTEMON angustifolius (caeruleus). NARROW leaf Pentstemon. 18 inches. June and July. Large flowers, throat (R) Pansy Violet; lip (R) Gentian Blue. Borders and rockeries.
§PENTSTEMON torreyi. 3 to 4 feet. June to August. The erect flower spikes bear drooping tubular or-ange-scarlet flowers. Especially good as a cut flower.
*PHYSALIS francheti. Lantern Ground Cherry. 2 feet. October. Bright orange fruit capsules like little Chinese lanterns. The dried capsules are excellent for indoor Winter decoration.
*PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. 3 feet. (R) Soft Phlox Pink, in tall full spikes that bloom continuously from July to September.
*var. alba. White False Dragonhead. White flowering form of preceding.
*PLATYCODON grandiforum. BALLOONFLOWER. 2 feet. Large, wide-open, bell-shaped flowers of violet-blue which are borne continuously from July to September. Unusually attractive.
*PHLOX glaberrima suffruticosa. Miss Lingard. A superior variety, with attractive foliage, and white flowers shading to delicate pink borne in profusion during June. Medium height.

## Phlox subulata-Moss or Mountain Pink

A creeping variety with moss-like evergreen foliage, completely covered by flowers in April and May. For rockeries and for massing on banks, terraces, graves and other places with sunny exposures.
*PHLOX subulata. Flowers dark pink.
*var. lilacina. Light blue.

## Phlox paniculata-Garden Phlox

Cnexcelled for midsummer, colorful bloom in the garden.
*Aurora Borealis. Tall. Brilliant deep pink (R) Tyrian Rose flowers with darker centers and bright stripings and with a ring of lighter color part way out the petals.
*Baron von Dedem. Deep coral pink. Darker than (R) Begonia Rose.
*Beacon. Cherry-red, with darker eye. (R) Rose Red to (R) Bordeaux Red. Medium height.
*Champs Elysee. Violet-red, between (R) Aster Purple and Rhodamine Purple. Tall.
*Europe. A beautiful variety; pure white flowers with bright crimson eyes. Flowers and trusses large. A tall variety.
*Lassburg. A beautiful pure white, in large trusses. Tall-growing, medium early.
*General van Heutz. Individually large and showy flowers the color of crushed strawberries. (R) Deeper than Begonia Rose, with eye of lighter shade. Tall, midseason.
*Jeanne d'Arc. Late white with large individual flowers.
*Jules Sandeau. One of the largest in individual flowers. Color, clear salmon-pink. (R) Rose color. Dwarf.
*Mrs. Jenkins. A fine pure white variety, very handsome and showy. Medium in height. Early.
$\dagger$ Mrs. Milly Van Hoboken. Very large, bright pink florets in large heads. New.
*Rheinlander. Flowers and trusses very large. A beautiful salmon-pink with darker eye. (R) Bignonia Rose. Medium height. Midseason.
*Rijnstroom. Comparatively new with large flowers, a soft, clear pink. Tall. Midseason.
*R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-carmine; claret red eye.


Perennials fit admirably into recesses in the shrubbery or Evergreen border and enliven them with the profusion of their colorful blooms. Phlox is the prominent feature in this group.

## Joon's Hardy Perennials



Pachysandra from our Nurseries makes a carpet of green beneath this tree where it would have been impossible to have attained luxuriant grass.
*SILENE schafta. Autumn Catchfly. 6 inches. A good plant for the rock garden, bearing small violet-pink flowers from June to September. (R) Light Mallow Purple.
*STATICE armeria. Sea-pink or Thrift. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Small, globular heads of tiny pink flowers, spring from rosettes of narrow evergreen leaves from April to August. Excellent for rock gardens or edgings. (R) Mallow Pink.
*STOKESIA laevis. Stokes' Aster. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. June to October. Large flowers, somewhat resembling the China Aster, in shades of ( R ) Pale Violet. Especially effective in mass plantings.
*var. alba. White flowers.
$\dagger$ THALICTRUM dipterocarpum. Yunnan Meadowrue. 4 feet. June and July. Dainty graceful sprays of violet-mauve flowers with yellow stamens. Excellent for cutting.
§T. minus adiantifolium. Maidenhair Meadowrue. 2 feet. June and July. Foliage somewhat resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern, while the rounded heads of white feathery bloom are especially beautiful. Tolerant of partial shade
§TUNICA saxifraga. Tunicflower. 6 to 10 inch es. Delicate, tiny lilac-pink flowers borne at the tips of grass-like stems in June and July. (R) Pale Amaranth Pink.
§VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Speedwell. 2 feet. A branching type with violet flowers from August to October. (R) Royal Purple. Splendid as a cut flower, and a particularly choice perennial.
§var. alba. White Speedwell. White-flowering form of preceding.
$\S$ V. spicata. Spike Speedwell. 2 feet. June and July. Light bluish-violet spikes of flowers. (R) Dauphin Violet.
VINCA MINOR. Periwinkle or Myrtle. A familiar evergreen creeper with blue flowers. A splendid ground cover for shady places as under trees. $\$ 0.25$ each $\quad \$ 2.00$ per $10 \quad \$ 15.00$ per 100 $\$ 120.00$ per 1000
†VIOLA. Jersey Gem. Rich violet. A relatively new variety of great value as a bedding plant. Blooms almost continuously from early May to frost.

## Yucca-Adam's Needle

YUCCA FILIMENTOSA. Sends up tall stalks laden with ivory-white flowers in June and July from a base of spreading, sword-like leaves. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders. 2-year plants. $\$ 1.00$ each $\quad \$ 7.50$ per $10 \quad \$ 60.00$ per 100

Mostly low, spreading plants with good foliage, that are among the best for rockery work. Good also for the foreground of perennial beds. §SEDUM acre. Goldmoss. 2 to 3 inches. Bright yellow flowers in June and July.
§S. album. White Stonecrop. 3 inches. White flowers during July and August.
§S. kamtschaticum. Orange Stonecrop. 8 inches. Light Evergreen foliage, with flat clusters of orange-yellow flowers during July and August.
§S. sieboldi. 9 inches. Evergreen foliage, with clustered flowers of soft pink. August and September.
§S. spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. August and September. The most popular variety both because of its ability to grow almost anywhere and the beauty of its light-pink flowers.
§SEMPERVIVUM tinctorium. Houseleek. A dwarf perennial with thick fleshy leaves arranged in rosettes. Valuable for rock and wall gardens.

Along paths and walks, Perennials are often very effectively used.


THE home fruit garden combines utility and beauty. It is possible, by proper selection of varieties, to supply your table with fruit from the first cherries of early Summer to the spicy Winesap Apples, which you cut with your friends before the open fire in midWinter.
The snow-white cherry blossoms, the plum and the peach, and later the pear and the delicate pink of the

## Hardy A- Fruits

## APPLES

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 1.00$ Per 10, $\$ 8.50$ Per 100, $\$ 65.00$
The number following the name denotes relative order of ripening in vicinity of Philadelphia.

## Early Apples

RED ASTRACHAN. (2). An old popular variety, tart, juicy; flesh tinged with red.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT. (1). Medium size; pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid. Excellent for culinary purposes. Fruits when young.

## Autumn Apples

SMOKEHOUSE. (4). Medium to large. Green or yellow, mottled with red. One of the best for home use because it ripens over a long period. Desirable for cooking or eating.
WEALTHY. (3). White, yellow and red striped. Good dessert or cooking sort. Adapted to the North. A young and heavy bearer.

McINTOSH. (5). A delicious, juicy, aromatic apple, with red or somewhat striped skin. Does best in the North.

## Winter Apples

BALDWIN. (6). Large, deep red; productive and desirable. A Winter apple north of New York; a Fall apple south. Medium to semi-light soil.

DELICIOUS. (9). Large, red, with a peculiar and distinct aroma. Juicy and rich.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. (7). Medium size, spicy, juicy and tender. One of the best early Winter varieties. Comes into bearing quite young. Matures best south of New York.

ROME BEAUTY. (8). Yellow and red striped. Flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid. A regular bearer, maturing best south of New York.

STAYMAN WINESAP. (10). Large and prolific. Skin yellow covered with red. Fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid. An early and heavy bearer. South of New York it is the standard mid-Winter apple.

## DWARF APPLES

For small yards and limited areas, and for planting between standard trees, to be removed when the standards need the room. Come into bearing much younger than the large-growing trees of the same variety.

Prices of all varieties:
Each, $\$ 1.25 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 10.00 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 75.00$

McIntosh
Stayman Winesap
CRAB-APPLES
The fruit of these varieties will make delicious jelly. Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price:

Each, $\$ 1.00$ Per 10, $\$ 8.50 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 65.00$
HYSLOP. Large, crimson fruit. October.
TRANSCENDENT. Large; yellow and red. September.

## CHERRIES

Most any lawn can accommodate a Cherry Tree, for the Sour Cherries are dwarf growers, while the Sweet varieties combine delicious fruit with many of the requirements of a tree for shade.

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price all varieties:
Each, $\$ 1.50 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 12.50 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 100.00$

## Sweet Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN. June. Big, dark red or black. Splendid flavor. A favorite.
WINDSOR. July. A large, red cherry, firm, productive and of excellent quality.
GOVERNOR WOOD. June. Large, white, shaded with red. Sweet and delicious.
YELLOW SPANISH. Late June. Yellow, red cheeks; firm, juicy and delicious. A popular light-colored cherry.

## Sour Cherries

EARLY RICHMOND. June. Very productive. Useful for cooking or preserving.
MONTMORENCY. Early July. Large, red, tart fruit. Very productive and hardy. A better keeper than Early Richmond.

## PEACHES <br> Early Peaches

Strong, selected 1-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 0.75$ Per 10, $\$ 6.00 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 50.00$
CARMEN. (1). August. Skin creamy-white with red cheek. Flesh white; fruit large and juicy. A most desirable variety when appearance and early ripening are taken into consideration. Semi-cling.
HILEY. (2). August. Deep red cheek on yellowishwhite skin. Large, freestone, white flesh, juicy. Very productive and a good keeper.
CHAMPION. (3). August. A magnificent white peach, extremely rich and juicy; very popular. Should be included in every home orchard. Freestone.

## Mid-Season Peaches

BELLE OF GEORGIA. (4). August and September. Large, rich, creamy-white flesh, with a bright red blush. Best white peach on the market. One of the best shippers. Popular as a commercial and home garden variety. Freestone.
ELBERTA. (5). Early September. The popular preserving peach, yellow skin, with deep red cheek. Flesh, golden yellow, firm and juicy. Unexcelled for commercial or home use. Has a distinctive flavor. Freestone.

## Late Peaches

IRON MOUNTAIN. (6). October. White skin and flesh. Freestone. An unusually good grower. Large fruit of good quality. Valuable for extending the peach season.

## PEARS

It is well to remember that all varieties of pears are much better when picked a short time before they are ripe and matured in a cool, dark room.
Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 1.25 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 10.00 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 75.00$

## Summer Varieties

BARTLETT. Late August. A favorite in all orchards and markets. A large, rich, golden yellow pear; juicy and possessing a delicious flavor, making it most popular as an eating or canning pear.
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. August. Large, fine looking; yellow with crimson cheek. Fine grained; an excellent eating pear.

## Autumn Varieties

SECKEL. September and October. The standard of excellence among pears. Fruits small, but make up for this in quality. Exceptionally sweet and juicy. Particularly valuable for home planting.
SHELDON. October. Large; russet and red, rich, melting and juicy, fine flavor. One of the best. A fine dessert variety.

## Winter Varieties

KIEFFER. November. Large, golden yellow. Vigorous and productive even when young. Poor in quality but excellent for canning. A good keeper.

## Dwarf Pears

Come into bearing sooner than the standard sorts, with fruit similar in quality. Adapted for small yards. Price:

Each, $\$ 1.50$ Per 10, $\$ 12.50 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 100.00$ We offer varieties BARTLETT and SECKEL.

## PLUMS

Strong, selected, 2-year trees. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 1.25$ Per 10, $\$ 10.00$ Per 100, $\$ 75.00$
IMPERIAL GAGE. Middle of August. A delicious, good-sized freestone, sweet and juicy. Greenish in color.
SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Last of September. A dark purple, medium-sized variety valued especially for preserving. One of the best sorts for Northern planting.

## Japan Plums

ABUNDANCE. August. Large, red; yellow flesh; sweet and rich. Valued for both cooking and eating.
BURBANK. August. Good-sized; red; valuable domestic sort; flesh sweet, rich and yellow.

## QUINCE

Sturdy 2-year trees:
Each, $\$ 1.50$
Per 10, $\$ 12.50$
ORANGE. September. Large and handsome fruit of good quality. Valued for preserving and jelly making.

## Small Fruits

## Blackberries

Price of all varieties:
Each, $\$ 0.20 \quad$ Per 10, $\$ 1.50 \quad$ Per 100, $\$ 12.00$
MACATAWA. Has long fruiting season. Berries almost seedless and coreless. Delicious, sweet flavor.
WARD. A'reliable variety for the home garden. Large, handsome berries of good quality.

## Raspberries

Raspberries do best in well drained soil. Cut out the old canes each year as soon as they finish fruiting.

Price of all varieties:
Each, $\$ 0.20$ Per 10, $\$ 1.50$ Per 100, $\$ 12.00$
COLUMBIAN. Berries of dull purple color. Excellent for cooking. Mid-season. Prolific and regular bearer.
CUTHBERT. Red. Large berries of good quality. Dependable and productive.
SCARFF. Black. Very prolific. Large, firm berries. A recent introduction possessing qualities superior to many of the older Blackcap varieties.
ST. REGIS. The popular everbearing red fruiting Raspberry. Not large but of delicious flavor. Prolific and drought resisting.

## Grapes

Strong, 2-year vines. Price of all varieties: Each, $\$ 0.60$ Per 10, $\$ 5.00$ Per 100, $\$ 35.00$
BRIGHTON. Excellent quality, red, similar in flavor to the better-known Delaware. Will not bear if planted alone and should be used in combination with Worden.
CONCORD. Blue. The delicious, standard blue grape, adapted for almost any location except the extreme North.
DELAWARE. Little red, sugary grapes of best quality. Not hardy in extreme Northern sections. Needs close pruning and good fertilization.
NIAGARA. The favorite white grape. For best flavor leave on the vine until very ripe.
WORDEN. A better grape than the Concord, especially in the extreme North, where it ripens two weeks earlier. Black, sweet and delicious.

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## Visitors are Welcome at Moon's Nurseries

NOTE WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED


Moon's Nurseries are centrally located between New York and Philadelphia, close to the Penna. R.R., Reading R. R. and the Lincoln Highway.

By motor from New York or Philadelphia turn north into Pennsylvania Ave. at Morrisville, Pa. Our entrance is on the right, one mile distant.




[^0]:    The creding, deecripfions and nomenelot are aped throazhecuf oer
    estelogace for she moet pare, conf crm to the horklectewnt ctander de eloptod by the Acmelaction

[^1]:    Evergreens are dug, with a ball of earth about their roots, securely tied in burlap. In arranging them for planting it is a good idea to set them on top of the ground in their proposed locations before any holes are dug. Move them around carefully until you decide upon the arrangement you like best, then dig the holes and plant.

[^2]:    Chamaecyparis are popular in foundation and group planting. There are dwarf forms for use in front of low windows such as these. Even the tall growing varieties can be used in restricted areas because they can readily be sheared and kept relatively small.

[^3]:    The Nursery business is a very seasonal one, a few short weeks in Spring and Fall being the time when al the deliveries must be made. Because of the care exercised to have our plants freshly dug, it requires time to properly fill an order. Customers desiring time to properiy fill an order. stock at a certain time
    far in advance as possible.

[^4]:    $\ddagger$ Items thus marked are offered for sale only within the radius of our motor truck delivery service.

    * Because of their bulky nature, on those items preceded by an asterisk (*), privilege is reserved to make an extra charge covering packing or delivery costs. This would not always apply when such items are ordered in conjunction with considerable other material.

[^5]:    " Lombardy Poplars are excellent Trees for "accents." Use them, too, for screens and backgrounds. See page 25 for sizes and prices of Trees of this variety.

[^6]:    Moon's were Nurserymen before Washington crossed the Delaware.

[^7]:    Plants from Moon's Nurseries are subject to triple inspection. The State authorities inspect them, as they stand in the Nursery rows. During the shipping season, a large group, representing the Federal authorities, pass upon the plants as they pass through the packing sheds. With a clean bill of health, as authorized by these inspectors, the Federal Horticultural Board puts their final approval on the shipments, enabling its tags to be put.on the plants, qualifying their shipment into any State in the Union.

    The wisdom of purchasing your plant material from well organized nurseries is a guarantee of freedom from disease and pests.

[^8]:    *These varieties are particularly desirable because they attract the birds, and are well suited for use in the bird garden.

[^9]:    * $\$ 0.25$ ea; $\$ 2.00$ per 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100
    §\$0.30 ea; $\$ 2.50$ per 10; $\$ 18.00$ per 100
    $\dagger \$ 0.35$ ea; $\$ 3.00$ per $10 ; \$ 22.00$ per 100

