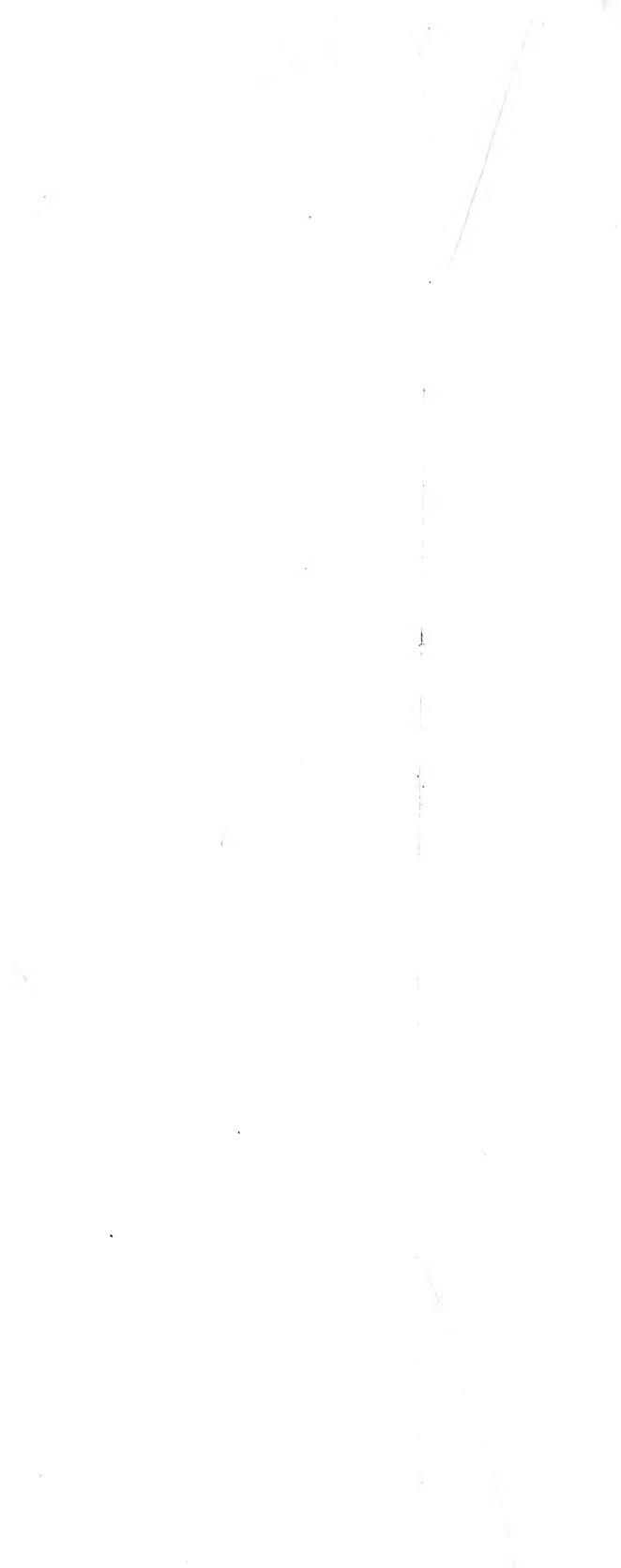


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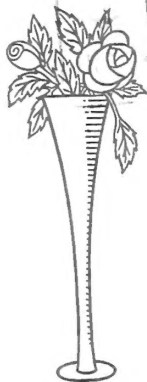
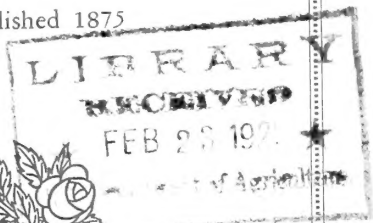
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MOORE'S NURSERIES

Established 1875



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



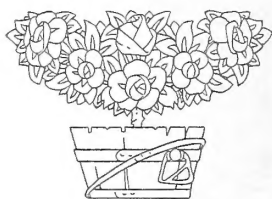
1266 WASHINGTON AVENUE
OGDEN, UTAH
PHONE 782

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MOORE'S NURSERIES

1266 Washington Avenue

Ogden, Utah



In offering this Descriptive Catalog of nursery stock, I wish to state that it is issued as a medium of business and not as a work of art full of attractive, but very often misleading pictures of fruits, flowers and trees.

It was always the policy of David M. Moore, the founder of Moore's Nurseries (Est. 1875) to give the most accurate and concise description possible of the varieties offered for sale. This policy I have endeavored to maintain throughout the following pages, and trust you will find the information contained therein worthy of preserving for future reference.

Ninety per cent of the stock I offer is Ogden, Utah, HOME GROWN and therefore acclimated and better adapted to this locality than imported, storage stock. You are invited and welcome at any time to visit the nurseries and make your selection.

While there are a great number of nurseries of established integrity throughout the United States, there is no business in existence more capable of deception, and you should buy only from reliable sources. As to my responsibility, I refer you to any bank or business house of long standing in Ogden.

MOORE'S NURSERIES,

J. L. Moore, Prop.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering

TERMS—Cash with order or before shipment, except to customers of established credit. Local Free Delivery within city limits on orders of \$3.00 or more, with 50 per cent deposit required on all c. o. d. orders.

PRICES—For current prices please refer to enclosed Price List. I aim to make my prices the lowest consistent with dependable stock, and those quoted are for **FIRST GRADE** and subject to change without notice except on orders already booked. **QUANTITY PRICES ON LOTS OF 50 OR MORE ON REQUEST.** Some lines of stock are also in surplus at times and I can often quote prices lower than those published. Your correspondence is welcome.

FREE FREIGHT AND PACKING—Orders of \$10.00 or more, at single rate quoted and accompanied by cash in full, will be delivered to your nearest railroad station **CHARGES PREPAID.** This includes all stock listed except Shade, Ornamental and Evergreen trees.

GUARANTEE—If nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it was sold, I hold myself in readiness, upon proper proof, to replace all such nursery stock, etc., that may prove otherwise, **AND** refund the amount originally paid for same; but I shall in no case be liable for any sum greater than the amount originally received for said stock. Your signed order will be construed as your agreement to the terms of this guarantee.

REPLACEMENTS—A small per cent of nursery stock fails to grow even with the best of care. I experience this in my own planting and I expect it. This is also true regarding some of the stock I sell, notwithstanding the fact that it receives the best of attention in handling and aftercare.

Several factors may contribute to failure, such as delay in transit, impoverished, unprepared or unadapted soil, improper setting, failure to prune, drought or injury. Owing to the fact that I have no control over these factors I cannot of course be held responsible for failure resulting therefrom and replacement without charge is impossible.

CLAIMS—Human help is not infallible and errors occur in all lines of business. Your satisfaction, however, is my success, and to insure proper adjustment, all claims for errors, shortage or anything else pertaining to your order, must be made promptly after receipt of goods.

I shall be pleased to furnish suggestions and estimates on Landscape work, or other planting. Phone 782 for appointment.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Very few people realize the vast difference made in the appearance of a home by the proper planting of Ornamental Nursery Stock. Every dollar so spent is an investment which not only adds to the beauty and homelike appearance, but enhances the value of your property several times the amount invested. We give special attention to this branch of our business and are ready at all times to assist you in making the proper selection for your needs. The following selected varieties are offered as being especially suited for this location and climate.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

- Ash, White**—Large hardy tree of vigorous growth; broad, shapely head; compound leaves of soft, mellow green.
- Ash, Green**—Handsome tree of medium size; round head, greenish bark and pinnate leaves.
- Ash, Mountain**—Medium sized tree, with shapely, round top. Covered from early fall to winter with clusters of attractive orange-scarlet berries. Leaves small and compound. A fine lawn tree.
- Ailanthus, (Tree of Heaven)**—The large pinnate leaves give it a tropical appearance. Very rapid of growth and withstands dust and smoke better than most trees.
- Box Elder (Budded)**—These trees are budded from male stock and will make clean, straight well formed trees. Should not be classed with the common varieties growing wild throughout the country.
- Birch, White Eup.**—An attractive lawn tree of upright habit, small slender leaves and white bark.
- Birch, Cutleaf Weeping**—Tall graceful tree with white bark and slender, drooping branches. A superb lawn tree.
- Catalpa, Speciosa**—Leaves very large and heart-shaped; massive panicles of white flowers marked with purple and yellow; fragrant.
- Catalpa, Bungeii**—Foliage similar to above, but with umbrella-like top. A favorite for lawn planting where but limited space is available.
- Elm, American**—Large, well known variety with spreading, drooping branches.
- Elm, English Corkbark**—Of upright, compact growth, somewhat slower than the above and smaller leaves.
- Elm, Moline**—Distinctive type of Elm, propagated from tree found growing near Moline, Ill. Rapid and erect of growth, somewhat resembling the Lombardy Poplar in shape while young, tho of more spreading habit at maturity.
- Elm, Siberian**—Recently introduced from China, this tree finds favor wherever planted. Very hardy and of rapid growth; forming a shapely, compact head with little pruning. Attractive foliage of dark-green, lasting well into autumn. So far as known is not subject to the usual diseases and insect enemies of other Elms.

- Horse Chestnut, (Buckeye)**—Handsome tree of medium growth and regular outline; covered with magnificent panicles of white flowers, marked with red.
- Linden, American**—A large, beautifully formed tree; leaves large, round and dull green in color. Excellent for either street or lawn.
- Locust, Globe**—Grafted tree, forming a perfect, globe-shaped top without pruning. Of rapid growth and medium size at maturity, making it a very desirable street tree.
- Locust, Honey—(Thornless)**—Large tree with spreading branches; finely pinnate, light-green foliage and large, conspicuous pods.
- Locust, Black**—Well known, tall, hardy tree with compound foliage and wistaria-like spikes of white, fragrant flowers. Will succeed with less moisture than any other tree.
- Maple, Norway**—Of compact habit, with broad, deep green leaves. Somewhat slower in growth than others, but conceded by all to be the very best of ornamental shade trees. Has no equal as a street tree.
- Maple, Silver**—Large, spreading habit; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Of most rapid growth among Maples.
- Maple, Schwedlers**—Very similar to Norway Maple except in foliage. Leaves bright red at first, changing to purplish-red and then dark green; making a brilliant contrast with the delicate green of other foliage.
- Moss Locust, (Rose Acacia)**—Tree form, growing to 6 to 8 feet in height. Greatly admired for its clusters of bright pink, pea-like flowers, and attractive foliage. Those we offer are grafted on two-foot stems as they are inclined to sucker badly if grown on their own roots. If pruned lightly after blooming they will continue to bloom over a long period.
- Olive, Russian**—A rapid growing lawn tree of moderate height. Foliage silvery, long and narrow; small yellow flowers. Also grown in bush form and suitable for hedges and screens.
- Poplar, Carolina**—A very rapid growing tree with large, deep green leaves. Of more spreading habit than other varieties; hardy.
- Poplar, Lombardy**—Tall and slender with medium sized, dark green leaves. Pleasing as a specimen in landscape work when left to grow naturally.
- Sycamore, (Plane Tree)**—A large, handsome, symmetrical tree, with bright green leaves often 8 to 10 inches in width.
- Walnut, Black**—Native species of great size and majestic habit. A desirable tree, clean and hardy.
- Willow, Weeping**—Well known tree with long, graceful, pendant branches.
- Willow- Golden**—Tree of medium size, especially admired for the bright golden color of its twigs; forming a pleasing contrast to the drab greyness of other trees in winter and early spring.

EVERGREENS

Many people hesitate to plant evergreens, under the impression that they are hard to grow. Such is not the case if the trees are handled properly in transplanting and given a little care afterwards.

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

The varieties listed below are all grown in our own nurseries and have been two or three times transplanted.

Arborvitae, American—Forms an ornamental tree of upright, pyramidal form; very dense when trimmed.

Arborvitae, Pyramidal—Of remarkable erect growth, rich, dark green foliage. It is of the same habit as the Irish Juniper, and is decidedly more valuable for its superior hardiness.

Arborvitae, Chinese—Of distinctly pyramidal form, and of a clean, bright attractive green color. More rapid of growth and very ornamental.

Juniper, Virginiana (Red Cedar)—Narrow, pyramidal habit; dark green to reddish foliage. In season covered with bright blue and silver berries.

Juniper, Silver—Beautiful silvery blue color; narrow, compact and symmetrical. Berries blue and silver colored.

Pine, Austrian—Rich, dark green foliage; long needles.

Pine, Mugho—A dwarf variety rarely attaining a height of more than three to four feet, or a greater spread than six feet. Very compact of growth and with bright-green foliage which retains its color throughout the winter.

Spruce, Colorado—One of the most valuable and ornamental of evergreens and becomes a tree of upright, conical form. Foliage varies from green to almost blue.

Spruce, Canadian (Black Hills)—Hardest of all spruces. Foliage varies from green to bluish tint; very compact and bushy. Transplants easily.

Mahonia (Oregon Grape)—Resembles Holly in its foliage and is a fine broad-leaved evergreen plant for foundation and mass planting. Bright yellow blossoms, followed by blue berries.

Boxwood—Evergreen shrub of slow growth, with small, shining foliage. Stands pruning very well and much used for hedges in the old countries. Rather tender for this altitude and should be given some winter protection.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Almond, Double Flowering—A beautiful shrub, covered with a mass of rose-colored bloom in early spring before the leaves appear. Also with pure white bloom.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Tall growing, free blooming shrub with large flowers; blooming season August until frost. We offer the double variety in red and the single in various shades of pink. May be grown as tree or bush.

Amorpha (False Indigo)—A large spreading bush with bright green, pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers.

Barberry, Japanese—A pretty species of low growing shrub with small leaves, coloring superbly in fall. Creamy-white flowers, followed by red oval fruits in fall. A general favorite.

Barberry, Japanese Red—Similar to the above except that the foliage is of lustrous, bronzy red throughout the summer, changing to vivid scarlet in the fall. To develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons it must be planted in full exposure to the sun. Very desirable for its pleasing contrast to the green foliage of other shrubs.

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac)—Large panicles of violet colored, lilac-like bloom, from July until frost. Top sometimes dies back in winter, new shoots again attaining full height during the summer.

Bush Honeysuckle—Upright variety, attaining large size; flowers pink or red, followed by red fruits. Of vigorous growth and excellent foliage.

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)—Very hardy shrub with yellow, pea-like flowers and pinnate leaves of bright green. Bark green. May be grown in tree form.

Caryopteris—So-called Blue Spirea. Handsome perennial shrub of low growth, producing a mass of rich, lavender-blue flowers from early September until frost. Blue-green foliage which forms a pleasing contrast with the darker green of other shrubs.

Coral Berry (Indian Currant)—Small pink flowers, followed by tiny red berries in clusters along the stems. Suitable for partially shaded locations. Sometimes called Red Snowberry.

Cotoneaster—Tall shrub with small, leathery leaves, smooth and glossy. Flowers small, pink, followed by black fruits which remain throughout the winter. Very beautiful bright scarlet foliage in autumn.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Of medium size; large panicles of double white flowers, tinged with pink; leaves dull green. Prolific bloomer.

Deutzia, Gracilis—Dwarf variety, suitable for front line planting. Masses of white, star shaped flowers in early spring.

Desmodium—Unique perennial shrub with pendulous branches, producing racemes of rosy-purple, pea shaped flowers in September. Foliage of dark-green, which is inclined to fold at sundown.

Elder, Golden—Large foliage shrub with golden yellow leaves throughout the summer; yellowish-white flowers and red fruits.

- Deutzia, Crenata Rosea**—Flowers of deep rose. The only really good pink blooming variety.
- Euonymus (Burning Bush)**—Shrub or small tree with beautiful red foliage in autumn; brilliant yellow and scarlet fruits.
- Forsythia, Fortunei (Golden Bell)**—Tall shrub with dark green, lustrous leaves and bright, golden flowers. Among the first to bloom in the spring and a gorgeous sight when in full bloom.
- Forsythia, Suspensa**—Lower growing variety with slender, drooping branches; otherwise similar to above. Extensively used as ground cover for terraces.
- Hawthorn, English**—A hardy shrub used extensively for tall hedges. White blossoms, followed by red berries in autumn.
- Hydrangea A. G. (Hills of Snow)**—Perennial-like shrub of low growth, with blooms similar to the Snowball, tho much larger. Period of bloom from July to September. Top usually kills back in severe cold, new shoots coming from the roots in spring.
- Hydrangea P. G.**—The large, showy panicles of this variety when at its best are of creamy white, gradually fading to rose tints, then purple, bronze green and brown. Not usually successful in this locality altho it has proven satisfactory in some instances with proper care and protection.
- Japan Quince (Firebush)**—Low growing shrub with large masses of scarlet flowers in May, followed by small, quince-like fruits which are quite fragrant.
- Kerria Japonica**—An attractive shrub with slender green branches, growing to 4 or 5 feet. Leaves deeply serrated and bright green. Flowers large, single and bright yellow.
- Lilac Syringa (Budded)**—Great improvement has been made in this old, well-known favorite, and we offer the following colors: Light and Dark Purple, Light Blue, White and Red. Also the Persian variety which attains such huge size and is completely covered with bright lavender panicles during blooming season.
- Mock Orange (P. Coronarius)**—Tall, rapid growing shrub, producing a mass of snow-white flowers similar to orange blossoms in early summer.
- Mock Orange (Virginal)**—A recent introduction with very large, semi-double, pure white flowers; fragrant. Long blooming season.
- Pearl Bush**—Medium tall shrub with slender branches, terminating in a wealth of dazzling white flowers in early spring. The buds before opening resemble pearls strung along the tips of the branches, giving the shrub its common name.
- Privet, Lodense**—Dense, low growing shrub of recent introduction. Of round, symmetrical growth with very little pruning. Small dark-green leaves which assume a purplish cast in fall and remain on shrub most all winter.

- Privet, Regel**—Low spreading branches; flowers white. Foliage colors nicely in autumn. Fine as a single specimen or when used for hedge.
- Spirea Anthony Waterer**—A red flowering variety; bushy, dwarf habit and variegated foliage. Flowers from July until late fall. Rarely attains a height of more than two feet.
- Spirea Billardi**—Narrow, dense shrub with large cone shaped panicles, rich pink in color. Blooms from July on.
- Spirea Callosa Alba**—Dwarf in habit, becoming 18 to 24 inches high. Flowers pure white, in flat topped clusters; profuse bloomer throughout the summer. A good companion plant for the Anthony Waterer.
- Spirea Frobella**—Rose colored flowers in flat clusters most of the summer season. Compact bush of medium height; tips of leaves reddish purple, turning to mahogany color in autumn.
- Spirea Sorbifolia (False Spirea)**—Upright shrub of medium height with large, bright green, compound leaves and large, showy panicles of flowers in mid-summer.
- Spirea Thunbergi**—Japanese variety of medium size; feathery, light green foliage and a profusion of small white flowers in early summer.
- Spirea Vanhoutte (Bridalwreath)**—Grandest of all Spirea. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, with its leaves hardly showing. Its graceful, drooping habit and delicate foliage commanding attention when not in bloom.
- Snowball (Virburnum O. Sterilis)**—Well-known shrub with large globular clusters of pure white flowers. Tall growing.
- Snowberry**—Small pink flowers, followed by wax-like berries which cling to branches until late fall. Very ornamental in both fruit and foliage. Suitable for north exposure.
- Sumac, Laciniata**—Very desirable on account of its brilliant fall coloring and finely cut, lace-like foliage. Rapid and tall growing.
- Vitex (Chaste Tree)**—A little known graceful, shapely and attractive plant, 3 to 4 feet high, with nicely divided foliage and aromatic odor. Pretty lavender-blue flowers on long terminal spikes begin blooming in July and continue until frost.
- Weigela Eva Rathke**—The most distinct and one of the most attractive varieties of Weigela. Flowers deep carmine-red, very profuse, and blooms a large part of the summer. Of medium height at maturity.
- Weigela Rosea**—Elegant shrub of medium growth, with beautiful rose colored flowers. Erect in habit, good foliage and blooms profusely.

ROSES

Our roses are all two-year old, outdoor grown plants and, with one or two exceptions, on their own roots. Those varieties we have not been able to secure on own roots are not budded, but grafted to a variety of root stock that is claimed never to throw out suckers from the root. The plants we offer will not therefore revert to a wild variety, as some budded plants do when the tops winter kill.

For best results roses should be planted one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and tops cut back to within six inches of the ground. Mulch well in fall with coarse manure, straw or leaves. (See "Hints on Planting" page 20.)

HP—denotes Hybrid Perpetual or hardy, blooming heavily in spring and occasionally thereafter.

HT—denotes Hybrid Tea or semi-hardy, ever-blooming or monthly varieties.

America, HT—Large, rose pink, fine shaped flowers, sweetly scented. Long stems; almost thornless.

American Beauty, HP—Deep pink, shaded with crimson. Large, very fragrant, free and hardy.

Angelus, HT—Flower large, white, cream tint at center; very fragrant. Free bloomer.

Angele Pernet, HT—Brownish-orange blooms of excellent shape; color well retained. (New)

Doris Dickson, Per.—Orange-cream, heavily veined with cherry red. Medium size, fragrant; good stems.

Lady Hillingdon, T—Deep orange-yellow; good size; long and pointed bud; excellent for cutting.

Edward Mawley, HT—Dark crimson. One of the finest of all red roses. A true perpetual flowering Hybrid Tea.

Frau Karl Druschki, HP—Snow-white; long pointed buds; large full flowers. Sometimes called White American Beauty.

Gruss an Teplitz—Brightest scarlet-crimson. A profusely flowering and free growing China or Bengal variety. Finds favor with all.

Heinrich Munch, HP—Soft pink; very large and full. Vigorous. It is a true Pink Druschki.

Hoosier Beauty, HT—Deep crimson, with darker shadings. Upright, strong, free and good form and texture.

Kaiserin A. V., HT—Creamy-white flowers of immense substance; beautiful buds. A constant bloomer.

Killarney, HT—Deep shell-pink; long pointed buds with large flowers. Very free and perpetual flowering.

La France, HT—Rose color, changing to silvery-pink; large and full, with tea fragrance. A profuse bloomer.

Los Angeles, HT—Luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals. Buds long and pointed; long stemmed.

- Mme. Butterfly, HT**—A sport of *Ophelia*, showing better growth, with more and larger flowers in brighter pink, suffused with apricot and gold.
- Mme. Edouard Herriot**—Coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright scarlet. *Pernetiana* type with long thorns and glossy, bright green foliage.
- Mme. Jules Grolez, HT**—A red *Kaiserin A. V.* Bright China rose; large, full, high centered flowers.
- Ophelia Golden, HT**—A seedling of *Ophelia* possessing many of its characteristics. Yellow center, paling slightly at outer petals.
- P. C. de Rohan, HP**—Velvety-crimson, passing to intense maroon. Very dark and rich. An old favorite.
- Red Radiance, HT**—A glowing crimson sort or *Radiance*, with all the magnificent qualities of the parent. A coming favorite.
- Souv. de Claudius Pernet**—Sunflower-yellow, deepening in the center, retaining its color in bud and open bloom. *Pernetiana* type.
- Sunburst, HT**—Deep cadmium-yellow, with orange-yellow center; large, full and of beautiful form.
- Winnie Davis, HT**—Apricot-pink, with reflex lighter tints. Buds long, of fine form. One of the best Hybrid Tea roses grown.

CLIMBING ROSES

- American Pillar**—Rich, rosy pink, with a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens. Large and single.
- Clbg. American Beauty**—Rich red, passing to crimson. Heavy, strong grower; hardy most everywhere. Very popular.
- Dr. Van Fleet**—Delicate shade of flesh-pink, on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flush at center. A very desirable climber.
- Flower of Fairfield**—A counterpart of the well known *Crimson Rambler*, except that in rare instances it shows everblooming tendencies.
- Lady Gay**—Delicate pink flowers slightly larger than *Dorothy Perkins*, which it greatly resembles.
- Paul's Scarlet**—Vivid, shining scarlet flowers which make a brilliant display for an unusually long time and retain their coloring until the petals fall. A wonderful new Climbing Rose.
- Silver Moon**—Pure white, single flowers of large size; beautifully cupped petals forming a clematis-like bloom. A companion rose to the *American Pillar*.

HARDY PERENNIALS

White it is unnecessary to replant. Perennial plants each year they are not everlasting, and to insure best results the roots where possible, should be divided and replanted every three or four years. As a general rule, they may be planted either in spring or fall, altho fall planting with proper winter protection will usually result in earlier growth and bloom. Bleeding Heart, Lily, Poppy and Peony, however, should always be planted in the fall if possible.

The following assortment, while by no means complete, covers a wide range and is listed according to botanical and common name, color of bloom, approximate season of bloom and height in inches at maturity. Those marked "*" are suitable for shady or partially shady locations.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color	Season	Inch.
Achillea	Dbl. Yarrow	White	Jul.-Aug.	18
Anchusa	Bugloss	Blue	Jun.-Sep.	24
Anisacanthus		Orange	Jul.-Oct.	30
*Aquilegia	Columbine	Various	May-Jun.	24
Campanula	Canterbury Bell	Various	June	24
Chrysanthemum	(Hardy)	Various	Sep.-Nov.	36
" Maximum	Alaska Daisy	White	Jun.-Jul.	30
Coreopsis	(Trumpet petaled)	Yellow	Jun.-Oct.	18
Delphinium	Larkspur	Blue-Pur.	Jun.-Nov.	40
Dianthus	Sweet William	Various	May-Jun.	12
*Dielytra	Bleeding Heart	Rose	May-Jun.	18
*Digitalis	Fox Glove	Various	Jun.-Jul.	24
Funkia	Palintain Lily	Blue	Aug.-Sep.	18
Gaillardia	Blanket Flower	Yel.-Crim.	Jun.-Nov.	18
Gysophila	Baby's Breath	White	Jul.-Aug.	24
*Hemerocalis	Day Lily	Yellow	June	24
Hibiscus	Mallow Marvel	Various	Jul.-Aug.	40
Iris	Flags	Various	May-Jun.	24
Laythrus Lat.	Perennial Pea	Various	Jun.-Aug.	T
Lilium Candidum	Madonna Lily	White	June	36
Lilium Regale	Regal Lily	Ivory	Jun.-Jul.	30
*Mertensia	Cowslip	Pink	Spring	18
Paeonia	Peony	Various	May-Jun.	36
Papaver	Oriental Poppy	Orange	May-Jun.	24
Pentstemon	Beard Tongue	Scarlet	Jun.-Oct.	30
*Phlox	(Hardy perennial)	Various	Aug.-Sep.	24
Physalis	Chinese Lantern	Orange	October	24
Pyrethrum	Painted Daisy	Various	Jun.-Oct.	15
Rudbekia	Golden Glow	Yellow	Jul.-Aug.	70
Salvia Greggii	Texas Sage	Crimson	Jul.-Nov.	30
Tritoma	Red Hot Poker	Scarlet	Aug.-Oct.	30
Veronica	Speedwell	Vio.-Blue	Jul.-Aug.	18
*Vinca Minor	Myrtle	Blue	Spring	T
*Viola	Sweet Violet	Purple	Spring	6
Yucca	Adams Needle *	Yellow	June	60

CLIMBING VINES

Boston Ivy—A beautiful climbing vine. Clings firmly to bare walls, the overlapping foliage giving them the appearance of being shingled with deep green leaves. Of rather slow growth when young, but gains strength with age.

Clematis Jackmanii—The large flowering purple clematis. Profuse bloomer, with extra large, velvety flowers. Of slow growth when young and difficult to transplant, altho hardy and vigorous when once started. We supply these in pots when possible, which adds but little to the cost and insures better success.

Clematis Paniculati—Commonly called Sweet Autumn Clematis. Of rapid growth; flowers medium size, very fragrant and pure white; borne in tremendous sheets in September. Fine for trellis or porch.

Engleman Ivy—Very similar to the well-known Virginia Creeper but differing in its ability to cling tightly to brick or stone walls. Hardy, and rapid of growth.

English Ivy—An evergreen climber with thick, glossy, green leaves, unexcelled for shady or cool places. Slow growing and hardy.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—A vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant.

Matrimony Vine—A vine-like shrub with small purple flowers, followed by red berries. Leaves dark green with purplish tinge.

Trumpet Vine—Vigorous climber having stout, spreading branches and compound leaves. Flowers orange-red, trumpet shaped, and about 3 inches long; borne in large terminal clusters.

Virginia Creeper—Beautiful deep green leaves that change to crimson in autumn. Very rapid, vigorous grower.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple—A fine, rapid growing climber with long, pendulous clusters of purple flowers and pale green, pinnate foliage. Grafted plants only are offered as some seedling plants never bloom.

 SPRING AND FALL BULBS

Cannas—In many shades of pink, red and yellow; also white and orange. From early summer until frost.

Dahlias—One of the most attractive of all cut-flowers, combining bloom of several forms and an almost unlimited color range.

Gladiola—Different varieties covering a wide range of color. Gladiola, like Cannas and Dahlias, must be dug in the autumn and stored during the winter.

Fall Bulbs, including Crocus, Hyacinth, Lily, Narcissus, Peony, Tulip, etc.

HEDGING

Lighter stock than the regular grade of shrubs

Althea—Valuable where a tall growing, ornamental hedge is desired. Covered with large flowers of various shades of red, pink, purple and white from August until frost. Attractive foliage.

Barberry, Japanese—Very desirable for a dwarf, bushy, thorny hedge. Excellent green foliage, changing to brilliant red in the fall; flowers small and yellow, followed by red berries. Attractive and symmetrical whether trimmed or untrimmed.

Buckthorn, Common—Used extensively for tall hedge or screen. White blossoms, followed by red berries in autumn.

Bush Honeysuckle—Where condition will permit of a tall, thick hedge or screen, this variety is valuable for its dense, attractive foliage, when not in bloom; flowers pink or red, followed by red fruits.

Caragana (Siberian Pea)—Another tall-growing shrub with light green, pinnate leaves and green bark. Flowers yellow and pea blossom shape.

Privet, English—The common Privet so generally planted for hedges. The variety best adapted to this locality, where a medium growing hedge is desired, and when well trimmed makes one of the most ornamental hedges. (For best results plants should be spaced six to eight inches apart, planted deep enough to have lower branches at surface level, and tops cut back to 2 or 3 inches above surface.)

Privet, Lodense—Of recent introduction and especially suitable where a very low, dense hedge is desired. Valuable on account of its slow growth and dense habit, which makes frequent pruning unnecessary. Leaves small and dark green, turning to purplish-green in fall and remaining most all winter.

NOTICE

You are requested to carefully read pages one, eighteen, nineteen and twenty; also inside cover pages. The information contained therein should prove of benefit to you, and will help to avoid future misunderstanding. Subject matter viz:

Front Cover.....	Introduction
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FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Our fruit trees, plants, etc., with but few exceptions are grown by ourselves in Weber County, Utah, and heeled in the ground throughout the winter. This insures stock of greater vitality than when held in storage or retarding houses during the winter and spring. We invite a comparison of quality, grading and price.

The following varieties of fruit trees are listed about in their order of ripening

APPLE TREES

Plant 30 feet each way; 48 trees per acre

Yellow Transparent—A valuable Russian sort; very hardy; bears young; medium size. Smooth, waxen, pale yellow; becomes mealy if allowed to get over-ripe.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid and beautiful. Sometimes late in coming into bearing.

Red June—Medium size, early red dessert variety; sweet and juicy; a favorite with old and young. Sometimes miscalled Strawberry Apple.

Rhode Island Greening—Very large, greenish-yellow; juicy and rich. An old favorite for cooking. An abundant bearer but fruit is inclined to drop badly.

Banana—Fruit medium to large; smooth and handsome; golden yellow with blush cheek. Tree vigorous, early bearing and productive.

Cortland—A new variety that is finding much favor in the eastern states. A derivation from the McIntosh, but better as the fruits hang tenaciously to the tree and are two to four weeks later. Fruit is medium size, round and handsome, with heavy overlay of shaded reds; juicy, of brittle texture and sprightly flavor. Tree hardy, thrifty, early bearing and long lived.

Jonathan—A popular old variety and highly esteemed for its fine qualities. Size small to medium, bright red; snappy, juicy, and in excellent eating condition from the time it colors.

Delicious—Fruit large, with surface almost covered with a beautiful, brilliant, dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end; irregular in shape. Flesh crisp, juicy; and a truly delicious dessert variety.

W. W. Pearmain—Medium, pale yellow; flesh very tender and of finest flavor. Keeps well and is a good annual bearer. An excellent winter variety.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Tree a moderate grower. Long keeper.

Stayman Winesap—A seedling of the Winesap. An improvement, both in tree and fruit, on that old, well known favorite.

Siberian Yellow Crab—Fruit small; yellow with red cheek; acid. One of the best for preserving. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive.

APRICOT TREES

Plant 17 feet each way; 150 trees per acre

Note—Our Apricot are budded on APRICOT ROOT, thus insuring a tree much longer lived than when budded on peach root. Although of greater expense in propogating, the small additional cost is of little consequence when compared to the extra service rendered by the longer lived tree.

Jones—Medium in size; yellow, with red cheek; prolific. Has always commanded highest prices in market on account of its earliness and firmness.

Chinese—Very similar to the Jones in quality and appearance; medium size. A standard commercial variety.

Routier—Medium to large. Yellow, with dark red cheek where exposed to sun. Sure and prolific bearer.

Moorpark—Large greenish yellow, with red cheek. Of rich flavor and a favorite canning variety.

CHERRY TREES

Plant 18 feet each way; 134 trees per acre

Budded on Mazzard and Mahaleb root

Montmorency Large—Large, red, acid; perfectly hardy and prolific. The leading tart variety for commercial planting.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence for home use. Very large; bright red, tender, juicy and sub-acid.

Black Tartarian—Large, purplish-black, early. Flesh tender, rich and juicy. A popular dessert variety. Often planted as a pollenizer for other varieties.

Napoleon—(Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Leading canning variety.

Bing—Large, almost black; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. An excellent shipping and market cherry.

Lambert—Fruit very large; mahogany in color; firm and sweet. A general favorite for shipping and also for home use.

PEAR TREES

Plant 20 feet each way; 120 trees per acre

Bartlett—Most popular of all pears; buttery and melting with rich, musky flavor. A young and constant bearer.

Kieffer—The Kieffer holds the position among pears that Ben Davis does among apples. Tree remarkably thrifty and is seldom affected by blight.

Lawrence—The best early winter pear for the home orchard. Tree is hardy, early and an annual bearer. Fruit of medium size; yellow skin, slightly blushed; flavor sugary and juicy.

Winter Nellis—Medium size; yellow-green and russet; fine grained, melting and delicious. Tree scraggly grower, but very prolific.

PEACH TREES

Plant 17 feet each way; 150 trees per acre

Mayflower—Large as Alexander and a week earlier. Dark red; juicy; semi-cling.

Red Bird Cling—Large, early, semi-cling; brilliantly colored skin and white flesh. Good shipper and attractive market variety but of poor quality.

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

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape; creamy white, with red cheek.

Hales Early—Medium to large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich and sweet; semi-cling.

Rochester—Large; orange-yellow with mottled red blush. Highly flavored, juicy and melting. Free-stone and has small pit. Inclined to over-bear. Should be thinned by trimming and hand picking.

Champion—Large and round; skin creamy white with mottled pink cheek. Sweet, rich and very juicy. An excellent dessert variety. Semi-cling.

Gov. Briggs—Large, lemon-yellow. Resembles Crawford's Early, but more uniform in size and shape.

Tuscan Cling—Large, yellow; flesh red at pit; heavy bearer and fine shipper. In demand on account of its early ripening—usually in August, or early September. Good quality.

Early Elberta—Fruit of good size; skin light orange with crimson cheek. Flesh firm and of fine texture. Season of ripening six to eight days earlier than the common Elberta. Rapidly taking the place of the latter for home use.

Klondyke—A derivation of the Elberta, originating in Idaho and fruiting in a climate too severe for other varieties.

Elberta—Almost too well-known to need description. Flesh yellow, rather coarse and very firm.

J. H. Hale—Large, yellow free-stone, with red cheek. Yellow flesh; firm, and of excellent quality. Originated by J. H. Hale, the great Peach King of Georgia. Gaining in favor each year.

Madam Brett—Large; white with red cheek; free, vigorous and productive. Of excellent quality for home use and should be more generally planted.

Geo. A. Lowe—Very large; pale yellow; almost round. Has long been a favorite for canning. Free-stone.

Orange Cling—Large in size; yellow, mostly covered with bright crimson; productive.

Park Cling—Medium size; white with red blush; fine flavor. The pickling peach.

Nectarine—The smooth-skinned peach. Mottled, dark red skin; white flesh; juicy and sweet.

I. X. L. Almond—Valuable nut-bearing tree; ornamental and quite hardy. On peach root.

PLUM AND PRUNE TREES

Plant 16 feet each way; 170 trees per acre
On Plum Root

Peach Plum—Very large, reddish-purple; one of the most handsome of plums. Juicy, pleasant sprightly flavor. Valuable early variety.

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

Simon—(*Prunis Simonii*)—Very large, resembling a tomato in shape; red, flesh yellow, with a peculiar banana or muskmelon flavor. Fruit should be gathered soon as colored, and ripened in the shade. Excellent dessert variety.

English Green Gage—Medium size, round; greenish-yellow; very fine flavor. Highly esteemed for bottling.

Santa Rosa—Fruit large and uniform in size; skin purplish-crimson; flesh yellow, streaked and mottled with red; firm, juicy and of good flavor. Another of Burbank's early Jananese varieties.

Satsuma—Commonly called Blood Plum. Medium size; reddish-brown skin; flesh dark red, rich and juicy. A good producer and very popular.

Yellow Egg—Tree hardy and productive. Fruit large and oval with deep yellow skin. Flesh yellow, firm and rather acid unless fully ripe.

Fellemburg Prune—(Italian Prune—Large German Prune) Oval, pointed and tapering at both ends; dark purple with blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow; free-stone; excellent for drying or shipping.

Coates 1418 Prune—Recently introduced French Prune of large size and high sugar content. Very rich flavor; juicy and sweet; skin tough. Excellent dessert and canning variety.

French Prune—Medium size, purple, rich and sweet.

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

GRAPE VINES

Plant 6 by 8 feet; 905 plants per acre

Concord—Bunch and berry medium to large. Black, vigorous and productive. Hardy and succeeds everywhere.

Niagara—Bunch medium size; berries large, pale yellow in compact bunches. Sweet, fine grained and tender. Ripens about with Concord.

Brighton—Bunch and berry large; of a coppery-red color. Sweet and of best quality; vine vigorous.

Black Pearl—Bunch large; black; fruit oval, exceedingly sweet and meaty. Vine not so hardy as Concord but will stand on trellis in this section without winter protection.

Caco—Bunch and berry of medium size; color wine-red, with abundant bloom. Excellent spicy flavor from time of coloring, and a week or ten days earlier than Concord. New hardy variety.

Malvoise—Bunch and berry medium size; oblong, reddish black with faint bloom; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and of good flavor. Altho an European variety it stands on trellis without protection in this locality.

Thompson Seedless—Bunches large; berries small, greenish-yellow, oval. Thin-skinned, seedless variety; good bearer, and hardy here.

Malaga—Bunch and berry large; oval, yellowish-green, fleshy; thick skin. Very like the Muscat in size, shape and color, but more hardy.

Muscat—Bunch large; berry very large; oval, pale amber. Flesh firm, sweet, with fine musk flavor. Must be protected in winter. (Prune runners back in fall and lay on ground; cover with soil or litter)

Flame Tokay—Bunch and berry very large and compact; pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm and sweet. Ripens rather late for this section. Vine tender and must be protected from frost.

SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

Gooseberry—Chautauqua—Large, productive, greenish yellow; best canning variety.

Currant—Perfection—Bright red, mild; plenty of pulp and few seeds. Less acid, of better quality and more prolific than any other large currant in cultivation. Should have rich soil.

Red Raspberry—Latham—One of the newer varieties; vigorous and productive. A very fine berry for home or market; rich red color; very large. Has long bearing season and is less subject to disease than most other varieties.

Blackcap Raspberry—Cumberland—Probably more largely grown than any other black raspberry. The plants are tall, vigorous, hardy and heavily productive. Berries glossy black, sweet and excellent. The largest and best Black Cap.

Blackberry—Vine very vigorous grower and thorny. Fruit small, but if planted on high, dry soil, and kept well cut back, is very prolific.

Dewberry—Lucretia—Large, glossy black; handsome. Fruit of excellent quality. Vines very thorny and of trailing habit.

Strawberry—Varieties: Marshall, Wm Belt, Etc.

Strawberry, Everbearing—Everbearers usually bear a good crop in June and another in the fall, but only occasional berries throughout the summer unless weather conditions are extremely favorable. Excellent for higher, cooler altitudes where first crop is likely to be damaged by late frost. To insure a good crop in the fall, all runners should be cut off and the plants well cultivated and watered.

Asparagus Roots—Washington—The most widely planted of any Asparagus. Rapid of growth; large and tender. In planting, dig trenches 12 to 14 inches deep and 2 to 5 feet apart. In these put 5 or 6 inches of well-rotted manure, and on this 3 to 4 inches of mellow soil. Lay roots in trench 14 to 16 inches apart, then fill trench with good, rich soil, leaving roots 4 to 5 inches below the surface. Do not cut until the second year and then only lightly.

Rhubarb Roots—Moore's Stringless—For canning or cooking, quality unsurpassed. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep rich soil; the richer the better.

Sage Roots—Holt's Mammoth—The very best garden sage.

WHAT AND WHERE TO PLANT

Street or Shade Trees

Ash	Locust
Ailanthus	Maples
Birch	Poplars
Elms	Sycamore
Budded Box Elder	Walnut
Horsechestnut	Willows
Linden	

Ornamental Trees

Mountain Ash	Moss Locust
Weeping Birch	Redbud
Catalpas	Golden Willow
Horsechestnut	Russian Olive

Tall Shrubs for Corners or Specimens

Althea	Lilacs
Amorpha	Mock Orange
Bush Honeysuckle	Moss Locust
Caragana	Pearl Bush
Cotoneaster	Snowball
TForsythia-Fortunes	Sumac
Golden Elder	Tamarix
Highbush Cranberry	

Foundation Planting

Butterfly Bush	Mugho Pine
Coralberry	Spirea Billardi
Cotoneaster	Sp. Prunifolia
Deutzia P. of R	Sp. Sorbifolia
Forsythia, Susp.	Sp. VanHoutte
Japan Quince	Snowberry
Mock Orange	Weigela Rosea
Pearl Bush	

Low Growing Foundation Planting

Barberry	Privet, Lodense
Coralberry	Salvia Greggii
Deutzia Gracillis	Spirea A. Waterer
Globe Arbor Vitae	Spirea Frobella
Hydrangea	Spirea Callosa
Kerria Japonica	Spirea Thunbergi
Mahonia (Evergreen)	Vitex
Nitidi (Evergreen)	Weigela Rathke
Boxwood (Evergreen)	

Hedging

Althea	Boxwood
Barberry	Arborvitae, American
Buckthorn	Privet, English
Caragana	Privet, Lodense
Bush Honeysuckle	Spirea Van Houtte

For Partially Shady Places

Boxwood	Kerria Japonica
Barberry	Mock Orange
Cotoneaster	Myrtle
Coralberry	Privet
English Ivy	Redbud
Junipers	Snowberry

LET US SOLVE YOUR LANDSCAPE PROBLEMS

We are constantly being called on for plans and suggestions for the beautification of home grounds. This service is a part of our business and we will gladly furnish estimates on request. Accurate dimensions of the property and buildings, the location of drives and walks and the exposure of the house, however are very necessary before we can plan intelligently.

The kind of planting—whether of evergreens or deciduous plants will make considerable difference in price. If you would mention the amount you wish to spend we can plan accordingly.

Plan Early

One other suggestion, and that is, do not wait until you are ready to plant. Our business is all crowded into a few weeks of spring and fall and we must move our products hurriedly. We like to give these plans personal attention. If you wait until the last minute we will not be able to render our best service. Try to send in your plan early and we can make a lay-out for you with more thought.

When to Plant

This question is probably asked more than any other, but varying conditions make it impossible to name either Spring or Fall. While fall planting of trees and shrubbery, followed by a mild winter, undoubtedly tends to earlier growth in the spring, this is about the only favorable point to consider. On the other hand a severe winter will injure a majority of the stock planted in fall if it does not kill it outright.

Better Than Bank Interest

“Neglecting the planting in the home building program is almost without excuse in view of the fact that planting can be done bit by bit, a little each year. Planting cost is small in comparison with the cost of the house or even that of the furniture * * * Because planting can be done a little each year, there is all the more reason why a house barren of plants is inexcusable. Twenty-five dollars spent each season adding to the planting of the grounds would hardly be missed, while each year the money so invested would double and triple in value returning a better rate of interest than if it were in the bank or in stocks and bonds.”—B. H. Clark, Beaumont, Tex.

HINTS ON PLANTING

First—Be sure that roots of trees and plants are kept moist and well covered from time of leaving nursery until planted.

Second—Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending. Place tree or shrub in center of hole and fill with fine top soil, working same well among the roots. When about three-fourths filled with soil, fill hole with water and when water has settled finish filling with soil; firm soil gently with the foot and rake surface level.

Third—When through planting, if one-year-old trees, cut back to a uniform height of about thirty inches from the ground. Side limbs, if any, should be cut close to body of tree. Peach trees should have side limbs cut to within one inch of body of tree. If two-year-old trees, there will be from three to six branches. Cut out all but three or four limbs suitable to form a well balanced top, and cut each side limb back to four or five inches from body of tree, leaving leader or center limb twenty to twenty-four inches long.

In the pruning of Shrubs care should be exercised as severe pruning of some varieties will cause them to make wood growth at the expense of the blossom-forming buds. Other varieties such as bush roses, Hydrangea, etc., that bloom from the tips of the new wood, need severe pruning to form new wood. Prune while dormant, first cutting out all dead branches and those growing too thickly; then prune lightly where necessary to the proper shaping of the plant.

Fourth—If weather is warm and dry, water thoroughly every six to eight days. Soil should be stirred with a hoe, as soon as dry enough to work mellow, after each watering.

Fifth—If trees are dry and shriveled when received, bury in moist soil for five or six days. If frozen, do not open box or bale, but bury until frost is drawn out.

Sixth—Never allow manure to come in contact with roots of newly planted trees or shrubs, but if put on top of ground after planting it is of benefit as a mulch.

Seventh—Never handle trees in frosty or windy weather. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in nursery.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND SPRAYING

It is a good practice to examine your trees, plants, vines, etc., occasionally for insects and worms, as they often do irreparable damage before the effect is readily noticeable.

INSECT PESTS may be divided into three groups: Chewing, sucking and boring.

Chewing insects are those like potato beetle, codling moth, slugs, etc., that eat part of the tissues of plants, and are easily controlled through the use of Arsenate of Lead sprayed upon the foliage.

Sucking insects are those of the Scale and Aphis families usually, and are of more difficult control owing to the fact that the solution must come in contact with their bodies in order to destroy them. For this purpose Nicotine Sulphate or "Black Leaf 40" is very effective, and the leaves and twigs should be dipped in preference to spraying when possible. When trees or shrubs are so large as to make dipping impossible, great thoroughness should be exercised as it is necessary that every insect be touched by the solution to insure best results.

Borers, working beneath the bark and in the body of fruit and ornamental trees, damage them considerably before being noticed. They are usually found at the base of the tree and their presence sometimes detected by a small deposit of sawdust at the mouth of their excavation or discoloring of the dead bark, in younger trees, where they may be working. The best and surest remedy is to cut them out or, if the tree be older with thick bark, to probe into the tunnel with a soft copper wire and crush them.

For rose hoppers, squash bugs, and also small rodents, the new insecticide, CYANOGAS, is proving very effective. For Russian and red spider use one part Lime-Sulphur solution to twenty parts water, spraying thoroughly the under side of the leaves.

For control of mildew, one ounce Potassium Sulphide to three gallons of water is recommended.

The local District Horticultural Inspector is in position to be up to the minute regarding the control of insect pests and diseases, and as he is ready at all times to assist you we suggest that you get in touch with him when in need of information regarding the above.

