

The BULLETIN of the AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY



JOHN S. VINCENT and
R. A. VINCENT, of White
Marsh, Md., sons of the
first A. D. S. president.
"John" is one of the
Society's oldest vice-
presidents.

WORTH *your* WHILE to READ

New Secretary of the Interior	PAGE	The Dahlia Forum - -	PAGE 16-21
a Dahlia Fan - - -	5-7	Show Dates - - -	23
"Dahlias in the Garden"		News of Affiliated Societies -	28-30
Complete Cultural Directions	8-15	Editorial - - -	22

(Entered as Second Class Matter, January 13, 1922, at the Post Office in New Haven under the act of March 8, 1879)

Issue of April, 1933 - - Second Quarter

WIN A PRIZE

IT'S EASY with our introductions or at least our customers have had no difficulty in winning their share of prizes and HIGH HONORS all over the world. We have always refrained from advertising collections in the BULLETIN but it seems to be the adopted method of many growers so to keep ourselves up in the line of progress we submit the following collection of prize winning Dahlias. This list includes at least four Honor Roll Dahlias. Full description in catalog.

6 Selected Exhibition Dahlias

Catalog price \$21.50

NOW \$10.00 NET

Here They Are:

Eagle Rock Fantasy. World famous prize winner. Largest and best in many Shows.

Rudy Vallee. Who ever saw a more beautiful Dahlia, and it's big.

Charles G. Reed. A champion. Best in London, England and St. Louis 1932.

Sultana. Has everything, size, stem, color, to make it outstanding.

Betty Colter. A great favorite. As good as the best. Big.

Gabriel. A new one to many. We all like the new.

All this stock is field grown, no forcing to bloom or exhibition. Roots only. To receive these Dahlias immediately just send a MONEY ORDER (some banks are still on a vacation). We will ship the same day your order arrives. No substitutions, no further discounts. On page 22 in our catalog we are offering \$50 in prizes. Why not try to win one?

Do You Like The Unusual?

We are duty bound to keep our customers supplied with the best in Dahlias. We import a great many Dahlias and at the present time we have quite a few new ones on the bench. Perhaps you saw THE DUTCHESS at the New York Show. Yellow decorative with white tip. We have grown it for two years. Have a few plants to offer. Here are a few more from abroad, Victoria, large incurved yellow cactus. Lucifer, In. Cactus, scarlet. Galaxy, In. Cactus, yellow, splashed scarlet. Royalist, In. Cactus. Just a few Decoratives, A. G. L. Heller, crimson. Grace Heasman, deep pink. Rev. J. L. Cooper, rose-cerise. Uganda, crimson. Avis Cowdrey, pure white. Kathleen Osborne, very large incurved cactus, yellow at base of petals, veined and tinted with reddish orange. Plants on any above imported Dahlias \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00 net.

REMEMBER: Our catalog describes our 1933 introductions, the prize winners as usual. May we send you one?



SUCCESS DAHLIA GARDENS

(Charles G. Reed, Prop.)

LAWRENCE

MASSACHUSETTS

Don't forget to send for our clean-up price list issued May 15th

IMPORTERS

INTRODUCERS

ORIGINATORS

Advertising Index

	Page
Alling's Dahlias	28
Ainsley, Gordon	33
Babylon Dahlia Gardens	31
Burpee, W. Atlee	Back Cover
Central States Dahlia Society..	19
Dahliadel Nurseries	4
Delight--U-Gardens	34
Dudley, Lynn B.	23
Fenwick Gardens	32
Fraser's Dahlia Gardens	29
Golden Rule Dahlia Farm	25
Hamilton's Dahlia Gardens....	29
Knollwood Gardens	28
Landess, Dr. E. S.	29
Lasch Floral Gardens	31
Mannetto Hill Nurseries	24
National Ass'n of Com. Growers	30
Parrella, Albert	35
Premier Dahlia Gardens	21 and 27
Ruschmohr Dahlia Gardens ...	24
Somerhausen Dahlia Gardens..	29
Stillman, George L.	26 and 31
Success Dahlia Gardens	2
The Seven Acres	28
Toth, John	28
Veile & Mendham	26

The A. D. S. BULLETIN

Contents for April, 1933

SERIES IX, No. 64

CONTENTS

	Page
New Secretary of Interior Ickes is a Dahlia En- thusiast and Patentee of First Dahlia.....	5-7
"Dahlias in the Garden," by Dr. Charles H. Connors	8-15
Dahlia Forum and Exchange:	
Forcing Better Roots.....	16
On Stem Rot.....	17
This Is A Pipe.....	17
What To Do With Seedlings.....	18
Miniatures	18
An Amateur's Plea for the Dahlia.....	20
They Like Big Ones.....	20
Editorial	22
Registrations	23
Show Dates	23
The Trial Grounds	24
Spring Meeting of the A. D. S.	25
Obituaries	31
News of the Branch Societies.....	28-30
New Catalogues Received.....	31-34

Subscription Rates \$2.00 per year in advance. Please send all subscriptions and dues to the treasurer, Mrs. Mabel Rathgeber, 196 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn. Receipts will be promptly sent.

ADVERTISING RATES

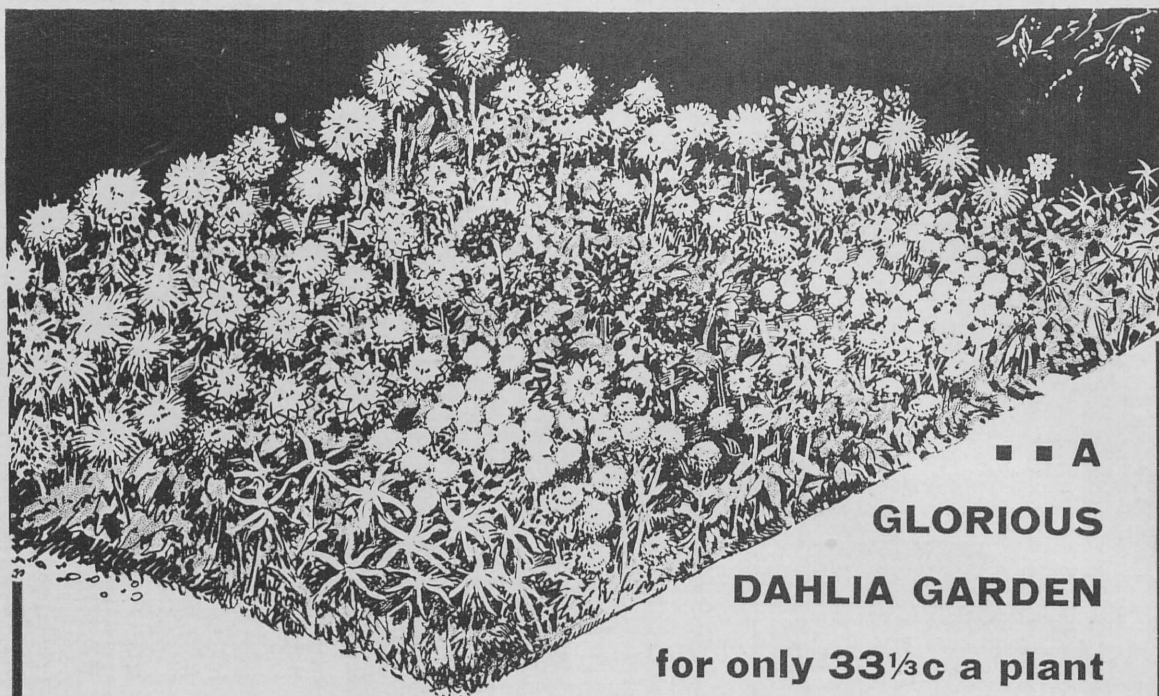
Minimum space accepted, one inch			
30 cents per agate line—Fourteen agate lines to the inch			
One Inch	\$ 4.00	Half Page	\$18.50
Two Inch	7.00	Page	35.00
Quarter Page ..	11.00	Double Page ..	65.00

All advertising for the American Dahlia Society Bulletin is taken subject to editing. The Society reserves the right to strike out of any advertising copy such parts as it deems objectionable, from any cause whatever, and it also reserves the right to cancel any advertisement for the same reason.

DISCOUNTS FOR YEARLY CONTRACTS

On all contracts for four or more consecutive insertions, a discount of 10% may be deducted. This does not apply to preferred positions, nor to less than one-eighth pages.

Editor - - - - - LYNN B. DUDLEY
580 North Columbus Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Managing Editor - - - C. LOUIS ALLING
251 Court Street, West Haven, Conn.



■ ■ A
**GLORIOUS
 DAHLIA GARDEN**
 for only 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ c a plant

READ CAREFULLY THIS AMAZING OFFER

Twenty-one Potash Fed Dahlia Plants—Eleven different varieties—outstanding winners in the Dahlia Shows last fall, where they accounted for hundreds of prize awards. Giant flowering, formal and informal decorative and cactus types—pompon, orchid flowering and miniature dahlias; all selected for color and habits of growth that you may plant a Dahlia Garden 6 x 18 feet.

THIS GLORIOUS DAHLIA GARDEN FOR SEVEN DOLLARS

If you desire roots, instead of green plants, they may be purchased for \$12.00. If the number is too large for your garden one plant of each of the eleven varieties for \$4.00, or one root of each of the eleven varieties for \$7.00, will be delivered. Catalog value of 21 Dahlia Roots \$20.70.

Most of these would be included in any current list of great dahlias

2 King Midas	2 Jane Cowl	2 Treasure Island
2 Fort Monmouth	2 Old Hickory	1 Thomas A. Edison
2 Atom (Pom)	2 Golden Sonne	2 Little Edith
2 Raider (Min.)		2 Mavis (Orchid)

FREE DETAILED PLANTING PLAN WITH EACH ORDER

A planting plan that will enable you to have a gorgeous color effect and correctly place as to heights the different varieties for the most effective display. Also complete cultural instructions. With this Dahlia Garden you may enjoy flowers for exhibition, your home, and have a garden display that will be the bright spot of the neighborhood. Either plants or roots will be delivered postage prepaid and backed by the usual Dahliadel guarantee.

THIS OFFER IS LIMITED TO AVAILABLE STOCK

At such low prices, for outstanding varieties, the supply will undoubtedly be soon exhausted. The increasing of numbers of roots and plants ordered must include either entire 21 or one-half of collection. No orders accepted for individual plants or roots at these prices.

Our FREE 1933 Illustrated Catalog will be mailed on request

DAHLIADEL NURSERIES

WARREN W. MAYTROT

Box 14, Vineland, N. J.



New Secretary of Interior Ickes has been a Dahlia Enthusiast for years and Was the First Patentee* of this Oldest of American Garden Flowers

"He who finds restfulness in beauty will praise mother nature and lay the canvas for her painting."—Old proverb.

Some day in Washington we may see a Secretary of Horticulture, or a Director of Dahlia Culture. But just now Dahliadom is represented in the nation's capitol by no less a personage than the Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

He is a man of many attainments, first a newspaper reporter before he became a lawyer. He has two hobbies, his flowers and the study of American Indian life. The latter interest led him to establish a winter home in the desert in New Mexico where he and Mrs. Ickes have spent much time.

But hobby number one, his garden, has led him to set up a show garden on the family estate in Hubbard Woods, Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago, and open it to the public. In April and May, beginning with narcissi, and later Dahlias, especially Dahlias, the lawns of the Ickes home burst into a blaze of color. Dahlias are his pride and his passionate hobby. One of his first voiced observations on taking up his new duties in Washington, was the rueful regret at the coming absences from his gardens.

Mr. Ickes holds the distinction of being the first patentee of a Dahlia under the new patent law. This grant was made July 19, 1932, the variety being named "Anna W. Ickes" after Mrs. Ickes, who is an Illinois State Senator. She is a republican member of the General Assembly of Illinois from the seventh senatorial district. The "Anna W. Ickes" Dahlia was patented, Mr. Ickes informs us, not only because of its unusual coloring and different petal formation, but because this Dahlia had attracted so much attention as a seedling in his gardens.

Here are the actual words of the patent grant, in part: "Anna W. Ickes" is a full double Dahlia, classed as for-



HON. HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of Interior
Who Received the First Patent Granted on a Dahlia,
on July 19, 1932 on the "Anna W. Ickes"

*EDITOR'S NOTE AND CORRECTION.

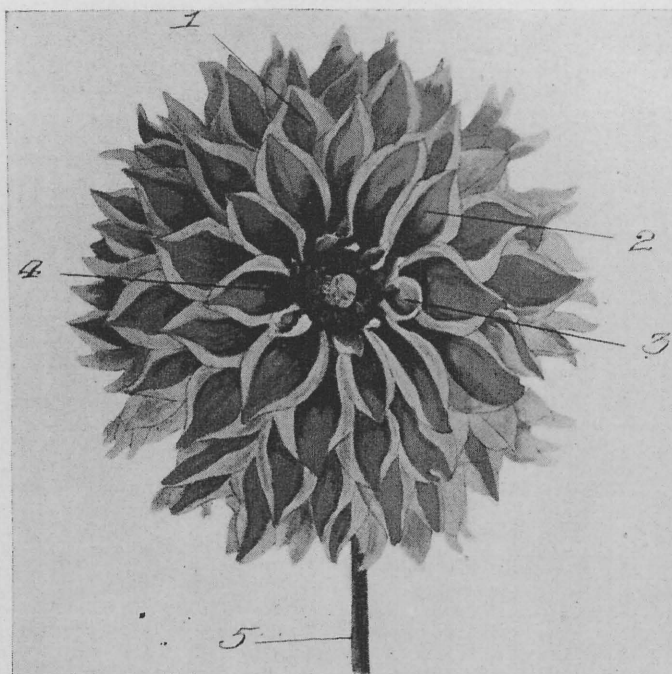
In reporting the fact that Mr. Charles Reed, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, had received a plant patent on Margaret Broomall, the wonderful new white informal decorative, we said that this was the first patented Dahlia, in the July BULLETIN.

We erred in this statement for we have learned the first patent on a Dahlia was granted to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Hubbard's Woods, Illinois, on July 19, 1932. This mis-statement occurred because the granting of a patent is made before the actual issuance of a grant. Mr. Ickes, thus, in receiving plant patent number 19 his patent precedes that of Mr. Reed, who received his grant on July 30, 1932.

mal decorative, according to the re-classification of Dahlias, recommended by the American Dahlia Society.

"The ray florets (1) are somewhat regularly arranged. Individually they are somewhat rounded at the outer ends, converging to a noticeable but small point at the tip. The outer margins of these ray florets (1) are very definitely involute with the outer ray florets tending also to curve back. The outer ray florets are light coral red, while those ray florets (2) approaching the center have definite coloration of Eugenia red . . ."

"Further, the reverse side of these ray florets (1 and 2) are considerably lighter in color and have a slightly golden glint. The central ray florets (3) are somewhat cupped. The center (4) is composed of small yellow-green ray florets which form a rather firm center. A small portion of the firm center (4) may sometimes be seen when the blossom or flower is in full bloom."



"ANNA W. ICKES"

The First Patented Dahlia

And which won a Certificate of Merit at Storrs in 1927, with a score of 86. This drawing does not do entire justice to the variety because it was drawn to illustrate and to emphasize the points claimed in the application. This grant is known as U. S. Flower Patent No. 19.

"The stem (5)—is a brownish, hunter's green in color and very firm to the touch. The stem (5) is very stout, but slender and straight. Large blossoms or flowers are borne and held erect, well above the foliage. The stem is unusually strong for Dahlias.

"To produce my new Dahlia, I adopt the following procedure, although it is to be understood that any other suitable methods may be used. I first select a fine specimen of Jersey's Beauty, classed as a formal decorative—eosine pink in color, as the pollen bearer. I select a fine specimen of Mrs. I. de Ver Warner—formal decorative—cattleya rose or mauve pink in color, on the bush, being careful to select a blossom which can be kept free from ants and insects. When the yellow pollen dust on Jersey's Beauty is dry and shiftable, it is taken and with the aid of a piece of cotton on the end of a small stick, it is placed in the center of the blossom selected to ripen into seed. After the blossom or flower has been hand fertilized, it is kept free of ants and insects. When the flower dies all the petals are removed and the pod is allowed to dry and turn brownish in color. Caution must be exercised not to permit the pod to become too dry. The pod is then cut and the seeds removed.

"Although one of the chief charms of this new Dahlia lies in its distinctive color combination, it possesses many other characteristics which are important. The blossom is large and bold and of good form, the usual size of the blossom or flower being from six to nine inches in diameter, and three to five inches in depth. The foliage is dark green in color, with a leathery texture, and is free from insect attack. The plant or bush has a compact, sturdy and healthy growth and is a medium to large grower. It is more floriferous than related varieties."

There is more to the wording of the grant but this covers the description of the flower, its parent stock, and the method of propagation. The variety will be sold to

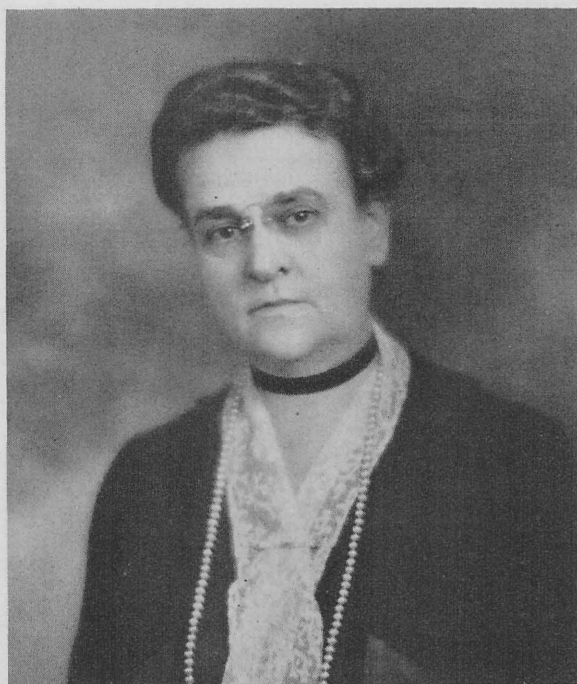
growers, although not directly, by its originator. Perhaps a word as to how Mr. Ickes became a Dahlia fan would be pertinent to this story.

He planted the first of the modern type of Dahlia a number of years ago, when the Judge Marean varieties were first introduced. Prior to that he had grown, in a desultory sort of way, some of the old fashioned Dahlias like our grandmothers grew along the back fence, but he did not find these particularly interesting. He came to the conclusion that this Aztec garden flower was not adapted to northern climate and particularly not to Illinois soil or climate, or both.

Finally, he was persuaded to buy one tuber of Cleopatra, which was the only Dahlia in his garden that year. It did so well that the following year he began to go in for Dahlias seriously. He stocked up mainly with the Marean varieties, such as Emperor and Mephistopheles.

About two years later he began to experiment with his own seedlings, several of which he sent to the trial gardens at Storrs, Connecticut. The "Anna W. Ickes" variety was awarded a Certificate of Merit in 1927. Score, exhibition 86. From the time this beautiful Dahlia was originated, and since he was awarded a certificate on it, Mr. Ickes has grown this Dahlia for his own pleasure, and has given hundreds of them to his friends. Somehow, a few of them filtered into dealers' hands and they were catalogued, without permission—and this fact first gave him the idea of patenting it.

The Ickes garden was among the few in the neighborhood of Chicago where Dahlias were grown in the days before the "repression." People began to become interested in the Ickes Dahlias. Indeed, it is quite likely that the rising tide of Dahlia enthusiasm which has been sweeping the mid-west was born right there in the garden that gave birth to the "Anna W. Ickes" variety. Perhaps it was there that the interest was generated in Dahlias which is culminating in the International Dahlia Show in connection with the 1933 World's Fair.



Senator ANNA W. ICKES

For whom the First Patented Dahlia was named is a Republican State Senator in Illinois.

It certainly is a fact that the Dahlia hobby of many of Chicago's prominent people was engendered in the garden which Mr. Ickes has maintained for many years. People became so interested in the Dahlias that this particular part of the garden was made into a Dahlia garden and was thrown open so that the public could have free access to it.

How characteristic is this act of Mr. Ickes, a dyed-in-the-wool Dahlia fan. Every one who grows Dahlias, whether for pleasure or profit, wants others to know that joy which comes of "laying the canvas for mother nature to paint."

More and more, it is true that men of big affairs—men whose business cares have a tendency to be carried home to harass them through the evening and on week ends—are turning to their gardens and to their Dahlias—in order to relax.

A United Press report says of Mrs. Ickes: "His love of gardening finds expression in two handsome gardens at his estate at Winnetka, Chicago. He is a noted amateur authority on Dahlias."

Another newspaper, the *Detroit News*, in an editorial stated: "The flower conscious public will be drawn sympathetically to the 'progressive' member of the Cabinet, the man who 'sees eye to eye with the president' upon water power. *For an enthusiasm flowers rank among the best and he who shines as a Dahlia specialist surely stands out from among hosts of competitors.*"

The American Dahlia Society congratulates Mr. Ickes on his hobby—and may many other "men who find restfulness in beauty praise mother nature," as does he—with Dahlias.

Let's Plan to Go to the First International Dahlia Show at Chicago World's Fair, September 16 to 22

BY DERRILL W. HART

If you are a Dahlia hobbyist, it looks as though you should plan definitely to attend the great International Dahlia Show during the week of September 16th to 23rd at the Chicago World's Fair Grounds. Not only are plans being laid to hold the greatest show ever devoted at any one time to any one flower, but to have on exposition a collection literally of the world's best Dahlias, growing in and around Chicago.

Already more than four hundred roots from foreign growers, from all over the world, have been promised for the collection growing on the Fair Grounds. There will also be a planting at the Mission Gardens, Techny, Illinois, just outside of Chicago, under the supervision of the Rev. P. Oswald, Superintendent of the Show, where growers can have on display their newest varieties. Blooms of any varieties in flower during the time of the Show, will be put in exhibition in the name of the originator.

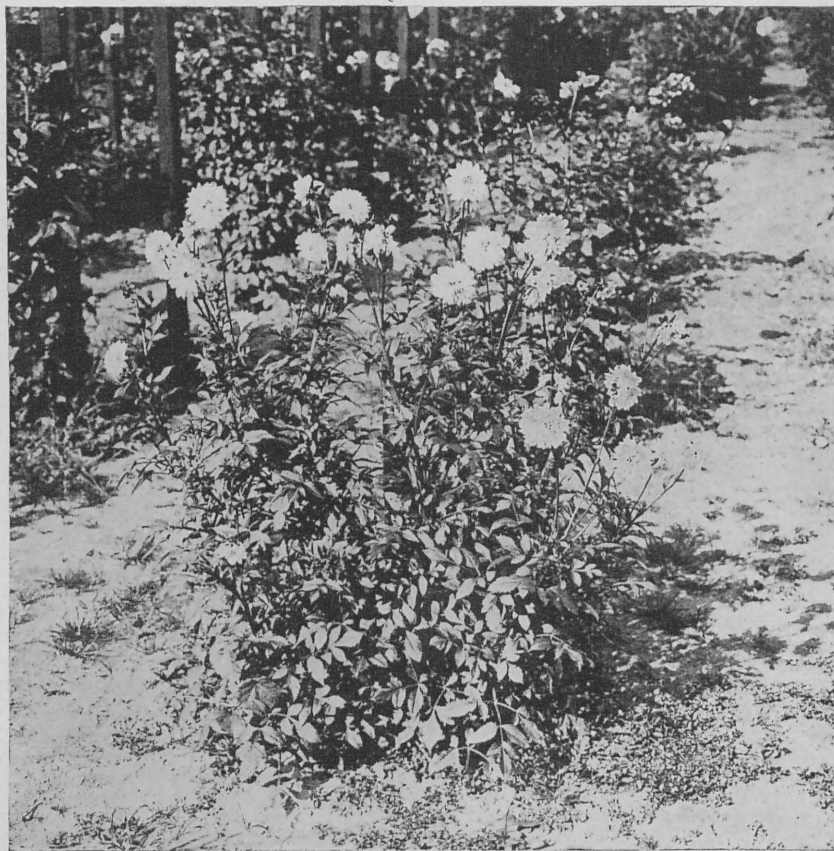
At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Dahlia Society, held in New York on March 21st, it was voted to give 100 per cent coöperation to the Chicago Committee insofar as the National Society is concerned. In addition a Gold Medal will be offered by the American Dahlia Society as a special award for an exhibit at the Century of Progress Exhibition. A committee was appointed to offer suggestions and to aid whenever possible in promoting the success of the Chicago plantings and the Show during September. At the semi-annual meeting of the Society on the same day as the Executive Committee meeting, communications were read from Mr. R. E. Berlet, the President of the Central States Dahlia Society, giving as nearly as possible the plans of the Committee in charge of the Show. Growers, commercial and amateur alike, were urged to have representative plantings in Chicago.

Even if no single visitor, further than 25 miles away from the city limits of Chicago, should attend in the Chicago Show, it would still be a great success. But this Show will be truly international, and nothing short of a complete collection of all the best American grown Dahlias, novelties and standard varieties alike, should be on display, both in the Fair Grounds Dahlia Gardens and at the Exposition.

The Dahlia is only one of many flowers which will hold special shows at Chicago, so let's make it the best show of all and do everything we can to insure the success of the ambitious plans of the Committee in charge.

For full information and entry blanks address Central States Dahlia Society, 3065 Lincoln Avenue., Chicago, Ill. For advice to A. D. S. members write Derrill W. Hart, Chairman W. F. Committee, sixth floor, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DAHLIAS in the GARDEN



LITTLE JEWEL, Miniature Decorative, Pink

Editor's Note—We are most pleased to be permitted to publish the following very excellent work on Dahlia Culture, including soils and fertilizers, propagation, grafting, planting, pests, disbudding, cultivation, etc. It is published through the courtesy of its author, Dr. Charles H. Connors, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a part of the circular No. 258 issued by them in March, 1932. In this Dr. Connors has described most clearly the logical steps in Dahlia culture. We are grateful to both the Experiment Station and to Dr. Connors for their whole-hearted coöperation in allowing us to present these culture directions to our readers just at a time when they are probably starting their gardens or planning to do so. We believe that the publication of this article will answer many queries in the minds of amateurs—including some recently asked in the Forum.

For your information, the complete circular is available to our members from the Publication's Department, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., for a remittance of nine cents in stamps. In this article we have not reprinted the circular in its entirety. The cuts used in this article were also loaned to us through the courtesy of Dr. Connors.

Some Suggestions on Dahlia Culture By Dr. Charles H. Connors

Ornamental Horticulturist,
New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station at
New Brunswick, N. J.

*With Additional Notes
on Insects by
DR. C. C. HAMILTON and
Notes on Diseases by
DR. R. P. WHITE,
also with the New Jersey
Experiment Station.*

Illustrations also courtesy of
Dr. Connors.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

The Dahlia will grow on any well-drained soil, provided other conditions are favorable. The garden should have direct sunlight for at least four hours each day, and should not be close to any large trees, which may not only shade the plants but will also use moisture and other nutrients that the garden plants need. Also the garden should be in such a location that air will circulate freely among and through the plants, for the control of mildew and for the benefit to the plants themselves.

The physical condition of the soil is very important. The soil should be open and friable, so that it is well drained, as the Dahlia will not tolerate "wet feet." A heavy soil may be made more open by the use of sand, coal ashes, and decayed organic matter. In using coal ashes it is better to sift out the large clinkers. If strawy manure or garden rubbish is used, it is well to dig it under in the fall so that the crude vegetable matter may be well rotted before the young plants are obliged to grow in it. Rapidly decaying organic matter in contact with the roots will be fatal. The commercial forms of organic matter, such as peat moss, are coming into general use, but the benefit is chiefly in improving the texture. These materials are also acid in reaction and may

call for the use of lime. These organic materials are desirable not only to improve the texture of the soil, but also to assist in moisture retention. The Dahlia uses large quantities of water, and as much moisture should be retained in the soil as is consistent with good soil aeration. The soil should be turned over to as great a depth as possible. Where the subsoil forms an impervious layer close to the surface this should be broken up. Some authorities recommend trenching; but for ordinary culture, digging the soil to the full depth of the spading fork will be sufficient.

The most important point about the fertilization of Dahlias is to give them enough plant-food to maintain a vigorous but not too rapid growth in the early stages. Too much readily available nitrogen will result in very soft and vigorous plants that will produce heavy foliage growth, but few and small flowers. The plants should be in a vigorous condition of growth to be able to withstand the hot, dry conditions of July and August. A complete commercial fertilizer having an analysis of 4

to 5 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 to 6 per cent of potash should be applied at the rate of 1 pound to 40 square feet before the roots or plants are set out. This is best broadcast, but it is sometimes found desirable to place a small amount in the hill as each plant is set, to give the initial stimulus of growth; but the feeding roots soon grow out of the area influenced by the in-the-hill application and by the middle of July practically fill all of the soil body among the plants.

The Dahlia does best in a soil that is slightly acid in reaction, and applications of lime may be made every 3 or 4 years at the rate of 1 pound to 40 square feet for hydrated lime or 1 pound to 20 square feet for ground limestone or oyster shell lime. The reaction of the soil should be determined before lime is used.

The fertilizer treatment will vary with the soil type. Some soils are notably deficient in phosphoric acid or potash, and in such cases, the amounts added should be increased accordingly.

The soil should be dug deep and all lumps thoroughly broken up. A month before planting is none too early for digging and it is just as well to prepare the soil as early in the spring as it can be worked. Then rake it over about once a week to retain the moisture, and to kill such weed seeds as germinate. In this way, the weeds are destroyed early in the season.

PROPAGATION

The ordinary method of propagating Dahlias is by division of the clump into individual roots, each with an eye attached. The Dahlia storage root is not a tuber as is the potato; it does not have eyes at

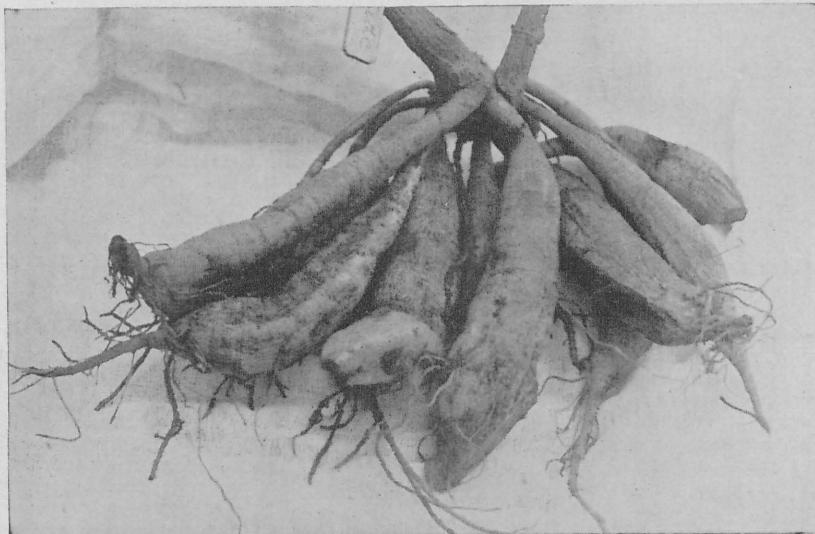


Figure Two
A clump of undivided Dahlia roots.

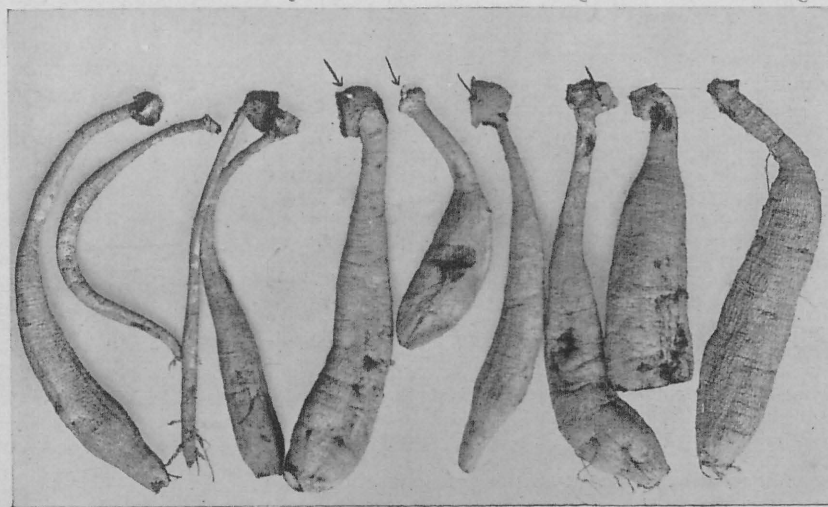


Figure Three—(Right)
Here are shown the Divisions made from the clump above. Note the location of the sprout, or "eyes", on the middle sprouts.

many places on the root that will form sprouts. In the case of the Dahlia the "eyes" or buds are located only on the stem, and especially on the enlargement, called the "knuckle" or "crown," to which the individual storage roots are attached, although with some varieties, as Jersey's Beauty, the buds are sometimes found higher on the stalk. The separation of the clump of Dahlia roots into individual roots, each with one or more eyes attached, requires a little skill, which is gained with experience, and some patience. It is well to cover them with moist sand and leave them in a warm room for a few days or until the sprouts begin to appear, as some of the eyes are "blind," i. e., will fail to develop. Do not allow the sprouts to become too long, as in the operation of dividing the clump they may be broken off. In case the sprouts become too long, cut them back, leaving one-quarter to one-half inch. If the whole sprout is broken off, it is likely that no plant will result, although some of the dormant adventitious eyes may start.

A pair of good, light pruning shears and a knife are the tools needed for dividing the clumps. A good kitchen knife with a slightly flexible blade is the best. First cut off all tuberous roots that have broken or strained necks, or that have withered, and old fibrous roots, and it is often advisable, especially in the case of large clumps that have developed about a thick stalk, to separate the clump into two or more large sections, cutting through the stem. Then study the clump to determine where to begin. The removal of the first root is usually the hardest. When the one that appears most accessible is selected, make cuts in the knuckle or crown all around it, making sure that there is an eye, and then gradually work the knife blade under and around it and pry it out. Then proceed with the remainder. Handle the clumps very carefully, especially the varieties which have long slender necks, for if the neck is strained, the food stored in the roots cannot reach the shoot and no plant will result. Figure 2 shows a clump of Dahlia roots and figure 3 shows the same clump divided.

If a root is obtained with two eyes, it is entirely feasible to cut it in two lengthwise, leaving an eye attached to each part. It is well to sprinkle the cut surface with sulfur and to plant at once, to prevent shriveling.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS

If a greenhouse is available or even in a house room where the temperature remains nearly constant and where ventilation can be given, the plants may be propagated by cuttings.

Always retain the best clumps for propagation, and select these clumps in the field during the growing season. The tendency to sell the best roots and use remains for propagation has probably been the chief cause for the "running out" of varieties.

The clumps are placed in sandy soil, in a house with a temperature of about 45 degrees, with the crown above the soil level. Either whole clumps or, better, parts of clumps may be used. The soil is then thoroughly watered. The soil should be kept on the "dry side," that is, just barely moist, until some signs of growth appear and then a little more water may be given; at no time, however, should the soil be wet (fig. 4). This may be done any time after the first of January. In 2 to 5 weeks, depending upon the variety and the condition of the roots, shoots should be long enough for cuttings to be made. As soon as the shoots reach the proper size, cut them close to the crown, leaving one-eighth to one-quarter inch. From below this point, numerous shoots will later appear.

The cuttings are then placed in sand which is kept moist, at a sand temperature of 65 degrees and an air temperature of 55 degrees, and shaded from the direct rays of the sun by a thin coating of milk of lime on the glass. In about 3 weeks the cuttings will have rooted, and they should be potted in a good sandy loam compost in 2½-inch pots. The cuttings may also be grown in pots. Under greenhouse conditions, cuttings will root readily in 2-inch or 2½-inch pots of good soil; or one may fill a 3-inch pot with soil, make a hole with a large stick, place the cutting in the hole, and pour sand around it. As soon as the plant is established, put it in a cold-frame or cool house, preferably setting the pots on a layer of sand or ashes, where it will grow slowly. Slow growth is important at this stage. If the plants become "pot bound," shift to larger pots.

Pot-roots are a favorite method of handling Dahlias in England, and are used somewhat in this country. Late cuttings are rooted and potted up and then are placed in the coldframe or a cool house and allowed to develop a pot-bound condition, when small tuberous roots are formed. As soon as growth is checked, water is gradually withheld and the plants are carried over winter in the pots. This method is used also with cuttings made from field plants in late summer.

In the garden, if too many shoots appear, the excess shoots may be cut off close to the root and put into the soil at once. These may form roots and make good plants, if shaded for a few days and watered.

GRAFTING DAHLIAS

Dahlias may also be grafted, although the ease of rooting cuttings makes grafting of little value except to propagate very valuable sorts or to get good plants late. A tuberous root discarded because of a broken or strained neck should be placed in soil in a pot. When fibrous roots have formed on the storage root cut a slit in the neck. If the neck is the same size as the shoot, so much the better. Trim the shoot to a wedge shape and place at once in the slit in the storage root, so that at least one edge of the cutting coincides with one edge of the stock. Bind with raffia, coat with melted paraffin, and cover the union with soil. In a short time the union will be complete and the young shoot will have a good tuberous root to carry it on. If all the eyes have been removed from the tuberous root used for grafting, the plant that develops will be the same variety as the inserted shoot, for such characteristics as color, size, and form of flower are not influenced by the stock.

Some persons believe that when two half tuberous roots from two different varieties are grafted together, the fused root will give rise to a new variety different from the other two. This has no basis in fact.

WHAT TO PLANT

The old practice was to dig the clump in the fall, store it, and replant, without division, in the spring. This practice is not conducive to best results. Not more than one tuberous root should be set in a hill and only one shoot should be allowed to develop to form the plant. The size of the root, provided it has a bud, has little bearing upon the size or vigor of the plant developed. The purpose of the root is to furnish food for the young plant that will develop from the eye or bud. As soon as this plant appears above ground, it will start to manufacture food for itself. If the old tuberous root develops feeding roots on the distal end, there is a probability that the new plant will not develop new feeding roots at the base of the shoot. It is from these latter

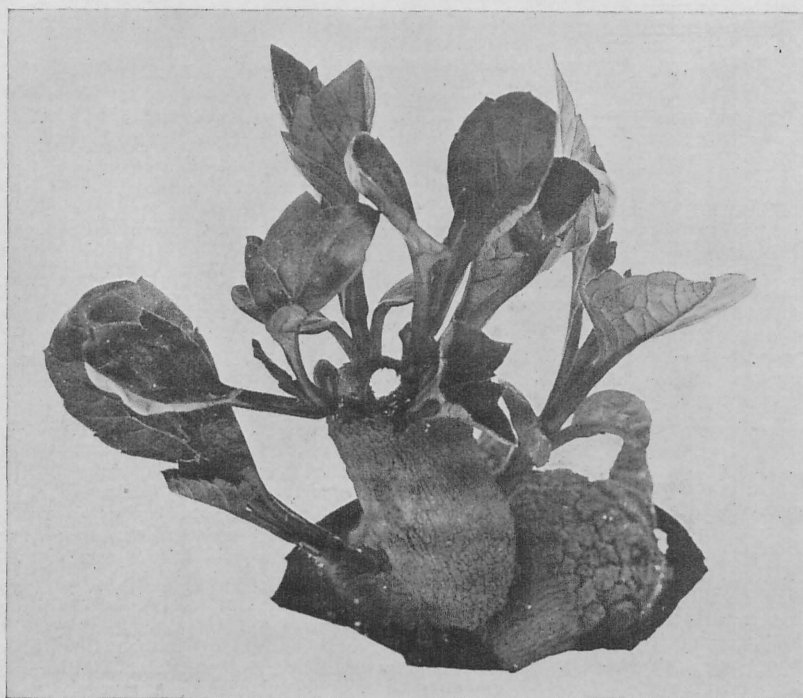


Figure Four

This shows roots which have been benched in a green house for propagation. The white spot in the center shows where a cutting has been removed and how others develop below a properly made cut.

It is also possible to propagate plants in a well lighted cellar—but results are less apt to be satisfactory.

roots that the new tuberous roots for next year are formed. Hence, if the root as planted is over 3 or 4 inches long, it is wise to remove one-third to one-half before planting, so that the new plant will be forced to develop a set of feeding roots for itself.

Green plants, as they are called, are the result of rooted cuttings. These make just as satisfactory growth as plants from tuberous roots. Furthermore, if the growing conditions are favorable, good clumps of roots will develop on plants of most varieties. There is no more reason for plants from cuttings to degenerate than for plants from tuberous roots. Another piece of misinformation that is promulgated widely is to the effect that green plants propagated from clumps that had developed from green plants are not satisfactory. The writer knows of two varieties that have been propagated 8 and 9 years, respectively, by this means, with no appreciable degeneration.

There are many points in favor of the use of plants. When a tuberous root is planted, it may lie dormant in the soil for several weeks before the plant appears above the surface. Meantime, weeds grow and the soil may form a crust because of the danger of injury to developing shoots by cultivation. When plants are set out, cultivation may start at once. Plants are lower in price than roots, and hence a limited amount of money will purchase about twice as many plants as of tuberous roots.

PLANTING

Planting may be done any time after danger of killing frost is over, but the best time is from the middle of May until the middle of June for roots and about the middle of June for green plants. If plants are set earlier, they will come into bloom early, and in the late summer and early fall when bloom should be at its best, they will be bloomed out and only poor flowers will be obtained. Late setting permits the plants to become well estab-

lished before the dry spells of mid-summer, and being better able to withstand this heat, they will bloom at their best under the favorable conditions of the late season. By starting early, successive plantings may be made, to produce a continuation of bloom, or early planting followed by cutting the plant back severely about July 1st will give better plants for late bloom.

If stakes are used they should be placed before the roots or plants are set. A staple driven in near the top is a good means of attaching the label. The planting distance should be 3 feet in the rows with the rows 4 feet apart. Some varieties may require more, some few less, than these distances. This space will allow the plants to spread without touching the neighbors, will allow the air to circulate, and will permit ease of cultivation, besides giving more feeding space for the roots.

Plant the roots deep enough so that the eye will be 4 to 6 inches below the soil level, *the greater depth applying to sandy soils*. The root should be laid in a horizontal position with the eye close to the stake, in order that the stalk may be easily tied as it develops. Always lay the root with the eye *upward*. Then the stalk will be straight and a more symmetrical clump will be harvested in the fall, much easier to handle and divide than if the eye were planted down or the root in a slanting or vertical position. Cover the root with not more than 2 inches of soil not compacted too much, using care that no decaying organic matter comes into direct contact with it, and then fill in as the stalk grows.

If there has been some delay between the time of dividing the clump and the setting, so that the roots are shriveled, place them in a pail of cold water for 24 to 48 hours before planting, or better still, in moist soil, sand, or peat moss. This is a good practice with all roots, as the eyes will develop faster.

Set green plants as close to the stakes as possible in a hole 6 to 8 inches deep, covering the pot ball with about

1 inch of soil. Press the soil firmly about the ball of soil as removed from the pot, and water well. Fill in as the plant grows. *In heavy soils the planting should be shallower.*

Deep planting ensures deep rooting, one of the open secrets of successful Dahlia growing.

TRAINING AND PRUNING

The methods of pruning and training of the plant depend upon the variety, the type, and the purpose for which it is grown. In any case, only one shoot should be allowed to grow. Under the old-fashioned method of growing Dahlias, the whole clump was planted, which developed into 4 to 20 plants occupying a space which is fitted for only one. Hence small flowers in large numbers were developed early and when the best growing season came on, the flowers were poor. By permitting a single shoot to grow, one can shape it as one wishes, obtaining many or few blooms, but of a much higher quality and better size than is possible by the old method.

Where flowers are grown for the cut-flower market, or even for home decoration, good results can be had without staking. The tubers can be planted deeper and the shoot pinched back, forcing the development of side branches below the level of the ground, so that when the soil is drawn around the plant, these branches firmly anchor it. Most of the commercial men make their plants branch close to the ground and by successive pinching keep them down, thus obviating the necessity of stakes.

When two to three pairs of leaves are formed, pinch out the top bud. At the next joint below, two shoots will form, which should be pinched back as soon as they have made two joints or pairs of leaves. Then shoots will appear from the lower nodes on the main stem. This pinching back strengthens the stem and makes the heavy growth close to the ground. Successive pinching to hold back the bloom until the proper season, should be followed. By this method, 20 or more blooms of medium size on stems about 18 inches long can be

obtained. Reducing the number of shoots that are allowed to bloom will produce larger flowers in small numbers.

The method used in growing the exhibition flowers on long stems is to allow only 1 to 6 main branches to develop, tying these to the stake at frequent intervals. In tying the young stalks, do not tie too tightly, as the stem will expand. Strips of cotton goods or green asparagus tape is excellent for tying the stalks to stakes.

It has been noted that a free circulation of air and free admission of light to all parts of the plant are highly desirable. Some varieties, especially of the cactus type, branch excessively. It is necessary, therefore, to remove some of these excess branches, not only once, but as they continue to crowd.

DISBUDDING AND DISBRANCHING

In order to obtain the largest flowers, it is necessary to disbud. When the time has arrived to permit the plants to bloom, usually about the first to the middle of August, buds may be allowed to set. Usually the terminal will carry three flower buds. When these are about the size of peas, remove all but the central one. Any of the buds will develop well, but the central bud will give a straighter stem. If the bud has been injured, select either of the side buds and remove the others. With varieties that are inclined to be crotchly, i. e., develop the flower on a very short stem, so that the flower rests down in the first pair of leaves, it is wise to select one of the side buds instead of the crown bud. From this will develop a better stem. As the flower bud develops, side shoots will appear on the stem, which will divert food required by the flower, and should be pinched or snapped out as soon as they are large enough to handle. This should be done the full length of the stem desired, leaving at least the lowest pair, which should be allowed to grow to form later flowers. The length of stalk attached to the flower can be governed in this way.

This method applies particularly to the heavier cactus, decorative, and peony flowered varieties, and to some of the balls. The cactus and show varieties that tend to have weak stems should not be disbudded too heavily, if at all; rather they should be pruned or disbranched. Singles are seldom disbudded. Pinching back helps to make a better show in the pompons, mignons, and bedding varieties.

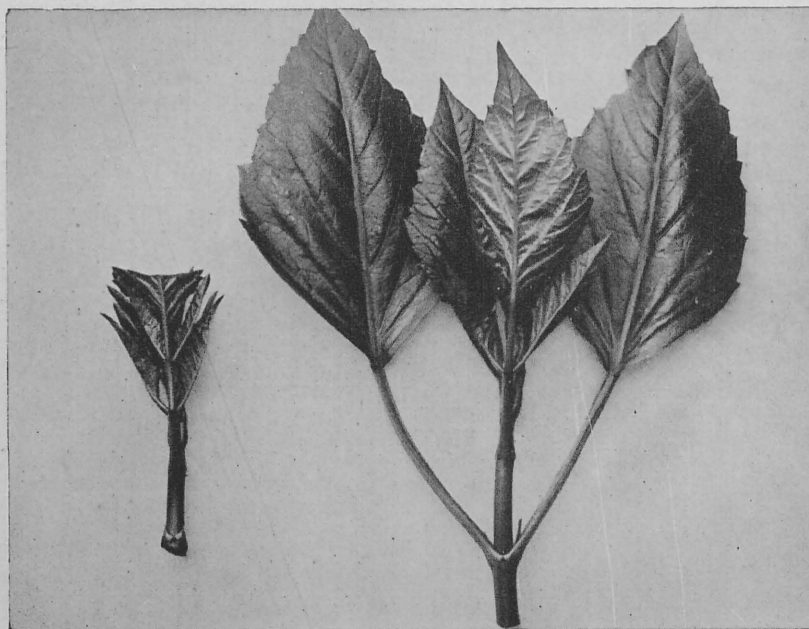


Figure Five

Dahlia Cuttings: At the right is shown the cutting as taken from the plant. Left is shown as trimmed for insertion in the sand to form root structure.

CULTIVATION AND WATERING

One of the biggest factors in the successful culture of Dahlias is to keep them growing. The Dahlia is a very succulent plant and uses large quantities of water. The best method of supplying it is to conserve the moisture in the soil by cultivation. At least once a week the soil should be cultivated deep with a hoe or some form of garden cultivator. This conserves the moisture and kills weeds, allows air to circulate in the soil, and so hastens bacterial action upon the unavailable plant-food. The garden should always be cultivated as soon after a shower as the soil can be worked. Some growers recommend hilling the plants. Although hilling aids in supporting the plants, it exposes a greater soil surface than does flat tillage and so more water is evaporated.

If prolonged droughts occur, it may be necessary to apply water. An overhead irrigation system is good if practicable. Watering with a lawn sprinkler is satisfactory. Probably the hose is most commonly used.

The best time to water is late afternoon or evening. The soil should be soaked to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. A half-hour spent flitting a nozzle back and forth does more harm than good, as it simply moistens the surface, which quickly dries to a crust the following day, allowing the moisture to evaporate still more rapidly from the soil. It is better to do half the garden one day and half the next, and do it thoroughly. After a heavy watering, the soil should again be cultivated as soon as it can be worked, thus conserving the moisture that has been applied. Excess water will result in flowers of poor keeping quality.

MULCHING

Whenever available, a mulch should be applied in the rows and between the plants in the rows. A mulch applied about the middle of August will conserve moisture, keep down weeds, and prevent the soil from being compacted. If wheat or rye straw is used, this material may be dug under to furnish humus. Salt hay may also be used, but this does not readily rot down.

SUBSEQUENT FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS

When buds are set, a little stimulant may be given to increase vigor in growth and to give size and substance to the flowers. Half a trowelful to a plant, of either sheep manure, or poultry manure mixed with sand or soil, raked in or washed in with water, is recommended by successful growers. Make a rather wide (15-inch) depression about the plant, spread in the manure, pour upon it a pail of water, and when well soaked in, cover with soil. If plenty of cattle or horse manure is available, manure water is ideal for stimulating all plants. Nitrate of soda has been used, but unless applied properly, may give too rapid action. One and one-half level teaspoonfuls applied two or three times at intervals of two weeks should give good results. Spread it on the soil around the plant and cultivate in. Any stimulant applied much later than September 15th tends to make growth too rapid, resulting in tubers which will not keep well. Too much stimulation will result in soft growth and flowers that will not keep well after being cut.

CUTTING THE FLOWERS

The flowers should be cut in the early morning or else in the late afternoon or evening, for then the moisture

content is greater than during the middle of the day. The flowers should be cut before completely developed; singles may be cut before fully opened.

Have a pail of water near at hand when cutting. Cut as long a stem as possible, remove the leaves from the lower part of the stem and plunge it at once into water. If the stem can be almost completely immersed in water, so much the better.

Some blooms will wilt almost as soon as cut and will never recover. This may be caused by too much nitrogenous food or too liberal water, and also seems to be characteristic of some varieties. These and hard-stemmed varieties can be improved by placing the stems in water as hot as the hand will stand, and leaving them until the water cools. Another practice is to put the ends of the stems for about an inch into boiling water for one minute. Stems thus treated should not be cut again. Sometimes placing the blooms in water in a cool, dark place for an hour or two will help to revive wilted blooms and may improve the keeping qualities. To make the flowers last longer, the best practice is to cut off a bit of the stem each day, and place the stems in fresh water, except such as may have been treated in hot water. No chemicals have definitely prolonged the keeping of flowers.

DWARFING IN DAHLIAS

One prevailing subject of discussion among Dahlia growers is what causes dwarfing in Dahlias. Some consider only one side of the subject. As a matter of fact there are many possible causes.

CULTURE—If a plant in a pot has been allowed to become pot-bound and the soil dried out, unless the ball of soil is thoroughly soaked before the plant is set, there is great danger that the roots will not grow freely. Sometimes it is not sufficient to soak the soil about the plant, as the dry pot-ball may take up water very slowly.

When plants are set out, any plant that is small should not be set too deep. Sometimes heavy rain will come and fill up the hollow around the plant, which may result in dwarfing, due to suffocation of the roots.

If caustic fertilizers are applied when the soil is too dry, and these come in contact with the roots, the result may be the burning of the root tips, which may cause dwarfing. A similar effect is seen when the fertilizers are placed in the hill, under the plant.

INSECTS—Dwarfing may be caused by insects eating the roots. Such insects as white grubs and wireworms have been known to feed on the young roots as they develop, thus causing dwarfing.

The thrips are frequently the cause of dwarfing, through attacks when the plants are very small. The same is true of the tarnished plant bug in more northern latitudes.

DISEASE—There are present in Dahlias a few diseases that may cause dwarfing. These are of the so-called mosaic or virus type of disease.

INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS*

Many insects attack the Dahlia, but, fortunately, relatively few are met with in any one locality, that is, in numbers that are serious.

*The notes on insects have been supplied by Dr. C. C. Hamilton.

CHEWING INSECTS AND ANIMALS

SLUGS—These are animals that eat the outer surface of young stalks or climb the stems and eat the leaves. They may be hunted at night with an electric torch and a darning needle. Poisoned bran bait, lettuce plants set among the Dahlias and sprayed with an arsenical poison, or even a spray of arsenate of lead on the Dahlia plant will be effective.

CUTWORMS—These chew through the stems of the plant at or just below the surface of the soil. The control is poisoned bran bait broadcast or placed near the plants. A collar of building paper 3 or 4 inches in diameter and 3 or 4 inches wide, extending at least 1½ inches below the surface of the ground and placed about the young plant as soon as it is set or starts out from the root, will prevent cutworms from reaching the young plants. Usually the infestation is past by June 15th, so that late set plants often avoid this insect.

STALK-BORER—The common stalk-borer winters as eggs on weeds. The eggs hatch in the spring. The larva feeds first on and in weeds and grasses and then visits the garden. It enters the stalk of the Dahlia (and other hollow or pithy stemmed plants) and feeds on the inside of the stem. Finally the top of the plant wilts. If the stem is inspected closely, the hole made by the larva on entering may be observed. Many persons claim to have brought about the death of the insect by injecting into the stem through the hole made by the insect, with a medicine dropper, nicotine, pyrethrum, or arsenate of lead spray solution. The only sure remedy is to slit the plant and kill the insect with a wire or the point of a knife. The stem may be bandaged together again. Oftentimes the plant will be benefited by cutting it back following an attack by this insect.

Some of the seedsmen are offering a material which, placed about the plants, is claimed to prevent the entrance of these insects. This material is recommended by some growers.

Sanitation will help to keep this insect down. Cut and burn, during the late fall to early spring, all weeds in the neighborhood, and keep the grass clipped in the early spring. These means will destroy the eggs and the early food supply.

CATERPILLARS—Sometimes caterpillars, the larvae of various moths, will eat the foliage. These can be easily controlled by spraying the leaves with arsenate of lead.

GRASSHOPPERS—Late in the season grasshoppers sometimes attack the plants, chewing the tops of buds and causing a "trimmed" appearance of the flowers when they develop. Some measure of control may be had by clearing a strip adjacent to the Dahlia bed and by broadcasting on the strip poisoned bran bait.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEWING INSECTS—White grubs or wireworms may cause trouble when Dahlias are placed on land which has been in sod or out of cultivation for several years. Deep plowing and harrowing, or, on a small scale, fumigation with carbon bisulfide emulsion will help to control these. One grower reports successful control of wireworms by surrounding the roots with soil in which finely ground tobacco was mixed.

The aster beetle, the striped cucumber beetle, the 12-spotted cucumber beetle (the adult of the southern corn root-worm) may attack the flowers while in bloom. There is no control, except clean culture in the whole garden.

SUCKING INSECTS

Of recent years the sucking insects have been more serious in their injury than the chewing insects, and have

been the cause of most complaints. Further, the control of these insects is important as they may be the carriers of virus diseases.

THRIPS—Thrips have been the cause of a large proportion of the dwarfing of Dahlia plants. These tiny insects, only about one-twenty-fifth of an inch long, enter the growing tips, usually within two or three weeks after the young plants are set out or the shoots from tuberous roots appear. The insects chafe the tender leaves in the process of development, and when the leaves unfold they are reduced in size, and crippled in appearance. There is some difference in susceptibility among varieties. Those varieties with thick, fleshy, and pubescent foliage are resistant to attacks, whereas varieties with thin, smooth leaves lacking pubescence are susceptible.

The control is effected by spraying with a nicotine and soap spray or a pyrethrum and soap spray, or by dusting with nicotine dust. The material should be applied as soon as plants are set out or as soon as shoots appear above ground, making sure that the material penetrates into the tip buds. The treatment should continue at weekly (or, if the infestation was serious the previous year, twice weekly) intervals for about six weeks. If early pinching back is practiced, thorough spraying should accompany the pinching, as the thrips are then exposed.

LEAFHOPPERS—Leafhoppers attacks about July 1st and from then on to frost may be a serious menace. They damage the plants by sucking sap from the leaves. The injury is first apparent when the margin of the leaf becomes pale, then yellow or mottled. Following this the edge of the leaves may turn black and then dry up. The new growing tips may turn black in serious infestations. Another danger is that some one of the several species may be the carrier of virus diseases. The difference in susceptibility among varieties is the same as with thrips.

The control starts with sanitation. Tops should be plowed under and rubbish, in which the adults may winter, destroyed. The best time to control the insects is when they are in the nymph form and cannot fly. During the nymph stages, the feeding is usually on the under surface of the leaf. Nicotine-soap or pyrethrum-soap sprays or nicotine dust, *applied to the lower surface of the leaves* will control these and may kill some of the adults, of which there may be constant reinfestation. Recent investigation has shown that satisfactory results may be obtained by applying repellents, such as pyrethrum, either as a dust or as a thin wash, or heavy applications of bordeaux mixture spray. These applications should be thorough and should be made about once a week until buds have set. Enclosing the Dahlia patch with a cheesecloth fence about 6 feet high, followed by an occasional dusting or spraying, has given excellent control of leafhoppers.

TARNISHED PLANT BUG—When the flower buds turn black and dry up, or if the flowers are developed on one side and not on the other, this is the result, usually, of attacks by the tarnished plant bug. These insects frequently attack by inserting the mouth parts into the stem below a very small bud. Sometimes the only effect noticed is a vertical streak of brown or black on the stem, appearing like a callus or scar.

Control of this insect is difficult. Cleaning up all plant rubbish during the winter will destroy the hibernating quarters. When attacks are very serious, frequent spraying with pyrethrum-soap sprays have been effective, but the insects must usually be caught upon the fly.

APHIDS—Black aphids may attack the young shoots or flower stems of the Dahlia, usually late in the season. These are easily controlled by the contact insecticides used for leafhoppers.

DISEASES**

There are no diseases of the Dahlia that are widely prevalent in serious amount.

WILTS—Three wilt diseases are found in the Dahlia. One of these is bacterial and causes a wet, soft rot within the stem and a browning of the fibrovascular system, which will show a yellowish ooze when cut. The other two show the browning, but no ooze is present. These three organisms also cause decay of roots in storage.

Control is by the selection of healthy plants for propagation. If a plant wilts in the field, it should be removed, as soon as discovered, together with the surrounding soil.

CROWN ROT—The so-called crown rot of roots in storage can be controlled by making sure that the stalk is thoroughly dry. When the stalk is large, the clump may be cut into two or more parts, permitting more thorough drying out of the tissue. Dry sulfur and lime in equal proportions dusted on the cut surfaces will help to dry them up and to prevent disease infection.

STUNT—Any dwarfing of Dahlias has been rather loosely called "stunt," but, in a previous section, the various causes of this failure to develop properly have been discussed briefly. There are, however, several virus diseases which will cause dwarfing of the plant, distinct mottling of the leaves, distortion and malformation of the leaflets, and asymmetrical blooms. To overcome these, any suspected plant should be destroyed and roots from only those plants that have made a vigorous, normal growth should be selected as propagating material. Such selection should be made in the field during the growing season.

In general, any plant which is not making a normal growth should be dug and destroyed at once. If it has a virus disease, it is altogether probable that some sucking insect will transport the disease, so that there may follow a rather general infection of plants.

REMEDIES

Poisoned bran mash

Bran—1 quart
Paris green—1 teaspoonful
Molasses or sugar—2 tablespoonfuls
Juice of 1 orange

Mix the bran and paris green dry. Dissolve the molasses or sugar in a little water, add the orange juice, and then stir in the dry bran and paris green, making a mash that will just stick together. Place the mixture in small piles (about a tablespoonful) at frequent intervals or in a ring around each plant, in the evening.

Stomach poison (for leaf-chewing insects)

Arsenate of lead (paste)—1 tablespoonful
or arsenate of lead (powder)—1½ teaspoonfuls
Flour—1 tablespoonful
Water—1 gallon

Mix the arsenate thoroughly in a small quantity of water and then add water to make a gallon. Stir occasionally while spraying.

Contact spray (for sucking insects)

40 per cent nicotine sulfate—½ tablespoonful
Soap—1 tablespoonful
Water—1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in a little hot water and then add the remainder of the water and the nicotine. The soap acts as a spreader. Spray thoroughly the under sides of the leaves as well as the upper parts, as every insect must be hit to be killed.

Pyrethrum sprays are purchased and diluted according to directions on the package.

Fungicide—Bordeaux mixture

Stone lime—1½ tablespoonfuls
Copper sulfate—1 tablespoonful
Water—1 gallon

Dissolve the copper sulfate in one-half gallon of water in a wooden pail, a crock, or glass jar by placing it in a salt bag and suspending it in the water near the surface. Slake the lime in a very small quantity of water and when thoroughly slaked dilute to one-half gallon. Do not mix until wanted for use, then mix equal portions of each, straining the liquids. Wash the sprayer thoroughly after using and before putting it away. If kept in tightly corked bottles, these materials will remain in good condition for several weeks.

Commercial brands of bordeaux mixture can be purchased at any seed store and used according to the directions on the package.

Charles H. Connors.

Editor's Note—At some future time we may complete this work by publishing Dr. Connors excellent suggestions on digging and storing and breeding Dahlias.

A Correction in Honor Roll Report

We published the 1932 Honor Roll in the January BULLETIN. This was by special permission of the *American Home* and its author, Mr. Derrill Hart.

But, through an unintentional error one variety was omitted. This was Golden Eclipse, originated by Badetty Bros., of Huntington, New York.

Mr. Hart describes it as follows: "Golden Eclipse, formal decorative. An undefeated winner and the truest type large formal decorative novelty since the new A. D. S. classification was written. At New York it won as the Best Formal Decorative Seedling. At Rye, N. Y., it received special award of merit as a seedling. Won also at Rockville Centre as best Gold, Orange or Buff, in open to all class. The best description and, incidentally the best tribute to this Dahlia is to say that it is a glorified Sagamore. However, it will grow much larger than Sagamore. It has the same glowing color combination, the outside a clear gold, shading to a salmon center. I believe it will be a very difficult flower to defeat in its type classes."

We are sorry for the error and hope that this notice will, partially at least, make up for it.

This splendid flower will not be introduced, we understand, until 1934.

YOU WILL FIND HIM IN THE GARDEN

"There is less overtime work, less joy riding, less entertaining and more time spent at home, than there used to be." Thus speaks Charles Coolidge Parlin, manager of research for the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Maybe this is just more evidence from statisticians that people are spending more time in their gardens, and paying more attention to Dahlias.

**The notes on diseases have been supplied by Dr. R. P. White.

Dahlia Forum and Exchange

A Department for Every Member of the Society

Lynn B. Dudley, Ye Old Conductor • • •

Forcing Better Roots

Question by H. L. Rice, Hereford, Texas.

Just a query or two from a tired business man with Dahlias as a hobby. Several popular Dahlia varieties have the characteristics of producing long, slender roots such as "Jersey Beauty" and "Fort Monmouth." It seems to me this trait has been exaggerated with me. For instance, last spring I bought a whole clump of "Monmouth Champion" and the roots were small and compact. In the fall upon digging them I found that they were loosely formed and very long and slender.

"Fort Monmouth" seems to have the characteristic of producing roots sometimes ten to twelve inches long and about as large as one's finger. I am wondering if this is because of a condition in my soil. The latter is rather tight naturally but I have overcome this texture condition by the adding of humus, yet I cannot seem to get any size into the roots of these two named varieties and some others. Is there any way in which I can improve the situation?

Answer by J. A. Kemp, Originator of "Fort Monmouth."

"Fort Monmouth," as Mr. Rice says, has a tendency to produce long, slender roots. This is not the only variety which does this, and the fact that they are long and slender in itself does not make them any less healthy or make them reproduce their kind any less than other varieties. There is some slight difficulty, of course, in keeping over roots from one year to another which do not have the capacity of a large storage of starch and other nutriment for the new plants.

There is one remedy, however, which can be resorted to to produce stockier roots on "Fort Monmouth" and other like varieties. I discovered this remedy entirely by accident as one learns most things by experience, and by keeping alert and watching the results of whatever takes place in horticulture. This remedy does not apply to the replanting of divisions of a variety but only to the reproduction of roots from plants taken from the clump. After the plant is established if you can with a knife cut around it or, without disturbing the root any more than is necessary, pinch off the roots of the plant, this stops their reaching out for nutriment. The real reason they are long and slender is because this variety seems to require some elements in the soil and from those elements does not readily manufacture starch. In its desire to get those elements it starts searching them out. That is nature's way of providing the material which that particular Dahlia seems to want. By cutting off those roots of the plants when they are small you stop their reaching out and they immediately start to thicken up.

BOARD OF REFERENCE

DR. MARSHALL A. HOWE, *New York Botanical Garden.*

GEORGE L. FARNUM, *Media, Pa.*

GEORGENA HUMBLE, *Douglaston, L. I.*

WILLIAM B. SWEENEY, *Willimantic, Conn.*

DERRILL HART, *New York City.*

GEORGE A. FRASER, *Willimantic, Conn.*

MRS. JESSIE SEAL, *San Francisco, Cal.*

LEONARD BARRON, *New York City.*

MRS. FRIEDA FISHER, *Trenton, N. J.*

CURTIS REDFERN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

CONRAD FREY, *Newark, N. J.*

CHARLES H. CONNORS, *Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.*

WARREN W. MAYTROT, *Vineland, N. J.*

PROF. FREDERICK E. DIXON, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*

W. L. W. DARNELL, *East Moriches, L. I.*

J. W. JOHNSTON, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

THOMAS LEAVITT, *Assinippi, Mass.*

CHARLES G. REED, *Lawrence, Mass.*

Notice: There will be a meeting of the Board of Reference—by means of U. S. Mails—before next issue. Will all members please be prepared to discuss the phase of this Forum which either annoys or pleases them. The Forum has not had the pleasure of hearing from some of our experts yet. And certainly this is not a private fight, there's room for everybody.

The way I discovered this was because accidentally we broke off some roots of "Fort Monmouth" plant in the handling of them and the clumps which we dug in the fall of those particular plants were much thicker than others. I would suggest that you run a spade around plants that have these characteristics after they have been in the ground two or three weeks and look strong and healthy. Do not do it too close to the plant but several inches away. This will not disturb the ground or the plant. Probably another way in which plants can be made thicker is to plant them in 12 inch pots or in tubs. This will force the plants to absorb all of the nutriment and prevent them from reaching out and becoming long and thin.

Another thing which I would point out to you is that when you use too much fertilizer for the plant it develops a lot of small feeder roots but does not reproduce much

in the way of a strong root. This may have something to do with your particular trouble. Probably your ground does not have a lot to do with it.

• • •

A Trial Grounds Check-up

BY MORGAN T. RILEY

There are many friends of the Dahlia who have heard about the Trial Grounds at Storrs but who have never sent their own seedlings there to be tried.

We have read in Trial Grounds reports that every Dahlia was given equal opportunity, that the judging is done by men of competence and experience. Undoubtedly those who have actually sent their Dahlias there have found these things true, but for those who have never sent a Dahlia to the Trial Grounds I have made a research into the record of the Trial Grounds that we believe will prove the efficiency of the place to all growers.

I have taken a list of certificate winners from 1920 on through 1932. I have traced these Dahlias through all of the catalogues of various growers and this is what I found.

Of these 141 varieties, 109 failed to secure a certificate. Thirty-two of them received a certificate. Therefore, 23% of the Dahlias sent to Storrs received valuable authentication. It does prove, of course, that the chances of getting a certificate on your Dahlia at Storrs is less than one out of four, but on the other hand it certainly demonstrates that the 23% which do receive a certificate get somewhere in Dahliadom.

For instance, of the 109 which failed to get a certificate, only nine gained the listing in the 47 catalogues which I examined in 1932 and 1933. Eight of these nine were seen in the 1932 catalogues.

Let us go back to the 32 which did receive certificates. Twenty-two of these or 72% of them are in the 47 catalogues issued in the last two years. That means that some Dahlias granted certificates way back in the nineteen twenties are still being sold for they have come through thirteen successive seasons. Others are 1931 and 1932 Dahlias which are not yet ready for introduction. Can anyone reading these percentages ever argue again that it does not pay to send your Dahlias to Storrs. That certainly is a fine record.

Putting it another way. Better than 7 out of 10 of the certificate winning Dahlias during the last thirteen seasons, counting even the 1931 and 1932 Dahlias at Storrs which had not been introduced, and including those clear back to 1920, are still offered today in the catalogues of the growers.

Certainly on its record alone, Storrs is a success and worth the earnest consideration of anyone who expects to introduce a new Dahlia.

• • •

The following question was asked by A. A. Bauer, Richmond, Va., in the last issue of the Forum but was left unanswered by Mr. Maytrott who answered his

preceding question on "When is a seedling not a seedling?"

Question by A. A. Bauer.

What and when is a peony Dahlia? When a Dahlia sold and catalogued as a decorative or informal decorative, as the case may be, resembles, turns out to be, or appears to be a peony form, may it be entered as a peony Dahlia—the exhibitor knowing that it is not listed or catalogued as a peony Dahlia?

Answer by Derrill W. Hart.

According to the official American Dahlia Society classifications we have the following descriptions.

Class No. 7, Peony Dahlia—open centered flowers with not more than four rows of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets, with the addition of smaller curled or twisted floral rays around the disc. For example, Geisha, Gorgeous, etc.

Strictly speaking then, a Dahlia should be classed as a peony when all of the blooms of that particular variety come under the above description. Frequently, and particularly late in the season, a closed center variety will produce blooms which have open centers and which should be classed as a peony more than as a decorative or informal decorative. However, not in many cases when this happens are there the smaller curled or twisted floral rays around the disc which is one of the main characteristics of a peony Dahlia. If it does not have these short, curled florets at center it is not a true peony type according to A. D. S. classification.

Therefore, in our opinion, most of these open centered blooms picked from a normal closed center variety bush are not peony Dahlias and should not be shown as such. They are just poor specimens of an otherwise normal classification under the decorative heading.

We cannot speak for the judges in the various shows. Every judge should, of course, be familiar with the A. D. S. classification of the Dahlia. Each judge should also follow the particular rules in connection with classification laid down by the individual show management.

• • •

This Question is a "Pipe"

Question by George W. Plinke, Louisville, Kentucky.

I would like to know just what good soot out of the stove pipe is to my Dahlias. I tried it and it rid the soil of different vermin, in my opinion. I would like to know if I did right in this. Please publish answer in the Forum. I might add that I have only a twenty-five foot lot with a five foot tight board fence on each side and in it I have grown some wonderful blooms. Have had some up to eleven and one-half inches—and have had blooms from middle of May until frost. I find both recreation and pleasure from growing them. Even though I have been unemployed since last June I am not going to stop growing Dahlias. Would appreciate your O. K. if possible on the soot.

Answer by ye old Conductor.

Well, this is an opportunity. I had thought that I had lent an attentive ear to more dark topics, and heard the black side of every question—even including Dahlia growing—but here comes Mr. Plinke and pours coal tar right into the Dahlia hills.

If I were Eddie Cantor, I'd retire to the wings and emerge in black face before I took pen in hand (it's a

black pen and I'm writing this with black ink). I may even be wearing mourning before I finish. But enough of the facetious—even if it is raining and a very dark night.

This question has one bright side—it teaches us that it's well to look on the dark side of things once in a while. Last summer a friend of mine who lives ten miles distant called me on the phone one Sunday morning. "Come right over," he said, "I have an absolutely black Dahlia just breaking—it's mid-night." His enthusiasm was contagious. I hopped into the car—dashed there in nothing flat. He met me and we went over to the garden. He hadn't been there since the afternoon before. We hurried up to the seedling, which had opened some in the night. It wasn't black—quite. But a little red was showing and we both smiled. We were both of us the kind of nuts who go dippy when a new one breaks to the light of day for the first time. But he missed the black Dahlia by a shade. Now I'm going to help him get one. Mr. Plinke has given the tip.

But I promised to be serious, even though it's difficult. Giving light on a dark question is just not to be resisted.

Mr. Pinke, I am not a chemist, but I know that from coal tar comes just about everything from carbolic acid to dyes with all the colors of the rainbow and on down to asperin, sulphur, formaldehyde and hundreds of other chemicals and compounds. Besides, soot is largely composed of unburnt carbon, plus the other organic compounds. Undoubtedly soot contains chemicals which do kill wire worms and other vermin. Probably it even kills the larvae of many of the pests which later hatch out to suck and chew on the Dahlia plants.

If you have tried it and it has not damaged the roots and has killed vermin, then you have contributed to the sum total of Dahlia culture information which this BULLETIN was established to disseminate. Thank you, Mr. Plinke. If any other readers are chemists and can give you a more scientific, and perhaps less facetious answer, we hope they will do so. In the meantime we wish we had some soot to try in our garden. A Dahlia fan is an eternal experimenter, but the writer's oil burner refuses to make soot. Maybe that's economy, but we hate to have to worry over the question which Mr. Pinke has raised. And I, too, would like to have a black face "Dahlia some day." Ho hum.

What to Do With Seedlings

Question by Mrs. Cora Lahne, Seymour, Ind.

I raised twenty-two seedlings from a package of seeds I purchased. Discarded quite a few as they did not please me. The remainder are very pretty, but I don't believe they are good enough to have tested at Storrs. Had quite a few visitors to see my flowers. Some of them wanted roots from my seedlings. Now, I want to know if it is all right for me to sell roots of these to my friends. I myself do not think so as I am not thinking of going into the Dahlia business for a big profit and really do not think the ones wanted should be let out. What do the growers do with the ones they do not care for, burn them?

Answer by ye Conductor.

It is quite a responsibility to either give away or sell seedlings. There is the possibility that your judgment on what is a good flower would be discounted, if people

who see an inferior bloom—or color—grown from your roots are told that you originated it. A pretty good rule, I would say it is not well to let any roots out, sell or give them, unless you have tested the variety three years and it has proven to have some outstanding characteristics. After all, the Dahlia is too productive and has too many throw-backs in its reproduction. In fact it would be expecting too much of nature to make them all beautiful and worthy. So for the same purpose that extreme care is breeding better blood in horses and cattle and other animals it is well to destroy the culls in Dahlias and only let the sturdy, well bred types and colors survive. One bad Dahlia in a garden, where bees work, can contaminate the pollen of future seedlings so that most seeds from that garden are mediocre or worse.

And that is why we have trial grounds and exhibitions, so that worthy Dahlias may be perpetuated and so that the race of beautiful and sturdy varieties may be encouraged. Indeed it is the purpose of the A. D. S. to assist in producing Dahlias which are not only pleasing to the eye—but which will be healthy and vigorous and do well in any soil or climate.

We advise that if you are not sure of your seedlings from these standpoints don't send them out into the gardens of the world or even your home town. Wait till you get one which will be a credit to you and to Dahliadom.

MINIATURES

By GEORGE L. FARNUM

As I have been identified with the miniature type of Dahlia and have introduced quite a few varieties from Europe, I have been frequently asked at the shows for an opinion on what would be meant by a class asking for a display of miniature Dahlias. Should this include mignons or should mignons be excluded, or whether only miniature decoratives, miniature peony and miniature cactus were in the mind of the Schedule Committee when such a class was designated. It would be well to thrash this matter out now in advance and it would be interesting to get the opinion of others who possibly might have other views than the writer on the subject.

My suggestion is that the word "miniatures" should apply to miniature decoratives, miniature peonies and miniature cactus Dahlias. That mignons are classified by the nomenclature committee as a special class and therefore should not be included in a class calling for just miniatures. Where mignons are permissible in a class it should be so stated and the class should read miniatures and mignons, and this would also, in our opinion, apply to pompons, though under four inches, the pompon is a distinct class of its own and should not be included with miniatures unless it reads miniatures and pompons, or minatures, mignons and pompons. Every Show Committee should make it clear if they expect these three varieties of small Dahlias to be included. This would also apply to orchid flowered Dahlias and they should not be eligible unless specifically stated.

To sum up: if the word "miniature" is used to denote a class, it should be understood that this would mean miniature decoratives, miniatures peonies and miniature cactus. It would be well if this matter was cleared up before the fall shows, and I take it it up at this time with that hope in view.

EXHIBIT *in*
THE WORLD'S FAIR
The First International Dahlia Show

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 16 - 22, 1933

ORIGINATORS!

A chance to focus the eyes of the World on your creations. Remember! there is no planting so impressive as the originators' own. Two Acres on the World's Fair Grounds have been set aside for an International Dahlia Exhibition planting. No other flower received a similar privilege. Growers from all over the world will grow their Dahlias in friendly competition on this plot. Enter both your old and new varieties in order to bring out more forcibly the idea in back of this great Dahlia pageant—the "Dahlias' Century of Progress."

Undisseminated seedlings will be admitted for trial and good performers will receive a First Class Certificate or a Certificate of Merit. A letter of invitation was sent out during the last part of March to all growers known to us. If you did not receive your invitation, write immediately as all arrangements must be finished by May 1st.

Prepare for the First International Dahlia Show

DAHLIA LOVERS THE WORLD OVER!

A chance to display your blooms before all the nations visiting the World's Fair. You will ask how? Two ways are open to you. Send your flowers at the time of exhibition or have them grown for you in a Chicago district. Members of the Central States Dahlia Society pledge themselves to grow your Dahlias free of charge and exhibit the blooms for you under your name during the Show. Avail yourself of the opportunity to be an exhibitor in the World's Fair regardless of distance. To do so, you must become a member of the Central States Dahlia Society during the year of the Fair. Membership fee \$1.00; commercial members \$4.00. The Show will be held in the halls of the beautiful Horticultural Exhibits Building September 16-22, 1933.

FOR FURTHER ASSURANCE AND PARTICULARS, WRITE TO
REV. P. OSWALD, *Chairman of the Exhibition Committee*
TECHNY, ILLINOIS

The CENTRAL STATES DAHLIA SOCIETY, *Inc.*

Dahlia Forum—Continued

An Amateur's Plea for the Dahlia

Editor's Note—We are withholding the name of the author of the article below—not because the latter disclaims responsibility—but because this is almost a controversial subject. We want anyone who takes exception to it to feel free to write something in rebuttal. The more good natured arguments we can generate, the more intense will be the interest in the Dahlia. Address any comments on above to the editor.

I am wondering if any others who read The Forum have ever been impressed to the same extent as the writer with the overfeeding of Dahlias, and I feel so strongly on the subject that I must say my say whether it meets with approval or disapproval of some growers who introduce these giant blooms at the leading shows each fall.

It is remarkable indeed what has been achieved in the memory of most of us and particularly during the past fifteen years, but does it not seem almost a crime against nature for a man, who by careful selection of seed parents, has been able with the help of nature, to produce such unusual new mutations in the Dahlia and by so doing has earned our greatest admiration for his painstaking care and methodical effort, to turn about and mutilate this production. What is the mental attitude of this man, who having produced such a wonderful flower, should straightway set about to destroy it? I mean by that, overfeeding. The temptation to produce oversized blooms far greater than the plant would naturally give seems to be inspired by the desire to win prizes, and I am sorry to say, in some cases, to get a greater financial return for his efforts; and when we stop to think with what diligent care many of these flowers are produced it leaves one at a loss to know whether at heart he is a true lover of the Dahlia or not. This does not only apply to the originator but also to some growers whose desire to win medals and prize money is so great that they continually experiment with new forms of plant food, which is most harmful to the plant substance, to produce super size Dahlia blooms.

Frequently at shows in an official capacity, we have seen Dahlias displayed that we knew were not normally or naturally grown and where we realized these Dahlias would not look their best on the second day of the Show, yet we were powerless to rule against these monstrosities for the simple fact that judges are compelled, since the flower is perfect when they judge it, to take into consideration the size and perfection of bloom as it appears at the time of judging.

We have all had the disappointment of ordering roots in the fall of some huge new types displayed, to find that the following season they come irregular, not fully double and the whole plant system seemed to have been exhausted and there is no ruling that one can make on this subject. It is only a matter of sentiment and right feeling among the originators and exhibitors themselves that can bring about a normal cultivation to produce perfect flowers that will hold up through the show and be of a normal size, such as a person buying this root would have a right to expect to get in his own garden if grown under proper cultural conditions.

It is not necessary here to go into the various types of nitrates and fertilizers high in nitrogen which are employed. We heard last year at the Shows for the first time the expression that several growers were raising their Dahlias with "dynamite." It is our sincere hope that we will not hear this expression again, that beautiful Dahlias will not be destroyed for selfish ambitions and that the true love of the Dahlia will lead our growers, through sentiment, if nothing else, to treat these new productions as if they really were their own children and not just vegetables.

• • •

They Like the Big Ones

This question is still bothering a lot of Dahlia fans. It is frequently asked of me. I have quite a few opportunities to judge the interest of buyers in the big Dahlias. And it seems to me that practically all my customers want size. I get more questions about my big new Dahlia, which I have advertized in the BULLETIN than all others put together.

Size seems to me, therefore, to be the main issue in Dahlias. The bigger and better the Dahlia the more interest you find.

Just take a glance into any of our shows. Do you see a big group of people very often standing in front of a little basket of the small varieties? Or do you hear any one exclaiming in front of a vase of short stemmed "garden varieties"? No, you can always tell where the new big successes are shown—where the large flowered Dahlias are by the crowds—grouped around marveling that the big twelve inch or larger blooms are really real. The great size and beauty of one Dahlia I could name does this very thing. I have watched carefully to note the reception of it and I am honestly convinced that its great beauty, its vivid coloring and above its immense size demonstrates without doubt the popularity of the big Dahlias.

Most people like the spectacular. The big crowds go to the big sights everywhere. The giants attract attention and that is what growers, new and old want, something they can win with, whether it be prizes, orders or attention.

Alice Meussdorffer, San Francisco, Calif.

• • •

Some Have Lime on the

Brain—While I Have Sulphur

Some Dahlia folks, I note by the Forum, seem to have lime on the brain. If it keeps them "sweet" we should let them have lime, I suppose. But here's a tip, try it yourself. After you have gotten your ground ready try this in a few holes prior to planting.

Take one ounce of agricultural sulphur (I use Soro brand) and two ounces of raw bone meal, mixed thoroughly in the soil before planting your root or plant.

Just try this and see the difference between those so treated and the others which are not. I have done this for many years and it has raised better Dahlias.

Charles Garrity, San Leandro, California.

We Are Prepared To Supply HIGHEST QUALITY PLANTS

of 23 of the 28 1932 Honor Roll Dahlias

Amelia Earhart	- - -	\$7.50	La Fiesta	- - -	5.00
Colonial Dame	- - -	5.00	Lady Moyra Ponsonby	- - -	5.00
Cameo	- - -	5.00	Monmouth General	- - -	5.00
Eagle Rock Prince	- - -	5.00	Monmouth Pennant	- - -	3.75
Florence Louise	- - -	6.00	Mt. Whitney Sunset	- - -	1.00
Full Moon	- - -	5.00	Palo Alto	- - -	10.00
Hillcrest Mandarin	- - -	5.00	Pastel Glow	- - -	5.00
Hillcrest Royalist	- - -	5.00	Robert Emmet	- - -	5.00
Jane Dew	- - -	5.00	Sanko	- - -	2.50
Jerome Kern	- - -	7.50	Strongheart	- - -	5.00
Jersey's Majestic	- - -	5.00	The Sun	- - -	5.00
		Kemp's White Wonder	- - -	7.50	

Also A 1 Plants of the Better 1933 Introductions and other favorites as follows

DIXIE RAVENSCROFT (Seal 33) I. D. Massive, glowing flame, reverse bright gold	- - - - -	\$7.50
EAGLE ROCK SUPERBA. High amaranth pink decorative	- - -	7.50
GOLDEN HEART (Kemp 33) F. D. Very large pure golden yellow	- - -	5.00
JERSEY'S DAINTY (Waite 33) C. Pure white, sometimes tinged lavender	- - - - -	5.00
KAWEAH (I. D.) Giant fushia rose, bronze shadings	- - -	6.00
MURPHY'S MASTERPIECE. I. D. High dark red or garnet	- - -	5.00
MADAME QUEEN (McWhiter-Seal 33) F. D. Biggest, blackest and most velvety imaginable; first prize at San Francisco show	- - -	5.00
PURPLE WONDER (Kemp 33) I. D. Pansy purple, reverse rose- lavender	- - - - -	5.00
ROBIN HOOD (F. & M. 33) I. D. Deep ox blood red	- - -	5.00
SANHICAN SUNSHINE (F. & M. 33) S. C. Clear bright yellow	- - -	3.75

Highest Quality and A1 means strong healthy potted plants, free from disease and insects,
delivered to you in fine growing condition. WE GUARANTEE TO SATISFY YOU.

FREE CATALOGUE



Premier Dahlia Gardens

GEO. H. SWEZEY

Hillside, New Jersey

The American DAHLIA SOCIETY, Inc.

ORGANIZED MAY 10, 1915



"The Society is formed for the purpose of stimulating interest in and promoting the culture and development of the Dahlia; to establish a standard nomenclature; to test out new varieties and to give them such recognition as they deserve; to study the diseases of the Dahlia and find remedies for same, and to disseminate information relating to this flower; to secure uniformity in awarding prizes at flower shows, and to give exhibitions when deemed advisable."

OFFICERS

President, WARREN W. MAYTROT, Vineland, New Jersey
Secretary, C. LOUIS ALLING,
251 Court Street, West Haven, Conn.

Treasurer, MRS. MABEL C. RATHGEBER,
196 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Assistant Treasurer, JAMES DUTHIE

Vice-Presidents—GEORGE L. STILLMAN, JOHN VINCENT,
W. ATLEE BURPEE, GEORGE FRASER, J. A. KEMP, GEORGE
L. FARNUM, MRS. CHARLES STOUT, MRS. GEORGE HOL-
LAND, MRS. FREIDA FISHER, DERRILL W. HART.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—MRS. STEPHAN VAN HOESSEN,
MR. CHARLES REED, WILLIAM H. WAITE.

Executive Committee—W. L. W. Darnell, J. W. Johnston,
Lynn B. Dudley, James Duthie, N. Harold Cottam,
C. Louis Alling, Thomas A. Leavitt.

Nomenclature Committee—Dr. Marshall A. Howe

Show Committee—Derrill W. Hart

Garden Club Section—George L. Farnum

Prize Committee—Mrs. Frieda Fisher

Schedule Committee—C. Louis Alling

Judges Committee—J. W. Johnston

Budget and Auditing Committee—Thomas A. Leavitt

BULLETIN Committee—Lynn B. Dudley

Trial Grounds Committee—George W. Fraser

Nominating Committee—N. Harold Cottam

International Relations Committee—George L. Farnum

Editorial

Kind comments about the improved BULLETIN continue to arrive. Thank you sincerely, they mean a lot to us, but the best ones received said: "I had not expected to renew my membership, but the new BULLETIN is so fine I can't resign. Enclosed find check." Boy! that is thanks!

Planting time—soon—another Dahlia season dawns—Here's success, friends.

* * * *

Advertisers will assist the editors for schedule issue if they will send copy early, for July.

* * * *

Thanks, friends! Hundreds of our members responded promptly to our request that dues be sent in promptly. Evidently the improved BULLETIN has struck a note of loyalty as well as interest among our members.

* * * *

It was a fortunate circumstance which placed the patentee of the first Dahlia in the President's Cabinet. And Mr. Harold L. Ickes was most kind to permit us to tell the story of his interest in Dahlias. Be sure to read it.

* * * *

The next issue of the BULLETIN will be schedule number. Many additional copies will be printed. The show, to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel September 21st and 22nd is expected to eclipse even last year's most successful show.

* * * *

If you did not show the last BULLETIN to your friends who grow Dahlias, won't you please do so the very next time they come over to your house? We need new members—won't you try to get a new subscription and remit same to our treasurer?

* * * *

Have you joined the every-member-get-a-member-club? Costs nothing. Just a portion of interest, a dash of enthusiasm, a generous helping of that why-don't-you-try-my-hobby-spirit? Mix well and place before all your friends. Then the A. D. S. will prosper.

* * * *

We are glad to report that this society voted, in executive session and general meeting March 21st, to co-operate with the management of the World's Fair International Dahlia Show, to be held on Northerly Island, in the Exhibition Hall, September 16th to 22nd. If you can send your new seedlings for trial there, we recommend that you do so. This is an ambitious project and all the support that Dahliadom can render will be most appreciated. Let's all help the Central States Dahlia Society to make this a big success. See the notices on other pages.

* * * *

Mr. D. Paul Wickersham reports that he received as a result of his quarter page advertisement in the last issue of the BULLETIN 50 name suggestions for his new Dahlia seedling.

This is just another indication that our readers are responsive to the advertising appearing in these columns. We hope that all of our readers will take advantage of the many splendid offerings made in this issue of the BULLETIN. Dahlias today, like everything else, are in most cases at rock bottom prices. Even the new introductions in many cases are sold for less than they have ever been during the last ten years.

Be sure to mention the BULLETIN when you are answering advertisers.

Coming Events—Show Dates

We are listing below the dates of such shows as we have at hand as we go to press. It is most urgently requested that as far as possible conflicting dates be avoided. It is for this purpose that we are publishing this list at this time. It is also requested that you send in the date of your show if it does not appear as we wish to publish a complete list in our July number.

American Dahlia Society, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, September 21st and 22nd.

Central States Dahlia Society, World's Fair, Chicago, September 16th to 22nd.

Dahlia Society of California, Municipal Auditorium, San Francisco, August 25th and 26th.

Dahlia Society of Indiana, Hotel Antlers, Indianapolis, September 23rd and 24th.

Dahlia Society of New England, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., September 16th and 17th.

Dahlia Society of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, September 9th and 10th.

Elberon Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J., September 7th to 10th.

Field Day, Storrs, Conn., Saturday, September 9th.

Haledon Floral Society, Haledon, N. J., September 17th and 18th.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Bryn Mawr Polo Grounds, September 29th and 30th.

Rutledge Horticultural Society, Rutledge, Pa., September 9th and 10th.

Seattle Dahlia Society, Seattle, Washington, September 6th and 7th.

A very fine schedule is being prepared for the A. D. S. Show in September. These will appear in the July issue. We hope to have a finer exhibit even than last year.

Registrations, April, 1933

Dr. Marshall A. Howe, Chairman of our Nomenclature Committee is now compiling a list of Dahlia names, together with date of introduction and other details. He is now in charge of our name list and registrations. It will save much time if inquiries are sent direct to him at the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York City.

The following names have been proposed for registration. If no objection is made within a reasonable time they will be considered as registered.

To register a name, simply send name proposed with fee of \$1.00 for each variety, type, and predominating color. We will advise you whether name is in use. Fee will be returned if name is not eligible for registration, or will apply on selection of a new name.

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Rose pink formal decorative. Size 10 x 6. Permission has been granted by Mrs. Roosevelt. By Will Hookway, Creston, Ohio.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN. American Beauty Rose color, informal decorative. By Mrs. W. A. Delaporte, 1570 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM J. RATHGEBER. Rose-scarlet with rose tints at end of petals. Informal decorative. By Albert Parella, 3380 Ely Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

The Editor of
the A. D. S. Bulletin is

GOING OUT

of the

**"Commercial"
Dahlia Business**

Not forced out, exactly—but Dahlia growing is a spare time job with us—and we can't divide it into garden time—commercial Dahlia work—and editing.

So deep into this glorious hobby have we sunk—that we're sacrificing the income, even though small, from sales, to be of aid to the A. D. S. in building a better Bulletin—and a Bigger Society—with portfolio—but no salary.

We'll cut down size of garden—spend more time writing and we trust it will be appreciated. In this last advertisement, then, we are

**CLOSING OUT MANY NEW
PRIZE WINNERS**

Our new variety, THE SUN, is going fast, plants only, \$5.00—either from the Ruschmohr Gardens or yours truly.

Our loss is your gain. Prices quoted are low—and they will have to move—will be generous with free roots.

3 AMAZING OFFERS**NO. 1**

1 Root HATTIE SHELTON
1 Root GUNGYWAMP
1 Root OMAR KHAYYAM
A Great Value at \$11.00

NOW ONLY \$7.45

NO. 2

1 Root ALICE STELLICK
1 Root SARA
1 Root POINSETTA
Would Be Low Priced at \$10.00

NOW ONLY \$6.45

NO. 3

1 Root ADELAIDE McFALL
1 Root JEAN TRIMBEE
1 Root NELLIE AUSTIN
Would Be a Great Buy at \$9.00

NOW ONLY \$5.95

MANY OTHER WONDERFUL BUYS
WRITE FOR FREE LIST

LYNN B. DUDLEY

580 No. Columbus Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

"THE HOME OF THE DAHLIA FOR OVER 40 YEARS"

MANNETTO HILL NURSERIES

Where Dahlia fans have received a square deal for more than a quarter of a century.

We carry all the standard cutting varieties, at attractive prices.

We have many of the new ones which will please your eye and purse.

Bargain Collections a Specialty

Write for our list for 1933. Trade list sent only to commercial dealers.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

WM. C. NOONAN, Proprietor

HICKSVILLE

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

RUSCHMOHR DAHLIA GARDENS

Reports a Good Demand For

THE SUN the New Semi-Cactus \$5.00
Yellow—Price, Plants

JANE DEW The Fine I. Dec. \$5.00
True Pink, Plants

PASTEL GLOW I. Dec., Light \$5.00
Orchid Violet, Plants

ROOTS OF LAST TWO, EACH \$10.00

Also Big Selection of other
Certificate and Honor Roll Varieties

IN ADDITION

Plants of New Miniatures and Pompons

"Sonny" "Mt. Whitney Sunset"
"Coronne" "Sumeya" "Skippy" and others

RUSCHMOHR DAHLIA GARDENS

52 S. Kensington St., Rockville Center, N. Y.

The Trial Grounds

By GEORGE FRASER, *Chairman Trial Grounds Committee*

The time is at hand for enthusiastic Dahlia growers to pick out healthy roots of their own originations and forward them to the Trial Grounds at Storrs for testing. Prof. Patch requests that all roots be sent as early as possible so that they can take advantage of the full growing season and get the most out of each variety submitted.

The Trial Gardens have become a very important link in the development of the Dahlia. A certificate of merit is awarded to all varieties scoring 85 points or over. This certificate is the highest stamp of approval that may be placed on any Dahlia. If it passes this test then that Dahlia is immediately sought after by all commercial and many of the amateur growers in America. It immediately increases the value of every variety so certificated.

All entries at the Trial Grounds are given an equal uniform and expert care. They are judged at intervals throughout the growing season by the most competent men obtainable. Their judgment may not be the same as that of a close friend of yours who likes the particular color of your new Dahlia, or a neighbor who is fascinated that you could have brought out such a Dahlia of unusual petal formation, nor are they likely to credit all the points to your Dahlia that you yourself, in your enthusiasm, have given it. They match your Dahlia against the other prize winners of the Dahlia world. They measure it. They test it. They give it full credit for every outstanding advantage. But on the other hand, they subtract from its score, points which their experience has taught will prevent this Dahlia from winning in tough competition.

Every Dahlia grown in the garden has an equal chance to succeed. No plant is given more attention than another. No forced feeding methods are attempted to make all the Dahlias or any Dahlia there extend itself to get a higher mark than it deserves. You are sure of unbiased and impersonal judging.

Three roots of each variety should be sent. The system followed in the last few years has been to allow one plant to grow naturally, the second to be partially pinched and debranched, and the third to be pinched and trimmed down to from three to five shoots, which are in turn disbudded. This procedure permits the judges to see three different developments from the same variety and they are able to tell what the plant will do under varying degrees of bush attention in the garden. By doing this it can be seen that Dahlia plants so treated have every opportunity to prove to which method they are best adapted.

The Trial Garden is intended, of course, to separate the wheat from the chaff. There must be a set of standards to which new originations can conform. Just having faith in a new flower does not mean that it will win in close competition in a show, and this testing at the Trial Grounds is the most ideal manner known by which the public can be sure that their particular Dahlia has extraordinary merit. It is untrue that only certificate of merit Dahlias can succeed. Dahlias which score between 80 and 85 many times becomes eagerly sought after and succeed in creating a demand for themselves. But on the other hand a Dahlia which can only score 70 points on the scoring system in use at the Trial Grounds should not be introduced at the same price as one which can meet all comers when set before the judges in a show.

Any one of the fourteen classifications of the Dahlia, or an entirely new classification if it is developed, stands



Buckeye Flame, I. D. Orange Scarlet, 10 to 12 in. Plants each 75c, roots \$1.50

Write for our free catalogue listing the best of the new and old and containing the famous **TABLE OF RATINGS**. Based on nine years of experience in growing Dahlia Introductions from all parts of the United States, this **TABLE OF RATINGS** shows **unerringly** the varieties best adapted to the immense inland sections with their great extremes of climate.

Prices Right—Special value in free offerings. Service and Quality Guaranteed.

WE GROW ONLY DAHLIAS

GOLDEN RULE DAHLIA FARM

HARLEY T. PECK

LEBANON, OHIO

JEROME KERN and COLONIAL DAME

are two Dahlias
you should not overlook

Listed in our unusual catalog are some fine collections . . . offering the greatest values in high quality stock. We will have plants of all the best new introductions: Amelia Earhart, Cameo, Kaweah, Lady Moyra Ponsonby, La Fiesta, White Wonder, Purple Wonder, Golden Heart, Mary Baker, Satan, American Legion, Watchung Smoke, Jane Dew, Jersey's Majestic, Long Hill, Florence Louise, Full Moon, Floyd Gibbons, Fannie Sandt, Sonny Masson and many others.

VEILE and MENDHAM

THE ULTIMATE IN DAHLIAS

BOX 185

EASTON

PENNSYLVANIA

ENJOY the beauty of the Dahlia in the home more extensively. Grow a few of my new shape SINGLE Dahlias or the LITTLE DARLING MINIATURES. In this way you can best appreciate their beauty, their charm in basket or small bouquet and superior keeping qualities in the home. To demonstrate this and introduce these types of smaller flowering Dahlias I am offering the following:

HOME DECORATION COLLECTIONS

- (1) 6 bulbs named New Singles
(2 colors of 3 bulbs alike) **\$2.00**
- (2) 6 bulbs named New Singles
(3 colors of 2 bulbs alike) **2.00**
- (3) 6 bulbs named New Little Darling
Miniatures (2 colors of 3 bulbs alike) **2.00**
- (4) 6 bulbs named New Little Darling
Miniatures (3 colors of 2 bulbs alike) **2.00**
- (5) 9 bulbs named varieties (3 New
Singles alike or assorted, 2 New
Little Darling Miniatures alike, 2
Pompons alike, 2 Orchid Flower-
ing alike) **3.00**

These collections sent post paid

In ordering please state colors desired.
I will conform as nearly as possible.

This is NOT a cheap bargain but a low priced offering of bulbs listed in my catalogue and backed by over 40 years of Dahlia growing reputation.

George L. Stillman, Dahlia Specialist
BOX DB 33, WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

an equal chance of securing a certificate. The pompons, mignons, charms and the single Dahlias are judged just as painstakingly as the large exhibition types.

Address your roots and any communications relative to the Trial Grounds to Prof. Roland H. Patch, Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. The fee for trial is \$3.00 for each variety, and three roots or plants of each variety should be sent for the \$3.00 fee.

Spring Meeting of the American Dahlia Society

BY C. LOUIS ALLING, *Secretary*

The meeting of the Society held at Hotel Commodore March 21st was not attended by as large a group as many others heretofore but it was one of the best meetings from the standpoint of a program that has been held. After the report of the secretary, President Maytrott called upon Dr. Marshall A. Howe to tell about the new name list of Dahlias being prepared by the Nomenclature Committee.

Dr. Howe said that over five thousand names had already been compiled and that they were still waiting for returns from Australia and some countries in Europe. He stated that he could not say when the list would be ready for publication but he hoped it would be soon. This list when published will be a complete list of all catalogued names, registered names and certificate of merit names. It will probably be published in booklet form and be available to anyone at a nominal cost.

The use of it by Dahlia growers will prevent the duplication of names, which has been in some instances rather annoying. A name which has already been used should not be repeated by a new introduction and it is felt by the Nomenclature Committee that this list being the first following the publication of Prof. J. B. S. Norton's list will be of great assistance in the choosing of Dahlia names.

President Maytrott then called upon Derrill W. Hart, Chairman of the Show Committee, to outline plans for the show to be held at the Pennsylvania September 21st and 22nd. He said plans were not entirely formulated yet but the committee was working on them. He gave a brief resume of the last show and mentioned the fine coöperation of the assisting committees and particularly referred to the Garden Club exhibits.

Lynn B. Dudley was asked by President Maytrott to outline plans for the BULLETIN. He reported fine coöperation by practically all of those asked to contribute. The many commendations on the improvement in the BULLETIN were most appreciated. In spite of our president's comment that the publication might have set a standard which would be difficult to maintain, he said that if every one would continue to give assistance when called upon, the editors believed that the BULLETIN would continue to improve.

George Fraser followed with a request that growers send their new varieties to Storrs this year and stated that Prof. Patch was making preparations to take the usual care in the growing of the Dahlias, and said that there was absolutely no favoritism shown in judging, that every Dahlia got an equal chance to win a certificate.

Max Schling who is one of the pioneer Dahlia growers of this country gave a plea for the smaller Dahlias. He has been growing Dahlias since 1901. He stated that in Europe Dahlias have a general use, that they are used

not only for decorations in the home but that they have considerable usage as corsage and buttonhole bouquets, that there seemed to be a more universal use of the Dahlia there. Even bridal bouquets have been used by Mr. Schling to show the varied uses of Dahlias. He said at one time he made a large picture out of Dahlias for the New York Show showing a bouquet in a frame just as if it was a painting and it caused considerable interest. He had grown many types of Dahlias but when he grew them in quantity he was more interested in Dahlias that you did not have to look up to but preferred those Dahlias which had a small mass of bloom.

For the kind of Dahlias he grew he never did worry about the strength of the stake that was used to prop them up. Since the day when Dahlias came into the five and ten dollar class, instead of making a flower which a man could go into a flower store and pick out for a buttonhole decoration, it seemed that the majority of growers had to have one ten inches across that could not properly be displayed in any surroundings except a mammoth show window or a convention hall. It is his opinion that the masses want a Dahlia that is adaptable to all conditions and all uses, one that is fool-proof, one which will, with the help of God's sun and proper care, grow anywhere.

He stated that in Europe he saw a small single growing and he introduced this to America as the Dahlia "Mignon." Since then we have had the "Charm" and "Orchid" types and many other dainty and attractive flowers of the smaller types. He said he would not give one of these smaller types of Dahlias for all of your big exhibition varieties. He said, "I recommend to the American Dahlia Society that they proceed to develop the Dahlia and hybridize it and get something that the florist or the housekeeper can use. In this event you will see more and more interest in the Dahlia and a greater love for it as a flower. If you do this it will make the floral world a better one to live in."

Dr. Charles H. Connors, Ornamental Horticulturist of the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, next gave a study of the soil and its relation to growing plants. He told of the physical and chemical properties of the soil. He described the value of soil types in Dahlia culture, mentioning sand, clay, loam and what could be done with each to improve its texture.

He covered with considerable detail the various kinds of soil found in different localities. He stated that the organic matter in the soil was most important soil element to Dahlia growers and that in three fourths of the Dahlia gardens today there was insufficient organic matter.

He then took up the action of moisture in soil and stated that the capillary attraction of moisture in the soil was the basis of continuing moisture at the roots of plants and that this action was responsible for retaining the moisture at the roots of the soil and was even more important than surface water.

At President Maytrott's suggestion Mr. Hart presented the details of the International Chicago Exhibition September 16th to 22nd. A committee was appointed by the president consisting of Derrill W. Hart, Lynn B. Dudley and Warren W. Maytrott, this committee being suggested by Mr. George Farnum. Mr. Berlet's letter with the description of the plans for the exhibit in Horticultural Hall on Northerly Island was discussed. It was the consensus of the meeting that all cooperation possible should be given to the Central States Dahlia Society in their plans for this show.

The meeting was adjourned.

Introductory Bargains OF HIGHEST QUALITY PLANTS

One plant each of
AMERICAN LEGION, KAWEAH, SATAN
for \$15.00

One plant each of
EAGLE ROCK FANTASY, GIRL OF HILL-
CREST, INDIANA MOON AND TANG
for \$7.50

One plant each of the Finest Miniatures
MT. WHITNEY SUNSET, AGALIA,
LITTLE JEWEL AND PINK PEARL
for \$1.75

OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE
describing the above and many other fine
varieties sent FREE ON REQUEST

PREMIER DAHLIA GARDENS



GEORGE H. SWEZEY

HILLSIDE, N. J.

*We guarantee to
satisfy you*

ORDER NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The Dahlia plants for that bare spot in the garden. Dahlias give you a thrill when the autumn leaves begin to appear, and your neighbors are talking about the flower shows. Try Kathleen Norris and Edna Ferber and some of the other exhibition winners from

SANHICAN GARDENS

TRY
SANHICAN'S CAMEO KATHLEEN NORRIS
EDNA FERBER

1 plant of each for \$6.00
All Roll of Honor Dahlias

TRY
SATAN FULL MOON
EAGLE ROCK FANTASY
1 plant of each \$10.00
All winners on the exhibition table

We grow the largest stock of miniature Dahlias in the East. Also the newest introductions of poms.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

FISHER & MASSON

Box A

Sanhican Gardens Trenton, New Jersey

ALLING'S

YOUR SELECTION

ANY 5 FOR \$1.00; 12 FOR \$2.00

Avalon, Biltmore, Bonnie Brac, Ballet Girl, Charm, Daddy Butler, E. vanderVeer, E. de Lyon, F. M. Burdick, Gov. Trumbull, Jersey's Beacon, Jersey's Beauty, Mrs. Carl Salbach, Mrs. E. Spencer, Mrs. I. de ver Warner, Ralph H. Blodgett.

ANY 3 FOR \$2.95; 6 for \$5.00

Arthur W. Grey, Datso, Doris Fellows, Grace Curling, Frau O. Bracht, Jersey's Glory, Molly Shepard, Thomas Edison, Seal's Californian.

ANY 5 FOR \$2.00; 6 FOR \$3.50

Fort Monmouth, Ida Perkins, Jane Cowl, Minnie Eastman, King Midas, J. D. Torbert, Meta Scammell, Spottswood Beauty.

GREEN PLANT SPECIAL 1 EACH FOR \$5.00
Commodore, Grace Curling, Rotary, Molly Shepard, Omar Khayyam; for \$1.50 more we will add a plant of our new Sanko.

6 DAINTY POMPONS FOR \$1.00

Amber Queen, Etta, Joe Fette, Jessica, Pride, Yellow Gem.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE

C. LOUIS ALLING

251 B. Court Street West, Haven, Conn.

DAHLIAS

IROQUOIS DAHLIA GARDENS

offers roots of the following varieties at special prices:

Golden Beauty ...\$2.00	Mr. A. B. Seal ....\$2.50
Fort Washington ... .75	Mrs. George Skene.. 1.10
Graf Zeppelin 2.00	My Maryland 1.75
Josephine G. 1.65	Valentino 1.25
Kathleen Norris ... 2.35	Monmouth Champion 2.25
King Midas 1.65	Dr. Carman 1.75
Madrone ..... .75	Yankee King ..... .50
Mrs. I. D. ver Warner .35	Aristocrat 3.50

Other leading varieties. Write for catalog and special prices. Order direct from this advertisement.

JOHN TOTH

P. O. Box 12 Fairfield, Connecticut

SPECIAL FOR A. D. S. MEMBERS

Ida Perkins, 50c; K. Violet Wonder, 60c; Mrs. A. B. Seal, 60c; Regal, 50c; Star Light, 50c. Catalogue price, \$3.50. Special, A. D. S. \$2.50 for the 5 bulbs. Catalogue upon request. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE SEVEN ACRES Stoneham, Mass.

DAHLIAS FROM THE SOUTH

Grown under irrigation seem to make good in all sections. Write for offerings.

KNOLLWOOD GARDENS

Winston-Salem, N. C.

The News of Affiliated Societies

Dahlia Society of California

The annual meeting of the society took place on January 16th. Mr. Curtis Redfern was elected to the office of president for the fifth time. Mr. H. von Issendorf, first vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Haake, second vice-president; Mr. Glenn T. Mack, secretary and Mr. Carl Ludemann, treasurer. The eighteenth annual show will be held in the Municipal Auditorium on Friday and Saturday, August 25th and 26th. This society in the past five or six years developed into one of the finest exhibitions by amateurs in the entire west and it is felt certain that the coming show will be another step in this direction.

San Leandro, Calif.

The annual meeting of the Dahlia Society of San Leandro was held on Thursday evening, March 2nd. Officers were elected as follows: President, James Groves; Vice-President, Charles Garrity; Secretary, W. A. Richmond, who succeeds Mr. Garrity in this position.

Southern California

This society which is very much alive and has held fine shows for many years have elected the following officers to serve in 1933:

President, Albert H. Brown; First Vice-President, H. F. Lasiter; Second Vice-President, Carl Salbach; Third Vice-President, Mr. Walker; Secretary-Treasurer, Gladys L. Vernon; BULLETIN Editor, Frank Mulkey; Board of Directors, Ross Gast, Mrs. M. G. McDonald, Lovell Swisher, Jr., A. J. W. Pieters and Frank C. McNabb.

San Francisco, Calif.

The annual meeting of the Dahlia Society of San Francisco was held February 9th for the election of officers for 1933. The following were elected: President, Floyd Logan; Vice-President, Frank Pelicano; Secretary, Mrs. Lymbury; Financial Secretary, Alec Low; Directors, Charles Garrity, George Nieburger, Ernest Westilus. Plans were formulated for a very active season. Picnics were planned and every member present was full of enthusiasm.

Washington Society of Tacoma

At the January meeting of the Washington Dahlia Society of Tacoma the following officers were elected: President, Mr. H. C. Cogswell; First Vice-President, Mr. Francis Glanfield; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Augusta Nicodet; Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Cogswell; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Lee; Executive Committee, Miss Caroline Svenson, Mr. C. H. Gordon, Mrs. Raymond Turner.

A communication from the Central States Dahlia Society about the World's Fair Dahlia gardens and

show, to be in Chicago, was read and discussed with much interest. A committee of Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mrs. Augusta Nicodet and Mrs. H. C. Cogswell, were appointed to act on this matter and we are anxiously awaiting news from the mid-west.

Plans were made to confer with our Park Board about having a large bed of Dahlias, properly labeled, in our largest park; the roots to be donated by members of our society. We feel it will be a good advertisement of our flower.

Mr. W. F. Sertz gave an interesting report of the Seattle society's January meeting and the election of their new officers.

We look forward to a fine year, for Dahlias will bloom and parade their beauty, knowing nothing of depression or politics.

Mrs. H. C. Cogswell, Secretary.

Haledon, N. J.

The following officers have been elected to carry on the work of this organization for 1933. President, Robert Speisser; Vice-President, Charles A. Taubert; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Watson; Financial Secretary, Henry Huebner; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James A. Malone. The annual show will be held Saturday and Sunday, September 17th and 18th, at St. Mary's P. E. Church Parish House, Belmont Avenue, Haledon, N. J.

Indiana

At a meeting of the executive committee of The Dahlia Society of Indiana, at the Hotel Washington, in Indianapolis, in February, plans were outlined to lend coöperation to the World's Fair International Dahlia Exhibition, to be held in Chicago, seven days beginning September 16, 1933.

Various committees were augmented to function with committees in charge at Chicago. As the time is the same as was planned to hold the State show of the Indiana Society, it was necessary to change the date of the Indiana show from September 16th and 17th to the 23rd and 24th.

It is the plan of the Indiana Society to place an exhibit in the International Show as a Society and individual members will also exhibit.

Charles White, of Indianapolis, was chosen as assistant to F. T. McCurdy, of Kokomo, as general chairman. The Hotel Antlers in Indianapolis has been chosen as the place in which to hold the show.

The last meeting of the society was held in the Hotel Antlers, Sunday, March 26th, and was in the form of a symposium on the Dahlia. Ralph C. Schwartz, Secretary, demonstrated propagation by cuttings and illustrated with green plants. A general discussion followed by various commercial growers who are members of the society. Dr. A. E. White presided.

Mrs. C. Hughel, Director of Publicity.

WANTED! To hear from growers who have high-grade pompon Dahlia roots, to help make up my own personal display of pompon blooms at the World's Fair International Dahlia Exhibition. Will pay for extra fine roots. Address

R. E. BERLET
3065 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Fraser's Tested Dahlias



for
1933

RUBY TAIT

It is a pleasure to present this beautiful Informal Decorative Dahlia. The artistic formation and wonderful color give a most charming effect to the flower. The color is Citron Yellow with pencillings of pink and lavender; flowers are large and are carried on top of stiff stems; clean healthy grower.

Roots \$10.00 Plants \$5.00

FAIR HARBOR

This magnificent Informal Decorative proved its worth last season. Immense flowers of a beautiful Liseran purple (Lavender pink) carried on good stems; free flowering. A beauty

Roots \$7.50 Plants \$3.75

Fraser's Dahlia Gardens

GEORGE W. FRASER

WILLIMANTIC

CONNECTICUT

ARE you interested in the latest Honor Roll Dahlias? **WOULD** you like a copy of Derrill Hart's Honor Roll Article as it appeared in the December issue of the American Home magazine? If so write for our 1933 catalog. It contains not only most of the last Honor Roll Dahlias but lists of other recent introductions and the most reliable of the older varieties.

HAMILTON'S DAHLIA GARDENS

"Newest and Best in Dahlias"

HOLLY

MICHIGAN

If you want the finest

DAHLIAS

Send for our catalogue

SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

Chestnut Hill

Philadelphia, Penn.

High class stock, guaranteed true to name, and satisfactory. No stunts. Divisions from such varieties as Champoege, E. R. Fantasy, Morrow, Imperial Pink, Trimbee, Mary Ellen, Shahrzad, Buckeye Bride, Norris and many others at very reasonable prices. List.

DR. E. S. LANDESS

FAYETTEVILLE

TENNESSEE

News of the Affiliated Societies—Continued

This is the New Medal Offered to Affiliated Societies

Hagerstown, Md.

The Hagerstown Dahlia Society, of Hagerstown, Maryland, have elected the following officers for 1933:

President, H. C. Kuhn.

Vice-President, Mrs. Blanche Downey.

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Mabel B. Mentzer.

Treasurer, H. C. Grove.

Secretary, H. K. Ramsburg, 57 Wayside Avenue.

The Hagerstown Dahlia Society reports the year of 1932 to be a very profitable one, having increased its membership one hundred and twelve per cent, with its finances equally as well. Its executive committee has already begun revising its catalog and rules and regulations, making ready for its September show. With the interest already shown it promises to be a show worth while.

Ohio

The Dahlia Society of Ohio meets at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, the second Friday each month, at 8:00 P. M. We are having very interesting programs. Our show committee are making plans for our fall show. Our meetings are very well attended.

Mrs. Walton J. Hosack, Publicity Chairman.



The attention of our affiliated societies is called to the new medal. We are discontinuing the old style round medal, and in its place are giving each of our affiliated societies one of the handsome new bronze designs. Please note, in arranging your schedule, that we will give but one medal. This is much more attractive, and far more valuable than the old design and we feel sure that any member of our affiliated societies winning one will be very proud of it.



National Association of Commercial Dahlia Growers

This Association is an incorporated organization and is composed of reputable and financially responsible Dahlia growers and dealers. The emblem of the Association is represented in the upper corners of this advertisement.



This emblem in the advertisement of a Dahlia grower, signifies his membership in the National Association of Commercial Dahlia Growers. It stands for Integrity—Reliability—and a Square Deal.

It is your guarantee that the grower with whom you are doing business will give you a square deal in every particular. You need have no hesitancy in dealing with any member of the National Association of Commercial Dahlia Growers. The following commercial Dahlia growers are members:

W. A. Angell, Providence, R. I.
C. W. Ballay, Palo Alto, Cal.
H. R. Chapman, Allendale, N. J.
Thomas Leavitt, Assinippi, Mass.
George L. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.
J. A. Kemp, Little Silver, N. J.
N. H. Cottam, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.
E. W. Darling, Fairhaven, Mass.
C. L. Alling, West Haven, Conn.
F. E. Dixon, Scotch Plains, N. J.
Jacob Schulz Co., Louisville, Ky.
Jessie L. Seal, San Francisco, Cal.
Gerken Brothers, Lancaster, Ohio.
Harley T. Peck, Lebanon, Ohio.
Dahliadell Nurseries, Vineland, N. J.
H. R. Delahoyde, Keokuk, Iowa.
R. L. Crigler, Covington, Ky.
Premier Dahlia Gardens, Hillside, N. J.
Carl Salbach, Berkeley, Cal.
W. E. Trostle, San Gabriel, Cal.
Jay F. Wills, Fort Worth, Texas.
W. W. Wilmore, Denver, Colorado.
Calvin S. Wheeler, Webster, Mass.
Frank H. Poschinger, Louisville, Ky.
Strasen Floral Gardens, Austinburg, Ohio.
Dr. H. H. Smith, Rocky River, Ohio.
Success Dahlia Gardens, Lawrence, Mass.
Chautauqua Dahlia Fields, Mayville, N. Y.

Fraser's Dahlia Gardens, Willimantic, Conn.
Major James B. Eastman, Laurel, Md.
Peacock Dahlia Farm, Dahlialand, N. J.
R. Vincent, Jr. & Sons Co., White Marsh, Md.
Newbridge Dahlia Gardens, Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.
Dr. S. S. Shattuck, 162 Elm St., Everett, Mass.
W. W. Kennedy & Sons, Red Bank, N. J.
Adam Felsing, R. F. D. 1, Lancaster, Pa.
Brazil Dahlia Farm, Indianapolis, Ind.
Scarboro Gardens Co., Ltd., Scarboro, Ontario.
O. P. Roach, 113 Empire St., E. Lynn, Mass.
Mannetto Hill Nurseries, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
Kit Gardens, 9 Irvington St., Springfield, Mass.
W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Alice Meussdorffer, San Francisco, Cal.
E. M. Bissell, 12 Well's Place, E. Lynn, Mass.
Somerhausen Dahlia Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baumann's Dahlia Gardens, Birmingham, Mich.
Veile & Mandham, Box 185, Easton, Pa.
W. L. W. Darnell, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.
Milton F. Untermeyer, Jr., 900 Ocean Ave., Elberon, N. J.
Knollwood Gardens, C. L. Glenn, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mad River Gardens, D. Paul Wickersham, Urbana, Ohio.
Hillside Farm, Walter Bissell, Austinburg, Ohio.
Ruschmohr Dahlia Growers, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.
Keystone Dahlia Gardens, Hickville, L. I., N. Y.
Locust Valley Dahlia Farm, Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y.
H. Jay Welcher, Newark, N. Y.

Any reputable and reliable commercial Dahlia grower is eligible to membership in this Association. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the secretary, Thomas Leavitt, Assinippi, Massachusetts.

Dahlia Score Guessing Contest

Many guesses have been received giving estimated scores of the four Dahlias shown on page fifteen of the January BULLETIN.

We offered a free root of "Pastel Glow" to the first A. D. S. member sending the correct guess of the scores given them at the Trial Grounds. Not a single correct one was received, however. But because the interest in this subject was so great we give you the key to their scores. From right to left they are general varieties No. 12, No. 20, No. 17, No. 39.

The interest aroused in these Dahlias, as evidenced by the many letters received, makes it probable that in some future issue we will repeat this idea, giving you some additional photographs of flowers for you to score.

Obituaries

CHARLES L. MASTICK

Mr. Charles L. Mastick of Portland, Oregon, passed away at his home on Denver Avenue on March 5th. He was for many years a wholesale leather merchant in this city. His recreation was hybridizing Dahlias and growing seedlings, and after his retirement, on account of ill health, he spent most of his spare time at this work. His name was well known among Dahlia growers from coast to coast and many of his creations are now grown in our gardens, Marmion perhaps being the best known.

Mr. Mastick was 75 years old and leaves a wife, four daughters and eleven grandchildren. He was most honorable, generous, and well loved by all who knew him. We extend our sympathy to his family.

W. ALBERT MANDA

W. Albert Manda was a most outstanding figure in the florists' industry. He was killed by a fall from a train on March 16th, while returning from New York where he was assisting in arranging an exhibit at the International Flower Show. Mr. Manda was a familiar figure at our early exhibitions, giving us advice and backing when it was badly needed. He was the owner of a large floral establishment in South Orange, N. J. He was born near Prague, Bohemia, in 1862.

We Acknowledge Catalogues

We are pleased to herein mention such catalogues and price lists as have been received since those listed in the January Bulletin. We regret that we can not give a bit more lengthy description, but space will not permit. It is particularly pleasing to note that in nearly every list an invitation to join the A. D. S. is included. "Many thanks, friends."

AINSLEY, GORDON, Campbell, California. Large folder with Dahlias and other flowers in colors.

ALMY, F. W. C., Box D, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I. A very fine list.

ALLING'S DAHLIAS, C. Louis Alling, 251 Court St., West Haven, Conn. Twenty page book with illustrations.

BADETTY BROTHERS, 40 Prospect St., Huntington, N. Y. Fine folder in four colors.

BABYLON DAHLIA GARDENS (Patrician Dahlias), Babylon, L. I., N. Y. Sixteen-page wholesale list.

BOLSA DAHLIA GARDENS, 197 Oakdale Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Eight page booklet with illustrations.

BESSIE BOSTON DAHLIA FARM, San Mateo, Calif. Sixteen pages mentioning only their own originations.

BALLEGO & SONS, Leiden, Holland. Folder with several color illustrations.

BURCH DAHLIA GARDEN, 4031 Oakwood Ave., Inglewood, California. Folder.

GOV. WHITE

New White F. D. Scored 82 at Storrs 1932

A healthy grower and good root maker. Excellent keeper when cut. Having a good supply of strong, field grown roots, we are offering roots at a depression price.

Roots \$2.00 net Plants \$1.00 net

A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL PLANT PRICES

Eagle Rock Fantasy \$1.50

Prince of Persia, W. A. Gerken, each \$1.25

At \$1.00 per plant

Asbury Park	Jean Keefer	Penn Charter
Bagdad	Jean Trimbee	Sharazad
Champoege	Orinda	The Commodore

At 75 cents per plant

American Triumph	Grace Curling	Mabel S. Douglas
Aurora	Jim Moore	Mildred B. Hoover
Dorothy Stone	June Justice	Oriental Beauty
Frazier	Kath. Cole	Watching Wonder

Plant and Root Lists sent on request

State Inspected

THE LASCH FLORAL GARDENS

1435 DILL AVE.

SOUTH EUCLID, OHIO

DAHLIA SEED if planted now, plants should bloom this season. Mail your order immediately.

Seed from New Singles: per package (100 seeds) \$1.00
Trial package 50c

Seed from New Little Darling Miniatures: per pkg. (100 seeds)..... .50
Trial package 25c

Seed from Pompons: per package (100 seeds).... 1.00
Trial package 50c

Seed from Orchid Flowering: per package (100 seeds) 1.00
Trial package 50c

Tests of my seed this year show nearly 100% germination.

GEORGE L. STILLMAN, *Dahlia Specialists*

Box DB 33

WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

BABYLON DAHLIA GARDENS

PATRICIAN DAHLIAS

"On the Sunrise Trail"

Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

"Specialists to the trade only"

We carry a very large stock. We have the best of the old and the best of the newer varieties in plants and roots in quantity at very attractive prices.

Best descriptive wholesale catalogue issued. Be sure and send for your 1933 copy.

DAHLIA TUBERS TRUE TO NAME

Our tubers all field grown, carefully labeled, every tuber with an eye. We cannot accept orders under \$3.00, due to our expensive packing. Cash with order, if wanted parcel post, include postage, otherwise shipment will come express, collect.

Ambassador .....	.50	Edna Ferber .....	.25	Jersey's Meteor ...	\$.25	Pop Stewart .....	.25
American Triumph ..	.35	El Rey	1.00	Jersey's Supreme ..	.25	Pride of Stratford..	.25
A. C. Lorbeer ..	.50	Evelyn Morris ..	1.00	Jersey's Triumph ..	.50	President Wilson ..	.50
Alice Whittier ...	.50	Edw. Thos. Bedford	.50	Jessie K. Prescott ..	.25	Prince of Persia ...	2.00
Adam Felsing ..	.50	Elite Glory .....	.25	Judge Leon McCord	1.00	Queen of Garden	
Adda Paterson ...	.25	Fort Monmouth ...	.50	Jean Trimbee	2.00	Beautiful .....	.50
Andreas Erickson	2.00	Flaming Meteor ...	.50	Kathleen Norris ...	.50	Regal .....	.25
Barbara Redfern..	.25	Farncott .....	.25	Kemp's Violet		Roman Eagle .....	.25
Big Chief	1.00	Fordhook Emperor ..	.50	Wonder .....	.50	Rose Fallon .....	.25
Charles Stratton ..	.25	Fort Washington ...	.50	Kentucky	1.00	Rudy Vallee	2.50
Casper G. Ware ..	.25	Goodnight	2.00	King Midas .....	.75	Sagamore .....	.25
City of Trenton ...	.50	Grenadier .....	.25	Katherine Kelly ...	.50	Sanhican's Magnate	.25
Chemar's Eureka ..	.50	Galli Curci .....	.50	Katherine Cole ....	.50	Silverado .....	.50
Color Sergeant ...	.50	Glory of Monmouth	.25	Marmion .....	.25	Seal's Californian ..	.50
Coquette .....	.50	Golden Goblin .....	.50	Margaret Masson ..	.25	Sanhican Beauty ...	.25
Dwight W. Morrow	2.50	Halvella .....	.50	Mordella .....	.25	Shahrazad	2.00
Dorothy Stone ..	.50	His Majesty .....	.50	Miss New York....	.25	Signoor .....	.25
Donna California..	1.00	H. Tribune Elite ..	.50	Mildred Brooks		Siskiyou .....	.50
Elsie Daniels ..	.25	Helen Ivins .....	.50	Hoover	1.00	Starlight .....	.50
Ellinor Vandevere	.25	Harry Mayer .....	.50	Mrs. Alfred B. Seal	.75	Sonny Masson .....	.50
Eliza London ..		Insulinde .....	.25	Maiden's Blush ...	1.00	The World .....	.50
Sheppard	1.00	I. de Ver Warner..	.25	Mrs. E. L. Lindsay	.25	Thomas A. Edison...	.50
Emma Marie .....	.25	Jane Cowl .....	.25	Monmouth Champion	.75	Treasure Island ...	.50
Eliza Clark Bull..	.50	Jersey's Beauty .....	.25	Margaret Woodrow		U. S. A. ....	.50
Eagle Rock Beauty	.50	Jersey's Jewell .....	.25	Wilson .....	.25	Valentino .....	.50
Eagle Rock Jewel ..	.50	Jersey's Beacon ...	.25	Minnie Eastman ...	.25	Waldheim Sunshine	.50
Eagle Rock Wonder	1.00	Jersey's Wonder ...	.25	Meta Scammel ....	.25	W. H. T.	1.00
Eagle Rock Fantasy	2.50	Jersey's Masterpiece	.75	Maryland's Orange	2.00	Watchung Wonder..	.75
		Jersey's Delight ...	.25	Oriental	1.00		

We are large growers of Dahlias. We grow all the stock we offer for sale, ourselves. If you do not see listed what you are looking for, write us, we may have it, as we list only the stock above of which we have a large supply.

THE FENWICK GARDENS, Lock Box 212, Salem, New Jersey

Catalogue Received, *Continued*

COLVIN, I. M., Princeton, Ind. Six page folder.
 CHAUTAUQUA DAHLIA FIELDS, Mayville, N. Y. Eight page folder.
 CHAPPAQUA DAHLIA GARDENS, Chappaqua, N. Y. Fine list.
 COTTAM, N. HAROLD & SON, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Twenty-four page book with several illustrations.
 DAVIS PEONY FARMS, Quinton, N. J. List of standard varieties.
 DAHLIADEL NURSERIES, Warren W. Maytrott, Vineland, N. J. Forty-eight page book with many life size color reproductions.
 DARLING, EDGAR W., 212 Washington St., Fairhaven, Mass. Small list including English importations.
 DUDLEY'S DAHLIAS, Lynn B. Dudley, 508 North Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Large folder.
 DARNELL, W. L. W., East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Standard varieties.
 DIXON, FREDERICK E., Scotch Plains, N. J. Twelve page folder.

DIXIE DAHLIA GARDENS, W. H. Kennedy, 1101 Lawrence Ave., Nashville, Tenn. Eight page folder.
 EXCELL DAHLIA GARDENS, East Lynn, Mass. Ten page booklet.
 EASTVALE FARMS, Middleboro, Mass. Small folder.
 FERGUSON, R. C., 230 N. Clayton St., Wilmington, Del. Selected list, including pompons.
 FISHER & MASSON, Trenton, N. J. Twenty-eight page book very neatly arranged and well illustrated.
 FELSINGER, ADAM, R. F. D. No. 1, Lancaster, Pa. List of standard varieties.
 FRANK'S DAHLIA GARDENS, Bedford, Ohio. Eight page booklet.
 FRANK PAYNE FARMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 6, Shawnee, Kansas. Wholesale price list.
 GALVIN THOMAS L., 4 Bedford St., Peabody, Mass. Small booklet.
 HADDONDALE DAHLIA GARDENS, Haddon Heights, N. J. Ten page book with one very fine illustration.
 HOOKWAY, WILL, Creston, Ohio. Six page folder.
 HAMILTON'S DAHLIA GARDENS, 306 Sherman St., Holly, Mich. Nicely arranged twenty page book.
 HAUSSENER, ROBERT F., 223 East Central Blvd., Palisades Park, N. J. Popular exhibition varieties.

Is your advertisement in this issue, Mr. Commercial Grower? This improved BULLETIN is pulling replies faster than ever before, so say regular advertisers.

Tell your friends about the new A. D. S. BULLETIN. Show it to them. Ask them to join. A membership application will be found below.

Mrs. Mabel Rathgeber, Treasurer A. D. S.
 196 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.

Date.....

PLEASE SEND A. D. S. BULLETIN, BEGINNING WITH THIS ISSUE

To.....

City.....

Enclosed find \$2.00.

State.....



CALIFORNIA DAHLIA SEED HAND HYBRIDIZED

Dahlia seed grown in California is without doubt the best obtainable owing to the long growing season. The seed pods are allowed to ripen on the plants. It is hand picked from selected flowers and is hand cleaned.

XXX GRADE MIXTURE

This is a formula mixture, containing seeds from 15 seed parents which have been tested for years and are known to throw a large percentage of double flowers, with insect resisting foliage. The pollen parents used were new introductions and varieties of special merit.

Packet of 100 seeds, \$5.00

Half packet (50 seeds) \$2.75, postpaid

Special Trial Packet of 15 seeds, \$1.00

DAHLIA SEED OF KNOWN PARENTAGE

All our Dahlia seed is saved under the name of the variety, whether it is sold in mixture or not. We offer the following varieties, for those specialists who wish to keep a record of parentage.

Amarillo Grande	Farncot	Kitty Dunlap
Amazon	Garden Glow	Madrone
Aztec Glory	Golden Dream	Margaret Masson
A. D. Livoni	Golden Goblin	Maryland's Orange
Beauty Gem	Graf Zeppelin	Mrs. Charles G. Reed
Bob Pleuse	Jane Cowl	Oriental
Champoege	Jersey's Elegans	Polar Bear
City of Trenton	Judge Leon McCord	Sandy McNab
Delice	Judge Marean	Starlight
Eagle Rock Jewel	J. W. Lee	The World
Eagle Rock Wonder	Kentucky	Yellow Princess

Above pedigreed seeds: 15 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00, postpaid

Special Offer: 10 packets (10 seeds each) of known parentage, our selection from above list, for **\$5.50**, postpaid.

WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT OUR DAHLIA SEED

"I enclose \$5.00 for a package of your XXX GRADE DAHLIA SEED, to be sent as soon as possible. From the \$5.00 worth received from you last season, I got the most beautiful Dahlia I have ever seen. It is a Heliotrope shade, informal decorative, leaves like leather, resists all insects. I had growers come distances to see it. All said I had something very good."

E. J. E., Westwood, N. J.



Tigridias

(Mexican Shell Lily)

Exotic summer-flowering bulbs. Blossoms often 5" across. From July to October. Colors—yellow, rose, and scarlet, mixed. Beautifully marked centers. Ideal for Rock Gardens.

12 large bulbs—\$1.50 prepaid

Our New Bulb Folder

listing a superior collection of Dahlias, Gladiolus, Iris, Lilium and many rare bulbs is ready and will be mailed to you on request.

GORDON AINSLEY - *Campbell, California*

Make Your DAHLIA \$ \$ \$ \$ Go Farther

■ Buy GROUP collections of ROOTS. In keeping with economic conditions we are offering 30 extremely attractive opportunities to stretch the DAHLIA DOLLAR. We are not sacrificing quality, but surplus stock of some varieties enables us to combine them with other varieties in special groups.

■ Group shipments represent a distinct saving to us in packing and carrying charges. This saving we are passing on to our customers. Seventy varieties are represented and the most discriminating buyer will be pleased with the values offered.

■ Full descriptions will be found in our illustrated folders. Stock of some varieties is in great demand. Early orders save disappointment. Send today for the

MOST AMAZING

list of group offers ever made to the dahlia growers of America. Your copy is ready.

Dr. W. E. Kennedy
Dr. A. E. White
Ralph C. Swartz

Delight-U Garden
dahlias

WHOLESALE
RETAIL

BUSINESS OFFICE

5530 EAST MICHIGAN ST.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

HULIN, J. E., 12 page book with a fine list of varieties. IROQUOIS DAHLIA GARDENS, John Toth, Fairfield, Conn. Small six page folder.

KENDAL DAHLIA GARDENS, Sandusky, Ohio. Thirty-two page book, profusely illustrated with color cover.

KENNEDY, W. W. & SONS, Redbank, N. J. Twelve page booklet.

LOCUST VALLEY DAHLIA FARM, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y. Wholesale list.

LOGAN DAHLIA GARDENS, 321 30th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Six page folder.

LUBECK GARDENS, Attleboro, Mass. Four page folder.

LASCH FLORAL GARDENS, 1435 Dill Ave., South Euclid, Ohio. Six page folder.

LLOYD'S DAHLIA GARDENS, Scullville, N. J. Four page folder.

LAKEWOOD DAHLIA GARDENS, 1654 Mars Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Eight page folder.

MAD RIVER GARDENS, P. O. Box 12, Urbana, Ohio. Small folder, new varieties.

MARYLAND DAHLIA GARDENS, Baltimore, Maryland. Eight page folder.

MANETTO HILL NURSERIES, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. Trade list.

MEUSSDORFFER, ALICE, 487 Hanover St., San Francisco, Calif. Twelve pages with several life size illustrations.

MCLEOD'S DAHLIA GARDENS, Seattle, Wash. Eight page folder.

NEWSOM DAHLIA FARM, Napa, Calif. Eight page folder.

OSTRANDER, WALTER, 28 Oak St., Kingston, N. Y. Large four page folder featuring the new Florence Louise.

PATRICIA DAHLIA GARDENS (Charles Garrity), 351 Maud Ave., San Leandro, Calif. List of Dahlias, gladiolus and other plants.

PECK, HARLEY T., Lebanon, Ohio. Thirty-two page book with an extensive list of varieties giving ratings.

PARRELLA, ALBERT, 3380 Ely Ave., Bronx, New York City. Thirty-four page book with a long list.

PELICANO, FRANK & SONS, San Francisco, Calif. Six page folder.

PREMIER DAHLIA GARDEN, George H. Swezey, 31 Mertz Ave., Hillside, N. J. Twelve page book.

ROBENS, H. H., 41 Hall Ave., Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Four page folder.

REX DAHLIA GARDENS, Portland, Ore. Sixteen page booklet.

SAGAMORE GARDENS, 162 Elm St., Everett, Mass. Dahlias and glads.

SEAL, JESSIE L., 607 Third Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Twenty-four page book well arranged.

SALBACH, CARL, 657 Woodmont Ave., Berkely, Calif. Twenty-eight page book with fine color pictures.

SHADYLAWN NURSERIES (Hugo Kind), Hammon- ton, N. J. Wholesale only. Handy pocket size booklet.

SPRINGSIDE DAHLIA GARDENS, New Hamburg, N. Y. Eight page folder.

SPRINGHILL DAHLIA FARM, A. T. Edison, R. F. D. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich. Twenty page book.

SMITH'S WATCHUNG GARDENS (James Smith), 700 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J. Four page folder.

SMITH, DR. H. H., 19605 Beach Cliff Blvd., Rocky River, Ohio. Six page folder.

STONE STREET DAHLIA GARDENS, Beverly, Mass. Eight page booklet.

STRASEN FLORAL GARDENS, Austinburg, Ohio. Wholesale list of standard varieties.

SUNSET GARDENS, Portland, Ore. Folder with some good illustrations.

THE SEVEN ACRES (L. N. Davis), 203 Main St., Stoneham, Mass. Dahlias and glads.

THOMAS, F. W. & CO., Torrington, Conn. Twelve page booklet.

VIN-WELL GARDENS, Wellston, Ohio. Six page folder.

VEILE & MENDHAM, Easton, Pa. A most unusual and beautifully designed book of twenty-four pages.

WAITE'S GARDENS, Eatontown, N. J. Six page folder.

WAKEMAN GARDENS, Sarah W. Wood, Southport, Conn. Twenty-four page book with a fine list of varieties.

WILDWOOD GARDENS, John J. Zant, 2160 East Fulton Road, Grand Rapids, Mich. Twenty-four page book.

WILMORE, W. W., Box 382, Denver, Colo. Thirty-six page book very nicely arranged and illustrated.

WONDERLAND DAHLIA GARDEN, Lynn, Mass.

Here is A Real Buy -

IN ORDER to make room for many new varieties as well as a number of new seedlings, I am offering the following combinations at prices less than one-half their true worth. The Dahlia roots offered here are GUARANTEED to be true to name, and free from the slightest sign of any disease, and to be solid roots in good growing condition, and that they will grow to your satisfaction or I will refund every cent paid for them. These roots, all labeled, will be shipped by parcel post, prepaid, to anywhere in the U. S. for the nominal sum asked for them.

1

\$2.00 Bertha Fritzl
1.50 Monmouth Champion
1.50 Jim Moore
1.00 Thomas Edison
1.00 Treasure Island
1.00 Jersey Triumph
1.00 King Midas

\$9.00 all for \$4.50

3

\$1.00 Fort Monmouth
1.00 Mrs. A. B. Seal
1.00 Kentucky
1.00 Grace Ricords
1.00 Nanaquaket
.75 Meta Scammell

\$5.75 all for \$3.00

5

Watchung Sunrise \$.75
Elsie Jane .75
Spirit of St. Louis .50
Jersey Beacon .40
El. Vanderveer .25
Avalon .25
Mrs. Wm. A. Evans .25
Wm. J. Erwin .25
J. B. Waite .25
Roycroft .25

**10 Dahlias in all. Total
list price \$3.90—all of
the above for \$2.00**

2

\$1.50 Fordhook Marvel
1.00 Fort Washington
1.00 Valeska
1.00 Griffin
.50 Jane Cowl
.50 Marmion

\$5.50 all for \$3.00

4

\$.75 Sanhican Darky
.50 Harry Mayer
.50 Marshall's Beauty
.50 Rose Fallon
.50 Jersey Ideal
.50 Margaret W. Wilson
.50 Jove

\$3.75 all for \$2.00

Send for my catalogue, containing many of the newer varieties such as ADMIRAL BYRD, POT O'GOLD, WILLIAM J. RATHGEBER, AMERICAN LEGION, FLORENCE LOUISE, GREAT HARBOR, EAGLE ROCK PEACH, EAGLE ROCK SUPERBA, LONG HILL, MYRA HOWARD, MURPHY'S MASTERPIECE, SATAN, and hundreds of others at prices to meet conditions and the times.

ALBERT PARRELLA

3380 Ely Avenue

Bronx, New York City

Burpee's GOLD MEDAL Dahlias

Be sure to plant Burpee's Gold Medal Dahlias this year. You will be delighted with the results. We list here the popular favorites, including outstanding varieties created and introduced by Burpee. Order direct from this page.

ATLANTIC CITY (Formal Decorative)

This new Dahlia was first introduced by us last year. It is most outstanding in every way. Produces a great profusion of well-shaped blooms of a very rich golden autumn shade—amber-gold intensified with orange, salmon, and a touch of bronze. The flowers measure 5 to 7 inches across, and last exceptionally long as cut-flowers. The plants are 3½ to 4 feet tall, and being stocky they require no staking. It is a magnificent variety, resistant to disease and insect attacks.

\$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.40

ASBURY PARK (Formal Decorative)

A glorious autumn shade of bright strawberry-red suffused with salmon and tinted with old gold toward the tip. The general color effect is that of a bright copper-salmon. Carries its huge blooms on fine stiff stems.

\$3.00 each; 3 for \$8.00



Atlantic City

BURPEE'S GIANT FORDHOOK DAHLIAS

Fordhook Aviator. (F. D.) Glistening carmine-crimson blooms with a bright metallic bronzy sheen. It is a large, massive, and extra heavy flower.

75 cents each; 3 for \$1.90

Fordhook Delight. (F. D.) A real giant and a most attractive color—Hermosa-pink with yellow center and bright yellow tips.

\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70

Fordhook Emperor. (I. D.) A giant Dahlia of a most glorious autumn shade—rich salmon, suffused rose and permeated with gold.

\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70

Fordhook Erecta. (F. D.) This is, without question, one of the finest Dahlias ever introduced. The handsome blooms are a bright shade of Amaranth-pink. The base of the petals is almost white.

\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70

Fordhook Marvel. (F. D.) Peach-red blooms shading to strawberry-pink with a salmon-orange sheen. It was awarded a Certificate of Merit.

\$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00

SPECIAL OFFER

Collection No. 9814. Five Giant Fordhook Dahlias—One root each of Fordhook Aviator, Fordhook Delight, Fordhook Emperor, Fordhook Erecta, and Fordhook Marvel (value \$5.25) for \$3.00.



BURPEE'S GIANT GOLD MEDAL DAHLIAS

Mrs. Carl Salbach. (I. D.) This is a foremost variety which has won many prizes. The large flowers are bright pink with a suffusion of faint lavender. Excellent long stems.

50 cents each; 3 for \$1.30

Jersey's Beauty. (F. D.) One of the most widely known of all Dahlias, with strong, upright stems crowned with large, well-formed blooms. A lovely pink shade with a chamois sheen.

35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents

Joyful. (F. D.) This is a glorious Dahlia of sturdy, upright growth with strong stems, carrying its blooms well displayed above the foliage. The color of the flowers is a most intense brilliant yellow.

\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70

Indian Summer. (F. D.) We are sure that you will be greatly pleased with this wonderful Dahlia. The blooms are extra large. Combines crimson, scarlet, orange, and gold.

\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70

Gallant Fox. (F. D.) A huge, well-formed flower of a rich bright deep carmine-red color with a generous sheen of brilliant scarlet. Of robust growth and exceedingly free flowering.

75 cents each; 3 for \$1.90

SPECIAL OFFER

Collections of Burpee's Fine Giant Gold Medal Dahlias, made up of the five beautiful Dahlias described above. **Collection No. 9807.** One root each (value \$3.60) for \$1.75. **Collection No. 9808.** Three roots each (value \$9.50) for \$4.75.

Burpee's Garden Book for 1933 Sent Free on Request

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 301 Burpee Bldg., PHILADELPHIA