

# BULLETIN

of the

## AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY



Make Uncle Sam's Request YOUR Command—Buy More WAR BONDS

Published Quarterly: February, May, August and November

Issue of May, 1944 . . . . Second Quarter

(Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879)



# Dahlias For Your 1944 Victory Garden



## DAHLIADEL 1944 INTRODUCTION

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**THE DRAGON** (Corbett-Dahliadel 85A), Bloom 11 x 7, Bush 4½ ft. A large Informal Decorative in that lovely fall apricot shade. The petals actually are apricot in the center, edged lengthwise on both sides with rose pink. A rugged, insect-resistant plant which takes Texas climate in its stride. This dahlia will soon be in the list of standards, as it will grow and produce for anybody that can grow dahlias at all. It will also stand good culture without going to pieces. Scored 85 at Canyon, Texas, and 84 at Storrs. An excellent root maker, and we are sure you will like it.

Root, \$10.00; Plant, \$5.00

•

**CORN BORER DUST** (Nicotine Bentonite Dust). Owing to restrictions on the use of rotenone, we are making a nicotine dust according to the latest recommendations of the N. J. Experiment Station, which has a 4% actual nicotine content with wetting agent added. Four to five applications should be made at five to six day intervals, starting at the time of the first eggs' hatching. Five pounds should take care of 100 to 150 dahlia bushes for four applications (size of bush will vary amount needed). Directions with each package. 5 lbs., postpaid, including 4th zone, \$2.50; add 10c. for each zone beyond 4th; 25 lbs., express collect, \$7.50.

**PYRETHRUM SOAP.** A non-poisonous insecticide effective on most insect life and not injurious to animals or plants. Will not burn foliage or buds. A desirable spray for aphids and for thrips and leafhoppers when used with Black Leaf Forty. Four ounces make 4 to 5 gallons of spray. Postpaid, including the 4th zone, 4 oz., 60c; 8 oz., \$1.00; quart, \$2.50; gal., \$8.00.

*Other Dahlia Growers' Supplies  
listed in the Catalog*

## 5 WONDERFUL MINIATURE DAHLIAS—\$2.50 Roots—Value \$3.50

Andries Orange, bright orange; Betsy T, lilac tpt white; Little Susan, amaranth pink; Peggy Lindley, gold; Snowsprite, pure white. One root of each labeled, guaranteed and postpaid.

If you are not already a customer or a request is not in, send for our Complete New Catalog of "Dahlias for Your 1944 Victory Garden," without delay.

## Dahliadel Nurseries

WARREN W. MAYTROT  
BOX 14

VINELAND, N. J.

# BULLETIN

of the  
American Dahlia Society

## Contents for May, 1944

SERIES XVII, No. 2

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Subscription Rates \$3.00 per year in advance. Please send all subscriptions and dues to the Secretary, Dr. Ward Cook, 34 Puritan Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Receipts will be promptly sent.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Minimum space accepted, one inch	
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One Inch .....	\$5.00
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Quarter Page .....	15.00
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Page .....	50.00
Double Page .....	90.00

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### SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON YEARLY CONTRACTS

If four consecutive advertisements are contracted for **in advance**, a discount of 10% is allowed on space up to and including ads of one quarter page in size and 15% discount on space of one half page or over.

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# A.D.S. Show to Be Held at Hotel Pennsylvania

Preparations at this writing are right on schedule and your committee anticipates a very well rounded show.

The site, the beautiful Roof Garden of the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, affords ample room for a large show and appointments for good arrangement to present a grand spectacle. September 21 and 22 are the dates.

Vice President Henry Olsen is again Show Manager and together with the direction of President Edward B. Lloyd, little will be found wanting. A reminder here might not be amiss! Last year our Show Manager worked out every detail well in advance and a total lack of cooperation on the part of exhibitors who failed to send their entry blanks in advance, produced confusion and a late start in judging which nullified much of the careful planning of Mr. Olsen.

Interest in the forthcoming Show is at a high pitch at this early writing. Many have expressed intention of exhibiting, and already a number of substantial cash prizes have been offered by members and friends.

Last year approximately half the number of exhibitors were newcomers in an A.D.S. Show—they will return and give our regular exhibitors a grand tussle for the honors.

Vegetable classes will be even more varied than last year and it is expected many additional entrants will compete.

Some of the special prizes announced are  
Cash prizes of \$25 each

- For best large exhibit of Pompons (50 or more blooms), by Mr. John Allen.
- For best large display of small dahlias (any type under 4 inches), by Mrs. S. Van Hoesen.
- For best exhibit of 50 or more Miniatures, by F. P. Garrettson Co.
- For Sweepstakes in Section B, by F. P. Garrettson Co.
- For Sweepstakes in Open-to-All, by Mr. Lynn B. Dudley.
- For special awards in Garden Club Section, by Mrs. S. Van Hoesen.
- For Sweepstakes in Vegetable Classes, by Dr. Bruce B. Preas.

A.D.S. Trophy—for best undisseminated variety of small size Dahlias measuring 4 inches or less in diameter, 10 blooms.

Ray Smith Memorial Award Trophy—offered by Dahlia Society of New Jersey for 3 blooms of New Jersey origin.

The Show schedule is published in this issue and the classification list in the August issue.

## Garden Club Section Dahlias for Victory Gardens

Signs of spring seem different this year, somehow. For some, spring arrived weeks ago, when soon after sunrise each morning, even before the last snow storm, one could hear the clang of spades, the scratching of

rakes, and the crackling of burning garden debris. Indoors, at the windows, bursting buds of forced twigs peeped through, and from shallow boxes of brown earth sprouting tender green seedlings welcomed the warm early spring sun. For others, spring was only being ushered in with seed catalogs and plans just beginning to shape the vast number of needed gardens.

Twenty-two million Victory Gardens is the call for this year. In such a season and time as this, in a vast garden movement, one does not conceive of food alone in sustaining entirely the physical body. Renewed spirit, consciousness and appreciation of things about us, mental vitality and inspiration for maintaining what is ours, are unmistakably a few essentials in retaining a good balance in life. Truly, the aesthetic is necessary food for the soul. Who of us is not richer and more stimulated after feasting on the delicacies of sweetly perfumed, gay-colored beauties of a garden? To what may we turn in life, to make us more conscious of a Supreme Being, than to the miracles of seeds and plants, from which untold joys leap forth so quickly? Everywhere in this war-torn world, humanity seeks repose, and nowhere within the busy turmoil of making a livelihood, can there be found greater tranquility than in one's own garden spot, where he has gathered for himself the wealth of friendships, as well as products of the soil.

The Dahlia, which answers the need of a long season of abundant bloom, a great variety of color, form and size, is adaptable to soil and situation suitable for vegetables and can be counted on by the most fastidious to satisfy a longing desire for flowers in any Victory Garden. Against a wall, along a fence, for a hedge, to back rows of vegetables, to separate garden areas, by a path, to screen a chicken yard or whatever purpose, this flower excels.

Experienced growers of Dahlias, who gave dahlia space to vegetables last year, found that they could grow their quota of vegetables and plant Dahlias, too. With this aim in view, vacant lots, fields and all available workable ground is giving way to plow and spade at this early date.

Plans for the Garden Club Section of the Dahlia Show to be staged in the Roof Garden of Hotel Pennsylvania, September 21-22, are started and many are planning new varieties of Dahlias to be grown along with vegetables. Particular color schemes in displaying vegetable exhibits should prove unusual and interesting to spectators. Their combination with flowers will also be shown by some of our skilful exhibitors.

The committee expects to make this one of the finest shows ever staged by the Garden Club Section. We are ready to assist new exhibitors as well as those who have shown with us for many years. These exhibits of flowers and vegetables will be a splendid way of sharing with hundreds of show visitors to this great city, the fruits of another year's Victory Gardens. Cash awards will be given as sweepstakes prizes.

If you, too, would like to display your produce, bring your exhibits and join us at the show.

GEORGENA HUMBLE, Chairman, Garden Club Comm.



# Here's Delirium Tremens For the Insects

A New Discovery For Delousing Soldiers Will Benefit Dahlias,  
Says Old Man Ature to His Son

It's a long cry from vermin in war to dahlias, it would seem at first thought son, but there is a connection, as I will try to show you.

You were not with us when World War No. 1 was being fought, but if you had been you would know about the "cooties" which were so annoying and dangerous in the trench warfare, as it occurred in the battlefields of France. The "cootie" or louse, which were transferred so easily from trench rats to the soldiers, had to be fought just as thoroughly as the enemy. Delousing stations were set up all through the battle areas.

Knowing the danger from this vermin, government entomologists of the Department of Agriculture at the beginning of this war, studied all known controls, with the determination that our fighting men must be protected. Lice, mosquitos and other vermin were used in countless experiments. And our two best known controls for dahlia pests were tried—pyrethrum and rotenone (derris root). Pyrethrum, which is a powder, ground from dried flowers by the same name, which formerly came from Dalmatia and Japan, is not available in quantity during wartime. It is one of the principal ingredients of Flit and other insecticides. But Pyrethrum loses its strength in a day or two. Rotenone is more potent than Pyrethrum and is effective longer. Both are contact poisons for insects. But these two, along with arsenicals and fluorides, which kill only if eaten and nicotine, another good contact poison, were not as effective in control of lice nor as long lasting as was necessary if the boys were to be protected from dread diseases such as typhus.

What was needed, according to the entomologists, was a more potent, deadly and long lasting poison. So the search continued. The Surgeon-General of the Army and the Department of Agriculture desperately hunted better insecticides because pestilence has decided more wars than all the strategists in history. It stopped the Crusades. It decided whether France or Spain was to dominate the Continent of Europe in 1528. It killed seven times as many soldiers in our own Mexican and Spanish-American wars as did actual battle. In this war our health guardians knew our boys were fighting in the most insect-infested and disease-ridden sections of the globe. Pyrethrum from the Far East, and Rotenone from Africa and East Indies, were virtually cut off. They tested synthetics and had little success.

Then they found a synthesized control, originally discovered, of all places, in Germany, about 70 years ago. Its discoverer never knew what an important discovery he had made. It was patented as a moth killer in Switzerland by Geigg & Company in 1939. But they never did much with it.

But, imported originally from its Swiss patentees, our entomologists discovered that it had amazing qualities. And it may quite easily be used by dahlia growers, and other horticulturists after the war to more effectively control pests than ever.

Perhaps you saw the story in the papers or the news-reel pictures how Army men stopped the typhus epidemic in Naples. The populace of that city were deloused thoroughly in record time by this powder, called in the newsreels D.D.T. This is the short for dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane. It surely needs shortening, doesn't it, son? They say it means delirium tremens for bugs of almost every type. Spray it on screens and it kills any fly that walks across one of those screens months later. Treat a woolen blanket with it and dry clean it, wash it often and ordinarily moths would just consume it, but not with DDT on it. They just curl up and die. They say you can spray it once in the garden and Japanese Beetles will die three weeks later just from crawling over where it was sprayed. It will perhaps save our peaches from the ravages of the Oriental fruit moth. The coddling moth, which raises so much destruction among western apples, where five sprayings a year are necessary, is quickly killed and best of all the spraying of DDT lasts and kills after weeks of rain and weather on the trees.

About the only pests it does not quickly kill are Mexican bean beetles. In fact, this failure almost discouraged the entomologists from continuing their experiments. Happily they did. And its first successful use was on the Arabs in Africa. These nomadic, tent-homed people have always harbored vermin. Our Army used it there in self-protection from these Arabs. At first, Arabs were suspicious and only the men submitted to applications. But when they found it made them so comfortable, they brought their wives and children in to be deloused.

DDT is now made for our armed forces by Dupont and in large quantities. But there is not enough to allow it to be used in our dahlia gardens now. But after the war we may find that it will rid us of the worst pest in our Eastern gardens, the Japanese Beetle. If we can rid ourselves of both Japs and their beetles as a result of this war, we will really be victorious.

But I have an idea it will save millions of dollars in fruit, corn and other crops, as well as make it easier to grow flowers. One of the worse menaces, for instance, to our cotton is the white fringed beetle, which appeared in the South in 1936. He just shakes off common insecticides like a dog shakes off rain. But when he crawls on to a leaf dusted, even a week previous with DDT, and within a quarter to an hour's time he gets the works. Paralysis creeps from his feet which have touched the poison, up his legs, he totters, sways drunkenly, jerks, falls. He can buzz his wings and fly but he can't grip the leaf. He falls, spins in a circle, sprawls until in final agony, he dies. And for a tough beetle that nicotine, derris root and other of our well known poisons won't touch DDT. Must be something extra to get this baby.

And so I say, son, get along with Jap Beetles, corn borers, stalk borers, aphids, and all the rest of our dahlia

(Continued on page 6)

# Send Your New Varieties To Trial Grounds

## Four Official A.D.S. Test Gardens Available to Test Your Dahlias

There is a manpower shortage at the Official A.D.S. Trial Grounds, but within the limits of war time conditions, these gardens will plant, cultivate, and judge the Dahlia varieties which you will send to them for that purpose.

Appended you will find an entry blank, which you may use to send your entries to the gardens selected. If you wish more entry blanks, write Secretary Cook.

Please send only those which you sincerely believe are better than any existing named varieties of the same type and color classification. It is expensive for you and more so for the gardens to grow those which have little chance of scoring above 80.

If you have a super-doooper, a "break" in type or color, we suggest you send it to at least three different gardens, because the highest scoring large, medium and small varieties at three or more gardens will win the Derrill Hart Memorial Medal, the highest honor the A.D.S.

can bestow on new Dahlia Introductions.

We advise entering Dahlias under number instead of name. If the variety scores 85 to win a Certificate, then it must be named before it can be included in the report of Trial Grounds and published in the BULLETIN. If it does not score, it is best not to have it listed under name in the report.

Send three roots or plants of each variety to each garden selected before May 20, carriage charges paid. Also send \$3.00 for each variety to each garden selected by check or money order. Do not risk loss by enclosing cash.

Please know that the fee of \$3.00 does not anywhere nearly cover the expense of culture and judging. It is a service which these gardens and the A.D.S. is glad to render to Dahlia grows.

LYNN B. DUDLEY,  
Chairman, Trial Gardens Committee.

## DELIRIUM TREMENS FOR THE INSECTS

(Continued from page 5)

pests until we lick the Germans and the Japs and then we'll clean up those dirty bugs with DDT. Dahlia growing will then be a simple hobby, and take less time and loss of blooms.

I've been so interested in this new discovery that I wanted to tell you about it. So I can't add much more now.

But you're about ready to plant. Get the roots planted first, because they take longer to get going than green plants. Start them in about May 15. Put the green plants in about last week in May or in early June. Then you'll have blooms for the shows in September. I'll tell you about pinching back for timing later. But now I'll say, when they get two sets of laterals, pinch out the tops.

Don't worry about fertilizer or the lack of it. Most growers waste it. Get manure on before plowing as I told you, if you can get it. Use what fertilizer I left. Dahlias don't need feeding nearly as much as most people think. We have stressed this angle too much, in my opinion. Probably because the exhibition experts want a half inch larger bloom than their neighbors. But as I think about it from here, I'd rather have perfection of bloom than just size. We have gone "size crazy" perhaps. Beauty in a dahlia is always preferable to size.

Your list of new ones you were buying is right with me. The Trial Grounds of the A.D.S. is the best test for quality. The Honor Rolls come next. Both help us to choose the better new introductions. Send those two new ones to the Trial Grounds at Storrs, East Lansing, and West Virginia. If either scores high at all three, you stand a chance to get the Derrill Hart Medal and that's top honors for any dahlia.

Bye Son. Take care of your mother first and your garden second.

DAD.

## Col. Eddy's "Honor-Roll" Garden

Following my recent retirement from the army, I am resuming my dahlia growing activities at Encino, a suburb of Los Angeles. Here, under almost ideal conditions, I plan to operate a trial garden where dahlia growers may send their seedlings for trial with the assurance they will be carefully grown and fairly judged without regard to advertising value, friendship, or indeed any factor other than the merit of the varieties themselves. Our season is long, irrigation water is available, and ordinarily there is no frost during the growing months. Since practically my entire time is now available for the enjoyment of my hobby, it will be possible to give the planting more personal attention than has been possible in the past. It is my hope in the years to come, through my Honor Roll in *The Flower Grower*, to acquaint American dahlia lovers with the really worth while new varieties.

Tubers are preferable either to green plants or rooted cuttings, and where sufficient stock is available three (3) of each variety should be sent. Since outdoor planting commences in March, tubers may be shipped any time now—the earlier the better. Tubers and green plants should be shipped by *express*, marked "Perishable—Bulbs," addressed to me at VAN NUYS, California. Later on, green plants and rooted cuttings may be sent by mail, addressed to Box 116, Encino, California.

If stock is not now available for shipment, but will be later on, please advise me now number and types so that space may be reserved and planting plans made.

RICHARD T. EDDY.

## Maryland Trial Garden

Due to the severe labor shortage in this area, the Committee has decided not to operate the Trial Gardens at College Park for the duration. This Garden is under direction of the Baltimore Dahlia Society.



- NOTE: All roots of varieties tested will be destroyed after growing season at Garden. None will be returned. All varieties should be at least two years old and with sufficient stock for immediate introduction if a score of 85 is awarded.

# The Quiz Corner

by J. LOUIS ROBERTS, A.D.S. Vice-President

**"How Do You Advise the Small Society to Judge Dahlias  
At a Small Show—No Experienced Judges Available?"**

Answered by

GEORGE R. CURRIE,  
Sheboygan, Wis.,

A.D.S. Vice-President

In answering the question I am assuming that what you have in mind are suggestions to the Dahlia grower

and exhibitor who is, for the first time, pressed into service to act as a Dahlia judge, and will proceed on such assumption.

I believe such amateur judge should give consideration to the following factors of the blooms he judges:

## Stem and Placement of Bloom on the Stem

A weak stem which bends under the weight of the bloom should be severely penalized as should also a poor placement of the bloom on the stem such as a bloom which tilts downward facing the ground. The straightness of the stem and the distance of the foliage from the bloom should also be considered, as it is not desirable to have the top leaf bracket so close to the bloom as to touch the petals of the bloom.

## Symmetry of the Bloom

In this connection open or oblong centers detract from the beauty of the flower and should count against it in comparison with one not having such a defect. Note whether the center is equally distant from the circumference of the flower, and whether there is an even spacing of petals, or whether there is a bunching of petals in the lower half of the bloom in comparison to the upper half. In determining this latter point, it will help to take a sheet of paper and hold it first over the lower half and then over the upper half of the flower and note the difference in petalage of the two exposed halves.

## Formation

In judging classes calling for a definite formation such as formal decorative, the bloom should be checked as to whether it conforms to the required classification. In case of doubt consult the A.D.S. definition of such formation as printed annually in the premium schedule for the annual A.D.S. Show. In a close contest between two blooms in the cactus or semi-cactus classes where all other factors are evenly balanced, a close examination will usually disclose one bloom having more petals which do not conform to the required formation than the other.

## Size

A large bloom should receive preference over a small bloom, other factors being nearly equal because it is

(Continued on page 16)



**PLANT  
THESE  
PERENNIALS**

*for Glorious  
September Blooms*

Grown in our own Farmingdale nurseries, these hardy plants will give you a joyous, colorful garden through September and October.

**Beautiful  
CHRYSA nth e m u m s**

AUTUMN LIGHTS. Single, copper.  
CYDONIA. Double Korean, orange.  
LAVENDER LADY. Large, orchid.  
MRS. P. S. DU PONT. Double Korean, Peach Pink.  
SEPTEMBER BRONZE. Large Pompon.

**All above, \$1.10 for 3 plants,  
\$4.25 per dozen**

**ANEMONES**

GEANT DES BLANCHES. Huge white, 3 ft.  
SEPTEMBER CHARM. Rosy pink, 2 ft.

**\$1.20 for 3 plants,  
\$4.50 per dozen**

**1944 Catalog Free on request**

*Stump & Walter Co*

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# 1944 SCHEDULE and PREMIUM LIST

## 30th ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

### of the AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY

*will be held at the*

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK  
ROOF GARDEN

SEPTEMBER 21st, 22nd

This is the final 1944 Show Schedule. Intending exhibitors are requested to retain it for use in making their Show entries. Additional copies will be gladly sent upon application to the Secretary.

For further particulars, information on trade space and entry cards apply to  
Dr. WARD COOK, Secretary, 34 Puritan Ave., Tuckahoe, New York

### GENERAL RULES

#### PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

1. DATES AND SCHEDULE—The 1944 New York Show of the American Dahlia Society will be open to the public on Thursday, September 21st at 2:00 p. m., and will close Friday, September 22nd at 10 p. m., War Time. Judging will commence promptly at 12 noon. All exhibits must be staged by 11:00 a. m. Exhibits not in place in show room at this hour **will not be judged**. During the judging, no one will be allowed on the exhibition floor except the judges and the necessary officials of the Show.

2. ADMISSION TO SHOW—Fifty cents plus tax. A.D.S. members and Branch Society members admitted on their membership cards.

ADMISSION BEFORE OPENING—Trade exhibitors, and those setting up special arrangements and large baskets, will be allowed on the floor of the exhibition hall prior to the judging only for the period necessary to arrange the exhibit. All other exhibitors will arrange their exhibits in the room provided for that purpose, from which room the management will place the exhibits in the proper classes as entered by the exhibitors. No exhibition or part of an exhibition may be withdrawn or rearranged prior to the judging except by special permission of the management.

3. DISTANT SHIPMENTS—Exhibits sent from a distance should be addressed to the American Dahlia Society, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7th Ave. between 32nd and 33rd Sts., New York City. All freight, postage or express charges must be prepaid by the sender.

4. An entry fee of \$2.00 must be paid by all exhibitors (excepting Garden Club Section) who are not members of the American Dahlia Society, Participating or Branch Societies. This fee must be remitted with list of entries or membership subscription paid.

5. MAKING ENTRIES—Exhibitors may have sufficient entry blanks upon request to Dr. Ward Cook, Secretary, 34 Puritan Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

The Show Management reserves the right to reject or accept entries. All entries must be registered with Clerk at Show before 10:00 a. m., September 21st.

6. RIBBON PRIZES—Except where otherwise noted A.D.S. ribbons will be used for prizes. Blue—first; red—second.

7. HONORABLE MENTION RIBBONS will be used in classes where judges consider entries that do not receive first or second prize, worthy of recognition. One or more honorable mention ribbons may be awarded in a class where the judges deem it advisable. Honorable mention ribbons do not count in computing sweepstakes.

8. TRI-COLOR RIBBONS will be used for all Special Awards for the most outstanding entry in each section.

In order to conserve metal, A.D.S. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medal Certificates will be used in place of Medals.

9. GRAND SWEEPSTAKES—A—Large Type, Arrangements and Baskets, First, 10 points; Second, 5 points. All other entries, 5 points for First, 3 points for Second. B—Medium (including Ball Dahlias). Arrangements and Baskets, First 7 points; Second, 3 points. All other entries, 3 points for First, 2 points for Second. Miniatures, Pompons, Singles and Collarettes. Arrangements and Baskets, 5 points for First, 3 points for Second. All other classes, 2 points for First, 1 point for Second.

10. BASKET CLASSES—Containers of various material having a loop handle over the top, or made of material commonly used for baskets with or without handles, will be considered baskets in the Show room. Baskets, however, must be in good condition.

11. GRASS AND OTHER FOLIAGE with or without berries will be allowed in all bowl, basket, arrangement and entries called exhibits. These additions should be of plant materials suitable to outdoor flowers.

12. SUPPORTING STEM—The use of any material to sup-

port Dahlia stems will disqualify an exhibit. Any supports used in growing exhibition blooms must be removed before placing entry on exhibition table.

13. **NUMBER OF ENTRIES**—Exhibitors will not be allowed to make more than one entry in a class except in undisseminated classes.

14. **VARIETY LABELS**—No variety shall be judged unless it is marked plainly with its correct variety name or its number if an undisseminated variety. This rule applies to baskets and arrangements of large and medium Dahlias, but does not apply to baskets, bowls or arrangements of Singles, Collarettes, Orchids, Miniatures or Pompons. Uniform labels will be furnished by the Society.

15. **CLASSIFICATION AS TO TYPE, COLOR AND SIZE.** All entries shall be made in accordance with the Official A.D.S. Dahlia Classifications to size, type and color, and will be judged accordingly.

16. **NAMED VARIETIES**—Only disseminated, named varieties may be entered in Section A, AA and B.

Undisseminated varieties are allowed only in the Open to All, Undisseminated and Commercial Classes.

17. **UNWORTHY ENTRIES**—Any article unfit for exhibition will be excluded by the management and the judges shall withhold prizes when they consider entries are unworthy of awards. No second awards will be made when an exhibit is unworthy of the first award.

18. **BLOOMS** shown in competition must be grown by the exhibitor entering them, except where noted.

19. **TRADE EXHIBITS**—Trade exhibitors are to furnish all special forms of staging and containers for their exhibits.

20. **CONTAINERS** will be supplied for competitive classes except in classes calling for baskets, bowls and arrangements. No containers will be supplied for trade displays, as noted above.

21. **THE DECISION OF THE JUDGES** shall be final, and not subject to revisal by the Show management or any other committee.

22. **ADVERTISING**—Exhibitors other than those having display space for this Show will not be permitted to give away or display circulars, cards, catalogues or any advertising matter or to solicit business on the floor of the Show.

23. **REMOVAL**—No exhibition or part of an exhibit may be removed from the hall at any time during the Show, except by special permission of the management.

24. **ADDITIONAL RULES**—The management may make such further rules as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the 1944 New York Show of the American Dahlia Society.

25. **RESPONSIBILITY**—The American Dahlia Society shall not be responsible for loss or damage to exhibits or personal property of exhibitors, or for the return of containers, but will exercise its utmost care for the protection of all exhibits.

26. **IDENTIFICATION**—The committee suggests that those exhibitors supplying their own containers attach their name and address on the bottom of the container, as many such articles are found each year in cleaning up the Show, with no means of identification. All containers must be called for by the exhibitor at the close of the Show.

#### BOWL, BASKET OR ARRANGEMENT SCORE CARD

- 50 points Quality of blooms
- 25 " Arrangement including balance and proportion
- 25 " Color harmony or color effect

#### EXHIBITION SCORE CARD

This score card only applies to classes hereinafter specifically called exhibits.

- 50 points Quality of blooms
- 25 " Arrangement including color effect
- 25 " Range of varieties shown and diversity of types

### SECTION A (NOVICE)

Only disseminated named varieties can be entered in this section.

For those other than professional gardeners who have never received an award at an A.D.S. Show, except in the Garden Club Section, and grow 60 hills or less, exclusive of Pompons, Singles, Seedlings and Miniatures and do not issue lists of any kind offering stock for sale.

#### TYPE CLASSES

- Class 1-B Cactus—Incurved, straight or semi-cactus, 3 blooms, B—Medium, any color or colors.
- " 2-B Decorative—Formal or informal, 3 blooms, B—Medium, any color or colors.
- " 3-A Cactus—Incurved, straight or semi-cactus, 3 blooms, A—Large, any color or colors.
- " 4-A Decorative—Formal or informal, 3 blooms, A—Large, any color or colors.
- " 5-A Largest and most nearly perfect bloom, diameter x depth, any type.
- " 6 Ball Dahlias—3 blooms, any color or colors.
- " 7 Miniatures—5 blooms, any color or colors, buds allowed.
- " 8 Pompons—5 blooms, any color or colors, buds allowed.
- " 9 Any other type—5 blooms, any color or colors.
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 1B to 9.
- \* Sweepstakes 1B to 9. A.D.S. Bronze Medal.

### SECTION AA (AMATEUR)

Only disseminated named varieties can be entered in this section.

For those who qualify for Section A, but have previously won one or more Blue Ribbons in Section A.

Cactus, Semi-cactus or Decorative—1 bloom, B—medium, 4 to 8 inches

- Class 10-B White
- " 11-B Yellow
- " 12-B Orange
- " 13-B Red
- " 14-B Pink
- " 15-B Lavender
- " 16-B Purple
- " 17-B Blended
- " 18-B Bicolor
- " 19-B Basket of any type Dahlias, B-medium, 7 to 15 blooms.

\* Special—Most outstanding entry in classes 10-B to 19-B.

Cactus, Semi-cactus or Decorative—1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 20-A White
- " 21-A Yellow
- " 22-A Orange
- " 23-A Red
- " 24-A Pink
- " 25-A Lavender
- " 26-A Purple
- " 27-A Blended
- " 28-A Bicolor

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 20-A to 28-A

Other types

- Class 29 Ball Dahlias—3 blooms, any color or colors
- " 30 Miniatures—5 blooms, any color or colors, buds allowed
- " 31 Pompons—5 blooms, any color or colors, buds allowed
- " 32 Any other type—5 blooms, any color or colors
- " 33 Bowl, basket or other arrangement, blooms under 4 inches, buds allowed

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 29 to 33

\* Sweepstakes 10-B to 33. A.D.S. Silver Medal.

### SECTION B

Only disseminated named varieties can be entered in this section.

For those other than professional gardeners who grow 250 hills or less, exclusive of Pompons, Singles, Seedlings and Miniatures, and do not issue lists of any kind offering stock for sale.

Cactus—Incurved, straight or Semi-cactus, 3 blooms, B—medium, flowers 4 to 8 inches

- Class 34-B White
- " 35-B Yellow
- " 36-B Orange
- " 37-B Red
- " 38-B Pink



- " 39-B Lavender
- " 40-B Purple
- " 41-B Blended
- " 42-B Bicolor
- " 43-B Arrangement, 7 to 15 blooms, incurved, straight or semi-cactus. May be in any type container.
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 34-B to 43-B

Decorative—Formal or informal, 3 blooms, B—medium, flowers 4 to 8 inches

- Class 44-B White or yellow
- " 45-B Orange or red
- " 46-B Pink or lavender
- " 47-B Purple or violet
- " 48-B Bicolor or blended
- " 49-B Basket of 10 to 18 blooms, B—medium
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 44-B to 49-B

Cactus—Incurved, straight or Semi-cactus, 1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 50-A White
- " 51-A Yellow
- " 52-A Orange
- " 53-A Red
- " 54-A Pink
- " 55-A Lavender
- " 56-A Blended
- " 57-A Purple
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 50-A to 57-A

Decorative—Formal, 1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 58-A White
- " 59-A Yellow
- " 60-A Orange
- " 61-A Red
- " 62-A Pink
- " 63-A Lavender
- " 64-A Purple
- " 65-A Blended
- " 66-A Bicolor
- " 67-A 5 to 10 blooms, A—large. In any type container
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 58-A to 67-A

Decorative—Informal, 1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 68-A White
- " 69-A Yellow
- " 70-A Orange
- " 71-A Red
- " 72-A Pink
- " 73-A Lavender
- " 74-A Purple
- " 75-A Blended
- " 76-A Bicolor
- " 77-A 5 to 10 blooms, A—large. In any type container
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 68-A to 77-A

#### SPECIAL—ANY TYPE

- Class 78-A Largest and most nearly perfect bloom, diameter x depth, any type
- Sweepstakes 34-B to 78-A. Northeastern Pennsylvania Dahlia Society Bronze Medal

Miniatures—Any type, 5 blooms, one or more varieties, under 4 inch, buds allowed

- Class 79 White
- " 80 Yellow
- " 81 Orange
- " 82 Red
- " 83 Pink
- " 84 Lavender
- " 85 Purple
- " 86 Blended
- " 87 Bicolor
- " 88 Bowl of Miniatures, 10 to 20 blooms
- " 89 Arrangement of Miniatures in any container, not less than 20 blooms
- \* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 79 to 89

Pompons—5 blooms, buds allowed

- Class 90 White
- " 91 Yellow
- " 92 Orange
- " 93 Red
- " 94 Pink
- " 95 Lavender
- " 96 Purple
- " 97 Blended
- " 98 Bicolor

- " 99 Bowl of Pompons, 10 to 20 blooms
- " 100 Arrangement of Pompons in any container not less than 20 blooms

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 90 to 100

Ball Dahlias—3 blooms

- Class 101 White or yellow
- " 102 Orange or red
- " 103 Pink or lavender
- " 104 Purple or violet
- " 105 Bicolor or blended

Single Dahlias

- Class 106 5 blooms, any one variety or color
- " 107 5 blooms, more than one variety or color

Collarette Dahlias

- Class 108 5 blooms, any color or colors

Orchid Flowering Dahlias

- Class 109 Arrangement of Orchid Flowering Dahlias, in any container, buds allowed

Any Other Type

- Class 110 Basket or arrangement of 2 or more types of Dahlias 4 inch or under arranged for color harmony, or effect, buds allowed

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 101 to 110

\* Sweepstakes 79 to 110. East Liverpool Dahlia Society Bronze Medal

\* GRAND SWEEPSTAKES in Section B—\$25.00 cash offered by F. P. Garrettson Co. A—large Type, Arrangements and Baskets, First, 10 points. Second, 5 points. All other entries, 5 points for First, 3 points for Second. B—medium (including Ball Dahlias) Arrangement and Baskets, First, 7 points, Second 4 points. All other entries, 3 points for First, 2 points for Second. Miniatures, Pompons, Singles and Collarettes. Arrangements and Baskets, 5 points for First, 3 points for Second. All other classes, 2 points for First, 1 point for Second

## SECTION C

Open to All

Undisseminated as well as named varieties may be entered in this section

Cactus—Incurved or straight, 3 blooms, B—medium, 4 to 8 inches

- Class 111-B White
- " 112-B Yellow
- " 113-B Orange
- " 114-B Red
- " 115-B Pink
- " 116-B Lavender
- " 117-B Purple
- " 118-B Blended
- " 119-B Bicolor

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 111-B to 119-B

Semi-Cactus—3 blooms, B—medium, 4 to 8 inches

- Class 120-B White
- " 121-B Yellow
- " 122-B Orange or red
- " 123-B Pink or lavender
- " 124-B Purple or violet
- " 125-B Blended
- " 126-B Bicolor
- " 127-B Basket of incurved, straight, or semi-cactus Dahlias, B—medium, 18 to 25 blooms

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 120-B to 127-B

Decorative—Informal, 3 blooms, B—medium, 4 to 8 inches

- Class 128-B White
- " 129-B Yellow
- " 130-B Orange
- " 131-B Red
- " 132-B Pink
- " 133-B Lavender
- " 134-B Purple
- " 135-B Blended
- " 136-B Bicolor

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 128-B to 136-B

Decorative—Formal, 3 blooms, B—medium, 4 to 8 inches

- Class 137-B White  
 " 138-B Yellow  
 " 139-B Orange  
 " 140-B Red  
 " 141-B Pink  
 " 142-B Lavender  
 " 143-B Purple  
 " 144-B Blended  
 " 145-B Bicolor  
 " 146-B Basket—formal or informal decorative Dahlias, B—medium, 18 to 25 blooms

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 137-B to 146-B

Sweepstakes 111-B to 146-B. Northeastern Pennsylvania Dahlia Society Bronze Medal

Cactus—incurved or straight, 1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 147-A White  
 " 148-A Yellow  
 " 149-A Orange  
 " 150-A Red  
 " 151-A Pink  
 " 152-A Lavender  
 " 153-A Purple  
 " 154-A Blended  
 " 155-A Bicolor

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 147-A to 155-A

- " 156 Vase or Container — Cactus — Incurved or straight, 12 blooms, any color or colors, to count same as Basket in Sweepstakes. B—medium or A—large

Semi-Cactus—1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 157-A White  
 " 158-A Yellow  
 " 159-A Orange  
 " 160-A Red  
 " 161-A Pink  
 " 162-A Lavender  
 " 163-A Purple  
 " 164-A Blended  
 " 165-A Bicolor

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 157-A to 165-A

- " 166-A Vase or Container—Semi-Cactus Dahlias, A—Large, 12 blooms, any color or colors to count same as Basket in Sweepstakes

Decorative—Informal, 1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 167-A White  
 " 168-A Yellow  
 " 169-A Orange  
 " 170-A Red  
 " 171-A Pink  
 " 172-A Lavender  
 " 173-A Purple  
 " 174-A Blended  
 " 175-A Bicolor

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 167-A to 175-A

Decorative—Formal, 1 bloom, A—large, 8 inches or over

- Class 176-A White  
 " 177-A Yellow  
 " 178-A Orange  
 " 179-A Red  
 " 180-A Pink  
 " 181-A Lavender  
 " 182-A Purple  
 " 183-A Blended  
 " 184-A Bicolor  
 " 185-A Basket of formal or informal decorative Dahlias, A—Large, 12 to 18 blooms

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 176-A to 185-A

- " 186-A Vase or Container—Formal or informal decorative Dahlias. A—large, 12 blooms, any color or colors. To count same as Basket in Sweepstakes

#### SPECIAL—ANY TYPE

- Class 187-A Largest and most nearly perfect bloom, Semi-Cactus, diameter x depth, any color  
 " 188-A Largest and most nearly perfect bloom, Informal decorative, diameter x depth, any color

- " 189-A Largest and most nearly perfect bloom, Formal decorative, diameter x depth, any color  
 " 190-A 18 blooms, any color or colors; any type or types; over 8 inches

\* Sweepstakes 147-A to 190-A. Northeastern Pennsylvania Dahlia Society Bronze Medal

\* Grand Sweepstakes 111-B to 190-A. A.D.S. Western Pennsylvania Branch Silver Medal

Miniatures—Any type, 5 blooms, under 4 inches, buds allowed

- Class 191 White  
 " 192 Yellow  
 " 193 Orange  
 " 194 Red  
 " 195 Pink  
 " 196 Lavender  
 " 197 Purple  
 " 198 Blended  
 " 199 Bicolor  
 " 200 Bowl or Basket of Miniatures, 15 to 30 blooms  
 " 201 Arrangement of Miniatures, 20 to 50 blooms, in any type container  
 " 202 Cactus—Incurved, straight or semi-cactus, 5 blooms, any color or colors  
 " 203 Decorative—Formal or informal, 5 blooms, any color or colors  
 " 204 Peony (open centered), 5 blooms, any color or colors

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 191 to 204

Pompons—10 blooms, buds allowed

- Class 205 White  
 " 206 Yellow  
 " 207 Orange  
 " 208 Red  
 " 209 Pink  
 " 210 Lavender  
 " 211 Purple  
 " 212 Blended  
 " 213 Bicolor  
 " 214 Bowl of Pompons, 10 to 20 blooms  
 " 215 Basket of Pompons, 15 to 30 blooms  
 " 216 Arrangement of Pompons—20 to 50 blooms, in any container

\* Special—most outstanding entry in classes 205 to 216

Ball Dahlias—3 blooms

- Class 217 White or yellow  
 " 218 Orange or red  
 " 219 Pink or lavender  
 " 220 Purple or violet  
 " 221 Bicolor or blended

Single Dahlias

- Class 222 5 blooms, any one variety or color  
 " 223 5 blooms, more than one variety or color

Collarette Dahlias

- Class 224 5 blooms, any one variety or color  
 " 225—5 blooms, more than one variety or color

Orchid Flowering Dahlias

- Class 226 5 blooms, any color or colors, buds allowed  
 " 227 Arrangement of Orchid Flowering Dahlias in any container, buds allowed

Any Other Types

- Class 228 Basket or arrangement of 2 or more types of Dahlias under 4 inches arranged for color harmony or effect, buds allowed  
 " 229 Arrangement of Dahlias, 12 to 20 blooms, approximately 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter, in any container  
 " 230 Arrangement of Dahlias, not less than 20 blooms, approximately 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter, in any container

Special—most outstanding entry in classes 217 to 230

\* Sweepstakes 191 to 230. Northeastern Pennsylvania Dahlia Society Bronze Medal

\* GRAND SWEEPSTAKES in Section C. \$25.00 cash offered by Lynn B. Dudley

## SECTION E

Read exhibition score card. Judged on point system as listed. Blooms to be grown by or for the exhibitor.



## COMMERCIAL

- Class 254 To the most outstanding and meritorious commercial Dahlia entry of 100 square feet. Award, A.D.S. Gold Medal Certificate
- " 255 To the most outstanding and meritorious commercial Dahlia entry of over 100 square feet. Award, A.D.S. Gold Medal Certificate

## SECTION F

## UNDISSEMINATED DAHLIAS

To be entered at 11 a. m., Thursday and judged at  
3 p. m.

Must be not less than two, and preferably three years old. On long stems. No limit to number of entries. A.D.S. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medal Certificates are offered in all regular undisminated classes. The Gold Medal Certificate is to be given only to a variety that is definitely better than existing varieties in the same size, type or color classification, and only where the variety is definitely worthy of such an award. Best Dahlia in its class is not of necessity to receive a Gold Medal Certificate but may be awarded either a Silver or Bronze Medal Certificate, according to the relative value of the variety, or no award if not worthy.

The above Certificates of Award will be issued only when the Dahlia has been given a name in compliance with the rules of the A.D.S. in naming a Dahlia.

- Class 256-B Cactus—incurved, 3 blooms, 1 variety, B—Medium
- " 257-B Cactus—straight, 3 blooms, 1 variety, B—Medium
- " 258-B Semi-Cactus—3 blooms, 1 variety, B—Medium
- " 259-B Decorative—informal, 3 blooms, 1 variety, B—Medium
- " 260-B Decorative—formal, 3 blooms, 1 variety, B—Medium
- " 261 Miniature—Cactus—incurved, straight or semi-cactus, 5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 262 Miniature—Decorative—formal or informal, 5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 263 Miniature—Any other type, 5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 264-A Cactus—incurved, 3 blooms, 1 variety, A—Large
- " 265-A Cactus—straight, 3 blooms, 1 variety, A—Large
- " 266-A Semi-cactus—3 blooms, 1 variety, A—Large
- " 267-A Decorative—informal, 3 blooms, 1 variety, A—Large
- " 268-A Decorative—formal, 3 blooms, 1 variety, A—Large
- " 269 Ball—3 blooms, 1 variety
- " 270 Pompons—5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 271 Collarette—5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 272 Orchid—5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 273 Singles—5 blooms, 1 variety
- " 274 Any type not mentioned above—3 blooms, 1 variety

## AMERICAN HOME ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

- Class 275 The American Home Achievement Medal is offered for award to the originator, whether amateur or professional, of the most worthy undisminated Dahlia, whether shown by the originator or someone else. At least three blooms must be shown and entered specifically in a clearly designated separate class provided for it. The award will be made only to a new variety of adequate merit, distinction and novelty; one having distinctiveness as compared with existing varieties. It cannot be made to an unnamed seedling; in the event of a successful competing variety being unnamed, the award will not be confirmed until a name, satisfactory to the A.D.S., has been given. The winning of this Medal automatically renders the variety winning it ineligible to compete for it in any future year.

## FLOWER GROWER AWARD

- Class 276 LEONARD BARRON MEMORIAL TROPHY is offered for the best variety of medium size Dahlia measuring 4 to 8 inches, 3 blooms or more. Variety to show outstanding merit as a cut flower. Special entry to be made. Sufficient stock must be available and the originator shall agree to disseminate it the following season. The variety must be named before final award is made. Award made by the Flower Grower Magazine and will be known as the Leonard Barron Memorial Award for the best new medium size Dahlia.

## A.D.S. TROPHY

- Class 277 The A.D.S. offers a valuable trophy for the best undisminated variety of small size Dahlias measuring 4 inches or less in diameter, 10 blooms. Special entry to be made. Sufficient stock must be available and the originator shall agree to disseminate it the following season. The variety must be named before final award is made.

## RAY SMITH MEMORIAL AWARD TROPHY

- Class 278—Offered by the Dahlia Society of New Jersey for the best Dahlia of New Jersey origin never before exhibited at a Show of the American Dahlia Society. Not less than 3 blooms to be exhibited on long stems. Variety must be at least three years old, and exhibited by a member of the Dahlia Society of New Jersey. Trophy offered by Leo L. Pollak, Past President, the Dahlia Society of New Jersey.

## SECTION G

## ENTRIES SHIPPED BY AIR

Owing to uncertain Air Transportation, we are eliminating this Section for the duration.

## SECTION H

## SPECIAL—OPEN TO ALL

To the most outstanding and meritorious non-commercial entry or display. Special entry need not be made. This award is not to go to a commercial grower or to an entry of less than 3 blooms. Award, A.D.S. Gold Medal Certificate.

To give the Variegated Dahlia a chance without competition of bicolors, the following Classes have been added:

- Class 279 3 blooms, variegated, any type.
- " 280 3 blooms, variegated, any type.
- " 281 3 blooms, variegated, Ball Dahlias
- \*Special—most outstanding entry in classes 279 to 281

## SPECIAL DISPLAY CLASS

- Class 282 10 blooms, over 8 inches, 3 or more varieties in 2 containers of 6 blooms each. Trophy offered by Past President Conrad Frey
- " 283 50 blooms, Pompons, displayed in one or two containers. \$25.00 cash offered by John Allen
- " 284 50 blooms, Miniatures, displayed in one or two containers. \$25.00 cash offered by F. P. Garrettson Co.
- " 285 Best display of Small Dahlias, 4 inches or less, 50 to 100 blooms, 10 varieties. \$25.00 cash offered by Mrs. S. G. VanHoesen

## SECTION I

VEGETABLES—Schedule will be published in August issue. For guidance in your planting plans, get in touch with Dr. Bruce B. Preas, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

## GARDEN CLUB SECTION

## COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs. Georgena Humble  
232 Ridge Road, Douglaston, N. Y.

## Long Island:

Miss Olivia J. Norris  
Mrs. A. N. Moeller  
Mrs. J. E. Rosenthal

Douglaston, N. Y.  
Bellerose, N. Y.  
Great Neck, N. Y.

## New York:

Mrs. Francis Falkenbury  
Mrs. Marget C. Cole  
Mrs. Harry Swain  
Miss Janet Johnston

Hartsdale, N. Y.  
Bronxville, N. Y.  
Peekskill, N. Y.  
New York, N. Y.

## New Jersey:

Mrs. Charles Bahr

Verona, N. J.

## Connecticut:

Mrs. E. S. Bulluss  
Mrs. George Green

Meriden, Conn.  
Kensington, Conn.

## Rules

- 1—Amateurs who are members of Garden Clubs, Horticultural or Plant Societies are cordially invited to exhibit in the Garden Club Section.
- 2—Only one entry in each class allowed to an exhibitor.
- 3—Entries must be staged before 12:00 Noon on the day mentioned in schedule.
- 4—All entries for this section except as noted, to be made at entry desk of Garden Club Section on September 21st not later than 11:00 A. M. No previous entries necessary. No entry fees.
- 5—All specimen flowers must be grown by the exhibitor and must be marked true to name. No award will be made by the judges on specimens unless properly named.
- 6—In the arrangement classes, the flowers may or may not be grown by the exhibitor.
- 7—Except where it is stated that containers will be supplied exhibitors must furnish their own.
- 8—Exhibits may be removed after 10:00 P. M., September 22. The committee will not be responsible for any exhibits not removed at the close of the Show.
- 9—Responsibility. The Society will not be responsible for loss or damage to exhibits or personal property of exhibitors, but will exercise its utmost care for the protection of all exhibits.

## SECTION A

To be staged before 12:00 Noon, September 21st

## DAHLIAS

(Containers supplied)

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Class 1 | Decorative—Formal or informal—3 blooms—large, 8 inches or over, 1 or more varieties |
| " 2     | Decorative—Formal or informal—1 bloom—large, 8 inches or over, any color            |
| " 3     | Semi-Cactus—3 blooms—large or medium, 1 or more varieties                           |
| " 4     | Cactus—Straight or incurved—3 blooms—large or medium, 1 or more varieties           |
| " 5     | Miniature—6 blooms—not over 4 inches, 1 or more varieties                           |
| " 6     | Orchid Flowering—6 blooms, 1 or more varieties                                      |
| " 7     | Single—5 blooms, 1 or more varieties  |
| " 8     | Collarette—5 blooms, 1 or more varieties  |
| " 9     | Pompon—7 blooms, 1 or more varieties  |
| " 10    | Exhibit of Fruit and/or Vegetables grown by Exhibitor                               |

## SECTION B (ARRANGEMENT)

Suitable foliage may be used in any class at the discretion of exhibitor, but required flowers must predominate. Exhibitors to furnish containers.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Class 11 | Combination of Dahlias and vegetables in the spirit of Victory   |
| " 12     | Arrangement of vegetables stressing green with red and/or yellow (tomatoes, peppers, squash, cucumber, corn, etc., with any leaf vegetable)    |
| " 13     | Arrangement of vegetables stressing green with purple and/or orange and yellow (egg-plant, Kohlrabi, kale, red cabbage, turnip, pumpkin, etc.) |
| " 14     | Arrangement of any vegetables including white (white tomatoes, icicle radishes, leeks, onions, white squash, etc.)                             |
| " 15     | Arrangement to show stages of development of any plant material, as blossom, fruit, seed pod   |
| " 16     | Red Dahlias with gray-green foliage in black container   |
| " 17     | White Dahlias with gray-green foliage in red container   |
| " 18     | Red and white Dahlias in white container   |
| " 19     | Any Dahlias in green container   |
| " 20     | Yellow Dahlias in black container  |
| " 21     | Autumn-colored Dahlias in copper container   |
| " 22     | Combination of Dahlias and other garden flowers  |
| " 23     | Dahlias and native material in any container   |
| " 24     | Roses. Any container   |
| " 25     | Gladiolus. Any container   |
| " 26     | Zinnias, one or more varieties. Any container  |
| " 27     | Marigolds, large flowering. Any container  |
| " 28     | Marigolds, French. Any container   |

# 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 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."

EDWARD B. LLOYD, *President*

10 Crestmont Road, Montclair, N. J.

DR. WARD H. COOK

34 Puritan Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

GORDON F. WAASER, *Editor*

378 Pennsylvania Ave., Stearns Park, Freeport, L.I., N.Y.

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| Class 29 | Pair of small containers stressing use of Dahlias     |
| " 30     | Old-fashioned nosegay stressing use of Dahlias        |
| " 31     | Corsage stressing use of Dahlias (container required) |
| " 31     | My favorite exhibit                                   |
|          | Special—Any educational exhibit                       |

## PRIZES

Blue, Red and White Ribbons will be awarded in each class.

## SECTION A

Tri-color will be awarded to the most outstanding Dahlia exhibit and also to the best vegetable exhibit.

Sweepstakes, \$12.50 cash to the winner of most blue ribbons.

## SECTION B

Tri-color will be awarded to the most outstanding Dahlia arrangement and also to the best arrangement other than Dahlias.

Sweepstakes, \$12.50 cash to the winner of most blue ribbons.

## Attention, Secretaries!

It is not too early to call attention to reports of your Fall Shows. The A.D.S. is anxious to carry your reports, which should be not too lengthy, yet give the important news of the event.

The greatest criticism attaches itself to those reports which do not specify the variety names of the prize winners. Please be sure that your report does include the variety names. All Show reports should be forwarded to your Editor immediately after the Show.



## ENTRY FORM

## 30th Annual Exhibition

# AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY

### Hotel Pennsylvania—Roof Garden, New York City

September 21-22, 1944

This form should be filled out by intending exhibitors and mailed to the Secretary, Dr. Ward Cook, 34 Puritan Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y., so as it will be received on or before September 19th.

[illegible]

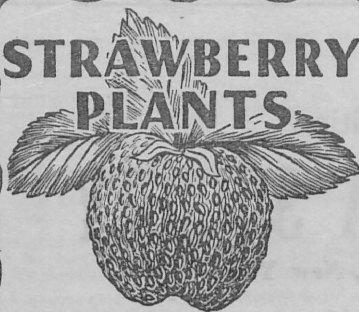
The undersigned in making these entries hereby agrees to be governed by the various rules as found in the Show Schedule, also absolutely declares that all flowers entered for competition were grown by or under his or her personal supervision, unless otherwise provided in the Premium List.

Signature of Exhibitor \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS



### WILL BEAR LUSCIOUS BERRIES FIRST YEAR

Enjoy juicy, ripe, full flavored strawberries right from your own garden. Easily grown, these strong plants bear a small crop the first year—an abundant one the second.

#### 5 Best-of-Their-Kind Varieties ALL STRONG, POTTED PLANTS.

For August delivery, which is the proper time for planting.

**FAIRFAX (EARLY).** A Prolific bearer. Exceptionally firm.

**BIG JOE (MIDSEASON).** Extraordinarily large, full flavored.

**CHESAPEAKE (LATE).** An extra large, symmetrical beauty.

**All above, \$6.25 for 50; \$12.50 per 100**

**MASTODON (EVERBEARING).** From summer right through late fall.

**\$7.50 for 50 \$15 per 100**

#### ALPINE STRAWBERRY

*A Two-Purpose Novelty*

Plant in flower borders or beds and enjoy delicious berries all summer. Red fruits similar to the Wild Strawberry.

**\$4 for 50 plants \$8 per 100**

*Stump & Walter Co.*

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the right to tip the scales in favor of a clean, bright color as against a bloom having a dull, unattractive color. Be careful, however, and let no personal color preference or prejudice sway your judgment in judging Dahlias.

### Condition

It has been my experience that an amateur judge tends to overweigh rather than underweigh the penalty to be inflicted for lack of condition. If the bad condition of the bloom is such as to mar the beauty of the face of the bloom it should be severely penalized, but on the other hand if it is only a matter of a few bad petals on the back of the bloom, not visible from the front, the penalty should be less severe than for a weak stem, an elongated center, a lop-sided symmetry, or a considerable disparity in size.

In judging Dahlias I personally prefer to have a small table available on which the judge can place all the blooms of each class as he judges such class, and then to eliminate from the table the poorer blooms which have no chance of placing, because by so doing no bloom is overlooked. I believe this practice could be of especial value to the amateur judge, as he must necessarily look for and evaluate defects in order to carry out such process of elimination.

One word of caution! Rarely remove a bloom from its container so as to take it out of water in judging it. I can see no occasion for ever doing so unless to inspect that part of the stem which is not visible in the container, or to take a bloom out of a container containing several blooms in order to compare it with some other single bloom entry. As a lawyer I would almost consider it justifiable homicide for an enraged exhibitor to shoot on sight a judge who takes a bloom out of water and shakes it around to see if he cannot dislodge some petals or snap the bloom off the stem.

## THE QUIZ CORNER

(Continued from page 8)

much more difficult to produce and exhibit in good condition a large bloom than a medium-sized one. It is hard to lay down a definite rule of thumb that can be applied, other than to say that a large bloom with a slight defect, but outstanding in other respects, should win over a much smaller but more perfect specimen; but if the large bloom has any serious defect, the perfection of the smaller bloom should prevail over the advantage of size possessed by the larger bloom.

### Color

The bloom should possess the color required by the premium schedule and in case of a close contest between two fairly evenly matched blooms, a judge has

We are indebted to Dr. Bailey B. Pepper for his comprehensive article on "Corn Borer Control," published in this issue.

Dr. Pepper is Associate Entomologist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. William H. Martin, Director.

## OUR COVER DESIGN

Uncle Sam is about to launch a Victory Bond Drive. The A.D.S. feels it a privilege to allot the cover in our current issue to call attention to this most important matter. Many A.D.S. members are in the armed service and we on the home front will not let them down!



# News From The Dahlia Society of Ohio and Wellsville, Ohio

By A.D.S. Vice-President F. V. R. Veirs

The following members have been elected and appointed to help in making the Dahlia Society of Ohio a great success this year: President, Alfred Strail; vice Presidents, Mr. Fred Jones of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. E. MacDowell of Fairview, Ohio; Mrs. Cliris Wind of Rocky River, Ohio, and Mr. H. H. Robins of Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Secretary, Edward A. Papish, 11108 Langton Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio; Treasurer, J. Ralph Berry; Regional Chairmen, Mr. I. T. Watkins, East Liverpool, Ohio; Mr. Fry D. Reynolds, Wellsville, Ohio; Mr. H. P. Shanabrook, Massillon, Ohio; Mr. C. T. Sattler, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. Clayton Bond, Akron, Ohio, and Mrs. Gertrude Strassen, Austinburg, Ohio. Other committee appointments will be made later as well as the time and the place of the fall show.

A social was held at 18605 Parkland Drive, Shaker Heights, on Saturday evening, March 25 at 8:00 P. M. Cards, bingo, music, table and door prizes and plenty to eat, all for \$1.00. This was a *real* party.

The *Wellsville Glad-Dahlia Club* will sponsor the state show at Wellsville, Ohio, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 23 and 24 in the Beacon Memorial Gymnasium. At the same time, the Victory Garden and Canning Show will be held as well as the Junior Flower Club Exhibition. Mr. W. S. Haugh is President and Mrs. Wm. McKinley Crawford, 905 Buckeye Ave., Wellsville, is Secretary. I do not know at this time who the other officers or chairmen of committees are, but any donations for awards may be sent to Mr. H. H. Robins, 41 Hall Ave., Chagrin Falls, and Mr. F. A. Jones, 125 15th St., N.W., Canton, Ohio. Everyone interested in Dahlias in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—plant your favorite Dahlia and if possible bring your blooms. You will be welcome and I can assure you a grand time. Most of us can save a few "A" coupons. Any fans who wish to send Dahlias for trial and to be exhibited at the Wellsville Show may send them to Harold Gallimore, East Liverpool, Ohio; William McKinley Crawford, Wellsville, Ohio; H. H. Robins, 41 Hall Ave., Chagrin Falls, Ohio; or F. V. R. Veirs, 718 Linwood Ave., S.W., Canton, Ohio. The clumps will be returned.

In the fall issue of the BULLETIN, I mentioned Mr. W. J. Gown, Jr., of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He passed to the great beyond on January 27. I will quote part of a letter from his son, R. Fred Gown, of the same address:

"I wish to acknowledge the kind words of sympathy on behalf of my family and myself, and I also want to express appreciation for the kind words written on behalf of my late father in the last A.D.S. Bulletin. These words brought more joy to my father in his last days than anything that was said about him in all his life."

The fans around Pittsburgh, East Liverpool, and Wellsville will miss him greatly. I certainly looked forward to seeing him in "Our Valley" this fall. He grew about 300 hills of Dahlias and grew them big. "Lord of Autumn" and "All American" were his favorites. He was successful in business and was associated with a sheet

metal supply company in Pittsburgh from 1899 to the time of his death. He was a busy man but his hobby was Dahlias. Forty-five years in one job. He had many nice things said about him, yet a few written words in the BULLETIN by a friend gave him more pleasure than all the others.

## South Central Wisconsin Dahlia Society

The following were the incorporators of the recently incorporated South Central Wisconsin Dahlia Society at Madison, Wisconsin: Ira S. Fuller, Max Freudenberg, C. W. Villbrandt, E. L. Kriel and E. M. Larson. The following officers were elected to serve until the next annual election which is held in November. Ira S. Fuller, president; Max Freudenberg, first vice-president; C. W. Villbrandt, second vice-president; E. L. Kriel, secretary and Dr. L. J. Steuber, treasurer.

The Society is ably staffed and alert to every opportunity to promote the Dahlia. Mrs. E. L. Kriel, chairman of publicity, has made arrangements with the local papers to publish timely articles throughout the season, written by nationally known Dahlia enthusiasts. Barton Elliot, Geo. Currie, Edward B. Lloyd, Theo. Schroeder, Lynn B. Dudley, Edward M. Larson and Mrs. H. J. Bluhm have thus far contributed articles.

The Society is offering a prize of \$10 for the largest Dahlia grown in the Madison area, the plan is being promoted by one of the daily papers under the guidance of our own Dahlia maestro Ed M. Larson. The offer is open to all, with the hope that it will further promote the Dahlia and interest growers in the Society.

In a recent poll of the Society members taken by the president, I. S. Fuller, relative to staging a show this fall, the result was 100 per cent for a show. From the latest report it is expected that a very large percentage of the 1944 introductions will be on display at that time.

E. L. KRIEL, Secretary.

## Dahlias and Victory Gardens

Many of our members are working long hours in the war effort and feel that they should also produce as much food as possible from their gardens.

This results in their not having a great deal of time to cultivate Dahlias for cutting and for the shows.

A novel way to combine Dahlias with your Victory Garden is to plant solid rows of Dahlias in between the rows of vegetables. Poms, miniatures or large flowering will give a good account of themselves with a minimum of time required for their care.

## New Jersey Show

The 1944 exhibition of the Dahlia Society of New Jersey will be held September 16 and 17 at Branch Brook Park, Newark, in cooperation with the Annual Show of the Essex County (N. J.) Park Commission.

# Protecting Dahlias From European Corn Borer Injury

Bailey B. Pepper, Associate Entomologist, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

The European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., has become a serious pest on dahlias and several other ornamental garden plants in New Jersey. This insect is, however, most commonly known as a pest of corn, but also attacks a wide variety of plants including many vegetables, grasses, flowering plants and weeds.

Methods of protecting sweet corn, gladioli and dahlias from European corn borer attack have been studied for several years in New Jersey as well as in several other northeastern states. Spray and dust materials will give effective control provided the materials are applied at the proper time and to the areas where the young borers feed.

The information given in this article should apply equally well to all ornamental garden plants, such as gladioli, aster, etc., but only dahlias will be discussed.

## *Symptoms of European Corn Borer in Dahlias*

As a rule only the second generation of corn borers is encountered in dahlias, although some first generation borers may enter early plantings, especially when the plants have developed five or six sets of leaves by mid-June.

Signs of corn borer usually begin to appear in early August and continue to develop until frost. The first symptoms of the borer are the pearly-white to brown egg masses on the undersides of the leaves. The number of eggs in each mass may vary from 3 or 4 to 25 or more. When first laid the eggs are almost white but as they age the color changes from white to yellow to light brown and just before hatching the black heads of the larvae show through the egg shell.

After the borers hatch one may observe that some of the foliage and flower buds suddenly wilt. Infested buds wilt and turn black, and beside them black granular castings, called frass, which have been pushed out by burrowing larvae, may be found. This condition is followed by further wilting of other leaves and buds on the affected branch or terminal. An examination of the wilted part often reveals a borer one-fourth to one-half inch in length inside the bud or stem. As the borers continue to feed normal terminal bud growth is prevented, blooms are small and deformed, and various parts of the plant become broken. Parts of the branches or stalks break off where the borer cuts a small hole from the inside, pushing out particles of frass, which cling to the edge of the opening and drop to parts of the plant below or to the ground. In cases of severe infestations, progressive wilting and breakage result in destruction of the plant before propagating roots are fully formed.

## *Source and Establishment of Infestations*

The European corn borer passes through two generations each year. The larvae of the first generation usually live in early sweet corn and field corn during June and July. These first generation larvae pupate within their

galleries in the host plant. The pupae change to moths in July and August, and some of the moths fly into dahlia gardens and deposit their egg masses on the under surfaces of the dahlia leaves. Egg laying may continue for a period of 4 to 6 weeks during late July, all of August and early September. These egg masses vary in size and number of eggs, but are usually about one-eighth of an inch across and usually consist of from 10 to about 25 whitish, flattened overlapping disk-like eggs. The eggs hatch in about five days to a week and the young borers disperse over the plant.

The young borers (less than 1/16 inch in length) crawl into the spaces between the unfolding foliage at the leaf and flower buds or into the axial shoots between the branches and stalk and begin to feed on the unexposed tissue. After locating in these areas the larvae continue to eat deeper and deeper into the buds or into the pith of the stems until tunnels are made large enough to accommodate the full grown larvae, which reach a length of about one inch. The type of injury caused by the corn borer in dahlias is, therefore, determined by the kind of bud in which the young larvae becomes established. If unmolested larvae are allowed to continue feeding, destruction of foliage and flower buds and the breakage of branches and the stalk results.

## *Control of the Corn Borer With Insecticides*

The successful use of insecticides in the control of corn borer on dahlias depends on certain important factors associated with the life history and habits and the growth characteristics of the dahlia plant. The important facts to remember are: (1) The small, newly hatched borers make their entrance at points of new growth. (2) The initial infestation usually takes place in late July and in August. (3) Noticeable damage, such as breakage of the branches, does not occur until the larvae have reached a large size and is inside the plant. (4) Unless the plants are carefully examined for signs of infestation or injury, such as egg masses, wilted leaves, entrance holes, frass and stunted flower buds, the infestation may not be discovered until it is too late to protect the plant from further damage.

Certain insecticidal sprays and dusts will protect dahlias from serious corn borer injury if the applications are properly applied with suitable equipment at the right time. The sprays or dusts are effective when directed at the terminal and lateral shoots while the young borers are feeding on exposed surfaces in the buds. Once the larvae have tunneled their way into the stems the insecticides have no effect on them.

## INSECTICIDAL MATERIALS

Rotenone-bearing materials and nicotine are very effective insecticides against the European corn borer. Due to the shortage of the rotenone materials (Derris and Cube) resulting from the war conditions, the use of



these materials is prohibited by law on crops other than certain crops vital to the war effort. At the present time there are no restrictions on the use of nicotine insecticides. The most effective nicotine preparations for corn borer control are those in which the nicotine is in a non-volatile form, the so-called "Fixed Nicotines." The most common "fixed nicotine" is a combination of nicotine sulfate and Wyoming bentonite clay. Preparations of nicotine bentonite are sold under different trade names and may be used for spray purposes, or the dahlia grower may prefer to purchase the separate ingredients for mixing a spray. For mixing a nicotine spray the following items are required: (1) a container of spray water in which are mixed, (2) a wetting or spreading agent, (3) nicotine sulfate (containing 40 per cent of nicotine), which is stirred into the spray solution, and (4) dry Wyoming bentonite clay, which should be slowly poured into the spray mixture while it is being vigorously stirred. The union of nicotine and bentonite renders the nicotine non-volatile. The chemical compounds, known as wetting agents, are important in the corn borer spray because they aid in the penetration of the insecticide into the spaces inhabited by the young borers. Ordinary soaps are not suitable for this purpose. The most effective and safest wetting agents for use in corn borer sprays and dust are highly complex chemical compounds sold under various commercial names, such as Areskap, Ultra-wet, Vatsol OS and Santomerse D.

Proportions of the materials to use in tank-mixed nicotine-bentonite spray are:

1. For 50 gallons of spray—
 

Water .....	50 gallons
Wetting agent .....	3 ozs. (dry weight) <sup>1</sup>
Nicotine sulfate (40% Nic.)	8 ozs. (fluid)
Wyoming bentonite clay ..	2 lbs. (dry weight) <sup>2</sup>
2. For 6¼ gallons of spray—
 

Water .....	6¼ gallons
Wetting agent .....	1/3 oz. (dry weight) <sup>1</sup>
Nicotine sulfate (40% Nic.)	1 oz. (fluid)
Wyoming bentonite clay ..	4 ozs. (dry weight) <sup>2</sup>

(1) To facilitate accuracy in measuring small quantities of wetting agent, a stock solution of 6 ounces of wetting agent powder in one quart of water may be made. (For example, 16 fluid ounces of this solution contains enough wetting agent for 50 gallons of the spray and two fluid ounces will be enough for 6¼ gallons of spray).

(2) Wettable, granular bentonite can be purchased which goes into suspension more easily than the regular bentonite clay.

Regardless of the kind of spray or dust used, it is necessary that the insecticide be directed to the parts of the plant where the young borers are feeding or poor protection is apt to result. Axil and terminal bud growth should be thoroughly wetted with the spray or thoroughly covered with the dust so as to poison the food of the borer. Best results are obtained when sufficient is used to force the insecticide deeply into the bud growth. The spray material should be thoroughly stirred before filling the spray tank and it should also be frequently agitated during the spray process. The spray and dust material will stain the blossoms and should not be used on the opening flower buds if the residue is undesirable to the grower.

For those who prefer to apply insecticides in dry form, several dust preparations containing nicotine bentonite are on the market and are sold under various commercial names. These materials are mixed and ready for use as purchased. The grower should not purchase materials containing less than 4 per cent nicotine as they may prove ineffective.

#### EQUIPMENT FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES

Expensive sprayers and dusters are not necessary for corn borer control on dahlias. Excellent control may be obtained with 2½- or 3-gallon hand-operated compressed-air, portable sprayers provided the pressure is maintained by frequent pumping. The larger wheelbarrow type sprayers with a 20-gallon supply tank and 15 to 20 feet of hose is satisfactory for the larger plantings. The small household bicycle-pump type sprayers are not always satisfactory because of the low pressure and fine mist spray produced.

To save material and to obtain proper distribution of the spray the sprayer hose should be fitted with a lever operated valve controlling the spray discharge, and an 18- to 24-inch extension pipe. A nozzle suitable for breaking the stream of insecticide into a driving misty spray should be used for spraying dahlias.

Any one of the various types of hand-operated dusters is capable of giving adequate coverage of the insecticide on the plant. The knapsack type of duster is adaptable to both small and large plantings. The extension tube without a nozzle provides a satisfactory discharge of dust.

#### SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS OF INSECTICIDES

As pointed out previously, the egg hatching period covers a period of 30 days or more and the dahlia requires complete and continuous insecticidal protection during this period beginning in early August and extending to early September. An insecticidal treatment should be applied immediately when signs of the borer infestation have been noticed. Applications must be repeated thereafter at five-day intervals, because plant growth results in the constant production of new and unprotected bud growth, the continuous hatching of borer eggs and the dilution of the insecticide residue by rainfall. If the infestation is first noted on August 1 and an application is made on the same day, the succeeding applications should be made on August 6, 11, 16 and 21 and continued thereafter as long as egg hatching occurs.

#### *Supplementary Control Measures*

The following measures may be of aid in preventing or reducing the extent of damage by the corn borer.

#### SANITATION MEASURES

All plant remnants in the garden containing live borers should be destroyed by burying or burning before the adults emerge in the spring. All weeds capable of supporting corn borers should be prevented from growing in or near the garden.

#### PRUNING

In dahlia plantings lightly infested by corn borers it is quite possible that cutting out the infested shoots and buds will, in many cases, prevent further damage. On

(Continued on page 21)

## PLANT SUPPORTS

In fifteen minutes you can make six, good looking, life time, plant supports that will only cost you about five cents each. Any size to fit your needs.

For illustrated instructions telling you the materials you will need and just how to assemble these supports send (25 cents, War Stamp preferred), to **Mark H Rathburn, 1708 Hillside Road, Boulder (4), Colorado.**

## Edward F. Nolte

At our April meeting, the members of the Greater St. Louis Dahlia Society paid respect to the memory of our late member, Edward F. Nolte. He passed away Thursday, April 7th, in his 73rd year.

Mr. Nolte was an architect for fifty years, retiring two years ago. He designed several buildings of the World's Fair held in St. Louis in 1904. He was also one of the architects for the Masonic Temple, and was its first secretary, a position which he held again for the past two years after his retirement from active business.

In 1939, Mr. Nolte, together with a few Dahlia enthusiasts, formed the Greater St. Louis Dahlia Society, and served as its first president, and also acted as secretary last year.

Ed was a hobbyist. Before he moved to his suburban home, oil paintings held his interest. Several of his paintings can be found on the walls of his home. Mr. Nolte's interest in horticulture came next. At one time, as an amateur, he grew more than 25,000 gladiolus. His work in the propagation of new varieties of iris was commendable. Next came the growing of Dahlias. He usually planted about a thousand hills, including several seedlings. These he grew for his own pleasure; however, a few years ago, he decided to commercialize a large, free blooming white seedling, which he called "Amigo". The entire proceeds from the sale of this variety was turned over to the Greater St. Louis Dahlia Society for the purpose of purchasing trophies for their annual shows. This fund will be perpetuated by our society in his memory.

Mr. Nolte was an untiring worker at our flower shows. He was a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Horticultural Society, and served as chairman for a number of years at their fall show. He was an excellent judge to work with at the Midwest shows which he attended for the past several years.

Flower lovers will all miss his council, his kind, genial, and understanding manner, and we share our loss with his two daughters who survive him.

Mr. Nolte's funeral was held Monday, April 10th, from the Masonic Temple under the auspices of Occidental Lodge of which he was a member for 36 years.

RAYMOND GRASS,  
Correspondent Greater St. Louis  
Dahlia Society.

## Dues For 1944

Every member of the A.D.S. should by this time be aware that a modest increase in annual dues was voted at the meeting of the Society in January. This inevitable increase was accepted in fine spirit by the membership which shows the loyal cooperation traditional among dahlia lovers in times of need. This increase became effective February 1, 1944. Therefore, if you are paying dues for a twelve-month period which expired any time up to February 1, 1944, you will pay at the rate of \$2.00 per year as an active member, or \$1.00 per year as a participating member. In other words, you will pay all back dues at the rate you would have paid if you had been more prompt—no penalty! Likewise, no penalty or excess charge is applied to dues for any twelve-month period which began on any date prior to February 1, 1944. That is, if your year began in June, 1943, but you failed to pay your dues until February 15, 1944, you will still pay at the old rate for that year and your membership card will read "Dues paid to June 1944." Thereafter, of course, you will pay at the new rate.

If, however, you are a new member joining the Society on February 1, 1944 or subsequently; or if the expiration date of a year for which you have previously paid dues falls on or after February 1, 1944, naturally you owe dues at the new rate. So, if you remit less than \$3.00 per year as an active member, or \$1.50 per year as a participating member, the payment made will be pro-rated at the new rate and your membership card will show the date to which your payment will carry you in good standing.

Secretaries of Branch and of Affiliated Societies should be careful to collect and pay their society accounts with the A.D.S. according to the principles outlined above. Your Affiliated Society dues will necessarily have to be pro-rated on the same basis. From February 1, 1944 they are fixed at the rate of \$15.00 per year. In the case of Affiliated Societies, six copies of each issue of the BULLETIN go to the secretary for such use as the Affiliated Society may order.

In the case of Branch Societies, each individual participating member, by paying the established rate through his Branch Society Secretary, receives his own copy of each issue of the BULLETIN. Thus, the Affiliated Society pays a fixed amount per year and receives a fixed number of BULLETINS in one package; whereas the Branch Society pays in accordance with the number of its own members who wish to receive the BULLETINS as their own property, mailed to each subscribing member individually. Secretaries of Branch Societies should be careful in collecting dues of participating members to do so on the basis of the changes in rates as of February 1, 1944. In case of doubt, communicate with the Secretary of the A.D.S. who will make a proper adjustment upon the basis of the records on file.

## Our Secretary's Address

Please address communications to A.D.S. Secretary, Dr. Ward H. Cook, 34 Puritan Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Patronize our Advertisers—say you saw it  
in *The Bulletin*.



## Portland Dahlia Society

We regret that we missed out on the February issue but our correspondent did a Rip Van Winkle and just woke up. He was probably studying dahlia catalogues.

First our President, P. F. Kershisnik, was hijacked into serving another term in that office. We know a good thing when we have it. C. M. Ferris and J. H. DeVolder will serve as Vice-Presidents, with F. S. Gannett and Miss E. Tarditi as Treasurer and Secretary. Capt. E. S. Bradford will take care of publicity with Mrs. Earl Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Rae and Mrs. T. T. Swenson on the board of directors.

Our new dahlia year started out with plenty of pep and is going stronger each month. At the November meeting the members brought lists of their dahlias and W. C. Scrutton of the Estacada Dahlia Gardens, spoke on the interesting points of foreign dahlias, comparing them with our domestic varieties and then classified the dahlias of the members as to origin, either domestic or foreign, with originator and year of introduction so far as data was available. Surprising how many of our old favorite dahlias had their humble origin on foreign soil.

The December meeting was devoted to a discussion of the outstanding dahlias of the past season here, *Waac*, *Candlelight*, *Rhythm* and *Pygmalion* receiving special attention. Each year our members obtain plants of new varieties from the East, test them out thoroughly and make an impartial report at the end of the season.

January featured a discussion on the various phases of dahlia culture led by G. A. Westgate, dean of the active Oregon growers. While he claims Portland as his home, he has a summer home on the banks of the Columbia River in Washington where the gentle zephyrs (?) off that mighty river produce blooms of unheard of proportions. He was ably seconded by Mrs. Bibelhausen, another of our early members and Mrs. Frances McCarter. "Mac" is the lady that taught Portland florists that a dahlia is not a vegetable. It almost took an elm club to do it but just listen to them howl now if there is a shortage in the dahlia supply. If there is a shortage of mums for the Thanksgiving football games, they just give them dahlias instead.

The Ten Most Popular Dahlia Poll was held in February, all members submitting lists of the ten dahlias they would grow if restricted to that number. *Helly Boudevijn*, white miniature, headed the list with *Chas. L. Mastick*, F.D. a close competitor. Then in order came *Doria*, *Memory*, *Sherry*, *Miss Glory*, *Clara Carder*, *Mayor Frank Otis*, *Mothers Day*, *Little Darling*, *Yellow Gem*, *Goldina* and *Little Diamond*. The small types predominated in the list but the large ones were not overlooked, as *Waac*, *All-American* and *El Rubio* scored high although not making the first ten.

The annual dahlia auction at the April meeting is an event that grows more popular each year. All kiddies' banks not guarded by their youthful owners were raided and everyone got the dahlia they wanted, if they bid high enough. Report has it that many sold above catalogue prices. Members each submit a list of the dahlias they would like to buy the month before and so far as possible, these are on hand for bidding. Vice-President J. H. DeVolder, who was in charge of the auction, was called East through sickness, and H. Compton of the Compton Dahlia Gardens, subbed as auctioneer.

To add variety to our meetings, colored slides of our

native trees were shown at the December meeting by Capt. E. S. Bradford, with C. M. Ferris as narrator. In March, Earl A. Marshall exhibited colored slides of Oregon Native Flowers found throughout the state from the Pacific Coast to the deserts of the interior. This collection was made and colored by Mr. Marshall, assisted by his wife.

So much interest is being shown in the miniature types that additional classes for this type will be added to the fall show schedule, even though it may mean a few other divisions may have to be eliminated to keep the list from becoming burdensome.

It has been decided to proceed with the publication of a book on dahlia culture especially adapted to conditions in the Northwest. W. C. Scrutton has been appointed editor-in-chief, and the compiling of data has already been begun.

Victory Gardens? Sure, 100 per cent too. Stronger than ever but it is not going to interfere with our dahlia growing. Just means more work, that's all.

Think that covers the news for the winter season. We will all be waiting patiently for the next issue to see what the other dahlia societies are doing.

W. C. SCRUTTON, Correspondent.

P.S. That remark about substituting dahlias for mums at the Thanksgiving football games may sound like a lot of hooey, but it isn't. I happen to know of one grower who got an S.O.S. from one of the florists he supplies and he spent half the night and six months supply of flashlight batteries cutting some five hundred blooms. Next day the customers grabbed them and were tickled pink. Think they were *Ginger Rogers* and *Miss Glory*, but have forgot now.

## PROTECTING DAHLIAS FROM EUROPEAN CORN BORER INJURY

(Continued from page 19)

the other hand, in heavily infested plantings, pruning the infested shoots and buds cannot be depended upon to protect the plants from serious injury or the loss of quality blooms.

### CLOTH HOUSES

Like asters protected from leafhoppers by tobacco shade-cloth houses, dahlias may be protected from corn borer attack by the same method. The cloth house, however, does not exclude all borers in some cases. Sometimes borers hatching on plants adjoining the cloth house migrate through the cloth and become established on the enclosed dahlias. In some areas the moisture conditions obtained within the cloth house may favor succulent growth, tender blooms and diseases.

## Lynn B. Dudley at New Address

Our past president and co-writer of *Flower Grower Honor Roll*, now resides in his recently acquired home in New Rochelle, N. Y., the address: 25 Irving Place.

Will all the members kindly take note of Mr. Dudley's new address? Particularly is it important that growers of seedlings send their plants and roots for trial to the correct address, as they may suffer delay in remaining at the old postoffice address.



*Coffee, from the blossom to the cup*

...SINCE 1877...

*Garrettson Coffees have been the basis upon which all fine coffees are judged!*

*Every Care... with Every Step*

Makes Garrettson SUPERB Coffee . . . the ARISTOCRAT of all Fine Coffee

*Specially presented to BULLETIN readers who well appreciate that  
BETTER FOODS like BETTER FLOWERS start with BETTER GROWING*

Whether Kaldi the Arab Shepard of the ninth century first **DISCOVERED** Coffee, as he observed the favorable reaction the berry had upon his Goats; or whether it was Omar who ate the berry when exiled to the Arabian Desert; the fact remains that the Arabs are credited with being the first **GROWERS** of Coffee— and so recorded as far back as the 15th century.

Coffee **CULTIVATION**, in time, spread to all continents, except Europe, which lies, generally, north of the climatic belt that the Coffee Tree thrives in. Hence, Coffee Imports, arrive here from over thirty different countries—mostly from Latin American countries, in recent years.

**There is Quality and Flavor Difference in Coffee grown in different regions of a country—just as there is Quality and Flavor Difference in Coffee grown in different countries.**

In Blossom, Coffee Trees look much as though they are blanketed with soft fleecy snow—belied, of course, by their jasmine-like fragrance that fills the air for miles around. Sweeter even, than the odors of an Orange Grove, is their delicious perfume.

**Even before this bursting profusion of white, almost overnight,—though universally beautiful as the blossoming of Coffee Trees are—a DIFFERENCE is manifest due to different methods of cultivation and different regions of locality.**

Contrast a "Mass Production" Coffee Plantation, with row upon row of Coffee Trees six to sixteen feet high—stretching forth farther than the eye can reach over plains that seem to reach on and on endlessly;—with those of other regions of countless individual farms in high altitudes, on hillsides, in country so rough that machinery cannot be used—where Trees are kept pruned down to 6 or 7 feet to produce a select yield of but a pound or two per year instead of double it, and where the Coffee must finally be carried down mountain slopes on Mule Pack.

**This visible difference—even before the flowers bloom—reflects itself in FLAVOR TASTE—in the final test—the CUP.**

In high altitudes, where the finest Coffees, those of the richest flavors, are grown, Quality is further improved too, with the planting of other trees—between the rows of Coffee Shrubs, to make the warmth of sunshine uniform—and keep the surrounding air uniformly moist.



Every Tree receives constant care to produce rich body and full mellow flavor. The green berries that follow Flowering, require six to seven months to develop and ripen. As beautiful as the sight of green "cherries"—red "cherries" and fragrant white blossoms sometimes seen on the same branch are, they precede tireless picking efforts—for when fine flavor is kept foremost, picking must be constant; individual picking by hand, each shrub over and over again during the harvesting season.

**Each green or semi-ripe cherry is left to become fully ripe if uniformity of fine flavor is to be produced.**

Methods of preparation, after picking, vary, too. Employing every care to protect the flavor and aroma of each tiny bean safeguards all of the richness of the final full-bodied cup. After picking, the outside pulp is removed by machines, exposing a sticky substance which surrounds the parchment and a 12 to 15-hour washing follows. During the drying process, raking and turning is constant so that evaporation, too, may be uniform. When dry, milling machines remove the tough parchment coating and silver skin which covers each bean. The hulled beans are finally subjected to the scrutiny of hand sorting—after being graded for size, weight and shape. Step by step—every care is taken—all along the way.

**Down the mountain slopes by Mule Pack—over deep ravines and gullies by cable, by boat and rail come these fine Coffees of Rarest Quality—to shipping points from where we import them.**

Garrettson's part in supplying America with the choicest of Coffee starts at this point, for the Coffee expert knows at a glance the country of origin of the various green Coffee beans and, also, knows the flavor and aroma advantages of Coffees from different countries and from various sections of the same country. From various types of Coffee, the green Coffee beans are blended in just the required proportions to achieve certain working assortments.

All Garrettson Coffees are Fresh Roasted. Expert skill, developed through long experience is vitally important. Roasting develops the qualities of Coffee flavor and aroma. Constant care must be exercised to avoid "under" or "over" roasting. All foreign material and dust is removed, and cleansed air is used for cooling.

All Garrettson Coffees are constantly cup-tested to guarantee uniformity of flavor. Each of the Garrettson Blends is a carefully guarded secret. The flavor of each of these superb Coffees is further protected with freshly ground shipments. Yes, grinding to your order—the day your order is shipped.

After Roasting—there is further blending of certain carefully guarded Garrettson secret blends. These finally prepared batches are placed in bins at a high level, from where they drop to grinders on floors below, and drop again to automatic weighers on still lower floors. This operation is completely "under cover" to insure the absence of all foreign matter.

If you want America's best cup of Coffee—use Garrettson's—and—**MAKE** your Coffee—with **CARE**. Choose the right grind for the coffee maker you use. Measure both Coffee and water—carefully. "Guessing" usually makes no better Coffee—than cake. Draw fresh cold water and bring it to a galloping boil. Fresh water contains oxygen that sparkles up coffee taste. It takes a boil to release the flavor. Serve Coffee hot—steaming hot—for no small amount of the pleasure of drinking Coffee is through the sense of smell—the fine aroma—of fine Coffee.

... SINCE 1877 ...

## GARRETTSON HAS BEEN FAMOUS FOR *"Pick of the Crop"* COFFEE

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Garrettson's "ELITE" is a newly created Blend of Fine Coffees — for those who wish Choice Coffee — without "paying a penny more"

5 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid right to your HOME

*You may order less if you wish*

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Join the Army of Garrettson Customers NOW—who have their Coffee requirements delivered REGULARLY to their HOME. Garrettson's latest Booklet has a most informative article on "Teas of the World" . . . be sure to send for this, too.

**F. P. GARRETTSON CO.** *Coffee . . . Tea . . . Delicacies*  
**150 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.**

# Three Ruschmohr Aces for 1944



We believe we have introduced as many top-notch Dahlias as any concern in our field. But never have we had in one season, three outstanding varieties such as *Roselyn Straight*, *Sarett's Pink Flamingo* and *Sherwood's Peach*. Neither competes with the other. If you pass up any, you will find it on your "must" list next year.

## ROSELYN STRAIGHT

S.C. (Straight-Wells)

Winner of Derrill Hart Gold Medal with highest average score any such medal winner ever achieved! Color is apricot yellow, shaded and streaked scarlet red, very tips of petals lemon yellow. Size 9-12 inches by 4-7 inches deep. On two Honor Rolls.

Roots \$15

Plants, \$7.50—3 for \$20

## SARETT'S PINK FLAMINGO (Sarett)

Winner of Four Achievement Medals and the Marshall Field Gold Cup. Listed on *ALL* the Honor Rolls.

A clear rose pink incurved cactus of exquisite color and formation. Our catalog lists more complete description. Size 8-11 inches by 5-6 inches deep. Strong, straight stems, 8-14 inches long. Clean, vigorous bushes, 5-6 feet tall. Blooms keep well. Will be universally grown.

Roots \$15 net

Plants \$7.50—3 for \$20

## SHERWOOD'S PEACH

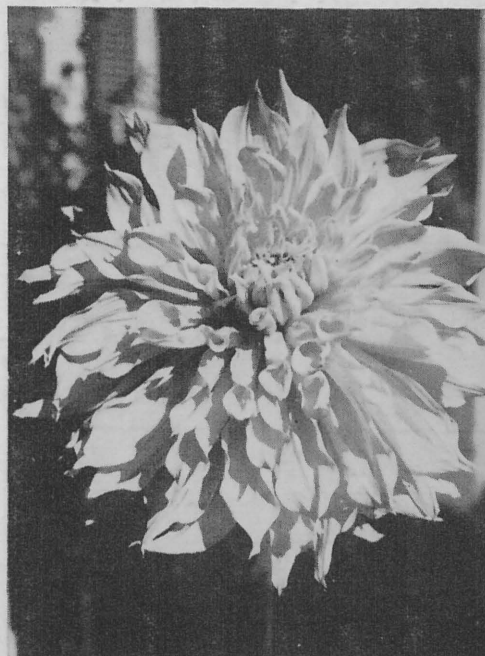
I.D. (Sherwood) →

Did you think because this giant is listed third, it is not deserving? Here is a sure contender in the largest bloom Class—and it has beauty! Color, Ocherus buff. Size 11-14 inches by 8-9 inches depth. Straight, erect stems. On Eastern Honor Roll.

Roots \$15

Plants \$7.50—3 for \$20

A limited number of catalogs still available



**RUSCHMOHR DAHLIA GARDENS, 38 Vincent St., Rockville Centre, N. Y.**