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CARL SALBACH



IRIS

657 WOODMONT AVE. BERKELEY CALIFORNIA



How to Order

Please read carefully and write your name and address plainly.

Shipping time is from June 1 to October 1, to suit customers' convenience and proper planting time in their locality.

The *stock* we ship is all first quality rhizomes of blooming size. Because of our long rainless summers and our well-drained hillside gardens, the plants are well dried and matured before shipping time.

Terms. Cash should accompany order unless satisfactory credit references are given. Remit by Postal Money Order from foreign countries.

Postage. All retail orders amounting to \$1.00 or over, will be delivered prepaid. On orders of less than \$1.00 add 25 cents for postage.

Guarantee. We exercise every care to ship only first-class stock, but give no warranty, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any seeds, bulbs, roots or tubers sent out by us. We are anxious to satisfy all of our customers and will gladly make replacement or refund purchase price of any article that does not prove true to name or does not arrive in good growing condition. Please notify us at once if a shipment should not arrive in satisfactory condition. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, no sale is made, and they must be returned at once.

Prices given in this catalog cancel all previous quotations.

References. For our business standing, please refer to Bank of Italy and First National Bank in Berkeley, or Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank, Oakland, California.

Originator and Grower

Dahlias Gladiolus Irises

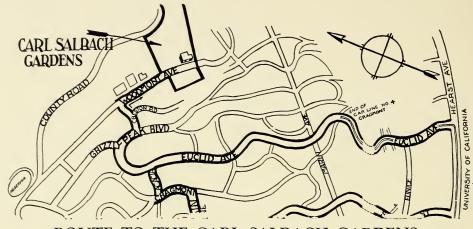
657 Woodmont Avenue

Berkeley, Calif., U. S. A.

Telephone AShberry 1066

Member of

Alameda County Floral Society American Dahlia Society American Gladiolus Society American Iris Society British Gladiolus Society British Iris Society California Gladiolus Society Dahlia Society of California Dahlia Society of Southern California The Dahlia Society of San Francisco Fellow Royal Horticultural Society East Bay Gladiolous Society Follow Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, to the upper end where our garden signs point the remainder of the way.



ROUTE TO THE CARL SALBACH GARDENS

657 Woodmont Avenue

Avenue Berkeley, California Telephone AShberry 1066



"The Latch String is Always Out"

JOIN THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

We invite all iris growers to join the national society. The quarterly bulletins are full of valuable criticisms, descriptions, growing suggestions, etc. The price is \$3.00. Checks and applications should be made to the American Iris Society and mailed to John B. Wallace, Jr., Science Press Printing Co., Lancaster, Penn., or if more convenient, may be sent to us for forwarding.

In order to eliminate the waste of time and efforts in arranging for international money orders or drafts the American Iris Society and the Iris Society (of England) are happy to announce a co-operative membership agreement.

Application for membership in the Iris Society (of England) may be sent direct to the American Iris Society. Send it to Science Press Printing Co., Lime and Green Streets, Lancaster, Pa. Mark it plainly "For dues for Iris Society (of England)," and print your name and address.

The object of this service is to increase the popularity of the Iris in both countries and to help build up international friendship and understanding.



W. R. Dykes
Medal
Awarded
to the
San Francisco
as the
Most
Outstanding
Introduction
of
1927



Sidney B. Mitchell

We are always glad to pay tribute to a man or woman who accomplishes something worth while. So to Sydney B. Mitchell, who has created so many outstanding

new iris, we pay tribute in the form of a brief biography.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1878, where he spent his early life. His gardening interest began early. When he was about five years old, an older playfellow suggested to him that, as chocolate grew, he plant the chocolate candy he was eating and raise some more. The would-be gardener planted the uneaten portion and watched expectantly for the first sprouts. At last when nothing came up he dug down and found that his planting had disappeared. His next venture—radishes—was more successful, for his grew bigger and earlier than any others in his neighborhood. With good Scottish thrift, he found a market for them and netted a tidy sum, which became the nucleus of his garden fund.

After high school he entered McGill University where he received his A. B. in 1901 and his M. A. in 1904, majoring in English. After taking a librarian's training course at the New York State Library School he returned to McGill as cataloger,

giving summer school courses in library work.

The garden urge was ever present and he became possessed by the idea that he ought to be a horticulturist. So in 1908 he went to the Bay State Nursery near Boston, Mass., to learn the business. He worked in the hardy herbaceous plant department, getting up at six o'clock in the cold winter months and working ten hours a day for six dollars a week. He stayed with it three months and then decided when he got a chance to come to California that the horticultural game as an occupation was not so alluring.

Since the days of planting chocolate candy, Mr. Mitchell has always had a garden. His iris collection by 1908 not only included all the best varieties obtainable in America but contained dozens of the best kinds imported from Barr and from Perry, the English specialists of that day. Though this was about as fine a collection as could then be gathered together, the development of the flower has been so rapid that almost

every one of them has been superseded by a finer variety.

In 1908 he came to California as head of the order department in Stanford University Library. As soon as he became established he sent for his iris and for one of his former pupils, who on her arrival in Pasadena in December, 1908, became Mrs. Sydney B. Mitchell.

Three years later he moved to Berkeley to accept a position in the University of California. He is now director of the School of Librarianship in that institution.

Gardening in California was seen with a much better perspective by these Eastern gardeners than by those of us who have always lived here. The results of these observations are collected in Mr. Mitchell's book, "Gardening in California." The amateurs here call it their "Garden Bible." Of late he has been a regular contributor of garden articles to the Sunset Magazine.

Iris breeding has been the most absorbing of his many garden interests and he has always kept systematic records of his crosses. The friendship between Mr. Mitchell and the late William Mohr, another iris lover, was a particularly happy one.

Mr. Mohr lived on a ranch some twenty miles out of Berkeley where the climate is particularly favorable for setting seed. He had ample acreage, plenty of help and means and like Mr. Mitchell a consuming ambition to produce some of the finest iris ever originated. He gathered the choicest and most interesting iris from all parts of the world for breeding stock. This included Gatesii, the pollen parent of the wonderful hybrid, which Mr. Mitchell later named William Mohr in honor of its originator.

It was about 1921 that Mr. Mitchell began to work with Mr. Mohr, keeping records with him and figuring out successive crosses that should bring certain results. The most outstanding examples of these "made to order" iris are the giant plicatas, San Francisco, Los Angeles and the later Sacramento. Mr. Mohr never saw these iris, for in 1824, he like the late W. R. Dykes, lost his life in an automobile accident. Mr. Mitchell, who in the meantime, had moved his own iris onto his new acreage in the Berkeley hills, acquired Mr. Mohr's seedlings. From these he selected the best for naming and went on with the breeding work he had begun.

For several years he published a list under the name of the Campos Altos Iris Gardens and sold his originations and his surplus stock but his university work became so heavy that he gave up the commercial end of the game so he could have more time for iris breeding. This was in the spring of 1925, when we bought all his named varieties.

Since Mr. Mitchell came to Berkeley in 1911 he has made one or two trips east each year and has always managed to visit different iris gardens and iris growers each time. There are very few good iris that have ever bloomed in this country that he has not seen. This year he and Mrs. Mitchell are in Europe with plans to visit first the daffodil shows, then the iris shows and iris gardens. These unusual opportunities of seeing all the new things, together with his keen, discerning judgment and his unbiased viewpoint make him the best informed iris critic on either side of the Atlantic.

His Los Angeles, Mirasol, Purissima, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Luis Rey, Shasta and other originations will stand at the top of their respective lists for a long time to come, and his seedling plantings promise many more of equal beauty.

Mohr-Mitchell 1930 Introductions

We are able to offer this year a set of Mohr-Mitchell seedlings of quality and distinction, and to list them at very reasonable prices. This is in accordance with our future policy of long careful trials, which will permit of the accumulation of adequate stocks. From the parentages quoted it will be seen that one of Professor Mitchell's first aims has been to cross the earlier Mohr seedlings with hardier stock. This has been done without the loss of size or substance which made the original introductions so outstanding.

Oruga (Mohr-Mitchell) (Parisiana X Mesopotamica) X Parisiana. The large flowers with broad, domed, lavender standards and wide flaring falls, deeper lavender in the center and shading to quite pale margins have a most striking orange beard which lights up the flower and makes it quite distinct. There are generally seven flowers well spaced on a stiff stem 44 inches high, low and widely branched, as with many of our seedlings. The name Oruga is Spanish for caterpillar, and was suggested by the prominent golden, fuzzy beard.

Querida (Mohr-Mitchell (Mesopotamica X Ori-flamme) X Empire. This is almost exactly of Afterglow coloring but about twice as large and of better substance and shape, or we would not have felt justified in introducing it. The delicate pinkish lavender flowers, with style branches, beard and hafts all flushed yellow, give a warm pastel effect. As there are eight buds on each of the slender, well-branched stems, 42 inches high, it is a lovely plant for the border and deserves its name, the Spanish equivalent of sweetheart. In our Berkeley garden it is a most persistent fall bloomer, though it never fails to flower in the spring as

as well. While Querida is worth while growing anywhere for its beauty, California gardeners will especially value it for this fall-flowering characteristic. \$10.00

Santa Fe (Mohr-Mitchell Conquistador X Miss Willmott. As might be expected, this cross has given a flower of perfect form with flaring, almost horizontal falls and unequalled substance. It is a porcelain self, paling to white in the many days the flowers remain perfect in our garden. It is early. The medium-sized flowers are carried on close-branched stems, 36 inches high, suggesting a flight of birds, so airy is the effect of their flat, flaring falls....\$5.00

General Information

There are many types of iris, but the bearded or pogoniris (pogon being the Greek for beard) are the best known and the easiest to grow.

The color range of iris is unbelievably large but there are some limitations that we feel should be explained. All the blues, which constitute the largest class by far, contain some lavender; all the pinks and reds are all rose-red and rose-pink; some of the newer pinks are suffused yellow but none are salmon-pink. The yellows range from pale primrose-yellow to rich gold.

A "self" is an iris that carries the same color value in both standards and falls, the color may be pink, blue, yellow or purple. A "bicolor" is an iris with standards of one shade or color and falls of another shade or color, usually darker. A "blend" as the name indicates, is a blending of several colors as in changeable silks. A "plicata" is usually white, with the edges flushed, lined or dotted with color.

For those who wish more information than is possible to give in a catalog we recommend membership in the American Iris Society. Application form will be found on the preceding page. We are heartily in accord with the efforts of the society to bring order out of chaos as regards the duplication and confusing similarity of iris names and have endeavored to make our listing correspond with the society's new Alphabetical Check List.

OSO

Complete List of New and Standard Varieties

See Page 21 for Special Collections.

The prices unless otherwise designated are for single roots. The group price as with Afterglow, 3 for 60c, is applicable only to three Afterglow, not to three different varieties at the same price. It is much quicker and easier to ship three roots of one variety than one root of three different varieties that may have to be dug in three different gardens.

The name of the originator and date of introduction follow immediately after the name of the iris, then the parentage, wherever known, is given as an aid to future breeders. See pages 22 and 23.

S means standards, the three upstanding petals; F, the falls or three lower petals.

Afterglow (Sturtevant) 1917. Pinkish lavender gray shading to buff style branches and rich yellow haft. 36 in....... 25c; 3 for 60c

Alameda (Mohr-Mitchell) 1927. This beautiful blue and white plicata of great size and distinction is borne on well branched 40-in. stems. The white standards are heavily suffused blue violet and the falls both reticulated and irregularly flushed the same color.........\$2.50

Alcazar (Vilmorin) 1910. S. mauve, F. dark purple. The bronze and yellow at its center add to the beauty of this large, vigorous well branched variety. 36 in.....25c; 3 for 60c

Allure (Murrell 1927) (Imperator X Shekinah). This lovely iris is an entirely new break in color. The rich canary yellow is overlaid and flushed violet pink, both colors being deepest in the falls. The color effect is very like that of some of the new pink and yellow snapdragons. Allure is a late blooming iris of medium tall

Allure is a late blooming iris of medium tall growth and stout branching stems, and vigorous growth. The flowers are good size with ruffle-edged standards. Awarded silver medal by the British Iris Society 1928.....\$20.00

Amador (Mohr) 1920. (Mesopotamica X Parisiana). A beautiful soft pink bicolor of early blooming habits. The flowers are large, of excellent substance and are borne on tall widely branching stalks. Strong grower....

Ambassadeur (Vilmorin) 1920. S. bronzy violet, F. dark velvety maroon of wonderful substance. Conspicuous orange beard. Tall, vigorous, widely branched. Late blooming. most satisfactory iris. Page 9. 50c; 3 for \$1.00

Amber (Dykes 1924 . A fine amber yellow self. with prominent reddish golden beard. Taller and richer than either Shekinah or Gold Imperial. Floriferous and vigorous of growth. A. M., R. H. S. 1924. A. M., Wisley Trials 1927......\$2.50

Ann Page (Newlands) 1919. A lovely pale lavender blue self of fine form, good substance and delicious perfume. Stems stout and well branched. 36 in...... 50c; 3 for \$1.00

Anosia (Williamson) 1925. S. and style branch golden bronze; F. maroon tipped and heavily lined cream. Bright golden beard. 27 in.... 50c; 3 for \$1.00

Antonio (Hort 1921. A very large and handsome red purple bicolor. Tall and early..... 50c; 3 for \$1.25

Aphrodite (*Dykes*) 1922. One of the most beautiful pink irises. Standards and falls are of the same pure bright violet-pink with no markings. The flowers are of good size, perfect form and sweetly scented, freely produced on 40-in.

Archeveque (Vilmorin) 1911. S. deep purple violet, F. velvety raisin purple. Fine color and inclined in California to bloom in late fall

Argentina (Mohr) 1924. A large, tall white Caterina seedling with gold veined haft. A fine seed parent..... 50c; 3 for \$1.00

Argynnis (Williamson) 1924. S. yellow, F. bright chestnut red with a very narrow yellow edge. Tall, free flowering, late. Very attractive; a good multiplier..... 50c; 3 for \$1.25

Asia (Yeld) 1920. S. which are broad and massive, are pale silvery lavender with golden yellow base. F. rosy-lavender, lighter at margins. Bright golden yellow beard. A flower of great elegance, both dainty and rich. Blooms from mid season till very late. 48 in.....

......\$1.00; 3 for \$2.00

Aurifero (Mohr-Mitchell) 1927. The tall standards of palest lavender and the flaring falls flushed rosy lavender are of the finest finish and style. A brilliant golden beard gives to its center the glow which is its chief claim to distinction. 42 in. stems, large flowers and rame pant growth......\$2.50

Austin (Denis) 1922. Bright wine red, tinged



Trises

Dulcinea

Autocrat (Cleveland) 1920. S. bright clear blue, F. rich dark velvety blue shading lighter to edges. Very distinct and attractive. 30-in.30c; 3 for 75c

Avalon (Sturtevant). An exceptionally large satiny pinkish lavender of fine shape and substance. Very vigorous, well branched and tall. Blooms over a long period. 40 in....

"A" Yellow. Deep rich yellow. Low growing. Early......50c; 3 for \$1.25

Azulado (Mohr) 1924. Sister seedling of Argentina. Enormous blooms of lustrous pearl grayblue. Tall, distinct and very lovely. Hardy in Massachusetts as well as in California...

- Baronet (Sturtevant) 1920. S. chicory blue, F. deep violet. 42 in. 25c; 3 for 50c
- Belisaire (Cayeaux) 1924. S. golden bronzy tan, large and rounded; F. purplish old rose, hafts yellow to cream, lined purple-bronze. 38 in \$2.00
- Bellorio (Mohr) 1924. (Korolkowi X Germanica.) Early free blooming. A slender graceful flower of lavender mouse-gray. 50c; 3 for \$1.25
- Black Prince (*Perry*) 1900. S. blue purple, F. deep rich velvety black purple, bright orange beard. Very rich coloring. A fine late flower. Prefers leaf mould with more water and shade than most bearded irises. 24 in.....\$1.00
- Blue Velvet (Loomis 1929). A rich clear deep velvety blue self of splendid substance and unusual beauty. The plants are vigorous and the growth is tall—44 inches. This fine iris has received unstinted praise from the enthusiasts who have seen it in bloom. \$40.00
- Bonita (Mohr-Mitchell) 1928. (Ramona X. Shekinah). A yellow which has elicited favorable comment because of the beautiful shape of the flowers and the height of the plant compared with others in this color range. The well-shaped S. are a clear buttercup yellow, broad flaring F. buttercup yellow to cream in the center, set off by a beautiful orange beard. In our garden, where Gold Imperial grows 28 inches, this runs to 34, but like other yellows of this type it would probably be taller under conditions of greater moisture. A very attractive garden flower, as it is long blooming and the color carries well. \$3.50

- Cacique 'Berry 1925 . A handsome upstanding fulva hybrid. Prune-purple and blackish-purple, with bright golden arrows on the falls. Likes moisture and humus in the soil. Reported hardy in the East......\$2.50

- Carmelo (Mohr) 1923. (Korolkowi X Germanica major.) This unusual seedling, half Regelia in parentage, is neither large nor tall, but its growth, slender foliage and stems, and long narrow flowers of an unusual shade of blue, put it in a new class, one which we hope to see enlarged. Award of Merit, 1924, Royal Horticultural Society, London.....40c; 3 for \$1.00
- Carthusian (Marshall) 1906. Clear, bluish lavender, quite like Caterina but larger and of better shape and later season. 30c; 4 for \$1.00
- Charon (Regelro-cyclus). On a bronzy mahogany underground the flowers are beautifully veined with old gold and brown.......\$1.00
- Chasseur (Vilmorin) 1923. Yellow, with broad standards and well rounded falls. 36 in. Late. \$2.00
- Claridad (Mohr) 1926. A beautiful clear lavender blue of great purity, horizontal falls, good substance and pleasing garden effect. Early flowering, medium height and size, the closest to true blue of any iris in the garden. \$1.00
- Col. Candelot (Millet) 1907. Medium sized flowers of unusual red tone. S. bronze overlaid with reddish lavender, F. dark rich velvety crimson. Fragrant.....30c; 3 for 75c
- Colusa (formerly Consuelo) (Mohr-Mitchell) 1928. This beautiful, smooth well-shaped self, of petunia violet, a color as distinct as Madame Cheri but quite different, makes a most attractive clump as the flowers are well spaced on a 44 inch stem which is thin, rigid, wiry, and perfectly branched......\$2.00
- Conchita (Mohr-Mitchell) 1928. In effect a bicolor blend, the broad S. pale bronze and the flaring F. lined red on the same ground. The flowers, carried on 30 inch stems, add a somewhat different color note to the border and combine well with yellow for cutting....\$2.00

Conquistador (Mohr 1923.)
(Juanita X Mesopotamica.)
A very tall vigorous plant
with fine foliage and very
large deep mauve to light
violet flowers. The size and
height make it an outstanding feature in our garden.
Very vigorous. Fragrant.
40 in......50c; 3 for \$1.25

Coppersmith (Shull 1926). S. crimson purple to cinnamon drab. F. solid Indian lake shading to dahlia carmine, mahogany red reticulations on haft. The colors give the flower a glorious copper sheen. The blooms are of heavy substance, fine flaring form and exceptional finish. Fragrant. 42 in. \$5.00

Coronado (Mohr 1925). A glorious flower of the Asia class of Eldorado-mesopotamica parentage. Of heavier substance than Asia with flaring falls, wider branching stems, and greater vigor. S. lavender, F. red purple paling to lavender margins; beard and style arms golden. 36 in. Early to late season.......75c; 3 for \$1.50

Crimson Glow (Millet 1924). Large handsome well shaped flowers of a uniform shade of

brilliant crimson rose. S. frilled, incurved; F. exceptionally broad. Very free flowering. \$1.50

Crusader (Foster) 1913. Fine large flowers of clearest blue violet. Early, tall, of excellent texture, free flowering.......50c; 3 for \$1.00

Dilkush (Foster) 1909. A beautiful hybrid of Iberica X Pallida. Fine large rounded flowers. S. heavily veined, F. deep reddish purple with black throat blotch derived from the oncocyclus parent. An easy doer in California.......75c



Ambassadeur See page 7

Dolly Madison (Williamson 1927) (Lent A. Williamson X mixed pollen). Large flowers 4½ inches high and 5 inches wide. The pale pinkish mauve standards, shading yellow at the base, are very broad arching and cupped. The broad flaring falls are lilac with the haft tinged gold and veined maroon. This iris is very distinct as to form and carriage, the well branched stalks carry from 7 to 11 flowers. Growth vigorous.......\$15.00

Dominion (*Bliss*) 1917. The most richly colored of all the Dominion race and the outstanding member because of the extraordinary development of the falls. S. light bluish violet, large, erect and of good breadth. F. deep rich indigo

purple velvet, well expanded and of exceptional substance. Pronounced orange beard. 30 in.

Don Quixote (Mohr-Mitchell) 1927. In effect this Argentina X Rameldo seedling is a huge flower of somewhat subdued Quaker Lady coloring. It is one of the strongest and quickest growers in our garden, with tall branched stems averaging 42 inches and flowers more than twice as large as older blends like Eldorado or Quaker Lady. In detail, the standards are deep lavender almost entirely overlaid yellow, the falls deep hyssop violet with heavy brown venation on a yellow ground, style arms buff, and beard orange...........\$1.50

Dulcinea (Mohr 1925.) A lovely Caterina-Trojana cross, with unusually low and wide branched stems, and large shapely flowers. S. lavender, F. violet blue with lavender margins and beautiful pearly luster. Very early and prolific of bloom.......50c; 3 for \$1.25

El Capitan (Mohr) 1926. When exhibited at the Iris Show at the University of California, 1925, this noble Oriflamme—mesopotamica seedling was given an Award of Merit on a rating of 95 points. Saved from nearly 450 seedlings of this parentage, the only one to be named, though many were fine, it has stood out among the manganese-violet bicolors as being of the best substance and largest size. These majestic flowers with flaring falls have the added advantage of a very extended season of bloom. Tall and vigorous in growth.......\$2.50

Esplendido (Mohr) 1924. (Mesopotamica—Parisiana.) A fine big red purple bicolor with such beautifully branched stems that its garden effect is striking. 40 in. 50c; 3 for \$1.00

Estrellon (Mohr-Mitchell 1928). S. white flushed lavender and yellow and the F. red-purple veined and edged with the color of the standards. This very distinct variety is of Alcazar

Evadne (Bliss) 1924. A distinct "rose-red" self of fine garden effect......\$2.50

E. Yellow. Deep buttercup yellow. Good substance. Low growing......50c; 3 for \$1.00

Fortuna (Mohr-Mitchell 1927) (Alcazar X Esplendido). The clear amber yellow standards 2½ inches across, and the somewhat narrower wax yellow falls, lined red brown, form a broad rounded flower of Alcazar or Esplendido shape, something we have never seen before in this color scheme. Its growth is that of a modified Alcazar with very strong branched stem which measured 29 inches. \$2.50

Frieda Mohr (Mohr) 1926. After naming the William Mohr in honor of its originator, Mr. Mitchell selected from all the other Mohr seedlings the Frieda Mohr as most worthy to carry the name of the originator's wife

the name of the originator's wife.

The beauty of form and color is shown in the cut. The flowers measure 6½ inches from the top of the standards to the tip of the falls and 6 inches horizontally. The plants average 50 inches in height with the clean straight foliage in proportion, making it equally satisfactory as a specimen plant or for massing. It is very elegant in doors, day or night, with any colored hangings and has a most exquisite locust like perfume. Blooming time from midseason till very late.

Gaviota (Mohr) 1924. Creamy white plicata, both standards and falls edged yellow. Of fine finish and good texture, the coloring of its medium sized flowers is unusual. Hardiness quite unquestioned. 30 in...50c; 3 for \$1.25

George Yeld (Perry) 1923. A very free flowering iris, with branching stems which bear many finely shaped flowers from mid season till very late. S. apricot yellow shaded rose. F. brilliant wine red edged buff. 36 in.....\$1.00

Germain Perthuis (Millet) 1924. An enormous rich violet purple self with striking orange beard. A seedling of Souv. de Madame Gaudichau. Tall, well branched, free flowering with wonderfully smooth velvety appearance. Sweet scented. 36 in............\$3.50

Glowing Embers (Sturtevant) 1923. S. light brownish lavender. F. very rich velvety pansy purple with orange beard and conspicuous yellowed center. A rich heavy flower on a tall well branched stem. Vigorous. 48 in ... \$2.00

Gold Crest (*Dykes* 1914). Bright pure violet blue with conspicuous yellow beard. Not large but of lovely color..........50c; 3 for \$1.00

Gold Imperial (Sturtevant 1924). Chrome yellow throughout except for the orange beard, it has rare finish of texture and form. Richer in color than Shekinah. H. M. A. I. S. 1922..... \$2.00

Golden Promise (Neeley 1924). A good yellow of unique coloring and good form. The erect standards are a deep yellow and the falls are a soft yellow flushed soft lavender and reticulated with bronze veins from the throat to beyond the tip of the bright orange beard. 30 inches.

\$3.00

Grace Sturtevant (Bliss 1926). Mr. Bliss considers this his finest seedling. It is the "brownest" iris we have seen. Large and exceedingly rich in color; of extra heavy substance; dark red-brown and violet-carmine—very velvety. Deep orange beards and yellow hafts marked with brown add richness and brilliance. Stalk well branched. Over 3 feet tall.....\$20.00

Grapta (Williamson 1925). S. yellowish brown, F. deeper. A very free flowering and distinct variety.......25; 3 for 60c

Hiawatha (Farr) 1913. S. pale rosy lavender, F. purple. Late, vigorous and fine for mass planting. 20 in.........20c; 3 for 50c



Purissima See page 17

Ibpall (Foster). As the name indicates, this beautiful hybrid is derived from Iberica and Pallida and the rounded shape and veining of these deep red violet flowers show the oncocyclus parent. Grows easily in California..................................50c

Iris King (G. & K.) 1907. S. golden yellow, F. velvety garnet, edges yellow. Frequently blooms in the fall in California. 25c; 3 for 50c

Isolene (Vilmorin) 1904. S. silvery lilac flushed yellow, F. purplish old rose. Large striking flower of unusual coloring. 36 in... 25c; 3 for 50c



Santa Barbara See page 19



William Mohr See page 21

- Jeanne d' Arc (Verdier) 1907. A dainty white long blooming plicata with light lavender frilled edges. 30 in..................20c; 3 for 40c
- J. J. Dean (Dean). S. light violet, F. velvety royal purple. Large and tall. .60c; 3 for \$1.50
- Jubilee (Sass) 1923. Buff heavily spotted dark copper at the haft. F. extra wide at haft and nicely rounded. Large and free flowering. A better Madame Chobaut. Fragrant...\$1.50
- Kashmir White (Foster) 1913. A good tall pure white for California and other warm sections. Heavy substance, 36 in... 25c; 3 for 60c

- Labor (Cayaux 1926). A distinct and brilliant violet-heliotrope self with falls a shade deeper than the standards, a most striking rich color when massed. Free blooming. 30 in. Subject to release by Federal Horticultural Board. \$5.00

- Le Correge (Vilmorin 1927). S. smoky bronze; F. dark reddish plum, very broad and rounded. The beard is yellow and very conspicuous. Spikes strong and well branched. This handsome iris compares well with the Dominions in size and form. Fragrant. 36 in. \$10.00

- Leverrier (Denis) 1917. Large early fragrant. S. Chinese violet, F. pansy violet, general effect light rose red. Long blooming. Stalks tall, well and widely branched, growth vigorous. Fragrant. 48 in....75c; 3 for \$1.50
- Leotitia Michaud—See Souv. de Leotitia Michaud.
- Lord of June (Yeld) 1911. S. palest lavender blue, F. rich aniline blue ... 50c; 3 for \$1.00
- Los Angeles (Mohr-Mitchell) 1927. Great white flowers of fine shape and substance, the standards faintly edged pale blue, the falls beautifully reticulated red brown at the base, the blue style arms adding a note of clear color in the center. Tall and widely branched. Each noble flower stands out like a glorified Fairy, to show the progress that breeding has made in the plicata group.......\$10.00

- Lycaena (Williamson). A real addition to the few good amoenas, the white standards and rich purple falls with paler margin being in attractive contrast...........30c; 3 for 75c
- Madame Gaudichau—See Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau.

- Marian Mohr (Mohr 1923). (Miss Wilmott X Carthusian). A beautifully flushed flower of very pale glistening lavender, quite distinct, and very desirable for California and other dry sections. 36 in.................................50c; 3 for \$1.00

- Mary Gibson (*Perry* 1922). A light bronzy blend. S. light bronze, overlaid old rose; F. old rose suffused bronze. A. M., R. H. S. 1927...\$1.50
- M. Austin—See Austin.
- Medrano (Vilmorin) 1920. Remarkable shade of bronzy claret. Fine flower on rather dwarf stems. 24 in........50c; 3 for \$1.00
- Melchior (Wallace 1927). A beautiful redbronzy claret self with orange beard and bronzy purple markings on pale orange hafts. Ruffled velvety falls. Well branched. Wallace and Co. offer Melchior an improvement on Bruno and Mrs. Valerie West. 36 in...\$20.00
- Mesopotamica (species). A very large flower of lavender violet on tall flexuous stems. Early. Rather coarse, but fine for breeding. 48 in. 50c; 3 for \$1.00
- Midwest (Sass) 1922. An attractive plicata, similar to Parisiana but of brighter red purple edging and more ruffled. 30 in ... 35c; 3 for 80c
- Miranda (Hort) 1919. An early violet blue with orange beard, fine for mass effects. 36 in.... 25c; 3 for 50c
- Mirasol (Mohr-Mitchell) 1929. The Spanish word for sunflower seemed an appropriate name for this new clear bright yellow iris. It is pure chrome yellow, unmarred by veining and is of finer form and finish than any yellow iris we have seen. The broad petalled, well balanced flowers are nicely placed on the low branched stems which on recently divided plants were 32 inches high in our dry garden. It remains long in flower because of its many buds and both for the garden and as a show flower marks a most distinct advance... \$15.00

- Mme. Cecile Bouscant (Millet 1924). A clear self color of light orchid pink, that is absolutely unique. An exquisitely lovely iris.....\$2.50
- Mme. Chobaut (*Denis* 1916). A lovely plicata, its yellow ground flushed red and veined brown, suggesting apricot tints. 32 in...30c; 3 for 75c

- Mme. Durrand (Denis 1921). An iridescent, buff, flushed with lilac and amber. A wonderful Ricardi hybrid. Large flowers on tall, well branched stems. 48 in......\$1.50; 3 for \$3.00
- Moa (Bliss) 1920. Arching standards of pure violet and broad almost circular flat falls of deep violet purple or pansy violet. It is the tallest of the Dominion race. A grand grower with well branched spikes. Very free flowering. Excellent substance. 39 in \$3.50
- Monnieri. Spuria type. Beardless. Very tall with long slender leaves. Flowers large and of deep golden yellow. A fine variety for cutting. Should be planted from October to December. Early deliveries will be made only at customer's risk.

The requirements of this group are almost opposite from those of the bearded irises, in that they do best in moist rich soils. They can however stand a summer rest and drying out.

- Monterey (Mohr-Mitchell) 1929. The dark, bronzed red-violet flowers, the deeper and velvety falls distinctly edged with the lighter shade of the standards as in Monsignor, are of good size, form and substance and borne on well but closely branched stems 45 inches high. Our first introduction where Bruno is one parent, it brings new characteristics to the Dominion race......\$10.00
- Moonlight (*Dykes* 1925). S. pale amber yellow, finely arched, F. smoky sulphury yellow, with heavy greenish gold reticulations. Broad lemon yellow beard. Scented. This iris is very lovely and very aptly named. \$2.00
- Morera (Mohr-Mitchell) 1928. (Korolkowi X Ibmacrantha.) A very distinct new variety which combines the familiar bearded iris Macrantha with the Regelia species Korolkowi and the oncocyclus species Iberica. The name given it, Morera, means mulberry in Spanish and quite accurately gives the unusual color of this very different and beautiful flower. 32 in. \$2.00
- Mother of Pearl (Sturtevant) 1921. As the name indicates, the colors of this beautiful iris are the iridescent shades of mother of pearl. The beautiful flower islarge and of excellent substance. Stems tall and well branched...35c; 3 for 80c



See page 10

Mount Penn (Farr) 1909. S. lavender rose, F. crimson lilac—general effect deep rose pink. Golden beard. 24 in.......... 25c; 3 for 60c

Mrs. Valerie West (Bliss) 1925. A beautiful Dominion seedling of great size and splendid substance. S. lavender shot with bronze; F. deep, rich crimson brown. Strong growing, well branched. Fragrant. 39 in..........\$20.00

Nancy Orne (Sturtevant 1921. A large rose purple flower suffused with yellow giving the effect of a lovely fawn pink. Stalk low and well branched. Growth vigorous. 40 in... 30c; 3 for 75c

Navajo (Farr 1913. S. honey yellow, F. deep maroon, veined cream. 20 in..... 25c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00

Nazarine Foster Pallida X Iberica. A beautiful pure light purplish-violet hybrid with a small throat blotch but no veining. Smooth texture. 24 in.......75c

Nereus (Yeld. Large flowers. S. lavender blue, F. rich aniline blue—a darker Lord of June.30c; 3 for 75c

Nimbus (Shull). A dark violet bicolor of outstanding quality; a Trojana seedling of unusually sombre coloring......25c; 3 for 50c

Ochracea (A. I. S. name.) (Listed also as Ochracea Coerulea and Sunset). (Denis). The standards of this lovely iris are like cloth of gold, the falls of the same but suffused blue violet. A strong grower, free flowering, late and scented...75c; 3 for \$2.00

Ochroleuca. Spuria type. Beardless. A tall variety with long slender leaves. The blooms are creamy white with golden yellow center. Should be planted in the fall. Early deliveries will be made only at customer's risk.

The requirements of this group are almost opposite from those of the bearded irises, in that they do best in moist rich soils. They can, however, stand a summer rest and drying out.

Ophelia (Cayaux 1925). An exquisite blend of warm orange, mauve and bronze. Deep orange beard. Flowers of perfect form and elegance. \$5.00

Peerless (Dykes) 1924. A magnificent flower of enormous size and brilliant coloring, giving the effect of a rich glowing mahogany red. The standards are very erectly held with no tendency to "flop," 3½ in. long and 3 in. wide, light reddish violet in color. Falls straight, hanging 4½ in. long, 3 in. wide, deep purple red with bronze reticulations. Beard rich gold, so brilliant that it lights up the whole flower. Strong, well branched stems, tall, a strong grower and free flowering. About 40 in. \$12.50

Phyllis Bliss (Bliss) 1919. Lavender mauve with a touch of rosy lavender. Large flowers of finest form, free flowering, vigorous. Rhizomes always small. 36 in...50c; 3 for \$1.25

Pioneer (Bliss) 1924. S. large and incurved, bright red-purple; F. very broad and strong, deep glowing red purple. Bright orange beard. Free branching habit. Vigorous. 42 in..\$2.50

Pluie d'Or (Cayaux 1928). A tall pure rich yellow with yellow beard. The color is almost identical with that of Mirasol and Rayo de Sol,

Prosper Laugier (Verdier) 1914. S. light bronze with a pink flush, F. velvety crimson. Warm yellow center.................... 25c; 3 for 50c

Prospero (Yeld) 1920. A very large blended violet bicolor with smoothly rounded falls. Stalk well branched. Vigorous. 40 in. .35c; 3 for 80c

Purissima (Mohr-Mitchell) 1927. It is going to be very hard to improve on this Argentina X Conquistador seedling for a pure white of great size, fine form and heavy substance, this last a most important factor in white irises. These qualities, with its vigor and its tall branched stems account for the rating of 96 given it by a jury of A. I. S. members, all seedling raisers themselves, who judged it in the garden early last season. This is the variety referred to by Mr. Jacob Sass in A. I. S. Bulletin 21, page 36, which says he doesn't expect to see it surpassed. (See page 11.).............\$12.00

Quaker Lady (Farr) 1909. S. smoky lavender, F. same overlaid orange buff. A beautiful blend. Vigorous 20c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00

[Page Seventeen]

Cueen of May (Salter) Soft lilac rose that is pink in effect. Vigorous, fragrant and very popular......30c; 3 for 65c; 5 for \$1.00

Rhein Nixe (G. & K.) 1916. S. white, F. pansy violet, bordered bluish white. Growth rampant. 30 in . . . 25c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00

Richard II (Dykes) 1914. S. white, F. velvety prune purple, margined white. A seedling of Black Prince. Dwarf. 50c; 3 for \$1.00

Sacramento (Mohr-Mitchell 1929 (Juniata X Jacquesiana) X Sherbert X (
This new giant plicata, though related to San Francisco and of comparable size and habit, is absolutely distinct from anything previously introduced. Its large flowers have a white ground, the standards heavily edged red purple, the falls reticulated with the same color, the prominent orange beard, unusual in plicatas lighting up the flowers in a most attractive way. Should be quite hardy, as Jacquesiana and Sherbert as well as San Francisco are in its parentage. \$25.00

Irises



San Francisco

Santa Barbara (Mohr) 1925. This is the finest of the pure lavender blues. The size, substance, spreading horizontal falls, well branched stalks and the vigor of growth, entitle this beautiful iris to be rated with the highest. See page 12. 40 in....................\$1.00; 3 for \$2.50

Santa Fe Mohr-Mitchell 1930 Conquistador X Miss Willmott). As might be expected, this cross has given a flower of perfect form with flaring, almost horizontal falls and unequalled substance. It is a porcelain self, paling to white in the many days the flowers remain perfect in our garden. It is early. The medium-sized flowers are carried on close-branched stems, 36 inches high, suggesting a flight of birds, so airy is the effect of their flar flaring falls. \$5.00

Seminole (Farr) 1920. A brilliant velvety light red purple with a conspicuous orange beard. Vigorous. 30 in.....50c; 3 for \$1.00

Senorita (Mohr-Mitchell) 1928. On slender, wiry stems 46 inches tall, nicely branched, are airily poised delightful flowers of high decorative value. The color scheme is of pastel shades, pale lavender overlaid luminous yellow. F. lilac paling towards the edges. The primrose style-arms and the warm veining of the haft make an altogether charming flower for the garden or cutting.........\$2.00

Sensation (Cayaux 1925). A beautiful self-colored aniline-blue of great poise and elegance. The substance is heavy, the standards beautifully arched, the falls flaring and the stems tall and sturdy. A very fine iris. Fragrant...\$7.50

Shasta (Mohr-Mitchell) 1927. This new white of different parentage than Purissima is also entirely distinct in style and effect and well worthy of being named for California's great white-capped mountain. The 40-inch stalks which are well but high branched, bear the magnificent flowers proudly aloft. These are snow white, with a few faint amber reticulations on the haft and are of fine form and excellent substance. It blooms late with us so was not seen by the early visitors who so admired Purissima........\$3.50

Shekinah (Sturtevant) 1918. Pale lemon yellow, deeper toward center. Of pallida form and growth. 30 in.......................25c; 3 for 50c

Silverado (Mohr) 1924. (Juniata X Pfauenauge.) S. silvered lavender, F. plumbago blue, orange beard. An unusual dull blue tone with orange contrast at center. A vigorous, hardy iris of excellent finish, fine form and wonderful substance.................50c; 3 for \$1.00

Sindjkha (Sturtevant) 1918. A deep lavender combined with buff. Tall, of fine size and remarkable substance. 48 in... 35c; 3 for 80c

Sikh G. P. Baker 1926. A rich bronzy purple blend, with orange beard and bronzy purple reticulations on cream hafts. Flaring velvety falls of fine substance. 30 in.........\$20.00

[Page Nineteen]

- Sonoma (Mohr-Mitchell) 1929. An attractive pale corn yellow of vigor and hardiness, making a most effective garden flower late in the season. Its medium size flowers are nearest in color to Yellow Moon, but are larger, rounder and come on stems nearly a foot taller ... \$5.00

- Statellae. A small early creamy white of particular value for the rock garden, being of better form than most dwarfs...25c; 3 for 50c
- Stolonifera (syn. Leichtlini) Regelia. Bronze brown and steel blue. An extraordinary color combination that always attracts visitors \$1.25
- Stylosa (Winter blooming iris). Plants are low growing with long grass like foliage. Flowers deep sky blue with orange tongue; delightfully fragrant. Begins blooming in September on the Pacific Coast and continues throughout the winter. Should be planted in early spring. Beardless.......25c; 3 for 60c; 12 for \$2.25

Sunset—See Ochracea.

Surprise—See Cooley Surprise.

- Susan Bliss (Bliss) 1922. Deep rose pink with light orange beard. Beautifully shaped and of fine substance. Stalk low branched. Growth rampant. Rhizomes very small. 40 in..\$1.00

- Titan (Bliss) 1919. Enormous flowers with spreading falls of very great substance. Arching standards, 3 in. broad, of light violet blue. Broad smooth falls of violet purple. Stalks massive, low and well branched. Growth vigorous. Very free flowering. The largest of the Dominion race. Fragrant......\$2.50
- Trostringer (H. P. Sass) 1926. A much larger and taller flower than Caroline E. Stringer, with the same beautiful pink tone. It is a cross of Caroline E. Stringer X trojana.....\$2.00
- True Delight (Sturtevant). A very lovely white plicata with rose colored venation and style arms. Tall, free flowering. 36 in.....
 \$1.00; 3 for \$2.00
- Uncle Remus (Essig) 1928. (Oriflamme X Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau.) A flower of real merit, being a deep mulberry purple self of splendidform and texture. The beard is cadmium yellow with purple undertone. The stems are stiff and from 24 to 40 inches tall, the foliage clean and vigorous, and the rhizomes thoroughly hardy. It appears to be earlier than Gaudichau and has larger and altogether finer flowers. In the spring of 1926 it was judged in the garden by a committee of the American Iris Society and rated 90. The next year it was again rated 90 as a show flower.........\$5.00
- Valencia (Mohr) 1926. A beautiful bright orange-buff self. The flowers are of good form and excellent substance. The plants are very hardy and prolific. Medium height....\$1.00

- Virginia Moore (Shull) 1920. A bright yellow self. Fragrant. 24 in. 35c; 3 for \$1.00

William Mohr (Mohr) 1925. A wonderful hybrid from Parisiana X Gatesii. The ground color is pale lilac, standards flushed darker, the whole flower beautifully veined manganese violet. Substance and shape of the very best, a very large flower; actual measurements showing standards 3½ by 2¾ inches and falls 3 by 2 inches. Stems strong and rigid, 20 to 24 inches, usually four flowers on each.

William Mohr has proven itself hardy in so many Eastern gardens we predict that as soon as stock is available, this beautiful iris will supplant Susiana, the Mourning Iris, which is difficult to raise even in California. See page 13

Yolande (Millet) 1923. Large. S. lavender violet, F. dusky violet—an improved Gaudichau of wonderful velvety dark blue. Stalks well branched and growth vigorous. 36 in... \$2.00

Special Collections

All collections sent by prepaid post or express

A Representative Collection of Twelve Choice Irises

We have selected these irises with the idea of giving not only splendid value, but also the greatest possible range of color, time of blooming, and habit of growth. Each rhizome will be labelled. Cultural directions will be enclosed and the col-

lection sent to you by prepaid post.

Ambassadeur. See page 7.

Clement Desormes. Deep red pink.

Coronado. S. lavender, F. purple to lavender. Dulcinea. S. lavender, F. purple to lavender.

Esplendido. Red purple bicolor.

Nancy Orne. Fawn pink.

Morning Splendor. Rich velvety red purple.

Rosado. Clear soft pink. Tall.

Santa Barbara. Finest tall pure lavender blue.

Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. Dark velvety violet.

True Delight. A white and pink plicata. Yellow Moon. Light amber yellow self.

Real value \$8.70. Special collection price \$5.00

Please do not ask us to substitute.

All the rhizomes will be labelled and any that might duplicate a variety in your collection would make a welcome gift for a friend's garden.

Collections for Mass Planting

These collections will be made up of varieties especially suited to the climatic conditions of the gardens in which they are to be planted.

Great care will be exercised to give an interesting variety of color, form, height and blooming season. Each variety will be packed separately but will not be labelled.

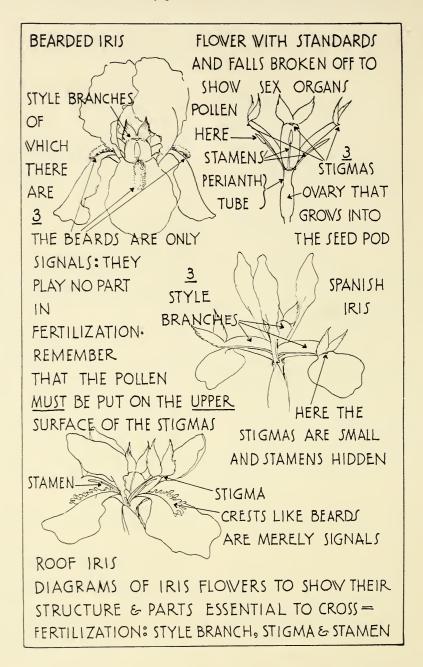
Three roots can be planted in a 1-foot triangle, the leaf ends out at the corners. Ten may be planted in an oval approximating 2x3 feet. Fairly close planting makes the best mass of color.

25 choice new iris, assorted\$	5.00
50 choice new iris, assorted	7.50
100 choice new iris, assorted	0.00

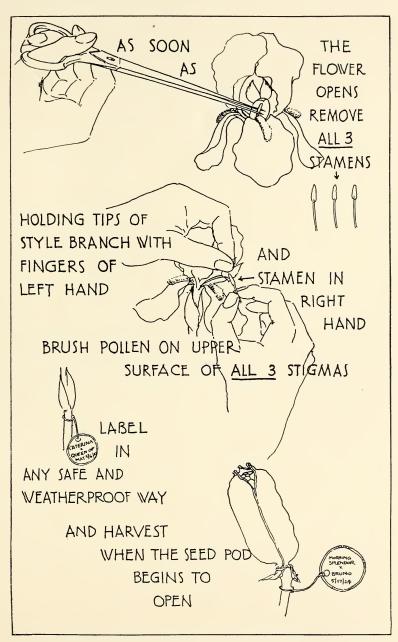
These will be named varieties but will not be labelled. The colors included will be blues, pinks, yellows, blends, bicolors and plicatas.

All collections sent by prepaid post or express.

These cuts are used by permission of the American Iris Society.



These drawings were made by Mr. B. Y. Morrison and were first printed in the 1929 Alphabetical Check List of the American Iris Society.



Cultural Directions for Bearded Iris

The prime requisites for bearded iris are good drainage and sunshine. Iris planted in the deep shade will produce foliage only. A good loamy soil of medium richness is preferable but they will grow in almost any nonacid ground. If the drainage is poor, raised beds should be prepared. Where the soil is heavy a little lime or wood ashes will make for better drainage and prevent the ground from getting sour. If the soil is very thin a little bone meal is the safest fertilizer.

Iris are best transplanted during the dormant season, which is after they have blossomed till late fall, and should be replanted while the ground is still warm enough to start a new root system. This time varies in different parts of the country. June, July and August are the best months in the northern states and September for the southern states where summers are hot and dry.

If the rhizomes appear dry on arrival, no concern need be felt as these plants are very drought resistant. They should however, be planted as soon as possible, with the roots well firmed into the ground and the tops of the rhizomes left exposed to the sun. They should be watered every two weeks till they become established. Do not overdo the watering for fear of causing root rot. In our uniformly cool climate we rarely have to water any more than the new plantings of iris. If however the spring rains are over early, we give the gardens a good surface watering. If the fall rains are very late in coming we water them to start the new growth. In warmer climates more water will be needed, but bearded iris are not water lovers and more harm is done by giving them too much moisture than by their getting too dry. As these irises are very drought resistant, they are especially valuable for planting dry sunny slopes. They should be kept free from weeds and other plants should not be allowed to cover them. The foliage of many varieties dies down so completely that it is hard to find the rhizomes during the winter. Where the winters are severe a good mulch will prevent heaving out of the ground with the spring thaws.

When the clumps become crowded, usually in three years, either the center should be cut out and replaced with new soil or the whole clump taken up, broken into its natural divisions and replanted. The top third of the leaves should be trimmed off, to prevent undue evaporation. Single roots or at most double pronged ones are the best. If a clump effect is desired plant three or more roots of the same variety a foot or so apart. If the plants grow shabby in the fall it is better to pull off the dried leaves than to trim down the whole clump.

These directions are for bearded iris only. Other species as Japanese, Siberian, Spanish or oncocyclus require quite different treatment.

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