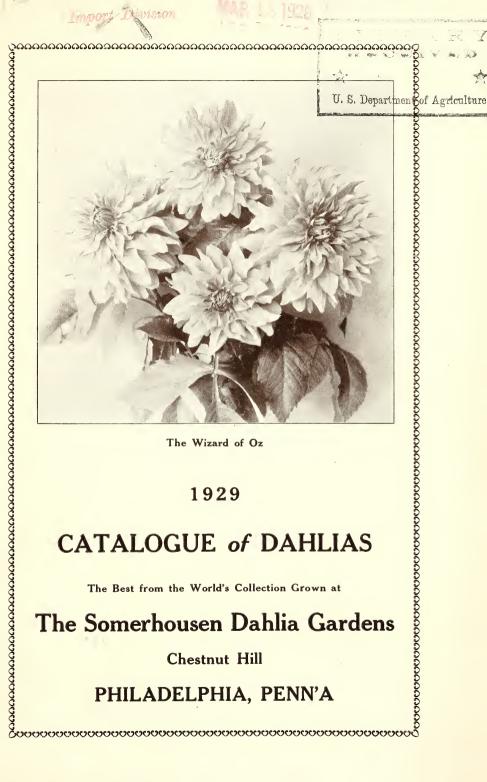
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# The Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens

SOMERHOUSEN or SOMMERHAUSEN, meaning summer houses, was the ancient name of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and was so named by Francis Daniel Pastorius after the village of his birth in Germany. Pastorius, who was the leader of the group of German colonists which settled German town, the first permanent German settlement in America, in 1683, obtained by patent from William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, a tract of ten thousand acres of land situated in the northern section of the German Township which he called Somerhousen. In the same year the ancestor of the proprietor of the Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens purchased from Pastorius a large portion of this tract, settling on it, where many of his descendants for seven generations have continuously resided. From the preponderance of chestnut timber the place later became known as the Chestnut Hill, which name it has retained ever since. At first an agricultural section it later became the summer homes of the wealthy inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, rather an interesting coincidence.

# Read Carefully Before Ordering

I F YOU want dahlias absolutely true to name—no substitution—here they are; you can depend on them absolutely.

In presenting our catalogue for the spring of 1929, we would call attention to the exceptionally choice list of varieties which it contains. While in no sense a complete list of all varieties of this charming flower, it represents the very best of the older varieties with the addition of the cream of recent introductions. The prices given are moderate when healthy stock—we send out no other—true to name is taken into consideration.

The prices in this catalogue cancel those of previous lists and are good for the season of 1929 only.

Our stock is grown on a natural potash soil, formed by the disintegration of orthoclase feldspar rocks, which with the addition of good barnyard manure produces the high quality of tubers which give so uniformly satisfactory results. Since we called attention to the potash character of our soil in one of our catalogues some years ago, others have taken hold of the idea, and now "potash-fed" dahlias are becoming extensively advertised.

Early orders facilitate shipping and will be appreciated. Orders are filled in rotation, and to secure some varieties—the stock of which is limited—it will be necessary to order early.

We guarantee all stock to be healthy and true to name. No substitution will be made unless we are instructed to do so. A list of second choice, however, often saves time and secures cer-

#### THE SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

tain varieties when stock is rapidly running low. The stock offered consists of strong, dormant, dry tubers; no green plants.

The prices are net, and orders should be accompanied by check or postal money order. Money sent loose in letters will be at the risk of the sender, unless the letter is registered.

The price quoted is for a single tuber. The price per dozen will be ten times that of the single rate. Not less than six of any one variety sold at the dozen rate.

Orders amounting to one dollar or over will be sent prepaid by parcel post. For a less amount postage should be included extra at the rate of five cents per tuber.

**Packing.** Our tubers are sent out well packed and protected by sawdust and fine shavings, so that they carry well and are usually received in fine condition, which has brought in return many complimentary letters.

If you desire your dahlias by express, charges collect, we will send larger roots, and extra ones gratis will be added to partly defray charges.

For those who are not familiar with the names of varieties, we will make a selection, giving good value if the amount to be invested and the types desired are mentioned.

Whenever you write always give full name with street number, city or town, county and state. This often saves much inconvenience to all concerned.

All correspondence should be addressed just as we give it below, and checks and money orders drawn to the order of Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens. We accept fresh, clean two cent stamps for amounts up to one dollar. Larger denominations are not acceptable.

Visitors are always welcome to our trial gardens and farm, during week-days. As we believe in late planting, and practice it, we usually have plants in flower after September 1st, rarely before it, but from that time until frost the display of color is wonderful.

Very truly yours,

SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS.

8601 Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. Buckenham, Proprietor.

# How to Raise Dahlias Successfully

How to Keep Dahlias Until Planting Time. When you receive your dahlia tubers, do not put them in some out-of-the-way place to dry out and die. Unpack them and lay the tubers flat on their sides in a box of damp earth, taking care to see that the sprout or eye is turned up. Do not use wet or sticky soil. Use soil that is damp enough to crumble nicely. Cover the tubers with three or four inches of this soil and set them in a cool place until planting time.

Planting Time. This varies somewhat with the locality, as well as with the time you wish the dahlias to bloom. In the Middle Atlantic section of this country, planting can be done from May 1st to June 15th for the average crop of flowers. Further south planting can be done in February and March. In the New England States, where the season may be short, planting can be made after the danger of frost is past. Nothing is gained by planting too early. It is best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed, and is in good working condition. If planted too early, when the ground is cold and damp, the tubers may rot. Dahlias bloom in from eight to ten weeks after planting. This fact is often of value in deciding when to plant and when the flowers are desired. Some of the finest exhibition blooms are obtained from planting as late as the 1st of July. We usually begin about June 25 and finish about August 1.

Location for Planting. An open sunny place is the best location for the great majority of dahlias. Except in a few instances they do not succeed in heavily shaded spots. Some of the more delicate varieties do better in partial shade, especially during the hotter portion of the day. Some of the finest exhibition flowers can be produced only in partial shade, which protects their delicate coloring from the fading action of the sun. If too much shade, the plants run to long stalks and foliage with few or no flowers. In the sun they form stocky, well-developed plants.

They are the better for some protection from sweeping winds which are likely to come after they have made their growth. Planted along a wall, fence or arbor, and among shrubbery, they are not so apt to become broken by the wind and storm and the plants are not likely to become lopsided and unshapely.

The Soil and Its Preparation. Dahlias do well on a great variety of soils. A light well-drained sandy loam is the best suited to their needs, but they will grow and do well in clay loam, sand and even in ashes. The large tubers require a great deal of moisture, but wet soil is fatal to them, so that good drainage becomes essential. If the soil is heavy, it may be made suitable by the addition of sand, leaf-mold or ashes (well spaded in and incorporated so as to break up the clay and make it porous. A certain amount of vegetable matter derived either from well-rotted manure or leaf-mold is helpful in furnishing humus which aids in retaining soil moisture in dry weather.

The soil should not be prepared until it is in good working condition, that is when it is mellow and crumbles when dug and does not cling to the spade or fork. Never plant in wet, pasty soil, such as clings to the fork or spade. The soil should be finely pulverized and is then in the proper condition for receiving the tubers. The soil should be dug to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

While many growers prefer to add manure as a fertilizer when planting, it is not essential; it may even prove detrimental in producing too rank growth of the plants and consequent paucity of flowers. The proper time to fertilize is after the growth has been attained and the flower buds begin to appear. Fresh manure in contact with the tubers when planted may cause them to rot and prove fatal, therefore avoid its use.

Planting the Tubers. The tubers should be planted from five to six inches below the surface of the soil. This puts them down in the moist layer of

the soil and prevents them from drying out and becoming stunted during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Dahlias are great lovers of moisture, and this can only be constantly maintained at this depth.

Lay the tuber flat on its side, that is, with the long axis horizontal. Never stand a tuber upright or on end, as the new roots are given out from the junction of the sprout with the tuber, and if these are not well covered and in a constantly moist situation, they will fail to develop the large roots which eventually become tubers, or as some people prefer to call them, potatoes. Dahlia tubers, while they are not potatoes, require much the same conditions for development as do potatoes.

In planting, see that the eye or sprout is turned upwards, so that it can grow without hindrance. The eye can be found on the crown end of the tuber. The crown end is the portion where the tuber joined the stalk of the old plant from which it was taken. When you have laid the tuber on its side, sprout up, and five or six inches deep in the ground, cover with finely pulverized soil, filling the hole up even with the surface, pressing carefully so as not to break the sprout. If conditions are favorable the sprout will grow rapidly and appear above ground in from ten days to two weeks.

Cultivation. As soon as the sprouts have grown two or three inches above the ground it is time to cultivate. Hoe the surface of the ground and keep free from weeds. This should be done often and the surface should never be allowed to form a crust. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. The day following a rain is usually the best time. Cultivate deep (two or three inches), and continue until the plants begin to bloom; then stop, as cultivation will now do harm. Breaking the surface prevents the two rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and allows the plants to take it up.

Supporting the Plants. When the plant has attained the height of twelve to fifteen inches, a stake five feet long and tapering to a point at the lower end should be securely driven into the ground at a distance of three or four inches from the plant, and the plant tied to it. From time to time as growth continues, the upper portion of the stem and branches should be secured. In this way the plants will remain upright and the large, heavy branches prevented from breaking off from their own weight by the winds. Use strips of muslin. An old sheet torn into strips of an inch in width makes a most satisfactory tying material. Soft hemp twine will answer, but small twine and string usually cut and injure the stalks.

Proper Time to Use Fertilizer. When the buds begin to form, then begin fertilization. The plant has now made the major portion of its growth and fertilizer will do no harm. If fertilized early the plants are apt to become rank, all stems and foliage, and too tall. Old, well-rotted cow manure worked into the soil is best. Usually it is not obtainable, and in its stead pulverized sheep manure may be used. Pure bone meal and acid phosphate, equal quantities of each make a good mixture, and a good handful scattered around the plant for a distance of a foot should be worked into the soil. In addition, one or two teaspoonfuls of nitrate of soda will increase the size of the flowers if applied in the same manner when the buds begin to develop. The latter is a strong salt and should be used sparingly and not applied oftener than once in two weeks. Weak liquid manure may be given once a week.

Disbudding. In order to obtain flowers of good quality as well as large exhibition blooms, allow the terminal bud only to remain on each shoot; remove the others down to the second paid of leaves. After the first flower has bloomed (terminal bud), the sprouts in the axils of the second pair of leaves will push ahead and produce buds. Of these all but the terminal bud should be removed. On the above principle, disbudding should be practised, as it gives larger and more perfect flowers. For the finest large exhibition blooms, disbudding should be done along the entire length of branch or stem; fewer flowers will be the result, but their quality will more than compensate for the loss in numbers.

Watering. As a general rule, dahlias should not be watered unless the ground is very dry or during long periods of drought. If you water them, give plenty so that it goes deep. Frequent sprinkling of the surface does more harm than good, for it brings the roots near the surface, where they are apt to suffer from their inability to get a constant supply of moisture, such as they get when they are deeper down in the soil.

Digging for Winter. As soon as the frost has cut the tops of the dahlias, the sap recedes into the roots. Two or three days after a heavy, killing frost is the best time to dig the roots. Cut the stalks back to within two or three inches from the crown. In digging use a spade, fork or long-handled shovel, and dig wide of the plant, say fifteen to eighteen inches, to avoid cutting off the tubers. Some varieties have very long necks and tubers, while others have short ones. By digging wide you take no risks. Do not pull the clumps out of the ground, but dig deep and lift the soil and the tubers as you go around the plant. This enables you to get the clumps out without breaking the necks. A tuber with a broken neck is usually no good. The young dahlia plant grows from a sprout on the crown, which is that part of the lower end of the old plant where the tubers join the stem. In order that a tuber may grow it must have direct connection with the sprout on the crown by means of an unbroken neck. This explains the failure of dahlias to grow in many instances. A clear, sunny day is ideal for digging dahlias, and when you have lifted the clumps allow them to stand in the sun for two or three hours, after which any excess soil may be removed and they are ready for their permanent storing place.

Storing. The best place to store dahlias is a good, cool cellar, such as will keep potatoes well, and where the temperature remains fairly constant at from forty to forty-five degrees, and the air is neither too damp nor too dry. Stored dahlias are so apt to suffer from the latter condition. Cellars with heaters and cement floors are usually too dry and the roots shrivel up. To a certain extent this may be prevented by lining barrels or boxes with a good, heavy thickness of paper and thus excluding the drying air.

In all cases pack the clumps one on top of the other, each clump upside down for draining. In the stem of the dahlia is a strong, rank, acrid juice, which if allowed to settle back into the crown may cause the whole clump to rot. Turning upside down allows this juice to drain out, and is favorable to the preservation of the crown. In case you have labeled your varieties, always tie the label around the neck of one of the tubers to make sure that it will not come off and get mixed with others. If the label is tied around the stem, above the crown, as the stem dries and shrivels it becomes loose and is apt to fall off when the clump is turned upside down.

In case the temperature and moisture conditions have been all right, your roots will need no further attention until spring, when planting time arrives.

It is well, however, to look at the roots every three or four weeks, especially if the cellar is dry, and an occasional sprinkling with water and covering with several thicknesses of an old carpet or bags will prevent them becoming dead dry, and carry them through until spring.

Division of Clumps. About a week before planting time, look over your clumps and divide them to single tubers, having at least one good, visible sprout on the attached portion of the crown. Never plant a whole dahlia clump, the results will be little short of failure. Each tuber with its neck and piece of crown containing at least one eye will give the best and strongest plant that it is possible to get from a dahlia. The size of a tuber has very little to do with the results; small tubers are as good as large ones, and sometimes much better; some of the finest varieties have poor roots at best and their tubers usually come through the winter in a more or less shriveled condition in spite of our efforts.

Systems of Planting. It is well to remember that dahlias are large plants, requiring plenty of space for their best development. At least three feet or more apart, where the space is available, is ideal. Where space is

limited they can be crowded down to two and a half to two feet apart, but the closer they are planted the smaller will be their growth. Where they are planted singly and irregularly, three feet is sufficient; in a garden row or along a fence where the row is single they may be crowded to two feet apart and still do well. Such plants should not have the centre shoot pinched, but should be allowed to grow on to a single stem, which will need staking.

For those who wish to plant dahlias in a plot or field (and this is the right way to do it if space permits) we recommend planting in rows four or five feet apart and the plants two to four feet apart in the rows. This can be done quite easily by running furrows six inches deep with a hand cultivator plow and dropping the tubers, sprout up, the proper distances apart along the rows; then cover up carefully to protect the sprouts and when the latter have come up so that two sets of leaves have developed, then pinch out the sprout above the second set of leaves. This gives a bush of four branches, which will form a short, self-supporting, stocky plant. Pinching delays flowering about two weeks, a fact worth remembering, especially for those who have a short season. The plants should be cultivated between the rows and treated otherwise as for dahlias in general.

Commercial growers usually prepare the ground as in the preceding and plant the tubers ten to fifteen inches apart. The plants are not pinched, and they support each other by their massed condition in the rows.

Enemies of the Dahlia. The dahlia is, generally speaking, rather free from enemies, but at times an occasional plant is attacked in one of several ways. We have found the cut-worm and the stalk-borer to give us most trouble,

The cut-worm often attacks the young shoot just as it emerges from the ground. Usually if the sprout is healthy and vigorous, secondary shoots come up a little later, or other sprouts from the crown may start. Later on when the flower buds are opening the worm may attack the flowers and destroy them. When they do, they do it quickly and leave little behind. At that time the best method of attack is to use a flashlight after dark and examine each plant carefully and the worm is usually easy to find. This method offers the surest possibilities for destroying them. At times attacks on the plants from cut-worms may be prevented by making a poisoned bran-mash and sprinkling or making a ring of it around the plant.

In wet seasons the slugs are troublesome in ascending the stems and rapidly devouring the foliage and flowers and causing great havoc, usually choosing the finest specimens, as though from malice aforethought. Hand-picking and close watching will usually give the best results. A dry ring of powdered lime around the plant will suffice to keep them away as long as the lime remains a dry powder.

The stalk-borer is the larva of an insect which deposits its eggs in the fall at the base of the stems of old weeds and grasses. In May the larvae hatch and crawl to nearby thick-stemmed plants, such as the tomato, corn, dahlia and others, and by boring a hole, enter them, and as the larva develops it feeds on the inside soft tissue of the stem. In time, so much of the sup-porting structure is removed as to retard the growth and the top weakens and falls over. This condition is readily recognized by the stunted appearance of the plant, which up to that time has been growing rapidly, as the plants are apt to do in the early stage of their growth. By closely examining the stem of the plant in such cases there will be found a hole in the stem, through which the excrementa is passed, and sometimes another hole several inches above it. A drop of carbon bisulphide or, better still, of turpentine, introduced through a slit made in the upper portion of the plant will cause the larva to leave the stalk and never come back. Such treatment is usually satisfactory if the condition is discovered in the very early stage, but is not satisfactory when much damage has already been done. In the latter case it will be found most satisfactory to cut the top of the plant off in the sound tissue below the point of injury, looking to laterals to push out from the axils of the leaves. Always kill the larva when possible.

Should the aphis attack the plants, the various nicotine preparations may be used with prompt results. In case caterpillars or other leaf chewers attack the plants the arsenate of lead spray works well. For mildew, a solution of

Bordeaux Mixture may be used.

Raising Dahlias from Seed. This is quite interesting, as no one can be certain what a seed will produce. All the best new varieties have been raised in this way. Some growers may get one or two good new varieties out of several thousand seedling plants, while one or two good things may appear among a hundred or more: the uncertainty of the results lends a fascination to this method of raising dahlias.

The seeds should be planted in boxes of good, rich well-prepared soil in March, either in house or greenhouse. In from six to ten days the plants will appear. When these have made two sets of leaves, each plant should be pricked off singly into  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots. They do best in a cool house rather than a warm one, and should be shifted into larger size pots as they become crowded in their growth. After May 10th they can be planted out in their permanent positions, and treated in all respects like dahlias grown from tubers.

### Choice Cactus Dahlias

THIS class is characterized by full, double flowers having long, narrow, incurved or twisted petals, with sharp, divided or fluted points, and with revolute margins, forming a more or less perfect tube. Their effect is devoid of stiffness or formality, and they constitute one of the most fascinating and popular types of the dahlia.

- Aquitania (Stillman). The color of this new gorgeous cactus dahlia is a beautiful salmon pink. The flowers are very large and are borne on long stems with scant foliage, making it most desirable for cutting ...... .75
- Aurora. One of the finest large dahlias for exhibition; elegant in form; perfect in type and the most exquisite coloring; reddish apricot, suffused flesh-pink, with a slight tinge of yellow at the tips of the petals. .50

- Bearclaws (Staats). An American incurved cactus of enormous size, with a stiff stem. Color a clear Burgundy, profuse bloomer and one of the largest it has been our pleasure to grow. Highly recommended..... 1.00



Hybrid Cactus Dahlias

Cigarette (Bessie Boston). This variety is classed by some as a hybrid cactus. With us it comes decorative form. A very attractive variety. Color is orange red with white tips. Large blooms with good stems..... 1.00

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh (Fisher & Masson). An exhibition hybrid cactus of a beautiful rose "du Barry" shade, overlaid and suffused with

- old ivory, shading off to pale gold at the center. Reverse of petals light carmine pink. An extremely free bloomer for a flower of its size. Stems rigid and straight, dark green foliage and good habit of growth. Blooming period from early in the season till late and holding the center full. A superb flower ranking high amongst prize winning dahlias ..... 7.50

- Daddy Butler (Bessie Boston). One of the most popular dahlias ever introduced, and a persistent prize winner all over the country. This is a large hybrid cactus of the truest form for exhibition. The many petals are perfectly rolled. The color is of the American Beauty rose shades, or rosy carmine. The reverse of the petals is a lighter tint, giving a variation of color. We know of no other dahlia like it. Stem is perfect and we never grew a dahlia which was a heavier producer of blossoms. Will last fresh a week when used as a cut flower . . . . . . . . 1.00

- Edna Ferber (Fisher & Masson). Hybrid cactus; the extreme size and beauty of this flower attracts attention wherever shown. The petals are curled and twisted, forming an extremely full flower held erect on fine stems. Color, glistening coral, shading to old gold at base of petals. Growth, medium to tall with dark green foliage. Awarded D. S. of N. I. Certificate of Merit, 1925 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00
- El Granada (Bessie Boston). Color a vivid orange, petals twist and interlace, showing at the tips a creamy yellow reverse. The long stem grows well out of the foliage and is absolutely stiff and faultless. This dahlia has been awarded many prizes in California . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00

- Etendard de Lyon (Rivoire). The flowers of this unique variety are of the hybrid cactus type, the petals are broad, curled and wavy and form a

- Fay Lanphier (Edymel). A very beautiful creamy yellow, the color we all like. The handsome, large blooms are held on good stems . . . . . . 4.00
- Fort Monmouth (Kemp). This giant hybrid cactus created much interest at the Eastern Shows last year. The predominating color being a rich claret with brightness unusual in darker tones. Flowers are full centered and well formed, borne on long stiff stems high above the foliage. A very prolific grower and bloomer, bush 7 to 8 feet high with flowers 13 inches in diameter. One of the outstanding novelties of the year. Winning in the largest bloom class at the Trenton Show . . . . . . . . . . . 10.00
- Francis Lobdell (Waite). This variety has now become well known, and is a great favorite with all who grow it. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit and is so sturdy it really needs no support. Large flowers of the cactus type, and are of a most pleasing mallow pink, shading to white in the centre. The best all around garden variety in existence . . . . . . 1.00

- Jersey's Radiant (Waite). Bittersweet-orange large flowers, produced on long, stiff stems; a very attractive and very much admired variety. This variety is inclined to be susceptible to the ravages of the leaf hopper and should be dusted or sprayed frequently. Hybrid cactus ....... 2.00
- Kalif (Englehardt). The mammoth flowers are of perfect hybrid cactus type, held erect on strong, wiry stems, which makes them valuable for cutting as well as for garden decoration. The color is a beautiful, pure glowing scarlet. A garden or exhibition dahlia of rare merit . . . . . 50

- Lady Helen (Stillman). A beautiful, large blossom with long, strong stems.

  Color, cerise, striped with white and cream. An aristocrat of cut flowers.

  Good, sturdy plant. True stock is scarce . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
- Lady Swaythling (Keynes). A beautiful salmon-pink, passing to amber in the centre. A large cactus and very free blooming on erect stems... .50

- Lucky Strike (Hodgens). A very large pure white hybrid cactus with exceptionally long stiff stems. The plant is a tall and vigorous grower and flowers are held high above the foliage. Flowers of 12 inches in diameter are common. It is a very attractive dahlia, and fine for exhibition purposes . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00

- Mariposa (Bessie Boston). A perfectly formed hybrid type composed of long, narrow incurved petals which twist and curl so they make an unusual flower. A delightful shade of true pink which is intensified by a deeper colored centre. A faint violet suffusion adds to the effect. The veining of the petals heightens the beauty and increases the novelty of the coloring. An absolutely firm, stiff stem, which rises at least a yard out of the foliage. A centre which is regular and perfect throughout the season. Blooms early and keeps full of flowers the entire fall...... 1.00

- Mrs. Edwards (Marean). Of fine type held on strong straight stems. Color, orchid, vigorous grower and free bloomer in all ways . . . . . . . 1.00
- Mrs. John L. Gardner (Fisher & Masson). A large bi-color exhibition hybrid cactus of dazzling brilliancy. Blood red petals, tipped pure white, full to the center and borne on long stiff stems well above the foliage ..... 1.50
- Mrs. Warnaar (Hornsveld). A colossal cactus of finest form and great substance. Color, creamy white suffused apple-blossom pink. A wonderful variety for garden or exhibition. Should be in every collection... .50

- Nibelungenhort (Goos & Koenemann). Another magnificent cactus dahlia. Petals are broad, more or less irregularly curled and twisted, forming rather flat, massive flowers, often measuring from 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The color is a beautiful shade of old rose with a golden apricot suffusion. The plant is a free bloomer with long stems supporting the flowers well above the foliage. Fine for garden or exhibition ..... .50
- Nichu (Bessie Boston). A hybrid cactus dahlia of real merit, described by the originator as a new Yellow King. A mass of clear yellow blooms with good stems. A strong grower and a good root maker . . . . . . 2.00
- Pierrot (Stredwick). An imported novelty of great merit. Flowers gigantic, freely produced. Color deep amber tinted brown and boldly tipped white. Plants of good, sturdy form. Should be in every collection . . . . . . 50
- Pop Stewart (Fisher & Masson). This is a remarkable hybrid cactus flower of great size. It is one of the finest dahlias of its shade in existence. Color, purest lilac pink; long stiff stems . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00

- Shirley Brown (McWhirter). An exceptionally fine addition to the hybrid cactus class. A 1922 introduction ,and a great favorite. The flowers

- Silverado (Seal). Hybrid cactus, immense blooms of white, gradually shading toward the centre to a delicate silvery lavender. The stems are extra long and the well branched bushes are always covered with blooms. 3.50

- Sussex (Stredwick). This variety has the narrowest florets of any in our collection, and yet withstands bad weather conditions better than many of the coarser sorts. Flowers are far above the average width and of flattish form, but the petals slightly and evenly incure at the tips. Habit very fair, the stems being long. Color clear light yellow ..................................50
- The Wizard of Oz (Doolittle). This is a wonderful flower, of the largest size. The color of this veritable giant is a rare shade of glowing amber pink, or soft salmon shades. The immense flower is held above the foliage with a fine, upright stem. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer. Hard to beat . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00

- William G (Emmett). This is a very fine type of dahlia that will grow very large on good long strong stems. Color being henna and bronze with long wavy petals deepening in color towards the centre of the flowers, a profuse bloomer and will grow 9 to 10 inch flowers all season.... 3.00

#### Select Decorative Dahlias

THIS class is intermediate between the cactus and the show dahlia. Flowers are large, full to the centre, with broad, flat, incurved or reflexed petals, giving an irregular formation devoid of stiffness and formality. They are all strong, vigorous growers, early and free bloomers.

Aibonita (Seal). A large flower of lavender or violet pink, toning to white, with a rich golden yellow at the centre. The formation is unusual ow-



A Typical Decorative

Alex. Waldie (Broomall). Gives immense flowers, held erect on strong stems. In color unsurpassed; a creamy ground overlaid with delicate salmon-pink, floral rays wide and full. By its bigness, color and form it captivates all. . .75

Anna Maier (Bessie Boston). A huge decorative with flowers borne well above the foliage on long wiry stems. Color, a pinkish red like old velvet, varying to soft yellowish red towards the centre. An unusual color combination, and the formation of the flower is most attractive .50

Barbara Redfern (Redfern). New 1927. This is one of the biggest and most perfect dahlias ever grown. Color is a delightful blend of old rose and old gold. Size is immense, depth is very great. Flower is borne on heavy, stiff stems. Begins blooming early and continues until the end of the season. Bushes are fairly tall, vigorous growers, and are profuse bloomers. A bouquet of Barbara Redfern has lasted nearly a week in excellent condition . . . . . . . . . 4.50

Barbara Wear (Seal). Winner of the Doubleday, Page & Company's Achievement Medal at the 1927 exhibition of the Dahlia Society of San Francisco

- Bob Newcomb (Superior). Extra large flower, full to the centre, and of great depth. The color is plum and burgundy tones. Flowers eight to ten inches without fertilization. It has an unusually long, stiff stem, attaining a height of six feet. This is a profuse bloomer with dark green foliage, making it a desirable cut flower which remains double to the end of the season. While starting to bloom early in the season, it is also a late bloomer, which makes it very valuable for commercial purposes.... 1.50

- Champagne (Bessie Boston). Color delightful, warm autumn shades, varying from burnished copper to dull golden champagne and chamois. Stem is heavy and holds the massive flower absolutely upright, and the bushes are plentiful producers of blooms. Unusually fine for exhibition.... 1.00

- Daughter of the Nile (Matthiesen). A dainty hydrangea pink of solid color, which does not bleach, enveloped in an amethyst sheen noticed only in an artificial light. Flowers very large, beautifully formed, with broad petals of good substance, full centered, and stand up on extra long stiff, straight stems. Plants are stocky and grow about four feet in height. 2.00
- Don Williams (Doolittle). A seedling of Earl Williams, of a beautiful new shade of lavender, each petal being tipped snow white. Fine stems, low-growing plant. Attracts a great deal of attention in exhibitions..... 1.50
- Eagle Rock Beauty (Broomall). This fine, impressive, enormous dahlia certainly is a pretty combination of pastel pink with ivory or creamy white centre. Petals long and gracefully twisted. A pleasing garden and exhibition variety . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00

- Elite Glory (Kennedy). This giant red is still one of the most spectacular varieties we have. The flowers are immense in size and breadth of petal; in growth it is entirely distinct from any other variety, the whole plant being gigantic in size, yet only of moderate height. The foliage is leathery in texture and practically immune from the ravages of insects... 3.00
- Eliza Clarke Bull (Bessie Boston). This is one of the biggest and deepest flowers of its color. The form is perfect and the petals are just enough

irregular to prevent it from being stiff. It has, however a heavy, firm stem, which carries the flower erect and out of the foliage. Blooms generously on bushes of medium height. Color pure white ......... 2.50

Elkridge (Griffiths). This splendid new white dahlia has the distinction of winning the medal for the best new variety at the A. D. S. exhibition held at New York 1926. The flowers are of good size, borne on splendid stems, petals firm in texture and it is particularly fine for keeping when cut. Vigorous grower and flowers are produced in great profusion. 2.50

- Ellinor Vanderveer (Seal). An incomparable dahlia of exquisite beauty and great size. The large blossoms of glowing, satiny rose pink are of great depth and substance and are held far above a tall sturdy bush on exceptionally long, stiff stems. There is no surplus leafage and with ordinary disbudding every flower is perfect. This dahlia is said by many to be the best California dahlia ever put on the market . . . . . . 1.00
- Emma Groot (Holland Decorative). This grand dahlia is without doubt the most sensational dahlia originated in Holland since Insulinde and it will be fully as popular if not more so. In color it is a soft deep lilac with deeper reverse. As bloom develops color lightens and becomes more beautiful. Flowers are enormous, borne on top of long, rigid stems. Shape is similar to that of Insulinde, but petals are broader and more symmetrical. Habit of growth is identical to that of Jersey's Beauty. 1.00

- Firelight (Marean). Beautiful large flower, yellow with points of petals tipped orange; splendid long stiff stems. A very fine variety . . . . . 2.00
- Fordhook Charm (Burpee). Truly a charming flower of a distinct shade of coral-red suffused with bronze and shaded with a suspicion of yellow. The reverse of the petals shows an old rose cast . . . . . . . . . 1.00
- Fordhook Gold Crest (Burpee). Considered an outstanding decorative for the year. A spectacular autumn tint combining shades of yellow, salmon pink, and rose. Perfect flowers are held erect above all the foliage. Fine for cutting, garden or exhibition. D. S. of N. J. Cert. of Merit, 1927. 3.50,
- Fordhook Radiance (Burpee). The flowers are of immense size, refined form, and are carried on long, stiff stems. The color is bright peach-red, suffused with metallic bronze. There is just a suspicion of soft salmon on the outer petals and a touch of buff-orange on the inner petals . . . . . 2.50
- Fordhook Victory (Burpee). A giant decorative dahlia, with most attractive well-formed blooms, carried on strong and sturdy stems. Even under ordinary garden culture, the flowers attain an unusually large size. The petals are well placed and of substantial texture. Fordhook Victory is destined to become a favorite variety, as most dahlia-lovers will appre-

ciate its rich outstanding color. The blooms are a lovely shade of rich tyrian-rose
Fort Washington (Rindfleisch-Jost).  dark red exhibition decorative. giants with long strong stems.  not fade
Freckles (Maytrott). Buttercup yellow, streaked and penciled garnet, some flowers all garnet, on erect stems. A very early and profuse bloomer .50
Futurity (West). A fine, large flower of good shape, held on erect, stiff, long stems. Color a most attractive shade of shrimp pink and old rose. A wonderful cut flower; prolific bloomer and greatly admired
Gertrude Manda. Grandest peach-blow shade
<b>G. H. Carr</b> (Titus). This is the finest deep purple decorative dahlia we have. The flowers are heavily built, with broad full petals and the habit of the plant is good. The flowers in the early part of the season are apt to be full decorative in type, but as the season advances they assume a lovely peony form with the centre petals curling in true fashion
Giant Ruby (Greinberg). Bright scarlet is always showy, and makes this dahlia attractive. A tall grower, flowers medium large on erect stems
Glory of New Haven (Slocombe). A seedling of Mildred Slocombe, with fine, large massive flowers of clear lavender pink. Plant a thrifty grower with strong stems. One of the best varieties for exhibition
Golden Emblem (White). One of the finest, largest, purest, deep rich golden yellow dahlias in existence. A clear golden yellow without shading or trace of any other color. Huge flowers, 9 to 10 inches across, are of the most artistic and refined form imaginable, with their high centres and long, wavy, recurving petals. Stems are all that could be desired, long and wiry, and hold the beautiful blooms far above the foliage. Of fine substance, keeping as long as any dahlia of its size, when cut or on the plant. We recommend it highly
Golden West (Burbank). Flowers average 4 inches in diameter, double and well formed, bright, clear canary-yellow, each petal firmbriated, resembling the finest chrysanthemums, borne in abundance upon long, stiff stems. Valuable cut flower. Blooms early and continuously
Grace Sherman (Meachen & Sherman). A very large full flower. The color is a light pink over-laid at the centre with a deep golden yellow. Stems are long
Halvella (McWhirter). This charming old rose pink with a golden sheen is one of the finest for exhibition or cutting. The blossoms of great size, substance and unusual keeping qualities, are held erect on long, stiff stems and hold their centres throughout the season. A free bloomer 1.00
Harry Mayer (Reed). One of the finest exhibition dahlias to date. Color a beautiful silvery pink on face of petals with deeper rose pink on reverse, petals regularly placed. Highly recommended 5.00
Harry Sheldon, Jr. (Murphy). The cleanest, classiest, largest and handsomest pink and white flower, regardless of class ever put on the market. Will grow 12 inches across, 5 to 6 inches deep. Petals are 2 inches wide, very long, and the flower opens very fast, long before the back gives away, which means the greatest of all exhibition flowers 1.00
Hercules (Marean). Quilled of enormous size, the beautiful flowers carried on long stout stems; color tangerine and deep yellow; the reverse of the petals is shaded tangerine, and they are so placed that they blend in a most attractive way with deep yellow of the flower. Exceptionally free bloomer
His Majesty (Bessie Boston). A huge dahlia of bright scarlet, held erect on fine strong stems. The formation is perfect and the flowers are full to centre throughout the season

- Hochsai. One of the Holland introductions. Plants vigorous and bushy. Flowers resemble in shape and size Le Grand Manitou, but the color is golden, penciled and shaded with reddish bronze, giving autumn tint effects. The petals are large and loosely arranged, making a massive flower which suggests an Indian head. One of the finest cut flowers. .50
- Hortulanus Fiet (Hornsveld). A magnificent flower of striking individuality. The forerunner of the new giant type. Size colossal, plant a sturdy, vigorous grower, producing strong, stiff stems which hold the flowers well above the foliage. The color is a beautiful shrimp pink with salmon and gold suffusion, each petal being slightly tinged with old gold, and yellow towards the centre, giving an iridescent glow which must be seen to be appreciated. Petals broad and massive, loosely arranged, making a flower of great substance. Fine for garden or exhibition ...........50
- Howitzer (Bessie Boston). The largest fancy decorative dahlia. Golden yellow splashed and penciled red. Truly a giant and one of the showiest flowers in the garden. The plants are vigorous growers and give an abundance of bloom. One of the best for exhibition . . . . . . . 1.50
- Insulinde (Kriest). A fine, large flower on a good, stiff stem. Petals are curled and twisted, making a good flower for decoration. One of the new Holland creations. Color is a very deep gold with bronze suffusion. .75

- Jersey's Fiancee (Waite). This good sized flower is rose pink with the point of each floret slightly tipped gold, on erect stems. This variety proved very satisfactory for us last season. Awarded A. D. S. Cert. 1925... 3.00
- Jersey's Jewel (Waite) Very large long-petaled flowers of a beautiful mallow pink, fine stem. Splendid exhibition variety, especially for "Largest Class Entries." Cert. A. D. S., 1923 . . . . . . . . . . 1.00



Amun-Ra
For description see page 15.

season. Incomparable, long, stout, and leafless stem. Splendid for cutting
John Lewis Childs (Bessie Boston). One of the best fancy dahlias with large blooms freely produced on sturdy bushes. The color is yellow, splashed and striped with scarlet and often tipped with white 1.00
Judge Alton B. Parker (Marean). This is a wonderful exhibition variety; of true decorative form, very large flowers growing freely on long stems which are erect and the whole growth vigorous. The attractive color may best be described as golden buff
Judge Marean (Marean). This giant is produced on a long, straight, strong stem, facing the garden boldly. The plant is vigorous and unusually
free flowering. Flowers full and massive, with heavy petals. The color is a glowing salmon pink, with red, iridescent orange, yellow and pure gold, blending in a riot, and ever changing as the flower develops. A favorite with everybody
Junior (Seal). An enormous flower of pure lavender, the centres remaining closed throughout the entire season. This huge blossom is a seedling
of the Millionaire, but has greater width. Junior is truly wonderful in the garden and as a flower to be used in competition in the largest dahlia class
Kemp's Violet Wonder (Kemp). Impressive blooms of rich violet, with an
underlying tone of royal purple. A true decorative of huge and massive proportions, borne on strong stems well above the tall plant. This remarkable dahlia has been Certified, and was a winner in the last show of the American Dahlia Society in New York
Kittie Dunlap (Bessie Boston). One of the delightful shades of the American
Beauty rose. The petals are broad but have a slight tendency to roll the long stems are practically without leaves and it is recommended highly for commercial purposes
King of Autumn (Hornsyeld). The pride of the originator, Mr. H. Horns-
veld, of Baarn. Holland. Flowers finely formed of big, loose petals and held on long, strong stems. Color buff yellow suffused with terra cotta and amber. Blooms from early to late in the season, and is very free .50
Laddie (Broomall). An excellent dahlia for exhibition or cutting. Large well-formed flowers of wonderful substance on rigid, erect stems. Color soft sulphur yellow at centre, shaded and suffused rose and tan. A dahlia of real merit
Lady Betty (Marean). This lovely dahlia, named in honor of Judge Marean's wife, was selected by her from thousands of seedlings. It is a large
finely formed flower, on a long stiff stem. It is a creamy white but a pinkish suffusion is spread as a haze over the flower
Lake Erie (Stillman). This is without doubt one of the largest lavender decorative dahlias in existence. The color is a clear deep lavender, while
the form is quite flat with heavy, long, flat florets. A very unusual and beautiful dahlia both in color and shape, with flowers from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, on plants of medium height
La Mascotte (Bessie Boston). Entirely distinct in formation and coloring
Large blooms of silvery pink, while the reverse is reddish violet, the petals quilled on first opening. An incessant bloomer on good stems
Le Colosse. This variety of French origin derives its name from the colossal size of its flowers. It has a full, high, rounded centre, with
evenly arranged quilled petals, which expand and flatten out at the tips
becoming reflexed, giving an imbricated effect. Color a bright, rich cerise, shaded carmine, or watermelon red. An exhibition variety o
first rank
type. The flowers are from 5 to 6 inches across, the ground color being
white spotted, striped, blotched and suffused with reddish violet. A times this variety runs a solid color, the case with most variegated debtion the color of reddish violet; flowers because
dahlias, when it is a most beautiful shade of reddish-violet; flowers borne on stout, stiff stems, well above the foliage

- Marcella Gill (Gill Bros.). A clear, soft pink variety that is delightful as a cut flower, with long stems holding the flowers rigidly erect. The form is a perfect decorative and will become a great favorite with florists. An abundant bloomer, and the flower lasts well when cut... .50
- Margaret Masson (Fisher & Masson). This dahlia immediately attracts the attention of all who see it, by its beautiful silvery rose pink color, great depth and size. It is a wonderful exhibition flower, on account of its great size, and a profuse bloomer. Plant medium tall grower...... 1.50

- M. F. Heaphy (Murphy). A 1925 introduction which was very much admired. Color, maroon or royal purple. Fine growing plant, good stems and free bloomer. A giant massive bloom, fine for exhibition..... 2.00
- Mildred Slocombe (Slocombe). A very perfect flower of beautiful light mauve pink with silvery shadings. Large flowers borne on long, wiry stems. Early, free and a fine cut flower. Good stocky garden plant. .75
- Mons Le Normand (Charmet). A sensational giant of French origin, Flower is a large, shaggy monster with full massive centre, borne on long, stiff stems. Color yellow with points of petals tipped white, sometimes vivid scarlet. Sometimes the bloom is yellow striped and spotted scarlet. . .50

- Nancy Sue Lang (Broomall). An immense dahlia for exhibition purposes. Flowers are star-like in form, red, tipped with gold. Strong, straight, stiff stems . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.00
- N. C. 4 (Stillman). This decorative dahlia is hard to describe, as the color is about equally divided with scarlet and white. The florets are more or less striped the whole length with yellow and white, while some are slightly clouded with yellow and tipped with light cream. The reverse side of the petals is white with yellow shadings. The whole flower is beautiful and attractive. Habit of growth good and flowers freely produced. .75

- Our Country (Stillman). The ground color of this wonderful decorative dahlia is a very deep purple and the florets are heavily tipped with white. It is a mammoth flower, very deep with a never failing centre. The colors run very uniform, and it has never been known to produce solid purple

- or white flowers, as is so often the case with variegated dahlias. Plant has a very fine vigorous habit of growth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50

- Pop Stewart (Fisher & Masson). Giant decorative. This is a remarkable flower of great size. In the young state the petals appear rosy pink, but as it matures the flower undergoes a complete transformation, toning out into a most exquisite shade of the purest lilac-pink. We can recommend it as one of the finest dahlias of its shade in existence. It is a wonderful grower with splendid stem . . . . . . . . 2.00
- Pride of San Francisco (McWhirter). The flowers are borne on stout, stiff stems, and under ordinary conditions, without disbudding, will develop blooms from six to seven inches in diameter of perfect decorative form. The color of this variety is its chief attraction, a brilliant golden salmon pink, very desirable for cutting and garden decoration . . . . . . . 1.00

- Radio (Sampson). This variety attracts a great deal of attention in the shows. The color blood red edged and tipped with yellow, a color combination that attracts immediate attention. The plant is a strong grower and the immense blooms are held erect on stout rigid stems....... 2.00

- Rodman Wanamaker (Peacock). One of our strongest growing varieties, producing large flowers on long stems. Buds are a pale yellow, but as

- the flower expands, develops into a bronzy salmon pink. This variety has a real peony centre which does not detract from its beauty..... 2.50

- Rosa Nell (Broomall). A magnificent dahlia of immense size, and clear carmine rose in color. Petais broad and very numerous, giving a full, heavy flower of the finest form, on excellent long stem. The plant has an ideal habit and is free flowering. A novelty of the greatest merit. .75

- R. T. Edwards (Marean). One of the finest in our collection; true to type; extra large flowers, carried on stout stems. Color: Most pleasing shade of pink with a distinct reverse plum. A very fine dahlia . . . . . . . 1.50
- Sampson. A monster flower on good stems. The loosely formed flower is deep yellow, tipped and shaded red. Free flowering. One of the largest varieties in existence, and highly recommended . . . . . . . . 1.00
- Sanhican's Gem (Fisher & Masson). A grand specimen of a giant decorative. Color is a delightful shade of old rose, thickly suffused with amber in the young state, at maturity it is a clear old rose shade; petals are large and thickly placed, a true stag-horn type . . . . . . . 1.50
- Sanhican's Monarch (Fisher & Masson). A dazzling exhibition decorative dahlia, of a deep Tyrian-rose color at centre of flower, shading to a lighter tone at points of petals. A deep flower that never shows the centre either

- Sanhican's Ruby (Fisher & Masson). A color and bloom that are sure to succeed on the exhibition table. Color is deep shade of "pigeon's blood" suffused with bronze. Petals fluffy and pointed, thickly placed to form a very full flower. Has tremendous size and fine stem . . . . . . 1.00

- Tommy Atkins (Bessie Boston). This might be described as a dahlia which is different, for there never was such a startling color—flaming scarlet—or as one grower described it, a golden scarlet—so full of metallic lustre that it fairly glistens in the sunshine. There is no dahlia which even resembles it in color. Those who are tired of reds buy it on sight. The name was given it because of its stunning coloring, which is like the British soldier's tunic. It is a variety with all good qualities. The large, deep blossom, is attractively formed, and is not stiff and formal. The centre remains closed until the bushes are cut down by frost. The stem is stiff and it blooms very early and continuously. The plants are of medium height . . . . . . . 1.50
- Trentonian (Fisher & Masson). A giant decorative dahlia of a shade that appeals and captivates at one glance and is really symbolic of Autumn. The color is that of an "Indian's skin," a wonderful blending of old gold, amber and coppery bronze, the whole forming a flower of marvelous brilliancy, with a central zone of reddish bronze. The petals are broad and well placed with the appearance of velvet and constitution of leather, making a flower of great lasting qualities. This flower is highly recommended either for garden or exhibition for its size, stem and grand color. Awarded Certificate of Merit at the trial gardens of The Dahlia Society of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N. J., scoring 89 points. One of the most talked of and successful dahlias introduced in 1925, both as a winner in the "Largest Class" and Best Decorative class . . . . . . . 1.50

- Valley Forge (Greinberg). This large, greatly admired dahlia is held on very stout and erect stems. Color, light purple lightly suffused white..... 1.00

- Violet Beauty (White). A very pleasing violet-purple, suffused with claret and cerise, each petal faintly outlined with silver. The flowers are often

- Winfield Slocombe (Slocombe). The most beautiful orange colored dahlia to date. The centre a beautiful golden shading to burnt orange, giving the entire flower a unique and handsome color. Perfect in form, color, stem and foliage. Produces an abundance of blooms early and late..... 1.00
- World's Best White (Murphy). After introducing a number of fine white dahlias Mr. Murphy claims this is his best white. It certainly is a wonder for bloom, size, stems, quality and everything to be desired, as a bloomer it is the best white grown . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00

# Peony-Flowered Dahlias

THIS class had its origin in Holland and wa snamed on account of its resemblance to the Japanese Peony. Flowers are large, on long stems, and have conspicuous open centres around which the large, broad gracefully curled and twisted petals are rather loosely and irregularly arranged. They are devoid of stiffness and formality, and are sometimes referred to as the "Art Dahlias."



A Typical Peony

Attraction (Hornsveld). Large, elegant flowers of a clear lilacrose color, produced on long, strong stems; a vigorous grower and an exhibition flower and garden dahlia of rare merit. A striking attraction at all shows . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50

Bianca (Hornsveld). Large flowers of the peony cactus type of a lovely pink lavender color, very freely produced on long, stiff stems; good in every way. .50

Bluebird (Bessie Boston). Quite an exceptional color of the deepest tone of mauve or lilac, which in certain lights has a

Cardinal Mercier (Stillman). The color of this mammoth new dahlia is a deep flesh pink with slight veins of canary shooting up from the base of the petals in the centre. Then there appears a glistening silvery sheen of the white-flesh peach. In size and form there are very few flowers its equal. Many of them measure without disbudding 9 and 10 inches across. Unrivalled for exhibition . . . . . . 1.50

Chanson (Bessie Boston). The color of this large, heavy peony is an entirely new one—depeest lilac with a bluish sheen. Petals are numerous and it has a strong, erect stem, excellent for exhibiting and cutting ...... 1.00

Dr. Peary (Hornsveld). In color this gigantic peony is unique, being of a very rich, velvety wine crimson, shading to dark mahogany. The finest

dark beony in existence.	The flowers are	identical in	form and	shape
with Geisha, one of the bes	st known of this	class. Recei	ved an Aw	ard of
Merit. It is an excellent	bloomer, having	good stems	, and is fi	ne for
either garden or exhibition.	Very prolific .			35

- Geisha (Hornsveld). Of strong growth with the rich-colored flowers standing well above the foliage. Gorgeous combination of scarlet and gold, the centre being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the centre of the peculiarly twisted and curled petals, shading off lighter at the edges. The showlest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Our stock of this variety is unusually fine ............................50

- Madame J. Coissard (Charmet). A very beautiful shade of deep carmine crimson or French purple passing to white at the centre, and more or less overlaid with white. Fowers very large; a very striking variety.... .50
- Maple Leaf (Sheffield). A good size graceful peony with long stem. Color is a varying combination of gold, yellow and red in all the varying colors of the brilliant maple leaf touched by frost. One of the most free blooming dahlias we have and the most gorgeous flower in the garden.... .50

- Mrs. Jessie Seal (Gleadell). A fine, large flower of a most attractive bright pink with a golden suffusion in the centre. The petals are large and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems long. 50

Mrs. Josiah T. Marean				
ried on wiry stems;				
base of petal. Prof	use bloomer and	vigorous gro	wer	1.50

- Oregon Russet (White). Of huge size and beautiful, informal shape with curling petaloids around centre. Early and profuse bloomer with splendid stems, lasting exceptionally well as a cut flower. A distinct and very attractive color hard to describe. The centre of flower is a rich golden ochre, quickly blending to bronzy salmon and heavily shaded sunset red on outer half of petals. Medium height. A wonderful "wonder"... 1.00

- Queen Esther (Stillman). One of the most beautiful massive flowers of enormous size, of the true peony type with curling centre petals, borne on long, strong stems. Color intense, dazzling deep red (DuBarry) ... .50

### Double Show Dahlias

THIS class is a branch of the ball type. The flowers are round, symmetrical and perfectly formed, the petals being regular, cupped or quilled and usually full to the centre. They are early, free and continuous bloomers; the dahlias of our grandmother's gardens.



A Typical Show Dahlia

Black Diamond. Very dark maroon, almost black. A very vigorous plant producing an abundance of large blooms on fine stems . . . . . 50

Clara Seaton (Doolittle). A giant flower of a beautiful rich golden bronze, with massive quilled petals. The plant is a vigorous grower with long, stiff stems, averaging two feet, which makes it a wonderful cut flower as well as for garden decoration . . . . 50

Dreer's White (Dreer).

This is the finest snow white show dahlia to date. The flowers are large, pure white, without or blemish, finely

- Glory of Argonne (Maytrott). The most beautiful pink and white show dahlia grown. Color, delicate violet rose passing to white at the centre, perfect, even form on erect stem. Fine for cut flower or exhibition......50
- Gold Medal (Keynes). Brightest canary yellow striped, penciled and overlaid with vermilion; flowers massive and full, beautifully quilled. A good, free bloomer and a brilliant gem; fine for the garden or exhibition. . .50

- Vivian (Comstock). One of the most admired of the new show dahlias. The fine, large regular flowers are white edged with rose pink—a wonderful blend of colors. Looks most refreshing; takes the eye of everyone. . .25

#### Choice Collarette Dahlias

THIS type originated in the Jardin de la Tete d'Or, Lyons, France. The flowers are medium to large in size with open centres and one or more rows of petals and surrounding the centre a ring of small modified petals gives the collarette. The collarette is usually of a different color from that of the petals, and the contrasts are quite pleasing.

- Garcon (Bessie Boston). A handsome blend of coloring. Bright crimson, heavily tipped and edged with creamy yellow. The flower is very large
- Immense, well formed blossom; excellent for cutting and exhibiting. 1.00

  Maurice Rivoire (Rivoire). An attractive flower with petals of ox-blood red, with deeper stripe down the centre. Pure white fringed collar...... .25



TV/II o	urice	D:	A:
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Rayme Boy (Feeney). New 1926. If
vou like old rose color, you will
love this dahlia of that shade. It
it large and well formed and
flowers freely. The collar is light-
er than the petals. A bowl of this
flower is charming on the dining
room table 1.00
Rhapsody. Petals light maroon; collar
marcon tipped rellow 25

maroon tipped yellow ...... .23

Rosette. A gigantic flower of a beautiful cerise with yellow at the base and creamy edges and tips. 

San Mateo Star (Bessie Boston). An extraordinary flower and the biggest collarette ever produced. The color is a clear cerise, the petals edged white, and the collar white. The formation is a distinct star. Like all blossoms of this type, is

Scuv. Bel Accueil (Rivoire). This orange-red with a yellow collar should be seen to be appreciated. One of the largest and most beautiful ..... .50 Souvenir de Chebanne. Flowers five to six inches in diameter and very Wm. Welsh (Bessie Boston). A first class vellow collarette with a collar 

# Century and Single Dahlias

•HE CENTURY is an improvement on the old-fashioned single dahlia. the centre is always visible and surrounded by one or two rows of large petals, which are more or less symmetrically arranged.

Eckford Century. Very large flowers produced in abundance on long stiff stems. Color is white spotted and penciled with pink and crimson... .20

General Favorite (Somerhousen). A very beautiful single dahlia with broad, rounded full petals. The color is white with each edge of the petals bordered with a bright orange. Bushy plant and flowers freely. A most unusually fine cut flower from which it takes its name ..... .50

Rose Beauty (Gill Bros.). A very large flower of great substance on strong, erect stems. Color, deep rich rose suffused with a golden sheen at the 

Rose-Pink Century (Peacock). Flowers of a clear rose-pink color; the plant is a strong grower, an exceptionally free bloomer, on long, stiff stems; 

# Double Pompom Dahlias

HIS class is a miniature form of the show dahlia, having the same round, ball-like form, but much smaller in size, ranging from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The plants are dwarf (twelve to eighteen inches in height), of branching habit and produce a profusion of flowers that is truly astonishing, filling well the demand for cut flowers.

Adrienne (Turner). Crimson scarlet, slightly tipped yellow, a round compact 

Aimee (Bessie Boston). A wee flower of bronze; coloring is entirely new and charming. Blooms freely on exceedingly long stems
Amber Queen. Rich, clear amber, shaded apricot, extra free, best for flor-
ists' use
Anita (Bernhard). Old rose
Anna Christina (Bolsa). A golden yellow, shading deeper at the centre. Fine shaped flower with a good stem and borne in profusion 1.00
Anna Von Schwerin. The color is a most delicate shade of light pink, with-
out a trace of lavender, and blends off to a nearly white centre; a shade which we have not had in a pompom. The flowers are small, of abso-
ultely perfect formation and stay so until the end of the season
Annie Doncaster (West). Yellow base suffused with pearly pink; small and neat flower
Atom (Hodgens-Snell). New 1926. The tiniest in this class. Orange color, perfect form
Baby Evelyn (Lee). Soft salmon rose
Bantam (Hennig-Bessie Boston). New 1926. Very dainty. Small and well formed. Very long stems. Floriferous. Novel color or brownish red. Desirable in every way 1.00
Bebe (McWhirter). Combination of pink and mauve on a white ground.
Strong growing and extra free flowering. Small and well formed75
Belle of Springfield. The smallest dahlia known; a bright red of the neat-
est form
Billee (Bessie Boston). New. Small scarlet bloom of the best form for exhibiting
Billie Teece. Old gold shading to apricot. Extra long stems
Billy Fletcher. Rose. Very small
Blink (Murphy). A dark plum purple with quilled petals
Blush Gem or Rosebud. White ground edged rosy pink. Free
Brunette. The centre of this little dahlia is a pale pink, in a circle as large
as a five cent piece. Around this to the outer edges the petals are crimson, making an especially attractive flower
Candy Kid. Coral pink shading to lavender with perfect stem
Censor. Plum purple; very small and of neatest form
Dainty (Bessie Boston). Tiny pointed petals of white shading to pink; fine for cutting
Daisy (West). Amber, shading to apricot
Dandy (Bessie Boston). Orange, very free
Darkest of All (West). Dark velvety maroon, almost black
Dee Dee (Estes). A decided acquisition in this new lilac
Dixie (Seal). A small dark red blossom of perfect formation for exhibiting,
and excellent for cutting, having long stiff stems
Donald Gordon. New; burnt orange, small and compact
Donovan (West). White and purple
Doris (Keynes). Distinct shade of cream of finest form. Splendid habit and profuse bloomer
Douglas Tucker (Keynes). Golden yellow with crimson centre and edges. Very perfect form and abundant bloomer
Eileen (Keynes). A rare pompom. White, tipped with lilac. Perfect formation. Fine for cutting or for the garden. Unusually fine
Eleganta. Beautiful bright rose pink. Very free
Ernest Harper. Coral red
Fashion. Clear, bright orange, showy
Ganymede (Turner). Buff tinted with pink

George Ireland (West). A very perfect little flower of dainty mauve color, borne very freely on long stems
Girlie (West). A beautiful clear lilac pink
Glow (Cheal). Rich coral color
Golden Queen (Alexander). The best vellow pompom to date. Finely
quilled and perfect flower
Goldie (Estes-Seal). Pure gold in color. A tiny flower of perfect exhibition type, with long, stiff stems making it unexcelled for cutting50
Goldilocks (Seal). A beautiful blossom of pure gold. Of perfect formation
for exhibiting, with fine, long, stiff stems for cutting
Gretchen Heine or San Toy (Turner). Ground color, rose tinted white; each petal heavily tipped crimson carmine
Grus am Wien. Crushed strawberry; a distinct color and form
Guiding Star or White Aster. Pure white, notched petals
Hazel. Small, finely formed, of buff deepening to brown
Hazel Dell (Hodgens). A charming pink which will be found excellent for cutting. Good form
Helen Cottrell (Seal). New. A perfect flower of a light or baby pink50
Henrietta. Cream base, tipped crimson
Joan (Bessie Boston). A beautifully formed small blossom of clear yellow suffused with pinkish red. Extra fine
Joe Fette (Bessie Boston). The best white for all purposes
Johnnie (West). One of the neatest in form and of a rich, dark maroon red. Very small and fine for the buttonhole
Kathleen (McWhirter). New coloring in this type, American Beauty. Charming flower with a very long stem. Fine
Kim (Bessie Boston). An orange which will hold its centre where it is warm
Klein Domitea. Yellowish buff, suffused with orange toward the centre; profuse bloomer, great for cut flowers
Leda Beeler (Hodgens). New. Tiny, compact lavender with very long stems. Prolific bloomer throughout the entire season
Lilias (Seal). One of the loveliest pompoms. Cream ground heavily suffused with pink with a lilac sheen. Very beautiful
Little David (Twitchett). The deepest shade of orange. Small, perfectly shaped blossom. Very free blooming. One of the best
Little Irene. A clear canary yellow on a perfect stem
<b>Little Lloyd.</b> A deep burnt orange to amber shade on a perfect stem50
Lloyd Hickman (Hodgens). A distinct new color of old rose. An ex-
ceptional cut flower because of its length of leafless stem
Macbeth (Keynes). The daintiest and loveliest of all pompoms. White tipped pink. Perfect formation. Beautiful for garden and cutting50
Madeline. Pale yellow, edged purple
Margy (Bolsa). A flaming red of fine form on long stiff stems. The brightest color in dahlias—no other like it 1.00
Marietta. Deep rosy crimson, fine for cutting
Mary Munns (Bolsa). A beautiful fuchsia color with an orchid sheen. A splendid flower of fine form and profuse in blooming 1.00
Midget (West). Small salmon pink
Mike (Bessie Boston). A charming color of burnt orange, small and good form
Montague Wooten (Turner). White, edged and shaded lake
Mrs. J. J. Klyn (Westerbeek & Klyn). A most beautiful bright, deep orange. Finest form and a good companion to Belle of Springfield. Very attrac-
tive

Nelly Frazer (West). Blush ground, tipped rose. None better for perfection and number of blooms. Small in size; fine stems
Nemesis. Red with white edges. Very good for cutting
one. Shows up most pleasing under artificial light. Perfect form; profuse bloomer and always in great demand
Nora Reynolds (Seale). Indian red. Small and neat
Olga (Sheffield). Scarlet red, small round compact bloom, very free bloomer
Ora (Sheffield). White, yellow base with lavender tip, one of the very best
Patsy (McWhirter). 1926 introduction. Golden bronze tipped cherry. Small well formed blossoms. Good stems and a free bloomer
<b>Pee Wee</b> (Bessie Boston). Soft yellow with a centre shading to brown50
Phoebe (Keynes). Orange tipped scarlet; very attractive
Pride (Alexander). A very deep crimson scarlet flower which is a model of perfection
Reno (Bessie Boston). Beautiful old rose, shading to old gold. Attractive new coloring in pompoms; good
Rosa (Keynes). Of ideal size and build. The color is a pretty shade of bluish lilac
Rosa Wilmouth. A fine rose pink, very free
Rosebud or Blush Gem (Cheal). White ground, deeply edged cerise pink. Robust grower and free bloomer and a great favorite with all visitors .50
Rothaut. Deep carmine scarlet. Fine cutting variety
Sammy. Popular shade of gold. Good for cutting
Scarlet Gem. Just as its name implies. Bright scarlet of very fine form25
Snowbird. A fine white, grand stem
<b>Snowclad.</b> A fine pearl white, best white pompom
Spy (Alexander). A bright red
Sunbeam. Crimson scarlet. Very bright
Sunny Daybreak (Keynes). A lovely tint of pale apricot prettily edged with rosy red
Sunset (Keynes). Orange. Very populalr
Thorbe. Yellow ground, shading lavender
Tiny Tim (Eldred-Bessie Boston). Smallest and most perfect pink, varying to white. Scarce
Tom (Bessie Boston). Small and compact flower of bright yellow, tipped sunset red. Produces masses of blooms
Tommy Keith (West). Red, tipped with white. Very attractive50
Tom Thumb. Very small flowers of garnet red
Viridiflora. The green dahlia. The most unique novelty of dahlia culture. The flower is a rich verdant green, same shade as the foliage50
Vivid (Turner). One of the brightest scarlets. Very fine for cut flowers .25
Wee Gracie (West). A beautiful combination of lavender and white25
Yellow Gem (McWhirter). Considered the best yellow pompom yet intro- duced. A strong, vigorous grower and a remarkably free-bloomer. Good for both exhibition and cutting
Good for both exhibition and catching
Surprise Collections

They consist of 12 named varieties of our selection and are sold at \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. In every instance each will consist of 12 tubers which total in value in the catalogue not less than twice the sum paid.

Mixed, Unnamed Dahlias, tubers which have become detached from their names, \$1.50 per dozen. These contain many fine varieties and will give big value for the money.

#### Dahlia Seeds

The fascination of raising dahlias from seeds continues to hold the interest and attention of many dahlia lovers. For this season we can offer the following varieties only in any quantities. Our seeds are selected, heavy and cleaned, and give a high percentage of germination.

Large Exhibition Varieties Mixed100 seeds	2.50
General Mixture of Large Flowering Va-	
rieties	1.00
General Mixture—run of the field100 seeds	.50
Pompoms Mixed	1.00
Collarettes Mixed	.75

It should be remembered that all variegated dahlias are freaks, and are likely to return to the solid colors sooner or later.

When dahlias that have been dug for the winter become covered with a green mould shortly after storing, it is because they have been frosted or frozen. There is no hope of saving such roots.

In wet seasons when growing dahlias stop growing and the leaves turn yellow it is due to the rotting of the feed roots, and stopping of the sap for growth. It is recommended to dig up the tuber, cut the sprout back to a short distance from the base, leaving several eyes, rub the skin of the tuber with a tow bag to loosen up its hide-bound condition, dry it out in the air for a few hours and then replant in new soil and preferably a better location.

We recommend "The Flower Grower" to those who wish an up to date magazine on Floriculture, in which the dahlia finds a generous share of attention. Address The Flower Grower, Madison Cooper, Publisher, Calcium, New York.

Dahlia lovers should join the American Dahlia Society and be in touch with dahlia information up to the minute. For information address Wm. J. Rathgeber, Secretary, 198 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Our catalogues are issued in January of each year. If you fail to receive a copy, drop us a postal and one will be sent to you.

Should you not be interested in this catalogue, we will esteem it a favor if you will pass it on to one of your dahlia-loving friends whose thanks to you may be as great as will be ours.



Collarette Dahlias
Stunning for vase decoration.

Printed in the United States of America



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