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DAHLIA GUIDE



*Introduced by
J. J. Broomall
Eagle Rock Calif.*

Gladys Sherwood

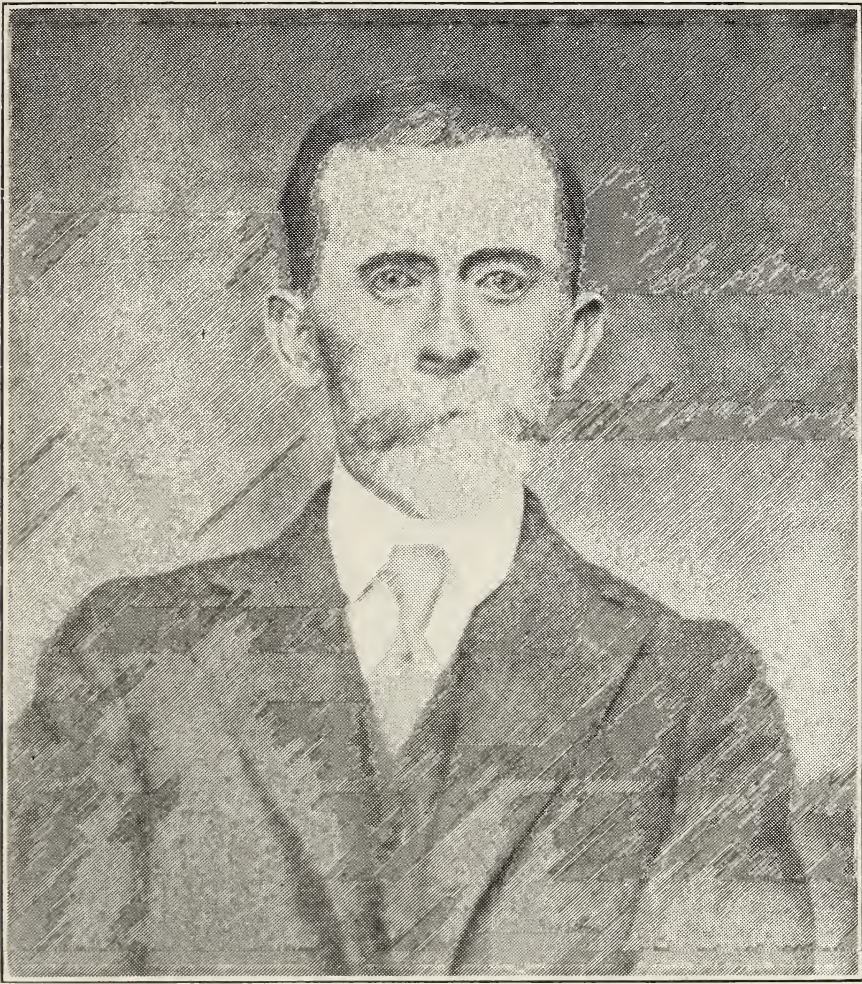
J. J. BROOMALL

EAGLE ROCK, CALIFORNIA

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NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE

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An Open Letter to my Friends

The great increase in my mail-order business, involving so many details that require my own personal attention has made it very difficult to give my correspondents the prompt attention they should have.

To avoid overstraining of the eyes I must make my letters as brief as possible. Now please do not misunderstand me; no man likes to read, and talk Dahlia more than I; and if YOURS was the only letter I had to answer I would be glad to give it all the attention it deserves; but when such letters are coming by the hundred, I must either make my answers very brief, or soon be in such a condition as to be unable to tend to business.

Therefore, I would ask you when writing for information to put your questions in such a way that it will be possible to answer them with as little writing as possible.

In the description of my Dahlias and in the articles on planting, culture, etc., I have endeavored to anticipate and answer in advance a great many questions. I hope you will read these articles, and also the chapter on Variation carefully. I do not claim what I say to be the sum of all wisdom, but I have endeavored to give you the benefit of years of experience and close observation.

I have promised in my advertisements that I would make the "Guide" all that the name implies. Read the pages that follow and see if I have made good.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Broomall

To My Patrons

In presenting my annual catalog and cultural guide I wish to thank you for the liberal treatment with which you have favored me in the past, and to assure you that I will do my best to merit a continuance of your patronage. The improvement in the Dahlia has been so great that it bids fair to be the most popular flower in cultivation. I believe it is safe to assert that no other flower can be shown to such a great variety of form and color, rivaling the Chrysanthemum in form and size, combined with the most gorgeous of colors and shadings; as well as tints as delicate as can be seen in the rarest of orchids.

Realizing that an enormous list of Dahlias is confusing and can serve no good purpose I have discarded hundreds of varieties, retaining only the best of the older kinds.

I wish to call your attention to the fine new varieties offered, believing that they will give much greater satisfaction to the grower than those that have been discarded. In addition to many varieties of merit originating with me, I spare no trouble or expense in obtaining the very best novelties of American and European introductions, and I fully appreciate the fact that the very liberal patronage of my customers has made this possible.

Be sure to read the cultural notes on the next pages and oblige your floral friend.

J. J. BROOMALL,
Eagle Rock, California.

January, 1921.

TERMS—The prices quoted are (unless otherwise stated) for field grown tubers, postpaid. Cash must accompany all orders. Remit by P. O. or Express Money Order. Do not send stamps except for very small amounts. If coin is sent, it should be securely wrapped in cloth or paper, to prevent it from breaking through the envelope.

MONEY ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE AT EAGLE ROCK, CALIFORNIA, FOREIGN CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE HAVE MONEY ORDERS MADE PAYABLE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

POSITIVELY NO ORDERS SENT C. O. D. All orders to receive attention must be accompanied by the amount necessary to pay for the same.

WARNING—Do not send large amounts of money in your letters without having it registered, as much money has been lost by so doing. If possible, procure a money order and I will add sufficient roots to pay for it.

No orders for Dahlias will be filled earlier than February. Always write your name and address plainly.

Broomall's Dahlias have never failed to secure **FIRST PRIZE** when exhibited in competition.

Write your name and address plainly, and address all letters to

J. J. BROOMALL,
Dahlia Specialist,

Eagle Rock, California.

Phone Garvanza 1163.

Come and See

Eagle Rock Dahlia Farm is becoming a "Mecca" for Dahlia Lovers of America. We exhibited some new varieties in October that created a sensation. We hope to have these in bloom from May until Thanksgiving. We will be glad to have YOU see them.

Parties desiring to visit the Eagle Rock Dahlia Gardens should take the cars marked Eagle Rock City, running north on Broadway. Gardens on Rosemont Avenue, two blocks north of the terminus of the Eagle Rock City Car Line.

How to Grow Fine Dahlias

In a conversation with one of the most successful Dahlia growers in America we found that we had both entered the business in the same manner: i. e., we first raised Dahlias because we liked the flower, and allow me to say that this is the most essential thing in the business of growing flowers, whether by the professional or amateur; indeed, it is hard to conceive how any one could grow flowers successfully if they do not like them well enough to give them the best possible attention. It is my earnest wish that you who read this may be successful, hence I will do my best to give you the benefit of my experience. Owing to varying conditions, it is impossible to lay down rules that will apply everywhere and at all times, and I have seen fine Dahlias produced under conditions entirely at variance with the methods I follow, yet I believe what I shall say will be helpful to many who have not had so much experience in flower culture.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

In planting Dahlias the soil should be put into the best possible condition before planting. The saying, "A task well begun is half done," will certainly apply with full force in this case.

About a week before planting time, if the ground is not already sufficiently moist, it should be thoroughly wet **two feet deep**. Light sandy soil will be fit to dig two or three days after wetting, but in heavy clay or adobe soils it will be necessary to wait longer, as such soils should never be dug or planted when they are wet enough to be sticky; if the lumps crumble easily when struck with the back of the spade, then it will do to dig. As very few private growers have gardens extensive enough to plow, I shall not say much about plowing, except that I believe in plowing as deep as possible, and if I could get a sub-soiler, I would use it. In digging ground for dahlias, it is not sufficient to merely turn each spadeful upside down in its original position, as the soil is never well stirred or completely pulverized by so doing. There should be a space of two feet between the dug and the undug ground. To do this it will be necessary to pile the earth up where you start to dig, and to avoid having the surface uneven when you finish, it is advisable to finish digging near where you begin. For instance, should the plot to be dug be six or eight feet wide, dig one-half the width going one way and the other half as you return; then the extra soil will be available to fill in where you finish. The ground should be dug at least 18 inches deep. To do this, a second spading should be made. As this may be in the subsoil it should not be placed entirely on top of the surface soil, but spread on the side of the embankment. In the miniature pit thus created between the dug and the undug ground should be placed all the weeds, leaves, old dahlia stalks and every kind of litter available that will decay within a year's time; even fine brush may be used to advantage, especially in heavy soils, providing always that it is covered deep enough so that it will not interfere with planting. Now I am well aware of the fact that it is much easier to burn trash, so called, than to make the best possible use of it, but remember this: When you burn anything that is available for plant food, you are **robbing the soil**; when you use it, you are **building the soil**. By so doing you are not only improving your chances for success this year, but you are making your soil more fertile and more easily worked in the years to follow. I can see no reason why ground used for growing dahlias should not, with the addition of very little fertilizer, become more fertile, as long as it is used for this purpose.

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

This conservation of the soil's fertility is of the most vital importance; too much attention cannot be given it. Natural or animal manures are be-

coming more scarce, while the demand is steadily increasing, with the result that we will have to rely more and more upon chemical fertilizers; some of which give excellent results; but unless the continued use of such fertilizer is supplemented by the addition of some humus-producing material deterioration of the soil is certain to follow.

For this reason every garden should have a compost heap, where all material that is possible to be converted into plant food, may be saved until it is convenient to make use of it; if sufficient pulverized earth is added as such material is piled up it will not be unsanitary as the earth acts as an absorbent and prevents fermentation, and offensive odors. Nasturtiums or other quick growing vines can be used to prevent the heap from becoming unsightly. I believe the system of salvage in the garden or on the farm should be as complete as in the Kansas City packing houses where, it is said, "Nothing is lost about the hog but the squeal," and now that we have the phonograph, even that may be canned.

PLANTING THE DAHLIA

In Southern California, dry roots planted in February and March will begin blooming in May and be at their best in Midsummer. Green plants set out as late as July 15th will, if properly treated, give excellent results in the fall. In the North and East, Dahlias may be planted from March 15th to June 1st, according to locality, or a little in advance of corn planting time.

If planted in a single row, plant them at least three feet apart; they may be planted a little closer for hedge effect, but not if large flowers are desired, for when they are planted too close they will rob each other and it will be a question of the survival of the strongest, and not always of the fittest. If more than one row is wanted, the rows should be four feet apart.

There is another thing to which I think growers should pay more attention, and that is the grading of plants according to their height, when planting, if in a single row, beginning with the tall varieties at one end and gradually tapering down to the more dwarf and weaker growers at the other. For example, if such dahlias as H. L. Brousson or Frederick Wenham are planted between such rank growers as Dr. Tevis or Stunner, the former will not produce a flower worth looking at.

Make the holes five or six inches deep, so that the upper side of the tuber will be four inches below the surface. Lay the tubers in a horizontal position with the eyes or sprouts, if any are showing, uppermost. **Never stand them on end.** I know not **why**, but fully half of the inexperienced amateurs I have met have the idea that a dahlia tuber should stand up, and if let alone they will probably stand at least one-third of them wrong end up. The first thing an unsprouted dahlia tuber does after being planted is to throw out feeding rootlets from the end of the tuber farthest from the eye and four inches deep provides the most favorable conditions for quick and healthy root action. Now if a tuber should be four to five inches long and is stood on end, the lower end will be eight or nine inches deep in cold, unaerated soil, where quick root action is impossible, and if the tuber happens to be wrong end up, imagine the struggles of that delicate sprout being obliged to start out in life under such unfavorable conditions.

After the tubers have been properly planted, **let them alone.** Above all, do not attempt to drown them, for in heavy soil you might succeed.

Dahlias planted as above directed should not be watered until they are in bud for bloom. A plant uses moisture in proportion to the amount of foliage it develops, so that until the tops are well developed, there should be, under normal conditions, sufficient moisture in the soil to keep the plants in good growing condition. After the plants are up, they should be well sprayed with clear water at least once a week in order to keep the foliage clean and healthy and to prevent injurious insects attacking them, and about

every ten days the ground should be hoed deeply, except within six inches of the plants, where it should be very lightly stirred.

IRRIGATION

In a country where irrigation is necessary this (in connection with cultivation) is the most important thing of all. Conditions vary so greatly that it is impossible to say how often they should be watered; the time may vary from five or six days to as many weeks. I have seen fine Dahlias produced in Southern California without any irrigation, and I have seen them suffering from lack of moisture where they were watered every day. The habit that some have of splattering water from the hose on everything, every day, is simply a waste of time and water; ground so treated will have a hard glazed surface, so that the water cannot penetrate far enough to benefit the plants, and the greater part is quickly lost by evaporation. I believe furrow irrigation to be the best for Dahlias. If the Dahlias are in a row, make a furrow on each side of the row and allow the water to trickle slowly through the furrows for 8 or 10 hours, or until the soil is **thoroughly wet underneath**. If single plants are to be watered, make a circular furrow 8 or 10 inches from the plant, and fill and refill this furrow until the ground is wet. As soon after each irrigation as the ground is fit to work, it should be hoed and the surface soil well pulverized. **This cultivation after irrigation is the most important thing of all; if this is neglected it would be better many times not to have irrigated at all.**

Bone meal sown in the open furrow after irrigation will improve the size and color of the blossoms; a small handful is sufficient for a blooming plant; the fertilizer should be covered soon after being applied.

If the ground is in proper condition when the tubers are planted, no irrigation should be necessary until the Dahlias are up several inches high. **Never water them before they are up**—in the earlier stages of growth **spare the water but don't spare the hoe**; after they commence to bloom, this rule should be reversed to some extent. Don't irrigate any more than is absolutely necessary until the plants are ready to bloom, but cultivate frequently and thoroughly; after they commence to bloom the ground should not be hoed deeply, and when in bloom they must not suffer for water. In ordinary soil, if the watering is done right it will not be necessary to repeat the operation in less than ten days or two weeks' time, even when the plants are in full bloom, unless they are planted near trees or shrubbery, in which case the roots from these will use the greater part of the plant food and moisture, and this, of course, will call for heavier fertilizing and more frequent watering. Some people apparently do not realize that in a dry country a tree 20 feet high will send out roots for 40 feet from its base in search of moisture, and this ratio will apply to the action of many plants.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

While there are some very good remedies for most of the insect enemies of the Dahlia, I shall instead of naming them, mention two very effective preventives.

First. I raise chickens for the sole purpose of keeping down the various bugs and worms, with the result that for years I have not been bothered with cut worms, wire worms, root maggots, stalk borers, and many other destructive pests, that have been annoying other growers. Ten or twelve hens per acre is sufficient. True, they do some damage, and are sometimes exasperating, but the benefit generally far exceeds the damage. It is of the utmost importance that they should have the run of the gardens at the time the ground is being dug, or plowed, as that is when they do the maximum amount of good with the minimum amount of damage.

In small gardens where chickens can not be allowed to run at large, buy, borrow, or hire an old hen with a brood of young chicks; tie the hen by the leg, and the little chicks will do very effective work, and very little damage.

My second preventive is "Overhead Watering," notwithstanding the fact that I have always advocated the "furrow system" of irrigation and believe in it yet.

During the war when help was scarce I obtained some revolving sprinklers, and the result has been so satisfactory that I shall continue to use them; in addition to being a great saving in labor they are an **absolute preventive** of Red Spider, Mealy Bugs, and Aphis of all kinds. Overhead watering also greatly lessens the damage from thrip, and has a tendency to drive larger insects to the ground where the chickens can get them; in addition to this, blight and mildew have not been so bad as before the use of the sprinklers. The sprinklers I use wet a surface from 30 to 60 feet in diameter, varying according to the amount of pressure available; I allow them to stand from two to five hours in a place, and then move them to the edge of the wet space, so as to insure the wetting of all the ground. This is a good substitute for several hours of gentle rain and the nearer we can imitate nature in this particular the better, for a gentle shower does not pack the soil as do other methods of watering, but has a tendency to make the soil more mellow. Ground wet as above described, if it has been properly cultivated, will be saturated from one to two feet deep, and—watch those plants grow.

I have often been asked, "Does not spraying the plants while the sun is shining injure the flowers?" Yes, in time of extreme heat when the thermometer is from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, which in Southern California means 120 to 130 degrees in the sunshine the flowers are injured, but at such times, both buds and blossoms are generally ruined anyhow if no spraying is done. In ordinary normal weather I have never noticed any damage worth mentioning from overhead watering at any time of day.

The greatest damage occurs with me late in the fall, when the stems of some varieties are apt to be weaker, and the flowers very large, the weight of the water that collects on the bloom will cause it to droop, and sometimes break the stem, or bend it so that it fails to straighten up afterwards; but the damage from this source is in my estimation far outweighed by the benefits of "overhead watering."

I would advise those who use other means of irrigation to thoroughly spray the foliage at least once a week during hot dry weather.

You should not get the idea that dahlias are hard to grow. I know of no plant that will more surely and more abundantly reward the intelligent efforts of the grower.

One of the chief characteristics of the dahlia, at which I have never ceased to marvel, is the amazing quickness with which they will respond to good treatment. It is not necessary to be a professional gardener. I have known some very dear old ladies who knew very little about scientific gardening who succeeded in growing fine dahlias. If you love the flowers and are determined to succeed, there can be no doubt about your success. If there is a commercial grower who did not first grow the dahlia for pleasure—for the love of it—I have yet to meet him or her.

Especially would I urge all who can to plant and tend to their dahlias with their own hands. Don't be afraid of soiling your hands. It will come off. Of course, you may raise a few blisters before you raise the dahlias, but blisters are not fatal, while inactivity too often is. By tending to the dahlias yourself, you will not only be rewarded long before they are in bloom by a better appetite and improved health, but your enjoyment will be much greater when they do bloom.

The man or woman who has not watched a beautiful flower expand, that has been brought into being by their own efforts, and has not been enthused

and enraptured as Nature unfolded her handiwork, has missed—is missing—one of the joys of living.

THE PRESERVATION OF DAHLIA ROOTS

In the Northern and Eastern states, Dahlias should be cut close to the ground as soon as frost kills the foliage, and the clumps carefully dug and stored in a frost-proof cellar or basement. In Southern California the chief thing to guard against is the dry atmosphere, which is apt to cause the roots to dry and shrivel so badly that all the vitality will be destroyed and the roots lost. In California and, with a few exceptions, the entire Pacific Coast west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains as far north as Seattle, by far the best way to preserve the roots is to leave them where they have grown, undisturbed, until near planting time in the spring, provided they are not in a heavy clay soil or low situation from which the surplus water can not easily be drained, as the standing of stagnant water on the soil is certain to cause decay. After the tops are cut the rows should be slightly hilled up; this will improve the drainage and also protect the crown from severe frosts. The clumps should not be divided until near planting time, if it can be avoided, as the divided tubers will dry out much quicker than the undivided roots.

Evolution of the Dahlia

CHAPTER FOUR

VARIATION

The variation of plants is as unlimited, and as impossible of complete understanding, as is the immeasurability of time and space; but there are certain phases of plant variation which we can understand, and the better we understand them the more successful will we be in our effort to improve plants. Nature never makes any two plants alike; not even two peas in a pod are exactly alike. The variation of many plants in their wild state is so slight as to be scarcely noticeable; but when plants are brought under cultivation, the variation is greatly increased, as this change is generally accompanied by a great change in the amount and character of plant food, it is not surprising that such plants should change greatly in character. The Dahlia is a gross feeder, a plant capable of making use of plant food very rapidly, hence it was inevitable when its environment was such that it could get all the nourishment it could make use of that it should do something different.

The principle cause of the first Double Dahlia, was a superabundance of plant food; and it naturally follows that the same favorable conditions that caused the Dahlia to become larger and more double in the first place **must be** maintained, or the plants cannot successfully and completely perform the greater task which man in co-operation with the forces of nature has imposed upon them.

While there may be many causes for the failure of Dahlias to make perfect flowers, the most frequent cause is lack of proper nourishment. Many growers have the idea when a Dahlia fails to make perfect flowers that it is "going back"—reverting to the original type; this is a mistake. I have Dahlias that I have been growing for over 20 years, that sometimes fail when climatic or soil conditions are unfavorable; but they have never failed to again make perfect flowers when everything was favorable. **Dahlias do not go back**; the failures when they occur are only temporary, **never** permanent. A Dahlia once double is always double. I have seen such absolute proof of this that there is no room for argument, it is an established fact.

A New Jersey correspondent writes that his George Walters, and Dr. Taxis have "run out"—failed to make good flowers; and he thinks it is because he has grown them two years in succession on the same ground, so he desires to get a fresh stock of those varieties to plant next season. Now Mr. A., I

did not sell you those roots, nevertheless, I believe they are all right. The trouble lies not with the Dahlias but with the soil, either conditions were unfavorable, or your soil is weak in some element of plant food. Find out what is the matter with your soil, by experimenting with different fertilizers or by chemical analysis if necessary, and when your soil is improved take my word for it, George and the Dr. will run in again.

Last year my crop of Golden West was a partial failure, the place where I cut my best blooms, and the only blooms fit for exhibition, was where the same stock had been grown for five years in succession. Now this happens to be my best soil, and the reason it **is** the best is because it contains more humus than any other part of the farm.

The addition of humus to soils, not only is valuable for the plant food contained in the humus, it also makes the plant food that is already in the soil more readily obtainable by the plants. I would urge you to read what I say on a preceding page in regard to conservation of the soil and then "go thou and do likewise"; and you can't do too much of it. I hear a great deal about "Bud Variation," that some strain of a variety produce much better flowers than others, for instance I am told a certain grower has a superior strain of "Golden West." Granted that this is so, what caused it? There can be but one answer, and that is the plant food in the soil that nourished those plants; and any other roots of the Golden West would produce equally as good flowers in the same soil and under the same conditions.

Few Dahlias are more consistently double than "Helen Durnbaugh," yet I have had plants of this variety that produced perfectly single flowers on some branches. Did this show it had "gone back?" Not a bit of it; in a time of extreme heat the plant had suffered from lack of moisture, with the result that some of the branches became shrunken and hardened so that the flow of sap was cut down to the minimum, making it impossible for those branches to produce perfect flowers. While the restricted flow of sap interferes with the circulation of the life-blood of the plant it does not necessarily follow that the tubers are injured and the same tubers will produce good results the following year if conditions are favorable.

There are some causes of failure for which the soil is not to blame. First. Never plant old tubers if it can be avoided; in case such must be used it is much better to raise green plants from them than to plant the tubers; for old tubers are apt to be more or less diseased. The fibres in such have become hardened, so that the flow of sap is interfered with; while green plants will soon form root systems and tubers of their own, that will be free from disease.

Another cause of imperfect flowers is **Excessive Propagation** where roots are forced under too much heat, and the plants taken from them are also forced under abnormal conditions, and especially where the roots have been used too long under such conditions; the plants will be so strained and their vitality so weakened that they cannot possibly give satisfactory results. The tubers produced by such plants will however be all right for planting the following year, provided they have had good culture in the field, for here again the deterioration is temporary, not permanent; the failure, no matter what the cause, is **never permanent**.

PRE-ANNOUNCEMENT

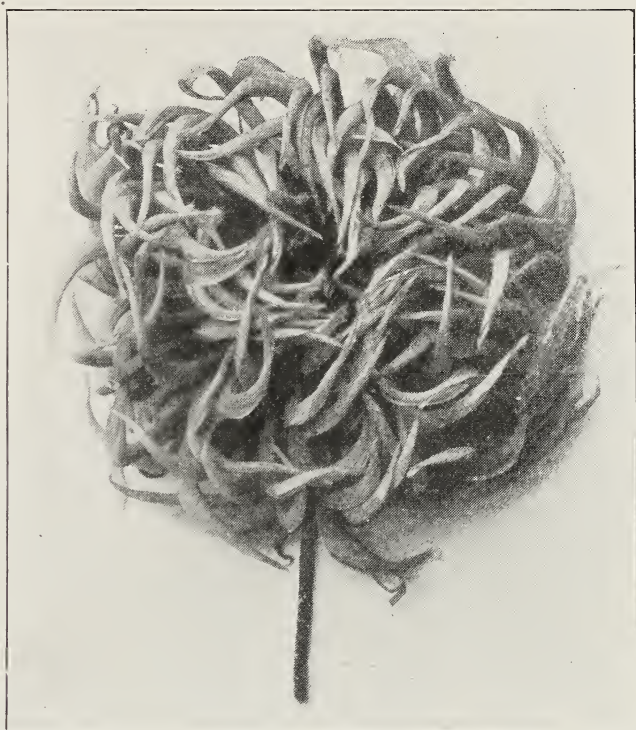
In Chapter Five of Evolution of the Dahlia, which I hope to publish in the 1922 issue of the Guide, I will discuss another factor in the variation of the Dahlia. I believe I can claim without undue egotism to have been fairly successful in my efforts to improve the Dahlia. In Chapter Five I intend to tell what I believe to be one of the secrets of success. If any other grower understands what this is I have seen no mention of it. If you think this information will interest you, all it will cost you will be the price of a post-card upon which to send your request.

J. J. BROOMALL.

New Dahlias for 1921

ORIGINATED AT THE EAGLE ROCK DAHLIA FARM

I take pleasure in offering the following new varieties, believing that they will be satisfactory, and a source of pleasure to those who grow them; visitors at the Farm during the past summer could scarcely find words to adequately express their admiration of them. Most of these varieties produce flowers from 7 to 10 inches across without disbudding or special care. I have shown a few in the hands of children because it gives an idea of the size of the flowers in a way that makes exaggeration impossible.



GERALD MILLER

The little girl in the pictures that follow is Grace Allen Fay; Zelda Meadows is shown holding a bloom of Gladys Sherwood on the front cover.

Both of these little maids are as good, and sweet as they appear; like the flowers they are holding they are a joy to the beholder; and like the flowers—'tis such as they that make this world brighter and better.

Explanation: In the description of varieties, C. denotes that it is a Cactus; H. C. Hybrid Cactus; D., Decorative; H. D., Hybrid Decorative; P., Peony; this is to give an idea of the shape of the flower and does not refer to its parentage.

Ambassador, C., the floral sensation of Los Angeles, the color is a soft yellow buff, shaded salmon-pink flowers of pleasing form, and enormous size, 7 to 10 in. without disbudding, the splendid flowers are held erect well above the foliage on the strongest stems I have ever seen on a Cactus Dahlia; after five hours of drenching spray, when the weight of accumulated moisture was sufficient to break down many well-known varieties, the flowers of Ambassador were still standing gloriously erect, reminding one of an overjoyed maiden radiantly smiling through her tears; 4 ft., strong field grown tubers, each\$50.00

California Beauty, C. , the color is the nearest approach to a pure copper I have seen in a Dahlia; the flowers of medium size are produced in great profusion, much resembling the "Golden West" in shape and habit, but probably not quite so large; as a cut flower this is certain to be in much demand; 3½ ft., field grown tubers, each.....	10.00
Gerald Miller, C. , color mauve pink medium sized flowers of true cactus form, the outer petals incurving so that they cover the center of the bloom, very free flowering, 3 ft. tubers, each.....	2.00
Goodbye Delice, H. D. , color a shade lighter than Delice is the purest pink I have seen in a Dahlia, the flowers of medium size, larger than Delice are produced in the utmost profusion and are always held erect on strong stems, our row of this Dahlia was the brightest spot in our gardens until Nov. 15th, presenting a glowing mass of beautiful pink that was the admiration of everyone; as a cut flower I believe this to be without a rival in its color, a flower that no one will want to be without. I have put a low price on this most desirable variety because I want it to be tried in all parts of the country. Not more than one tuber to a customer, 5 ft. strong field grown tubers	2.00
Helen Keller, D. , named by request in honor of one of the world's most noted women; the color is almost identical with the well-known pink Dahlia, Rosemawr, but it is an improvement on that variety, being larger and more beautiful in form, 3 ft. tubers.....	10.00
Juliet May, P. , lavender pink, shading to white in center, blooms semi-cactus in shape are immense in size and held erect on good stems, free flowering, 5 ft.....	2.00
Laddie, D. , soft yellow shaded orange, the brilliant orange tint in the depth of this flower gives it a glowing appearance that is fascinating, the large flowers are produced in profusion and are always held erect on strong stems; a most desirable cut flower, 3 ft.....	5.00
Lassie, H. C. , buff shaded salmon large flowers, good stems and habit a splendid flower under favorable conditions but it will not stand extreme heat, 3 ft.	5.00
Laurine , deep pink a shade darker than Dorothy Durbaugh, the flowers are twice as large as that variety and are held erect on splendid long stems, a strong grower and profuse bloomer, 3 ft.....	25.00
Liberty Bond , a blending of buff, bronze, and salmon shades very difficult to describe, the flowers are very large and attracted more attention than any other Dahlia in our garden the past season, stems are strong always holding the flowers erect, an extra vigorous grower of branching habit; requires plenty of room and good culture to produce full centered flowers, 4 ft.....	10.00
Luella, D. , one of the most beautiful lavender colored dahlias, of extra large size; while this is distinctly a crotch bearer, I consider it one of the finest garden Dahlias I have seen, 2½ ft.....	2.00
Marion Cooper, D. , blush pink and cream. A very beautiful flower, 3 ft.	5.00
Mrs. J. C. Hart, H. D. (Hart) , this gigantic flower grown by one of our customers, as far as color and size is concerned is so far ahead of any red I have seen that there is nothing to be compared with it, the color is a pure rich scarlet-red without any shading, the size is enormous, the shape is somewhat similar to Helen Durnbaugh, but I regret to say the stems are not strong enough to hold up the heavy blooms, but as an exhibition flower this Dahlia will create a sensation	10.00
Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, D. , scarlet and gold, the gorgeous coloring of the well known "Geisha" reproduced in an enormous full-centered decorative, the color varies on different blooms but the two colors are always in evidence; the immense flowers 7 to 9 in. in diameter are on strong stems, 3 ft.	10.00

- Miss Barber, D., rosy mauve, medium sized flowers, borne in the utmost profusion on fine stems, 4 ft..... 2.00
- Mrs. Ethel F. T. Smith, creamy white shading to a lemon tint in the center; this is the largest Dahlia I have grown, producing blooms up to 10¾ inches in diameter without disbudding, it is a profuse bloomer, and the flowers are held far above the foliage on strong stems, winning the admiration of all visitors, 5 ft..... 10.00
- Pontiac, D., color an unusual shade of deep cherry red, flowers large and fine, stems good, 3 ft..... 5.00
- Red Rover, D., rich crimson-red, the flowers are extra large, composed of very broad flat petals, held erect on finest possible stems, this flower is in a class by itself and is entirely distinct from any other Dahlia, 3 ft. 10.00
- Ruth Phillips, H. C., sulphur yellow flowers of immense size, on fine stems, very attractive, 5 ft..... 10.00
- Zenobia, H. D., blush pink, large flowers, and a free bloomer, admired by everyone, 3 ft. 2.00



H. L. BROUSSON

Dahlias That Have Made Eagle Rock Famous

Introduced by J. J. Broomall
OUR 1920 INTRODUCTIONS

Angelica, P., lemon, shaded mauve, large flowers, held erect on good stem, extra free flowering, 4 ft.....	\$.50
Aragon, H. C., pure yellow, large, 2 ft.....	2.00
Barbara Edwards, D., flush pink, good stems and habit, a fine cut flower, 3 ft.	2.00
Bonnie Brae, D., cream, shaded blush-pink; the flowers are of true decorative form and immense in size, but not suitable for cutting, as the enormous flowers are apt to be too heavy for the stem, 3 ft.....	5.00
Catherine Cooper, D., large flowers of fine form, good stems and habit some rosy lavender in color, the blossom the little girl is holding scarcely does the flower justice, 2½ ft.	5.00





Della V. Potter, D., a pleasing shade of lavender, part of the flowers coming with white tips; the flowers are very large and beautifully formed, an extra fine variety for the garden or exhibition, 3 ft.....	2.00
Daniel McClure, H. D., bright orange-red, more brilliant in color than Douzon, much better stems and more free flowering petals, slightly pointed, requires good culture to come full to center, 4 ft.....	1.00
Eliza Moulton, P., salmon-pink and buff, good stems, 3 ft.....	2.00
Evelyn Adamson, D., the color of this lovely dahlia is so unusual that we confess we do not know how to describe it, unless we call it fawn pink, becoming lighter in color and more beautiful as the flower matures, large well formed flowers, 2½ ft.....	5.00
Evelyn M. Dane, pink and cream, flowers large, stems and habit good; I consider this one of the most beautiful Dahlias I have seen, stock limited, tubers, each.....	10.00
Eclipse, C., yellow-buff shaded orange, large, good shape and stem, 4 ft.	2.00
Grace Allen Fay, D., rosy crimson shading, darker in the center, large well formed flowers on good stems, 2½ ft.....	5.00

Grace Darling, C. , soft pink blending to buff at the base, long narrow petals, good stems, shape, and habit, 2 ft.....	.50
Ida May, C. , rosy pink, shading to white at the tips, fine large flowers borne on strong stems well above the foliage, a first class cut flower, 4 ft.	2.00
La Glorietta, P. , yellow at the base shading to a beautiful rosy pink shade, the flowers are enormous in size, the habit is pendant, nevertheless I consider htis the most beautiful Peony Dahlia I have seen, it will be sure to attract attention in any collection, 2½ ft.....	5.00
Minnie Gore, D. , a very distinct shade of pink, with buff base, fine large flowers on long stems and free flowering, 4 ft.....	2.00
Miss Leota Cota, H. D. , a more beautiful blending of creamy buff and pink would be hard to imagine, the flowers as shown in the cut are enormous, coming 10 inches in diameter, this is not good for cutting as the huge flowers are usually too heavy for the stems, but as an exhibition flower it is going to be hard to beat, 3 ft., stock limited, small field grown tubers	5.00
Mrs. Howard Prowse, H. C. , lavender colored flower, extra large, always full to the center, a fine cut flower, always perfectly erect on strong stems, one of the largest and best we have seen in this class, having no tendency to show an open center, 4 ft.....	5.00
Mrs. Zadow, P. , rosy carmine, tipped buff semi-cactus in form, the large flowers are held erect on good stems, 3 ft.....	5.00
Resplendent, C. , bright pink with white tips, beautiful in color and shape, the coloring of this flower is unsurpassed, 3 ft.....	10.00

And Now we Come to the Greatest of All Decorative Dahlias

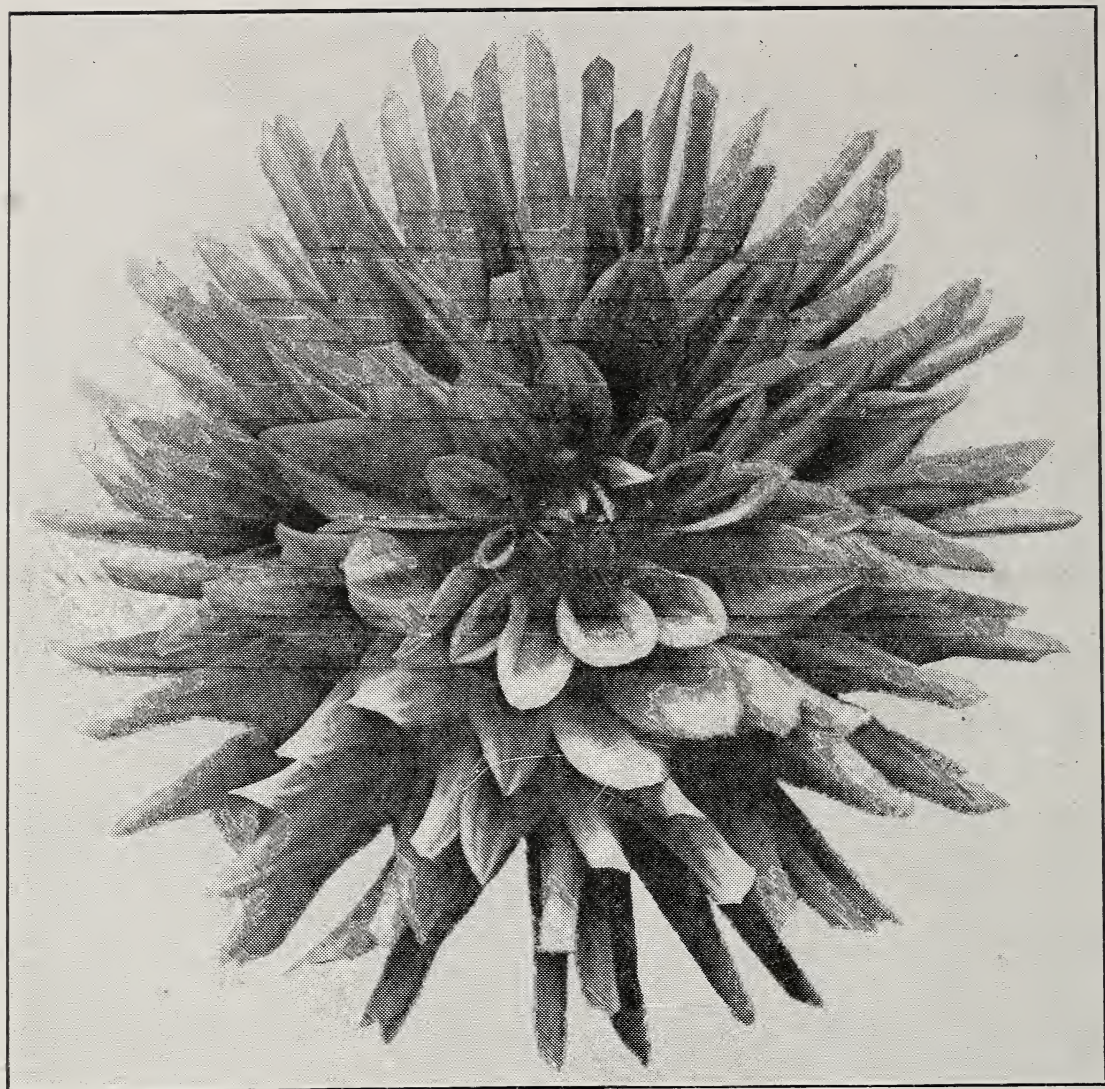
Rosa Nell, D. , the color is a clear bright rose, the flowers are large, and I consider it the best shaped Decorative Dahlia I have seen, coming perfectly full and double until frost; good stems and habit, if I could have but one Decorative Dahlia this would be my choice, as the color is a rare one in dahlias, and attracts immediate attention, while the form cannot be surpassed. This dahlia when it becomes known, will be in every flower lover's garden. The highest praise of this grand dahlia has been received from all parts of the country where it has been tried. Mr. Alex Waldie of Santa Paula, California, the best informed dahlia expert on the Pacific Coast, says: " It's the Best New Dahlia of 1920. " Stock limited, not more than one root will be sold to a customer, 3 ft., field grown tubers, each.....	10.00
Yellow Prince, D. , in form this resembles Yellow Collosse, but it is more than double thè size, and far surpasses it, color being a rich golden yellow, late in the season the flowers are inclined to be rather too heavy for the stems, it is nevertheless a desirable flower, 3 ft.....	2.00
Ysleta, D. , the coloring of this dahlia is very difficult to describe, being a blending of salmon, orange and coppery tints the fully opened flower reminding one of the Herriot Rose, 2½ ft.....	5.00
Zelda Meadows, D. , blush pink, large flowers of good form, always full to the center, good stems and habit, a fine cut flower, 3 ft.....	5.00

Cactus Dahlia

GENERAL COLLECTION, INCLUDING THE NEWEST AND BEST FROM VARIOUS RAISERS

Explanation: The name in brackets is the name of the introducer. The letter e following the description of a Dahlia signifies that it is suitable for exhibition; g, that it is desirable for the garden; and c, that it is a good variety for cutting; xxx is to show that it is considered fine, and xxxx that it is extra fine, while the numerals, 3, 4, 5, etc., give the average height when grown under ordinary conditions. I believe this system will be a useful guide to the purchaser and it will avoid a useless repetition of words in describing the flowers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Acacia (Broomall), clear yellow, good shape and stem, e. g. 5 ft... 25c | Esther , pure soft scarlet, of large size, and fine incurving shape, e. g. 3 ft..... 50c |
| Ajax , orange-buff, large, g. 4 ft... 25c | Etendard de Lyon , large royal, purple, 4 ft..... 50c |
| Alabaster (Stredwick), a pure white, of fine form, 3 ft. green plants in May 75c | Ethel (Broomall), creamy blush, g. c. 3 ft..... 25c |
| Amber Gold (Broomall), golden buff shaded amber fine color, e. g. c. 4 ft..... 50c | Etna , deep lavender, fawn base, 4 ft..... 25c |
| Aviator Garros (Charmet), light yellow, resembles a chrysanthemum, very profuse bloomer, g. 2 ft. 25c | Excelsior (Broomall), an ideal cut flower of medium size, the most beautiful color of shrimp pink imaginable, held erect on long stems; this is the tallest grower we have seen, g. c. xxxx 8 ft...\$1.00 |
| Bertha Werden (Broomall), apricot shaded salmon, large and attractive, e. g. 3 ft..... 50c | Fascination (S t r e d w i c k), large finely formed flowers, lavender pink, 3 ft. 25c |
| Calumet (Broomall), purple maroon, large flowers on good stem, g. 3 ft..... 50c | Flare (Broomall), the flowers are bright scarlet, produced on strong stems, well above the foliage, the habit of the plant is dwarf; desirable as a cut flower, g. c. 2 ft..... 25c |
| Celia , lavender pink, a favorite g. 2½ ft..... 15c | Florence Nightingale , large flowers of fine form, color bright scarlet e. g. xxx 3 ft..... 25c |
| Conquest (West), crimson maroon, fine shape and habit, e. g. c. 3 ft. 25c | Frederick Wenham (Stredwick), very large, petals narrow and incurving, color light fawn, shaded salmon-pink, e. g. xxx 3 ft. 50c |
| Countess of Lonsdale (Cannel), reddish salmon changing to fawn, an old and reliable variety, g. c. 2½ ft..... 15c | F. W. Fellows (Stredwick), extra large and fine, the color is a light orange-scarlet or terra cotta, the best of its color, xxxx e. g. c. 3 ft..... 50c |
| Dazzler (Broomall), brightest orange-scarlet, e. g. 3 ft..... 25c | |
| Debutante , lavender blush, very incurved, e. g. 3 ft..... 25c | |
| Dorothy Durnbaugh (Broomall), a most attractive shade of deep rich pink, flowers are immense in size; of fine form and habit, with strong stems, that hold up well; one of the best Cactus Dahlias in cultivation, fine for cutting; e. g. c. 3 ft.....\$1.00 | |



GOLDEN WEST---The King of Cut Flowers

Gee Whiz (Broomall), of large size and pleasing shape; the color is a soft buff shaded with salmon; a dahlia that **always comes perfectly double**, never shows an open center, e. g. 4 ft., strong tubers\$5.00

Golden West (Broomall), large bold flowers with fine stems, shape and habit somewhat similar to Countess of Lonsdale, but the flowers are much larger, color a deep rich yellow heavily overlaid with orange. Growing by the side of hundreds of varieties of the world's finest Dahlias, Golden West was more ad-

mired and praised by visitors to our gardens than any other, easily outselling all other Cactus Dahlias, both as cut flowers and in number of roots ordered; the foliage is a very distinct light green, remarkably clean and healthy, making a fine setting for the rich golden flowers. No collection should be without this Dahlia, e. g. xxx 5 ft.; strong field-grown tubers..... 35c

Geo. Walters, Hybrid Cactus (Carter), very large flowers of a dark salmon color with buff base, e. g. xxx 3 ft..... 75c



Helen Durnbaugh (Broomall). (Hybrid Cactus), in this variety we have one of the grandest flowers yet produced; while the petals are not narrow, it is of most pleasing shape and large size, with fine upright habit, and the coloring is indescribably beautiful, being a delicate blush, deepening toward the center to a soft rosy glowing tint that must be seen to be appreciated. One of the best for cut flowers, its-keeping qualities can scarcely be surpassed. I understand a

lady in San Francisco objected to Helen Durnbaugh because there was no "class" in which it could be shown; for the benefit of this lady and others, I will state that it is really and truly a "Hybrid Cactus," being acquainted with its parentage I am willing to make affidavit to this: Helen Durnbaugh requires warm sunshine to bring it to perfection; in cold, foggy weather it is apt to be disappointing, but in ordinary weather it can scarcely be surpassed, 3 ft., field grown tubers\$2.00

Golden Wave (Stredwick), pure yellow, e. g. 3 ft..... 25c

Gladys Sherwood (Broomall), as compared with other white dahlias this is a giant among pygmies; flowers 9 inches in diameter without disbudding; the flowers are of fine form and are held erect on strong stems, very free flowering; as a garden flower this has no equal among the whites. Another year's trial has convinced us that Gladys Sherwood is not only the greatest of all whites—it is one of the greatest garden flowers yet produced as month after month through the long, hot summer it continued to be covered with an abundance of perfect blooms, full centered, and held on fine stems up above the foliage. Mrs. A. Ross of Everett, Wash., says, "It was better than the picture; people came from far and near to see it. Your description cannot do it justice." e. g. c. xxxx 4 ft. tubers.....\$5.00

Harum Scarum (Broomall), a most decided novelty, the flowers are of medium size and usually only semi - double; the coloring is most unusual, being a bright wine-red shading to light yellow and cream at the tips; the colors vary on different flowers and are borne so profusely as to make it most attractive in the garden; the stems are long and fine for cutting; g. c. 3 ft..... 50c

Homer (Burrell), crimson-maroon, fine shape and free bloomer, xxx 3 ft..... 50c

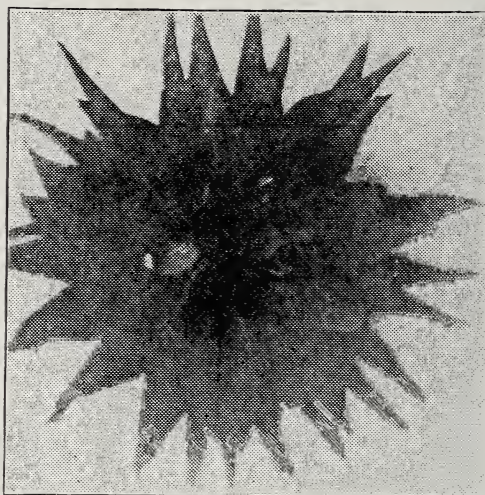
Irene Satis (Stredwick), amber-buff shading to bronze, flowers of large size and fine form, the habit is good, e. g. xxxx 3 ft.; green plants 50c

J. H. Jackson (Vernon & Barnard), crimson-maroon, a good old variety, e. g. xxx 3 ft..... 15c

John Riding (Stredwick). For exhibition this is one of the finest, its exceptional size, perfect form, great depth, and deep rich crimson color, placing it in the front rank, e. g. xxxx 3 ft..... 75c

Johannesburg (Stredwick), brownish yellow or old gold, one of the best of this class, e. g. xxxx 3 ft. Green plants in May..... 50c

Juarezi, crimson - scarlet, this is the original Cactus Dahlia, all the Cactus Dahlias in cultivation are descendants of Juarezi; 4 ft. 15c



JAUREZI

Justice Bailey (Wilmore), lavender-pink, flowers are large, habit upright, 3 ft..... 50c

Kalif (Englehart), scarlet, extra large, e. g. c. 3 ft..... 50c

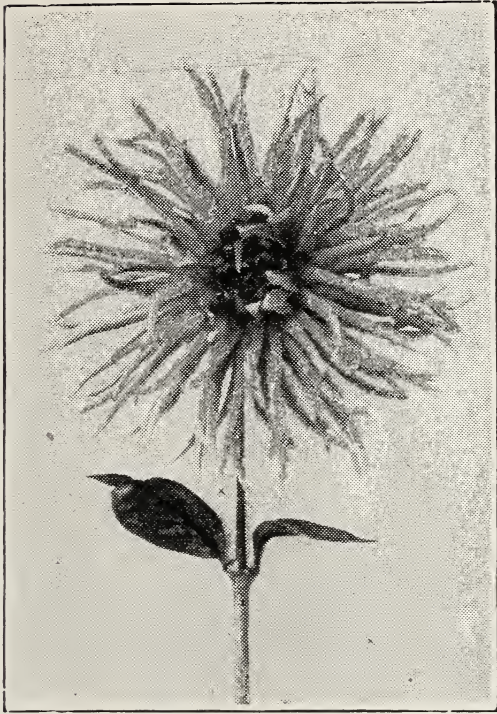
Kingfisher, bluish lilac, incurved, 4 ft. 50c

Kreimhilde, pink, white center, medium size, e. g. c. 4 ft..... 15c

Lilacea (Broomall), lilac-rose, producing large flowers, with petals 3 inches long, e. g. xxx 2½ ft.. 25c

Lovely Eynsford (Cannell), pure amber color, 4 ft..... 15c

Los Angeles (Broomall), clear canary yellow of large size and most perfect shape; this is the best of its class and color, e. g. xxxxx 3 ft.\$2.00



LOS ANGELES

Madame Le Brun (Broomall), rich violet purple shaded black, good shape and stems. THIS DAHLIA WON THE ELKS' SILVER CUP AT THE EVERETT, WASHINGTON, DAHLIA SHOW, 1914, AND AGAIN IN 1915 AND 1916, AWARDED FOR THE BEST PURPLE CACTUS DAHLIA, e. g. xxx 3ft..... 50c

Magnificent (Broomall), one of the grandest Cactus Dahlias, of fine form and immense size, coming 8 inches in diameter without disbudding; the color is such as to attract attention among hundreds of varieties, and is very difficult to describe, the ground color being oriental buff, overlaid with satiny rosy salmon, wonderfully free blooming, e. g. xxxxx 3 ft.; strong field-grown tubers, each.....\$1.50

Magnificent won 1st prize at San Diego Flower Show for best dahlia in show.

Miss Nannie B. Moor (Broomall), rosy lavender pink, large, well formed flowers, very full and double, strong upright habit, one of the best, WON THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE LOS ANGELES DAHLIA SHOW, 1917, for Best Dahlia Shown by Amateur, e. g. xxxxx 2 ft..... 50c

Miss Stredwick (Stredwick), pink, one of the finest yet raised, e. g. xxxxx 3 ft..... 50c

Mlle. Annie Marie Chantre, rosy lilac or mauve pink, large flowers, with good stems and habit, a great bloomer and strong grower, 3½ ft. xxx g..... 50c

Mme. E. P. De Normandie (Broomall), silvery pink, shaded lilac, large flowers of most distinct appearance, fine for cutting, g. c. xxxxx 3 ft., strong field-grown tubers\$1.00

Mrs. McIntosh, orange-scarlet.... 15c

Mrs. McMillen, lavender-pink.... 25c

Mrs. Stern (Howard Smith), lavender, petals cerrate, very distinct in color and shape, 3 ft.... 25c

Mrs. T. G. Baker, bright orange-scarlet, large and fine, e. g. xxxxx 3 ft. 50c

Mrs. Turner (Wilmore), yellow, extra large, e. g. 3 ft..... 15c

Mrs. T. W. Willis, lavender-pink, pleasing shape, 3 ft..... 25c

Natick (Broomall), clear yellow, very large star-like flowers 7 to 8 inches across, 2½ ft..... 50c

New York (Stredwick), yellow shaded pinkish salmon, an attractive color and of fine form, e. g. 3 ft..... 50c

Nibelungenhort, old rose tinted apricot, large, 3 ft..... 25c

- Nubian** (Broomall), rich, deep purple, very large and wonderfully free blooming, e. g. xxx 3 ft. 25c
- Ormond** (Broomall), rich maroon, xxx 25c
- Pacoima** (Broomall), purple-maroon, serrate petals, xxx.... 25c
- Pierrot** (Stredwick), this we regard as one of the finest of the new English introduction, the very large flowers are of splendid form and are borne in wonderful profusion, the color varies considerably, the ground color being a rich shade of amber slightly tinged with bronze; a part of the flowers are tipped with white while others are solid color, but in this case the variation adds to the charm of the flower, e. g. xxx 3 ft. 25c
- Peace** (Broomall), a fine white of large size, producing perfect flowers until middle of December, e. g. xxx; green plants in May\$3.00
- Phenomenal** (Stredwick), light pink with narrow incurving florets, an English variety of much beauty, e. g. 3 ft.\$1.00
- Prima Donna, H. C.** (Broomall), cream flushed with a delicate shading of pink, while the petals are not narrow, this is a flower of much beauty, the large, bold flowers being held well above the foliage; with the possible exception of Golden West this variety was probably the most admired of all by visitors to the gardens, xxx 4½ ft. Strong tubers, each\$1.00
- Purity** (Broomall), pure white, g. c. 3 ft. 15c
- Red Admiral**, large well formed flower of the brightest scarlet, e. g. xxx 3 ft. 25c
- Reliable**, buff and fawn, shaded salmon, e. g. xxx 4 ft. 25c
- Rickard Box**, primrose - yellow, large 25c
- salmon, incurved, very handsome, 3 ft. 25c
- Royalist** (Stredwick), finely formed flowers of a deep coral red color, e. g. 3 ft.\$1.00
- Ruth Durnbaugh** (Broomall), cream overlaid light pink, similar in color to Dr. Roy Appleton, but much more artistic in shape, the petals being narrow and incurving, e. g. xxx 3 ft. 50c
- Ruth Gleadell, H. C.** (Seal), large, yellow shaded pink, very attractive, ft.\$1.00
- Safrano** (Broomall), large flowers buff shaded orange, a great favorite for cutting, e. g. c. 3 ft. 25c
- Skookum Tillicum (Strong Friend)** (Broomall), named in honor of my old friend, Skookum the Trapper, immense star-shaped flowers on bold strong stems, well above the foliage, crimson-red shaded maroon. xxx e. g. 4 ft. 50c
- Snowden** (Stredwick), a good pure white, e. g. 3 ft. 25c
- Sovereignty** (Stredwick), pure yellow, large and fine shape, e. g. 3 ft. 50c
- Star** (Stredwick), yellow overlaid bronze-red, one of the best Cactus Dahlias in cultivation, e. g. xxx 4 ft. 25c
- Sunburst** (Broomall), orange-buff, xxx 3 ft. 25c
- Surprise** (Broomall), rich orange-amber, bright yellow center, fine habit, xxx e. g. c. 50c
- Sweet Brier** (Stredwick), a most attractive pink color with incurving florets, 4 ft. e. g. xxx.. 25c
- Talamasmico, H. C.**, (Broomall), rich crimson-maroon flowers of large size, and held well above the foliage on splendid stem, e. g. c. 4 ft.\$1.00

- The Quaker** (Stredwick), lavender blush, a very delicate and unusual shade, e. g. xxx 3 ft. . . . 50c
- Tom Lundy**, H. C. (Fenton), bright crimson, one of the largest Hybrid Cactus, e. g. 3 ft. . . . 50c
- Valliant**. (Stredwick), crimson-scarlet, one of the best English varieties of its class and color, e. g. 3 ft. . . . \$1.00
- Verona** (Broomall), purple - crimson, good stems, 4 ft. . . . 25c
- Washington City**, H. C. (Broomall), the gigantic pure white star-like flowers of this variety were more greatly admired than any other Cactus Dahlia in our gardens last season, the stems are extra long, holding the immense blooms well above the foliage, stock limited, strong field tubers \$2.00
- White Perfection** (Broomall), a pure white of good size, and fine form and habit, very free flowering, e. g. c. xxx 3 ft. . . . 50c
- White Japanese Chrysanthemum**, (Broomall), a large Chrysanthemum-like Dahlia with long twisted petals, a decided novelty and greatly admired; field grown tubers, each. \$1.00
- White Progenitor**, pure white with serrate petals, similar in shape to Progenitor, has good stems 25c
- Wodan**, salmon pink shading to fawn at base, 3 ft. 50c
- Wolfgang von Goethe**, large, apricot shaded carmine, 3 ft. 25c
- Yellow Queen** (Broomall), a large pure yellow 25c
- Yellow Star** (Broomall), golden yellow, upright habit. 25c

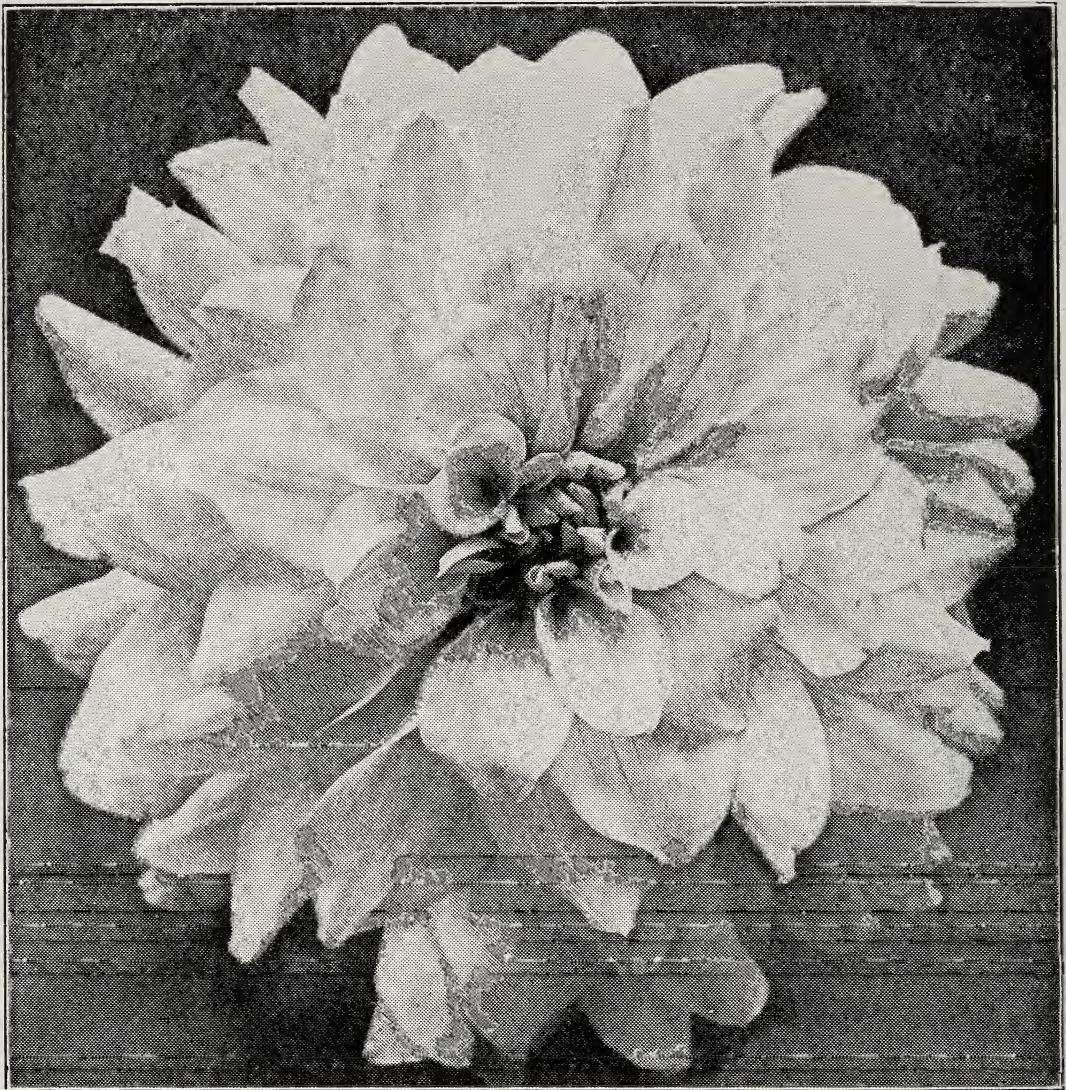
WE GROW HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES OF DAHLIAS THAT ARE NOT IN THE CATALOG. IF YOU DESIRE SOME VARIETY NOT LISTED LET US KNOW.

New Giant Decorative Dahlia

The Decorative Dahlias are between the Cactus and Show Dahlias in form, the majority of them being large, with broad, flat petals.

The immense size, pleasing form, and graceful habits of some of the recent introductions in this class are attracting the attention and admiration of the lovers of fine flowers, and they are likely to become a rival of the narrow-petaled Cactus varieties in popularity. In the following list you will find some of the finest ever introduced by any grower in this or any other country.

- Amarillo** (Broomall), one of the best yellow decorations yet raised, large, well formed flowers of true decorative type held erect on splendid stems, xxxx e. g. c., ft. \$ 1.00
- Beauty of Rosemont** (Broomall), rosy pink, buff base, fine stem extra fine for cutting, e. g. c. xxxx 3 ft.50
- Copper** (Doolittle), yellow shaded bronze, very large, e. g. xxx 3 ft.50
- Dr. Tevis** (Pelicano), old rose shaded copper and bronze, very large flowers held erect on strong stems, e. g. c. XXXX. 1.00
- D. W. Coolidge** (Broomall), a most attractive shade of rosy pink, beautiful shape and fine stem, e. g. c. 3 ft. 1.00
- Mrs. Bertha S. Morris** (Broomall), large, finely formed flowers of deep rich garnet red, the best dark red of this class, e. g. c. xxxx 3 ft. . . . 1.00
- Oneonta** (Broomall), rosy pink, large, close-built flowers, extra strong grower. Will succeed anywhere, e. g. c. 4 ft. 1.00



POLARIS

- Polaris** (Broomall), this I regard as the best pure white decorative Dahlia yet produced, flowers of immense size and perfect form, held well above the foliage on strong stems; habit of plant is rather dwarf and strong and vigorous; a flower with every good quality, xxxx e. g. c. 2½ ft. Green plants in May..... 2.00
- Pride of California** (Lohrmann), dark rich crimson of pleasing form and large size, flowers held erect on splendid stems, the best red decorative Dahlia for cutting yet introduced, e. g. c. xxxx. Field grown tubers, each 1.00
- Rosemawr** (Broomall), immense flowers, rich rose pink, dwarf branching habit, by far the best pink decorative we have seen, it captivates every one; on account of heavy local demand our stock of this fine variety is limited, e. g. 2½ ft..... 2.00
- Shasta** (Broomall), a very fine large white borne on long stems the petals are serrate, very free flowering, the best white for cutting we have seen, e. g. c. 5 ft..... 1.00

Snowdrift (Broomall), this giant white deserves its name, a very full deep-built flower with broad waxy petals, e. g. xxxx 3 ft. Green plants in May, each..... 2.00

Stunner (Broomall), immense canary yellow flowers of the finest form; this is so far ahead of any other yellow decorative that there is absolutely nothing of its class and color to compare with it; the plants of this variety are unusually strong sturdy growers, and to develop to its best should be planted at least four feet apart (five feet would be better) with good soil and liberal treatment this Dahlia is bound to create a sensation, e. g. c. xxxx 5 ft. Our stock of Stunner is sold out. We cannot furnish either roots or plants this season.

The Red Flag (Broomall), bright velvety crimson-red, very large and always full to the center, e. g. xxxx 3 ft..... .50

Whopper (Broomall), the manager of a leading Los Angeles flower shop, upon being shown this Dahlia, called it a "Whopper." Yellow-buff shaded orange, such a rank grower that the plants are almost tree-like in proportions, e. g. c. xxxx 6 ft. 1.00

Decorative Dahlia

General List

Abalone (Broomall), a beautiful peony-like flower, good upright habit, color shell pink, xxx 2½ ft. 25c



ALTADENA

Altadena (Broomall), a fine large white, stems and habit good, e. g. c. 50c

Autumn King (Broomall), buff shaded salmon and bronze, 4 ft. 50c

Baldy (Broomall), a large pure white of pleasing form, e. g. xxx 4 ft. 50c

Barranca (Broomall), clear canary yellow, the shape of this Dahlia is similar to the well known white variety, Mrs. Winters, but the flowers are much larger than that variety, and are borne on splendid strong stems well above the foliage, making it one of the best of this class, e. g. c. xxx 4 ft..... 50c

Bel Inconstant, scarlet tipped gold sometimes showing white markings, a very striking flower, 3 ft. 25c

Bernice Werden (Broomall), large massive flowers of true decorative form, very full and double with splendid stems and habit, the color is very pleasing, being of soft buff shaded with pink, a first class flower, xxxx e. g. c. 3 ft. 50c

Black Prince, dark maroon, e. g. xxx 15c

Challenge (Gill Bros.), light red, tips, white stem, and habit good\$1.00

Countess (Broomall), the purest and deepest lavender color we have seen in a Dahlia, flowers medium size, 2½ ft..... 25c

- Crimson Giant**, bright crimson red of fine shape and perfect habit, e. g. c. xxxx 3 ft..... 50c
- Delice**, a bright clear pink, medium size 25c
- Eagle Rock** (Broomall), large massive flowers, approaching the show type in form, the coloring is exquisite, being a creamy white, blended with apple-blossom pink, a strong grower and free blooming, 3 ft. tubers\$1.00
- Elysian** (Broomall), cream, edged and tinted violet, 3 ft..... 5c
- Eldorado**, medium sized flowers, rich golden yellow shading to copper at the base, good stems and habit, fine for cutting, 3½ ft. tubers 50c
- Futurity**, a pretty shade of old rose pink, medium sized flowers on good stems, good for cutting, 3 ft.\$1.00
- Golden Tassel** (Broomall), rich orange - yellow, fringed petals, 3 ft. 50c
- Grand Mogul** (Wilmore), red tipped white, 3 ft..... 15c
- Hortalanus F i e t** (Hornsveld), large flowers of a salmon pink color, 2½ ft. 50c
- Jack Rose** (Peacock), small crimson, 2½ ft..... 15c
- J. W. Goodridge** (Ross), pink tipped gold, very pretty, 3 ft.....\$1.00
- La Luna**, large cream colored flowers, petals slightly pointed, 2 ft. tubers..... 50c
- Le Grand Manitou** (Charmet), ground color light lilac-rose, striped crimson-lake, very large flowers, plant dwarf and compact, e. g. xxx 2 ft..... 50c
- NOTE**—The majority of variegated Dahlias have a tendency to produce flowers of solid color. This is especially true of Le Grand Manitou, many of the flowers running to the darker color, when it becomes a fine purplish maroon and one of the best of that color.
- L u c e r o** (Broomall, brown-buff shaded bronze, extra long stems and fine habit, fine for cutting, sure to become popular, e. g. xxxx 4 ft..... 25c
- Maiden's Blush** (Broomall), white shaded blush pink, 4 ft..... 25c
- Millionaire** (Stillman), light lavender, large flowers, plant rather dwarf, 2 ft.\$2.00
- Milky Way**, cream color, large compact flowers, 3 ft..... 25c
- Minna Burgle** (Burgle), large bright red, a favorite with the florists, e. g. c. 4 ft..... 25c
- Miss May Moor**, pure white, extra large and fine, e. g. 4 ft..... 50c
- Mme. Lumiere**, white at base, tips bright violet red, a very distinct and pleasing contrast, 3 ft. Green plants in May..... 50c
- Mme. Van Den Dael**, light pink, a popular variety 25c
- Mrs. Hartong** (Wilmore), salmon-buff tipped pinkish white, 4 ft.. 15c
- Nevada**, a fine pure white, good stems and habit, 3 ft.....\$1.00
- Ouida**, cream shaded rosy blush semi-cactus in shape, large and fine, g. c., 4 ft.....\$1.00
- Primula** (Broomall), primrose yellow, large and fine, 3 ft..... 50c
- Prof. Mansfield**, a variegated flower frequently showing yellow, red, bronze and white in one flower; the color, however, is quite variable, 3 ft..... 25c
- Radnor** (Broomall), very light fawn-buff, an unusual shade, large, similar in shape to Mrs. Roosevelt, 4 ft. 50c
- Rose**, large flowers of a lavender rose color, 3 ft. 25c
- Souv. de Gustav Douzon** (Bruant), orange-red, one of the largest and most popular of this class, e. g. xxxx, 3 ft. 25c
- Sylvania** (Broomall), creamy blush shaded pink, fine stem and habit, a great favorite as a cut flower, xxx, 3 ft..... 50c
- Thoreau**, dark crimson maroon, large, xxx 3 ft..... 50c
- Transcendent** (Broomall), sulphur yellow flowers, large and compact, an extra strong growing variety, e. g. c. xxxx 5 ft..... 50c

Peony Dahlias

This class is composed of large semi-double flowers, mostly of the decorative type. They were first introduced from Holland several years ago. For a number of years they attracted comparatively little attention, but of late are becoming very popular. Just why they have been termed "Peony Flowered" is beyond our comprehension. However, they possess considerable merit, the large size and long stems of most of the varieties making them very desirable for decorative purposes.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--------|
| Bertha Von Suttner (Hornsveld), pale lavender-pink, 3 ft..... | 25c | Mildred Wight (Broomall), clear yellow, large flowers with broad flat petals, fine stems and habit, extra good cut flower, e. g. c. xxxx 4 ft. | 50c |
| Cecelia , light primrose yellow, a most attractive color, extra large and fine, one of the best, 4 ft. | 50c | Miss Keeling , mauve-pink | 15c |
| Dr. H. H. Busby (Willmore), clear lemon yellow, large, 4 ft..... | 25c | Paloma (Broomall), lovely shade of pink, large flowers and fine stems | 50c |
| Geisha (Hornsveld), scarlet and gold, the colors making a vivid yet pleasing contrast, 4 ft. Green plants in May..... | 50c | Ruby (Broomall), rich garnet red, fine stem and free flowering, fine for cutting, 3 ft. | 25c |
| Hugh Moor (Broomall), rich cherry red shaded darker, wonderfully free flowering, 4 ft..... | 35c | Sunbeam (Broomall), sulphur yellow or cream color, one of the largest in this class, coming 8 to 9 inches without disbudding, xxxx 4 ft., strong tubers, each.. | \$1.00 |
| John Green (Stredwick), yellow and scarlet, 3 ft..... | 15c | Village Belle , amber shaded cherry, 5 ft..... | 25c |
| Liberty (West), salmon red, large and fine | 50c | | |

Show and Fancy Dahlias

The Show Dahlia (*Dahlia Variabilis*) is the close built, old-fashioned Dahlia of our grandmothers' gardens, and it still has hosts of admirers. Many of the new varieties introduced during the last few years are great improvements on the older sorts in size, form and color. Those striped with different color and those with dark colored ground, tipped with a lighter color, are termed fancy.

The following list contains many of the best in cultivation. Some varieties are sent out by different growers under different names. Where this has occurred the extra names will appear in brackets.

Notice our stock of Show Dahlias is so limited, that we can only fill our local orders already booked, we cannot fill any additional orders for these this season.

- A. D. Livoni**, pure pink, the best of this color, e. g. xxx 3 ft. 15c
- Alba**, a medium size, pure white with serrate petals (similar in shape to the pompon variety White Aster), fine stems and habit, good for cutting, xxx 3 ft. 50c
- Apple Blossom**, white tipped pink, medium size, very pretty. 25c
- Arabella**, primrose shaded rose, 3 ft. 25c
- Bird of Passage**, white, tipped carmine 15c
- Black Diamond**, black maroon, best of its color, 3 ft. xxx. 25c
- Brilliant**, (Gill Bros.) brightest scarlet. The name is appropriate. 2 ft. 50c
- Brown Bess**, brown-buff, reverse purple-brown 25c

- Country Lad**, yellow buff tipped with scarlet, 2 ft. 15c
- Cream of the Valley**, light creamy buff shaded pink, large and beautiful in form and color, xxx 3 ft. 50c
- Crimson King**, bright crimson, 2½ ft. 15c
- Dawn of Day**, yellow-buff shaded and tipped rose, 3 ft. 15c
- Dr. I. B. Perkins**, pure white, good stems 50c
- Dreer's White**, pure white, quilled 25c
- Emily** (Lady Mildmay), white, 15c
- Ethel Vick**, pink, 3 ft. 15c
- Frank Smith**, purple-maroon, sometimes tipped white, 3 ft. 20c
- Folis Variegata**, leaves green with margin of white, flowers, magenta, 3 ft. 25c
- Gracchus**, brown-buff, large and fine 25c
- Grand Duke Alexis**, pearly white shaded lavender at the tips, finely formed flowers with tubular petals, very distinct, large and fine, xxx 4 ft. 25c
- Grand Duchess Marie**, buff shaded bronze, very large, 3 ft. 25c
- Halcyon**, light blush pink, pretty color, xxx 3 ft. 50c
- Hector**, light red, 3 ft. 15c
- Henry Walton**, yellow tipped crimson-lake 25c
- La Phare**, scarlet, 4 ft. 15c
- May Lomas**, white shaded lavender, 3 ft. 25c
- Model of Perfection**, rosy lilac, 2½ ft. 15c



BROWN BESS

- Cameliaflora**, pure white, small dwarf, 2 ft. 15c
- Colonist** (Robin Adair), golden brown reverse, rosy purple, 3 ft. 25c



GAND DUKE ALEXIS

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Mrs. Langtry, buff, tipped crimson,
3 ft. | 25c | Tom Jones, cream tipped rose-
pink, extra good, 3 ft..... | 50c |
| Nero, yellow, edged crimson, large
and fine, xxx 4 ft..... | 25c | Uncertainty (Bon Maza), maroon-
crimson and white, mottled and
shaded in a most irregular man-
ner, 3 ft. | 25c |
| Princess Alice (Paine), clear yel-
low, very large, one of the best,
xxx 3 ft. | 50c | Warrior, pure scarlet, the best of
this color, 3 ft..... | 50c |
| Purple Gem (Wilmore), rich pur-
ple, 3 ft. | 15c | W. W. Rawson (Rawson), white
shaded lavender, almost a blue
tint, xxx 3 ft. | 25c |
| Sunset, rich yellow, tipped orange,
3 ft. | 25c | | |

Pompon Dahlia

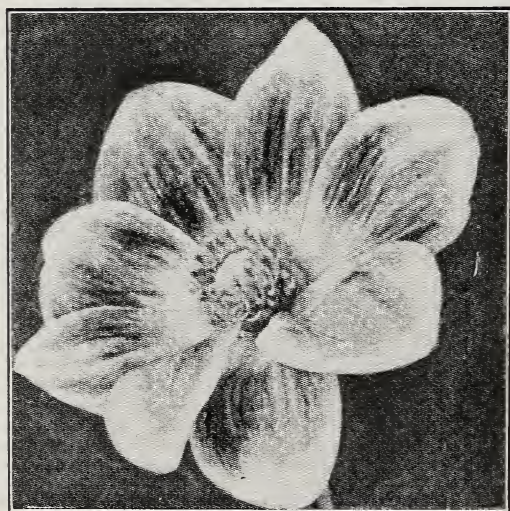
These are the same shape as the Snow and Fancy Dahlias, but are much smaller. The neat, compact flowers, are very fine for bouquets, and include nearly every color but blue.

Notice what we say in regard to show dahlias on preceding page. This also applies to Pompons. We cannot fill any additional orders for these this season.

Alewine , white, flushed pink, 2 ft. 15c	Montague Wooten , purple maroon, xxx 3 ft. 25c
Amber Queen , amber-buff, shaded apricot, 3 ft..... 25c	Nellie Broomhead , cream tipped and shaded lavender, small, xxx 3 ft. 25c
Arthur West , deep crimson, 3 ft... 15c	Phoebe , orange red, buff base 2 ft. 25c
Canary , bright yellow with good stems, 3 ft. 15c	Nerissa , amber-buff 25c
Cyril , scarlet 25c	Pure Love , lavender, 2½ ft..... 25c
Darkest of All , maroon, 3 ft..... 25c	The Duke , yellow, 3 ft..... 15c
Donald , buff and pink, xxx..... 25c	Viridiflora , the flowers which are small, are as green as the foliage. a great curiosity, 3 ft..... 25c
Elegante , white-tipped crimson... 25c	White Aster (Guiding Star) , beautiful pure white, fringed Dahlia. one of the finest, splendid for cut flowers, 2½ ft. 15c
Fairy Queen , yellow, tipped red.. 25c	Yellow Gem , light yellow, good.. 25c
Fashion , orange-buff 15c	
Julius , buff, tipped pink, xxx..... 25c	
Juliet , orange yellow, tipped scarlet, 3 ft. xxx..... 25c	
Little Beauty , light pink..... 25c	
Little Bessie , buff, tipped lavender, xxx 3 ft. 25c	

Single Dahlias

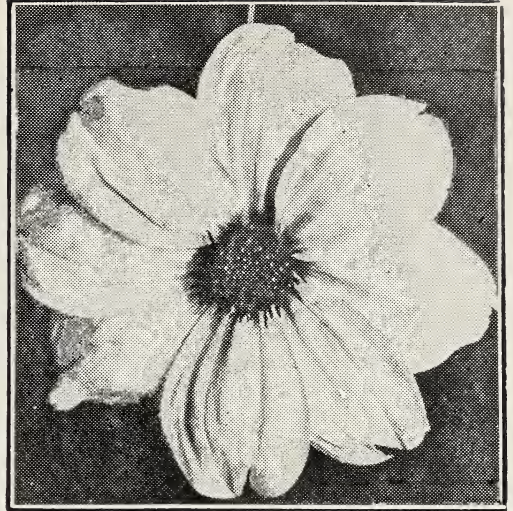
This is the original form of the common Dahlia in its wild state. The true single should have but 1 row of petals generally 8 in number, and never more than 10. Some of the latest introductions in this class are gorgeous in coloring, and very showy for garden decoration; others are as beautiful and as delicate as an Orchid.



TWENTIETH CENTURY

Amarillo , clear yellow, large and fine Sold out
Clementine (Broomall), crimson tipped, white, a favorite, 3 ft. Sold out
Desdemona , yellow-buff, overlaid carmine-red, fast bright yellow. 50c
Eureka , clear yellow, the finest of this color 75c
Fashion , crimson-maroon with an aurora like center of yellow and white, one of the most beautiful single dahlias, ft..... 25c
Flaming Century (Broomall), yellow, overlaid bright red, 3 ft.... 25c
Gallardia , bright-red, yellow center and tips, large and fine..... 50c

- Gigantea, surphur-yellow, very large 50c
- Premier, crimson and white, larger than 20th Century..... 25c
- Scarlet Queen, bright scarlet-red flowers, extra large with crinkled petals, very distinct, 5 ft..... 50c
- Scarlet Century, pure scarlet, large, xxx 3 ft. 25c
- Snowflake, white 25c
- Twentieth Century (Peacock), white, heavily shaded with crimson, 3 ft. 25c
- White Century, large, pure white, 4 ft. 60c
- Yellow Century, the best yellow single, 4 ft. 25c



WHITE CENTURY

Collerette Dahlia

These are similar to Single Dahlias, but we have a number of small petals around the central disk, generally of a different color, making a pleasing and striking contrast.

Maurice Rivoire, rich crimson-red, collerette white



MAURICE RIVOIRE

- Etoile de Lyon (Broomall), rich crimson-scarlet, collar light yellow, 3 ft. 50c
- Firefly (Broomall), bright scarlet; collar yellow, rather small but very bright and showy..... 15c
- Compte Cheremereff, crimson rose, yellow collar 25c
- Flambeau (Broomall), bright scarlet, collar yellow, extra large and fine, one of the best..... 50c
- Grant de Lyon (Rivoire), very large flowers, crimson-maroon, collar white, the finest of this class, 2 ft. Green plants in May 75c
- Herald, light rose, collar white large and fine, 3 ft. 50c
- John Bull (Stredwick), crimson-scarlet, collar white, large and fine, one of the best, xxx 2½ ft., tubers, each..... 50c
- Jos. Goujon, red with yellow base, collar light yellow..... 25c
- Mme. E. Poirier, rich violet-purple collar, pure white, a most extraordinary and pleasing contrast, beautiful, xxx 3 ft..... 25c
- Negro, dark maroon, white collar. 50c
- Prince Galatbin, crimson-maroon, collar white 25c
- Souv. de Chabanne (Rivoire), yellow-buff, and red, collar yellow and white, extra large and fine, xxx 3 ft. 50c
- Swallow, pure white, collar white. 25c



PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR GARDENS

Photo taken in October after five months blooming

A Brief History of The Dahlia

WHERE IT CAME FROM AND HOW IT HAS BEEN IMPROVED

The Dahlia is a native of Mexico and before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez was grown by the Aztecs under the name of ACOCTLI.

It was named DAHLIA in honor of Professor Andrew Dahl, a Swedish Botanist, and was first cultivated in Europe about 130 years ago.

Dahlia Variabilis, the forerunner of the common or Show Dahlia, was single in its wild state. The first perfectly double flowers were obtained by M. Dankeelaar of the Botanical Gardens of Belgium in 1814, and from this source came the well-known double varieties so common in the gardens of the East a half century ago.

The specific name Variabilis was given because plants grown from seed of the original type produced flowers of various colors without hybridizing.

Dahlia Juarezi, the original Cactus Dahlia, was named after a former President of Mexico and was discovered in Juxphaor, Mexico, in 1872, by J. T. Vanderberg, and sent by him to an English florist who exhibited it in England in 1882. The graceful form and brilliant color of the flower at once captured the fancy of flower lovers, and today there is no flower more popular.

The progeny of Dahlia Juarezi not only "broke" into various colors, but into different shapes as well. It was by selecting the most desirable of these and re-selecting the finest from each succeeding generation of plants, that the CACTUS DAHLIA has been worked up to its present high state of perfection. The contrast between Juarezi and some of its gorgeous descendants is so great that it almost staggers belief. Indeed, the marvelous transformation wrought in this wonderful flower in the past 34 years must seem to those unacquainted with the possibilities of plant life more like a tale from Arabian Nights than actual reality.

There are three important factors in connection with this improvement. These are HYBRIDATION, SELECTION and CULTIVATION, and the latter two are by far the most important. (This statement will apply not only to Dahlias, but to all cultivated plants that have been improved in beauty and usefulness by the industry of man.) Without good cultivation, selection would be impossible, for that is necessary to determine the merits of the plant; and without intelligent, discriminating selection, hybridation would in most cases be of little avail. GOOD CULTIVATION, then, having been the most important factor is bringing the Dahlia to its high state of development, it naturally follows that the best possible cultivation is necessary in order to maintain the high standard. The finest plants that grow will not prove satisfactory if they are treated indifferently or unintelligently. If you would succeed, I would say:

"All that you do, do with your might;
Things done by halves are never done right."

Eagle Rock

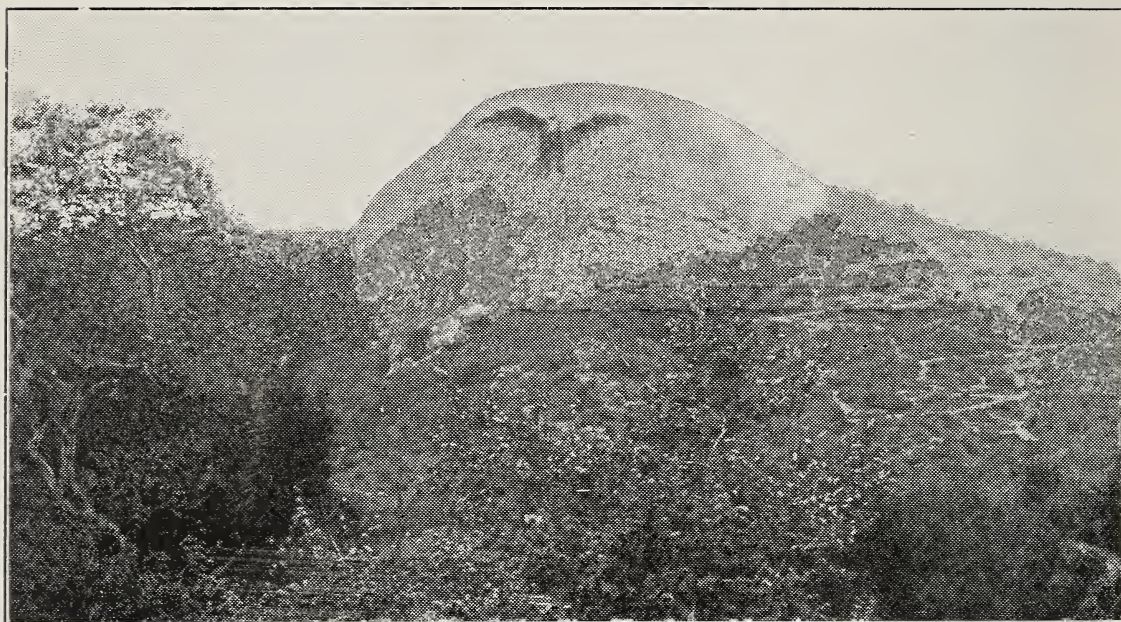


Photo by Fleckenstein

A MASTERPIECE OF NATURE

Eagle Rock City, the home of the BEST DAHLIAS, is located in a beautiful little valley nestled among the foothills. It is eight miles north of Los Angeles and two miles west of Pasadena.

At the head of the valley stands the great bird rock, a huge mass of conglomerate rising about 150 feet above the valley; an overhanging ledge on the face of the rock causes the shadow, resembling an eagle in flight, as shown in the photograph. This is one of the noted land-marks of California and is famed in legend and story. The incomparable climate of Southern California is world famous. Eagle Rock is one of the most favored spots, in a land of almost constant sunshine, where it is possible to work out of doors without a coat in comfort about 350 days in the year. It will pay our Eastern friends who visit Los Angeles to see Eagle Rock, and its famous Dahlias.

The City of Eagle Rock has a population of about 3,000, and because of its favored location is growing rapidly. It has three public schools, several churches, and many miles of paved streets; the principal street running east and west is Colorado Boulevard, 120 feet wide and paved the full width. This is a part of the Foothill Boulevard system and is one of the most travelled thoroughfares in the State.

Visitors desiring to see the Eagle Rock Dahlia Farm, should take the Eagle Rock City cars running north on Broadway in Los Angeles, and ride to the end of the line.

Visitors from Pasadena should take the Pasadena-Ocean Park Bus, at the corner of Colorado and North Fair Oaks Avenue, and ride to Rosemont Avenue in Eagle Rock. COME AND SEE the world's most famous Dahlias.

J. J. BROOMALL, DAHLIA SPECIALIST,
Eagle Rock, California

Phone Garvanza 1163.

MAR 24 1921

J. J. Broomall

Dahlia Specialist

Eagle Rock

Los Angeles, California

Phone Garvrnza 1163



Parties desiring to visit Eagle Rock Dahlia Gardens should take the cars marked Eagle Rock City, running north on Broadway. Gardens on Rosemont Avenue, two blocks north of the terminus of the Eagle Rock City Car Line.