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# WALLACE'S CHRYSANTHEMUMS

and  
CARNATIONS

Retail, Post-paid Anywhere in United States



**M. A. WALLACE**

Route 2, Box 1095

San Fernando, Calif.

*Mail Order Business — Novelties a Specialty*

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



# Instructions to Purchasers

This price list annuls all previous issues.

At prices given in this circular, all plants sent postpaid anywhere in the United States

Remittances may be made any way most convenient.

No mail order accepted for an amount less than One Dollar.

No orders filled on Sundays.

Planting season March 15 to June 15.

A Chrysanthemum delights in cool weather and of course, transplants much easier when the weather is cool.

Where plants are listed so much for 10 plants, it does not mean 10 plants of an assortment, but means—**not less** than five plants of **one variety**.

My aim: Not the largest assortment, but the choicest. Doubtless many varieties that have been introduced should have been pitched in the brush pile.

I frequently have inquiries about books on mum culture. "**Chrysanthemum Culture**," by A. Herington, is a good one; 160 pages; price \$1.00. For sale by the publishers, Orange Judd Co., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

My Mum business is strictly retail. In this age the wholesale and retail business is generally run separately. The wholesaler furnishes **rooted cuttings** only—by the 100 and 1000.

I am often asked the question, "What is a crown bud," and "what is a terminal bud?" Smith, an authority on mums, says: "A crown bud is surrounded by vegetative shoots and not by other buds. A terminal bud is surrounded by other buds and not by vegetative shoots."

**M. A. WALLACE**

Rt. 2, Box 1095

San Fernando, Calif.

P. S. No "Clumps" or cuttings for sale.

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## LATE NOVELTIES

\$1.00 Each

**MOHAWK CHIEF**—The latest crimson to date, its reflexed form showing this color to best advantage. Matures the end of November into December. Buds selected October 1 and later for best color. Seven and one-half inches in diameter. Height, three feet. C. S. A. Certificate.—**Smith**.

**GARNET KING**—We believe this is the finest red yet produced, color garnet with bluish black shadings and enhanced by a silken sheen so apparent in many red roses. Very slight contrast between the upper and reverse side of the petals and when fully developed is of the true reflexed type, retaining its remarkable color; either on the plants or cut; unto its end. Fine stem and foliage. Buds selected September 20, mature November 20 to 30 and are six inches in diameter.—**Smith**.

## VALUABLE VARIETIES

50c Each—\$4 for 10—5 of One Variety at 10 Rates

**PRIDE OF RICHMOND**—A pure bright pink of broad incurving form; a grand commercial, and also a fine Exhibition variety. The color has no touch of violet, and is the tone so much desired. The stem is stiff and holds the flower erect; the foliage is ornamental, stiff, glossy, and beautifully arranged. A very large, well filled flower, apparently without a fault. Scored 90 at Peoria. Bud, Sept. 30; blooms No. 10. Originator.

**THE BRUCE** (Exhibition)—A beautiful combination of scarlet and bronze shadings. This variety when taken on earlier buds, produces quantities of petals, which are rather small. On later buds the petals are very much larger and more attractive; therefore we suggest taking the bud Aug. 20 and onward.—**Totty**. Maturity Nov. 10. The Bruce originated with James W. Byrne of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**STEPHEN BROWN**—Salmon with old-gold reverse. Very large broad petals, which are whorled and incurved, making a large solid flower. Matures Nov. 6.—**Pockett**.

**MRS. R. M. CALKINS**—A very bright yellow, as intense as the variety Marigold. Inner petals incurved. Matures Nov. 25.

**LUSTRE**—An Indiana seedline. A fine lavender pink, 5 inches in diameter. Dark green healthy foliage. Scored 90 points before the Chrysanthemum Society of America Scoring Committee. Take bud the last week in August. Matures Oct. 8.

**YELLOW CHIEFTAIN**—A California variety of the Chieftain type. Color lemon yellow. Bud Aug. 30. Matures Nov. 1.

**THETA QUAY FRANKS** (Exhibition)—Clear lavender pink with silvery reverse. This flower is composed of an immense mass of petals, all of which are carefully reflexed, and show the color of the flowers to the best advantage. The habit of growth and the stem is ideal and it is altogether one of the most desirable pink varieties introduced in many years. Crown bud after Aug. 25. Matures Oct. 25.—**Totty**.

**GOLDEN MEASURE**—A fine commercial yellow of unusual size and quality. Incurved form and fine finish. We grow it from terminal bud for commercial cutting, but can be grown to exhibition size from late crown bud. Comes good either way. Grows 4 ft. from June planting. Scored 93 points by the C.S.A. Committee. **Bauer & Steinkamp**. Oct. 25.

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# 7 Oaks

35c Each, 3 for One Dollar

## “Glory of Seven Oaks” Chrysanthemums

Blooms in the House All Winter



“Since introduced by us several years ago we have sold plants which have proved a wonderful delight and satisfaction to our patrons. Blooms profusely all winter in pots as a window or conservatory plant. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across on stems 2 to 3 feet. Begins blooming in thumb pots. Also perfectly hardy in the open ground and blooms all summer and fall. Just think of it, a magnificent large Chrysanthemum blooming all summer bedded out, or all the year round in pots. Flowers brightest golden yellow, double to the very center and of large size and borne in cluster of 3 to 6. Plants begin blooming almost at once.”—Introducer, New York.

Here in the interior of Southern California, Glory of 7 Oaks is full of buds and partly open flowers all through the season. But owing to the fact that the Chrysanthemum is a cool weather bloomer, the flowers cannot properly expand in hot weather. Hence I don't recommend Glory for warm interior valleys. But for persons living near the sea shore or in a cool climate, I think it well worth testing.

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## NEW AND SCARCE MUMS

75c Each

**MISS CHICAGO**—A paper white bloom, 6 inches in diameter with shaggy curly petals; a fine show flower. This fine white won the Chicago Club silver medal offered through the C. S. A. at Chattanooga, Tenn., in Nov., 1926. Blooms Nov. 10 to 15.

**MRS. HENRY EVANS**—This chrysanthemum might easily be described as a "Crimson Cactus Dahlia," since its characteristics resemble this flower. Every petal reflexes back, showing its color to the best advantage. 8 inches in diameter. A pure deep crimson. An Australian variety. A show flower. Fine green foliage. Bud Aug. 20; matures Nov. 15.—**Totty**.

**GOLDEN CELEBRATION**—Beautiful golden yellow flower, 7 inches in diameter, broad flat flower. Shaggy curly petals. A fine show flower. Strong straight stem and dark healthy foliage. Matures Nov. 10.

**GRACE STURGES**—A 6 inch flower, rich wine red with a silver reverse. A fine show flower. Crown bud Aug. 25, matures Nov. 10.

**PINK POCKETT** (W. T. Pockett) (Exhibition)—Pink with silvery reverse. Largest and undoubtedly the best pink Japanese yet raised. Strong healthy growth and a rigid flower stem. Awarded the certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, Melbourne Show, for the finest novelty shown. Thomas W. Pockett, of Australia, Originator. Blooms Nov. 10.

## POCKETT'S SHOW MUMS

25c Each

The following 8 Mums originated with Mr. Pockett of Australia and are all show Mums. His description:

**GOLDEN CHAMPION**—Beautiful golden yellow, bronzy yellow centre. An extra large flower, that will be indispensable for any purpose. Very dwarf and free flowering. This will be a great acquisition, and will prove to be one of the best varieties ever distributed.

**ROSE DAY**—Beautiful pink, of the largest size; somewhat the color and form of "Meudon," but much easier grown; stout stem and growth. A most desirable addition to the pink class, and one that should be in every exhibition collection.

**YELLOW POCKETT**—I have much pleasure to be able to distribute this variety, which needs no description on account of it being identical in every way to the parent (Louisa Pockett), except color, which is yellow. Late buds show tint of bronze. Awarded F.C.C. by R. S., Victoria.

**POCKETT'S CRIMSON**—The finest deep crimson we have for exhibition purposes. Can be grown fully 9 inches, with petals beautifully reflexed. Should be in every collection for exhibition.

**WILLIAM TURNER**—Purest white. A most beautiful variety for exhibition, and one of the finest for decorative purposes. Winner of Champion Bloom in the show at Melbourne, Brighton and Oakleigh.

**YELLOW TURNER**—A light yellow sport from William Turner. Identical with its parent, except in color.

**LOUISA POCKETT**—Enormous alike in stem, foliage and flower. Color pure white. Winner of Champions every where.

**J. R. BOOTH**—A bright yellow sport from Golden Champion, possessing the same qualities as to form and size and requiring the same culture. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud Aug. 20.

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## A BUNCH OF GOOD ONES

35c Each—\$3 for 10—5 of One Kind at 10 Rates

**MISS MILLICENT ROGERS**—Introduced by Chas. H. Totty Co., of New Jersey. The following is their description: "One of the most novel Chrysanthemums introduced in many years. Color, bronzy pink with gold shadings. The lower half of the flower is clear lavender and the upper half bronzy pink, very much like the Madam Butterfly Rose.

"The general effect is that of the reflexed type with incurving tips. The extreme lower petals hang down about 6 inches below the stem. The very center of the flower is pure, clear gold with no shading whatever. Foliage right up to the flower, stiff stem, fine habit of growth. Height 4½ ft. Crown bud August 15th to 20th. Matures October 20."

**BLACK HAWK**—Dark crimson. Reflex with incurved center. A fine old variety. Medium tall. December 1.

**DETROIT NEWS**—A large bronze incurved showing its golden reverse, then gradually reflexes. Very rugged and prolific. Bud Aug. 30. Matures Oct. 30.

**CRYSTAL DOME**—This fine variety bears the distinction of having won the C.S.A. Silver cup in two successive years, having won in a large field of entries at Cincinnati in 1925 and again at Chattanooga in 1926. Incurved white of large size and fine finish.

**HARVARD**—Japanese reflexed, very dark crimson. In perfection Nov. 15 and for the closing days of the football season. Best bud Sept. 5.

**MRS. O. H. KAHN**—Large incurved bronze, with large leaves, plant medium size. A fine old show mum. October 15.

## DECORATIVE MUMS

30c Each

**GOLDEN PHEASANT**—This bright yellow anemone flowered may be grown natural to sprays or disbudded, and produce flowers from three to five inches in diameter accordingly. Cushion slightly darker shade than the ray florets. The disc florets which are bent over at the tips and are highly polished form the button like center thus giving the appearance of having been hand embroidered with golden silk.

**CHINA GALL POMPON**, an ugly name but a beautiful flower. China Gall opens up a rich golden bronze, but when the flower is fully expanded it is a fine golden color. Matures Nov. 10 and later. A great bloomer and a sturdy strong plant. The Japanese gardeners here grow China Gall in large quantities for the Los Angeles market.

**RAYONANTE**—Shrimp pink, long quilled petals, somewhat like that popular variety Lillian B. Bird, being much dwarfer, and larger flowers.

**IZOLA**—"Most prolific of all the anemones, with wide spread of bush, covered with the amaranth rose-colored flowers. Fine pot plant. Good for disbudding."—Clark.

**DAZZLER**—"One row dark velvety red petals with gold center. Long graceful stems firm enough to uphold the spray without being stiff. A popular variety for cut work."—Clark.

**DOROTHY BORDEN TAYLOR**—Single deep crimson, with large golden center and old gold reverse. The flowers of this variety are very much separated on the stem, and of immense size and texture. Somewhat resembles Lady Astor.

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# Mums

## Growing Choice Bloom

Customers frequently want some instructions on growing mums. The following is the way I test **new varieties** and the same plan will do for growing choice blooms.

I plant in well prepared, fertilized beds about 8 ft. wide, set out the plants 20 by 24 inches, and when the plants are about 8 inches high cut the top out and allow from 6 to 12 branches to the plant. Take off and keep off all the buds, but one to each branch. In disbudding (pulling off the buds) I pay no attention as to whether they are "crown" buds or "terminal." I just select a strong bud that suits me. I would say you **cannot** grow the largest Exhibition bloom in this way, but I have grown fine flowers 8 inches in diameter by this method.

Arthur Herrington in his book, "**The Chrysanthemum**," says, "**Good culture availeth nothing** if from want of **actual knowledge** there be an improper or untimely selection of the bud that is to develop ultimately into a flower. The bud question, therefore, is one calling for **close, careful observation**."

So if you want to grow mum flowers

10 to 12 inches in diameter for exhibition purposes, get a book on Chrysanthemum culture and study it closely. As to fertilizers, I usually use whatever is convenient, but in growing exhibition flowers, the fertilizers used have much to do with it. Each plant should have a stake  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, 5 or 6 ft. long, driven up by it and tied to the stake with raffia (a grass) that can be bought at seed stores.

At all times the beds should be kept carefully watered, and cultivated, until near blooming time and then I prefer mulching the ground with lawn mowings or coarse strawy manure and stop cultivation; but watering should be continued. Chrysanthemums require lots of water, especially in blooming time. I usually set up posts 2x3 inches and 8 ft. long (2 ft. in the ground) around my beds and cover top and sides with cheese cloth. This arrangement protects the plants, and preserves the color of the flowers. In fact, you can grow a much finer flower this way than you can without the cloth. I would say in regard to a fertilizer for mums, the Japanese flower growers use fish meal largely as a fertilizer.



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# CARNATIONS

These beautiful, useful and fragrant flowers are a close rival to the Rose in the market and on the home grounds. Plants 25c each.

**RADIOLITE**—A very early, free flowering brilliant scarlet that is proving very popular with carnation growers. The color is a perfect scarlet; flowers large on stiff stems. Winner of the Dorner Memorial Medal, Jan., 1926, and scored 90 points in 5 other Clubs.

**BETTY LOU**—Has the brilliant pink color of Mrs. Ward, with longer stem, better habit, large full flowers, and is a fine keeper. Produces bloom freely from early fall until late spring.

**Harvester**—Without question the freest flowering white carnation on the market today. Comes into flower quickly and keeps everlastingly at it.

## CARNATION CULTURE

I am indebted to the California State University for this information. The carnation is a very important flower both commercially and for the home garden. It is a flower for the millions. The splendid varieties we have today have been produced, not suddenly in the majority of cases but by the slow operation of the law of "evolution," aided by artificial selection. As the result of these years of breeding, we have today varieties with long stems, large double flowers and with a wealth of shades and colors—and very fragrant. There are few plants that adapt themselves so readily to a great variety of soils. Good natural or artificial drainage and plenty of water are **indispensable** requirements.

Carnations like the full sun for their best development but in such a location they must be liberally mulched with old decomposed stable manure during the hottest part of the growing season. In preparing ground for carnations, it should be partly prepared in the fall by addition of air slacked lime or ground limestone, thoroughly worked into the soil by good spading. Wood ashes are especially valuable for carnations and if available, usually supply enough lime in addition to potash with-

out the need of more lime. In the spring the soil should receive a liberal dressing of well-rotted horse manure if the soil is cold heavy clay or adobe or cow manure if the soil is very light and sandy. Steamed bone meal should be worked into the soil at the final preparation.

Carnation plants can be planted out in the open ground the latter part of April, as they are perfectly hardy. Plant in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and 12 or 15 inches in the row. Be careful and don't plant too deep so as to cover the crown of the plant. After the plants are set they should receive constant cultivation to prevent weed growth and conserve moisture and should be watered regularly but not too often, cultivating the soil as soon after each watering as it will crumble readily. Continue cultivation until extreme hot weather and then mulch, as before referred to. Stake the plants and tie them up to keep stems straight. The grower should keep the small buds that are always produced around the main central bud, picked off. This practice forces the plant to produce one good sized perfect flower at the end of the stem instead of several small ones.

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