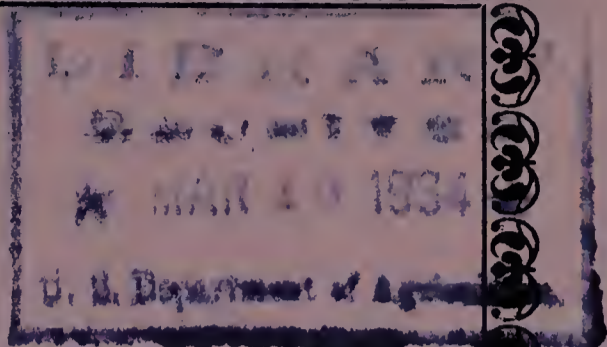


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.41
1933



Chrysanthemums

Best the World Affords
and the Most Complete
Collection in America



ELMER D. SMITH & CO.

Chrysanthemums Specialists

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN

U. S. A.

Read This Page of Instructions

HOW TO CARE FOR PLANTS ON ARRIVAL

When plants have been transported considerable distance they often show the effects of such treatment, especially so if delayed in transit. When they have been packed three or more days their roots should be submerged in tepid water a few hours, this treatment will revive them sufficiently so they will be more likely to survive when planted out of doors or placed in pots. The moss may be removed or if the ground is dry it may be left intact and then planted, thus treated moisture will be conserved at the roots which will be very beneficial and may establish some that would otherwise be lost. It is also well to make the soil fairly firm near the plants which prevents rapid evaporation.

IDENTIFICATION

Each Autumn we receive many flowers with a request to supply the name. We are glad to do this as far as possible but the following rules should be complied with:

1. Cut the stem at least one foot long so we may see the foliage.
2. Wrap the end of the stem with wet moss or other material to preserve the freshness.
3. Number each kind and keep a record of the numbers.
4. Line the box with wax paper and tie the bloom securely to prevent shifting.

PLANTING RECORDS

When the exact location and the varietal names are desired the following system should be adopted. Draw a diagram of the space planted and number the plants, or rows if all are the same, and keep this record in a file or book. Indicate the name of each number. If this course is followed identity is always available and lost labels are of no consequence.

COLOR VARIATION

The originator of new varieties usually decides which kind of bud to reserve or at what date the proper bud generally appears. Such data is important, if the same results are secured, as it has a bearing on the color as well as the form of the bloom. The early bud usually produces the largest bloom and is lighter in color than blooms secured from the late buds. Some varieties that are white from an early or crown bud are more or less pink if a late or terminal bud is reserved and yellows may be bronze.

TO OUR PATRONS

As usual our collection of new varieties for 1933 is larger than offered by any other introducer.

Our many years' experience in the production of new varieties has given us a keen insight into this interesting work, and full knowledge of the merits most essential to enhance true values.

We have long specialized in chrysanthemums and our products are known the world over, wherever chrysanthemums are grown.

In scanning old accounts we find those who have been patrons for more than thirty consecutive years. These findings are comforting, expressing as they do confidence in our service. Such loyalty and regard of our friends is indeed most gratifying.

To all our patrons we wish to express our appreciation for the many favors bestowed.

Soliciting your patronage, we are

Very respectfully,

ELMER D. SMITH & CO.



**NO ORDER ACCEPTED FROM THIS
CATALOG FOR LESS THAN \$2.00
Except Manual and Sample Package of Chrysaline**



READ THIS BEFORE MAKING ORDER

Remember, we do not supply less than 5 plants of a kind at ten, and 25 at hundred rate. This means you must order 5 or 25 of a kind in order to secure the ten or hundred rate.



KEEP THIS CATALOG FOR REFERENCE

This catalog is really a book of reference, giving the height the plants attain, and the best bud to reserve for the many sorts offered. Such information is eagerly sought each year, and especially so as the time for securing buds draws near. Every word in this catalog from cover to cover is worth reading and may throw light upon some subject important to the recipient.

TERMS OF SALE

Important—Read Carefully Before Ordering

QUOTATIONS: The prices quoted are as low as can be made for strictly first-class stock and are for U. S. Currency. This list cancels all previous quotations.

REMITTANCES for all orders should be made by Postoffice, Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Canadian, Mexican and all foreign customers are requested to remit by Postoffice Money Order, which is not subject to discount like checks and other forms of exchange.

FILLING ORDERS. All orders are filled in strict rotation, carefully labeled, lightly and securely packed, and delivered to the carriers in good condition. In case stock of certain varieties is exhausted, we reserve the right to decline the order. To partially avoid such action, place your order early, so that the plants may be set aside. Assist in prompt delivery by using order sheet.

EXPRESS DELIVERIES. When plants are preferred with the soil and roots intact, we usually forward by express.

PARCEL POST DELIVERIES. Many patrons prefer plants sent by Parcel Post, in which case the soil is removed and the roots wrapped in damp moss. Those who prefer this method of delivery, please add 10 per cent to the amount of the order to all points east of the Mississippi and 15 per cent to all points west of the Mississippi, also to Canada and Mexico, to cover postage.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS (except Canada and Mexico) require treatment, both as to condition of plants and method of packing to insure safe delivery. We ask such customers to add 25 per cent to amount of the order to cover this extra expense.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE. All claims for damages must be assumed and entered against the carrier by the buyer. Inasmuch as we have no control over the transportation agencies, we cannot be responsible for plants frozen in transit, or injured by delayed deliveries or rough handling.

NO GUARANTEE. While we exercise utmost care in executing all orders to keep our stock true to name, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, and cannot guarantee or be in any way responsible for the crop, either as to variety or product. If not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.

SHIPMENTS TO CANADA

Owing to the demands of the Canadian Customs relative to inspection of plants, we find the expense involved does not permit us to accept orders for delivery to Canadian points. We will, however, consign to the nearest point of entry but the customer must assume all responsibility thereafter.

Commercial Section

NEW AMERICAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR 1933

Originated by Elmer D. Smith & Co.

Those interested in commercial varieties should not fail to avail themselves of the following sterling Novelties. They surpass existing kinds in their respective season.

Delivery beginning Feb. 15th.



COLUMBUS DISPATCH—A very large incurved deep yellow possessing a remarkably strong, upright stem. Height, five feet from early June planting. Reserve bud September 1. Blooms 8 inches in diameter are fully developed October 25. One of the best yellow varieties we have produced. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 87 points.

Plants from 2½ inch pots; \$0.75 each, \$6.00 per ten, \$50.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.



MRS. A. J. STAHELIN—We predict this new bronze will become as popular as Detroit News. Color is golden bronze with reverse of petals bright yellow. Unusually rigid stem with small foliage extending to the bloom. Height, four feet from early June planting. Matures November 15. Flowers, 6½ inches in diameter. C. S. A. Certificate. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 89 points.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each, \$6.00 per ten, \$50.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

In 1890 we sent out our first seedling Chrysanthemums and each subsequent year our Novelties have taken a prominent place in the World's product.

There is constant improvement from year to year and it behooves those interested in chrysanthemums to keep in touch with the recent introductions.



OSCODA—This variety produces a very closely incurved bloom showing the reverse side of the petals, an excellent shipper. Color, light lavender with a silvery sheen. Flowers 6 inches in diameter. Select bud about September 1. Height, four feet from June planting. Flowers October 30.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten, \$50.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Our success in the chrysanthemum field is due to the production of new varieties of merit.

Also by treating each customer with consideration. A satisfied customer is the best and surest form of advertising and this has always been our motto.



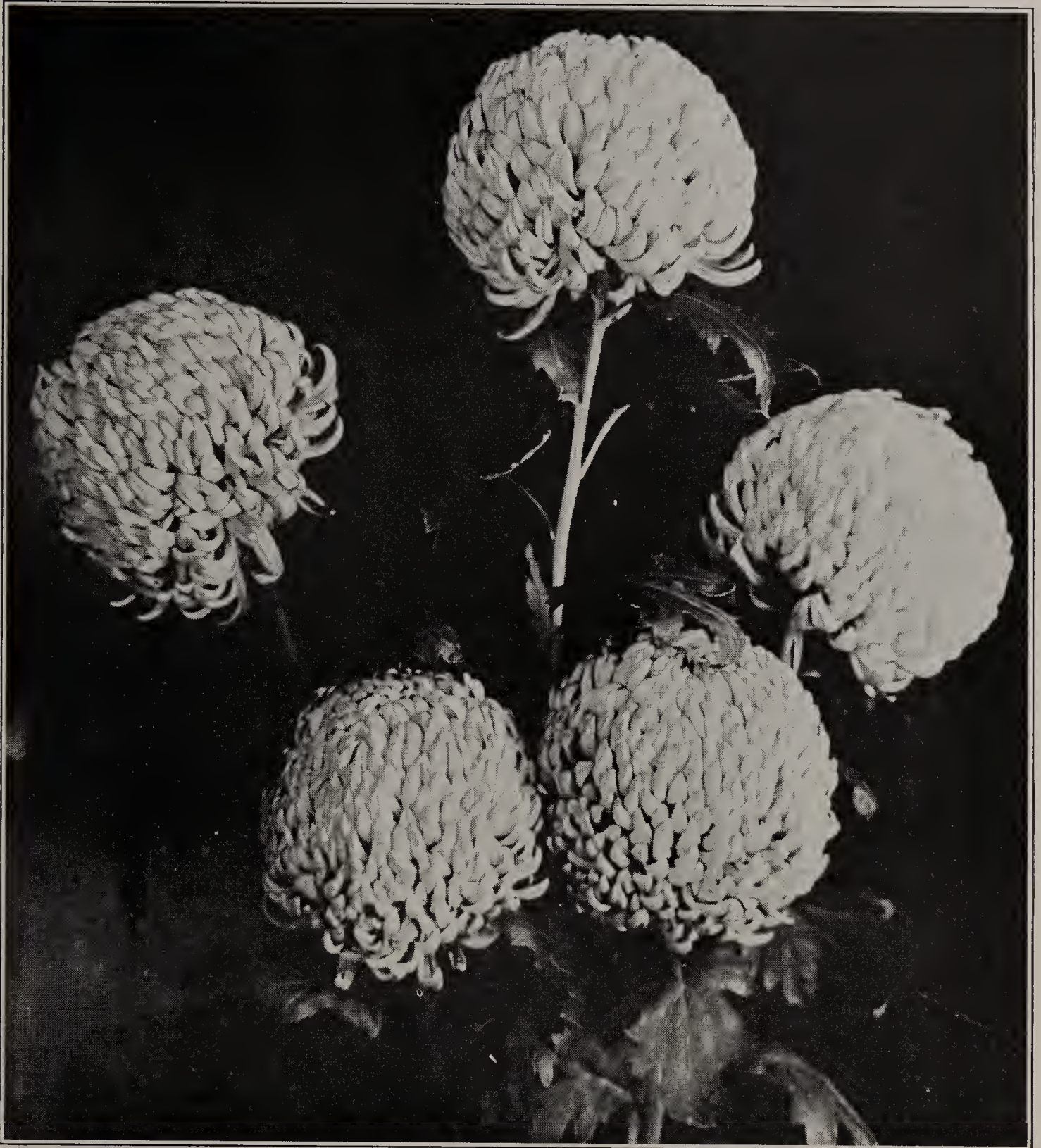
IMOGENE—A distinct shade of orange with golden reverse. Reflexed form. Strong, upright stem with abundant foliage extending to the bloom. Is dwarf in growth, hence requires early planting. Select bud August 15. Flowers October 25. Diameter of flowers, eight inches.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

For years we have specialized in Chrysanthemums and especially in the production of new kinds.

We are acknowledged the originators of most American novelties of merit.

The best date for selecting buds as given is important and usually based upon three years experience prior to dissemination.



PINK GLOBE—A true incurved flower of the most perfect form. Color, pinkish lavender. Rigid stem with medium sized foliage extending to the bloom. Height, four feet from June 24 planting. Select bud about September 20. Ready to cut November 10. Flowers $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 5 inches in depth.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Those desiring the benefit of our experience in making a selection can rely on our judgment entirely. Please advise us as to the purpose for which they are intended.

We are in receipt of many testimonials complimenting quality of stock, mode of packing and liberal count. Send us a list of your friends interested in Chrysanthemums.



GOLDEN MRS. ROSS—This sport is identical in every respect with its parent except color which is a much darker yellow, nearly approaching the color of Friendly Rival. Height, four feet. Matures November 28.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Don't forget that the great majority of Chrysanthemums grown in America originated with us at Adrian, Michigan.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1932

GOLDEN TOPAZ—In color a close rival to Friendly Rival, being only a trifle lighter. Fine, upright growth and good stem and foliage. Height, four feet. Flowers $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Select bud September 10. Matures November 10.



Golden Topaz

KEYSTONE—An early bronze larger than Indianola and more decided in color when early buds are reserved. The upper surface of the petals is brownish, chinese orange; reverse side buff. Flowers 8 inches in diameter are double from any bud. Strong, upright growth, small foliage. Height, four feet. Select bud August 30. Matures October 22.

REALITY—A very closely incurved variety and as its color is pink might be called Pink Bonnaffon. Slightly deeper in color than Chieftain with more closely incurving petals. Diameter of flowers 5 to 6 inches. Height, four feet from June planting. Good stem and foliage. Select bud August 5. Matures October 20.

SMITH'S SUPERLATIVE—A remarkably intense yellow, even brighter than Friendly Rival. Globular reflexed in form and possessing more substance than any other variety we know of. Flowers $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Wonderful, strong, upright stem with lustrous, dark green foliage. Growth about five feet in height. Select bud August 25. Matures October 25.

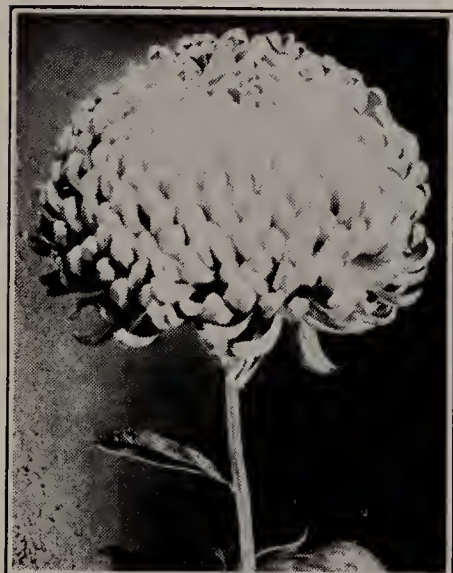
THE PEER—A light shade of pink with upper surface of petals similar to the pompon Ermalinda and the reverse side flesh color. Irregularly incurved form; flowers 7 inches in diameter and double from any bud. Height, four feet. Select bud August 30. Matures October 22.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: 35c each; \$3.00 per ten;
\$20.00 per hundred.

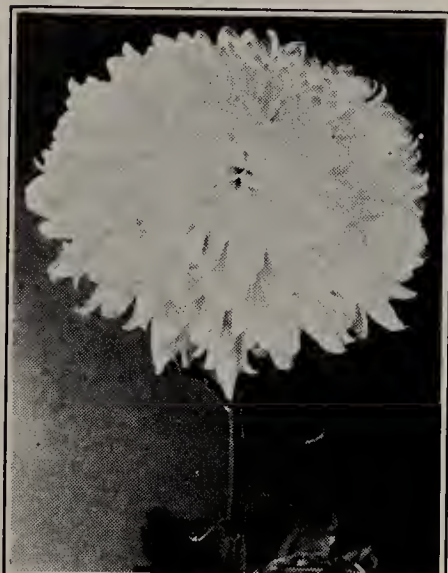
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.



Keystone



Reality



Smith's Superlative



The Peer

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

AMBASSADOR—Heralded as a very large early white but with us it did not mature until the end of October. Our plantings were June fifteenth and attained a height of two and one-half feet. Bud selected September first.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON—An exceedingly perfect incurved white of strong growth and good foliage. Flowers 6½ inches in diameter and depth. We consider this a great improvement over Betsy Ross, which it resembles, as it matures at the same period, about October 25, with no imperfect flowers. Height, four and one-half feet. Select bud about September 10.

FLOYD GIBBONS—Very distinct and unusual in color. The outer edge of the upper surface of the petals is rose pink while the center of the petal is cream color and the reverse or lower surface is a light buff. Is of a high rounded, incurved form; has beautiful foliage and is of dwarf growth, about three and one-half feet. Flowers 6½ inches in diameter by 5 inches in depth. Matures about November 8 from buds selected September 15.

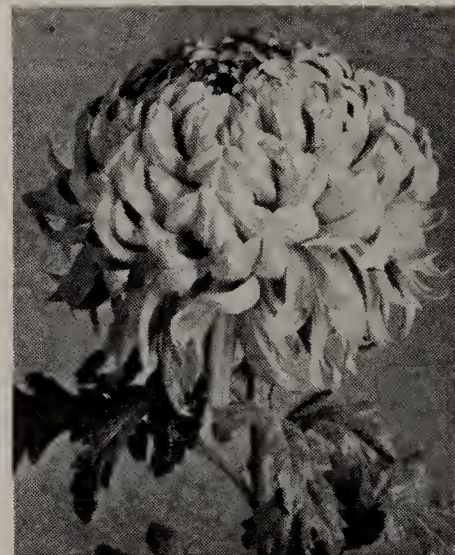
OAK LEAF—A sport from the popular variety Gladys Pearson; darker in color as the name implies. Culture, bud and date of flowering are the same as the original.



Floyd Gibbons



Charles W. Johnson



Oak Leaf

OLD ROSE—A very good shade of rose pink. May be cut the end of October. Select bud September 10 to 15. Height, three and one-half feet.

PINK DELIGHT—Color, rosy pink, much brighter than Chieftain. Stem excellent and foliage well up to the flower. Form is reflexed; 6 inches in diameter by 4½ inches deep. Height, four feet. Select bud about September 10. Matures October 25.

SMITH'S EARLY WHITE—Of strong growth and good foliage; is really a magnified Smith's Advance. Flower 7½ inches in diameter and 5 inches in depth, outer petals reflexed and center incurved. Four and one-half feet when planted in May. Color, pure white. Select bud about August 10. Cut October 2.

YELLOW GLADYS PEARSON—There were four yellow sports from Gladys Pearson offered last spring and we believe we have selected the best one of the four. It is identical in every way with the original except its color.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: 20c each; \$1.80 per ten; \$15.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

EARLY



Throughout the catalog we have endeavored to give the height of the plants which is based on plants benched in June. If planted in May they will be a foot or more taller at flowering time and correspondingly shorter if benched at the end of July. Late propagated and planted stock is usually somewhat retarded as to flowering date. This section comprises those varieties which flower before October 25. If buds are not formed at the dates given reserve the first that appear thereafter.

CAMILLA—(Introduced by us, 1930.) A well rounded incurved white maturing October 18 from buds selected August 25. Height, five feet. Blooms six inches in diameter and four inches deep on good strong stem. We believe this variety will eventually supersede Silver Sheen.

CHARLES RAGER—A pure white incurved 6 inches in diameter and while it is surpassed by many of the newer varieties yet it is still in demand among certain growers. Date of bud August 20. Height, four feet. Matures October 25.

CHRYSALORA—(Introduced by us, 1911.) The best yellow for early October. Fine incurved form with perfect stem and foliage. Height, four feet. Date of bud August 15. Flowers 7 inches in diameter mature about October 15. This is the variety seen on the market early in September and is produced in California.

DETROIT NEWS—(Introduced by us, 1926.) In normal seasons this variety matures October 25, and is best of its color (bronze) at that season. At first develops as an incurved showing its golden reverse, then gradually reflexes, presenting more of the bronze tone. Wonderful substance and keeping qualities either cut or uncut. Will last longer than most varieties. Select bud August 30. Blooms 6 inches in diameter. Height, four feet.

DORIANDA—(Introduced by us, 1930.) A very early flower of Exhibition size. Color reddish bronze with golden reverse. Very much the same as Wm. H. Waite but flowers are a little more reflexed with incurved center. Buds selected August 25 and onward produce flowers from October 15 to November 1. Three feet in height with blooms seven inches in diameter.

EARLY MONARCH—(Introduced by us, 1929.) The largest white to mature by October 10. High rounded flower of pure glistening white, 8 inches in diameter. Select bud August 15 to 20. Height, four feet.



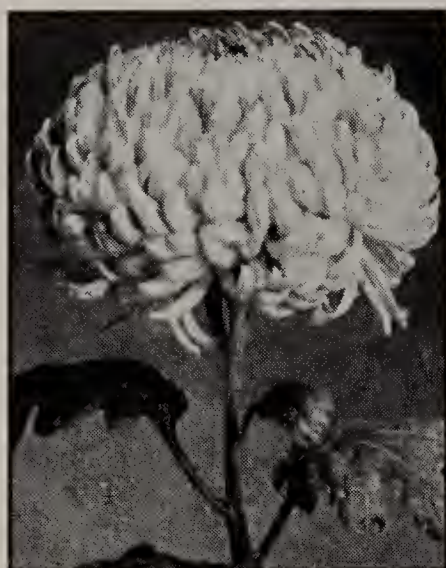
Mrs. H. E. Kidder



Smith's Brilliant



Detroit News



Woolf's Pink



Silver Sheen



Sun Glow

GOLD LODGE—A very early yellow variety maturing early October. Secure bud August 15 and onward. Blooms 6 inches in diameter; height, three and one-half feet.

GOLDEN GLORY—A good mid-season yellow for commercial growers. Will produce blooms six inches in diameter. Select bud August 25 and later. Matures October 20. Height, four feet.

GOLDEN GLOW—(Introduced by us, 1908). A bright yellow with good stem and foliage. Height, three and one-half feet. Date of bud July 10. Blooms 6 inches in diameter may be had from August 15 to October 20 if planted in succession and first bud secured.

GOLDEN QUEEN—(Introduced by us, 1915). A bright yellow of perfect incurved form. Double from any bud. Height, three and one-half feet. Date of bud August 10. Flowers 7 inches in diameter mature between Golden Glow and Chrysalora.

GOLDEN WAVE—(Introduced by us, 1929). Decidedly incurved in form, brighter yellow than Richmond. Matures October 20. Excellent stem and foliage. Select bud about September 5. Diameter, 6 inches. Height, three and one-half feet.

GOVERNOR GREEN—(Introduced by us, 1928). A very large crimson with reverse of petals old gold. Heavy stem and wonderful foliage. The best flowers, 8 inches in diameter, are from buds selected August 15 and are fully developed October 15. Height, three feet.

HILDA H. BERGEN—Originally described as maturing October 10 but with us does not flower until about the 25th and is from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Select bud September 10. Height, three and one-half feet.

INDIANOLA—An early bronze, 7 inches in diameter, maturing October 10 to 15 from buds selected August 5. Early planting is recommended. Height, four feet.

MRS. H. E. KIDDER—(Introduced by us, 1930). An exceedingly early bright yellow. Very stiff, upright stem producing flowers 7 inches in diameter. Four feet in height from June planting. Ready to cut October 15 from buds selected August 25. We especially recommend this variety believing it is the best early yellow of recent introduction.

OCTOBER FROST—(Introduced by us, 1906). This variety is little grown at this time but the fact remains that from an early or crown bud it may be had in bloom by October 7. As it is 7 inches in diameter it is still worthy of consideration when the early, large blooms from California are considered. Select bud about August 25. Height, four feet.

OCTOBER ROSE—An addition to the early pink section; of vigorous growth. Blooms 7 inches in diameter, mature October 20. Select bud about August 25. Height, four and one-half feet.

PINK RELIANCE—(Introduced by us, 1929). An addition to the early pink section. Pinkish salmon, full globular form. Flowers 6 inches in diameter mature October 7. Height, three feet. Select bud August 15. Wonderful stem and foliage. Should be planted early, preferably in May, if long stems are required.

QUAKER MAID—A large mid-season variety, pure white, six inches in diameter, coming to perfection in October. Select bud August 20 and later. Height, four and one-half feet.

SILVER SHEEN—(Introduced by us, 1925). Pure white, incurved form, maturing October 20, to follow Smith's Advance. Has wonderful keeping qualities. We recommend this variety as a second early. Select bud August 30.

SMITH'S BRILLIANT—(Introduced by us, 1927). In normal seasons this red matures by October 25; produces flowers 5 inches in diameter. Is the best early red we know of. The reflexed form presents a uniform color throughout. Those desiring a Harvard color for early football games should give this new variety a trial. Height, three to three and one-half feet. Select bud September 1. Excellent stem and foliage.

SMITH'S ENCHANTRESS—(Introduced by us, 1925). While this variety is not as early as Golden Glow and Smith's Advance, blooms 6 inches in diameter are ready to cut October 7 and the entire crop may be disposed of by the fifteenth. The color is bright rose pink of a very even shade. Produces a higher percentage of saleable blooms than any other early pink. Select early September bud. Height, four feet.

SUN GLOW—(Introduced by us, 1919). A bright yellow of the Major Bonaffon type producing a high percentage of perfect blooms 8 inches in diameter. Select buds August and onward. Matures about October 20. Height, three and one-half feet. Still one of the best early yellows.

WOOLF'S PINK—A pink of perfect incurved form. The upper surface of the petals is violet pink and the reverse lighter, presenting a flower similar to that of Dr. Enguehard in color and form. Matures October 10 from buds selected August 20, three and one-half feet tall from late May planting.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

MID-SEASON

Those varieties which reach maturity between October 25 and November 10 are considered mid-season.

In giving the height of mid-season varieties we have based our estimate on good, strong plants benched June 15.

In favorable seasons some of the varieties will perfect blooms a few days before November 1, but as climatic conditions have much to do with the flowering season, the dates given must not be considered infallible.

BETSY ROSS—(Introduced by us, 1918). Its perfect incurved form and sturdy, upright growth are qualities most essential. It produces a very high percentage of perfect blooms regardless of the date of planting. Color, pure white. Will produce blooms 7 inches in diameter. Date of bud, August 25. Height, four feet from June planting. Matures about November 5.

GOLDEN BRONZE—The name describes the color. Very strong in growth. Flowers of large size mature the end of October. Height, five feet. Select bud August 10.

J. W. PRINCE—Very similar to Chieftain, the only difference being it is a brighter shade of pink and for this reason it is considered much better. Will produce flowers 7 inches in diameter. Select bud August 30. Height, three feet. Matures from the end of October to first of November.

MEFO—(Introduced by us, 1926). The loosely and irregularly incurved petals are very artistically arranged, color creamy white and from late buds; shows slight traces of pink, four feet high, matures November 15, flowers seven by six inches, beautiful foliage, select bud about September 15.

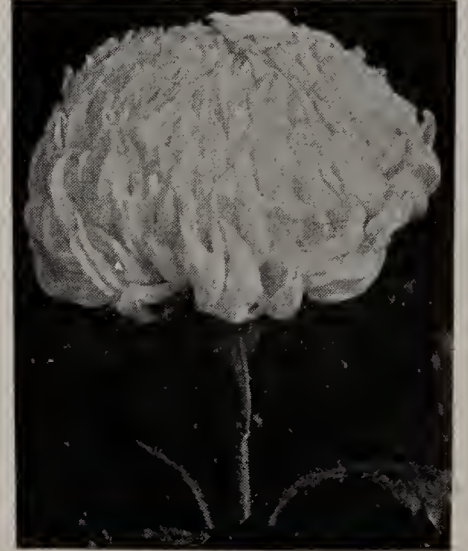
MONUMENT—A large pure white of incurved form producing blooms 7 inches in diameter. Growth strong with sturdy stem. Select bud September 20. Matures November 15. Height, four feet.



Rose Perfection



Tiger



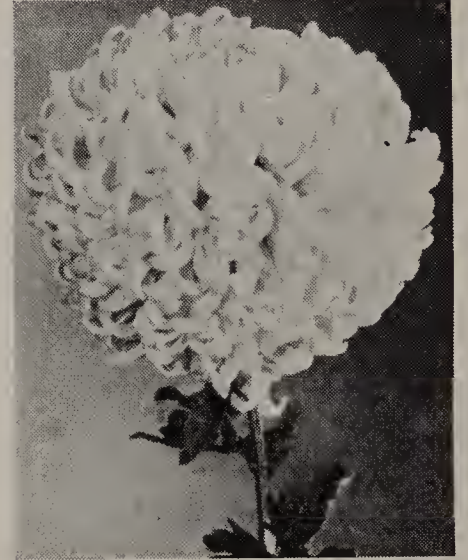
White Prince



Betsy Ross



J. W. Prince



Mefo

MRS. HENRY ROBINSON—This variety was sent out in 1895 and while it is not largely grown, yet in the extreme South particularly in the vicinity of New Orleans, it is still looked upon with favor inasmuch as it matures November first for All Saint's Day. It is a large incurved white; flowers 6 inches in diameter. To be seen at its best it requires an early bud. Height, three to three and one-half feet.

ROMAN GOLD—(Introduced by us, 1911). An intense yellow, seven inches in diameter, with perfect stem and foliage. Shows a bronzy tint from late buds. Easy to manage. Date of bud August 25. Height, four feet. Matures November 1 to 10.

ROSE PERFECTION—(Introduced by us, 1920). A seedling from Chieftain but is brighter and more constant in color; produces blooms 7 inches in diameter. May remain uncut after full maturity without impairing its beauty. An easy propagator. Bud about September 10. Height, three feet. Matures first week of November.

SNOW-WHITE—A large pure white of incurved form, 8 inches in diameter. Sturdy stem and fine foliage. Requires a bud from September 1 to 5. Height, four to five feet. Matures October 30.

TIGER—(Introduced by us, 1916). There is no yellow which possesses so many points of excellence, especially for those who cannot give the highest state of cultivation. It is always double with very sturdy stems and is a good bright yellow regardless of date of planting or time bud is selected. Date of bud September 5. Height, three and one-half feet from June planting. Produces blooms eight inches in diameter. Matures October 25.

WHITE PRINCE—(Introduced by us, 1925). A mid-season maturing November 1. Color, white. Very compact and of close incurved form with a finish which gives it the appearance of having been dipped in wax. Five and one-half inches in diameter. Four feet from June 20 planting. Date of bud, September 20 to 30.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

LATE

The late varieties are those which are in perfection November 10 and later depending upon date of propagation and planting.

Some of the late varieties mentioned will perfect flowers by November 10 if early buds are secured and the season is favorable. On the other hand, they may be retarded by planting late and securing late buds.

ADRIAN'S PRIDE—(Introduced by us, 1922). Is as bright a yellow as Marigold. We have no hesitancy in endorsing this variety for Thanksgiving use. May be grown 6 inches in diameter. Fully double from buds selected September 30. Height, four feet from June planting. Matures November 20 to 30.

ANTIQUÉ—A deep bronze sport from Dr. Enguehard; a duplicate of Enguehard in all respects save color. Select bud September 5.

BRONZE MISTLETOE—A sport from Pink Mistletoe, identical in every respect except color. Very serviceable where late bronze flowers are desired. Select bud September 30 and later.

BRONZE SEIDEWITZ—A bronze sport from the popular variety Edwin Seidewitz. The color is a warm shade of tan showing some red in the depth of the blooms. In other respects the sport is the same as the original. Select bud September 5th. Matures for Thanksgiving.

CHATTANOOGA—(Introduced by us, 1927). An exceedingly pure white somewhat resembling Towantic but later and not as tall in growth. May be grown 8 inches in diameter. Matures December first and later from buds selected September 20. Height, four feet from June planting.

CLARA B. FORD—(Introduced by us, 1926). A closely incurved yellow much the same in form and color as the variety Major Bonaffon, strong upright growth with flowers 6½ inches in diameter. Select bud September 20. Height, four feet. Matures November 20.

DECEMBER BEAUTY—(Introduced by us 1920). White with light pink shadings which are more pronounced at the center of the bloom. Best incurved form. Avoid early buds as the late ones give the best blooms. Height, three and one-half feet from June planting. Fully developed December 10 to 15, continuing until Christmas and after from buds selected September 30 to October 10.

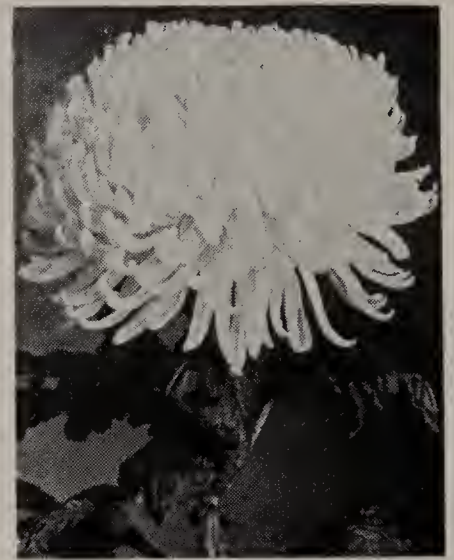
DECEMBER GLORY—(Introduced by us, 1923). An excellent commercial, pure white in color. Petals incurved throughout forming a perfectly spherical flower six inches in diameter. Has fine stem and foliage. Secure bud September 30. Height, five feet from June 15 planting. Matures December 1 to 10. We consider this one of the best late flowering varieties.



Chattanooga



Garnet King



Tom Browne

DISTINCTION—Quite similar to Miss Helen Frick both as to date of maturity and color, is a shade darker. Select bud September 20. Matures November 15.

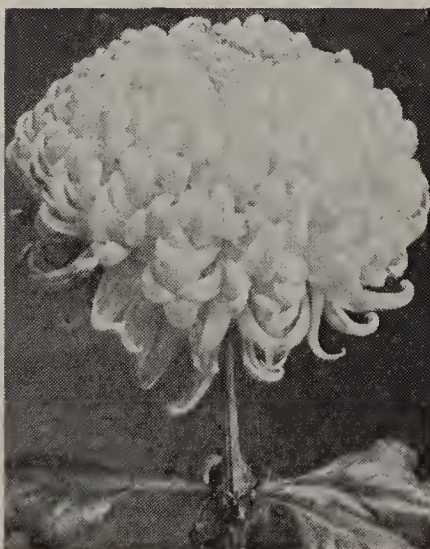
DR. ENGUEHARD—Bright rose pink. Double from either bud. While those from the late buds are somewhat smaller they are greatly improved in color. Blooms 6 inches in diameter mature November 10. Date of bud, September 5. Height, four feet.

EDGAR STILLMAN KELLY—(Introduced by us, 1926). In comparison with Betsy Ross is larger in size, stronger in growth, and of the purest glistening white, 7½ inches in diameter. Matures November 15 from buds selected September 20. Height, five feet.

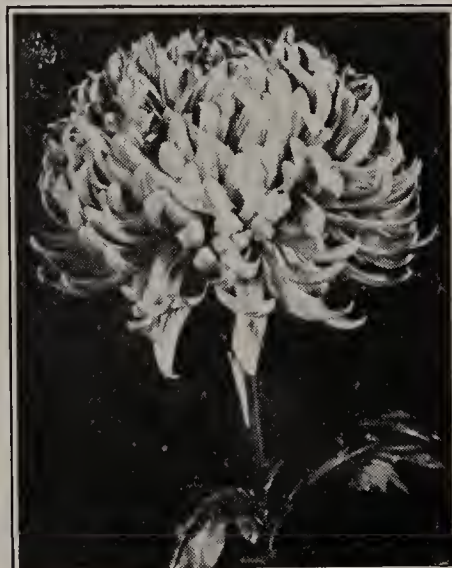
EDWIN SEIDEWITZ—A beautiful late incurved 6 inches in diameter. Bright pink. Date of bud September 5. Height, five feet. Matures from Thanksgiving to early December. Still very popular with many growers.

FRIENDLY RIVAL—(Introduced by us, 1928). We believe this variety to be the finest yellow we have ever produced, considering its size, color, stem and foliage, and flowering period which is November 15 to Thanksgiving. It is the brightest yellow of its season that we know of. Will produce blooms 8 inches in diameter. Select bud September 10. Height, four feet.

GARNET KING—(Introduced by us, 1928). 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. Fine stem and foliage. Buds selected September 20 mature November 20 to 30 and are six inches in diameter. Height, four feet.



Friendly Rival



Bronze Seidewitz



Miss Helen Frick

GLADYS PEARSON—(Introduced by us, 1925). A very appropriate shade for Thanksgiving use. Blooms 8 inches in diameter mature November 20 to 25. The upper surface of the petals is apricot and the reverse buff which illuminates under artificial light to bright orange. Strong grower. Height, five feet from June planting. Date of bud September 30.

GOLDEN KING—(Introduced by us 1923). A beautiful yellow, producing massive blooms about the same shade as Adrian's Pride or Sunbeam. Excellent stem and foliage. One of the best for late football games as it may be used just prior to Thanksgiving or held for that occasion. Height, four and one-half feet. Matures November 15 to 25. Select bud August 25.

GOLDEN MISTLETOE—A light yellow sport from Mistletoe. Owing to its lateness this variety is valuable to the commercial grower. Height, four feet. Date of bud September 30.

LEMON QUEEN—(Introduced by us, 1929). Petals very broad, color lemon-yellow. Fine incurved form; matures November 30 and later. Select bud September 20 and later. Diameter, 7 inches; height, four feet. Strong stem and fine foliage.

MARIE DE PETRIS—Excellent incurved form and deep golden yellow in color. Stem and foliage perfect, growth robust but dwarf. Select bud about September 15. Matures November 15.

MISS HELEN FRICK—(Introduced by us, 1904). Although we introduced this variety many years ago it is still the most pleasing shade and best pink to mature about November 20. Is of rather dwarf growth and should be planted early in June to secure stems four feet long. Select bud September 10 to 15.

MOHAWK CHIEF—(Introduced by us, 1929). 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. Diameter 7½ inches. Height, three feet.

MRS. R. M. CALKINS—(Introduced by us, 1926). A very bright yellow as intense as the variety Marigold; an improved golden Chadwick is more globular in form with a stronger and harder stem. Produces bloom 7 inches in diameter. Select bud September 20. Height, four feet. Matures November 25 to 30.

MRS. ALEX LAURIE—(Introduced by us, 1930). A very good incurved light pink. Does not mature until about November 15. Attains a height of about four feet with perfect stem and foliage. Flowers 6 inches in diameter. Do not select bud before September 20.

MRS. NELLIE T. ROSS—(Introduced by us, 1925). Light yellow, possibly a shade lighter than Major Bonnaffon. Its late flowering period, November 30 into December, greatly enhances its value. A wonderful keeper; produces blooms 7 inches in diameter. Do not reserve bud until early October. Height, four and one-half feet.

PINK MISTLETOE—A pink sport from Mistletoe. Best of buds September 30 to October 15. May be had for Christmas and after by planting the end of July or first of August.

SMITH'S CHALLENGE—(Introduced by us, 1928). A superb white, maturing the last of November, of the best incurved form, much the same as December Glory but larger. Very strong stem. Select bud September 20. Height, four and one-half feet.

SMITH'S LATE WHITE—(Introduced by us, 1926). Very late, maturing December 15 and later. A white of perfect globular form with heavy stem and foliage; blooms 6 inches in diameter. Those desiring a very late white should not overlook this variety. Select bud September 30 and later. Height, four feet.

SUNBEAM—(Introduced by us 1920).—A seedling from Odessa but of a brighter shade of yellow. Strong grower, attaining a height of 4½ feet from June planting. Fully double from buds selected from September 20 to 30. Matures for Thanksgiving and later.

THANKSGIVING GLORY (Introduced by us, 1930).—A late creamy white of rather dwarf growth maturing just right for Thanksgiving. Requires early planting. Very full incurved flowers but arrangement of petal is somewhat irregular. Good substance. Buds selected September 20 will produce one or two flowers to the plant 7 inches in diameter. Very heavy stiff stem.

THANKSGIVING PINK—Owing to its lateness this variety is very popular. The color is a very dark pink of a rather peculiar shade but is still extensively grown by those who desire late flowers. Produces blooms 7 inches in diameter. Select bud September 15. Height, four feet. Matures Thanksgiving and later.

TOM BROWNE—(Introduced by us, 1929). A wonderful pure white in season November 20 to 30. Blooms 8½ inches are not unusual and as they closely surmount the foliage upon a heavy stem this variety qualifies as one of the best. Select bud September 20. Height, four feet.

WHITE MISTLETOE IMPROVED—(Introduced by us, 1930). This pure white Mistletoe is a sport. It has been propagated from a single plant the past three years and has been constant and true to color. The objectionable pink of the original Mistletoe has been eliminated. This new variety will be valuable to all seeking late flowering sorts.

YELLOW HELEN FRICK—Those who are partial to Helen Frick will welcome this new sport. It is identical in every respect except color which provides a new late light yellow.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Chrysaline

Unequaled for Producing Lusty Chrysanthemums

A complete Chemical Fertilizer, perfectly soluble and contains the same constituents as those incorporated in manure, supplying proper quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, which are the most important elements conducive to plant life.

Stable manure contains less than 2 per cent, while Chrysaline contains 60 per cent actual plant food.

The analysis given by the State Chemist is as follows: Nitrogen, 20; Phosphoric Acid, 30; Potash, 12; total 62 available plant food.

The advantages of Chrysaline over other manures are: It is clean, has no offensive odor, is soluble and thus easily prepared, is immediate and permanent in its effects, so highly concentrated that it is the cheapest, saves time and labor, and gives accurate results.

Samples of 13½ ounces, prepaid by mail, \$0.75.

Larger quantities will be furnished as follows:

Five pounds, \$2.50; Ten pounds, \$4.50; Twenty-five pounds, \$10.00; Fifty pounds, \$17.50. F. O. B. Adrian.

One ounce is sufficient for ten gallons. Full directions accompany each package.

Pompons

The word pompon as applied to the small flowering chrysanthemum was given it from its resemblance to a worsted ornament worn in the French soldiers' cap. They have been divided into three classes, those which are an inch and a half or less are known as the button or baby type, those from one and one-half to three inches are known as intermediate type and the large for disbudding are from three to four and one-half inches in diameter. The true pompon type is round, not a flat flower.



THE BUTTON OR BABY TYPE

In addition to being useful for cutting, these varieties are dwarf and admirably adapted to pot culture, making exceptionally fine plants, either for home decoration or for the outer row of large exhibition groups. Potted in June and stopped several times they may be had from eight to sixteen inches in height from soil. We especially recommend these for this purpose.

INTRODUCTION FOR 1933



Thanksgiving Gem

THANKSGIVING GEM—Orange bronze in color with extremity of petals notched. A very productive baby pompon with strong, upright growth. Stem and foliage excellent. Height, three feet when planted early in June. In perfection for Thanksgiving. Diameter of flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 90 points.

Plant from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.50 each; \$4.00 per ten, \$35.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

DOLORA—Being 1 inch in diameter, this belongs to the button section and is similar in color to Hilda Canning. Grows four feet in height and is very profuse flowering. Matures November 2. The most profitable of any of the baby section of this color.

YELLOW DOT—A lemon yellow button or baby pompon producing sprays with many branches, hence profitable to grow. The individual flowers are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Matures November 10 and when planted about June 20 attains two feet in height. Its dwarf growth makes it well adapted for pot culture.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

BABY DOLL—(Introduced by us, 1920). The size of Baby, maturing October 25; of the freest flowering habit. Light yellow with slight bronzy tinge, which disappears when fully developed. The most dwarf of this collection. When potted in June and stopped occasionally will give plants eight to ten inches high.

BRIGHT EYES—(Introduced by us, 1920). As the name implies each flower has a bright eye. As the outer petals unfold they are bluish white and the unfolded petals, showing the reverse side, present an orange apricot. This distinction in color disappears as the flower becomes fully developed. Height, three feet. Matures November 1.

CHRISTMAS GOLD—Late flowering. Color very bright yellow. Produces flowers 1 inch in diameter and does not reach maturity until December. Height, three feet. Very productive.

CLARE—(Introduced by us, 1922). A very free flowering variety of the purest white. Possesses wonderful keeping qualities and, while it is ready to cut by November 15, it will retain its freshness to the end of the month. Height, two and one-half feet.

DAINTY MAID—(Introduced by us, 1922). The most perfect of all the baby pompons, both in form and fullness. Color, a pearly white. Two and one-half feet high. Matures November 1.

ETHEL—(Introduced by us, 1923). A bright red baby pompon. Gorgeous in color and free flowering. Is also exceptionally fine when grown as a pot plant. Height, two and one-half feet. Ready to cut October 25.

FRANK WILCOX, JR.—(Introduced by us, 1920). The same color as Frank Wilcox (Mrs. Beu), an orange bronze, but less than half its diameter. Same dwarf habit. Flowers the middle of November and later and as it has excellent keeping qualities it may be easily held for Thanksgiving use.

LITTLE TOT—(Introduced by us, 1920). A pale rose pink of very pleasing shade. All the side breaks flower freely and simultaneously thus producing long, attractive sprays. Ready to cut the first week of November. Height, two feet.

LITTLE TRUANT—(Introduced by us, 1928). Owing to lateness, maturing in December, this name is applied. Bronze in color much the same as Billie Burke but smaller, not exceeding one inch. The latest of all the Baby or Button section.

MARGUERITE CLARK—(Introduced by us, 1920). Rose pink. One inch in diameter. Very free flowering, making loose and graceful sprays. Three and one-half feet high. Matures November 5.

MARY PICKFORD—(Introduced by us, 1921). Of most perfect form. Outer petals reflex at maturity nearly to stem, forming a perfect ball. Pure white. One inch in diameter. Stiff stem. Medium height. Matures November 1.

PADOKA—(Introduced by us, 1926). A very free flowering baby pompon, color, light salmon, dwarf, maturing October 20, grow natural.

WEE DOT—(Introduced by us, 1928). Very small, averaging less than three-quarters inch in diameter. Bright bronze in color, maturing October 25. Of exceptionally dwarf growth and very free flowering, this being well adapted to pot culture.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTERMEDIATE SECTION

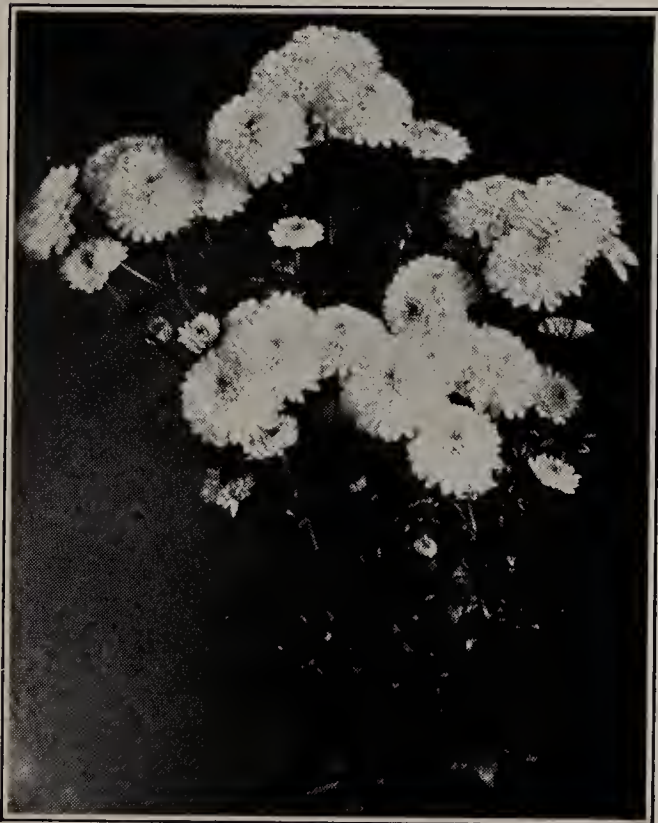
This section comprises the great majority of pompons and according to the Chrysanthemum Society rulings they should exceed one inch and not more than three inches in diameter.



Ardith



Modena



Royal Queen



Tonquin

Pompons are not large flowered when we consider many of the other types of Chrysanthemums but they produce such a wide range of color, flower from October to the Holidays and are so well adapted for floral arrangements that they are very useful and popular.

INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1933

ARDITH—Light pink when first developed, gradually changing to white. Very double possessing firm texture. Produces large spreading sprays with strong stem. Flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Height, 4 feet when planted the middle of June. Ready to cut November 15. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 89 points.

BRONZE ERMALINDA—Identical with Ermalinda except color, which is a dark bronze. High rounded flower with long, upright stem. Scored 87 points.

JOAN—Color, bronzy orange; edge of petals slightly concaved, showing the golden reverse. Is very productive and makes well formed sprays. Height, 4 feet when planted early in June. Flowers, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Ready to cut November 20. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 95 points.



Joan



Sarda

MODENA—Upright growth with stiff, wiry stem. Color, yellow, somewhat brighter than Yellow Bird. Matures November 30 from June 15 planting. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Diameter of flowers, 2 inches. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 93 points.

ROYAL QUEEN—Strong, upright growth; attains 3 feet in height; has strong stem and ample foliage. True pompon form, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and fully developed November 25. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 94 points.

The increased demand for pompons is due to the fact that they are useful for many purposes. The early varieties may be planted out and treated as early hardies, flowering in October. They may also be grown as pot plants and as most of them are dwarf they require very little pinching to make dwarf symmetrical plants. In addition to this there is a vast quantity used for all kinds of floral arrangements.

SARDA—A deep pink sport from Pink Dot, a very even and pleasing shade, and shows the contrasting eye of the parent. Height, 3½ feet when planted in early June. Ready to cut October 25. Flowers 2 inches in diameter.

TONQUIN—As this variety does not mature until December it is certain to become popular. It is a rose color, intermediate between Olivia and Pagosa. Very productive, strong stem. Height, 3 feet. Matures December 10. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 90 points.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.50 each; \$4.00 per ten; \$35.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1932

ARLYN—The outer petals show a slight bronzy cast while the center of the flower is a deep yellow approaching orange. Produces fine upright sprays; is very productive and one of the best late pompons. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Height, 3 feet. Matures November 15.

BRONZE USONA—This new sport has the general habit and flowering period of the parent. It is several shades darker than the upper surface of the petals of Frank Wilcox or might be termed a bronzy orange. It is several shades darker than November Bronze; about the shade of the upper surface of the petals of Legal Tender, possibly a shade lighter and has not the yellow reverse. It is more a self-colored pompon. We heartily recommend this variety to those desiring an orange bronze to be in perfection for Thanksgiving and later.

MARILYN—Orange tan in color a trifle darker than Bonnibel. Flowers 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, hence belongs to the intermediate section. Free flowering and with good upright stem. Height, 3½ feet. Matures October 22.

RED WINGS—This we believe is the best red we have produced in this section. While it is inclined to present a dark brown hue its other qualities warrant us in sending it out. Nice, upright growth producing wonderful sprays and as it matures from November 15 to 20 comes just right for Thanksgiving when the darker shades are in demand. Flowers are 1½ inches in diameter. Height, 3 feet.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.40 each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

The little baby or button kinds, while not capable of producing such a wealth of color as the larger or intermediate section, lend so much grace and beauty to arrangements of all kinds they should not be ignored. It is not the mass of color entering into floral creations but the harmonizing effect of the colors and the dissimilar forms of which it is composed that enhances its loveliness.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

AGATHA—A lemon yellow pompon with a slight tint of red at the center of undeveloped flowers. Diameter of flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; a strong grower and very productive. Height, about 3 feet and matures about November 5.

BONNIBEL—A very distinct pompon of orange buff color. As it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, it must be included in the intermediate section. It is very free flowering and of dwarf growth, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and matures about October 15.

BONNIE MAID—A very good pink, has high rounded flower and is of the true pompon type. Is brighter in color than Leilah or Ermalinda and is in perfection the same period, October 15 to 20. Dwarf, upright growth.

LEGAL TENDER—In color is a combination of bronze and gold which is most attractive. Belongs to the intermediate section. A strong grower and of medium height. Flowering period November 20 and later.

NOVEMBER BRONZE—The color of this variety is orange bronze which illuminates under artificial light and is attractive under any condition. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Of vigorous growth. Height, 3 feet. Matures November 10.

ROSELEA—A very late pink and rather peculiar from the fact that the edges of the petals are bright pink, similar to Usona, and the center of the petals is cream color. Flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter are spaced sufficient distance apart to show them to their best advantage. Does not flower until after December 1. Height, 4 feet.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.20 each; \$1.50 per ten; \$10.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

ALECIA—(Introduced by us, 1929). In color somewhat resembles Frank Wilcox but is not as large and nearer the true pompon type in form; two inches in diameter. Ready to cut end of October. Height, 3 feet.

BROWN BEAUTY—(Introduced by us, 1925). The latest bronze in the button or baby type, maturing in December. Although this is of the baby or button type it is a little too large to be included in that section. A seedling from Christmas Gold possessing the same wiry, upright growth. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Height, 2 feet. Color, dark brown.

BUCENA—(Introduced by us, 1925). A light bronze pompon coming just at Thanksgiving time. Flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and very free flowering. Sturdy, upright growth. Two and one-half feet from June 20 planting.

CLARET—Of distinct color similar to dark claret or wine. True pompon type, intermediate section, 2 inches in diameter. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

CLORINDA—(Introduced by us, 1910). Produces erect sprays of an even shade of bronze. Semi-dwarf. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. A good variety for Thanksgiving.

CORA PECK BUHL—(Introduced by us, 1923). Very popular owing to its intense shade of yellow. For comparison is brighter than Sunglow of the large flowering section. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet high. Ready to cut October 25.

CORDOVA—(Introduced by us, 1930). A large very free flowering white pompon coming into perfection after November 20 just right for Thanksgiving. Diameter of flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Strong upright stem and medium height.

CRIMSON LUSTER—(Introduced by us, 1929). An intermediate pompon 2 inches in diameter; bright crimson in color and matures November 15 to 20. The best red pompon for mid-November. Height, 3 feet.

DOROTHY TURNER—In color a combination of bronze and old gold. Fine upright growth; medium height. Is a mid-season, intermediate pompon; about 2 inches in diameter.

ERMALINDA—(Introduced by us, 1923). Color, old rose with silvery sheen which is enhanced under artificial light. Fine form and very double. One and three-quarters inches in diameter. Strong, upright growth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Matures October 25.

FAINA—(Introduced by us, 1930). A rather dark bronze. Flowers 2 inches in diameter may be cut October 30. Strong upright stem. One of the very best of its color. Height, 3 feet.

FIREBIRD—(Introduced by us, 1920). While not extra early, this is the best early red we have seen. Color very bright. Strong, upright growth and productive. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety for those desiring early red pompons. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Matures the last week of October. Height, 4 feet.

FRANK WILCOX—(Syn. Mrs. Beu and Souv. d'Or). Golden bronze of special merit for those desiring late pompons. Flowers 3 inches in diameter mature November 25. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Still popular with many.

GINZA—(Introduced by us, 1930). Flowers are of two colors, yellow and red; similar to Zora in form but with strong, upright stem. Very free flowering, producing flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Matures October 30. Height, 4 feet.

GOLD COIN—(Introduced by us, 1926). A large flowering pompon. When grown to sprays is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ when disbudded. A very bright yellow and exceedingly productive. Matures December 1 and later. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

GOLD MINE—(Introduced by us, 1928). Very bright yellow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and the true pompon type but of a high rounded form and too large to be included in the button section. Ready to cut October 25, 2 feet high.

GOLDEN NYMPH—(Introduced by us, 1924). Unquestionably the latest pompon known at the present time. May easily be had for Christmas. When first opening shows considerable of the bronze but when fully matured becomes quite bright yellow. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ready to cut December 10 and later.

IRENE—(Introduced by us, 1923). A true pompon type, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Color, pure white. Upright, wiry stems. Height, 3 feet. Matures with Uvalda, October 18 to 20.

JOLO—(Introduced by us, 1927). A bright red pompon maturing November 20 to 30. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. The reverse of petals is mahogany color and not an objectionable one. A good red for Thanksgiving. Height, 3 feet.

LEILAH—(Introduced by us, 1919). An early rose pink of exceptional merit. Cannot be too highly endorsed. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Strong, sturdy growth. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ready to cut October 15.

LILAC—This variety surpasses other early pinks as far as growth and length of stem are concerned. The color is good but the flowers are rather flat and not the true pompon form. As it is recommended for outside planting it is really a small decorative variety. Matures October 5 to 15.

MARGOT—(Introduced by us, 1925). The earliest white pompon, maturing October 8 and when grown in the open border may be had by the end of September. Intermediate between the large and button types, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Rather dwarf in growth and should be planted in June where long stemmed sprays are desired.

NEW YORK—Owing to its unique color (golden bronze) and nicely incurved form this variety is quite popular. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter mature November 1. Height, 3 feet.

NORINE—(Introduced by us, 1925). A seedling from Christmas Gold and the same shade of yellow but it is larger, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and matures earlier. November 20 to 25, just right for Thanksgiving use. Produces large sprays on strong stems. Two and one-half feet from June planting.

OURAY—(Introduced by us, 1919). Dark mahogany grown flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Wiry stems. Matures October 20. Height, 4 feet.

PAGOSA—(Introduced by us, 1928). A late dark pink, in general character similar to Usona but darker pink, much the same shade as Thanksgiving Pink. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height, 3 feet. Not ready to cut until December 5. The latest pink pompon.

PINK DOT—An intermediate pompon belonging to the mid-season section. Color white with bright pink center. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height, 4 feet. Matures October 21. One of the best selling varieties on the market.

RODELL—(Introduced by us, 1925). An early yellow pompon to follow Zora. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Height, 3 feet. Matures October 20. Very serviceable for a second early yellow.

ROWENNA—(Introduced by us, 1924). A fine late pompon coming about ten days later than Clorinda. Color a medium shade of bronze. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Strong growth. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Matures for Thanksgiving and later.

SHEILA—(Introduced by us, 1930). A dark mahogany colored pompon of reflexed form maturing October 30. Flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The color of this variety is distinct from any we have previously offered. Height, 4 feet.

USONA—(Introduced by us, 1927). A bright pink pompon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, maturing November 20 to 25 just in time for Thanksgiving. Very productive with strong, upright growth. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

YELLOW BIRD—(Introduced by us, 1930). A new yellow pompon producing large sprays. Flowers, 2 inches in diameter with edges of petals notched or toothed. A very productive variety maturing November 18. Height, 4 feet.

YELLOW YULETIDE—Valuable owing to its lateness. The same as Yuletide only the color is yellow. Identical in other respects.

YULETIDE—(Introduced by us, 1923). The latest and best white pompon known at the present time. Color purest paper white. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter mature November 20. Height, 3 feet. Still very popular.

YUVAWN—(Introduced by us, 1929). In color and general habit similar to Gold Coin but a week earlier. Flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Very bright yellow. Matures November 15 to 20. Height, 3 feet.

ZORA—(Introduced by us, 1915). An early bright yellow. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Nice, large sprays. This is the earliest good yellow pompon. Matures October 15 to 20. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

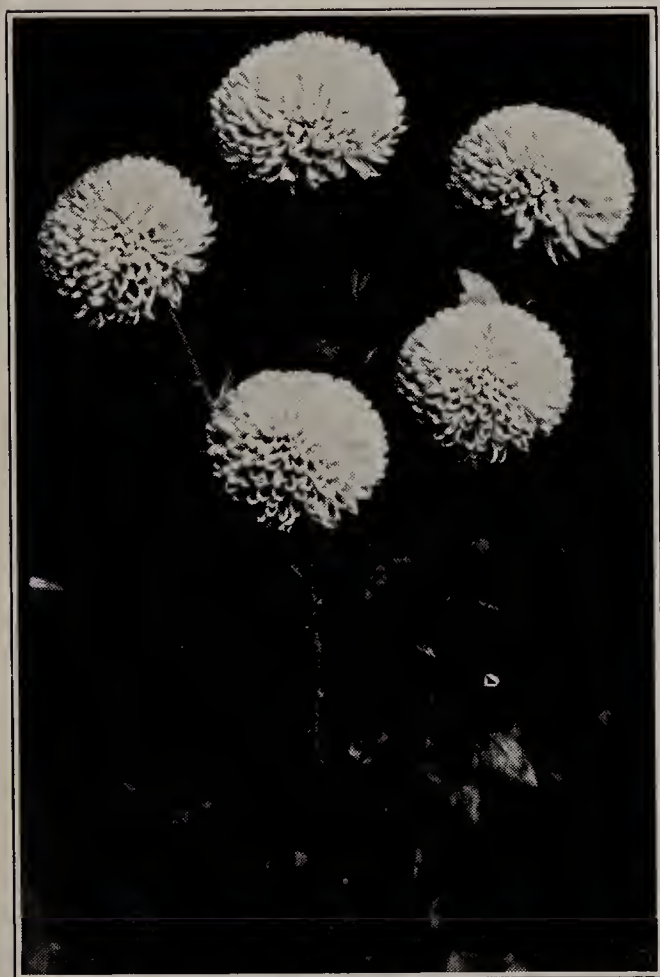
POMPONS SUITABLE FOR DISBUDDING



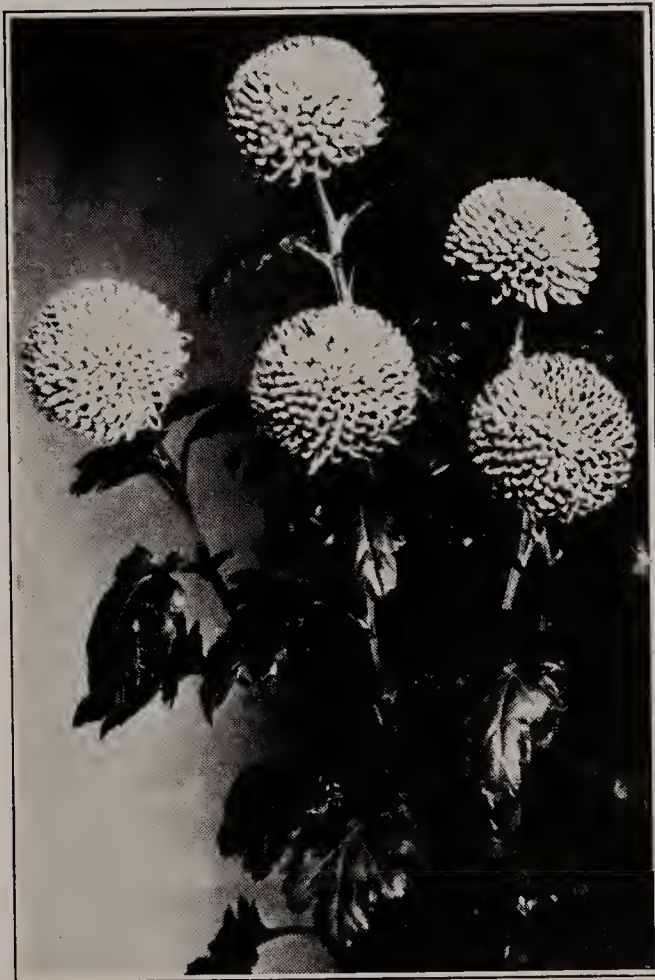
This section consists of varieties resulting from crossing the large flowering type with the pompons. In most instances they are not very suitable when grown naturally to sprays as the flowers are arranged so compact as to detract from the gracefulness which makes pompons so popular.

They are more serviceable when the plants are permitted to make several growths and then disbudded to produce one bloom each. This course gives very perfectly formed flowers, as is shown by the illustration.

INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1933



Balandus



Cazlonia

BALANDUS—A light pink with cream reverse, somewhat darker in color than Lillian Doty. Incurved and Globular in form; strong in growth. Height, 4½ feet when planted early in June. Diameter of flower 3½ inches. Ready to cut October 25.

CAZLONIA—Very symmetrical in form—a perfect ball. Color, rose pink with a mauve reverse. Strong, upright growth. Height, 3 feet when planted early in June. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Cut October 25. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 88 points.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.50 each; \$4.00 per ten; \$35.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTION OF 1932

IRENE RICH—We believe this variety is superior to Lillian Doty which when mature presents several shades of pink and often approaches white. This variety is a strong enough shade of pink to be permanent. The upper surface of the petals is a violet pink and the reverse lighter. Height, 4 feet. Flowers 3½ inches in diameter mature November 1.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

YELLOW MUSKOKA—A yellow sport from the well known variety, Muskoka, and is identical in every respect with this variety except the color which is about the same as Clara B. Ford with a slight tinge of bronze at the base of the petals.

SNOW BIRD—This variety is most perfect in form, each petal being concaved with flowers high and rounded, presenting the appearance of a pompon dahlia. Flowers slightly exceed 3 inches in diameter and are of the purest glistening white. Has a strong, stiff, upright stem and attains a height of 4 feet. Matures November 15.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.20 each; \$1.50 per ten; \$10.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

ADELPHIA—(Introduced by us, 1922). This will undoubtedly supersede such varieties as White Doty. Color, white; of perfect ball shaped form and greatest substance with good, strong stem. Flowers 3 inches in diameter mature November 1. Height, 3 feet.

ANGELO—(Introduced by us, 1920). Light pink, more decided and pleasing in color than Lillian Doty. When grown for pot plants, should be potted the middle of June and stopped twice. This produces plants not to exceed 16 inches in height with six to twelve perfect blooms to the plant. Surpasses any of the Caprice family for this purpose. Matures October 25.

ARIANA—(Introduced by us, 1930). A golden buff pompon suitable for disbudding and maturing about October 20. Flowers, 3½ inches in diameter. A promising new variety for this section.

BALL OF GOLD—(Introduced by us, 1928). Very perfect in form, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, with stiff, upright stem. Color, bright yellow, maturing November 20 and later.

GEORGE J. BALL—(Introduced by us, 1930). A disbudded pompon of very distinct character. Petals are so folded and then toothed or slashed at the end as to resemble a French Marigold. The color is sulphur yellow. Flowers two and one-half inches in diameter mature November 20 and later.

GOLD COIN—Suitable for disbudding. For description see page 25.

LILLIAN DOTY—Flowers, 3 inches in diameter, are beautiful shell pink in color. Strong upright growth. Matures October 25. Height, 3½ feet.

MUSKOKA—(Introduced by us, 1921). While rather large, this variety is best adapted to the purpose of disbudded pompons. Color, golden bronze. Upright growth. Three and one-half feet high. Matures November 10.

SILVER BALL—(Introduced by us, 1928). Very pure white and exceedingly perfect in form. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. It is much earlier than White Doty, being fully matured by October 12. Height, 4 feet.

UNALGA—(Introduced by us, 1925). An intense yellow, even brighter than Christmas Gold. Three and one-quarter inches when disbudded. Matures November 25 and later. Upright growth with rigid stem, 2½ feet high.

WHITE DOTY—Pure white sport from Lillian Doty. Identical in every respect except color.

For additional varieties suitable for disbudding see pages 30 to 33 under the heading of Anemones.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

SINGLES—STANDARD VARIETIES

ANNA—(Introduced by us, 1909). Pure white. Belongs to the true single section, having but one row of petals. Fine for pot plants.

GOLDEN MENSA—Doubtless the best single yellow for general purposes. Matures November 1.

GOLDEN ORIOLE—(Introduced by us, 1925). The earliest single yellow, maturing October 10. Flowers, 2½ inches in diameter. Color, light yellow. A vigorous grower producing abundance of long stemmed graceful sprays. Those desiring early singles should give this variety a trial.

JEAN—(Introduced by us, 1926). A companion for the two foregoing, pure white, 7½ inches in diameter. Height, medium. Matures November 1.

LAONA—(Introduced by us, 1926). A large single, 9 inches in diameter and a beautiful shade of rose pink somewhat resembling the color of Mildred Presby, 4 feet high, terminal bud maturing November 5.

MENSA—One of the largest single whites. Produces freely on long, stiff stems. Matures November 1.

MINNESOTA—A very striking blood red. Two and one-half inches in diameter. Long, slender stem. Best red for general use.

MISS GLADYS—A terra cotta or bronze sport from Mrs. E. D. Godfrey. Possesses all of the good characteristics of its parent.

MRS. WM. BUCKINGHAM—A large, flat flower of a lovely shade of rosy pink. Keeps well both on and off the plant. Matures November 1.

MRS. E. D. GODFREY—Very strong grower. Light pink. Excellent as a late single. Matures November 20.

SOURCE d' OR—Owing to its striking color (golden orange) this variety is still popular when grown natural the same as pompons. Flowers 3½ inches in diameter mature November 5. Height, 4 feet.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Dwarf plants grown in pots are very useful for home decoration or market purposes. There are some varieties included under the heading of "Large Flowering Varieties for Pot Plants" and the pompons are also serviceable for this purpose. The plants may be grown in pots throughout the season or planted out and lifted early in the fall. To insure dwarf plants that will not require stakes it is advisable to pinch out the center of the growths every week or ten days throughout the season.

New Anemone for 1933

The anemone flowers consist of one or more rows of flat or tubular ray florets with shorter quilled or tubular disc florets of the same or a distinct color and may be grown either disbudded or in sprays according to their adaptability. This type is becoming more popular year by year as they justly deserve. This is especially true with those of repute as artists in floral arrangements.



MARITZA—This anemone flowered variety has a very full, highly rounded cushion which is a very bright yellow approaching the color of Friendly Rival. The outer or guard petals are several shades lighter and are semi-incurving. Height, 4 feet. Diameter of flowers, 5½ inches. Matures for Thanksgiving. C. S. A. CERTIFICATE scoring 87 points.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1932

BEAUTIFUL LADY—A very striking anemone flowered variety with exceedingly prominent cushion contrasting with the ray florets which are a bright shade of pink and the cushion is creamy white. Flowers are 5 inches in diameter with a 3 inch cushion. Rather dwarf in growth and should be planted in May. Height, 3½ feet. Fully matured November 20.

LA NONA—A large flowered anemone with outer petals rosy amaranth; reverse and cushion buff. Flower 7 inches in diameter with a 4 inch cushion. Height, 4 feet. Matures November 10.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots; \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

LOUCELLA—This variety being 5½ inches in diameter belongs to the large flowering anemone section. The ray or guard petals are orange suffused with bronze and the quilled center is yellow. Stem, upright and rigid with perfect foliage. Height, 3 feet. Matures November 5.

MARGO—This anemone flowered has pinkish violet outer or guard petals with a high rounded yellow cushion. The contrast in color gives a very pleasing effect. Diameter of flower 3½ inches. As this variety is of dwarf growth it is admirably adapted to pot culture. Bench grown plants, 3 feet high. Matures November 5.

SUZANNE MILLER—A sport from Norma and identical in every respect except color. This, like the original, varies somewhat in color according to the culture and bud selected. From the later buds, which are preferable, the guard petals are yellow with shadings of pinkish bronze and the cushion or center florets are orange and are also tinted with bronze or pink. Fully developed November 20. Tall. Matures November 20.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.25 each; \$2.00 per ten; \$15.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

ADENLAIR—(Introduced by us, 1927). An exceptionally fine anemone for commercial growers producing four blooms to the plant 5 inches in diameter. The high rounded cushion is 4 inches in diameter and is surrounded by two rows of guard petals. The predominating color is shell pink with a creamy cast at the center of cushion. Select bud about September 10. Height, 3 feet. Matures November 15 to 20.

BERNEITA—(Introduced by us, 1925). A beautiful anemone, ray florets shell pink and a perfect white cushion, 2½ inches in diameter. Matures October 25, and being of dwarf habit is admirably adapted to pot culture producing dwarf symmetrical plants which require no staking. An improved Graf Von Oriole. Should be disbudded.

Recent introductions of anemone flowered type are marvelous for their beauty and surpass the older varieties in size; should be given full consideration by those who are looking for something artistic and unusual.

BRONZE CUP—(Introduced by us, 1930). A new form of anemone flowered chrysanthemum in which the petals incurve and the center is a low quilled button giving the flower the appearance of a bronzy cup. It is about 5 inches in diameter and may be grown either disbudded or in sprays according to their adaptability. being the first of this type we deem it our privilege to disseminate it. Those who retail their own flowers will find this variety very pleasing and beautiful for all forms of arrangement. Matures about November 10. Height, 4 feet. Should be disbudded.

ESTRELITA—(Introduced by us, 1930). A good bronzy orange anemone for general use. Has a full regular formed cushion and several rows of outer ray florets. Strong growth and upright stem. Flowers 5 inches in diameter, mature about November 15. Three and one-half feet in height. Should be disbudded.

GARZA SUPREME—This variety differs from the original Garza by having flat or strap shaped petals instead of tubular. Color, white. Very late flowering.

GODFREY'S PERFECTION—A pure white variety. More productive than any of the pompons or anemones. Blooms, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, having four or five rows of florets. A good shipper. Makes excellent pot plants. Dwarf. Matures for Thanksgiving.

GOLDEN STATE—(Introduced by us, 1926). A self-colored yellow about the same as Florera but is larger and has longer florets. Flowers 6 inches in diameter with 4¼ inch cushion. Matures November 1. Height, 4½ feet.

LAELIA—Both rays and disc florets are a beautiful shade of rose pink. Full cushion. One of the very best, either grown for cutting or as a pot plant. Dwarf, upright growth. Matures November 1.

MARIETTA—(Introduced by us, 1929). A very artistic anemone variety. Color, soft pink throughout with very full cushion. A beauty for floral arrangements. Diameter of flowers 5 to 6 inches when grown four or five flowers to the plant. Height, 3½ feet. Ready to cut October 20.

NOKOMIS—(ntroduced by us, 1925). A new color in the anemone flowered section. Ray florets bright amaranth (same as Purple King) and a low white cushion. Is best when disbudded. Excellent when grown as a pot plant. Dwarf. Matures November 10.

NORMA—This variety is somewhat difficult to describe and make its color apparent owing to its variability. From the early buds the guard petals are nearly white with a yellow cushion. From the later buds the guard petals are tinted with pink and the cushion assumes a rosy bronze hue making a very conspicuous flower. Abundance of air intensifies the color. The flower has three or four rows of guard petals and a very nice full cushion. It is a strong and rather tall grower. We prefer the late or terminal bud which matures November 20 and later.

PINK SUPREME—(Introduced by us, 1930). One of the very latest anemone flowered varieties. Color is delicate shell pink. Has prominent regular cushion with several rows of ray florets which enhance the shipping qualities. Attains a height of about four feet. Should be disbudded to produce flowers 5½ inches in diameter. Matures November 25.

ROSE ROYAL—(Introduced by us, 1926). Another fine anemone and rather distinct in color, being a violet rose throughout. Flowers 4 inches in diameter. Height, 4 feet. Matures November 15; disbud.

STOPLIGHT—(ntroduced by us, 1929). A very striking new anemone flower, crimson terra cotta ray petals with a low bright yellow cushion. The contrasting colors instantly promote admiration. Should be disbudded. Height, 4½ feet. Matures November 1.

TUSCOBA—(Introduced by us, 1926). Ray florets are an Indian red and yellow at the edges. Flowers $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter with a yellow cushion $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Very distinct. Height, 4 feet. Matures November 5.

VERONA—(Introduced by us, 1929). A companion for Marietta being another self-colored anemone but is of a soft golden buff. Full cushion. Flowers 5 inches in diameter. Height, 3 feet. Ready to cut October 20. Best when disbudded.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Large Flowering Varieties for Pot Plants

Under this heading we have selected varieties that are naturally dwarf in growth believing that they are better adapted for plants for general use. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to whether the small or pompon type or the large flowering ones are most suitable for this purpose and in greatest demand. If allowed to flower naturally they will afford the greatest display of color but if large flowers are desired they may be restricted to three, four or five growths and then disbudded. To keep the plants dwarf it is essential that they be pinched many times during a season and this operation repeated until a few weeks prior to bud formation. It is impossible to give the exact date for pinching but the flowering period should be the guide.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1932

LUTEUS—A bright yellow incurved, very free flowering. Matures November 15.

ONETA—A pure white reflexed with blooms 4 inches in diameter. Very free flowering. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Matures November 25.

RED LIGHT—This is the best crimson for dwarf pot plants that we have yet produced. The flowers are of reflexed form; dwarf upright growth with good stem. A little lighter in color than Garnet King, occasionally the reverse side of the petals shows the old gold. Matures November 10.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

BRIGHT LIGHT—This variety produces a reflexed, bright yellow flower about 5 inches in diameter. As it matures about November 20 it will be very serviceable for Thanksgiving trade. Height, 18 inches.

SAVANTA—A dwarf incurved white showing a slight tint of pink in early development, producing flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and attaining 18 inches in height. The best of its color for this purpose. Matures November 1.

Plants from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots: \$0.25 each; \$2.00 per ten; \$15.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

ANGELO—For description and prices see Page 28.

BENOIT—(Introduced by us, 1926). A beautiful cerise pink, 15 inches high from the pots. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Matures October 20 to 25. Best when disbudded.

BLOODSTONE—(Introduced by us, 1930). A light red or a color approaching scarlet which does not fade as rapidly as many varieties of this shade. Habit of the plants dwarf. Flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter are in perfection about November 10.

BRIDAL QUEEN—(Introduced by us, 1930). A pure white of large size maturing November 10. A seedling of Edgar Stillman Kelly but exceedingly dwarf. We consider this the best large flowering white yet offered. Flowers are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

BRONZE PRINCE—(Introduced by us, 1930). A very desirable dwarf bronze for pot plants somewhat similar to Greystone in color. Fully developed by November 1. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

BUTLER'S CAPRICE—Sport of Caprice du Printemps. Deep pink. Dwarf. Matures October 25.

CANOVA—(Introduced by us, 1925). Very dwarf pompon, maturing November 20. Height only 12 inches above the pot and flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It may be grown natural or disbudded. Color, very bright yellow and possessing wonderful substance.

FLORADORA—(Introduced by us, 1928). An anemone with very large full orange cushion with light bronze ray florets. Dwarf and excellent for pot culture. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Matures November 1.

GRACELAND—(Introduced by us, 1928). A white anemone with a full cream colored disc. Flowers when disbudded are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Mature November 1.

GREYSTONE—This variety is highly recommended as one of the best specimen plants. Color beautiful golden orange. Dwarf. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Matures November 10.

KATHLEEN THOMPSON—A fine crimson.

LILAC CAPRICE—Deep lilac. Dwarf. Matures October 25.

"MA" FERGUSON—(Introduced by us, 1925). A mid-season yellow the same shade as Major Bonnaffon. Arrangement of petals irregular, outer ones reflexed, center incurved. Is rather dwarf hence should be planted in early June. Flowers 4 inches in diameter. Matures November 10.

MELBA—This variety is admirably adapted to pot culture either as a small dwarf plant or a large specimen, depending on the time of propagation and culture. The color is an orange bronze with a distinct circle of yellow at the base of the petals and surrounding the green disc. The flowers when grown in sprays are about 4 inches in diameter.

NATICK—(Introduced by us, 1927). A dwarf, golden yellow anemone; large full cushion. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Matures November 25.

PIGMY—Superior to the Caprice varieties as a pot plant. High, rounded flowers like the disbudded pompons. About 3 inches in diameter. Color, light pink. Exceptionally dwarf, attaining only 10 to 12 inches when potted in June. Matures about November 10.

PURPLE CAPRICE—Purple. Dwarf.

SMITH'S PURITY—(Introduced by us, 1928). Both ray and disc florets are pure white and exceptionally so when fully developed. When disbudded will produce four to six flowers 4 inches in diameter with full rounded 3 inch cushion. May also be grown matured to sprays to advantage. Owing to dwarf growth should be planted early. Matures November 5 to 20.

W. H. LINCOLN—An old variety but still sought by some for specimens and late market plants. Yellow.

WHITE CAPRICE—White. Dwarf.

YELLOW CAPRICE—Clear yellow. Dwarf.

ZETHA—(Introduced by us, 1927). An exceptionally dwarf anemone, not exceeding 10 inches in height at maturity provided attention is given to pinching. Flowers the size of the Caprice. Color light bronze. Matures November 25.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Early Hardies



Hardy Chrysanthemums

The accompanying illustration shows the adaptability of the early hardy varieties for autumn decoration. This bed was occupied by Geraniums during the summer months. As they began to wane they were removed and these chrysanthemums were lifted and used to occupy the same place thus prolonging the decorative effect throughout the season. The same procedure may be followed for lawn vases or window boxes and any color desired may be used.

The general public have shown an increasing interest in this class during the past season. We have endeavored to give the height and flowering period as well as a description of color of each variety, which we believe will be appreciated by those interested. It will, at least, afford them an opportunity to arrange their plantings so as to show to best advantage.

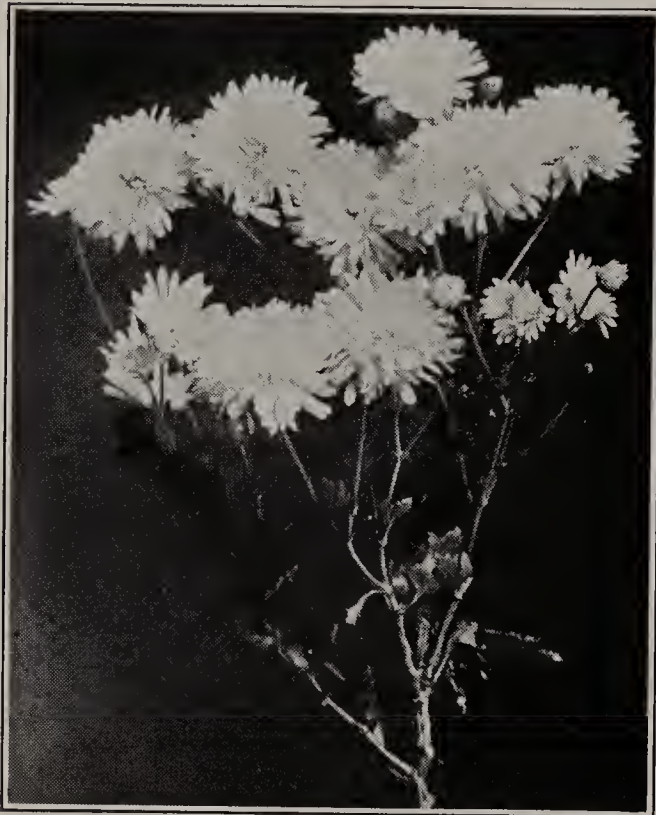
New Early Hardies for 1933



Hilga



Glomero



Lorelei



Red Flare

As the Chrysanthemum does not flower until the autumn months those interested in making a display at that period can plant the young plants in the back yard or vegetable garden, in fact almost anywhere, lift them in October and place in any position desired; among the rock garden plants or in beds of annuals. Such plants after they come into active growth should have the centers of the growths pinched out to induce them to branch so as to make dwarf plants which are more serviceable than those too tall.

GLOMERO—A very free flowering bronzy orange, similar to Arlyn and Bonibel. As it is only 1½ inches in diameter it belongs to the intermediate pompon section.

Very desirable for outdoor planting. Height 23 inches. Cut October 5. A fine early light orange for floral arrangements.

HILGA—Color, bluish magenta approaching the color of Eden. Petals of varying lengths or cactus type. Height. 18 inches. Dwarf, upright growth. Flowers 3 inches in diameter mature October 15.

LORELEI—A very productive yellow which we consider an improvement on Wolverine both in length of stem and freedom of bloom. Ready to cut September 10. Height 26 inches with flowers 3 inches in diameter.

RED FLARE—The first bright red garden variety. It is of the pompon type; about 2 inches in diameter. a little larger than the varieties belonging to the intermediate section. Height, 20 inches. Strong, upright growth. Matures October 15.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1932

ALADDIN—With us this new variety reaches full beauty in October but does not make the wealth of bloom of Carrie, Wolverine, Normandie and Yellow Normandie during September. The color is a pleasing shade of bronze similar to A. Barham.

OLGA—This early hardy begins showing color September 20, presenting an orange bronze cast which changes as it develops to a medium shade of pink; slightly darker than Murillo. Height, 2 feet. Matures October 10.

ROSY GEM—Another bright pink or rose colored hardy variety; similar to Ganna but of a slightly softer tone with less of the purple cast. Height, 2 feet. Shows color last of September. Fully developed October 15.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

GANNA—A bright pink in color, strong robust growth. Free flowering; coming into color October 1 and fully developed about October 12. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2½ feet.

MULDOON—A purplish amaranth in color. Flowers somewhat of the pompon type; free flowering and good growth. Matures October 12. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Height, 2 feet.

SONOMA—A bronze with golden reverse and gold tipped petals. A profuse bloomer, coming into color October 1. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2½ feet.

ZAZA—Yellow with orange at the base of the petals; of dwarf habit. Shows color October 1. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2 feet.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.25 each; \$2.00 per ten; \$15.00 per hundred.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

The majority of chrysanthemums are hardy south of the Ohio River and many are hardy in the northern states, as far as the plant is concerned, but they must flower before early frost to be of service. The varieties offered below generally flower from the last of August to the middle of October.

As earliness is very important to those in the northern states, we herewith append the dates when the color is prominent on most of the varieties.

Normandie, Winnetka, Carrie and Wolverine—August 20; Eden, Cranford White, A. Barnham and Alice Howell—the end of September.

A. BARHAM—Beautiful orange bronze. Early; matures September 30. Height, 2 feet.

ALICE HOWELL—A beautiful shade of orange yellow. Single. Early as well as free flowering. Flowers October 5. Height, 1½ feet.

BOSTON—(Introduced by us, 1918). Strong, upright growth. An even shade of golden bronze. Very free flowering and free growth. Dwarf. Flowers October 10. Height, 2 feet.

CARRIE—(Syn. Glory of Seven Oaks). Deep yellow. A beauty. Matures September 25. Height, 2 feet.

CHAMPAIGN—Bright ruby red. Wonderfully colored. Flowers October 30. Height, 2 feet.

EDEN—Bright rose. A beauty when disbudded. Matures September 30. Height, 1½ feet.

EVELYN—When first opening is a near approach to crimson, assumes a deep bronze hue at maturity. Matures about October 1. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 22 inches. Dwarf, upright growth.

GLADA—(Introduced by us, 1930). A soft pink approaching light salmon. Flowers most profusely the end of September. Flowers 3 inches in diameter. Height, 1½ feet.

IDOLF—(Introduced by us, 1918). Owing to earliness and freedom of bloom this variety is of special merit where early flowers are desired. Flowers September 30. Height, 2 feet.

ISOTTA—(Introduced by us, 1928). Early bronze maturing October 10. Of dwarf habit and exceedingly free flowering; not as early as some varieties but very useful when autumnal conditions are favorable. Height, 2½ feet.

KOREAN—Owing to the extreme hardiness of this variety we have placed it in this section. It is a single flower coming to perfection about the middle of October. Color is pure white. Very desirable to those who are partial to single kinds. Height, 2 feet.

LA SOMME—Deep mauve pink. Flowers September 25. Height, 2 feet.

LITTLE BOB—This belongs to the small pompon or button type but owing to its extra hardiness we deem it advisable to include it with this list. It does not flower until October 1 but is quite resistant to frosts and is very free flowering. Height, 1½ feet.

MAYELLEN—(Introduced by us, 1925). Color cerise pink with yellow anemone center. A seedling from Winnetka and possessing the same habit of continuous flowering from September 15 to November. Height, 2 feet.

MURILLO—(Introduced by us, 1925). This variety is not as early as some kinds, flowers October 12, but is of strong growth and very hardy. It is the best shade of pink among the early hardies. Height, 2 feet.

NORMANDIE—One of the earliest and best cream whites. Flowers September 10. Height, 1½ feet.

OCTOBER GIRL—Semi-double crimson, shading to chestnut. Blooms about the middle of October. Flowers 2 inches in diameter.

RUTH CUMMINGS—Color reddish bronze with terra cotta shadings aging to a soft bronze. Flowers 2 inches in diameter. Matures about the middle of October. Height, 1½ feet.

SEPTEMBER QUEEN—(Introduced by us, 1930). Begins flowering late in August but in September is a profusion of pure white flowers 3½ inches in diameter. Will be very useful in early autumn. Height, 1½ feet.

TASIVA—(Introduced by us, 1928). Very free flowering white. Matures October 1. Height, 2 feet. In wealth of bloom this variety is surpassed by none in this section. Height, 2 feet.

WINNETKA—(Introduced by us, 1914). Pure white. Very free flowering. Flowers September 20. Height, 1½ feet.

WOLVERINE—(Introduced by us, 1923). A seedling from Normandie. A beautiful color and very desirable where early flowers are required. Matures August 30. Height, 2 feet.

YELLOW NORMANDIE—A bronze yellow sport from Normandie. A beautiful color and very desirable where early flowers are required. Flowers September 10. Height, 1½ feet.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots; \$0.15 each; \$1.00 per ten; \$7.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Odd Formed Varieties

This type in most instances is unsatisfactory for general commercial use. The reason is the petals are so long and fragile that they cannot, without injury, be shipped and handled as most chrysanthemums are. To those who arrange their own products they are quite serviceable for the grace and beauty they impart.

INTRODUCTION OF 1931

PRIDE OF TOKYO—From the fact that this variety is a protege of the Japanese variety Tachibana and inasmuch as most of this type originated in Japan we have named this novelty after one of the important Japanese cities. In structure it is composed of long tubular petals most of which are hooked up or spoon like at the extreme tips. The color is a very delicate creamy pink. Not fully matured by November 20. Will produce four to five flowers per plant like the accompanying illustration which presents flowers whose extreme diameter is 11½ inches. The stem is more rigid than that of many of this class.



Pride of Tokyo

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

All prices are F. O. B. Adrian. When plants are shipped by Parcel Post the delivery charges are added to the invoice.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Most of the varieties in this section originated in Japan where they are considered the most beautiful of the entire chrysanthemum family. They are indeed very unique with their feathery and thread-like petals.

DAIKOKU—Long narrow white petals which are decidedly hooked up or incurved at the outer extremities.

FUJI—Very long thread-line petals. Color, lavender.

KING OF PLUMES—Bright yellow with short petals which are very much toothed or slashed at the ends.

MIGNONNETTE—Rather curly fine petals resembling a thistle bloom in form. Color, bright yellow.

MISS GENA HARWOOD—Another sport from Rayonnante. Color, rosy mauve.

RAYONNANTE—Long cord-like petals, pale rose pink. Beautiful in color. May be grown very large.

TACHIBANA—Very bright yellow with fine thread-like petals.

THE DEAN—Pure white, feathery in appearance the narrow petals being very irregularly arranged. Light green center.

WHITE JITSUJETUI—Small flower, petals slashed and toothed at the lips.

WHITE RAYONNANTE—Identical with Rayonnante except in color which is white.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.



BROKEN PLANTS—It often happens the end of plants are broken off during the process of packing and transporting, such a condition does not impair or detract the quality of the blooms at the flowering time. At the base of each leaf is a latent bud which will soon produce a new growth. Experienced growers often pinch out the centers for the purpose of producing more dwarf growth or to secure dwarf and bushy plants.

At left broken 3½ inches and right ½ inch above soil.

Smith's Revised Chrysanthemum Manual

(Seventh Edition)

By ELMER D. SMITH

Who Has Made a Specialty of Chrysanthemum Culture
for the Past Thirty-five Years

This booklet treats the subjects in a concise yet lucid manner, covering the whole work from the care of stock to the staging of blooms.

Several new features have been added, including complete description and remedies for two new diseases, either of which, or the chapter on Chrysanthemum Midge, or the control of leaf tyer, are worth more to the reader than the price charged. Ten new illustrations have also been added.

The best work on American Chrysanthemum Culture. Both amateur and florist have been provided with articles for their special needs.

\$1.50 POSTPAID

Exhibition Section

This section comprises varieties which are considered best for those who desire flowers of exceptionally large size which depends altogether upon the culture given.

INTRODUCTION FOR 1933



OKEDA—A reddish bronze with golden reverse, of the irregular incurved type. The end of the petals turn, showing both colors to best advantage. Reserve bud about August 10. Height, 6 feet from early planting. Diameter of blooms 9 inches. Fully developed October 25.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$1.50 each, \$12.00 per ten
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1932

GOLDEN POCKETT—This sport from Yellow Pockett being several shades darker in color is a decided improvement. Louisa and Yellow Pockett are great favorites with the growers of large exhibition blooms. This variety should be an acquisition for this purpose. The color is about the same as Mrs. Nellie T. Ross in the commercial section. Height, medium. Select bud August 20. Matures October 20.

WELL'S LATE BUFF—When properly grown Well's Late Pink still holds its own, for size and color, among the exhibition varieties and this new sport is equally valuable for this purpose. In color it is similar to such varieties as Mrs. August Koch, Floyd Gibbons and so forth; a rather pinkish, creamy buff. Dwarf in growth. Select bud September 10. Matures about November 5.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per ten; \$75.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

INTRODUCTIONS OF 1931

DORALDINA—A bright rose pink of a decided incurved form. Large dark green foliage with strong upright stem. Diameter of flower 7 inches. Select bud August 20. Height of plant, 4 feet, and matures about October 27.

PRINCESS TERU—The flowers of this variety are of the reflexed type. A pink several shades brighter than Well's Late Pink. A very promising variety for exhibition purposes. Flowers, 7 inches in diameter. Height of plant, 4 feet; select bud August 25. Fully matured November 1.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.75 each; \$6.00 per ten; \$50.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Those desiring a greater variety of exhibitions should consider the following for, while they are not as dependable as the standard exhibitions for the average florist, they are very large and spectacular in appearance. When propagated in March, giving ample space between the plants and careful consideration in selecting the buds, the results should fully compensate any extra effort.

CARRIE BEINECKE—Disseminated as an improved Majestic which would indicate the color was a golden bronze. Select bud after August 20.

GOLDEN MAJESTIC—This sport from Majestic is a bright yellow in color; in other respects is identical with its parent. It should become very popular as an exhibition variety. Select bud August 20. Matures October 25. Medium dwarf growth.

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

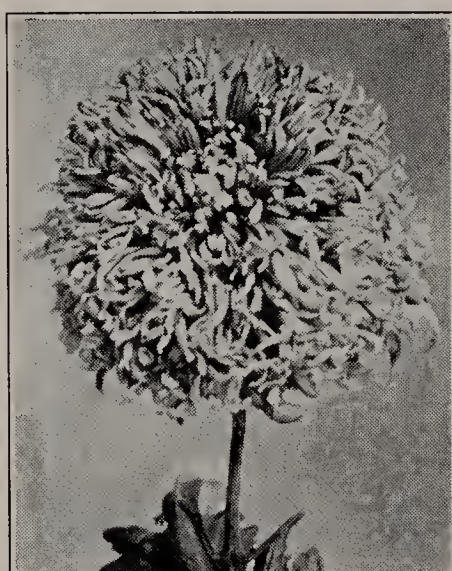
LOUISA POCKETT—An Australian variety of the purest white, from early buds and delicate pink from late ones. Requires about the same culture as Wm. Turner. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud, August 10.

MARIAN H. UFFINGER—One of the large exhibition varieties. Outer petals reflex while the center ones incurve. The lining of the petals is a bronzy crimson and the reverse side gold. Quite striking in appearance. Select bud August 20 to 25. Flowers 10 inches in diameter. Height, 4 feet. Matures November 1.

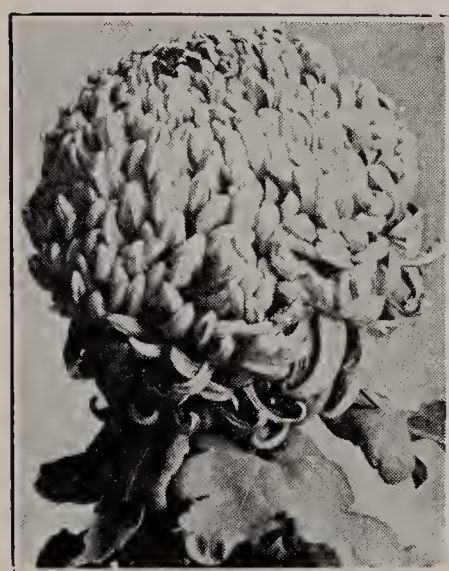
MISS RITA MITCHELL—One of the largest in size of recent years' introductions. Color, bronze shaded to salmon with a buff reverse. Select bud August 15.



Louisa Pockett



Miss Rita Mitchell



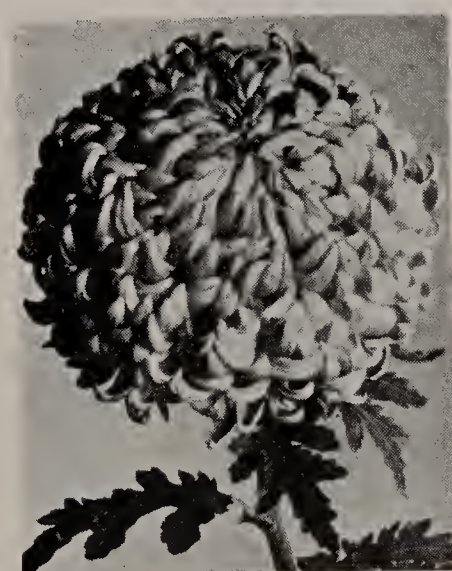
Mrs. H. S. Firestone



Marian Uffinger



Golden Majestic



Odessa

MRS. H. S. FIRESTONE—Very large bloom with rigid stem and good foliage. Color, chamois buff. An excellent variety. Dwarf. Date of bud, August 25.

MRS. E. KERSHAW—A strong, tall growing variety producing a large bloom. In color it belongs to the two toned class, the surface of the petals being red and the reverse, yellow or old gold. It is large enough to please any exhibition grower. Select bud August 15.

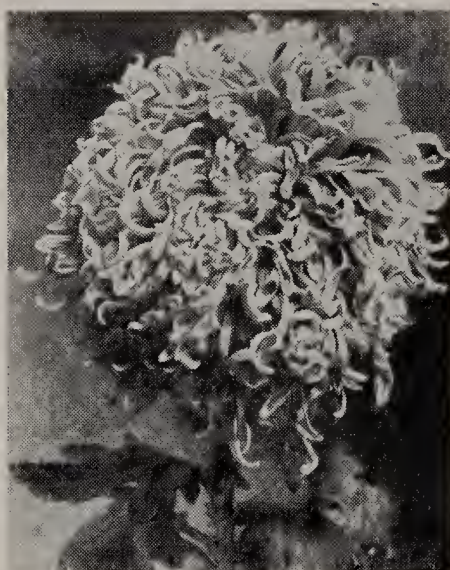
NAGIRROC—An exceedingly large, reflexed, golden 'bronze. Admirably adapted to exhibition purposes. Semi-dwarf. Best bud, August 15. Flowers 10 inches in diameter mature October 25.

ODESSA—(Introduced by us, 1914). An excellent exhibition variety. Splendid, incurved form. Color bright yellow. Eclipses all the yellows in size and finish. Tall. Date of bud August 30. Matures November 15.

Those desiring large exhibition blooms should bear in mind the necessity of restricting the plant to the number of flowers produced. Usually they are grown to one stem and one bloom to insure maximum size.



Nagirroc



Olivette



Vermont

OLIVETTE—(Introduced by us, 1930). Blooms quite irregularly reflexed showing both the upper surface and the reverse of petals. A dark pink or rose color. Flowers, 8 inches in diameter mature the end of October from buds selected August 10. Plants attain a height of about 6 feet.

QUEEN MARIE—(Introduced by us, 1927). A seedling from Vermont producing blooms 13 inches in diameter with petals spoon shape which at the ends are decidedly incurved or hooked over. Color a medium shade of lavender, intermediate between that of Vermont and Mrs. J. Leslie Davis. Select bud as near August 20 as possible. Growth tall like Vermont.

THOS. W. POCKETT—A clear pink with incurved tips; a strong vigorous grower with ample foliage. Buds late in August give the most perfect flowers and color. Tall. Flowers 9 inches in diameter mature November 1.

VERMONT—Enormous flowers of incurved type. One of the best pinks for exhibition purposes. Tall. Date of bud August 10. Matures October 25.

YELLOW POCKETT—A light yellow sport from Louisa Pockett and identical in every respect except color. Semi-dwarf. Select bud August 10.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.



Queen Marie



Mrs. E. Kershaw



Thos. W. Pockett

For complete cultural instructions in the production of large exhibition blooms we refer you to our Chrysanthemum Manual, a description of which you will find on page 40.

STANDARD VARIETIES

BRONZE TURNER—A light bronze sport from the well known Wm. Turner, and is identical in other respects. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud, August 25.

CALUMET—(Introduced by us, 1915). One of the best exhibition bronzes. Rather early for late shows, but its large size, high percentage of perfect blooms and easy culture make it one of the best. Tall. Date of bud August 25. Flowers 7 inches in diameter mature October 25.

CHEROKEE—(Introduced by us, 1924). A light bronze which assumes a rosy tint under artificial light. Outer petals are irregularly reflexed, while the inner ones incurve showing a golden reverse. In size it is a rival of Nagirroc and Vermont. Strong grower. Tall. Reserve bud August 20. Matures the end of October.



Cherokee



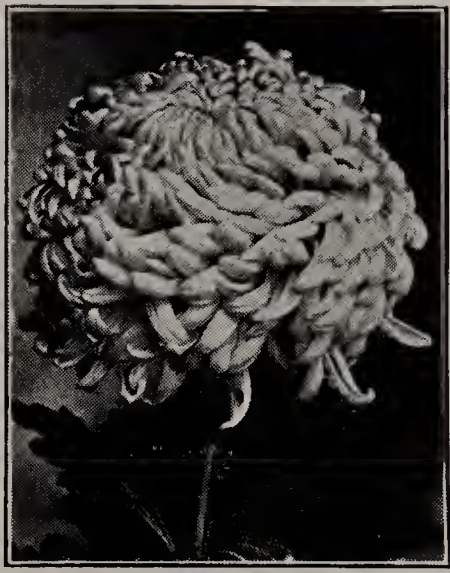
Elberon



Imperial Gold



Mary L. Clark



Nakota



Purple King

ELBERON—(Introduced by us, 1913). Bright pink of finest incurved form. Beautiful foliage and good stem. Easy to manage. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30. Flowers 8 inches in diameter mature November 1.

IMPERIAL GOLD—(Introduced by us, 1930). A light buff reflexed with petals irregular in their arrangement. Select buds from August 5 to 10. Flowers 10 inches in diameter mature October 25. Height of plant, 6 feet.

MARY L. CLARK—(Introduced by us, 1925). A light shade of lavender pink, maturing October 25. Eight inches in diameter. Height, 5 feet from March propagation. Bud August 25. May be grown for commercial purposes and is a rose pink from September bud.

MRS. J. LESLIE DAVIS—A sport from Wm. Turner and identical in every way except its color, which is a very pleasing shade of pink. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30.

MRS. G. G. MASON—Color, distinct blood red with golden reverse. Decidedly reflexed form. Fine for collections. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 20.

NAKOTA—(Introduced by us, 1924). Owing to its immense size this variety has become very popular for exhibition purposes. Color orange buff. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 25. Matures November 1.



Rosanda



Wm. Turner



William H. Waite

PURPLE KING—(Introduced by us, 1918). The nearest approach to purple. Very large, surpassing Reginald Vallis in size. Tall. Is best from buds selected September 5. Matures November 10.

ROSANDA—(Introduced by us, 1921). A wonderful exhibition variety equal to the best in size and of the easiest possible culture. Color, old rose. Outer petals are irregularly reflexed while center ones incurve. This variety is also valuable as a commercial where large blooms are required. Tall. Select bud September 10. Matures November 1.

SEMINOLE CHIEF—(Introduced by us, 1926). A reflex chestnut bronze resembling the variety President J. W. Everett, but is more dependable, larger in size, and of easy culture, matures October 25, size 8½ inches, best bud August 25.

WM. TURNER—A decidedly incurved variety of purest white. Fine form and a strong grower with clean foliage. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30. Medium height. Diameter of flowers 9 inches. Matures November 1.

WM. VERT—Bright crimson of large size; form reflexed, growth strong. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 20. Matures October 25.

WM. H. WAITE—A very bright bronze approaching crimson. Strong growing and easy to manage. Dwarf. Date of bud August 15. Flowers 9 inches in diameter mature November 1.

WM. H. WAITE IMPROVED—(Introduced by us, 1930). A sport or variation from the original type but much brighter in color. The lining of the petals approaches a red whereas the original Wm. H. White is bronzy. In other respects it is identical.

YELLOW TURNER—A light yellow sport from the popular Wm. Turner and equal to its parent in every respect. Semi-dwarf. Date of bud August 30.

In addition to the foregoing we can supply in limited quantity and at the price indicated for this section the following: Francine, Glenview, Grace Sturgis, La France, Manitou, Mrs. Keith Luxford, Mrs. O. H. Kahn, Mrs. August Koch, and Mrs. F. E. Lewis.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.20 each; \$1.50 per ten; \$10.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

Exhibition Anemones

INTRODUCTION FOR 1933



DONILDA—Long, bright yellow guard petals. The disc florets are the same color and the outer ones are long while each succeeding row recedes, thus forming a low flat cushion 4 inches in diameter. Diameter of entire flower 9 inches. Height, 3 feet. Matures November 25.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots; \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per ten.
Not less than 5 of a variety at ten rate.

STANDARD VARIETIES

BUFF QUEEN—(Introduced by us, 1926). The larger anemone type, 6¾ inches in diameter. Color of both ray and disc florets is buff, similar to Majestic. Cushion 4¾ inches in diameter. Matures November 1.

FANTASIA—(Introduced by us, 1928). An anemone of exhibition size, 9½ inches when grown to one bloom, pure white rays with bright yellow button, disc like that of Golden Pheasant. Very distinct and artistic.

TRIUMPH—(Introduced by us, 1926). An anemone 8 inches in diameter; undoubtedly the largest in cultivation. The long ray florets are golden brown, similar in color to Nagirroc. The 3¼ inch cushion is bright yellow. Matures October 25.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots; \$0.20 each; \$1.50 per ten; \$10.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.



Japanese Mountain or Cascade Varieties

These are small single varieties of fairly dwarf growth, very free flowering, and with soft or pliable stems. The term Cascade is given these varieties from the fact that one or more growths may be bent down without injury to the plant making them acceptable for use on tables or other flat furniture; with one or more growths hanging down and the balance of the plant upright. This of course is all attained by training. The wood is so pliable that it may be tied in nearly any shape desired.

We have grown several thousand and have sorted according to color and are offering them in the various colors regardless of the size and form of blooms. We can supply these in white, pink, yellow, bronze and red. The accompanying illustration shows how the plants appear when properly grown.

Plants from 2¼ inch pots: \$0.30 each; \$2.50 per ten; \$20.00 per hundred.

Not less than 5 of a variety at ten; 25 at hundred rate.

THE KINNEY PUMP

For applying liquid manure, this pump has no equal.

Remember that the water pressure does the pumping and that the flow of liquid fertilizer through the hose, diluted about one-half, is even and continuous as long as the liquid is reasonably clear and there is water pressure behind it.

It will apply from five to fifteen gallons of liquid fertilizer a minute. There is no waste. You screw the pump to the faucet, attach the suction hose (either ½ or ¾ inch) to side of opening in pump, using rubber washer to make joint tight and put the end of this hose in the barrel or tank of clear liquid manure. Then attach the *three-fourths inch* discharge hose (½ inch hose will not answer here). The liquid manure follows, and will keep coming until the supply in the barrel or tank is exhausted—provided the liquid manure is reasonably free from coarse matter which would clog the pump. \$2.60 postpaid.

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ADRIAN, MICHIGAN



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