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Miss Newman
J. Fred

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PIPER'S

Garden Chrysanthemum's Descriptive List and Cultural Notes

SPECIAL SPRING OFFER

12 PLANTS—YOUR SELECTION

SENT PREPAID FOR

\$2.00

6 PLANTS PREPAID

\$1.25

LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY

TELEPHONE LIVINGSTON 6-1195

RELIABLE SINGLE FLOWERING

- Cavalier. Deep wine color.
Cosmos. Deep purplish carmine.
Firebrand. Brilliant scarlet. Semi-double.
Grenadier. Crimson-red with bronzy suffusion.
Halo. Medium-sized deep rose.
Indian Maid. Deep orange terra cotta.
Innocence. White Korean hybrid.
Lemonade. Large lemon yellow duplex.
Moonlight. Large faint blush.
Persia. Deep rosy carmine. Semi-double.
Princess. Very large early white.
Redskin. Orange-scarlet, shading to coppery rose.
Sensation. Yellow with every petal tipped scarlet.
Sunbright. Bright pure single yellow.
The Chief. Red with golden reverse. Semi-double.
The Torch. Orange-scarlet duplex; golden reverse.
Unique. Deep rose. Semi-double.
Warrior. Crimson-maroon, golden reverse. Semi-double.

ASTER-FLOWERED OR DECORATIVE

The varieties in this classification produce flowers which measure 2 to 4 inches in diameter and resemble China Asters in form.

- Comoleta. Large incurved petals of pure yellow.
Ganna. Bright lilac-pink blooms of large size.
La Somme. Opens pink and fades to pure white. Quite large.
Lilian Doty. A large, perfect, bright pink pompon.
Mrs. H. E. Kidder. Very large, incurved, clear yellow.
Muldoon. Good sized purplish amaranth. Very effective.
Murillo. A wonderfully reliable old rose of good size.
Oconto. Large dependable white or upright growth.
October Gold. An appealing golden orange color.
Petite Louise. Large, ragged, pale rose flowers. Dependable.
Ruth Cumming. A popular rich terra-cotta red.
Tints of Gold. Showy, good sized, golden yellow blooms.
White Doty. Good sized globular pure white pompon.
Yellow Doty. A deep yellow of typical Doty form.
Yellow Normandie. A most satisfactory early yellow.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED AND BUTTON

The varieties in this classification usually produce flowers less than 2 inches in diameter. They are appreciated for their daintiness in the garden and give wonderful cut flowers for table and house decoration.

- Adironda. Vigorous plants covered with small golden bronze flowers.
Bright Eyes. Late pink button. Orange center when young.
Capt. R. H. Cook. Tall upright stems with deep rose blooms.
Ethel. Small deep maroon button with bronzy suffusion.
Irene. A splendid large white button variety.
Jean Treadway. Opens deep pink, fades to soft rose.
Mrs. H. Harrison. A small pompon with light pink blooms.
Nio. A most attractive small pink button variety.
Ouray. Large bronze button with golden suffusion.
Rodell. Good sized pure yellow button type.
R. Marion Hatton. Early bright yellow; Aster type flowers.
Ruth. A small Aster type with wine red blooms.
Ruth Hatton. Early blooming. Lovely creamy white flowers.

EXTRA-EARLY

Collection of Chrysanthemums in a wide range of showy colors.

- Aletta. A very early dwarf light pink; Aster.
Barbara Cumming. Deservedly popular, blooms in early September and the flowers persist until frost. Deep yellow Aster.
Carrie. A beautiful canary yellow Aster with incurved flowers of good size. Blooms most profusely.
Glomero. Medium sized, perfectly formed yellow Aster of compact growth and most floriferous.
Iridescent. Globular lilac blooms suffused with gold.
Marie duPont. Very large fluffy white Aster flower, remaining quite dwarf. Blooms very profusely.
Provence. Pale pink fading to creamy white. Good-sized fluffy Aster flowers produced on dwarf plants.
Tasiva. Fluffy Aster-like flowers of almost pure white. Good sized, free blooming, compact plants. Pronounced by many visitors the best white in our fields.

All Plants from 2¼ inch Pots

Hardy Chrysanthemums

The modern types of this Fall flower
produce wonderful effects

J. Fred Piper

The Chrysanthemum is a lovable plant in that it amply repays the grower for all the time and care lavished on it. Culturally speaking, it gives less trouble than any other flower. It is not particular as to soil, blooming profusely in sand, clay or prairie loam, the latter being the heavy black soil.

In the Spring when the growth is commencing on the old plants, unless the gardener particularly desires to have large clumps for any reason, the best thing to do is break up the clumps and re-plant the little shoots. This, I believe, is the best plan for one who is looking for the largest flowers and most vigorous plants. If thinning out is not practised, it will result in a bad case of overcrowding, with the result that the flowers and sprays will not be nearly as large as they otherwise might be.

Plants can be set out eighteen inches to two feet apart, according to the varieties. After they commence growing, if the tips are pinched a few times, it will induce the plants to make a bushy growth. And this is greatly to be preferred to one or two straggly shoots with the foliage all gone from the bottom, which is usually the kind of plant associated in the public mind with hardy Chrysanthemums.

By the judicious pinching of Chrysanthemums, they can be made into ideal bush plants. This pinching can be practised until the middle of June, after which time the shoots should be permitted to grow up. By this pinching process the need of stakes on most varieties is entirely eliminated, as the plants are bushy enough to stand erect.

The question where to set out "Mums" is of some moment. Clumps in the herbaceous border are very fine and particularly useful and cheerful, after all other stock has been cut down by the frost. The ideal position to make whole beds of "Mums" is a southern or eastern exposure protected from the northwest winds. It is from the

northwest that most of the early frosts come in the early Fall and, if the plants are protected from that quarter, it will eliminate the expense of covering the plants on cold nights.

One point about "Mums" which might be mentioned is that in the Fall, if the first cold night or two happens to nip the open flowers, there is no great harm done. These flowers can be picked off and the buds will continue to develop, and in another few days the plants will be as beautiful as before the frost. Frequently there are cold nights and then the beautiful Indian Summer weather comes, and after that the plants are "a thing of beauty" for many weeks, blending with the Autumn foliage of scarlet, gold and bronze.

Chrysanthemums prefer a well-drained situation to one lying low or damp, not as much on account of the Summer growth or Fall-blooming period as to carry over the Winter. Chrysanthemums will die out, if their roots are standing in water during the Winter, since the thawing and freezing throughout the Winter months rots out the roots, which naturally causes the plants to die.

In July when the weather is very hot and muggy on account of thunder storms, septoria, or leaf-spot, is apt to become trouble-some to the plants. When this appears, the foliage should be sprayed with a solution of sulphide of potassium, in the proportion of half an ounce to a gallon of water. Another remedy efficacious in this respect which comes already prepared, is Fungine. Septoria should not be confused with the natural ripening of the leaves which ensues at the base of the plant. As the plants acquire bark at this time, the bottom leaves have fulfilled their mission and naturally turn yellow and drop off. Septoria is easily differentiated from the natural ripening of the leaves by the dark spot which comes in the middle of the leaf, the spores of which will rapidly spread all over the entire plant.

The Chrysanthemum garden should be planned at this time to secure the ideal position and outstanding varieties, giving the same careful consideration as to the Spring flower beds.

If plants are set out in a rich soil, they will carry through without any great proportion of additional fertilizer, although when plants commence to grow vigorously, they are the grossest feeders in the plant line. A mulch in the Summer of well-decomposed cow manure is valuable. It conserves the moisture in the soil and as the rain washes it down into the soil, it gives the fertilizing element to the plants. The plants grown in the greenhouse require a much greater amount of feeding and take quantities of liquid manure when the buds are swelling. The average gardener is hardly in a position to apply fertilizer in this manner, so the light mulch suggested during the month of August, watered or hoed in, is all that is necessary to give him the very finest of flowers in the Fall.

AMERICAN HOP-MANURE

"Yeast of the Earth"

British Horticulture has long been familiar with Hop Manures, various brands having been available in the British Isles for possibly more than half a century.

Such a product is now obtainable for use in American Gardens, and in a very short period should be looked upon as an acquisition of distinct merit.

"YEASTS" THE SOIL THROUGHOUT THE GROWING SEASON

Because hops are acted upon by heat, the warmth of Spring produces a chemical action in this hop-manure. This action is so similar to the action of yeast in baking that it is called "yeasting." This "yeasting" not only gives your plants the full fertilizing benefits of American Hop-Manure (which analyzes twice the fertilizing value of high-grade manure) but releases much of the natural mineral fertility of the soil itself—a fertility which always surprises gardeners.

NOBODY WILL EVER WANT TO USE OLD-FASHIONED STABLE MANURE AFTER ONCE USING AMERICAN HOP MANURE

for it engenders heat on the same principle, without the drawbacks attendant on the use of stable manure.

- GREAT FOR MULCHING

Either used straight, or with fertilizer mixed into it. On Lawns, Flower Beds, Shrubbery, etc.

PREPARATION OF POTTING SOIL

A fair quantity of American Hop-Manure as a constituent part of your Potting Soil, ensures retention of moisture, bacterial activity, and better results from fertilizers used.

GENERAL SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Where used plentifully in the preparation of Lawn Areas, Flower Beds, Vegetable Garden, and in the planting of Trees and Shrubbery, American Hop-Manure gives assurance of fine results. It aids fertilization and helps to a great degree the retention of moisture.

LIGHTENING OF HEAVY SOILS

Admirable for this purpose, the results being astounding.

LARGE 50 lb. BAGS—close to 3 Bushels

1 to 5 bags.....	\$2.50 each
6 bags and up.....	2.35 each
12 bags and up.....	2.25 each
20 bags and up.....	2.00 each

YANKEE-MUM MANURE

The Plant Food for the Grower

100 lb. bags	100 lbs.	Ton
Price	\$4.50	\$85.00

APPLICATION FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Prepare the soil for potting by mixing into each bushel of soil about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of YANKEE-MUM MANURE. This ensures the plants thriving from the start.

ADEQUATE FEEDING of plants for best results is a necessity and top-dressings for this purpose should be at the rate of 7 to 10 lbs. of YANKEE-MUM MANURE for each 100 square feet.

MacDougall's

STERILIZED

Potting Soil

Lawn Dressing

Garden Compost

PRICES

50 lbs.	\$2.00
100 lbs.	3.50

Reduced rates for larger quantities

For top dressing $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep 100 lbs. to 500 sq. ft.
For grass seed beds $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep 100 lbs. to 150 sq. ft.