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ERNEST S. CLARK, Jr.

Windsor, Conn.

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10th ANNUAL PRICE LIST of

# Newer Glads

SPRING 1935

Ernest S. Clark, Jr.

Windsor, Connecticut

LIBRARY RECEIVED  
★ JAN 10 1935 ★  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Single bulbs or bulblets at 10 rate, but no single item less than five cents. Thus: 1 large Aflame .05; 2 large Aflame .08; 2 medium Aflame .05; 3 medium Aflame .07; 4 small .05. 25 or more bulbs or bulblets at 100 rate. 250 or more at 1000 rate. Pints and half pints in generous measure (dry) at quart rates. Prepaid spring delivery on all orders over \$2.00. Gratis bulbs of your selection for the names of your Glad-loving friends.

CASH, PLEASE, with the following extras of your selection: On orders up to \$5.00 you may select 10% in extras; \$5.00 to \$15.00 15% in extras; \$15.00 to \$25.00 20% in extras, over \$25.00 30% in extras. If you purchase large bulbs in lots of 25 or more of a variety and will call for them or pay express charges, you may take a cash discount of 33 1-3% instead of extras in bulbs.

### SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

I wish sincerely to thank my many friends and customers for their generous orders and kind letters of appreciation of the bulbs received and results secured during the summer season. If you have not grown my bulbs, just try them once—even if only a small order. I am sure you will be highly pleased with the results.

### SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

My stock for 1935 is the same as always—bright, true, clean, healthy and always in generous count. If any prove otherwise, I am always ready to make adjustments to your entire satisfaction.





Join the Connecticut Gladiolus Society. If you live nearby, you will be warmly welcomed by its members. Send dues of \$2.00 to Howard T. Munson, Warehouse Point, Connecticut.

Descriptions are as accurate and reliable as possible without waxing unduly enthusiastic or becoming monotonous with endless repetition concerning health, vigor, placement, the number open, and the like. Each year many of the older varieties are dropped from my gardens to make room for the more promising newer ones.

1934 reports on thrips are very cheerful. Almost without exception, thrips were less harmful. Many growers discontinued spraying after midseason. However I suggest that preventive and control measures be not relaxed.

Successful control measures include the following:

(1) Treat the bulbs with Cyanogas-G or other fumigant upon cleaning the bulbs in the Fall. Small quantities of bulbs may be put in paper bags or shoe boxes and sprinkled with naphthalene flakes—1 ounce per 100 bulbs. Let the flakes evaporate. (2) Store in a cool, dry place and keep at a temperature of 40-50 degrees. Do not let the bulbs freeze. (3) Treat or soak in a solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) before planting. Husk the bulbs previously, if possible. Soak for two hours in a solution of 1.1000, one tablet to one pint of water. Use stone crocks, glass jars, or wooden tubs—not a metal container. Large numbers of bulbs may be tied in sacks and kneaded on the floor in lieu of husking. Thorough soaking will destroy all thrips and their eggs. (4) Spray every week or ten days after the plants are six inches high. Do not wait until the bud spikes appear. It is too late then. Effective spraying will control those thrips that have survived or that may appear from nearby infestations. The cheapest and most effective spray now seems to be a combination of molasses or white sugar, and paris green or arsenate of lead—one pint of molasses to two tablespoons of paris green to three gallons of water. Keep the solution well stirred. An overdose of paris green will severely burn the foliage or even kill the plants. Arsenate of lead will not burn, sticks to the foliage better, but shows up plainly on foliage. Black-leaf 40 may be added if desired. Apparently, thrips have a “sweet tooth” and thus get the poison. Other and more expensive materials are Cubor, Red Arrow and Lethane. (5) Destroy all refuse such as old blooms, tops, and old corns. (6) Plant early. Early varieties will probably come thru without spraying.

L (large), Med. (medium), S (small) are the standard trade sizes. Large bulbs are 1¼” or over in diameter or sizes 1 and 2. Medium bulbs are from ¾” to 1¼” in diameter or sizes 3 and 4. Small bulbs are under ¾” in diameter or sizes 5 and 6. Large bulbs can be depended upon for the finest spikes of bloom. Medium-sized bulbs should be very satisfactory. Small bulbs of some varieties bloom nicely; of others not so well. But, in planting, give the small bulbs as much space as the larger bulbs.

The following per 1000, F. O. B. Windsor:

	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6		No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Aflame.....			\$5.00	\$3.00	Golden Dream .....	\$6.50	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$2.00
Betty Nuthall .....	\$9.00	\$7.00	5.00	3.00	Golden Dream, per 5000....			14.00	8.00
Carmen Sylva .....				2.50	La Paloma .....		11.00	8.00	5.00
Carolius Clusius .....	9.00	7.00	5.00		Mrs. Leon Douglas .....	8.00	6.50	4.50	2.50
Catharine Coleman .....	9.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	Mrs. P. W. Sisson .....	8.00	6.50	4.50	2.50
Dr. F. E. Bennett .....	8.00	6.50	4.50	2.50	Olive Goodrich .....			5.00	3.00
Dr. Moody .....	9.00	7.00	5.00		Orange Queen .....			4.50	2.50
Giant Nymph .....	6.50	5.00	3.50	2.00	Pfizer's Triumph .....	9.00	7.00	5.00	3.00
Giant Nymph, per 5000.....			14.00	8.00	Pride of Wanakah .....			3.50	2.00
Gold Eagle .....	6.50	5.00	3.50	2.00	Primrose Princess .....				3.00
					W. H. Phipps .....	8.00	6.50	4.50	2.50



**ERNEST S. CLARK, Jr., Windsor, Connecticut**