

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

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Northbrook, Ill.

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**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION,
ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912**

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK- ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. F. Christman, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the American Peony Society Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn. Editor, W. F. Christman, Northbrook, Ill.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

W. F. CHRISTMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1931.

ALMA WAGGNER.

(My commission expires July 23, 1932.)

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Those who make application for membership at any time receive the current publications of the Society as they are issued.

The dues are \$3.00 a year, and all checks covering membership dues should be made to *The American Peony Society* and sent to the Secretary with application for membership. Dues in future are to run from January 1st to January 1st of the following year.

Back BULLETINS of the Society will be charged for at the rate of 50 cents per copy and \$1.00 for the Symposium Number (No. 14). To non-members these prices are doubled. No BULLETINS available prior to No. 13.



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Peony Fertilizers and Cutting Methods

By S. W. DECKER and F. F. WEINARD
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

THE growing of peonies for cut flowers has become an important industry in southern Illinois and Indiana and to a lesser extent in the vicinity of the larger cities. The growers are confronted with the problem of the proper fertilizers to use. In order to aid in securing information, a fertilizer experiment was outlined.

An area of fertile brown silt loam was prepared for a peony plantation during the summer of 1925. On one section a cover crop was grown and plowed under in early fall. The remainder of the area received well-rotted manure at the rate of 20 tons to the acre.

On November 10 and 11 one row each of seven varieties of peonies were planted in rows 4 feet apart, with plants at 3-foot intervals. The plants were selected for uniformity from a one-year-old plantation. Fertilizer plots were laid at right angles to these rows so as to contain 4 or 5 plants of a variety in a plot and with three plants of a variety between plots. The center plant in the area between plots was used as a check.

Plots 1 to 5 inclusive received manure in 1925, while plots 6, 7 and 8 had a cover crop plowed under. Fertilizers were applied annually to all plots, except 6 and 7, in the spring about the time growth started. The fertilizers were broadcast within a radius of 12 to 15 inches about the plants and worked into the soil. The annual applications per acre were as follows:

- Plot 1..... Well-rotted manure, 20 tons.
- Plot 2..... { Well-rotted manure, 20 tons.
Steamed bone, 500 pounds.
- Plot 3..... { Steamed bone, 500 pounds.
Sodium nitrate, 200 pounds.
- Plot 4..... { Sodium nitrate, 200 pounds.
Superphosphate, 750 pounds.
- Plot 5..... { A 4-inch mulch of strawy manure each fall. Not
removed.
- Plot 6..... No treatment after cover crop was plowed under.
- Plot 7..... { Steamed bone, 500 pounds.
Sodium nitrate, 200 pounds.
- Plot 8..... { Steamed bone, 500 pounds.
Sodium nitrate, 200 pounds.
Potassium sulfate, 200 pounds.

In the spring of 1926 all buds were removed so as to throw the strength of the plants into vegetative growth. In 1927, twenty-eight per cent of the plants flowered, producing an average of seven blooms. The plants which flowered were scattered throughout the plantation.

During the first few years of the experiment, nitrate of soda had a noticeable effect in improving the size and the color of the foliage. Manure had a similar effect, but where it was used freely there was excess foliage, inferior flowers, weak stems and a tendency for the stems to rot at the base.

Plots 3 and 4, which received nitrate of soda, and plot 5, which received a strawy mulch in the fall, showed a stronger vegetative growth than the checks (Table 1). The other plots varied slightly, but not consistently nor significantly from the checks. The average yields of blooms from plots 3, 4 and 5, however, were less than the average from the checks (Table 2). The heavy manure mulch (plot 5) caused rapid spring growth, weak stems and poor flowers.

The differences from season to season between the average yields from the several treatments were inconsistent. Average results for four seasons showed yields from the untreated plots as high as or higher than the yields from any of the fertilizer treatments. These results indicate

that peonies planted on a fertile soil are not likely to respond profitably to applications of fertilizer for some years at least.

CUTTING EXPERIMENT

A cutting experiment was started because there was little information available on the effects of heavy cutting on the health and vigor of the plants.

In the fall of 1924 a commercial planting of seven varieties commonly grown for cut flowers was made in a fertile brown silt loam soil. The plants were set in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. They were allowed to grow normally until the spring of 1927 when the cutting experiment was begun. No fertilizers were used after the peonies were planted.

Four plants of a variety, 28 plants in all, were cut so that one-half of the shoots on each plant were cut to the ground. In another plot of equal size, all of the shoots on each plant were cut so as to leave three leaves on each shoot. The yields from these plots were compared to the yields from a plot of equal size from which no blooms were cut.

At the beginning of the experiment the plants in the different plots were practically uniform in size (Table 3). The total number of shoots were reduced some by cutting as compared with plants where no blooms were cut, but this reduction was not as great as might be expected.

A study of flower production, however, shows that both cutting methods reduced the average number of blooms per plant. Cutting all shoots, leaving three leaves to the shoot, reduced flower production to a greater extent than when one-half of the shoots were cut to the ground. In 1931 the plants from which half of the flowers had been cut during the four years preceding produced about 16 per cent fewer flowers than the plants from which no flowers had been cut. The plants from which all blooms had been cut each year produced 26 per cent less flowers than the control plants.

A larger number of flowers were harvested where all of the shoots were cut, as compared with plants from which only half of the shoots were cut, but the stems were shorter. There were no great differences in the vigor of the plants in the two plots. Commercially these cutting methods should be modified to meet the demands of the markets for stem length.

No differences were noted in the quality of blooms produced by plants of the same variety in the different plots. Varieties differed greatly

in flower and shoot production (Tables 2 and 3). Flower production at the beginning of the experiment, varied from 9 to 24 blooms per plant with the variety. In 1931 the yields of different varieties in the check plot were 20 to 34 blooms per plant.

Peonies vary in flower production from season to season (Fig. 1). In the spring of 1929 flower production was high. This was followed by a much lower production in 1930, due principally to a late frost that killed many of the buds.

All varieties, regardless of treatment, produced more flowers in 1931 than at the beginning of the experiment in 1927 (Fig. 2). Varieties varied considerably in this respect. The average increase for the check plot was 86 per cent, while for "one-half of shoots cut," and "all shoots cut" the increases were 58 and 51 per cent, respectively.

Cutting the blooms as described did not seem to make the plants more subject to disease. No ill effects were noted from cutting stems at the surface of the ground.

TABLE 1
SHOOT GROWTH OF PEONIES WITH DIFFERENT FERTILIZER TREATMENTS

Annual Treatment†	Plot	1928*	1929	1930	1931
Rotted manure each spring.....	1	24.7	28.1	28.0	30.7
Rotted manure each spring and steamed bone.....	2	24.6	32.9	28.2	28.5
Nitrate of soda and steamed bone.....	3	29.5	30.9	31.1	34.0
Nitrate of soda and superphosphate.....	4	29.9	36.0	35.7	36.7
Manure mulch.....	5	28.3	37.3	36.2	38.4
Cover crop.....	6	25.3	29.1	29.3	32.2
Nitrate of soda and steamed bone.....	7	23.7	28.3	25.2	27.5
Nitrate of soda, steamed bone, and sulphate of potash.....	3	23.0	25.7	21.5	26.0
Check		22.7	27.9	28.5	30.9

* Average for five varieties instead of seven.

† Plots 1 to 5 inclusive, received an application of manure, 20 tons to the acre, before planting.

† Plots 6, 7, and 8 had a cover crop plowed under before planting.

TABLE 2
FLOWER PRODUCTION OF PEONIES WITH DIFFERENT
FERTILIZER TREATMENTS

Annual Treatment†	Plot	1928*	1929	1930	1931
Rotted manure each spring.....	1	11.8	18.9	12.6	19.7
Rotted manure each spring and steamed bone.....	2	12.3	26.2	11.1	20.2
Nitrate of soda and steamed bone.....	3	11.4	25.2	11.9	23.8
Nitrate of soda and superphosphate.....	4	14.2	24.1	15.0	24.5
Manure mulch.....	5	9.0	26.4	11.6	22.2
Cover crop.....	6	16.9	21.7	18.6	26.1
Nitrate of soda and steamed bone.....	7	9.8	19.1	11.7	19.3
Nitrate of soda, steamed bone, and sul- phate of potash.....	8	11.4	19.6	13.5	22.9
Check.....		12.1	23.8	16.3	23.9

* Average for five varieties instead of seven.

† Plots 1 to 5 inclusive, received an application of manure, 20 tons to the acre, before planting.

† Plots 6, 7, and 8 had a cover crop plowed under before planting.

TABLE 3
FLOWER PRODUCTION OF PEONY VARIETIES WITH DIFFERENT
METHODS OF CUTTING

1927	(1)	(2)	(3)	1928	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mme. de Verneville.....	21.8	21.0	24.5	Mme. de Verneville.....	34.0	28.0	19.0
Festiva Maxima.....	12.5	12.4	13.5	Festiva Maxima.....	20.2	14.0	10.0
Coronne d'Or.....	11.8	9.6	9.5	Coronne d'Or.....	18.5	16.4	11.5
Mons. Jules Elie.....	9.0	12.0	9.8	Mons. Jules Elie.....	19.0	16.0	14.0
Claire Dubois.....	11.8	10.4	9.5	Claire Dubois.....	21.2		
Felix Crousse.....	23.8	21.6	19.2	Felix Crousse.....	31.0	35.0	22.0
Augustin d'Hour.....	10.0	10.4	8.2	Augustin d'Hour.....	22.2	16.0	12.0

1929	(1)	(2)	(3)	1930	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mme. de Verneville.....	51.8	46.5	36.5	Mme. de Verneville.....	33.2	34.5	16.8
Festiva Maxima.....	32.2	21.5	24.2	Festiva Maxima.....	16.5	9.0	5.2
Coronne d'Or.....	25.5	22.5	18.8	Coronne d'Or.....	11.0	8.5	8.5
Mons. Jules Elie.....	24.8	28.7	18.5	Mons. Jules Elie.....	13.0	6.0	6.0
Claire Dubois.....	26.5	20.0	15.2	Claire Dubois.....	12.2	8.5	4.2
Felix Crousse.....	37.5	28.5	42.0	Felix Crousse.....	30.5	16.5	21.5
Augustin d'Hour.....	29.0	12.0	13.0	Augustin d'Hour.....	25.0	11.5	9.5

1931	(1)	(2)	(3)	1931	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mme. de Verneville.....	34.5	32.2	27.0	Claire Dubois.....	23.5	20.5	14.0
Festiva Maxima.....	23.8	22.0	19.0	Felix Crousse.....	33.0	31.0	37.0
Coronne d'Or.....	22.0	19.5	18.2	Augustin d'Hour.....	29.8	14.8	12.3
Mons. Jules Elie.....	20.5	15.7	13.5				

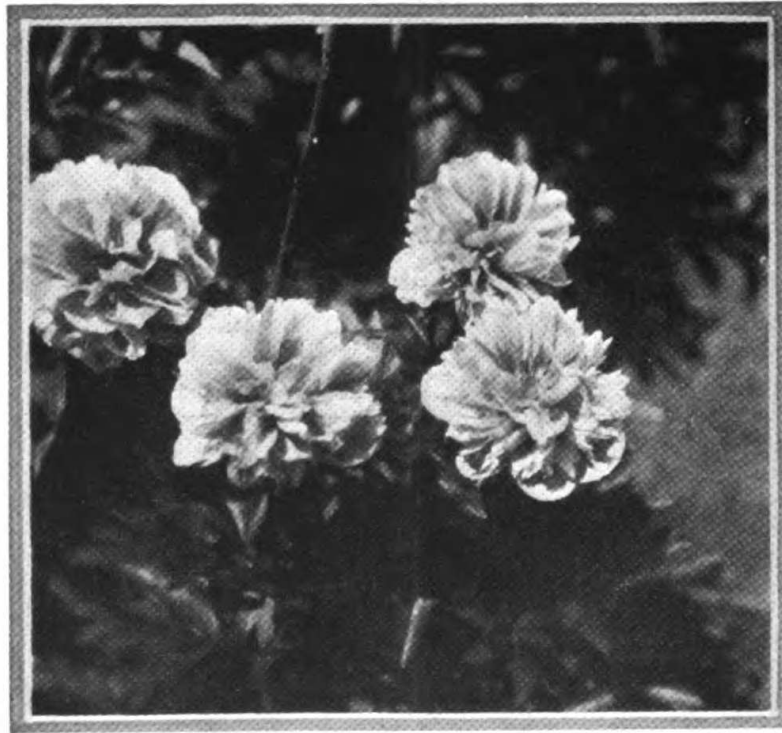
- (1) Check, no flowers cut.
- (2) One-half of shoot cut to ground.
- (3) All shoots cut leaving three leaves.

A New Hybrid Peony

By DR. A. H. LEMPKE, *Wausau, Wis.*

THE picture below is a hybrid peony that I obtained from a cross of *officinalis* and a *Chinensis* variety. It first bloomed in 1926. The plant is not quite as robust in growth as *Officinalis rubra*, which was the female plant, and the male plant in this case was a *Chinensis* single, good-for-nothing seedling of a pale pink which was discarded immediately after it had served its purpose.

The color of this hybrid is a good, deep pink, of the Walter Faxon



shade. The bloom is rather loose and open and does not possess the petalage that *Officinalis rubra* has, and like the mule, is at the end of its rope. It has no stamens and not even a vestige of carpels. A sister plant of this variety was lost by botrytis. If plants are spaced liberally to admit of free air circulation, much of this trouble is eliminated. Hemmed in by trees and buildings which prevent the free circulation of air, produces a bad situation and plants become more susceptible to botrytis blight.

The *officinalis* peonies, as is well known, produce wonderful carpels for seed capacity, but the great trouble lies in obtaining the fertility to

produce the seed. If the pollen is obtained and everything is satisfactory, it will be discovered that seed production is very meager, never obtaining more than two seeds in a carpel. Under normal conditions the officinalis peonies are too far advanced to be fertilized by pollen from Chinensis peonies when they come into bloom. A few other enthusiasts have obtained results from early stamenite varieties.

Seed production last year (1927), was a complete failure. Have a few more small plants coming along nicely.



Tree Peony Notes

By JOHN C. WISTER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

I WAS much interested in Mr. Seyler's article in the September, 1931, BULLETIN. It gives a most excellent account of the work of the Farr Nursery Company in importing, growing and propagating tree peonies. As this company has, I believe, grafted more tree peonies than any other American nursery, the article comes from a most authoritative source.

It is of course natural that the commercial grower and the collector should look upon varieties from a little different point of view, and therefore my criticism of this article will be understood. I do not agree with Mr. Seyler that it is desirable to discard names, at least I should like to modify that statement and say it is not desirable to do it if it can be avoided. The facts as he gives them are, I believe, quite correct. The Japanese growers have put literally hundreds of names on peonies very similar to each other and it has been on account of the desire to straighten out name confusions that I have published in the BULLETIN in the past and in the Manual a classification of varieties by color.

I quite agree with Mr. Seyler that the names of many of the Japanese types should be dropped. They are so close to others that there is no possible need of taking the trouble to label them. But from among the great numbers of Japanese varieties there are certain kinds which really are outstandingly beautiful and which should be propagated by name in the future for the sake of peony specialists who will grow these by name just as they grow *Kelway's Glorious*, *Martha Bulloch* or *Le Cygne*. It is, however, not easy to give a list of these varieties because the number of the plants in the country is so small that the varieties have not been tested in enough gardens for anyone to know which really are the finest.

I have come to certain conclusions about some of them in my own garden but such conclusions even over a period of years are not sufficient to warrant any positive statement such as can be made in regard to our herbaceous peonies which can be seen in a dozen or twenty gardens in any one section. I bring this fact again to the attention of the members of the American Peony Society with the hope that as the Farr Company and a few other nurseries now are propagating tree peonies, more attention will be given to them by the Society so that eventually definite information can be published about them.

Classification by color such as Mr. Seyler has described is of course desirable but I question the possibility of classification by structure as he has described it. We have had for years such classification in herbaceous peonies but it has been built upon the observations of these plants by many judges in many places and over many years. The tree peony is one of the strangest of plants in its behavior and the same plant in different years may be single, semi-double or even double, although of course this great range is not as likely to occur as are small changes of structure.

Like such herbaceous varieties as *Marie Jacquin*, many tree peonies when young will send up single flowers and when they have been in the ground for five or six years will become more and more semi-double, perhaps after ten years becoming a full double. This means that it is not possible to make any accurate observations on plants in the nursery row that have only been set a year or two and that old established plants must be used for this purpose. It is quite true, however, that from the classification made by Mr. Seyler much important information will be gained, and I am not criticising the fact that he is doing it but merely urging caution that his results should be checked up from maturer plants.

It is quite clear that propagation of tree peonies will never be rapid as so little wood is produced. We can, however, greatly improve the existing technique in propagation. The Farr Company for one is getting better results each year and recent results seem to show that the greatest per cent of failures of the grafted plants is not due to any fault of the grafting but to the failure of the herbaceous roots to function properly and keep the scions nourished. This means that our technique of grafting is not the stumbling block but that we need a greater ability to judge the type of root stock upon which to place the scion. We need more information as to the soil and other conditions necessary to start off the young plant the first year.

I have no doubt that this improvement will come with additional practice. I hope that the Peony Society which has done so much for the herbaceous peony will be able during the next generation to do similar work to put the tree peony in its proper place in American gardens.



Outside the House Beautiful

By C. E. CARY

SOME philosophers interpret all human action as a result of a desire to realize personal happiness. Considerable of that personal happiness centers around the great and beautiful wish that most of us cherish, to have a home or to have a better home. Is it any wonder, then, that so much effort in thought and time is expended in making this wish an accomplished fact?

Naturally, our first thought is for the building in which we live. It is always the house first, for that means comfort and shelter. The usual course is to begin by satisfying these demands. This is unfortunate, because it often leads to a complete neglect of consideration for the exterior. There is frequently no thought given to the setting of the house and to the fact that there should be outdoor rooms as carefully planned and furnished as those indoors. It is forgotten that as much pleasure can be had from planning and developing the grounds as from planning and furnishing the rooms within the house.

But where there is cause for sorrow, there is also cause for joy, for more and more is this condition being righted. More and more is the realization of the importance for the proper consideration of the grounds being felt; and an increased number of people are getting out into their grounds and spending leisure hours in that delightful contact with nature, familiarizing themselves with the joyous art of gardening.

Every properly planned place adds that much more to the cause. Improvements are observed, interest is aroused, and a more extensive and general desire is created. That which was considered non-essential is becoming to be looked on as an essential.

The home owner who has previously thought little of the landscape development of his grounds, now turns with an inquiring eye to see what his neighbor has done and looks over his own place to see what he can do. Is it any wonder that in this evolutionary state there has been

considerable experimental work done and mistakes made from misguided effort?

But this only proves that the universal wish is for the better type of home which means better houses and better grounds. So a house, to be a house beautiful, needs the softening influence of trees, shrubs, evergreens, vines and flowering things. Growing, living walls of green will present an ever changing spectacle to delight the eye, the sense of smell and our hearts and souls.

In these trying days, we need the benign influence that only growing things can give. The environment of shade and shelter means much to the life of the family both young and old. Looking back to your childhood days nothing stands out quite so vividly as the trees and shrubs on the old home place. What wouldn't you give to have those memories live again.

As you know, the year 1932 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and in honor and recognition of his life and achievements, the national Government has proclaimed a celebration. The most important part of this program centers around the planting of millions of trees. Stately avenues and groves of living memorials to rear their leafy heads toward God and do perpetual honor to the memory of the Father of our country.

Such a program should receive the whole-hearted support of every one of us. In no other way can we so easily remember Washington while at the same time improve the use and enjoyment of the grounds about our own homes and public buildings. These green memorials will grow on year by year, constant reminders of those who pass by or stop to enjoy their beauty in form and flower, that here was a generation far-sighted enough to assist in bringing nature back to her rightful possessions.

Whether these plantings are made by individual citizens or organizations, whether about the home grounds or on public lands, the original investment will come back many fold in increased health and happiness, to say nothing of the increased property values, which trees, shrubs and flowers alone can bring.

Washington early realized that it was not a home until it was planted, and his chief concern in life was the development and care of his beloved Mount Vernon.

Anyone who has visited Mount Vernon or made ever so slight a study of its plan, recognizes the important role which the trees, shrubs

and flowers have played in making it an outstanding example of landscape art.

Washington developed the grounds about Mount Vernon with the single thought in mind of having a place to live out-of-doors among the growing things he had so tenderly planted and cared for. The questions of seclusion and livability were kept uppermost throughout his planting program. So on our own home grounds, the desire to obtain the most out of our property finds its most acceptable expression in the modern outdoor living room.

The charm of flowering plants tastefully arranged is irresistible; and the prospect of planning a place out-of-doors, which is attractive, livable and comfortable, and where the whole family can find countless hours of enjoyment, is fraught with gay adventure, don't you think?

Such a room will naturally be closely related to the living room within the house. Perhaps directly connected to it by doors or a living porch. If this is impossible the views from the living room windows will overlook this outdoor area, and make it seem but an extension of our home life into the grounds.

This relationship between the house and grounds suggests that the outdoor living room would be located to the side and rear, for as privacy is the first essential in making this new outdoor room livable, the house itself forms a screen or barrier from the passing public. Neatly trimmed hedges, vine-clad fences, or borders of mixed trees and shrubs will serve as living walls of green to screen out all that is undesirable while framing the garden pictures. Here and there a specimen tree will be planted for shade or fruit. The evergreens will lend all year 'round enchantment and provide a foil against which the masses of nodding flowers will be displayed.

Such an outdoor room may be developed to express the home owner's individual preferences for certain kinds of plants, as even the smallest of home plots has sufficient room to give the garden hobbyist full sway. An arbored nook will provide a shady spot for rest; the sturdy trees, a branch from which Junior may hang his swing; a group of evergreens may extend their protecting arms about a corner for play, and a rug of growing green will carpet the entire room underfoot.

Ask anyone who has planned and planted an outdoor living room all their own, and you will hear an enthusiastic tale.

First, you will hear about the joy of planning it—how first hours were spent contemplating possible arrangements. These are the dream

hours, and there is as much pleasure in dreaming how you will furnish the outdoor rooms, as planning new things for the inside.

Then you will hear of the spring days—plans made with the nurseryman, visits to his growing, glowing acres—of the excitement when the plants were delivered and set out; and of how, suddenly, dreams became real. Lines on the plan turned into graceful leafy shrubs which burst into flower year after year. Beds drawn on paper became glowing masses of flowers with gay blossoms nodding us a welcome. Little circles on the sketch now became living, leafing trees, ready to play their part in the picture.

Every day offers new pleasures if one has an outdoor living room. Guests will come to admire and enjoy; family meals may be served amid the charm of flowering plants. Again, there is ever changing spectacle in the plantings themselves. First, in spring, the bulbs and birds appear; then waves of hardy flowers flaunt their gay colors. As the blossoms come and go, the blaze of autumn colors fades into the fairyland beauty of gleaming frost on naked twigs.

As you plan for the development of an outdoor living room in your own back yard, you will soon discover that there are countless arrangements which can be given to the plants and garden furniture which you desire. The so-called formal type of development seems to be most in keeping with the size and shape of the limited area available on the average home grounds today. Such a development extends the line of the house out into the grounds in the form of living plants, and to further accent the architectural influence, a garden axis starting from the house itself might well terminate in a smaller feature reflecting the design and materials of which the house itself is constructed. This garden axis may actually be constructed in the form of a path. It may simply be a panel of grass, or a line of view from inside the house. In any case the formal outdoor living room need not be so faultless that its use and enjoyment would be limited.

The informal type of development suggests the freer flowing curves of nature. In place of studied regularity there will be broad-sweeping curves encircling the masses of shrubs, trees and evergreens, and against these walls borders of hardy flowers and bulbs so arranged as to give color and life throughout the growing season. These secluded bays formed by the shrubbery walls may frame a rock-bound pool; an informal garden seat, or a grouping of tables and chairs for family picnics right at home.

The right type of outdoor living room to develop on your home grounds, is the one most expressive of your taste and interest. If you prefer a garden room all trim and neat, with something here that exactly balances something there, one tree nodding at its brother, you will enjoy the creation of a formal outdoor room.

If, on the other hand, the forms and lines of nature interest you more, the informal type of planting will be a source of never ending joy. But, whether it be formal or informal—plan and plant an outdoor living room this spring. Then you and the members of your family may enjoy its use and pleasures this summer, and all the seasons yet to come.

If all the back yards in America would be turned into living rooms out-of-doors, this year, what a glorious memorial it would be. Washington, himself, I am sure would have enjoyed the prospect of leading such a crusade of beauty. Without his personal leadership, but ever mindful of a worthy cause, we can go forward with plants and spades to beautify the country he loved so well.



A New Peony Chart

AT A meeting of wholesale peony growers at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, January 14, it was agreed that proper distribution of a peony chart, showing a collection of fine peonies in full color, would form a boost to peony sales in general.

It therefore was decided to ask the co-operation of all those interested in the increase of peony sales to co-operate in getting this collective effort accomplished.

The chart will show twelve modern varieties of peonies and one large garden scene in which peonies predominate. The size will be about 22x30 inches and printed on 120-pound enamel with calendar tins for hanging.

Distribution will be to most logical retail outlets by pooling mailing lists of contributors, to avoid duplications and waste.

The contributors will naturally receive the greatest benefit as they will receive publicity as the leading growers of fine peonies and besides receive a number of these beautiful charts for their direct use.

It was decided that this would be the most effective and most economical way to reach the public at large and draw the attention of the gardening public to the most gorgeous of all garden flowers.

The committee co-operating in the preparation of the chart consists of the following: W. F. Christman, Northbrook Gardens, Northbrook, Ill.; Clarence W. Hubbard, Lake Forest, Ill.; A. M. Grootendorst, Benton Harbor, Mich., and N. I. W. Kriek, Lansing, Mich.

Those desiring further details on the subject may address, N. I. W. Kriek, care of The Cottage Gardens, Lansing, Mich.



Shaylor's Peonies

F. H. ALLISON, *Auburndale, Mass.*

Peony *Shaylor's Sunburst* flowered for the first time in 1926 under No. 101, which I did not name until 1931.

Mrs. George Rowson flowered the same year (1926) to perfection.

Nick Shaylor flowered first in 1925 but not a perfect flower until 1926 and still better in 1927.

I promised the late Mr. Shaylor that if it came up to my expectations I would name it Nick Shaylor, who was a twin brother of Cornelius Shaylor.



Department of Registration

Conditions under which registrations are made have been printed in former issues of the BULLETIN and are to apply in all cases.

It is understood that the Society takes no responsibility as to the quality of the varieties registered here.

The purpose of this department is to provide an opportunity for all growers to register the names of their new varieties which are being put on the market. To avoid duplication of names, every new named variety should be submitted to the Secretary, who has a complete list of varieties now in commerce.

Benjamin W. Guppy of Melrose, Mass., has submitted the following four peonies for registration:

TILLIENOONE. Single, deep bright red.

MARIELLEN. Single white.

PORPENTINE. Double, large guard petals, color of ripe, red raspberries. Narrow center petals same color as guards, tipped lighter.

JOSEPHELUS. Formerly 14-13: Double, bright red, First Class Certificate of Merit, American Peony Society, Boston, Mass., June, 1928.

H. P. Sass of Washington, Nebr., presents the following peonies for registration:

POLAR STAR. A large, white Japanese type peony. The stems are tall and strong.

HERMIONE. A large double pink. Color similar to Sarah Bernhardt. Tall straight stems. Season, medium late.

SPLENDOR. A very brilliant dark red of full rose type. Stems straight and upright. Late.

IMPERIAL PINK. Single, brilliant dark pink. Large flowers on tall stems.

Peonies raised and introduced by Dr. J. H. Neeley, Paulding, Ohio:

FLOW'RET OF EDEN. Introduced in 1926. Semi-rose type, large, medium early. Color, light rose pink, shading to flesh pink in center, fading to almost pure white as flower ages. Plant of medium height. Excellent growth and floriferous.

FRECKLES (1926). Full rose type, large midseason. Delicate flesh pink, heavily shot with deeper pink, the whole developing into a beautiful uniform self pink. Stem vigorous, rigid and carries the bloom in regal form. Name suggested by many admirers of the flower at The National Show in Fort Wayne, 1926, when it was granted recognition by the Seedling Committee judges.

MRS. J. H. NEELEY (1931). Full rose type, large, late. Delicate blush over ivory, white with pleasing underlay of lake, the base of each petal tinted green, their whole, lighting up the heart of the flower most beautifully. Granted Certificate of Merit by the Seedling Committee A. P. S., Fort Wayne, 1931.

Seedling No. 201. Produced by John S. Snook, Paulding, Ohio. Introduced, 1931. A description of the flower is as follows:

Flower: Medium to large, pleasingly fragrant, nearly full rose type with heavy broad, slightly crimped petals, uniformly notched. A few stamens show when flower is in full bloom.

Color: Soft ivory, tinted a delicate coffee brown, fading slowly as the flower ages to a uniform milk white.

Stem: Heavy, rigid, medium long, bearing the flower perfectly erect.

Foliage: Dark green, broad, abundant, affording ample nourishment for the large ball-shaped buds.

A good keeper, late in blooming.

Received Honorable Mention at The National Peony Show held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1931.

Name: Edith M. Snook.



Medals Awarded by The American Peony Society in 1931

GOLD MEDAL

Awarded Chas. F. Wassenberg for best collection, not more than one hundred varieties, open class, Fort Wayne, Ind., June 12.

SILVER MEDAL

Awarded Dr. J. H. Neeley for best collection advanced amateur class, Fort Wayne, Ind., June 12.

Mrs. B. C. Dow, sweepstake prize, Sioux Falls, S. D., June 15.

R. C. Schneider, sweepstake prize, Northwestern Peony & Iris Society, best collection of 100 named varieties, June, 1930.

Riverview Gardens, sweepstake prize, Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.

Wm. Fawcett, sweepstake prize, Duluth, Minn., July 6.

Cherry Hill Nursery for Walter Faxon, best peony on show, Boston, Mass., June 17.

B. H. FARR MEDAL

Awarded Tom Knipe, Kokomo, Ind., for Solange, best variety exhibited at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 12.

AMERICAN HOME ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

Awarded Edw. Auten, Jr., Princeville, Ill., for Japanese seedling peony No. 614 at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 12.

National Peony Show at Des Moines

Tentative Dates, June 10-11-12, 1932

THE Des Moines Garden Club, the Iowa State Horticultural Society, the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa, the Iowa Peony and Iris Society, and the Chamber of Commerce of Des Moines, wish to extend a most cordial invitation to come to Des Moines and attend the national show of the American Peony Society.

The show will be staged in the Horticultural Building at the Iowa State Fair Grounds, where parking space will be unlimited. Official headquarters will be at the fair grounds.

All the horticultural facilities of the State Fair as well as the properties of the Des Moines Garden Club will be used to stage a most beautiful and comprehensive exhibit.

You are invited to exhibit, even if you enter but one class, for it is then your show. You will receive a more detailed schedule early in May, but in the meantime requests for information may be sent to the Iowa State Horticultural Society, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

FOR BLOOM NOT TO BE PLACED IN COLD STORAGE

1. No bloom will be received at the exhibition hall earlier than the day previous to the opening of the show.
2. All exhibits which are to be staged by the owner should be addressed to himself, care of Horticultural Building, Iowa State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa, marked FOR PEONY SHOW, and sent by prepaid express.
3. All exhibits which are to be staged by the Exhibition Committee should be addressed to The Flower Show Committee, care of Horticultural Building, Iowa State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa, marked, FOR PEONY SHOW, and sent by prepaid express. Each separate specimen in these shipments must be plainly and permanently labeled, with the name of the variety and the number of the class in which it is to be entered. A complete list of the contents should be included with it and a duplicate copy sent to the same address.

FOR BLOOM WHICH IS TO BE PLACED IN COLD STORAGE IN DES MOINES

1. If the owner is to stage his own exhibit, it should be addressed to himself, care of Central Service Co., 100 Maple Street, Des Moines, Iowa, marked FOR PEONY SHOW, and sent by prepaid express.
2. If the Exhibition Committee is to stage the exhibit it is then addressed, Flower Show Committee, care of Central Service Co., 100 Maple Street, Des Moines, Iowa, and marked FOR PEONY SHOW, and sent by prepaid express.
3. All blooms sent to cold storage will be delivered to the fair grounds by seven o'clock on the morning of the exhibition, or may be had the previous day if desired. No charge will be made for cold storage.



MARIE JACQUIN

PEONY SCHEDULE

GROUP ONE

(Open to all exhibitors)

- Class 1. Collection of one hundred named varieties and not less than eighty, semi-double or double, one bloom each shown in separate containers.
Prizes—First, American Peony Society Gold Medal; second, \$25; third, \$15.
- Class 2. Collection of twenty named varieties, semi-double or double, three blooms each, each variety shown in a separate container.
Prizes—First, \$10; second, \$5; third, \$3.
- Class 3. Collection of ten named varieties, semi-double or double, three blooms each, each variety shown in a separate container.
Prizes—First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.
- Class 4. Twenty blooms, one variety, white, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$7; second, \$4; third, \$2.
- Class 5. Twenty blooms, one variety, light pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$7; second, \$4; third, \$2.
- Class 6. Twenty blooms, one variety, dark pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$7; second, \$4; third, \$2.
- Class 7. Twenty blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$7; second, \$4; third, \$2.
- Class 8. Three specimen blooms, one variety, white, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 9. Three specimen blooms, one variety, pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 10. Three specimen blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 11. Collection of ten or more Japanese varieties, named, one bloom each, shown in separate containers, both quality and quantity to count.
Prizes—First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.
- Class 12. Collection of ten or more single Chinese varieties, named, one bloom each, shown in separate containers, both quality and quantity to count.
Prizes—First, \$4; second, \$2; third, \$1.

GROUP TWO

(Amateur Class)

The following classes are only for those who grow peonies for pleasure, who do not advertise as growers by signs, stationery, price lists or catalogues, and whose expenditures for new varieties exceeds all receipts for sales of flowers and roots.

- Class 13. Collection of not less than forty nor more than fifty named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.
Prizes—First, Silver Medal American Peony Society; second, \$15; third, \$10.
- Class 14. Collection of twenty named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.
Prizes—First, \$7; second, \$4; third, \$2.
- Class 15. Collection of ten named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.
Prizes—First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.
- Class 16. Collection of five named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.

- Class 17. Three specimen blooms, one named white variety, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 18. Three specimen blooms, one named pink variety, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 19. Three specimen blooms, one named red variety, semi-double or double, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 20. One specimen bloom, any named variety, semi-double or double.
Prizes—First, \$2; second, \$1.
- Class 21. One specimen bloom, any named single or Japanese variety.
Prizes—First, \$2; second, \$1.
- Class 22. Collection of five or more, named, single or Japanese varieties, one bloom each, shown in separate containers.
Prizes—First, \$4; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 23. Collection of two blooms each of any five varieties taken from the following list of American originations, each variety in a separate container: A. P. Saunders, Ball O' Cotton, Cherry Hill, E. C. Shaw, Florence Macbeth, Frances Shaylor, Frances Willard, Golden Dawn, Grace Loomis, Henry Avery, Karl Rosefield, Lady Kate, Lillian Gumm, Longfellow, Lora Dexheimer, Luetta Pfeiffer, Mabel Franklin, Martha Bulloch, Mary Brand, Mary W. Shaylor, Milton Hill, Mrs. C. S. Minot, Mrs. Edward Harding, Nina Secor, Phoebe Cary, President Wilson, and Walter Faxon.
Prizes—First, \$5; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 24. Collection of two blooms each of any five varieties taken from the following list of foreign introductions, each variety shown in a separate container: Alice Harding, Auguste Dessert, Clemenceau, Eliza, Gretchen, Kelway's Glorious, Inspecteur Lavergne, Laura Dessert, LeCygne, Mme. Edward Doriat, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Mr. L. van Leeuwen, Philippe Rivoire, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese, Tourangelle and Weisbaden.
Prizes—First, \$5; second, \$2; third, \$1.

GROUP THREE

(Open to all exhibitors.)

- Class 25. Collection of tree peonies, named, single or double.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 26. Collection of early flowering, named, herbaceous species and hybrids derived from officinalis, Wittmanniana, etc., but not including Chinese peonies.
Prizes—First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.
- Class 27. Six blooms, one named variety, officinalis or officinalis hybrid, especially suitable for a garden attraction, shown in one container.
Prizes—First, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.
- Class 28. Collection of varieties introduced in the year 1920 and later, any number, one bloom each, shown in separate container, each labeled, showing name of variety, name of introducer, and year of introduction.
Prizes—Will be stock of some new varieties.
- Class 29. Seedlings. No money prize is awarded for competition in this class. The judging is done by the Standing Seedling Committee and the following may be awarded: Certificate of Honorable Mention, First Class Certificate, Silver Medal and Gold Medal. The scale of points to be used in judging will be:

Color	25%
Form	15%
Size	15%
Distinctiveness	15%
Substance	10%
Stem	10%
Odor	10%
	<hr/>
	100%

SPECIALS

FARR MEDAL—The B. H. Farr Medal is offered for the best peony exhibited at the show, selected by the judges of classes up to Class 29.

HIGH POINT WINNER—To the non-member of the American Peony Society, who has never been a member, winning the most points. Points count as follows: First prize, 5 points; second, 3 points; third, 1 point.

Prize—Membership in the American Peony Society for one year.

GROUP FOUR

The co-operating societies will arrange for classes in exterior window boxes with planting, shadow boxes, wall pockets, tables and bouquets all of which will change daily with the exception of the window boxes, you are invited to watch for these in the schedule and exhibit as most of the classes will feature peonies. Peony roots will be offered as prizes.

EXTRA SPECIAL

The James Boyd Memorial Gold Medal for the most distinguished entry in the show, offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the decision made by all judges participating.

The American Home Achievement Medal (Bronze) and a James Boyd Memorial Medal in bronze, will also be offered in special classes to be designated by the committee.



Report of Directors Meeting

Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., March 19, 1932

THE annual meeting of the directors this year was held at Buffalo, N. Y. Directors present: Saunders, DuMont, Brand, Little, Claybaugh and Christman. Absent: Thurlow, Cook and Wassenberg, the last two being represented by proxy.

As the minutes of the last meeting appeared in the BULLETIN the reading was dispensed with.

The report of W. W. Cook, Treasurer, was read by the Secretary, and follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT FEBRUARY 29, 1932

CASH ON HAND		ASSETS
Treasurer:		
Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa	\$ 562.73	
Secretary:		
Glencoe State Bank	116.85	
		\$ 679.58
PEONY MANUALS—1,870 on hand.....		5,236.00
		\$5,915.58

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LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Vouchers not presented for payment

No. 268 Webb Pub. Co. (BULLETIN No. 46).....	\$ 316.17
No. 271 Webb Pub. Co. (BULLETINS No. 47 and No. 48)	548.51

\$ 864.68

Other Accounts Payable

McFarland Co.	785.74
City National Bank O. D.	2.99

\$1,653.41

RESERVE FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

625.00

SURPLUS

3,637.17

\$5,915.58

NOTE:

The following orders have been reported as having been issued by the Secretary, but have not been paid by the Treasurer:

No. 268	\$316.17
No. 271	548.51

Other liabilities reported by Secretary

McFarland Co. (plus interest)	\$ 864.68
	785.74

\$1,650.42

Orders reported issued by Secretary during the period—Total..\$3,536.51

Orders paid by Treasurer during the current period—Total... 2,671.83

Orders issued—not paid by Treasurer.....\$ 864.68

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, JANUARY 25, 1931, TO FEBRUARY 29, 1932, INCLUSIVE

CASH ON HAND, January 25, 1931

\$ 404.43

RECEIPTS

FROM SECRETARY:

Feb. 6, 1931	\$ 165.00
Mar. 6	267.30
Apr. 4	775.75
May 28	304.10
Aug. 5	162.55
Aug. 26	246.00
Sept. 10	277.15
Nov. 6	213.69
Dec. 22	183.45
Jan. 13, 1932	38.95
Feb. 5	193.20

2,827.14

\$3,231.57

DISBURSEMENTS

TOTAL—Supported by orders signed by the President and Secretary	\$2,671.83
CASH Account—Feb. 29, 1932—Treasurer's Record	\$ 559.74

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS

PEOPLES TRUST & SAVINGS BANK—CLINTON, IOWA	
Cash in Bank—Bank Statement	\$ 562.73
CITY NATIONAL BANK	
Cash in Bank—Bank Statement	\$ 146.01
Less Checks Outstanding	
No. 281	\$124.00
No. 283	25.00
	149.00
O. D.	2.99

CASH Account—Treasurer's Record Feb. 29, 1932.....	\$ 559.74
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The Board of Directors,
American Peony Society.

Dear Sirs:

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa, Treasurer of the American Peony Society, for the period January 25, 1931 to February 29, 1932, inclusive, and found that all the funds received were accounted for as per statement herewith.

All disbursements were made under orders signed by the President and Secretary of the American Peony Society.

Reconciliation of bank accounts were perfected, as stated in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT H. HAMMARSTROM

Certified Public Accountant.

Clinton, Iowa, March 9, 1932.

Mr. Little moved that the report be accepted as read. Motion seconded by Mr. Brand and carried.

Secretary's report next called for and read as follows:

To the Directors of
the American Peony Society:

I present herewith my annual report for the year as follows:

Total receipts from all sources	\$2,944.24
Less exchange deposits 2-21; 3-2 and 3-325
	2,943.99
Remitted to Treasurer	2,827.14
	\$ 116.85
Balance in Glencoe State Bank	\$ 116.85
Total orders drawn by Secretary.....	3,536.51
Total orders paid by Treasurer	2,671.83
	\$ 864.68
Unpaid	\$ 864.68
Voucher 268 unpaid	\$316.17
Voucher 271 unpaid	548.51
	\$ 864.68

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Renewal of dues	\$1,588.00
New members	156.00
Manual account	524.74
Back Bulletins	14.00
Advertising	412.50
Cut of Society membership	3.00
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	\$2,698.24
Received of Fort Wayne, Ind., Chamber of Commerce	246.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,944.24

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1931
Printing and postage	\$ 136.53
Cost of BULLETINS 44, 45, 46, 47, 48	1,429.26
Directors' expense	314.81
Secretary's salary	448.25
Peony Manual account	420.57
Premiums at annual show	526.00
Medals and cases	124.17
Miscellaneous expense	136.92
	<hr/>
	\$3,536.51
Reduction of expenses	\$1,061.14 under 1930

There are on hand at Harriburg, Pa., the following Manuals:

Bound copies	52
Unbound copies	1,800
In hands of Secretary	12
	<hr/>
Total Manuals	1,864 to sell
Total Manuals printed	3,000
	<hr/>
Copies disposed of	1,136

Annual members	837
Life members	23
Honorary members	6
	<hr/>
	866
Members last report	821
	<hr/>
Gain	45

The Manuals have been moving quite freely since the first of the year and as soon as the supplement is completed, I am sure that there will be a brisk demand for the book.

The BULLETIN costs have been reduced by one-third. This has been accomplished by reducing the size and the number of copies printed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. CHRISTMAN, Secretary.

Mr. Little made a motion that the Secretary's report be accepted as read. Seconded by President Saunders and carried.

A proposal was made that Section 1 of Article 2 of the new by-laws, amended and adopted June 15, 1926, be changed to read as follows:

"The Society shall hold an annual meeting for the election of directors and the transaction of general business at such time and place as may be determined by the board of directors."

Section 3 of Article 2 is recommended to be changed to read as follows: "The board of directors shall meet annually in January, February or March in the state of New York at such time and place as the president may direct."

The above suggested change is to be voted upon at the Des Moines, Iowa, meeting in June of this year at the annual exhibition.

Mr. Brand moved that the above amendments be presented for adoption at the annual meeting. Seconded by Mr. Claybaugh. Carried.

Moved by Mr. DuMont that the three retiring directors be renominated. Seconded and carried. The retiring directors are DuMont, Little and Thurlow.

Election of officers next in order.

Mr. Brand moved the nomination of Mr. DuMont for president. Seconded by Mr. Little. As no other nominations were presented, Mr. Brand moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary authorized to cast the ballot for the election of Mr. DuMont. Seconded and carried.

Harry W. Claybaugh was nominated for vice-president and as no other name was proposed, Mr. Brand moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the directors for election of Mr. Claybaugh. Moved and carried.

The election of Treasurer next in order. Mr. Little moved that W. W. Cook be nominated to succeed himself. Seconded by Mr. DuMont. Mr. Claybaugh moved that the nominations be closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the directors for the election of Mr. Cook. The motion carried.

The office of Secretary was left open until after discussion of the proposed union with the American Horticultural Society.

After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of a committee to go into the matter and report at the

annual meeting. Committee appointed consists of Messrs. Saunders, Christman and Little.

Election of Secretary was next considered.

Mr. Saunders moved that W. F. Christman be nominated as Secretary to succeed himself. Seconded and carried.

In keeping with the policy of the directors to reduce all expenses to the minimum, a discussion of the Secretary's salary was next considered.

The Secretary proposed a reduction of 25 per cent. Mr. Saunders suggested that the salary be placed at \$600 for this year or until such time as the editorship of the BULLETIN changes hands. If such change is arranged a further reduction of \$100 is to be made. In addition to the salary the 10 per cent commission on advertising is to stand. Seconded by Mr. Little and carried.

Prof. Saunders made a report on the progress of the Manual Supplement. Work is progressing nicely and when completed will form a valuable addition to the Manual.

Moved and seconded that Mr. DuMont be appointed a committee of one to work out the prize schedule for the Des Moines show.

A discussion of the 1933 exhibition followed and P. L. Battey of Glencoe, Ill., and W. F. Christman were appointed as a committee of two to confer with the officials of the Century of Progress relative to an appropriation for the 1933 exhibition to be held in Chicago, Ill.

A motion for adjournment was then presented and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. CHRISTMAN, *Secretary.*



Proposed Change In Bulletin

A suggestion was laid before the board regarding a change in the method of preparing and publishing the BULLETIN. The proposal is that it be in a sense annexed to the National Horticultural Magazine, the organ of the American Horticultural Society. This magazine has made a great name for itself during the very few years of its existence. Under the able editorship of B. Y. Morrison it has come to be recognized as one of the best magazines of horticulture published anywhere.

If such an amalgamation were to be effected the Peony BULLETIN would certainly gain in prestige, and would still keep its identity through

being printed as a separate section though under the same cover with the National Horticultural Magazine, and our members would receive both magazines for their membership fees. Mr. Morrison would act as general editor of the combined magazines, but the Peony BULLETIN would be under the immediate care of an associate editor who would get together the peony material and prepare it for publication.

Mr. Morrison had come on from Washington to discuss the matter with the directors. In the discussion a number of questions were raised which called for either more information or more lengthy consideration. Furthermore, it seemed that so important a step should not be taken without giving our members a chance to be heard.

In the end, therefore, a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Saunders, Christman and Little, to consider the proposal further and report at the meeting of the Society in Des Moines next June.



Public Peony Gardens

DURING the past year requests were made through the columns of the BULLETIN for information regarding public peony gardens where a study could be made of varieties. The response was not as general as we had anticipated but we present herewith a list of gardens that will be open to the public this spring for inspection.

It is hoped that this list may be greatly extended and cover the entire peony growing section of the country:

ILLINOIS—

Edward Auten, Jr., Princeville, Ill. Six acres of peonies. Route 30, twenty-four miles northwest of Peoria. Usual dates, May 26 to June 14. Two hundred and fifty named varieties and several hundred seedlings.

Northbrook Gardens, Inc., Northbrook, Ill. Twenty acres of peonies and iris in several hundred varieties. Located on Dundee Road, five miles west of Glencoe. Next to Sky Harbor airport. Continuous bloom of iris and peonies, May 15 to June 25. Rare and choice varieties.

INDIANA—

W. L. Gumm, Remington, Ind. A large number of varieties in the better peonies and iris.

Botanical Garden of Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind. Collection of 100 named varieties and 400 seedlings.

IOWA—

Wm. J. Lockhart, 3900 Adams Street, Des Moines, Ia. Sixty-six varieties in 2,000 plants.

W. G. DuMont, 2700 49th Street, Des Moines, Ia. Large collection of the best varieties in peonies, iris and French lilacs.

E. J. Hallander, Logan, Ia. Trail U. S. No. 30. Three and a half miles south of Logan. Two acres, 50 varieties.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass. An extensive collection of peonies covering several acres. Several hundred varieties represented, including choice seedlings.

Shaylor & Allison, 11 Ridgeway Road, Auburndale, Mass. Large collections of the better peonies. Many excellent seedlings produced.

MICHIGAN—

The Cottage Gardens, Lansing, Mich. Trial garden of over 350 varieties of peonies. Also collection of tree peonies and selected seedlings. June 15 to 25, midst of blooming season.

Nichols Arboretum, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Over 200 varieties, beautifully landscaped and arranged.

The following private gardens at Ann Arbor, Mich., are open to visitors:

Andrew Muehlig, 609 Fifth Avenue.

Carl Weinberg, 2 Jefferson Court.

E. E. Calkins, 2323 Packard Road.

MINNESOTA—

Franklin Nursery, Minneapolis, Minn. Located on Portland Avenue near city limits. Large collection of representative varieties and outstanding seedlings.

Pfeiffer Nursery, Winona, Minn. Peonies, iris and gladiolus in large variety of the better kinds.

C. W. Bunn, Manitou Island, White Bear Lake, Minn., located two miles from the village of White Bear. It is reached by Minnesota No. 1 Highway from St. Paul and by good paved roads from Minneapolis. A large collection of the finest peonies, also collection of iris, late blooming tulips and lilacs.

Brand Peony Farms, Inc., Faribault, Minn. One of the largest collections of peonies in the country. Also large collection of iris and French lilacs. Hundreds of seedlings under trial and observation.

Mrs. M. F. Bates, 317 East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn. One hundred and eighty varieties of peonies, 40 of which are Japs and singles. Two hundred varieties of tall bearded iris.

MISSOURI—

Maples' Gardens, Ozark, Mo. Located 17 miles south of Springfield, Mo., on U. S. Highway 65. Just before reaching Ozark, leave pavement where it passes under railroad track and go east two-tenths of a mile. Representative collection of peonies, iris and perennials.

NEW JERSEY—

Kent Knoll Rock Gardens, 945 Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Peony display garden of over 100 select varieties. Gardens are on Mountain Avenue near Union Village, six miles north of Summit and six miles west of Plainfield, N. J. One mile from the Berkeley Heights station of the D. L. & W. Railway.

NEW YORK—

J. C. Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y. Standard peonies and iris in wide variety. Also many meritorious originations.

I. S. Hendrickson, Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y. Peonies, lilies, delphinium and other perennials.

OHIO—

American Rose & Plant Co., Springfield, O. Peonies, iris and new and rare shrubs. Large planting.

C. F. Wassenberg, Van Wert, O. Several hundred choice varieties of peonies and iris of the better kinds. Large commercial planting.

Auglaize Gardens, 154 Boyd Avenue, Van Wert, O. Extensive planting of fine peonies and oriental poppies in large variety.

OREGON—

Milton Nursery Co., Milton, Ore. Fifteen acres in peonies in 135 varieties. Located one mile east of the depot at Milton.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park, Pa. Specialize in tree peonies as well as herbaceous varieties. Also large collection of French lilacs.

Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa. Herbaceous and tree peonies in large variety.

Mohican Peony Gardens, West Lawn, Pa. A representative collection of desirable varieties.

VIRGINIA—

George Gilmer, 685 Park Street, Charlottesville, Va. Peony display garden containing a representative collection of the better varieties.

Belvedere Peony Farm, Howison, Va. Eight miles south of Fredericksburg, Va., on Tidewater Trail. Display planting nearly 200 varieties, also large commercial planting.

WISCONSIN—

W. A. Sisson, Rosendale, Wis. Intersection of Highways 23 and 26. Four gardens—The Home Garden, Farm Garden, Dutch Windmill Garden and Memorial Garden. Several hundred varieties displayed.

Riverside Cemetery, Oshkosh, Wis. A memorial planting of 60 varieties.

CANADA—

Soper Park, Galt, Ontario, Canada. Three hundred varieties.

This brief list is far from complete, as there are scores of fine peony gardens and plantings known to the writer that would doubtless be open to any peony lover.



Your Flower Garden

By THE MASTER GARDENER of *Swift & Company*

EVERYONE can have a flower garden, even with a small plot of ground. It's easy if the right methods are followed.

There are two important points to be remembered: First, the flowers should be so arranged that they will harmonize with the entire home picture; second, they should be so selected that they will give a succession of blooms throughout the growing season. The most pleasing effects can be obtained if the flowers are arranged in beds or borders. They should be planted in groups—not individually.

As for the width of your border—that depends upon the individual home. For the average home the best effects are gained with borders ranging from four to eight feet in width and as long as desired. Borders offer amazing opportunities. The shape may vary to please the fancy

of the owner . . . but I would advise a curved, rather than a straight one, because it's more friendly, intimate and hospitable.

Many of you have had, or will have, permanent borders. Then you realize, probably, that perennial flowers ordinarily form the framework. Some of them bloom early in the spring and their rich, green foliage remains during the entire season. And in the meantime you can add annuals to your borders to provide a variety of colors, and to help you have a succession of blooms throughout the summer.

The question of what perennials to use is sometimes difficult to decide. But here are some that are not hard to succeed with if you use moderate care. These are peonies, iris, hollyhocks, larkspur, windflower, phlox and stonecrop. And I can readily recommend such annuals as zinnias, petunias, lupine, stock and pansies.

The pansy thrives in partial shade, and that is important to some of you. The snapdragon and the cornflower do well in particularly shady places. In that class fall some perennials such as bleeding hearts, foxglove and false dragon heads.

Your own garden supply dealer can help you a lot in choosing the flowers for your garden. He understands the local conditions, and I have always found them anxious to help.

And again, do not forget to give your flowers the proper plant food. I cannot place too much stress upon that. Remember they must get from the soil the essential plant food elements and they must get them in the right proportion. The chances are that your garden soil cannot give them these elements. So that means that you must feed them a complete, properly balanced plant food.



Ivan W. Goodner

(*A Son's Tribute*)

By M. P. GOODNER, *Seattle, Wash.*

I KNOW there is nothing which would have pleased father more than to have his work and efforts in peony-growing made to benefit the efforts of other lovers of the peony. From the time I was a little boy, I can remember his love of flowers—especially roses. Back in South Dakota, where it seemed as if nature had determined there should be no flowers, he made roses grow. Every fall, along about the time the

frost began, my brother and I would go out and gather up all the dry leaves we could find, up and down the street. Cottonwood and box-elders were fairly plentiful and the neighbors were always glad to have us come and take away their dry leaves. We lugged them home in boxes and barrels and dumped them into big bins (dismountable from year to year) around father's roses. The only thing that kept us from hating the job was that we got, from father, 75 cents or a dollar, each day, for the time we spent in transporting dry leaves.


The following spring, we'd have a big bonfire; on a vacant lot, across the street, we'd dump the dry leaves and all the boys and girls in the neighborhood would come and help. The fire would burn for hours. I suppose we must have done that, every year, from about 1897 to 1908; in July, 1908, we moved to Seattle. Then, father learned what roses *could be*. He planted roses everywhere. We were practicing law, but I thought then and I think now that his heart was in his roses, every moment. By and by he was appointed Lecturer at the Washington University Law School; a year or two later he was made Professor of Law. He was elected President of the Northwest Rose Society. Then he discovered peonies. A few years later he moved to Haller Lake, where he had more than an acre of fertile soil, and he found what he'd been searching for, all his lifetime.

He literally scoured the earth for rare, beautiful types of peonies and iris. Much to the disgust of the rest of us, he'd pay \$50, \$75, and \$100 for *one root*. He'd stick it in the ground and a year or two later he'd laugh at us and say, "Well, I've sold enough roots to pay for my investment, and look what is still here!" Much to our disgust, he'd "throw in" with an order roots which, to us, seemed worth more than what he sold. But he'd say, "Well, this customer can't afford to pay for what he wants, and I'm going to make him a little present." I, particularly, used to chide him for his foolish generosity, but he'd just smile and say, "Oh, well, what's the difference?"


Days and dates and dollars don't mean much, do they? Father loved flowers and they seemed to know it. He had a little field of peonies and irises which he had *originated*—and he must have been hoping all these years that he could develop some new type. Maybe he did—I don't know. All I know is that *his heart was in his flowers*.

The AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Invites to membership all gardeners who are seriously interested in the horticultural progress of our country. In their behalf it publishes *The National Horticultural Magazine*, a Quarterly devoted to the discussion of all phases of garden interests in this country and in other countries as they contribute to our own. As serious gardeners, members of this Society should be keenly interested in its work and program. Checks should be made payable to the Society and sent to the Secretary, Mr. C. C. Thomas, 211 Spruce Street, Takoma Park, D. C.



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