

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

INC. JULY 2 1904

Bulletin

DECEMBER, 1933

Number 55

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W. F. CHRISTMAN, *Editor*
Northbrook, Ill.

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at St. Paul, Minn., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Published quarterly by the

AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

Publication Office: 55-79 East Tenth St.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Of American Peony Society Bulletin published quarterly at St. Paul,
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STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid,
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Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a
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W. F. CHRISTMAN.

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and the names are there voted upon.

Those who make application for membership at any time receive the cur-
rent 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 25 cents
per copy and 50c for the Symposium Number (No. 14). To non-members
these prices are doubled. No BULLETINS available prior to No. 13.



AMERICAN Peony Society Bulletin

DECEMBER, 1933

Method of Control for Crown and Root Rot of Peonies

By NELLIE A. BROWN,

*Associate Pathologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.*

IT HAS been well established by Mr. Peter Bisset and his associates of the Inspection Service, U. S. Bureau of Plant Quarantine, that submerging peony roots in hot water at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes kills the root-knot nematode, but it is not so well known that the same treatment may be used for roots affected with crown and root rot* and Lemoine disease. The recovery also is more lasting in the case of root rot, for with proper depth of planting and special culture after the treatment, the roots need not be attacked with rot again. On the other hand, it is often difficult to keep peony roots free of nematodes after the microscopic worms have been killed by hot water, because nematodes are present in so many regions and the peony root seems to be one of their favorite host plants.

In 1927, the writer was experimenting with the hot water treatment; also, drying peony roots for different periods of time, and at different temperatures in the endeavor to kill the nematodes without too much injury to the roots. Among the peony roots received for the nematode experiment was a lot very badly diseased with crown and root rot and Lemoine disease. This paper deals with this particular lot. Because of the advanced stage of disease the roots really should have been destroyed. The soil around the roots of the whole consignment was very black and rich, showing the disease had been encouraged by a too heavily

* Several different fungi are known to cause these rots.

manured soil; in addition, stalks of the old leaves showed rot advancing from them into the crown.

The roots were given the hot water treatment by Mr. Bisset, 120 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes, then planted in sterilized soil. The ground in which the roots were planted had never been used for peonies and although it was supposedly free from nematodes, a trench two feet wide and two feet deep was dug, the top soil from the trench and other top soil were mixed together and sterilized with steam under pressure before replacing in the trench. It was not expected that the sterilized soil in the trench would remain free from nematodes for an indefinite period, but their absence for a time would give the devitalized roots an opportunity to improve their condition before a possible new infestation could take place. Bone meal in limited amounts was used for fertilizer.

There were twenty roots in all, names of which were attached to only two, one being *Karl Rosefield*, the other *Couronne d'Or*. A few years later when the plants blossomed, some of them appeared to be *Cherry Hill* for they resembled the color and blossom type of that variety. This red peony predominated but some were a light pink color and no one near by familiar with peonies could be sure of the variety.

The *Karl Rosefield* plant had a mass of storage roots and a rotted out crown with a shelf of tissue leading up to a second crown. At the top of this second crown was a mass of tiny buds for the next year's growth; numerous fine roots extended from the second crown. The root had evidently been planted too deeply in very rich soil and was having a struggle to live, for little food could pass from the storage roots through the few sound places of the rotted crown to the second crown with tiny buds. It was quite evident no flowers could be produced by this root. The rotted part was cut out as much as possible, the root was separated longitudinally into two parts, given the hot water treatment and planted at the proper depth in the trench of sterilized soil.

The *Couronne d'Or* had both rot and Lemoine disease. No nematodes were found in the large root swellings.

The experiment lasted five years. The first year four of the plants blossomed, a few more blossomed the second and third years, but the fourth and fifth years they all blossomed profusely.

In 1928, a year after planting, the *Karl Rosefield* and *Couronne d'Or* plants were dug and examined. The rot was arrested in the two *Karl Rosefield* plants but still there were too many buds and fine roots. The hot water treatment was given a second time to these two roots, and they were then replanted in another part of the trench of sterilized soil,

and left undisturbed for four years. When dug in the fall of 1932, both portions were in a healthy condition. There was no rot, and although the shape of the roots was not the most desirable from a commercial point of view, they were salable roots. The stimulation to produce too many shoots and fine roots evidently had disappeared when a healthy condition was attained. No nematodes were present.

When the *Couronne d'Or* was dug in 1928 it had nematode galls on it; the rot condition was improved but still present to some extent. It was given the hot water treatment a second time and planted in clean soil in a tub and kept in a nematode-free greenhouse. The record a year later, 1929, shows it was free from nematodes and rot. After replanting again in a tub its location was changed to a place several miles away and the identity of the plant was lost.

The root which was pictured in the Peony Manual of the American Peony Society, 1928, opposite page 177, as the beginning of Lemoine disease, was given the hot water treatment in 1927, and planted in the trench previously described. When dug in 1928, nematodes were present. It was given the treatment again by Mr. Bisset and planted in sterilized soil in his greenhouse. He showed me the roots a year later, free from nematodes and with well shaped new roots.

Several of the other roots affected with crown rot had a few nematode galls present when dug in 1928, but most of them were free. The rot was cured in one year in those cases where a good deal of it could be cut away before submerging the roots in hot water. Some were cured altogether and some bad cases were improved. The roots with the most advanced stage of rot died during the first summer. After digging up and examining the roots in 1928, if nematodes or rot were present the roots received a second hot water treatment, and aside from those mentioned above none were examined again till the fall of 1932. At this time, fourteen of the twenty were living and were good-sized plants. They had blossomed well for two years and their roots were in fair shape to make divisions. No root, crown-rot or Lemoine disease was present. Twelve of the plants were dug from the original trench prepared in 1927; two had been planted elsewhere. Only six of the twenty had died. Perhaps the disease was too far advanced for them to recover, or the shock of the deep cutting out of the rot and the hot water treatment was too severe in their weakened condition.

Peony roots infested with nematodes treated with hot water in 1927, were growing in close proximity to this bed. Most of the roots had received but one treatment and when dug in 1932, were found to be

infested again with nematodes. In spite of the nearness of the root-rot peonies to the bed containing nematode-infested roots, the former crown and root-rotted plants when dug in 1932, were practically free from nematodes as well as being free from crown and root rot.

So far as we can be guided by this experiment which extended over a period of years, the crown and root rot of peonies can be controlled by carefully cutting out the rot and immersing the roots in hot water at 120 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes. In advanced cases of rot it may be necessary to give the treatment again the following year.



The Peony "Harry F. Little"

By J. C. NICHOLLS, Ithaca, N. Y.

WE WISH we could say that this peony was obtained by some of the hybridizer's art or wizardry of which we have heard—but that cannot be. It appeared among the sixty-one plants resulting from unrecorded chance seed sowed in 1922, just beginner's luck.

It is a large warm white with a barely perceptible blush tint, just enough to take it out of the dead white class; it is a rose double with wide petals of good substance, and is carried on a strong stem of medium height. It is a thrifty grower but is slow to increase. Very late. Opens well and does not sun-wilt. Type of *Glorious* and perhaps came from *Lady Alexandra Duff*. The cut is from a second-rate bloom from our garden.

We gave Mr. Little a division in 1930 to see what his skill could bring out and to get his estimate of its quality. By 1932, we realized that the man is devoid of any faculty of dissimulation or misrepresentation, and that his continued praise of the peony was genuine. We offered to name it for him if it should chance to prove worthy, but, to provide against embarrassment for him or ourselves, he was told that we would not bring up the subject again—he would have to "ask."

Last June he brought us four of its blooms and exhibition flowers of several of the recognized best whites. We accepted his word that the four blooms were really from our seedling and then could understand why he was ready to "ask."

Mr. Little's work for the most beautiful of all garden flowers entitles him to a permanent testimonial and, regretting our total lack of merit



Harry F. Little (1933)

in the case, we trustfully hope that the peony may bring honor to his name.

NOTE—I want to add to the above article by quoting from a letter recently received from Mr. Little. Mr. Little did not write this letter for publication but I am sure he will not object to my quoting portions of the same.

“I first saw this peony in Col. Nicholls’ garden in June, 1929. At that time it appealed to me as a very fine flower but I refrained from passing an opinion on it because I had learned to be pretty ‘hard boiled’ about enthusing over a new peony until I know it well.

“I explained to Col. Nicholls that there was much to know about a late white peony before we could be sure it was outstanding, or just ‘another late white’ that would never get anywhere in competition with the many new seedlings being introduced.

“That fall I received a root of the seedling for trial in my own garden. In 1930, the plant only threw one vigorous stalk, but that carried a fair-sized bud and opened a perfect bloom of medium size.

“That fall (1930) it became necessary for me to move the plant. It was not possible to divide the root satisfactorily, so I planted it intact in a favorable location. The next season it put up two strong stems and each opened a perfect bloom. These behaved so well that I wrote Col. Nicholls that the seedling gave a lot of promise and that if it would come as much better another year as we might reasonably expect on a three-year plant, I would no longer hesitate to rate it as a really fine peony.

“The next season (1932) the plant put up seven stems and each one again opened a perfect flower. The flowers were very uniform in shape and quality but lacked the

size necessary to make real show blooms. As other peonies in the garden showed the same fault, I laid it to seasonal conditions, and requested the Colonel to give the variety one more year before passing final judgment on it.

"This year my plant was showing wonderfully well, eleven vigorous stems and each bearing an enormous bud as clean and perfect as any *Baroness Schroeder* plant you have ever seen.

"I wrote the Colonel about it and told him that if our plant did not come through this year, there was no need waiting longer for it.

"The same day that my plants of *Mrs. A. M. Brand* opened their first flower, the seedling opened ten of its eleven buds. The other bud opened two days later. I cut six of the flowers when half open and developed them indoors. Without any exception, I think they were the most perfectly formed and most beautiful peony blooms I have ever seen.

"The flowers were very large in size, full double, rose type, purest creamy white, without a red marking of any kind, overlaid with a distinct flush of delicate pinkish tint in the depths of the petals. The petals were very large, evenly rounded and symmetrically imbricated—somewhat on the style of a good bloom of *La Lorraine* but more compact and with much better substance. Delightfully fragrant.

"When at their best, I made a special trip to Ithaca to show the bloom to Col. Nicholls and to give my O.K. to his proposal to name the peony for me.

"So far the variety has only been grown in Col. Nicholls' garden at Ithaca and in mine here at Camillus, N. Y. It has never been tried in warmer climates or in different soil conditions, and being so late, there is still the possibility that it will not do so well elsewhere. However, it has proved absolutely dependable here, and has opened a perfect blossom on every stem each of the four seasons it has flowered in my garden. As a plant it is all that could be desired—medium tall, vigorous, good habits and beautiful foliage. Rather a slow grower and probably must be well-matured to be at its best."

We regret that the bloom presented does not do the flower justice.—EDITOR.



What! No Yellow Peonies?

By DR. H. B. BEESON, Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE world is still awaiting the introduction of a true yellow double herbaceous peony. Many breeders still cling to the idea that such a yellow peony will eventually be produced by working with the species *albiflora* if they will just keep on planting enough seeds. Those who have gazed upon a bloom of *Souvenir de Maxime Cornu* in all its golden glory would be delighted to produce such a flower on a herbaceous plant.

Can this be done? Probably. Can it be done by working with the *albiflora* species alone? Probably not.

I offer herewith a few notes bearing upon some of the difficulties to be encountered. *Albiflora* seed planters may read them and weep. Hybridizers may read them and get busy, for some day they may be lucky.

These notes were collected during a color-study of a list of 383 of the better Chinese peonies now in commerce, nearly all of which rate

8.0 or above. The list represents the ultimate effort to date of peony breeders and originators of albiflora varieties for the past hundred and more years. Of the 383 peonies, 327 are doubles, 32 are Japs and 24 are singles; 111 are classed as whites, 208 are pink and 64 are red.

This classification would not be concurred in by all, for what peony fans can agree upon borderline shadings? So color-lines must be drawn more or less arbitrarily. However, there is some interest in the proportions disclosed, even bearing in mind that they are not exact.

The 111 whites comprise 29% of the total number reviewed. Of these, 97 are doubles, 5 are Japs and 9 are singles. Of the 97 doubles, 40, or approximately 41%, have crimson edges or blotches on some petals.

Of the 208 pinks (54% of the total), 186 are doubles, 15 are Japs and 7 are singles. Of the 186 doubles, 50, or approximately 27%, have crimson markings.

Of the 64 reds, 44 are doubles, 12 are Japs and 8 are singles.

Of the double whites and pale-pinks, thirty-one are noted as having shades of yellow in the petals, apart from the stamens, which are not considered. Also many of the Japs have shades of yellow in the staminodes. But let this significant fact be noted, that not one peony of single type has the least trace of yellow in its petals. There are yellow stamens in all singles, but yellow petals in none.

In this connection it may also be remarked that to date not one of the so-called yellow peonies such as *Primevere* and *Laura Dessert* exhibits the slightest trace of yellow in its guard-petals, and the same may be said of Japs and all others which have yellowish tints in collar or crown. The central petals or staminodes developed from stamens in the course of doubling may contain yellow pigments but the guard-petals are entirely lacking in yellow.

The shades of yellow, when present, may be described as lemon-yellow, canary-yellow or buff, and are in all cases modifications of stamen-color. Golden-yellow such as graces the coreopsis and the sun-flower is entirely lacking in Chinese peonies. These two types of yellow pigment differ chemically and transmutation from one to the other has never been observed, so far as I am aware, nor does it seem theoretically possible.

To proceed with the statistics: of the 111 whites, the petals of 50 are designated as clear white, 13 have flesh-white shadings, 23 are blush-white and 15 are cream-white. Of the 208 pinks, 105, or over half, have enough blue in them to be definitely classed as rose-pink or

old-rose pink. Forty-five are classed as clear pink, but many of these are not free from a suggestion of lavender. Forty-four are rated as flesh-pink, or in other words, have a yellowish tinge. Thirteen are classed as shell-pink. Only one pink peony, *Margaret Vierbeller* (Wettengel, 1920) is credited with having enough yellow to warrant being described as salmon-pink. I have never seen this peony so I do not know whether the term salmon-pink is deserved.

Of the sixty-four reds there are none which are scarlet. All are shades of crimson, ranging from the light cherry-red of *Mr. L. van Leeuwen* to the maroon of *Mons. Martin Cabuzac* and *Matilda Lewis*. Perhaps eleven of these may be properly called maroon. Of the remaining fifty-three, two are described as amaranth and one is solferino. The fact remains that all are fundamentally crimson, which is a combination of red and blue, and none are scarlet, which is a combination of red and yellow.

Taking stock, then, of the albiflora peonies now within our ken, and not counting hybrids and other species, we cannot escape the outstanding fact that red is invariably the dominant pigment of the guard-petals, or fundamental portion of the bloom. The only other pigments so far evident, and then only in minor roles, are the stamen-derived yellow and the blue associated with the red. It would seem from the foregoing figures that the less red pigment a peony bloom contains the less we see of the blue and the more chance there is for the yellow. Conversely, increase in the red is accompanied by increase in the blue and decrease in the yellow. No "white" peony has enough blue in it to suggest the faintest lavender or lilac shade. No red peony has enough yellow in it to suggest scarlet. Pinks may have traces of either or both, but never enough in any case to dominate the red.

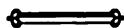
Thus we are drawn to the following conclusions:

1. Red is the dominant pigment of the guard-petals in varieties of the species albiflora in every known instance.
2. Yellow, when present, is invariably the result of absorption of stamen-color in the process of doubling. It is not pigment of the chemical type which tends to invade guard-petals, thus producing a truly yellow bloom.
3. Blue is never present except when associated with red, and it is then so dominated by the red that there seems slight likelihood of breeding the red out, leaving the blue a dominant color.
4. Since yellow pigment of the proper chemical type is entirely lacking in the guard-petals of the species albiflora it seems absolutely futile to expect it to appear there unless introduced from species which

do have yellow pigment of the desired type. This is a task for the hybridizer rather than for the breeder of albiflora varieties.

COMMENT

A truly yellow double peony bloom on a herbaceous plant is greatly to be desired. Practically, up to the present time, this objective has not been attained. Theoretically it seems utterly hopeless of accomplishment within the albiflora species alone. It would seem likely that a blue peony could be produced as easily as a yellow one, for the blue pigment is at least native to the guard-petals and requires only disassociation from the red. However, this also seems a hopeless task. Hybridizing appears to offer the only chance of success. And yet, the fellow who says, "It can't be done," is sometimes interrupted by somebody doing it. I hope to be so interrupted, but I doubt it.



Keeping Qualities of Japanese and Single Peonies as Cut Flowers

By S. W. DECKER, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

THE keeping and storage qualities of Japanese and single peonies have been tested less extensively than in the case of the double blooms. Some comparisons made during the past season are of interest in this connection. For the storage tests, flowers of doubles, Japanese and singles were cut as the buds began to show color. About half of the foliage was stripped from the stems, and they were packed in large corrugated boxes lined with newspaper. They were sprinkled lightly and stored for a month in a damp room at a temperature of thirty-eight to forty degrees Fahrenheit.

When removed from storage the shoots were mostly in good condition, but there was some mold in spots where moisture had collected. No doubt it would have been better not to have sprinkled the foliage. While unsightly outer petals may be removed from double blooms, singles with moldy petals are useless.

Double blooms of seven varieties, fresh from the field, remained presentable in the laboratory for five days. The averages from twenty and thirty Japanese and single varieties were also five days. Double blooms of six varieties which had been in storage for a month lasted three days. The average from forty Japanese varieties was about 2.5 days, and the

average from fifty singles was two days. Some of the Japanese and singles shattered almost immediately, while a few lasted as long as four days. Whether or not the time of cutting and storage temperature were right for each variety would, of course, make some difference. Pollen falls very freely from singles after storage, an objectionable feature.

NOTE—Buds should never be put in storage when wet or even damp. This will cause them to discolor and rot.—EDITOR.



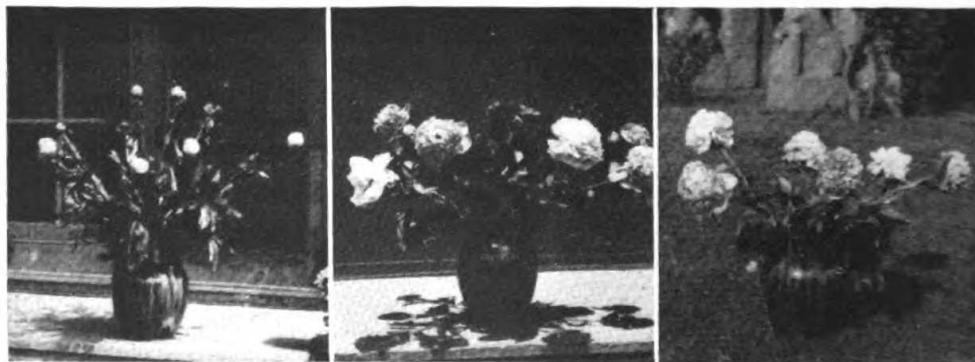
Flowers from Canada

THE following will be of interest to peony lovers, especially those who contemplate the shipment of peony blooms for a considerable distance.

Twelve herbaceous peony buds, almost ready for opening, that were cut from F. R. E. De Hart's garden at Kelowna, British Columbia, on the morning of June 18, 1933, arrived at Sydney, Australia, July 15. The buds were carefully wrapped in tissue paper and were packed in a wooden box which was carried in the ship's cold storage rooms.

The blooms opened up as well at their destination as they would have if allowed to open on the bush. The flowers were cut in the morning of June 18, and shipped from Vancouver, B. C., on June 21, four days later, so did not go direct into cold storage.

We are showing three photos illustrating the condition of the buds:



(1)

(2)

(3)

(1) The peonies immediately after unpacking at destination.

(2) The peonies after twenty-four hours in cold water.

(3) The peonies still in perfect bloom four days after opening up.

Photos taken by the Canadian Trade Commission.

Properly-packed peonies can be shipped long distances and we would like to receive reports from others who have had experience in shipping peony buds long distances. Method of handling should also be reported.—EDITOR.

Buy American

By JOHN GUMTZ, Merrill, Wis.

EDWARD AUTEN, JR., in the March BULLETIN says: "I feel sure that one could take the American originations which have reached the top, add to it seedlings under advanced trial by the many originators in the United States and have a collection that could supplant the European list."

Perhaps so, but Mr. Auten fails to take into account seedlings which Europeans, too, evidently have now under observation inasmuch as he mentions those under advanced trial here.

In art, masterpieces belong to all the nations which appreciate them—not merely to the land which has given them birth. Therefore, why allow our national pride to blind us to the debt we owe European introducers for the wealth of peonies we have been privileged to enjoy, and this at a trivial cost as compared to novelty prices asked for so many of the American introductions. Is not the American child of the European pioneer in peony breeding boasting with enthusiasm when facts are that Europe is still giving us very worth-while peonies and I believe has given us within the past ten years some of the most dependable and beautiful peonies in the entire list.

I concede that the increasing number of Americans interested in producing new varieties should easily in the future give America precedence, but I also feel that honor, appreciation, and especially patronage is due those plantmen, regardless of country, who limit their offerings to outstanding varieties in contrast to those overly enthusiastic hybridists who would name their every seedling.



Friendly Criticism

By N. I. W. KRIEK, Lansing, Mich.

I WAS a bit surprised when, at the conclusion of the otherwise excellent article on pages 11-17 of the March BULLETIN, Mr. Auten mentions the "Buy American" idea in connection with peony introductions.

If I have this right, the purpose of the American Peony Society is to promote the peony as a thing of beauty and the PEONY BULLETIN as an opportunity for students of the peony to discuss the various problems and

varieties of the peony. Mr. Auten in the last part of his article brings in a strong bid for commercialism.

We should, particularly in the creation of fine flowers, be willing to compete with any originator in the world on a basis of actual worth. Let us hold up the fine work of Victor Lemoine to aim at. If we American producers of new peonies can improve upon a *La Lorraine*, a *Therese*, a *Sarah Bernhardt*, a *Solange*, there will be no need for any sentimental appeal like "Buy American." We must aim high and be patient about introducing our pet seedlings. It takes a real peony to constitute an improvement over existing varieties and we should be careful not to burden the peony grower with too many novelties, even though they look wonderful to ourselves in the seedling field.

Some wonderful peonies have been originated in America; I am thinking of *Walter Faxon*, *Lillian Gumm*, *Karl Rosefield*, *Georgiana Shaylor*, and others, but where is an improved *Reine Hortense*, *Mme. Emile Lemoine*, which red can supplant *Felix Crousse* successfully? It would be a source of pride for all of us if we could put next to a row of Mr. Lemoine's peonies a row of American originations that would be equal or finer than Lemoine's originations, but I am sure that if we judge from the standpoint of artists, we will admit that we still have a ways to go. And after all isn't it a pleasure to have something to work towards?



Peony Exhibit at Boston

JUNE 15 and 16, the annual exhibition of peonies, roses and other seasonable flowers was held by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The dates selected seemed to be suited to most of the growers in the vicinity of Boston.

As in most sections of the country in early June it was very dry and hot but notwithstanding this handicap many fine entries were made and all the exhibition halls in Horticultural Hall were comfortably filled.

Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass., were, as usual, much the largest exhibitors, showing many thousands of high-class flowers. They arranged a fine garden of peonies of considerable area in the main hall, using tall red cedars to frame it. A delightful pool with a few open blooms of single varieties, reminiscent of water lilies, was effectively placed. It was one of the finest plantings they have made in some years and was awarded a gold medal.

Some of the outstanding varieties noted were *Festiva Maxima*, *Boule de Neige*, *Rosy Dawn*, *Frances Willard*, *Cherry Hill*, *Adolphe Rousseau*, *Walter Faxon*, *Marie Jacquin*, *Le Cygne*, *Masterpiece*, *Pride of Essex*, *Mlle. Jeanne Riviere*, *Secretary Fewkes*, *Venus*, *Therese*, *Georgiana Shaylor*, *James R. Mann* and *James Kelway*.

In the competitive classes there was good competition. The blooms were extra fine and free from blemishes.

Cherry Hill Nurseries were first for a display arranged for effect, also for a display of named, double varieties. W. C. Otis of Woburn, Mass., was second in the latter class. Cherry Hill Nurseries also won first and second awards for new seedlings, showing extra fine whites.

We quote from a letter from Mr. Winthrop Thurlow written Mr. Otis about these seedlings:

"The variety which was given the Silver Medal was one which we have numbered XX2 and is an ivory white with a globular bloom and rather incurved petals, i. e., the petals curve in and hold the bloom well so that it doesn't shake out in a ragged flower.

"The one which received the Bronze Medal we had numbered 8-33 and I have taken notes of it for two or three years. We are planning to name it *Massachusetts*. It is a full double, delicate shell pink with a little lighter collar. It develops into a rather pyramidal-shaped flower, something like *Cornelia Shaylor* and holds its bloom well throughout the season, in fact we had them in bloom for over two weeks and they still held their substance and color."

The American Peony Society's silver medal was awarded Cherry Hill Nurseries for a wonderful bloom of *Therese*.

Mr. Otis states in his letter reporting the show that Cherry Hill has a special strain of *Therese* that is outstanding. We quote as follows:

"Thurlow claims, and I think his blooms prove, that Cherry Hill has a special strain of *Therese*. My *Therese*, and those of other growers had wilted six hours after the show opened while Cherry Hill's *Thereses* were in perfect shape during the two days of the show. I talked with Allison about this variety and he claims there are two varieties of *Therese*; one with considerable more pink than the other and a much better keeper. It may be, however, that the soil in which they are grown has a lot to do with the color and keeping qualities."

For a basket containing twenty-five blooms, arranged for effect, W. C. Otis won over Cherry Hill Nurseries, as he did for a basket of fifteen blooms.

For twenty named varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries were not to be denied first place. They had grand flowers of *Marie Jacquin*, *Souv. de Louis Bigot*, *Le Cygne*, *La Lorraine*, *Thomas C. Thurlow*, *Baroness Schroeder*, *Frances Willard*, *Priscilla Alden*, *Georgiana Shaylor*, *Mons. Jules Elie*, *Reine Hortense*, *Avalanche*, *Walter Faxon*, *Bayadere*, *Shaylor's Dream*, *Therese*, *Kelway's Glorious* and *Jubilee*.

T. F. Donahue of Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was second.

For ten double varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries won over Thos. F. Higgins, of Winchester, with extra fine specimens of *Primevere*, *Venus*,

Rachel (Lemoine), *Mme. Emile Lemoine*, *Raoul Dessert*, *Frankie Curtis*, *Mme. Ducl*, *Katharine Havemeyer* and *Pride of Essex*.

For six pink blooms, one variety, Cherry Hill Nurseries won with six wonderful blooms of *Therese*. Wilton B. Fay, West Medford, Mass., was second.

For six best whites A. H. Fewkes, of Newton Highlands, Mass., was first with the variety *Avalanche*, and they were very fine blooms. Mr. Fay took second honors.

For six best reds W. C. Otis was first with the variety *Wm. F. Turner*. T. F. Donahue was second.

Cherry Hill Nurseries led in singles in both the twelve and six variety classes. Some very fine bloom were shown in this class. A. H. Fewkes won second.

In the class for Japanese varieties a most impressive showing was made with Cherry Hill Nurseries and A. H. Fewkes winning honors. Some of the outstanding varieties follow: *Diana*, *Tokio*, *King of England*, *Margaret Atwood*, *Nabanton*, *Toro-no-maki*, *Ama-no-sode* and *Huroda-kuguri*.

For six light pink varieties Cherry Hill Nurseries were first and W. C. Otis second.

For the finest specimen bloom in the amateur class Wilton B. Fay of West Medford was first with a fine bloom of *Phyllis Kelway*. Catharine E. Higgins was second with the variety *Martha Bulloch*.

* * * * *

We are indebted to W. N. Craig and W. C. Otis for the information contained in the above report. It was not received in time for the last BULLETIN.



Michigan Peony Show

THE second annual peony show of the Michigan Peony and Iris Society was held at Jackson, Mich., June 10 and 11, at the main auditorium at the fair grounds.

A splendid program and an excellent schedule were prepared.

A wide variety of premiums was given in the various classes.

The outstanding commercial exhibit was staged by the Cottage Gardens, Lansing, Mich. Their exhibit occupied 250 square feet.

Regret we did not get a detailed report.

Tree Peonies in Japan



A Peony Field Near Kobe, Japan

THE above photo was taken on May 5, 1933, at the tree-peony field of the Chugai Shokubutsu Yen, Yamamoto, near Kobe, Japan.

These peonies shown here are one-year-old after grafting. Yamamoto is noted for its peony as well as for a nursery center of Japan with an old history. The Chugai Shokubutsu Yen is one of the largest nurseries. Tree-peony being one of their specialties, more than 300 sorts, including about thirty varieties of everblooming or winter-flowering, are grown by the firm. By their constant efforts they are introducing worthy novelties yearly.

Everblooming tree peonies flower usually twice in a year, once from the end of October to February, and again in the first ten days of May, when other spring-flowering peonies bloom.

The propagation of tree peonies in Japan is done by grafting. They are grafted on the understocks of wild tree peony or herbaceous peony (the latter is said to be stronger than the former), at the end of September to October, and planted in the field at the same time. To protect from the coldness of winter, they are covered with a bottomless pot

or bamboo tube till April, by which time the buds will come out. The percentage of grafting success is 95%. The propagation by seeds is also recommended. The seeds are sown in October. The flower can be seen after five or six years. From the seedlings, we can get almost as excellent a flower as the original or sometimes better than the original flower.



“Gloriana”

By L. B. MOFFET, JR., Pierce School, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER report about my favorite *Gloriana* seems in order. Shortly after my very glowing note on *Gloriana* appeared in the BULLETIN, its buds began to break through the ground and their number showed that the plant had made an excellent increase.

Then, for apparently no reason, one side of the plant developed naturally, while on the other, as soon as the sheaths opened, the new shoots hardened and withered.

My faith in *Gloriana* was somewhat shaken until *Felix Crousse* alongside began to show the same fault.

The answer was now easily arrived at. All in the bed but these two had been moved in the fall. The man who prepared the bed for spring planting had gotten too close to the plants, injuring their feeding roots. This being the case, I resigned myself to the loss of these blooms and began thinking another year ahead.

Those stems which had not blasted, developed and produced first-class blooms. Meanwhile, from the bases of the blasted stems, new ones developed from which I expected nothing but an assurance of proper root growth.

Imagine my surprise when the new stems produced buds which refused to blast. They grew ever larger—even my pessimism concerning their future fazed them not at all.

Three weeks after the first blooms were gone, these second-crop buds broke forth in all their glory, not quite so large but just as fine otherwise. *Felix Crousse* also produced secondary shoots but none flowered.

That *Gloriana* did and *Felix Crousse* didn't, further strengthens my conviction that *Gloriana* is in a class with *Festiva Maxima* and *Therese*, and perhaps in a class for herself for dependability.

Comments and Recommendations

By WM. J. FERRIER, La Crosse, Wis.

Now that everyone is making a code or agreement I think it is time for flower growers to get together and, if possible, look matters squarely in the face. Some things should be pertinent even to an ignoramus of the nth type. These I think can be best spoken of in question form. What is there in this depression to warrant such price-cutting debacles as are taking place in all forms of floral production? Is business based on a total sales per annum so that in order to get by one has to increase volume of sales by means of selling plants at prices far below actual value? Especial care along this line should be taken by growers of peonies and other perennial flowers it seems to me. If one floods flower-lovers' gardens with cheap plants of good flowers just where do they expect to find a future market?

Why are hybridists flooding an already glutted market with new varieties, most of which are just another flower? Is it possible that specialists are such poor judges of flowers that they will introduce forty or fifty new varieties per capita in one season? This in the face of but very few recognitions from our Society. We certainly must be a money-loving people.

Why should a plant fall in price like the stock market, such as *Myrtle Gentry* and her nine wonder associates did, just as soon as the price contract years—which should never exist, if a plant is worth anything at all—ended?

Is it any wonder, then, that the writer overheard a lady at the Exposition Building in the Century of Progress (an amateur, too, I presume) openly solicit a sale on a peony a visitor was examining? Current low prices—twelve named peonies, postpaid for sixty cents—indicate but one of two things to this writer (so does the first incident): Either somebody is very hard up, indeed, or he is incapable of knowing values of any kind.

Do you suppose that it would be better to dig up and destroy at least one-half of each variety and get a better price per plant for what is left? I am not a commercial grower but if I were I am sure that no plant would grow in my garden that had become so common that I could afford to dig it up and sell it at five cents a division and still hope to make a profit after paying for digging, dividing, packing, advertising and postage. Personally, I see no reason why people should add chaos to chaos by being blind to the future just because they are enduring

now the result of past blindness. There should be some control somewhere and somehow. Who has it?

Well, I am glad it is out of my system. Now, I want to write about pleasanter moments. First, I want to state that I enjoyed being able to take part in the annual exhibition and am only sorry that there were not more exhibitors and my plants were rather immature, being only one and two years in their new locations.

It has been and is my custom to go through my plantings, constantly checking and rechecking and jotting down notes about the Queen of Flowers in springtime. This year was no exception. These plants are in black sandy loam with a more or less clay subsoil; are not watered except by nature; are not fertilized in any form or manner, and were for the most part hand cultivated. This spring they were under water so long I wondered if I would have any plants but I only lost five. The deluge followed by the excessive heat didn't materially aid the plants to make best bloom since last year was none too good for storage of vitality—neither is this summer. Without reference to color I want to note some remarks about the loveliest of the beauties I possess.

June Day had very good blooms as had also *Judge Berry*, although neither of them was as captivating as was *Mary Vories*. *Winnifred Domme*, demure and small, was, nevertheless, beautiful to behold while *Nymphaea* was splendid, indeed. Wonderfully clear although rather small were the first blossoms I have had of *Ball o' Cotton*. *Rose Shaylor* was an entrancing beauty and it is no wonder that *James Boyd* showed excellent form when he was so near her. *Mrs. C. S. Minot* was certainly a wonder and *Nancy Dolman* was the kind you read about, being fully nine inches across on a yearling plant. *Frances Shaylor* had very good form but lacked size. Not so *Phoebe Cary*. This young lady was fine in every respect. A gorgeous thing was *A. P. Saunders*. *Cornelia Shaylor* was a royal beauty but *Katharine Havemeyer* just wilted with the heat. *Albert Crousse*, *Adolphe Rousseau*, *Alsace-Lorraine*, *Amanda Yale*, *Avalanche*, *Baroness Schroeder* and *Boule de Neige* all produced good flowers and proved themselves very reliable. *L'Etincelante*, that beautiful single, was captivating beyond words and the Japanese *Ama-no-sode* most gorgeous. *Asa Gray* had such good blooms I wonder it doesn't rate higher. It has the same ranking as *Benjamin Franklin* which had a beautiful landscape color effect but a very poor appearance on close examination. *Marie Jacquin* or *Bridesmaid* was every bit as charming as a bride is supposed to be. *Cherry Hill*, I believe, rates too high and *Modele de Perfection* away too low. This latter plant was the outstanding flower in my

whole planting and created more talk among visitors than all the rest put together. *Chestine Gowdy*, *Claire Dubois*, *Couronne d'Or*, *Duchess de Nemours*, *Golden Dawn* and *Grandiflora* all proved reliable though nothing out of the ordinary. *Elwood Pleas* was magnificent and *E. B. Browning*, hard to beat, had great competition from old reliable *Festiva Maxima*, still as good as any and better than most. *Etta* was truly beautiful, opening remarkably well in the hot sun. *Felix Crousse* was a roving, romping lad full of healthy color and good cheer. *Faribault* was a great beauty and based on her performance for me should rate 8.5 anyway. *Frances Willard* seemed to have felt the Dry question and the overwhelming Wet vote. *Francois Rousseau* proved very interesting as a landscape flower but few blooms being anywhere near excellent.

Mikado was certainly a winner; *Georgiana Shaylor* lovable and magnificent; *Grover Cleveland* refused to burn; *Jubilee* was wonderful, as was also *Karl Rosefeld*, and there was nothing better than *Kelway's Glorious*. The weather was entirely too hot for *Gismonda* but *Lillian Gumm* was a gorgeous thing of beauty and a joy forever. *Lady Alexandra Duff* looked like a giant modish powder puff as did also *La Fee* and *La France*, though the latter two had each some wonderful blooms. *La Perle* had a very nice flower indeed while *La Rosiere* proved rather disappointing—I may have the wrong variety. *Le Cygne*, wonderful in form and entrancing in beauty, rather dimmed neighbor *Livingstone* which was splendid. *Longfellow*, however, seemed to shine near such a lovely white and was just grand. *Lora Dexheimer* was very short-lived, but nevertheless sweet to behold. *Loveliness* is certainly well named as is also *La Tendresse*. Although *Mme. Emile Lemoine* was splendid, *Mme. Emile Galle* was simply gorgeous and *Mme. Jules Dessert* was extra fine.

Marie Crousse, grand and glorious, seemed to feel sorry for her chum, *Marie Lemoine*, who apparently had been in the water too long to look anywhere like herself. Not so *Martha Bulloch*. This beauty looked extraordinarily good. No wonder *Milton Hill* was very, very good. Right next to him was the wonderful *Mary Woodbury Shaylor*, a ravishing beauty. *Mons. Dupont* threw out his shirt bosom and studded it with gems of pure double flowers in fullest form. *Mons. Jules Elie* proved a gentleman in every respect. Large, but tender, magnificent yet bowing low to meet on the level with his fellowman, this captivating hero made a magnificent partner for that dark champion, *Mons. Martin Cabuzac*, who is right there with the goods. *Mrs. Edward Harding* was a charming lady fit to be seen alongside that royal ruler, *Mikado*. Although *Margaret Gerard* was very good, *Perle Blanche* was wonderful and took your

eye no matter where you were or from what view you looked at her. A superb bloomer *Pierre Duchartre* was simply outclassed by *Phyllis Kelsey*, a great, large, captivating loose-leaved beauty whose size was all the more noticeable since that magnificently perfumed, wonderfully formed though small flowered *Philippe Rivoire* was one of her escorts and *Primevere*, that honest but small golden-hearted beauty, the other. *Richard Carvel* was captivating as was also *Raoul Dessert*, although the latter had very small blooms. *Reine Hortense* was splendid in every way; *Rosa Bonheur* was extra fine; *Sarah Bernhardt* was exceptionally good, and *Solange* was just THERE. Although *Strassburg* was just mediocre, *Souvenir de Louis Bigot* was great to behold and *Tourangelle* was a gorgeous, outstanding beauty. *Tokio* was a hot number but *Therese* was a sedate, charming beauty radiantly glorious and rapturously intriguing. Splendid as *Venus* was and charming as *Victoire de la Marne* proved, *Walter Faxon* was just a mass of heaven sent cheer. *Aureolin* proved very entrancing, *Sarah Carstenson* was splendid, but *Mont Blanc* was too wonderful for words.

There were others that one might rave about but as I hope to drop a line again I think that for this year at least, one should hush and give the other fellow a chance.



The Passing of Franklin B. Mead

FRANKLIN BUSH MEAD, 58, executive vice-president of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, died at 12:20 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, November 29, at St. Joseph's Hospital.

One of the most prominent insurance men in the United States, Mr. Mead died suddenly, following a few hours' illness from a pulmonary embolism. He entered the hospital three weeks ago and at that time underwent a successful hernia operation from which he was apparently recovering.

President of the American Institute of Actuaries, Mr. Mead was one of Fort Wayne's most prominent citizens since coming here in 1911 from Detroit, Mich., to accept a position as secretary and actuary of the Lincoln Life Insurance Company. He was an official of the Michigan State Insurance Company prior to 1911.

He suffered a severe attack from the embolism Tuesday evening, but early Wednesday apparently rallied. A second attack brought his death.

Brilliant in the field of insurance, Mr. Mead was likewise brilliant in the world of flowers and his home at Iriscrest, at State and St. Joe Boulevards, was one of the show places for Fort Wayne nature lovers.

Mr. Mead came to Fort Wayne in 1911 and in 1926 was elected vice-president of the Lincoln Life Company. In January of 1930 he was made executive vice-president.

Born in Greenfield, O., a son of Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Mead, Mr. Mead was educated in the Hughes high school at Cincinnati, O., and later attended the University of Cincinnati.

He attended the University of Michigan, where he specialized in actuarial science and economics.

At Ann Arbor he was elected a member of the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi. That honor was the first of many won in the field of insurance.

Mr. Mead was a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and of the American Institute of Actuaries, and as president of the latter organization, which has its headquarters in New York City, he was nationally known.

He was a member of the Casualty Actuaries Society, and was a founder and the first president of the Life Office Managers Association. During recent years he was a regular contributor to various insurance publications and several pamphlets on insurance which he wrote for publication are recognized as outstanding works.

The insurance executive was a director of the Hoosier Salon Association and a director of the Fort Wayne Art School. He was a member and leader in the American Iris Society, American Peony Society, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, The Alpine Society, Royal Horticultural Society (England), Midland Daffodil Society (England), British Gladiolus Society, British Delphinium Society, English Iris Society, and of the Fort Wayne Garden Clubs.

A lover of nature whose gardens at Iriscrest gained an international reputation, Mr. Mead was a frequent contributor to *Home and Garden* and other publications on flowers and nature life, his writings being recognized nationally because of their unusual understanding of plants and their culture.

He was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Georgiana W. Mead; two sons, Franklin Mead, Jr., of Fort Wayne, and John Mead, attending law school at Harvard; the mother, Mrs. Noble K. Mead of Pleasant Ridge, Mich., and one sister, Miss Bess Mead, also of Pleasant Ridge.

In the passing of Franklin B. Mead, Fort Wayne has lost one of her most unusual citizens.

A far-sighted business man, he played an inestimable part in the development of one of the city's outstanding business concerns. The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company stands as a monument to his unquestioned ability and integrity, both as actuary and as executive.

But Mr. Mead's interests were by no means limited to the four walls of his office or even to the larger confines of his business. His searching mind turned to the unrelated fields of horticulture, ceramics and Lincolnian sculpture, and in each of these fields he became a recognized authority.

Thoroughness, intensity, enthusiasm—these words best describe the manner in which this deep scholar approached his interests, mastered them, and became completely familiar with the literature concerning all of them.

Endowed with a very serious turn of mind, he was also blessed with a keen wit which often led him into the by-paths of life and gave him and others pleasure there.

He was as sincere as he was undemonstrative. His friends, his fellow-workers and his fellow-enthusiasts join his family in mourning his passing.



A Tribute to M. B. Kannowski

ON JULY 22, 1933, Max B. Kannowski of Grand Forks, N. D., passed away. His death was caused by leukemia, wherein the white corpuscles multiply enormously, far overbalancing the red.

For the past three and one-half years he has put up a losing fight against this dread disease by making trips to Rochester, Minn., every six months, taking X-ray treatments which would hold the disease in check for a time. Eventually this treatment is ineffective but life was sweet to Mr. Kannowski. His hobby was his peonies and how he loved them. He was among them shortly before his passing and one of the floral pieces was made up of beautiful peonies secured from north of Duluth where the season is very late.

This summer, just at the time of the North Dakota Peony Society's show, June 15, in company with Mrs. Kannowski, he made the final trip to Rochester for treatments. As before, the treatments cut down the blood count but the reaction set in shortly after arriving home and there was nothing to do to stop the steady increase. The X-ray treatments

had reached the stage when they would no longer do any good. Never once in the past three years did the patient give up hope, and fought to the last, feeling he could win out.

Although too ill to attend to the cutting and packing himself, he instructed his assistants to send to the Century of Progress show in Chicago, Ill., some bloom for exhibition. The writer personally set them up in the classes indicated and some of them got into the winning classes. Had Mr. Kannowski been able to attend to the selection and packing himself, I am sure he would have gotten some firsts.

Mr. Kannowski was superintendent of parks of Grand Forks, N. D., and the writer had a most delightful visit with him and his good wife some years ago. At that time he was just getting the peony urge and was making a collection of the better kinds.

Mrs. Kannowski is carrying on in the capacity that her husband occupied, that of superintendent of parks, and will also keep the collection of peonies intact, and will be heard from at our future peony shows.



Northwest Garden Notes on Peonies for Season of 1933

By ALEX MAXWELL, Yakima, Wash.

WE GROW about 150 varieties of double *Chinensis* peonies, twenty Japs, ten singles, and six varieties of tree peonies. Have very few of the older varieties of peonies.

Our soil is volcanic ash, under irrigation, and our increase is very rapid, a small division makes a blooming plant in two years, and a standard division will make a good clump in two years.

With frequent cultivation, diseased peonies from other sections seem to clean up nicely.

Early varieties come earlier than Illinois, open fine, last well, and the very late varieties usually come out wonderfully well, even as late as June 20, in the shade or partial shade.

REPORT ON JAPS

WHITES—*Margaret Atwood* and *Isani-Gidui* easily top the list; ideal habit, last well, cut well, attract attention.

PINKS—*Ama-no-sode* and *Tamate-boku* are top-notchers that stand out and fill the bill perfectly.

YELLOWS—*Aureolin* and *Alma* appear similar, but bloom at a different period, both approach the yellow peony better than anything else we have seen.

REDS—*Mikado*, *Fuyajo*, and *Some-ganoko* all different, all worth while, good garden decoration, cut well.

SINGLES—Out of the singles the ones we like best are *L'Etincelante*, *Marie Jacquin*, *Nellie* and *Helen*. All do well, but *Nellie* and *Helen* do wonderfully well in partial shade.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

WHITES—*Festiva Maxima*, *Kelway's Glorious*, *Alice Harding*, *Frankie Curtis*, *Frances Willard*, *Baroness Schroeder*, *Mme. Emile Lemoine*, *Le Cygne*, and *Mrs. Edward Harding* all do fine and any one is an acquisition to any garden. *Daphne* also looks like a comer; we like it.

REDS—Grow lots of varieties, and to date *Longfellow* makes good garden decoration, and keeps well cut.

Karl Rosefield comes next; *Inspecteur Lavergne* looks good, it is early with us.

Felix Crousse and *Mons. M. Cabuzac* always get a big hand.

Philippe Rivoire, if it had a little more size, with that wonderful fragrance, and did not have such a poor appearing bud, would easily be our best.

Richard Carvel blooms after *Karl Rosefield* with us.

PINKS—The most outstanding are as follows: *Mabel L. Franklin*, *Lillian Gumm*, *Auguste Dessert*, *Miss Salway*, *Mrs. C. S. Minot*, *Sarah Bernhardt*, *Rose Shaylor*, *La Fee*, *President Wilson*, *E. C. Shaw*, *Cornelia Shaylor*, *Reine Hortense*, *Mons. Jules Elie*, *Florence Macbeth*, *La Perle*, *Souvenir de Louis Bigot* and *Therese*, all are good and have plenty of appeal and charm.

Tourangelle, *Solange*, and *Walter Faxon* usually come good, but this season were wonderful.

Now, why isn't *Edulis Superba* in the nine class? Fragrance alone should boost this top-notch among the nines.

Jeannot, *Elisa* and *Katharine Havemeyer* are lovely. Do well, too.

Among the newer ones that show promise are *Blanche King*, *Thos. C. Thurlow*, and *Victory Chateau Thierry*; they are on young plants but the promise is there.

Gloriana is a comer; we like it.

YELLOWS—*Primevere* with us is easily the best, looks its color better. *Laura Dessert*, *Golden Dawn* rate in order as listed.

Golden Harvest, and *Fanny Crosby* with us usually come very good; they come earliest of all, and are desirable for that reason.

Isoline is a good large flower, but fades easily.

No garden notes are complete unless we put in a word for tree peonies.

Tree peonies come first, are gorgeous, extend our peony blooming season up to six or seven weeks of continuous bloom.

Souvenir de Maxime Cornu is a wonder, has that coloring of the Talisman rose; *Reine Elizabeth* is a dandy, and we have a wonderful semi-double white that is a fourteen-inch glorified intense *Isani-Gidui*. Am planting seeds of this, with a cross from *Banksi*.

Our dozen for a range of color, garden decoration, cut flowers, and appeal is as follows:

Festiva Maxima, *Baroness Schroeder*, *Kelway's Glorious*, *Mons. Jules Elie*, *Mabel L. Franklin*, *Reine Hortense*, *Auguste Dessert*, *Therese*, *Miss Salway*, *Longfellow*, *Philippe Rivoire*, and *Mons. M. Cabuzac*.

Could easily stretch this to fifty varieties, and still some appealing fellow would be knocking at the door.



North Dakota Peony Society

OUR own peony show was a success this year considering the extremely dry season. It was our twelfth annual show and was held in the Ryan Hotel lobby, June 15 and 16. Max Kannowski and Edward Schuster of Crookston, Minn., both had very large displays at the show. There also was a beautiful exhibit of delphiniums displayed by Dr. T. E. Barber and a display of irises by Ralph Rohde, both of Grand Forks. The flowers were arranged in tiers forming a display which attracted many visitors through the two days. Mr. Schuster judged our show. The grand champion and sweepstakes prizes went to Prentiss Johnson of Northwood, N. D. The grand champion was a huge pink *Sarah Bernhardt* bloom. The peonies exhibited, displayed a wide range of color, shape and perfume, a very attractive sight to see.

The officers of the North Dakota Peony Society for last year were: Mrs. A. B. Landt, Northwood, president; Miss Helen Hamilton, Grand Forks, vice-president; Mrs. Max Kannowski, Grand Forks, secretary; H. S. Hermann of Minnewaukan, Franklin Page of Hamilton, W. W. Blain, Dr. H. G. Woutat, Max Kannowski, and Tracy Bangs, all of Grand Forks, were the directors.

The above brief report was furnished by Miss Josephine Lazier, Grand Forks, N. D., secretary to the late Mr. Kannowski.

Iowa Peony and Iris Society

By EMMA V. SCHOOLEY, Secretary, Indianola, Ia.

THE Iowa Peony and Iris Society met in regular session at Ames, Iowa, November 17. In the absence of both president and vice-president, the meeting was called to order by the secretary, and Mrs. Singmaster was called to the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The treasurer reported \$41.10 in the treasury. It was decided to postpone the election of officers until December at a meeting to be called in Des Moines.

The society met in called session in the club room of the Globe Department Store, Des Moines, December 14. On motion of Mrs. E. A. Haw of Ottumwa, Mrs. Carl Singmaster of Des Moines, was elected president by acclamation, and the other officers continued for another term. An invitation from the Sioux City Chamber of Commerce to hold the next convention in that city was discussed and finally referred to a committee consisting of Mrs. Haw and Mrs. Singmaster. On motion of Mrs. G. S. Igo it was decided to hold another called meeting at Ames, the date to coincide with the date of the Garden Short Course to be held in January, 1934, for the purpose of perfecting plans for a peony and iris show in June, and the transaction of any other business deemed necessary.



A Report from Massachusetts

By F. H. ALLISON, Auburndale, Mass.

WE HAD a very fine blooming season this year. The buds were of great size before we got the hot weather. We had some very hot days which shortened our season somewhat. *Nick Shaylor* opened two days later than *Solange* and the weather seemed to be perfect for *Solange* as she opened up very nicely with perfect blooms. *Minnie* and *Luella Shaylor* were wonderful, in fact, all the Shaylor varieties were never better.

Priscilla Alden and *Kelway's Glorious* were something grand in the whites. *Philippe Rivoire* is in a class by itself, for I consider it the best red that has ever been introduced.

June Day, *La France*, *Therese* and *Laura Dessert* were at their best and not forgetting a Seedling No. 29 from Mr. W. C. Otis of Woburn, Mass., which I know will be heard from in the near future.

My Experience with Seedlings

By WALTER MAINS, Belle Center, O.

THE last blooming season was a bit below par with us due to extreme drought. This, however, was offset by the appearance of a peony bloom in a seedling bed approaching the ideal I have long sought.

This was a pure white, of real quality, possessing a rose bud center that does not open with the balance of the flower but retains its shape throughout the life of the bloom. It is a cross between *Lady Alexandra Duff* and *Alice Harding*.

There was also another from the same cross almost the equal, but with hollow center, more pronounced than *Kelway's Glorious*.

This fall I lined out about 1,200 seedlings representing many crosses, all hand pollinated and sacked. It was interesting to note the deep yellow eyes where pollen of *Mlokozewitschi* and *Wittmanniana* was used on other species.

Past experience with seedlings, not hand pollinated, has been disappointing. Those earlier plantings did not give me a single worth-while plant.



Medals Awarded for 1933

GOLD MEDAL A. P. S.

A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn., best new seedling exhibited at Century of Progress Horticultural Exhibition held in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933. Variety, A. B. Franklin.

J. V. Edlund, White Bear, Minn., best new seedling exhibited at Century of Progress Horticultural Exhibition held in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933. Variety, Mrs. J. V. Edlund.

The James Boyd Memorial Medal by Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Awarded C. W. Bunn, St. Paul, Minn., for the most distinguished peony entry at the Century of Progress Exhibition, Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933.

B. H. FARR MEMORIAL MEDAL

(Open Class)

Awarded C. W. Bunn, St. Paul, Minn., for the best specimen bloom exhibited at the Century of Progress Horticultural Exhibition, Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933. Variety, Hansina Brand.

AMERICAN HOME ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

(Seedling Class)

Awarded A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn., for best new peony exhibited at Century of Progress Exhibition, Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933. Seedling, A. B. Franklin.

Awarded J. V. Edlund, White Bear, Minn., for the best new seedling exhibited at the Century of Progress Horticultural Exhibition, Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933. Variety, Mrs. J. V. Edlund.

NOTE—A. B. Franklin and J. V. Edlund were each awarded the Gold Medal of the American Peony Society as well as the Achievement Medals offered by the American Home Builder for their seedlings.

SILVER MEDALS OF THE A. P. S.

Awarded R. A. Napier, Blue Island, Ill., for the best collection of peonies in the amateur section, Century of Progress Exhibition, Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1933.

A second silver medal awarded Mr. Napier for honors in the same class at the second exhibition of the Century of Progress Peony Show under the auspices of the American Peony Society, June 21, 1933.

Awarded The Cottage Gardens, Lansing, Mich., sweepstake prize, Michigan State Peony & Iris Society, June, 1933.

Awarded Dr. John Donahue, Sioux Falls, S. D., sweepstake prize, Sioux Falls Peony Society, June, 1933.

Awarded Fond du Lac Flower Gardens, sweepstake prize, Duluth Peony Society, Duluth, Minn., July, 1933.



Department of Registration

Mr. J. C. Nicholls of 114 Overlook Road, Ithaca, N. Y., has submitted the following two peonies for registration:

HARRY F. LITTLE—Large rose type. Color, white with a hint of flesh tint. Height, medium. Stems very strong. Very late. Heredity not known. Substance particularly good. The barely perceptible tint gives it life.

SPRING BEAUTY—Large, full double to semi-double with large cushion of golden stamens. Color, bright rose pink. Medium height. Strong stems. Very early. Substance good. Side blooms large and give a long period of bloom. Heredity not known.

Mrs. Walter Campbell Lyman of Downers Grove, Ill., submits the following for registration:

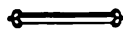
ESTELLE—Single, very large, pale wild rose pink. Large group of golden stamens. Strong.

LOVANCIA—Semi-double or Jap. Very pale pink outer petals in double row; center yellow, white fringed petals turning to whitish pink. Scattered stamens. Fragrant. Strong stems and foliage. Good size, mid-season.

WALTER CAMPBELL LYMAN—Double, exquisite shell pink. Fragrant rose shaped. Strong. Rather late blooming.

MARCIA—Double black red. Very high crown of narrower petals of deep clear color. Does not fade. Somewhat fragrant. Sometimes has a very few scattered stamens. Unusual.

REGAL—Single black red. Large. Very gorgeous with full center of golden stamens. Holds its color which is very clear. Not a "blue red." Strong fine foliage.



New Members

Bohrer, Fred H., 1018 Court Street, Utica, N. Y.

Dowler, J. W., Route No. 2, Columbia Falls, Mont.

Farrar, Guy, Jarbola, Kans.

Funkhouser, Mrs. Edgar M., Cherry Hill, South Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

Geiser, Melvin G., Fair Chance Farm, Beloit, Wis.

Gibbs, Mrs. W. W., "Gibbs Hill," Staunton, Va.

Hager, Maud W., 3443 Hawthorne Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Hardegen, Miss Minnie, 4832 Graceland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hubbell, Jas. T., Mayro Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

Interstate Nurseries, Hamburg, Iowa.

Montgomery, A. J., 404 N. Oak Street, Colville, Wash.
Nicholls, J. C., Jr., The Royal Iris Gardens, Camillus, N. Y.
Osterberg, Mrs. A. H., 908 Arlington Ave., La Grange, Ill.
Rich, A. H., 1242 Lake Como Blvd., St. Paul, Minn.
Van Steen, Julius J., Crystal Lake, Ill.

CHANGES IN ADDRESSES

Chase, Herbert F., 24 Summer St., change to 124 Summer St., Andover, Mass.
Felland, O. G., 736 W. 173rd St., New York City, change to 1212 St. Olaf Ave.,
Northfield, Minn.
Glenn, Dr. L. C., Business address, Vanderbilt University, Home address, 2111 Garland
Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
Himes, Dr. A. B., 111 W. Main St., change to 642 S. Washington St., Van Wert, Ohio.
Holcomb, Miss Anne F., 40 S. Lincoln St., change to 204 S. Lincoln St., Hinsdale, Ill.
Jackson, Prof. Robert T., Cambridge, Mass., change to Peterborough, N. H.
Wisner, Charles E., 4539 Oregon Ave., Detroit, Mich., change to 18690 Birchcrest
Drive, Detroit, Mich.

DEATHS REPORTED

Atkinson, W., South Orange, N. J. (Died 1933.)
Kannowski, Max B., Grand Forks, N. D. (Died July 22, 1933.)
Lowell, Judge Jas. A., Boston, Mass. (Died Nov. 30, 1933.)
Mead, Franklin B., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Died Nov. 29, 1933.)
Root, H. G., Springfield, O. (Died Nov., 1932.)
Upjohn, W. E., Kalamazoo, Mich. (Died Oct. 18, 1932.)



Secretary's Notes

Now that fall activities have been completed we have time for retrospection and a summing up of accomplishments during the past year. Many peony shows were held and many fine peony blooms were shown notwithstanding a most unsatisfactory blooming season. A number of brand new peonies made their first appearance and I am sure we will see some of them on our future exhibition tables.

* * * * *

The work of producing new ones goes steadily on and we are patiently waiting for some one to announce that they have produced a full double yellow or blue peony.

* * * * *

In a recent communication from Prof. Saunders he advises that an outstanding rose pink, early species peony made its appearance in his garden. When Prof. Saunders selects a peony as outstanding it is something out of the ordinary. This was not the only one of promise in his garden I am told and we will await with pleasure the fuller development of these plants.

* * * * *

Plans are well advanced for next year's show which will be held in St. Paul, Minn., this coming June. If the season is anything near normal we look for a grand exhibition of blooms. There will be scores of new peonies that have never before been shown in exhibition and we know among them will be some really outstanding originations. A very fine show room has been selected and we will have more to say about this show in the March issue of the BULLETIN.

* * * * *

We have been sending the PEONY BULLETINS to all who have enrolled with us as members notwithstanding the fact that a number have not paid dues for some time. We have done this with the thought that our action would be appreciated and that dues would be received eventually. Due to the expense incurred we are obliged to discontinue this practice, so if BULLETINS fail to reach you and you have failed to pay your dues, you will know the cause. Better get busy and send in your remittance so you will not miss a number. If, for any reason, you are unable to

remit at this time and will give us your word that a remittance will be sent later, get in touch with my office at once. We have some fine BULLETINS planned for future issues and am sure if you are at all interested in peonies you will not want to miss a number.

* * * * *

I feel that most of us can look back with a feeling of little regret upon the passing of 1933. It has been a trying year in many ways. Prices have been shattered; losses have been sustained; discouragements have been many; but why dwell on what is past history. We are facing the new year with optimism that is founded upon the NEW DEAL we are now trying out. The coming year should mean much to us all. Laughter will have a new ring, voices a new confidence.

As we are writing these lines we gaze out of the window and hundreds of happy workers line the road on either side, busily engaged in making the highway a parkway. Their smiling faces bring to mind the following verse:

A SMILE

Nobody has ever added up
 The value of a smile.
 We know how much is a dollar's worth
 And how much is a mile;
 We know the distance to the sun,
 The size and weight of earth;
 But no one here can tell us just
 How much a smile is worth.

* * * * *

What is true in our section is equally true in many sections of the country. The long-looked-for recovery is no longer a myth; we can see clearing skies, a renewed confidence and better times ahead.

* * * * *

Miss Brown has given us a splendid article in this issue that should be valuable advice to any peony grower.

Dr. Beeson's article on the prospects of a yellow peony is intensely interesting and especially so to breeders.

Am sure that the material in this issue is up to the standard of past issues and we thank each contributor. Remember your contributions are most earnestly solicited. Your articles make our BULLETINS of value and we hope that this coming year will bring in a large number.

The long awaited supplement to the Peony Manual is soon to be a reality. An advertisement in this issue will give more detailed information. Orders can be sent in advance to the secretary's office. Every owner of the Manual will want a copy of this supplement that will bring the book up to date. The very low cost for this supplement barely covers the cost of preparation and printing.

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The officers and directors of the American Peony Society extend to each member of the Society the season's greetings with the hope that the year 1934 will prove a banner season.



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