

# AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

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## Bulletin

September and December, 1934  
Number 58

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

	PAGE
Peony Seedlings— <i>Col. J. C. Nicholls</i> . . . . .	3
"Flamingo"— <i>D. M. Andrews</i> . . . . .	9
A Peony Tribute— <i>Ernest Flint Kelsey</i> . . . . .	10
When Peony Petals Fall— <i>Ernest Flint Kelsey</i> . . . . .	11
Cultivation of the Peony— <i>Major George Churcher</i> . . . . .	12
Hansina Brand Again Wins Grand Prize— <i>Wm. J. Lockhart</i> . . . . .	15
The Season's Drought— <i>H. M. Hill</i> . . . . .	17
New Seedling Peony, "Everett" . . . . .	18
Boston Peony Exhibition— <i>W. N. Craig</i> . . . . .	19
Peonies in Central and Southern Indiana— <i>Dale T. Spencer</i> . . . . .	20
A Ten-Minute Peony Talk— <i>W. F. Christman</i> . . . . .	23
Composition of Fertilizing Materials— <i>Dr. L. E. Longley</i> . . . . .	25
Kelway's Queen, Glorious and Toro-no-maki— <i>A. L. Murawska</i> . . . . .	26
The Peony in the Garden and in the Show— <i>A. M. Brand</i> . . . . .	27
Float Glorifies Peony . . . . .	31
Keeping Ahead of the Drought— <i>Hugh Gilmore</i> . . . . .	32
A Report from Indiana— <i>Floyd Bass</i> . . . . .	33
Peony Seeds— <i>Ernest Flint Kelsey</i> . . . . .	34
Secretary's Notes . . . . .	35
Department of Registration . . . . .	43
Medals Awarded by the American Peony Society . . . . .	43
Changes in Address, New Members, Etc. . . . .	43-44
Deaths Reported . . . . .	44

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# AMERICAN Peony Society Bulletin



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SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1934

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## Peony Seedlings

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

**P**RESS of other work has forced us to drop all peonies except a few seedlings under observation. From 1922 to 1924, we planted adventitious seed from the ordinary Chinese and Japanese peonies, the only records being names of pod parents. Six weeks of kneeling and pollinating irises, making their records, writing descriptions of the thousands of iris hybrids blooming, left us too utterly exhausted to do the same with the peonies when they came along later. Hence the casual way in which the peonies have been treated as contrasted with the very definite procedure in our iris work.

We realize that we have learned but little and that we have worked with only a limited number of available varieties; yet, had we originally known even that little, we could now have all the good seedlings in our fields at a saving of 75% of the work and expense of the seven years' care to bring each batch of seedlings to judgment. That expense and labor amounts to a lot and our justification for the following is that it may help other beginners who are undertaking similar work. It is sometimes said that the possibilities of the ordinary peonies have been exhausted and that no more of their seedlings should be raised; that is not true and, even were it so, people are going to continue to plant peony seed nevertheless. The possibilities for improving the beautiful Japanese type are manifest.

We now give the number, name of pod parent and brief note on some of the seedlings we have raised. Obviously, several of the lots are too few to have any conclusive significance.

## DOUBLES AND SINGLES

- 2—*Le Cygne*. One is yet to bloom. The other was a pale lilac of poor shape, with narrow petals and a very weak stem.
- 10—*Marie Jacquin*. Poor. Too few, inconclusive.
- 71 and 115—*Adolphe Rousseau*. Coarse red-purples. All worthless.
- 52—*Lady Lillian Ogle*. One very late double pink of only fair quality. Others worthless.
- 54—*La Fraicheur*. One just fair pink double, remainder poor singles.
- 41—*Richard Carvel*. Worthless red-purple doubles and one mediocre reddish Japanese type. All discarded.
- 5—*Umbellata Rosea*. Very poor but too few. See mention of Spring Beauty below.
- 7—*Kelway's Wild Rose*. None good.
- 8—*Primevere*. One rather nice pink double. No "yellows."
- 45—*Karl Rosefeld*. Fairly good red and rose doubles and three nice red Japs with red staminodes, gold tipped.
- 39—*L'Etincelante*. Tall and good rose singles; tall white, blush and red doubles, falling just short of high quality.
- 95 and 186—*Le Jour*. Singles, doubles and a few Japanese, white, blush and pink. Some white singles perhaps better than *Le Jour*. Doubles of good quality. The Japs splendid but for the occasional "feathers" among the staminodes. We saved two crystal white semi-doubles with large cushions of yellow stamens, thinking them distinct and beautiful. It would be interesting to cross *Le Jour* with *Isani Gidui* and some of the other Japanese, *Ama-no-sode*, *Tokio* or *Mikado*.
- 25 and 99—*Mons. Martin Cabuzac*. All common red-purples except six, four doubles and two singles of Cahuzac color and character. Two of the doubles are darker and of much better shape, one being worthy of introduction, perhaps. Were we to use this strain further, we might cross Cahuzac and some of these six seedlings with *King of England* and *Mikado*. Also *Fuyajo*.
- 3—*Alsace Lorraine*. One nice white Japanese. We have always suspected this of kinship to *Solange* and would give it a full trial if doing any more of the crossing; would self it and cross with *Lady Alexandra Duff*, *Calot*, *Othello*, etc.
- 47 and 45—*Laura Dessert*. No "yellows." White, blush and pink doubles of high quality but not good enough; a few light colored singles.
- 139 and 15—*Pride of Langport*. A very few pink doubles, the rest of them being white, blush, pink or rose singles. Very tall, blooms not large. Widely branched with a great many side blooms, giving a long period of bloom and presenting a very impressive mass of glittering flowers. Strong and thrifty as compared with *Pride's* capricious conduct. Might be crossed with *Ama-no-sode*, *Tokio* and *Mikado* to advantage. One of the clear pale pink seedlings will be introduced.
- 154—*Cherry Hill*. A few orange-cerise singles and ordinary red doubles, but most of them are orange-cerise or orange-scarlet doubles of great brilliance. Loosely built. Best one saved for observation. Distinct new color.
- 13—*Mons. Jules Elie*. Huge lilac and rose singles of nice quality. Inconclusive.
- 2 and 14—*Walter Faxon*. Pink, lilac and pale blush doubles. A few approximated *Faxon* in color but seemed to have some of the faults of growth and variability of their parent. Were we to use it again, it would be by crossing with *Othello*, *Lady Alexandra Duff*, *Marie Crousse* and *Calot*. See *Othello*, next below.
- 125—*Othello*. The red-purple single *Othello*. Most of them doubles of rose form, wide petals, medium size, strong stems, flowers of great refinement. Number 1 is of better growth, shape, habit and color as good as *Walter Faxon*; No. 11, almost identical with No. 1. Either could displace the variable and finicky *Walter*. No. 5, much like *Rosa Bonheur* but grows and blooms. No. 12 is extremely tall, metallic black-red of loose form and flatter than the similar *Mons. Martin*

- Cahuzac. No. 13, apple-blossom pink of excellent rose form. No. 14, huge white No. 15, large blush-lilac. No. 16, clear white cupped "water lily" semi-double No. 17, attractive mauve-pink with scarlet streaks. The few singles were discarded, though good. Othello is the most versatile performer of any and some of the above noted seedlings are of outstanding quality. It seeds very copiously and can be used as the pod parent in crosses.
- 24 and 97—*Madame Calot*. Mostly large doubles of nice refinement on strong plants of good habit. Blooms of perfect rose type with wide petals of good substance. White, salmon-white, blush, pink and rose. The few singles were nice ones of the same range of colors. A large cerise Jap and a lilac Jap were beauties but were discarded on account of "feathers" among the staminodes. All are free from the coarseness of Mme. Calot and almost as fine in general as the seedlings of Lady Alexandra Duff. One can understand how Dessert got Tourangelle, Therese, Marcelle Dessert, etc., all from one chance pod of Calot; also, from the list of plants given by Judge Vories as in his first planting, it might be that Calot accounts for some of his introductions.
- 16, 198 and 36—*Lady Alexandra Duff*. One rather nice pink Jap and a small percentage of pink and rose singles of good quality; the rest are large, full doubles of rose shape, ranging white, tinted white, salmon white, blush, pink, deep pink and rose. Very wide petals of good substance. Strong stems and good foliage. The splendid Harry F. Little probably came from Duff or, barely possible, from Calot. No. 2 is a salmon flesh of rose shape with wide petals, the center remaining throughout like a pointed rosebud, most distinct and beautiful—apparently one of the three best we've raised.
- 6—*Marie Crousse*. All six of beautiful pink to salmon-pink on tall stems of satisfactory strength. Narrowness of petals and rather flat shape of blooms not all one could wish. One of them, No. 129, is of such gorgeous, brilliant true pink as to outweigh those defective features. It is a deeper and purer real pink than Walter Faxon; narrow petals, arranged informally in a flat bloom. We can imagine nothing more beautiful than this vivid, luscious color in a rose form such as Harry F. Little. We wish we could try for that by raising a large number of seedlings from self-pollinated Marie Crousse, from crossing it with Walter Faxon, Othello, Duff and Calot, and we might fail utterly.
- 61—Unrecorded chance seed probably from Duchesse de Nemours, Umbellata Rosea, Duff and Calot, planted in 1922. From these came Harry F. Little, perhaps from Duff, and one we have registered as Spring Beauty. The latter is on strong stems of medium height. The flower is very large, fully double on strong clumps but, on young plants, often has a large cushion of yellow stamens at the center. It is of a bright rose-pink that seems to charm visitors greatly. The many side buds give large blooms, protracting its period. Its really important characteristic, however, is its coming into bloom even earlier than Umbellata Rosea. Both these peonies came by the plainest of luck. There were two "yellows," perhaps from Nemours.

### JAPANESE PEONIES

- 12 and 4—*Tomate-Boku*. Coarse pinkish singles and Japs. Small number inconclusive, but we've never admired Tomate and do not regard it as a promising parent. We may be in error.
- 8 and 28—*Tokio*. Very tall and strong and generally good. A few nice doubles and singles but mostly Japanese. The latter are white, pink and rose with yellow staminodes. The height and vigor, combined with the good quality, may make some of them eligible for introduction.
- 32—*King of England*. Mostly pink doubles and singles with a few very deep garnet singles. The few Japanese, usually deep red with deeper red staminodes, are of high quality.
- 7—*Kelway's Magnificence*. One nice white Jap with yellow staminodes. Too few. Not recommended.

- 14—*Alma*. One nice white Jap with yellow center and one rather good mauve double. *Alma* often has "feathers."
- 93—*Yeso*. Excellent single pinks, large double whites and pinks and a lot of very high class Japanese types. The Japs are white, blush, pink and rose with yellow staminodes. One white with deepest golden staminodes, No. 105, is free from "feathers" and very promising. So are several others.
- 22—*Torpilleur*. Number 132 is an excellent Jap, deep rose with yellow center. Number 135 is almost a duplicate of the double, *Mary Brand*, and possibly of better deep red. Others red doubles, etc.
- 195—*Mikado*. A splendid lot. Some doubles and singles but mostly Japanese of fine quality and wide variation. The Japs are tall, strong and grow well; there are a few reds with red center but most of them are white-yellow, rose-yellow, pink-yellow, pink-pink, red with yellow staminodes. Many are saved for observation.
- 14—*Ama-no-sode*. Large, strong, tall and impressive Japs except one huge white double. These differ materially from all the others; they have clear pink petals with either gold or distinct and pleasing pink staminodes. Two of the pink and gold ones may prove to be the best we have produced. It is a pity we raised only fourteen seedlings, as *Ama-no-sode* would appear to be a most promising source of beautiful and distinct new types of the Japanese.
- 9—*Fuyajo*. No Japanese. Several tall, deep garnet singles. One double and one semi-double of the "nishiki" type—white, streaked crimson, like *Ginko-nishiki* and *Naubunishiki*. The double is far superior to those named and may be liked by those who do not mind the odd kinds.
- 57—*Isani Gidui*. A few white and blush singles and doubles.

The rest are white, blush and pink Japanese with golden staminodes, some quite wonderful except for being spoiled by scattered "feathers" among the staminodes. This variety transmits its characteristics but not in the superb perfection of itself; a larger number of its seedlings might yield the great one, however.

### COMMENT AND CONJECTURE

The heredity trends of the above few kinds are really much more apparent and suggestive to an observer of the blooming seedlings than would be gathered from these notes. Were we able to continue the work, we could now, for the first time, set a program with some assurance that it would yield three or four times as high a percentage of fine ones, and that would increase the chance of getting a really wonderful one. Here are some of the steps we think indicated by our study of the seedlings.

First, as with our iris work, we'd plant no more peony seed except those derived from definite, recorded hand-crosses protected from adulteration by emasculation and bagging. Effort would be made to grow at least 100 seedlings of each heredity. By all odds, our greatest success in hybridizing irises has come from utilizing such of our own seedlings as appeared to point for desirable new types. We could not apply this to most of the best doubles because they might have no reproduction organs. *Harry F. Little*, for instance, is devoid of pollen and stigmas. However, this follow-up is considered of the greatest possible importance

for the Japanese peonies; some of ours were truly gorgeous but could not possibly be introduced because of petals among the staminodes; their next generation might very well present similar beauties free from the fatal blemish. Last June, to provide flowers for the house, we plucked the "feathers" from about forty of the best and placed them in vases; they could hold their own in any known company. Yes, we feel that too strong emphasis cannot be placed upon the potentialities of carrying on with ones own "breaks" or "leads" in the Japanese peonies.

In raising peony seedlings of the above types, definite predictions are hardly in order, but inferences based on actual prior results certainly are; in fact, resort to such inferences is the only logical way to proceed. We here give some that the study of our limited work indicates are justifiable. These very varieties may have given different results for others and some of our suggestions may lead to nothing of value. But here they are for what they may be worth:

**DOUBLES.** For white, flesh, salmon, pink and rose colored, self-pollinate and cross with one another, single *Othello*, *Lady Duff*, *Marie Crousse*, *Mme. Calot* and *Walter Faxon*. Since a great many seedlings from adventitious seed of these varieties have probably already been grown, the self-pollinations would not appear to be as promising as the cross-pollinations; this is on the supposition that adventitious or chance seed usually come from accidental self-pollinations, for which assumption there are strong indications. This does not hold for those with little or no pollen. We'd hope for some good things among the offspring of *Marie Crousse* combined with some of the others.

*Duchesse de Nemours* and *Primevere*, from memory, both have pollen, and seed readily, and more of the near "yellows" might come from their combination. As possible progenitors of new "yellow" peonies, *Philomele* and some of the white seedlings of *Yeso* might prove useful; the latter have very deep, brilliant yellow petaloids and are somewhat intermediate between the Japanese and the anemone in type. We have just had a very large and extraordinarily full double seedling to bloom for the first time; it has a fairly deep lemon yellow glow but is completely sterile.

**JAPANESE.** Nearly all we've used have not only given some nice ones but each has presented seedlings rather distinct from all the others. Our experience indicates that *Ama-no-sode*, *Tokio* and *Mikado* are among the most promising, and that it would be worth while to cross them together, to self-pollinate them and to self-pollinate the best Japanese

types appearing among their progeny; unfortunately, we can do none of these things because Japanese peonies have no pollen. However, all used by us bear seed readily and that enables us to arrive at somewhat the same results by indirect procedure; we cannot get pollen from *Tokio*, for example, but we can provide pollen bearing seedlings of it and use their pollen for the above purposes in lieu of that lacking in the parent. Similarly for other Japanese peonies, use their children.

Adventitious seed of the desired kinds might serve, but it ought to be better to produce this first generation, comprising some pollen-bearers, by making definite crosses; singles or even doubles may be selected to supply the pollen for the definite crosses. *Le Jour* has good characteristics and already has some Japanese heredity; the single *Othello* seems to transmit refinement and stiff stalks; *Pride of Langport* gives excellent qualities to its seedlings, especially height and strong stems; there may be others better than any of these.

Present appreciation of the Japanese types is extending rapidly and the demand for them will be much greater as soon as more gardeners realize how graceful and beautiful they are, how much more artistic they are in vases than the huge doubles and, especially, that they do not have to be tied up to keep them from bending to the ground at the first storm. The same may be said of single peonies, only in lesser degree.

Dr. Saunders' splendid work with tree peonies, his species crossing and similar efforts recently reported by others, are wide of the subject of this article. It is hoped that their example may spur others to emulate their careful methods; even more important, is their giving publicity to their results instead of affecting the mystery and secrecy which has been more or less fashionable in the past.

We wish to reiterate our belief that the possibilities of the Chinese and Japanese peonies have not been exhausted by any manner of means; such a result cannot be attained by procedure so casual as ours and that of some of the great names in the PEONY MANUAL. We think great credit is due those now creating the meritorious hybrids of new types, but it is probable that the Chinese and Japanese peonies will remain the most beautiful and the most popular representatives of the genus.

In urging careful and definite methods, we do not mean to imply that they can achieve wonders or quickly solve the heredities of these peonies. They cannot. All plant breeding is just getting started and it would be absurd to suggest that any of us non-professional "geneticists"



can go very far in untangling the complexities. The best that the cleverest of us can do at this time is to keep accurate records of our procedure and make them and the published experience of others provide us with a higher probability factor—increase our chance of obtaining worthy new peonies. There is ample room for the use of good judgment in beginning the work and in drawing inferences from results, but plain chance will continue to play a prominent part for some time to come.

After twelve years of patience, hard work and expense, we have some peony seedlings of high quality; we like to think that our judgment in selecting mothers played a little part in this, but are quite certain that luck had the major role. The superlative merit of our greatest stroke of luck, the peony, *Harry F. Little*, and Mr. Little's superb skill in handling it under great difficulties, have just brought us some high honors. We deeply appreciate them but shall refrain from any illusions in consequence. The above is not presented with any idea that we are suddenly qualified to instruct others but with the modest hope that the record of our limited experience may prove useful to some undertaking this work.



## Flamingo

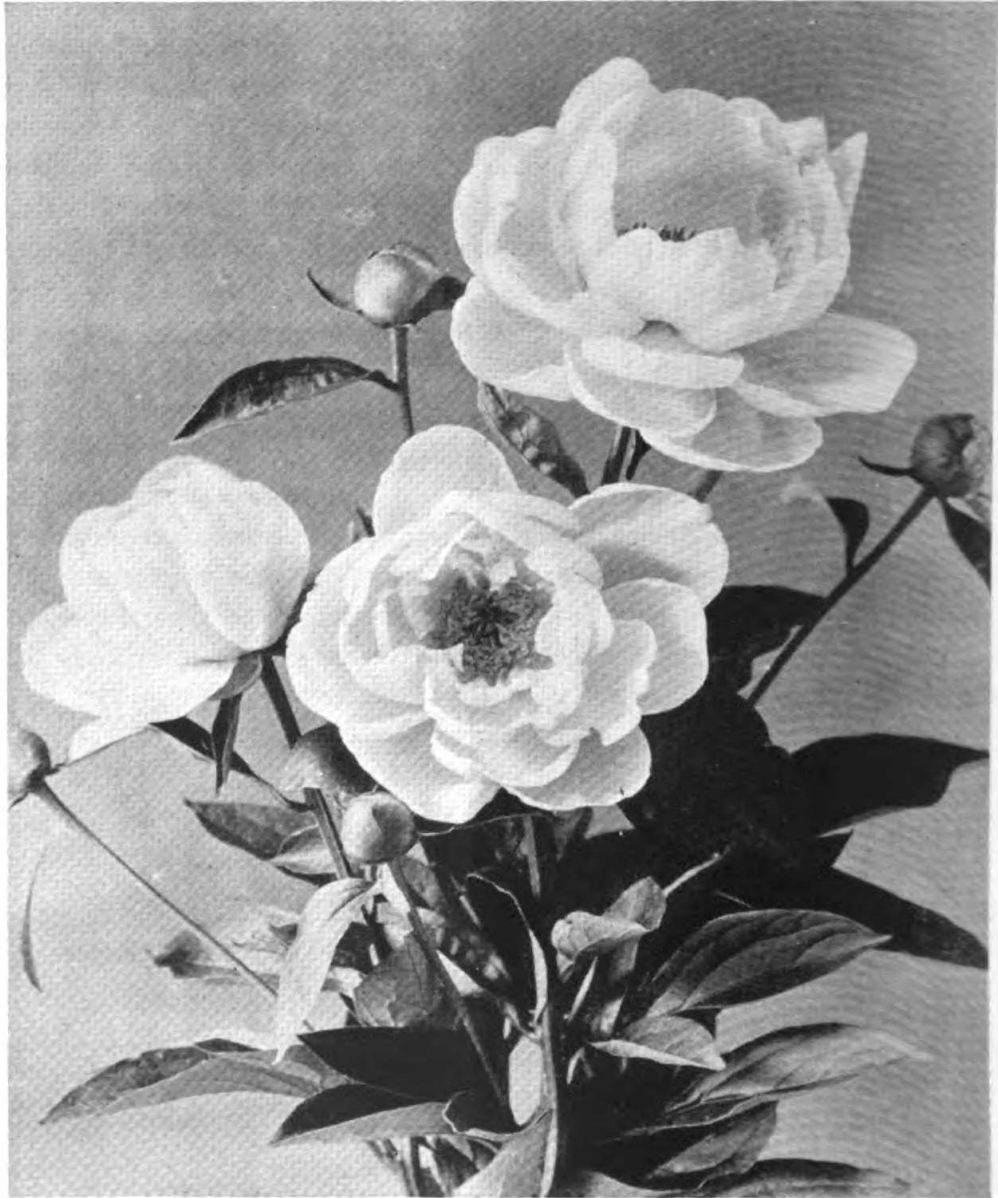
By D. M. ANDREWS, Boulder, Colo.

THE peony, *Flamingo*, Andrews, 1926, came from a lot of seedlings of the Japanese peony, *Snow Wheel*. It is properly a single, although its Japanese parentage is indicated in the stamens. The petals, strongly incurved, are quite rigid and hold their form during the life of the flower.

It is to be noted, I believe, that singles of Japanese derivation possess better substance and duration than those of typical albiflora parentage, and are supported satisfactorily by quite stiff stems; at least, these characteristics pertain to *Flamingo*.

The color is pale amaranth-pink, shading to deep rose-pink, with altogether a warm tone. The floral effect is enriched by the ample cushion of golden anthers.

One of the earliest to bloom and rather dwarf. It ranks as a landscape variety, forming well furnished clumps and carrying the foliage up to the flower. Plant vigorous, a sure bloomer, and makes a quick recovery after planting.



*Flamingo*

## A Peony Tribute

By ERNEST FLINT KELSEY, Porterville, N. Y.

**T**HE big show is over; multi-colored petal programs litter the garden aisles; the stars in their shimmering gowns have responded to the last encore with nodding laterals; the prima donnas of the nineteen thirty-four peony pageant have packed their trunks with snow white

wigs, jaunty caps of pink and red and crowns of gold and have gone to the bud room of the "windowless palace of rest." Row upon row of seats upholstered in green plush of Nature's leaf loom remind us of the morning when June turned on the footlights. It was a great show but for us the curtain came too soon in our little garden of thrills.

The cast has been booked for a return engagement and our thoughts turn to spring when again "God will be lighting up the garden when the pineys start to bloom."

The accompanying verses were written in our garden lobby while these thoughts were trooping by:

### When Peony Petals Fall

Bending low its lovely head,  
Listening to a mystic call,  
Silently the bloom is shed.  
One by one the petals fall,  
Summer's heat like rapier thrust  
Lays the lovely flower low—  
Earth to earth and dust to dust,  
Petals fleck the ground like snow.

Flowers droop and fade and die,  
Leaves grow sear and dusty brown;  
Hidden deep, unseen by eye,  
God prepares a springtime crown.  
Loved ones droop and slip away;  
Aching hearts, forget your pain,  
Hope awaits the glorious day;  
Spring will bring their smile again.

June 30, 1934

## Cultivation of the Peony

By MAJOR GEORGE CHURCHER, England

**T**HE English Horticultural Press does not devote much space to the peony, and I have often wondered why.

An American lady a few years ago endeavored to create more interest in the flower in England by presenting a cup to the R.H.S. for competition. On the first occasion there were but two entries, neither of which was considered worthy to receive the cup; in the following year the number of competitors rose to three and the cup was awarded. Since then classes for the flower have been included in the schedule of the amateur show held each year in the month of June, and I think the number of entries has steadily increased, and possibly the quality of the flowers also. In addition to those who have competed in the month of June, there are others who have met with little success with the flower. Failure in most cases has been caused by faulty planting in the first instance, yet the conditions required by the plant are not difficult to comply with.

A good open position is best, although in some districts, subject to early frosts, the sun is apt to burn the buds, but I have never found this to be serious. The preparation of the plot requires no great departure from the ordinary course; one has only to remember that the peony likes a good home where it can live a number of years without disturbance. To insure this the ground should be trenched two spits deep and the bottom thoroughly broken up; manure may be added, in the shape of bones for preference, and some drainage if considered necessary. The most satisfactory way is to prepare a bed for peonies only. If it can be arranged, a bed six feet wide and the length desired should be prepared well in advance of the proposed planting so that it may have time to settle. In such a bed three rows of peonies may be planted. First run a line down the center of the bed and mark it off, four feet from plant to plant, starting two feet from the end; the two outside rows should run eighteen inches from the sides and the plants placed four feet apart. Clumps of ten or a dozen daffodils might be planted between the plants in the center row, and like clumps of tulips between the plants in the outer rows. The plants should have from three to five eyes, and care should be taken to cut away all damaged roots before planting. Holes should be made sufficiently large to accommodate the roots, and a little bonemeal on the edges of the hole will assist the plant in the early stages

of growth. The final operation, the filling in of the soil, is most important; care should be taken to see that the soil fills up all spaces between the roots. If the weather is suitable, water may be used before the final covering up of the plant. In no case allow the eyes to be more than two inches below the surface. The failure to keep this in mind is the cause of absence of bloom. See that each plant is correctly labeled. Planting can be done any time from September to March provided the beds have been properly prepared and the weather is suitable. Once planted, peonies require little attention individually. When about a foot high it is wise to put a Fixeasy support in position; some flowers will require extra staking as they develop and to keep them away from each other. Before this can happen, disbudding will be calling for attention; some varieties produce five or more buds on a stalk, and it is as well to reduce the number, even if you do not desire to grow for exhibition. For exhibition it is usual to save only the crown bud and limit the number of flowers on the whole plant. The fifth or fourth bud will often grow up level to the crown bud, and I think it adds charm to allow a certain number to do so.

After the flowers begin to go over, perhaps the least pleasing operation in peony growing has to be done—the picking off the seed pods from a large collection. The foliage of the peony is always attractive, even when the flowers have gone right up to the time when the frost cuts it down. It is then cleared away, some bonemeal placed around the plants at a distance of a foot or more and lightly forked in, and the placing of a small heap of burnt material from the summer rubbish dump completes the work for the year. The ashes should be collected and placed under cover during the summer.

With the appearance of new growth in the spring the ashes are carefully spread away from the shoots.

It is generally assumed that the autumn is the proper time to make fresh plantings, but spring planting can be carried out successfully, but do not expect too much from the plants the first year. If the growth is not good, it is better to sacrifice any bloom which may appear and so enable the plant to gather strength for the future.

So far as my experience of the past forty years goes, the peony does not suffer from a hard winter, but does even better than after a mild one.

Coming to varieties, these, as in the case of the dahlia, gladiolus, and other popular flowers, seem to be increasing with extraordinary rapidity.

Judging from the names, France has been the greatest producer in the past, with Kelway a very good second, but Americans, owing to the number of raisers, have put out increasing numbers of recent years.

The various forms of the peony are in themselves a great attraction. Some people prefer the singles, while others favor the semi-double or full bloom.

Mid-May gives us the Lobata hybrids, low-growing plants, such as *Sunbeam*, with glowing coral-ruby flowers; and *Fire King*, a rich, velvety crimson. The other sections follow early in June, and soon there is a riot of color all over the garden.

Some varieties are made from divisions of plants bought in 1895. The divisions were planted not far from where they are now growing, and two years later (about seven years ago) transplanted; they are mostly in threes placed triangular fashion, either two in the front and one at the back, or two at the back and one in the front, the only exception being the *Duchess of Sutherland*, which has four in the back row and five in the front. Although one of my earliest purchases, the *Duchess* is still a favorite of mine; double and pink in color, with a pleasant scent, it makes a good cut flower, and cut when two-thirds open will last more than a week. It came from Barr, but I understand there is a single variety of the same name, so be careful.

*Baroness Schroeder* is a pale flesh-white, mid-season variety, and fragrant. It opens better in water than on the plant, just the reverse to *Solange*. *Primevere*, one of the so-called yellows, although *Laura Dessert* is said to have a better claim in this respect. In this bed is also *Sarah Bernhardt*, a very popular pink variety; this, with *Solange*, requires plenty of water in the blooming stage to insure well-developed flowers. Another peony that is always much admired is *Karl Rosefield*, a very bright crimson; it will be noticed that it has not the free growth of the *Baroness*. The same remark applies to the next plant, which is *Lady Alexandra Duff*. Although both these last were planted when the bed was first formed, they are only now commencing to give of their best.

*Lady Carrington*, a rose-colored variety changing to white; not a desirable variety where numbers must be kept down. In the same bed are *Fire King* and *Sunbeam*, and some singles at the far end, which will be mentioned later.

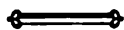
The following varieties also appear in some of the beds: *Albert Crousse*, double, light rose-pink, similar to but lighter than *Marie Crousse*; *Avalanche*, as its name implies, a white, good for cutting and generally

considered identical with *Albatre*; *Claire Dubois*, bright rose-pink, late, very large, with dark foliage, preferred by some to *Mons. Jules Elie*; *Duchesse de Nemours*, a medium-sized white, good garden variety; and *Edulis Superba*, a pink, may be similarly described; *Felix Crousse* is a good red of medium height, but inclined to be weak in the stem; *Georgiana Shaylor* and *Germaine Bigot* are both good, light rose-pinks with good foliage, the former having rather the better stem.

*Richardson's Grandiflora* was the last to flower and is useful on that account. It is tall and free, too much so for a garden variety, but comes in for cutting. The flower is flat and the color cream. *Milton Hill* is a late one, light shell-pink in color, with faint fragrance. *Mme. de Vatry* is very good for cutting, having some fragrance. *Mons. Martin Cabuzac* is one of the darkest reds with stiff stems. *Therese*, an old rose-pink which is admired by many, but it fades in the sun.

One ought not, I suppose, to conclude without mention of *Walter Faxon*, one of the very best of the more recent introductions. Of a vivid shell-pink color, it always attracts immediate attention.

Of singles and Japanese, I need only say the following are among the best in my garden: *Globe of Light*, *Rusticus*, *Mikado*, *Dreadnaught*, *Enchantresse*, *Sir Visto*, *Marshal Ozama*, and *Queen Alexandra*, and all are in commerce.—From *Gardening Illustrated*, January 6, 1934.



## Hansina Brand Again Wins Grand Prize

By WM. J. LOCKHART, Des Moines, Ia.

"I CAME, I saw, I was conquered"—thrilled. A mere bystander this time I stood on the fringe of the crowd that gathered about the twenty-one judges who were picking the 1934 Grand Prize Peony, and with almost as much inner emotion as when in 1932 I saw my own *Solange* shifted to the center of the stage, I watched the elimination process. I saw them pick up those two wonderful blooms of *La Lorraine*, and oh, what a flower! I joined them in my keen admiration as sheer merit and appealing purity forced them to recognize the marvelous beauty and glorious formation of the new and coming *Mrs. J. V. Edlund*. I admired with them many other startling blooms produced this year under such baffling weather conditions. But the queen could not be denied her glory for with all that grace and charm that last year gave her the crown at the Chicago World's Fair, there she stood, a perfect flower,

beautiful as a dream, strong and sturdy, perfectly formed and fresh as the morning, and not a word of protest was heard when the ballots were counted and before the official announcement, the whispered word swept over the crowd—*Hansina Brand!*

Mrs. A. S. Gowen, president of the Minnesota Garden Flower Society, grower of the bloom, modestly received the shower of congratulations that she so worthily deserved, but no lessening of the praise due her was in the minds of the more thoughtful as they turned from congratulating the grower to give equal admiration and thanks to the retiring and modest man who stood on the outside of the crowd, the originator of *Hansina Brand*, Mr. A. M. Brand, veteran breeder and grower of Fairbault, Minnesota.

Twenty years ago the first bloom of *Hansina Brand* appeared in the garden of A. M. Brand, and, judge of peonies as he is, he knew that a new wonder in the peony world had arrived to stand alongside of *Solange*, *Walter Faxon*, *Le Cygne* and others. His own estimation of the future of this flower was shown when he chose the personal name of his loved wife and called the new peony—*Hansina Brand*. His faith has now twice been verified by the best peony judges in America. But before giving a brief description of this remarkable flower I want to voice what I am sure is in the heart of many a grower when I express my sense of deep gratitude to this good man who for many, many years has worked so carefully and patiently and constantly to help make the world more beautiful. What an array of new and wonderful peonies do we enjoy because of him! We admire these flowers—so many new originations—but we also admire the man—his patience, his persistence, his quiet, retiring but most cordial bearing as he greets with Christian courtesy all who care to approach him. The very personality of the man and his spirit seems to be associated with his flowers and give an added enjoyment of them to those of us who know him. I wanted to say this NOW and not later when history without doubt will be recording his marvelous achievements in the peony world.

And what has made *Hansina Brand* now for two years the grand prize of the National Peony Show? To my mind it is plain. This flower has a wonderful combination of most desired qualities:

1. The extreme size and compactness of bloom with none of the coarseness that often goes with size.
2. The fragrance that too seldom do we find in many a bloom that otherwise stands so high in our admiration.



3. *Hansina Brand* has that beautiful rose type formation and with the marvelous stems that tell of the vigor of the plant one is not surprised to learn that the blooms hold up to the very last.

4. Beautiful as is the light pink color that charms to the utmost, yet how one is thrilled to know that as the bloom fades in color that it takes on without dropping the petals, much of the color and charm of a *Solange*.

No wonder, then, that this magnificent flower has been twice crowned queen of the National Peony Show and that many of us have resolved that at any price this great flower shall bloom in our own garden.

I congratulate you, Mrs. A. S. Gowen. I congratulate you, Mr. A. M. Brand. You are both worthy of the great honor.



## The Season's Drought

By H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kan.

IT MAY interest you to know that we recently received a sample lot of peony roots from a grower in Illinois who desired an exchange with us. These roots were dug from very dry ground where the drought had perhaps been fully as severe as in the average section of our Central West.

The planting was four years old, roots of fair, average size and clean, eye development very backward, which is natural this early, but when we received these plants most of them were intended to represent a little larger than standard three to five-eye divisions—most all the small eyes were black and entirely dead, some divisions having not a single live eye—others one or two.

We think our own plants are in very much the same condition, many plants in our last year and two-year plantings entirely dead and those still alive will be so weak that no increase is possible and very probable the surviving remnants will be poor and weak. The older plantings are seemingly in better condition, judging from appearances of tops. We know of some plantings in Nebraska and Iowa where drought losses have been severe and possible damage to the remaining live plants heavy.

If this condition is as widespread as the extent of the drought would indicate, it would seem that a concise postcard questionnaire is needed to inform all growers as to the probable effect on future supply and prices of roots.



*Everett*

### New Seedling Peony, "Everett"

The above illustration of this new seedling, *Everett*, is presented for the first time in any publication. It is a very large pink. Mr. Simpson, the originator, writes that some of the blooms measured fifteen inches across. The plant has sturdy, strong stems holding the flowers erect. The foliage is a dark green.

## Boston Peony Exhibition

By W. N. CRAIG, *Florists Review*

THE annual peony exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held June 14 and 15 in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass. There was a good display of blooms, but the quality, owing to the dry season, was decidedly below par. Additional to peonies, there were other hardy herbaceous perennials, lilies, sweet peas, roses and other flowers, as well as all seasonable fruits and vegetables.

As usual, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass., were the largest exhibitors, occupying a large part of the main hall with their garden, which had beds in separate colors, the flowers being arranged in large receptacles sunk in peat moss. Cedars were freely used where backgrounds were necessary. This firm won for displays covering both 400 and 200 square feet, some of their finest flowers among the double varieties being *Venus*, *James Kelway*, *Mons. Martin Cabuzac*, *Gigantea*, *Reine Hortense*, *Cherry Hill*, *Marguerite Gerard*, *Festiva Maxima*, *Marie Jaquin*, *Secretary Fewkes*, *Souvenir de Louis Bigot* and *Solange*, while among the single and Japanese varieties *Tokio*, *Aureolin*, *Hesperus*, *Clairette*, *Pride of Langport* and *Rosy Dawn* were outstanding.

For twenty named varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries led, with W. C. Otis, Woburn, second. For six pink blooms, Thomas F. Higgins, Winchester, showing *Walter Faxon*, was first, and Cherry Hill Nurseries were second, with *Lady Alexandra Duff*. For six white blooms, Wilton B. Fay, West Medford, took both first and second with extra-fine blooms of *Grace Loomis* and *Solange*. For six red blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries won with *Mons. Martin Cabuzac*, R. G. Coumans, Newton, placing second with *Karl Rosefield*.

For ten named single blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries were again to the fore with fine clean flowers of *Venus*, *L'Etincelante*, *Clairette*, *Hesperus*, *Lady Lillian Ogle*, *Prince Bismarck*, *Areos*, *Celeste Brochet*, *Black Prince* and *Rosy Dawn*.

For six single and Japanese varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries won over T. F. Donahue, Newton Lower Falls, with *Edward VII*, *The Dragon*, *Emma*, *Yeso*, *Jeffries Current Red* and *Ama-no-sode*. A splendid group of Japanese peonies, not for competition, was shown by Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Osterville, Mass., for whom Thomas Milne is gardener. For six double white blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries once more won with *Le Cygne*, *Jubilee*, *La Lorraine*, *James Kelway*, *Mrs. Shaylor Force* and *Frances*

*Willard*, T. F. Donahue was second. Cherry Hill Nurseries led also for six deep pink blooms, showing *Gigantea*, *Sarah Bernhardt*, *Souvenir de Louis Bigot*, *Phyllis Kelway*, *Mons. Jules Elie* and *H. A. Hagen*, with T. F. Higgins placing second. For six light pink blooms, Cherry Hill Nurseries won over T. F. Donahue, showing *Lady Alexandra Duff*, *Mignon*, *Therese*, *Reine Hortense*, *Pride of Essex* and *Mme. Jules Dessert*.

Cherry Hill Nurseries also won for six red or crimson blooms and captured the silver medal of the American Peony Society, offered for the finest bloom in the show, with *L'Etincelante*, a fine single pink. George N. Smith, Wellesley, had a large display of peonies, while T. F. Donahue had a fine exhibit, including several fine yellow peonies.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Unfortunately we did not get the names of the twenty varieties exhibited by Cherry Hill Nurseries in the class for twenty named varieties that won first place, but we do have a report from Mr. Otis on the twenty he exhibited to win second honors. Here they are:

Winnie Winkle, Rotarian, Chief, Snowball, Ramona, and Dixie (Franklin originations), Miss Eckhart, Mrs. Geo. W. Rawson, Shaylor's Dream, E. C. Shaw, Mignon, Ninon, Aviator Lindbergh, John M. Good, Mme. Emile Dupraz, Grace Batson, Elise Renault, Denise, Kelway's Glorious and Bayadere.

Mr. Otis reports that the first prize winners were in wonderful condition and, of course, that is what counts when the final judging is done.

We received no direct report of the Boston Show and this one is copied from the *Florists Review* and was reported by their representative, Mr. W. N. Craig.



## Peonies in Central and Southern Indiana

By DALE T. SPENCER, Greenfield, Ind.

ALTHOUGH it often appears that of the Middle West, Ohio and northern Indiana and Illinois probably gain the greatest public recognition in the matter of growing the peony and other popular flowers often associated in the same garden, namely, gladioli, iris, the dahlia and oriental poppy; central and southern Indiana can also produce the finest of plants and bloom and have contributed more than their share to the propagation and glory of the queen of flowers and count among their citizens many real "fans" of the peony.

It is noted in a recent copy of the PEONY BULLETIN, that an appeal is made for comment from various parts of the country on cultivation of the peony. It is in answer to that suggestion that this is written as the initial contribution of the writer. First, a word might be said in the way of qualification to write or speak on the subject. We are strictly amateur growers of the peony and have been for many years. The pro-

noun "we" refers to the adult members of the Spencer family, of Greenfield, Indiana (and the children, too, for that matter) who run a country daily newspaper for a livelihood and grow peonies for a hobby. The clan is led by Viola B. Spencer, followed by son, Dale Spencer, the writer of these notes, and his wife, Dorothea Spencer, who is general factotum of the garden. We have been cultivators of the named and scored varieties of the peony since 1912, and to this date have never sold a bloom or a root division although we have distributed both products freely by the dozens and hundreds to all interested in floral beauty in our community, making of the task a sort of pleasant missionary work in what we consider the best of causes.

We have growing in our garden more than 125 recognized varieties of *P. Chinensis* and *P. officinalis*, most of them well-established plants, collected with loving care and a connoisseur's delight over a period of many years. Our first stock came from the garden of that grand old mother of American peony culture, Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, at Spiceland, originator of *Jubilee*, *Elwood Pleas*, *Pocahontas* and other earlier varieties. Our first divisions of *Le Cygne*, *La France*, *Therese*, *Solange* and others were obtained years ago from Henry S. Cooper, of Kenosha, Wis., who raised peonies because he loved them.

Another "peony man" for whom we have had the highest respect, who was near enough for frequent visits to his gardens, and who provided constant inspiration, was the late John F. Rosenfield, of Indianapolis, who gave the world many wonderful creations in peonies and who, at the time of his death but a short time ago at the age of seventy-nine, had made just a good beginning into the realm of his ultimate possibilities. I presume that elsewhere in this publication, you have, or will, pay him appropriate tribute but I do not feel that it would be out of place for a rank amateur in peony culture, who was fortunate enough to come under his influence and who personally knew his garden and works from frequent visits, to add a word of tribute and approbation.

When any one of these several aged individuals who have given their lives to some great and ideal occupation, such as the development of flowers nearer the ultimate of perfection, come to the end of their trail, the inevitable comment that rises, from anyone who understands, is "life's span is all too short." Such work is never done. Such people should live forever. Note that I said "aged." The word is used advisedly because the person so close to nature's heart, looking hopefully ahead to the developments and wonder of each succeeding spring, can never be

truly referred to as "old." Lovers of peonies and all flowers this nation over, who personally knew Mr. Rosenfield, or visited him in his beautiful estate, will carry forever a vision of a spare, erect, courtly gentleman, of few words but kindly understanding toward those who carried within them the love of Nature's beauties.

Over the broad vistas and under the great forest trees on his estate on Lafayette Road, Indianapolis, he had developed many wonders of floriculture and peonies in particular. We count ourselves very fortunate that we had procured from him personally, from time to time, divisions of many of his newer developments, including named varieties, such as *Gene Stratton Porter*, *Harry L. Richardson*, *Lowell Thomas*, *Gold Standard*, *Rose Gold*, and some of his most promising numbers as well, one a glorious flower which he had confided that he had intended to name for himself. When any one of the dozen or so of the distinguished propagators of the peony, of which class Mr. Rosenfield is a representative, drifts away on the path to still more gorgeous gardens, the question arises—"Who can carry on, who can take up the unfinished tasks where they have been left off?" Happily, several of the individual cases in the last few years, successors have come forth who have answered well to the requirements. It would be sad if in this case the work so nobly begun is not seen through to the finish, that his labors of the last few years may not have been in vain, and that other strains as meritorious as *Karl Rosefield* may be given to the world.

In central Indiana we have many systematic growers of the peony, ranging from large scale commercial growers on down through the high ranking amateurs in the game purely for pleasure. Nearly every community has two or three and in the larger suburban areas, the growers of notable consequence are numbered by the score. The reason is simple. The peony in our climatic condition repays for its culture the most liberally of any of the major herbaceous plants. Even the attorney-general of Indiana is a peony fan. His name is Philip Lutz and down at his southern Indiana home at Booneville, he had sixty acres of peonies under cultivation. That's really something for a state official, isn't it? It should be an additional guarantee of good government in Indiana, because in our opinion to the old axiom that, "You can trust the man who smokes a pipe, loves dogs and likes to go fishing," could also be added, "who loves and grows flowers."

## Peonies

Ten-minute radio address delivered over WGN, Chicago, May 26, 1932, by W. F. Christman, secretary of the American Peony Society, for the Illinois Garden Club

Members of the Illinois Garden Club, and all lovers of the peony:

One of the chief requisites in establishing a garden planting possessing constant appeal, is to make selection of plant material that will meet this requirement. We must select something that is attractive, both in the bloom and plant; we need plants possessing a hardy nature that will withstand rigorous winters and droughts such as we have experienced this year; we desire dependable performance of our chosen flowers year after year and flowers that will fit into any color combination that we have carefully worked out in our garden plans. All these attributes may be found in the modern peony, a plant whose history can be traced back to the year 77. Its existence before that time is a certainty but we are not concerned in antiquity but in the modern peony of our day and age.

Within the past quarter of a century, truly great progress has been accomplished in improving and producing peonies that are marvels of beauty. The blooming season has been extended several weeks; many new colors and color combinations have been developed; improved methods of propagation and distribution are now practiced that will insure success regardless of the fact that the recipient may be a novice possessing but little planting knowledge.

To get the best (and you will want the best), secure your plants from those who make a specialty of growing peonies and have a wide variety from which to make selection. Visit these plantings this coming month of June and make selections to meet your particular requirements. The matter of quality should be paramount to price. Bargain counter peonies may mean dissatisfaction later. A peony is a permanent investment and should be treated as such, as it will stand for years and give an excellent account of itself by producing an annual crop of beautiful bloom and filling in the border with a pleasing green foliage that is very attractive and ornamental. In this brief talk time will not permit going into detail about proper planting methods. There are a number of ways peonies may be planted and success obtained, but the main point I wish to stress is not to plant too deep. This is one of the most common mistakes made in planting and is sure to result in disappointment. Failure

to bloom can be invariably laid to this chief error in planting. If the ground where the peony is to be planted has been worked to a considerable depth, see that the earth is well packed before placing the root in its permanent location. If not well packed, allow for settling. This will obviate serious trouble later. Most growers furnish detailed planting instructions to their customers and it will be found that the peony is of the easiest culture and will give you less trouble than any flower in your garden planting. The proper depth to plant is approximately two inches from the top of the eyes that have been formed for the following season's growth. A light mulch the first season will be beneficial to prevent heaving before the plants become established by sufficient root growth.

To those of you who have peonies now in your garden I want to urge you to follow a few simple rules to get the most satisfactory results. Don't allow your plants to become sod-bound by permitting grass to grow immediately about the plant. Keep the earth free at least a foot or more from the plants. Provide ample moisture especially before the blooming season and that is from now on. A good soaking once a week is worth innumerable sprinklings that do not penetrate the ground deep enough to get to the roots of the plant. Don't expect best results if your plants are located near trees or heavy shrubs. Peonies need plenty of sunshine for best development. Don't allow the earth to bake about your plants after watering. For large show bloom, disbud all but the center or main bud as early as possible. If garden decoration is desired the lateral buds will provide a longer season of bloom, and disbudding is not always desirable. Applications of liquid manure will materially increase the size of the blooms if large size is desired. Two or three applications can be safely used.

To get the utmost enjoyment out of peonies, provide for a number of varieties of the early, midseason and late. By a judicious selection, several weeks of bloom may be enjoyed. The early hybrids that are of recent development will provide bloom in May. *Anomola* and *Avante Garde* bloomed in our garden May 13, followed closely by *Pubens* and *Tenufolia Flora Plena*. Various officinalis types will fill in the gap until the early Chinensis varieties appear.

The following brief list of double peonies, mostly fragrant, will be found a very desirable addition to your collection if you do not already possess them:

EARLY WHITE: Festiva Maxima, La Tendresse, Mad. de Verneville, Madam Emile Lemoine.



**MIDSEASON WHITES:** Kelway's Glorious, Mad. Jules Dessert, Frances Willard, Jubilee, James Kelway, La Lorraine, Marie Jacquin, Mons. Dupont and La Roserie.

**LATE WHITE:** Baroness Schroeder, Alsace Lorraine, Enchantresse, Marie Lemoine and Couronne d'Or.

**YELLOW OR YELLOW SHADES SHADING TO WHITE:** Laura Dessert, Duchesse de Nemours, early; Primevere, and Golden Dawn, midseason.

**EARLY PINKS:** Mons. Jules Elie, Judge Berry, Therese, Standard Bearer, Octavie Demay and Venus.

**MIDSEASON PINKS:** Walter Faxon, Lady Alexandra Duff, Marie Crousse, Georgiana Shaylor, Kelway's Queen, Phyllis Kelway, Reine Hortense, Elwood Pleas, Eugenie Verdier, Auguste Dessert, Albert Crousse and La Perle.

**LATE PINKS:** Martha Bulloch, Rosa Bonheur, La France, Sarah Bernhardt, Grandiflora, Phoebe Cary, Henry Avery, Maud L. Richardson, Livingstone and Solange.

**EARLY REDS:** Richard Carvel, Adolphe Rosseau, Cherry Hill and Pierre Dessert.

**MIDSEASON REDS:** Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Longfellow, Karl Rosefield, Mary Brand, Felix Crousse, Victoire de la Marne, and Brand's Magnificent.

**LATE REDS—**Philippe Rivoire, H. F. Reddick, Constant Devred and Eugene Bigot.

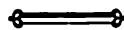
**EARLY SINGLES:** Albiflora, Clio, Harriet Olney, Etienne Dessert, Le Jour, Marguerite Dessert, Pride of Langport and Vera.

**MIDSEASON SINGLES:** Clairette, Defiance, Eglantine, Madeline Gauthier, Nellie, Nympe, Queen of the Belgians and Pink Delight.

**LATE SINGLES:** Duchesse of Bedford and Mischief. There are but few late single peonies.

Of the Japanese types we will briefly mention a few outstanding and desirable kinds: Akashigata, Alma, Ama-no-sode, Arlequin, Aureolin, Apple Blossom, Cathedral, Departing Sun, Fuyajo, Gold Mine, Instituteur Doriat, Isani Gidui, King of England, Margaret Atwood, Mikado, Ohanagassa, Ruigegno, Some Ganoka, Tomato-Boku, Tokio and Yokohama. Most of these are midseason varieties and cover a wide range of color.

Plant more peonies and you will be delighted with their landscape possibilities; their ease of culture; the yearly satisfaction of magnificent bloom; the innate desire to possess more of them each succeeding year and lastly the knowledge that your original investment has increased many fold with each succeeding year.



## Composition of Fertilizing Materials

By DR. L. E. LONGLEY, *Section of Floriculture, University Farm,*  
St. Paul, Minn.

**W**HEN to fertilize, the amount to use, and what to use are questions that are constantly being asked. Bone meal is recommended by many persons but they do not always realize that the plants cannot get the nitrogen, or phosphate, very quickly. Of course, it is a safe fertilizer to use because nothing is burned or injured as might be if some of the quick acting fertilizing materials were used.

The average composition of fertilizers commonly used and the relative availability of each is shown in the following table:

Material	Nitrogen Per Cent	Phosphoric Acid Per Cent	Potash Per Cent	Relative Availability
Superphosphate .....		14-20		Quick
Bone meal (raw) .....	4-5	20-24		Very slow
Bone meal (steamed) .....	1-2	25-30		Medium to slow
Tankage .....	6-9			Slow
Dried blood (red) .....	13-14			Medium to slow
Dried blood (black) .....	6-12			Medium to slow
Nitrate of soda .....	15-16			Very quick
Sulphate of ammonia .....	20-21			Quick
Tobacco stems .....	1.5	1.5	6	Medium
Wood ashes (unleached) .....		2.4	5.7	Medium
Kainit .....			10-13	Quick
Muriate of potash .....			48-50	Quick
Sulphate of potash .....			48-50	Quick
Calcium nitrate .....	15			Very quick
Urea .....	46			Very quick
Potassium nitrate .....	14		45	Quick
Sludge .....	6	Little	Little	Medium
Dried fish .....	7-9	6-9		Slow
Horse manure (fresh) .....	0.58	0.3	0.52	Slow
Horse manure (rotted) .....	0.44	0.35	0.5	Slow
Cow manure (fresh) .....	0.44	0.16	0.4	Slow
Cow manure (rotted) .....	0.32	0.15	0.47	Slow
Sheep manure (fresh) .....	0.75	0.50	0.45	Slow
Sheep manure (shredded) .....	2.25	1.0	2.0	Slow
Hen manure .....	1.6	1.75	0.90	Medium

—(From *Minnesota Horticulturist*)



## Kelway's Queen, Glorious and Toro-no-maki

By A. L. MURAWSKA, River Grove, Ill.

THESE are three beautiful peonies which seem to be forgotten or are not fully appreciated by many growers. We grow hundreds of varieties and to my observation and notes taken yearly from my field, I find the true *Kelway's Queen*, *Glorious*, and the true Japanese, *Toro-no-maki* far superior to many others.

The true *Kelway's Queen* could easily be called a pink *Glorious* as they are so much alike in form although the plant habit is not so good. To my estimation it is one of the prettiest peonies grown. I think the true *Queen* is very scarce.

To my judgment *Glorious* is far superior to *Kelway's Glorious* and in comparison the blooms of *Glorious* are larger and the constitution and habits of the plant are far superior to *Kelway's Glorious*. I have

never noticed *Glorious* displayed at our shows and find very few growers that list it, so would like to hear from other growers or peony enthusiasts just what their observation is of these varieties. These varieties in regard to all good habits of peonies as quality, plant habit, blooming habit and landscape value, seem to far surpass many others. Are they among the forgotten peonies?

In the Japanese varieties the true *Toro-no-maki* to my knowledge is far superior to *Isani Gidui*. Although in bud form *Toro-no-maki* is a blush color like many of our good whites it soon fades to a pure white. The plant habit is far superior to *Isani Gidui*, although on a three or four-year plant, blooms put together can hardly be distinguished by even the best critics. The petals in *Isani Gidui* have a slightly coarser texture than *Toro-no-maki*. Seeing both varieties in the field you would soon condemn *Isani Gidui* by comparing both. Other growers may have an argument about this but I personally think there is very little true *Toro-no-maki* now in cultivation. Let us hear from other growers.



## The Peony in the Garden and in the Show

By A. M. BRAND, Faribault, Minn.

THE peony is not an easy flower to show in a big way, consequently, the bulk of the flowers displayed at any national show are usually grown by people reasonably close to the show city.

St. Paul, and its sister city, Minneapolis, are fortunate in having in their immediate vicinity a large number of extensive professional peony growers together with many amateurs who have large and comprehensive plantings. The peony grows to perfection in the Minnesota soil and climate. No better peonies are grown anywhere in the world nor in much larger quantities than right around the Twin Cities. Both the professional and amateur, here, for years have put on annual peony shows of the highest order. They know not only how to grow peonies, but also how to show them. All of which guarantees a great show, well worth attending, and everybody is invited. We not only invite you to attend but we urge you to do so. With the national show about to be held right in our midst, it is but natural just now that we should be very much interested in the peony. The spring planting season is at hand and many of us will have the desire to plant some peonies. Do not be misled by the catalog which tells you peonies should be planted only

in the fall. Stop and ask yourself if this advice is true. Try a spring planting for yourself and you will be delighted with your results.

It has been my pleasure to have had considerable experience with the peony, an experience that had its beginning as a boy some 55 years ago in my father's nursery. It was a general nursery, where apple trees, small fruits, evergreens, and windbreak trees were the main lines. But there were flowers also in the nursery in Minnesota's pioneer days. The peony was the main flower—we had an acre or more of them. Most of the stock sold at that time was through traveling agents to farmers all over the state. The stock went out and was planted in the spring and into almost every order went one or more peony roots. These peonies were not only planted in the spring but they were dug in the spring. Some years later in selling nursery stock I came to many of these old plantings and invariably found spring planted plants doing well everywhere.

#### *When to Plant*

Peony roots handled properly do just as well planted in the spring as in the fall. So, let all those who wish to plant peonies this spring, do so with the assurance that they will do just as well as if they were planted in the fall. Plant them as early as possible and then give them good care during the summer and you will have the best of success with this most extravagantly beautiful of all flowers.

In the first place we must select the right place in which to plant. The peony, unlike most of our flowers, is long-lived. Yes, it is very long-lived. There is but one other flower I know of, the lilac, that gives such wonderful satisfaction. There are authentic records of peonies being planted and remaining in the same place and doing well for over 125 years. A plant that will live as long as that should be planted well at the start.

The peony should not be planted in a location where the roots of large trees rob the soil of the very nourishment that the peony needs. The peony is one plant that will not do well under or near large trees. It should be planted in full sun to do its best. It should not be planted close to the basement wall of the house nor should it be planted under large growing shrubs such as honeysuckles, and large spiraeas.

It is a mistake to plant the peony in the lawn and then allow the lawn to close in about the plant and literally choke it to death. We cannot grow two things in the same place at the same time and have them both do well. If peonies are wanted on the lawn, the turf should

be kept removed for a space of at least a foot from the plant in all directions, and the surface of this space should be kept cultivated during the growing and blooming seasons.

#### *Depth to Plant*

The mistake is often made of planting the peony too deep. The base of the eyes of the plant when planted should not be over two inches beneath the surface. If planted much deeper than this, the plant will bloom well as a rule for a year or two and then gradually give less bloom each year for a few years and then cease to bloom at all.

It is a flower that, to give its best results, demands heavy cultivation and lots of water at the blooming season. In the absence of timely rains as the bloom period approaches, it is well to give the peonies a good drenching at least once a week. Just turn the hose right on and let the water run until the ground is saturated a foot deep. Then as the soil dries be sure to break the crust as it forms on the surface. Most people do not cultivate their flowers enough. The best flowers are obtained by a good, thorough cultivation at least twice a week beginning with the appearance of the first young shoots in the spring and continued every week right through the blooming season. From then on the plants should have a good cultivation at least once a week until the middle of July when cultivation should cease. Late in the fall just before the freeze-up comes, it is well to go over the peonies, and other perennials as well, to loosen the top soil to a depth of two inches. This loose soil on top acts as a mulch to the plants and roots over winter and will save many plants from winter root killing.

#### *Mulching*

Young peonies should always be mulched lightly the first winter after planting. Just a slight covering of straw or coarse hay. I am coming to the conclusion that if we mulched our peonies every winter we would save much damage. One can never tell when the crown of a peony is going to be exposed to the action of the winter frosts by the earth being washed away by some late fall rain, leaving the buds exposed and if this happens the whole root is apt to receive an injury during the winter from which it may never recover.

In times of drought peony roots are often injured by lack of moisture and at such times it is well to place a coarse, six-inch mulch about the plants after first giving them a good drenching. In the South, when

the long hot summer sets in, it is well to keep the plants mulched while the heat period continues.

#### Varieties

The peony being so long-lived, one should exercise the greatest care in the choice of varieties to plant. It takes a peony several years after being planted before it produces its best bloom. If the roots are planted in the fall the most of the plants will bloom the first year, the same is true of those planted in the spring. But these first year blooms are small and not typical. It is on the four and five-year plants that we find the largest and best flowers. From then on for years, if the plants are well cared for, we may expect those same great, perfect, beautiful blossoms.

**WHITE.** Any variety chosen from the following list is sure to please: *Le Cygne, Marie Lemoine, Alsace Lorraine, Frances Willard, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Kelway's Glorious, Mme. Jules Dessert, Baroness Schroeder, Mrs. Frank Beach, Mrs. J. V. Edlund, Mary P. Vories, W. L. Gumm, Solange.* Every one is a masterpiece; one could not go wrong with any of them.

**PINK.** We have an immense field to choose from. *Therese* is still the standard by which we rate the pinks. *Judge Berry*, the best very early light pink, *E. C. Shaw* and *President Wilson, Florence MacBeth, La France*, one of the greatest of all show flowers; *Lady A. Duff, Auguste Dessert, June Day, Hansina Brand*, which received the award of "Best flower in the entire show at the Chicago Century of Progress," *Milton Hill, Mrs. John M. Kleitsch, Lillian Gumm, Mrs. W. L. Gumm, Mrs. Deane Funk, Ella Christianson, Phyllis Kelway, Rosa Bonheur, Martha Bulloch*, the largest of all good peonies; *Reine Hortense, Sarah Bernhardt, Souv. de Louis Bigot, Walter Faxon*, the most loved of all; *Myrtle Gentry, Victory Chateau Thierry.* And then there is *Blanche King*, probably the best very deep pink.

Yes, and before leaving the pinks there is *Silvia Saunders*, a small flower not over four inches across that looks like a beautiful, great, semi-double wild rose. A wonderful little decorative flower that simply can't be beat.

**RED.** We must have a few reds, with their brilliancy to set off the other colors. *Tenuifolia*, the fern leaf peony, as it is often called, gives us our first red blooms. This variety is quickly followed by *Officinalis Rubra*. But the very first real cut flower red is that fragrant variety, *Richard Carvel*. It is followed by *Mary Brand, Karl Rosefield, Lora Dexheimer*, and *Longfellow. Winnifred Domme*, the little dwarfish red and the brightest of them all, must not be forgotten; *Philippe Rivoire*,

the perfect crimson red and also the highest rated, always finds a prominent place in every showroom. Tall, rich *Adolphe Rosseau* makes a wonderful landscape variety and if you wish the darkest red of all you will find it in *Mons. Martin Cabuzac*.—(From *Minnesota Horticulturist*.)



#### PRIZE-WINNING FLOAT BOOSTS PEONY

This entry of West Duluth Post No. 71 and auxiliary won first prize in the parade of the American Legion convention. The large globe on the back of the float kept constantly revolving, displaying the slogan, "Duluth, the Peony City of the World."

### Float Glorifies Peony

THE residents of Duluth, Minn., wish their city to be called the "Peony City of the Nation," and the above finely decorated float was used for the purpose at the American Legion convention. The globe on the back of the float represented the world with the map of the countries worked out very accurately in flowers, Duluth being plainly marked. Two boys concealed in the globe kept it turning. On a band encircling the ball was the inscription, "Duluth—the Peony City of the World." Duluth is asking for the national show in 1937. They have the peonies, the willing workers and can finance and stage the exhibit. The float was entered by the West Duluth Post No. 71 and auxiliary, and was the first prize winning entry.

## Keeping Ahead of the Drought

By HUGH GILMORE, Williamsport, Pa.

**T**HIS was my 1934 task and I guessed right. In early April I had visions of a very dry spring and consequently fed my peonies abundantly with water and coupled it with extraordinary attention through cultivation.

I was amply repaid for my trouble as on Decoration Day, 1934, I had twenty varieties blooming, a heretofore difficulty to have more than three or four plants so blooming.

How was it done? First, by constantly keeping the earth loose around each plant and then watering copiously nightly. In addition to this cultivation the two showers aided me with an auxiliary supply of water. I filled containers with the soft water caught from spoutings and this was poured over the heavy producers then carrying many buds, and this repaid me with profuse blooms and I am glad to say that the celebrated *Karl Rosefield* was one of them.

My next prolific bloomer was *James Kelway* with over sixty blooms on one bush. *Sarah Bernhardt* was a pacemaker with forty.

Two things impressed me this season: First, not to rely entirely upon Nature for necessary moisture, and second, that the aristocratic peony can be protected from the elements by slipping over the flower at the opportune time a cellophane sack, properly cut at end for admission of air. In short, see the peony in rain or sunshine through the means of this window glass protection.

It would be difficult for me to pick my best bloom but *Charles Gosselin* certainly had a shade on *Mons. Jules Elie*, while *Reine Hortense (President Taft)*, *Therese*, *Frances Willard* and *Mme. Emile Lemoine* were in a race for height, size and color, all being in perfect form.

*The Moor*, a dark red single, certainly came surprisingly early, being No. 1 of the singles with ten on a bush. Following it came *Clairette*, *Pride of Langport*, *The Bride*, *Nellie*, *Mikado*, and *Tokio*. *Umbellata Rosea*, *Germaine Bigot*, *Modeste Guerin*, and *Lady Alexandra Duff* were large and charming. The old reliable *Festiva Maxima* bore blooms too profusely. I never had such large blooms.

The single white *Le Jour*, with ten blooms, was in a class by itself and its colleague, *Josephine*, a peach pink, was, as usual, brilliant.

The erratic February (14 degrees below) weather dwarfed my *Minnehaha* so that only one bloom was the result.



I lost through the terrific winter of 1934 *Minnebaha*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *Longfellow*, *Avalanche* and *Opal*.

*Splendens* gave me a big surprise with nine beautiful blooms on one plant. The single, *L'Etincelante*, also with six flowers, proved worthy of its name. The crimson *L'Etincelante* (double) should be given a much higher rating as it is a beautiful border flower and has lasting qualities both on and off the bush.

I am enclosing several photos, the larger taken Decoration Day (Thursday), May 30, and the smaller ones Sunday (June 1). I cut over 1,500 blooms and laughed at the drought.\*

*President Wilson*, *Henry Avery*, *Martha Bulloch*, *Van Houtte*, *Baroness Schroeder*, *Jubilee*, *Claire Dubois*, *Le Cygne*, *Walter Faxon* and *Tokio* all bloomed most profusely.

My roses failed to respond due to the cold weather, but cutting them to the ground saved 95%. I lost ten peonies out of one hundred and thirty-five. This, to me, proves that the peony is still king of all flowers.

Moral: Catch the rain water and use it for emergencies.

NOTE.—Photos would not reproduce well so could not present them.—*Editor*.



## A Report from Indiana

By FLOYD BASS, New Augusta, Ind.

IN THE JUNE issue of the PEONY BULLETIN I note that you would like some notes on the growth or losses of peonies the last year.

I do not want to have it seem that I am boasting or tooting my horn, but my experience during the last two years on the growth of peonies has been apparently the opposite of many of the other growers.

My newly planted stock of peonies have never come through winters and looked and done better than they did last winter. Very seldom was one found missing, and not one of the older plants have died. They all have made a good growth this summer, and the eyes are naturally short in length right now, but they are both numerous and fat, indicating a flowering bud in each for next spring.

We had quite an abundance of snow here last winter and some good rains at the start of winter, but I have found that the ground on our new farm is excellent peony soil. The farm was always high in fertility, and during the seven years that I have had it, I have increased the depth

of the top soil by plowing it from 11 to 12 inches deep and plowing under a crop of soy beans each year for two or three years before planting. The subsoil is a heavy clay. The colors are very deep in the flowers, even such varieties as *Mme. de Verneville* show a decided blush pink tint.



## Peony Seeds

By ERNEST FLINT KELSEY, Porterville, N. Y.

“Sermons in stones, tongues in trees, books in the running brooks”—that’s what Shakespeare found in his day. Had he lived in these days he might have added, “parables in peonies.” What Lincoln said about common folk, that “the Lord must have loved them as He made so many of them,” is wonderfully illustrated in my seedling plot with its many singles. Funny, isn’t it, that some marked in my garden notes, “worthless,” were raved over by visitors. Well, these simple verses at least give the common singles an inning.

### Seeds

Ol’ Mistah Double spreads his self	Now Mistah Single’s modest like,
An’ makes a mighty show;	Jus’ common trash to us;
He’s like a man of many words	We pass de floppy Single by,
T’ strut an’ brag an’ blow.	Nor stop to make a fuss,
But when his bloomin’ days is done	But when his petals flutta’ off
An’ time fer makin’ seeds,	He never cares nor heeds,
He’s most like Niggas I has know	His summer’s pay is stowed away,
Jus’ words without no deeds.	A basket full of seeds.

Up in de manshun on de hill  
 Is lots of splash an’ style,  
 Thar’s proud an’ han’some Doubles,  
 But thar ain’t a chick nor chile,  
 While down here in de cabin,  
 Whar’ de common Nigga breeds,  
 Thar’s sev’r’l patched-up cradles  
 Holdin’ little dark brown seeds.



# Secretary's Notes



As a matter of economy we have combined the September and December issues of the BULLETIN. We have enlarged the number and thought that it would be more acceptable than two small issues. We hope to be able to present the four issues next year and can do so very nicely if our members will respond with their dues.

We feel that this issue contains a fund of information that will be helpful in many ways. Col. Nicholls has certainly presented some interesting information in his article on "Peony Seedlings" that should be valuable to anyone contemplating the raising of seedlings. There is no question but that returns from scientific crossing with a definite result in mind will bring the seedling enthusiast a far greater proportion of good blooms than by the "take a chance" method commonly employed.



We would gladly welcome reports from others who have been working with seedlings as to their method of procedure.



In the near future we have in mind presenting a BULLETIN containing descriptions of the more recent originations as we feel there is need for such information. If any of our readers have seedlings that have been named and put into commerce, or which will be put into commerce, we would appreciate your writing this office as early as possible. We refer, of course, to recent introductions within the past five or ten years, that do not appear in the PEONY MANUAL. I feel sure that such a BULLETIN will be helpful. It is not necessary that they are your own seedlings, but of course, we want to know the originator and date of origination in each instance and a brief description as to color, season, habit of growth, size and any outstanding characteristic. If you have any comments to make on the varieties, such information would also be appreciated. We trust there will be a big response to this request and we feel sure that such a BULLETIN as we have outlined will be one of considerable value.



The annual exhibition of the Society will be held in Boston, Mass., in June, 1935. Definite dates will be announced in the next BULLETIN

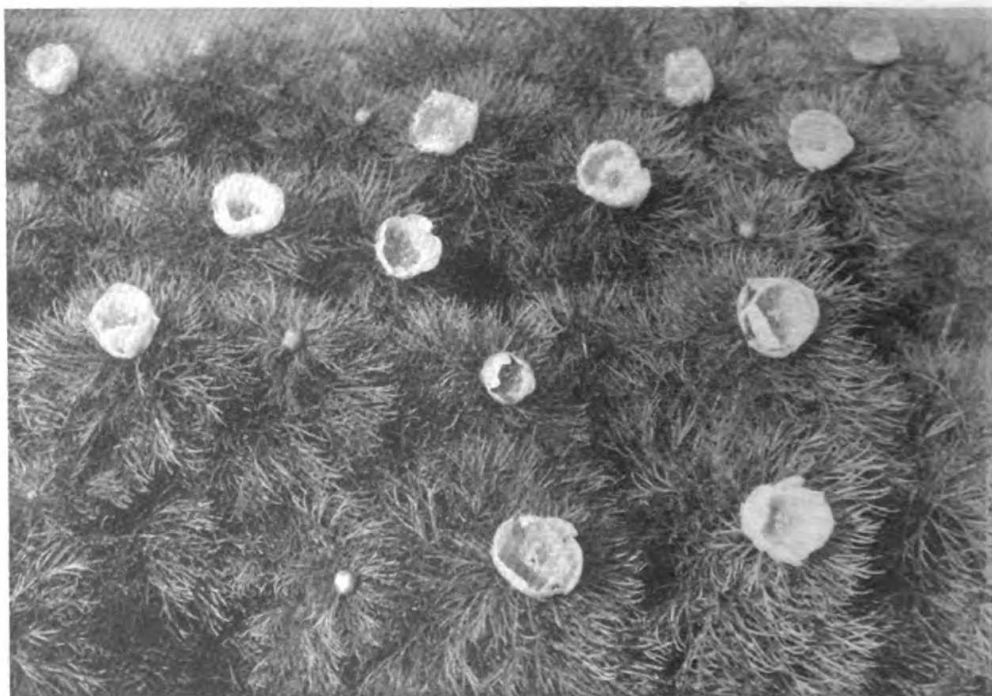
of the Society. Plans are now being formulated to make this an outstanding event. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be our host and this fact alone will insure a successful exhibit.



Mr. W. C. Otis of 48 Nashua Street, Woburn, Mass., has written me that he will see to it personally that any seedling peonies sent to Boston, Mass., for exhibition at the annual show, will be staged in the proper manner. This, of course, refers to any exhibits desired to be staged where the exhibitor is unable to be present. Each specimen should be carefully labeled as to name or number, as well as originator and a letter written to Mr. Otis advising him of shipment. It is the hope that every new seedling worth while can be shown at this exhibition in competition.



The following illustrations were made from photographs sent in by F. Meyer of Hamburg, Germany. They are all interesting and unusual varieties and many of our new hybrids can be traced to their parentage. The foliage is particularly interesting and distinct. Will appreciate photos of any unusual varieties so we can present them to our readers.



*Peonia tenuifolia, var. rosea*



*Peonia Delavayi*



*Peonia Wittmannia, pale whitish yellow*

Mr. Kelsey has again favored us with his splendid verses that we are presenting in this number.



We are pleased to present an article from Major Churcher, Beckworth, Lindfield, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England. Sorry we do not have the photographs to illustrate the article as it appears in *Gardening Illustrated*, in which this article originally appeared.



In our report of the June show it appears that an error was made in reporting the first prize winner of Class No. 40. Mrs. Max. B. Kanno-ski, instead of W. H. Holder, won this honor. We are glad to make the correction in the records and give proper credit.



We have recently heard of the passing of Dr. J. H. Neeley of Paulding, Ohio. Dr. Neeley has been a member of the American Peony Society for a number of years and was also on the permanent Seedling Committee. His work with the Oriental poppy has been outstanding. *Lula A. Neeley*, one of his older originations, is one of the fine poppies now in commerce. *Cavalier*, *Echo*, *Enchantresse*, *June Delight* and *Purity* are outstanding among his recent introductions in the poppy world. Among his peony introductions are *Gloriana*, *Pride of Paulding* and *Floweret of Eden*. In gladiolus we have *Beauty's Queen*, *Storm Cloud*, *Bright Wings*, *Fairy Lantern* and *Winter King*.

He was exceedingly fond of flowers and large collections of the finest daffodils, lilies, tulips, lilacs, irises, peonies, gladiolus, Oriental poppies, dahlias and roses were to be found in his Friendship Garden. The following poem which appeared in the little booklet he sent out some time ago speaks louder than any thought I might convey to you of the splendid character, friendly spirit and genial disposition of our departed friend, who passed away October 10 at the age of sixty-four years.



### The Path O' Friendship

"I am proud to be a-tellin'  
Of a path not very wide—  
From my neighbor's pleasant dwellin'  
To the place where I abide!  
It's a path that wasn't laid there  
Out of bricks, in patterns neat—

But it's daily bein' made there  
By the tread of friendly feet.

It's a gentle, silent token  
Of a friendship warm and true,  
That I hope may not be broken  
Till our days on earth are through!  
It's a sign of hands extended  
When the hour of need was nigh—  
It's a sign of somethin' splendid  
Something gold can never buy!

You can have your fancy pickets  
All around your velvet yard—  
You can screen it in with thickets,  
You can have a gate that's barred—  
But for me—no fence I'm needin'—  
I've a yard that's open wide  
To the paths that may be leadin'  
From my neighbor's to my side.”  
—Selected.



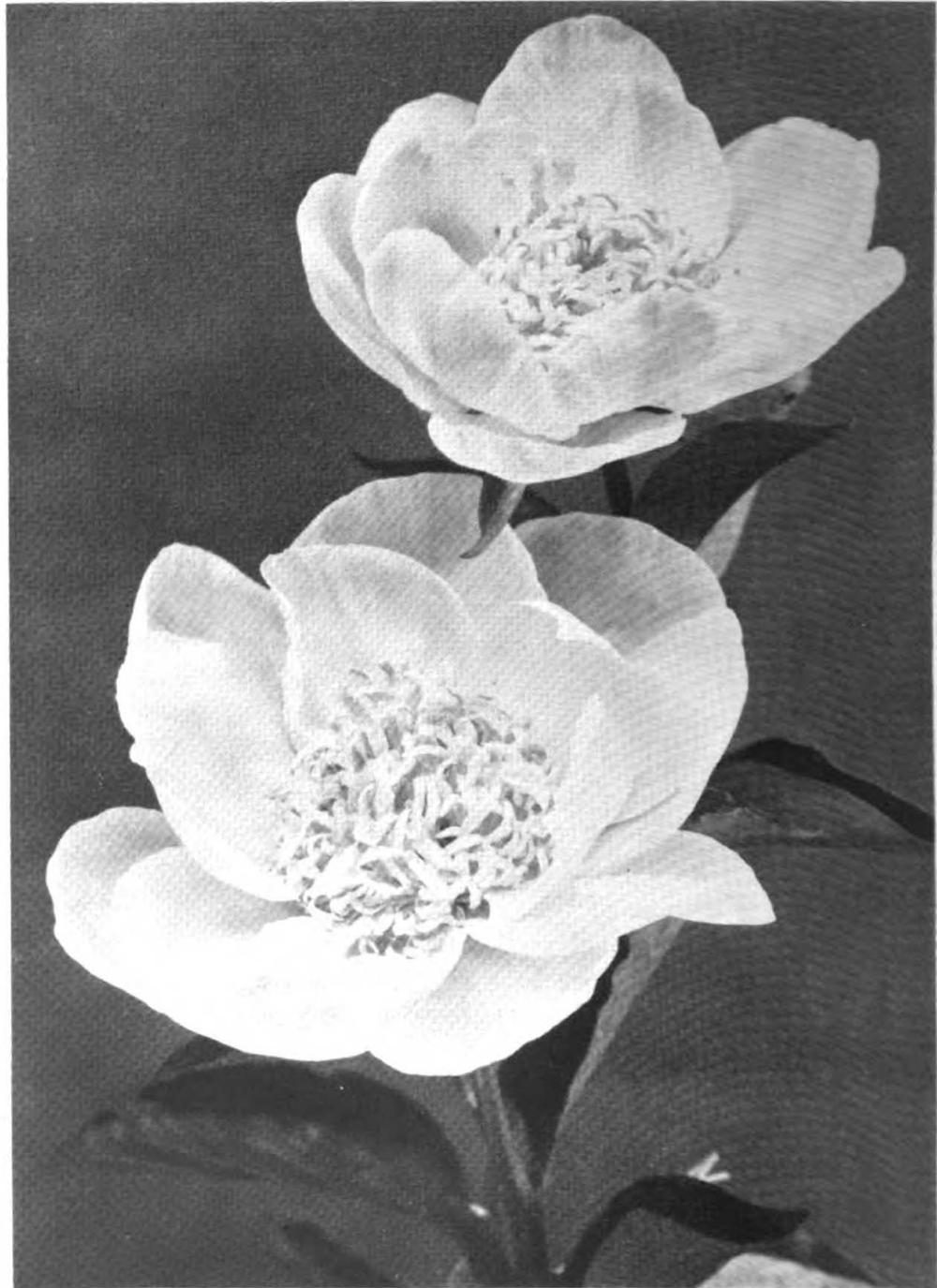
We are counting on your support the coming year in the way of contributions. There are many interesting things in the way of experiments in cultivation; results of crossing varieties in the attempt to produce new varieties; behavior of varieties in your particular locality and countless other things that will make interesting and valuable reading material for the BULLETIN. In our ranks we have wonderful talent that has never been expressed through the columns of the BULLETIN.

We have a number of things in mind that we feel will add to the value of our BULLETIN and are hopeful that the year 1935 will bring out the finest BULLETINS we have issued. This is possible by your cooperation. We trust you like this one and would appreciate your comments.



In removing tops today (November 12) we were very much surprised to note how green and apparently unaffected by heavy frosts some of the foliage appeared. Upon examination we found that *Snow Wheel*, *Isani Gidui* and *Mikado*, as well as other Japanese varieties, stood the freezing weather with but little damage while the *Chinensis* varieties were entirely killed and dried up. As these plants were all on the same

piece of land and were equally exposed to the elements, it is evident that at least the foliage of some of the Japanese varieties can withstand cold better than the Chinensis varieties.



Copyrighted

FASHION  
*Exhibited at the R. H. S.*





Copyrighted FUYAJO  
Exhibited at the R. H. S.

One of our members in England, W. B. Cranfield, has kindly secured copyright privileges to print the two interesting photographs of desirable peonies in the BULLETIN. The peony, *Fashion*, is a stranger to most of us, I am sure. In form it closely resembles *Le Jour* and we judge from the photo, the color is similar.

Mr. Cranfield reports that *Solange* was given an award of merit by the Royal Horticultural Society, June 26, 1934.



In a letter recently received from our president I quote as follows:

"I have thought often of the honor conferred upon me by my election to the presidency of our Society and would like to express my deep appreciation of this courtesy. To be permitted the honor of occupying the office previously held by those who conceived our Society, and through their generous sacrifice of time and energy builded it so well, is an honor I am proud to inherit.

"I realize the responsibility the office of president not only offers but demands, and pledge my hearty co-operation with the Society, officers and members, to carry on the work of maintaining the high standard of achievement our Society has attained.

"As an amateur I am devoted to the peony because of my love for what I consider the most magnificent of garden flowers.

"As our membership is most largely made up of amateurs, my aim shall be to make our Society attractive to those who grow peonies for the love and the sportsmanship it offers, to whom our Society can, and should be of very great benefit."

There is no greater peony enthusiast in the country than our president, and in the next BULLETIN we hope to have a message from him to present to our readers.

Don't overlook the page we have prepared to enable you to remit your membership dues promptly. Simply fill out the blank, remove it from the BULLETIN and mail it promptly to the secretary's office. This will make it unnecessary for us to send you a personal reminder. The prompt payment of dues will insure regular BULLETINS and also avoid unnecessary expense in sending out reminders.



We are particularly anxious to have all the information we can secure regarding new varieties and seedlings as outlined at the beginning of these notes. There will be considerable labor involved in tabulating and assembling the information. If you do not have a clear recollection or have not completed your notes on these new varieties, please do so after the June blooming season and even if you have been able to observe but one, send along your notes and comments. We want to make these descriptions as complete as possible. If you can secure good photographs, we will appreciate receiving them for reproduction. We need your cooperation in this work and feel sure the response to our request will be met with a favorable reply. Preliminary work is already under way.



December first is being ushered in with snow flurries, the first snow of the season. Bountiful rains have provided sufficient moisture to carry us through the winter months so that losses will be held to the minimum.

We are hopeful that there will be no repetition of 1933 losses reported. In this particular section we were favored with little loss last year, notwithstanding the dry season experienced.



The officers and directors of the American Peony Society extend to each member season's greetings, with the wish that 1935 will bring out some outstanding exhibitions. Many new peonies of promise will doubtless be displayed and new peony history will be made. Let's make 1935 a peony year that we can be proud to chronicle.

## DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION

Edward Auten, Jr., Princeville, Ill., sends in the following peonies for registration:

LUCKY DAY (Auten, 1934). A long-keeping deep pink single.  
 ELOISE (Auten, 1934). A large, late cream pink double, late.  
 CAPTAIN KIDD (Auten, 1934). A large, tall, semi-double, very rich dark red.  
 THE BARON (Auten, 1934). Novelty Jap. Brilliant red and yellow, peculiar shade.  
 FIRE CHIEF (Auten, 1934). Novelty Jap. Brilliant deep red and yellow, anemone type center, very bold.

In the last BULLETIN (No. 57) Jacob Sass registered the variety *Vesuve*. Due to the fact that another peony by that name is already in commerce, the name is to be changed to *Tanager*. This change made at the suggestion of Mr. Sass.

## MEDALS AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

GOLD MEDALS. Brainerd Nursery, Brainerd, Minn., for best collection of one hundred varieties, not less than eighty, St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.  
 Col. J. C. Nicholls, Ithaca, N. Y., for new seedling, (Harry F. Little), St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.  
 SILVER MEDALS. A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn., for seedling peony D-82 (Diadem), St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.  
 Mrs. A. S. Gowen, St. Paul, Minn., collection of not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty named varieties, St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.  
 W. C. Otis, Woburn, Mass., sweepstakes prize, Great Barrington, Mass., peony show, June, 1933.  
 Jos. Priley, Duluth, Minn., sweepstakes prize, Duluth Peony Show, July, 1933.  
 Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, Mass., for best peony bloom, Boston, Mass., June, 1934.  
 B. H. FARR MEMORIAL MEDAL to Mrs. A. S. Gowan, St. Paul, Minn., for best specimen exhibited at the show, St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.  
 JAMES BOYD MEMORIAL MEDAL (Silver) offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, awarded to C. W. Bunn, St. Paul, Minn., for the most distinguished peony entry at St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.  
 AMERICAN HOME ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL awarded Col. J. C. Nicholls, Ithaca, N. Y., for the best new peony (Harry F. Little), St. Paul, Minn., June 21, 1934.

## NEW MEMBERS

American Iris Society, 116 Chestnut St., Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.  
 Burdick, Geo. A., Glenfield, New York.  
 Crenshaw, Dr. John L., 832 Ninth Ave. S. W., Rochester, Minn.  
 Drew, D. J. C., 771 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.  
 Galt Horticultural Society, Miss J. C. Mengies, secretary, 16 Cambridge St., Galt, Ont., Canada.  
 Gamble, G. A., 7339 La Veta Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Harris, Mrs. Arthur I., 1509 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Maxwell, Earl G., Extension Forester, Agricultural College, Lincoln, Neb.  
 Meade, Mrs. J. A., Western Springs, Ill.  
 Olson, D. E., Titusville, Pa.  
 Parker, Edith C., Versailles, N. Y.  
 Race, Mrs. Hattie, Couperville, Wash.  
 Riley, James R., 336 Parker St., Chester, Pa.  
 Rose, Jas., 22 Lowell St., Galt, Ont., Canada.  
 Sass, Henry E., Route 7, Benson Sta., Omaha, Neb.

Sellwood, Mrs. J. M., 1420 E. Fourth St., Duluth, Minn.  
 Schneider, W. E., 1021 Thorn St., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Shaw, Frank S., Southport, Conn.  
 Zipperer, J. O., Rex Beach Farms, Avon Park, Fla.

## DEATHS REPORTED

Dr. J. H. Neeley, Paulding, Ohio, Oct., 1934.  
 Chas. S. Kenyon, Edgewood, R. I., 1933.  
 W. J. France, Scarboro, Ontario, June, 1934.  
 W. H. Nation, Muncie, Ind., December, 1932.  
 Henry O. Waechter, Winterset, Ia., 1932.  
 Chas. Kersten, Elmhurst, Ill., June, 1934.  
 J. F. Rosenfield, Indianapolis, Ind., June, 1934.

## CHANGES IN ADDRESS

W. J. Puffer, 505 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., change to 242 Bristol Road, Webster Groves, Mo.  
 Mrs. O. G. Thurlow, R. F. D. 2, Box 440, Birmingham, Ala., change to P. O. Box 38, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.  
 J. Provost Stout, Spring Lake Beach, N. J., change to Spring Lake, N. J.  
 Robert Wayman, new address 3909-214th Place, Bayside, L. I., New York.  
 Daisy M. Stites, 329 East Fortieth, Portland, Ore., change to 1733 S. E. Fortieth Ave., Portland, Ore.  
 R. E. Kenyon, P. O. Box 68, Pawtucket, R. I., change to Box 362.  
 Junius P. Fishburn, P. O. Box 2531, Roanoke, Va. (change in box number).  
 Oberlin Peony Gardens, 425 Penn Ave., Sinking Spring, Pa. (Corrected address).  
 Mrs. Thomas Motley, Jr., 1016 Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass. (Formerly Hyde Park).

## The American Gladiolus Society

was formed "for the purpose of stimulating interest in and promoting the culture and development of the Gladiolus; to establish a standard nomenclature; to work toward eliminating the diseases of the Gladiolus; to disseminate information regarding this flower; and to encourage the production and propagation of worthy new varieties," and from these Constitutional purposes the American Society has never deviated!

Among the benefits and values its members receive is THE GLADIOLUS REVIEW, the specialized monthly publication of the American Society, which goes to each member. It gives you information on the subject of Gladiolus gathered from authoritative sources throughout the world.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

is the price of membership, which includes a subscription to THE GLADIOLUS REVIEW and also other benefits and values to which members are entitled.

*Send Applications and Remittances to*

**AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY**

ROSCOE HUFF, *Secretary*  
 GOSHEN, INDIANA, U. S. A.

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