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 Northbrook, Ill.

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The dues are \$3.00 a year, of which \$1.00 is toward a year's subscription to the American Peony Society BULLETIN. *All checks covering membership dues should be made to The American Peony Society and sent to the Secretary with application for membership.* Dues in future are to run from January 1st to January 1st of the following year.

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AMERICAN Peony Society Bulletin



MARCH 1938

Just Waitin'

*Just waitin' for June
As the snowflakes fly;
Just dreamin' of spring
And watchin' the sky
Just hopin' and hopin'
For June to come nigh—
Just a'waitin'.*

*Just watchin' the calendar
There on the wall;
Just longin' to hear
The robin's first call
Just waitin' for June
Just—waitin'—that's all—
Just a'watchin'.*

*Just hopin' that winter
Will soon be a'goin';
Just thinkin' of days
I'll be plantin' and sowin'
Just waitin' and waitin'
For skies to stop snowin'—
Just a'hopin'.*

*Just waitin' and watchin'
 And hopin' and wishin'
 I could hang up my skates
 And go off a'fishin',
 To hear the reel hummin'
 And the line go a'swishin'—
 Just a'fishin'.*

*Just dreamin' of sunshine
 And a warm summer breeze
 Just a'listenin' long
 For the hum of the bees
 And the trill of the Katydid
 Up in the trees—
 Just a'dreamin'.*

*Just scanning the sun
 Climbin' higher and higher;
 Just thumbin' the catalogs
 Here by the fire
 Just make believin'
 I'm a millionaire buyer—
 Just a'scannin'.*

*Just longin' for June
 When peonies bloom
 Weavin' their colors
 In Dame Nature's loom—
 A tapestry rare—
 Lord, may they come soon—
 I'm a'longin'.*

ERNEST FLINT KELSEY.



Fertilizing Peonies

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

Referring to the questions of Mr. Frenz in A. P. S. Bulletin Number 70 about fertilizing peonies, possibly some of our experiences may be of interest. During twenty-six years of growing peonies, we have given considerable attention to fertilizing them but have never conducted any really systematic investigation of the subject; neither have any of the agronomists with whom we have discussed the matter.

Peonies must have food and three of the most important items are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. If practicable, it is best to offer the nitrogen in the slowly available organic form since an overdose of the quickly available as in sodium nitrate may seriously injure them. The soil should contain humus also and that can be so selected as to furnish considerable organic nitrogen; in light soils, humus holds moisture and hinders washing. It lightens and aerates heavy soils, makes them more pervious to water and retards washing and baking. Sour soils should be sweetened by the application of pulverized limestone. All these things are really essential if the peonies are to do their best.

An ideal way to grow peonies is to plant them in soil that already has ample supplies of the four items named above, that is otherwise suitable and upon which peonies have not recently been grown. Of course Mr. Little, in the Peony Manual, definitely prescribes such conditions as a prerequisite to the substitution of cultivating for fertilizing.

The principal ingredients usually employed in making up commercial fertilizers are: To provide nitrogen: Nitrate of soda containing 16% of nitrogen; sulfate of ammonia, 20½% of nitrogen; animal tankage or castor bean meal, 6% of nitrogen; fish scrap, 8½% of nitrogen; garbage tankage, 2½% of nitrogen. To provide phosphorus: Superphosphate containing 16%, 20% or 32% of phosphoric acid; steamed bone meal, 22% phosphoric acid; animal tankage 14% phosphoric acid. To provide potash: Muriate or sulfate of potash, carrying 50% to 60% of potash; manure salts, 20% to 30% of potash; kainit, 12% of potash.

Those ingredients are variously combined to make the so-called 5-10-5, 10-20-10, 4-12-4 or other strength fertilizers. A ton of simple 5-10-5 fertilizer, for instance, may consist of: 625 pounds of 16% nitrate of soda to supply 5% of nitrogen; 1,111 pounds of 18% superphosphate to supply 10% of phosphoric acid; 200 pounds of 50% muriate to supply 5% of potash; by adding these figures, it will be seen that 64 pounds of filler must be added to make exactly 2,000 pounds.

We use the 5-10-5 mixture put up by the Grange League Federation under supervision of the competent State Fertilizer Board. They supply two types and we prefer the slightly higher priced "non-acid." About 1,000 pounds per acre has been found satisfactory for advance preparation of our soils. The two fields we now use are sandy loams that drain rapidly; they were greatly deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus and probably had none too much potash. When it is desirable to apply single fertilizer elements in the same amounts as would be in an application of approximately 1,000 pounds per acre of 5-10-5, we use as separate equivalents 315 pounds of 16% nitrate of soda, 625 pounds of 16% superphosphate or 100 pounds of 50% muriate of potash, each per acre. We can thus estimate the amount of nitrate alone for irises or of superphosphate alone for peonies, for example. All fertilizers should be thoroughly incorporated in the soil, not just placed on the surface.

The above discussion is quite elementary but should be adequate for a practical approach to the matter in hand. There is a lot more to the subject which the interested can pursue with agronomists, county agents or other qualified persons.

Cover crops. The best way to introduce organic nitrogen into the soil is to plow under cover crops of clover, alfalfa, vetch, cow peas or soy beans. We greatly prefer soy beans, not only because they carry a high percentage of organic nitrogen like alfalfa and clover, but they furnish a large amount of humus and can be grown and turned under within a comparatively short time. The seed of all those cover crops should be inoculated to obtain greater amounts of nitrogen. Tree leaves may be forked or ploughed under to add both humus and considerable organic nitrogen. For adding humus alone, rye is especially satisfactory. Buckwheat is a splendid weed killer, being very effective against

quack grass: it has practically no other value on sandy soils but benefits clay ground by making it more permeable to water and air.

We may now consider the two cases of our problem: (A) Peonies not yet planted and there is time for improving the infertile soil (or fairly fertile, as to that) before planting them. (B) Peonies already growing on impoverished soil.

(A) Peonies not yet planted. In spring, plough deeply, apply 1,000 pounds per acre of 5-10-5 fertilizer and sow heavily with inoculated soy beans. To obtain the greatest amounts of humus and nitrogenous material, use a soy bean with heavy growth of foliage and stalks such as "Manchu"; avoid the kinds that have recently been developed for high bean production but are scant as to leaves and stalks.

Allow the beans to grow as tall as your ploughman will agree to turn under properly; last summer, our man neatly put under a heavy stand more than three feet tall; to do that, it was not only necessary to use a chain, but also to employ the little jointer plow to slice a path ahead of the turning plow so that the beans would roll under instead of tangling on the shaft of the turning plow. The ground will then contain phosphorus, potash, humus and a considerable amount of organic nitrogen, and should grow peonies satisfactorily. We have often initiated the planting of cover crops by applying 1,000 pounds per acre of 5-10-5 fertilizer on both light and clay soils without having any harmful amounts of unaltered sodium nitrate remain in the soil at time for subsequent planting of the peonies. If they be planted very soon after the beans have been turned under, the woody stalks of the latter will interfere a little but not enough to worry about.

If the peony planting can be postponed until the following year, the ground can be further improved greatly as follows: After the beans have been ploughed under, apply another 1,000 pounds per acre of 5-10-5 fertilizer on light, quick draining soils (less on clay soils) and sow heavily with rye to be turned under the following May or June; on June 5, 1937, our man turned under perfectly a very dense crop of rye five feet tall, using chain and jointer. By the September following incorporation of the beans and then the rye, the soil will be mellow, fer-

tile and generally suitable for growing peonies efficiently. It will be noted that the use of soy beans alone keeps the ground from other planting from spring to August, whereas the addition of the rye crop withholds the field from peony planting until September of the following year. There would be time, after the rye goes under, to grow another crop of soy beans before peony planting time—if one cares to perfect the conditions.

If the opportunity or decision to inaugurate these treatments comes too late in the season for beginning with soy beans, just reverse the order and plant rye in the fall and beans the following June.

(B) Peonies already growing on impoverished soil. It is easy to cultivate in the needed phosphorus and potash. Seven or eight hundred pounds per acre of 16% superphosphate, thoroughly incorporated in the soil near the plants, should serve that purpose; much greater amounts would do no harm but their expense is unnecessary. Similarly, 100 pounds per acre of 50% muriate of potash cultivated into the soil ought to be adequate; it is well to keep the muriate about a foot from the plants as a precaution against salt burn, never very serious, however. Though the muriate is soluble in water, it does not leach out like sodium nitrate but, before moving more than a few inches, goes into combination with elements of the soil and remains in place to be slowly available to the plants.

To alleviate lack of humus, we have forked in, between the rows, rotted leaves or shredded peat moss; the peat moss has practically no fertilizer value and, if the soil has any sour tendencies, the acidity of the peat moss may be counteracted by mixing in some pulverized limestone. Leaves that have lain for a year carry a considerable amount of organic nitrogen and are better in other respects than peat moss. We have so used large quantities of leaves to excellent effect: we save the city long hauls by allowing it to dump leaves on our property.

Now comes the only real problem in this whole matter—the safe introduction of needed nitrogen into the soil where Peonies are already growing. The only way in which we have added organic nitrogen in such case is by forking in leaves that have been piled for a year; that is helpful but not entirely adequate. Either with or without the leaves, we have more than once

incorporated 100 pounds per acre of sodium nitrate without any observable injury to the Peonies; we shall repeat this on occasion but, in view of all that has been written against it, are merely stating the fact without urging the practice upon others.

Further indications of the safety of that practice are afforded by some other things we have done, but that we shall neither repeat nor recommend. We once used on growing Peonies a little more than 300 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda and it did a lot of good with no detectable injury. On another occasion, years ago, we ploughed in a heavy application of rather new horse manure and immediately planted Peonies; when they were dug after two years, some had nematodes and some had loose, blackened skin on the larger roots; they were divided and replanted in clay soil without recurrence of either nematodes or the diseased condition. Horse manure carries injurious bacteria and seems to facilitate nematode infestation. It causes Iris soft rot and we never use it in the gardens. Well rotted cow manure is safer but it does not provide humus as does horse manure. We know too little about sheep, chicken and other manures to use or discuss them.

Bone meal is a good source of phosphorus and, if steamed, can do no harm; raw bone meal retains enough animal matter to develop a carrion rot in the damp soil, and that has been well known to kill young vegetable seedlings. Superphosphate is to be preferred because its phosphorus is more readily available and is relatively much cheaper. Neither leaches out of the soil.

Unleached hardwood ashes contain about 6% of potash, besides lime and, from memory, some nitrogen. We always use the small accumulations from our fireplace but never buy any, the relative cost of their potash being entirely too high. So neither bone meal nor hardwood ashes are on our list. We have had experience with coal ashes and, without going into reasons here, do not recommend their use; heavy clay soils can be put into much better condition by liming and ploughing in cover crops.

An acre is 43,560 square feet or 4,840 square yards, roughly 70 yards or 210 feet square. These figures enable the computation of amounts of fertilizer for small plots.

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Of course we accept the general proposition that too much nitrate of soda is bad for Peonies but feel that this has been somewhat exaggerated. Our experience so indicates. It is noted in the Peony Manual that Mr. Boyd sometimes used a "little" sodium nitrate on his Peonies; we wonder if he used as little as one-half ounce per square yard, about 150 pounds per acre. We remember his soil as level, rather heavy and slow to drain. He mentions no injury from the nitrate.

We shall naturally be guided by our experiences given above but hope to learn much from others before this subject is dropped.



Tree Peonies (*Paeonia Arborea*)

JOHN R. LAMBERT, Sinking Spring, Pa.



There have been several articles written and published about tree peonies in the American Peony Society Bulletin within the last few years. They have all been very instructive and interesting to me and probably to all other members of the Society.

Now it is my wish to review a bit and continue the subject, from my observation as an employee of The Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania, who have listed, at present,

fifty-six varieties of tree peonies with about two hundred more under observation.

Before we continue it may be best to describe a tree peony, as there are so few persons familiar with them. Everyone knows that the herbaceous peony dies down to the ground in the fall of the year, and an entire new growth appears from the eyes on the roots in the ground each spring. A tree peony does not die down to the ground in fall, it only sheds its leaves from the woody stems, as any other deciduous shrub, such as a currant bush. The eyes are formed on the woody stems during the summer and fall of the year, and then sprout and bloom in the spring about two weeks earlier than the common peony. After this, these new sprouts gradually turn to wood during the summer, on which eyes are formed and the process continues. The size of tree peonies varies with the variety. Some varieties remain very dwarf while others attain a much greater size, up to four and five feet. The average size is from two to three feet in height with about the same diameter, unless they are very, very old.

HISTORY—We have read before that tree peonies have been cultivated in China and Japan, even before the birth of Christ, and were the exclusive property of the Royalty and Nobility of these countries. Tree peonies were almost held sacred by the Orientals. In art, tree peonies are outstanding features. We notice them in their finest tapestries, silks, china and pottery. In literature they are spoken of by the ancient Chinese poets, and referred to mythically as bearing the souls of departed ancestors.

Nearly two hundred years ago, Sir Joseph Banks of England received the first tree peonies from the Orient. From these and a few other importations by European horticulturalists, our present European varieties originated.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century European tree peonies were introduced to the United States. Little had been done along the lines of propagation and origination until about fifteen or twenty years ago. Today, due to the popularity of this shrub, there is a scarcity of varieties of tree peonies, as compared to the herbaceous.

About fifty years ago Thomas J. Oberlin, Esq., imported from Japan through Michell's Seed House of Philadelphia a collection of about twenty varieties of typical Japanese tree peonies,

mostly for the purpose of landscaping. Later after attaining a sizable stock they were grown for the cut-flower trade. In 1915 the late B. H. Farr acquired the entire collection from Brouchet & Son in France which consisted of about five thousand plants in which there are over two hundred varieties of both the Japanese and European types.

It is only recently that nurserymen have seen the growing popularity of the tree peony, and are now propagating the shrub extensively. Therefore tree peonies being known for more than two thousand years and yet since so few persons are acquainted with them, we can see that the propagation and development must be a very slow process. Today there are scarcely a hundred named varieties catalogued and offered by all the nurseries in the country, and those at a so-called high price. And yet are they expensive if we consider their slow development? They are not, if we remember that they live to a greater age than any human being and show us their beautiful blooms each spring for a lifetime and many years longer.

CULTURE—Tree peonies like herbaceous are easily grown and will thrive anywhere in the United States. They will bloom with less attention and care than almost any other plant or shrub. It is a plant that cannot be killed with neglect, although a little attention given them, will be well worth the effort by having shrubs that are shapely and in good blooming condition. Tree peonies prefer a well drained location in full sunlight, or in sunlight the greater part of the day. Unlike the herbaceous peony, tree peonies should be planted rather deep so as to induce new shoots or sprouts to grow from the roots which will naturally form a larger shrub. They are subject to no serious disease. Sometimes during a severe winter a limb or branch of the shrub is killed by extremely cold winds; but, this does not have any effect on the plant. The only thing to be done, is to trim out the dead wood, and the shrub will always be shapely.

PROPAGATION—There are several methods of propagation: grafting, dividing, layering and slips or cuttings. Grafting is by far the most rapid and satisfactory. This should be done only on the *Chinensis* peony roots, as they never sucker or throw out shoots of their own. If grafted on wild tree peony roots as the Japanese do, or on *officinalis* roots as some European nurserymen

do, there will be no end of trouble with untrue shoots appearing from the roots and these roots becoming so strong and thrifty as to kill the original scion. In my observations, approximately thirty or forty per cent bloom the first year in the cold frame. After replanting from the frame into the open field twenty or twenty-five per cent might bloom in their second year. In the third year nearly all of them bloom, and then bear from six to twenty blooms in the fourth and fifth year. From then on the shrub becomes larger and larger until they attain the size that will bear over a hundred blooms, an example of which I have seen on a plant ten years of age. Dividing is a sure method of getting plants on their own roots quickly; but considerably slower than grafting. The supply of plants to be divided is also too limited to make it practical. Layering as a propagating method is more impractical than dividing. This is done by bending down a limb of a plant to the ground and covering it with soil. It should be done in the fall of the year, using only the new wood which was grown the same season, and leaving some eyes exposed. The method of slipping or cutting is practiced to some extent in Japan, the results of which we do not know. Our experiments with cuttings has proven hopelessly unsuccessful.

TYPES—There are three distinct types of tree peonies: *European*, *Japanese* and *Lutea Hybrids*.

The *European* type usually blooms very double, and has very broad thick leather-like foliage. Many of these varieties are as double and nearly as large and compact as the *Chinensis* peonies.

The *Japanese* tree peony blooms vary from a very single to a semi-double, nearly always showing a beautiful cushion or circle of yellow or golden stamens in the center. The petals are often crinkled resembling crepe paper. The foliage is much finer and thinner than that of the *European* type.

The *Lutea Hybrids* originated from a cross between the wild *Lutea* from southern China and some *European* types, and inherited its color from the *Lutea* parent, which is yellow. These *Lutea Hybrids* are the aristocrats of all tree peonies. They are very hard to propagate, hence very rare; but, when started they are as hardy as any shrub grown.

COLORS—The colors of the European and Japanese range from a pure white, through pale pink, rose, salmon and cerise to the deepest red, with the Japanese having a much broader color range than the European types. The Lutea Hybrids have colors and shades (both single and very double) all their own, passing from clear yellow through orange-yellow to yellow and red combinations which are quite unique and unsurpassed by any other flowers, including the rose. Of the three types mentioned, the Japanese are by far the most profuse bloomers. I know of and have studied and compared over three hundred varieties of tree peonies. I may be prejudiced; but, after a few years of observations we need not wonder why the ancient Chinese construed on tree peonies the title, "King of Flowers."

VARIETIES—As is the case with herbaceous peonies, some of the older varieties of tree peonies are still hard to beat. Of course some varieties should never have been introduced to the public, because of their similarity to some older variety, and therefore are no improvement. The same applies to a hundred or more herbaceous varieties introduced within the last fifteen or twenty years.

I shall now name some varieties that have been tested and proved desirable here in Pennsylvania. All of these varieties have been shipped to nearly all the states of the United States, including the gulf states in the South, the Pacific states in the West, all the Canadian border states in the North, also some Canadian provinces, with constant reports of their successful culture, show that tree peonies will thrive anywhere in America. The following varieties are listed (rather roughly) as to color.

EUROPEAN

White—*Lactea* and *Coquette Des Blanchés* are two beautiful and profusely blooming whites, both showing purple blotches at the base of the petals. *Bijou de Chusan* is the finest European white at the present time. It is as large and double as most herbaceous peonies. The outer petals are white changing to cream toward the center. Some of the central petals are tipped with green resembling the herbaceous *Duchess de Nemours*.

Pale Pink—*Lambertinae*, *La Ville de St. Denis* and *Carolina d'Italie* are excellent flesh pinks changing to white. *Banski* and *Rococo* are two of the older varieties, a bit darker, and fine profuse bloomers. Another good pink is *Athlete*.

Salmon—*Reine Elizabeth* is the finest and best blooming salmon of the European type. It is an immense bloom, very double and compact. Some other good varieties in the salmon class are *Comtesse de Tuder*, *Louise Mouchelet* (vigorous grower), *Fragrans Maxima Plena*, *Madam Stuart Low* and *Baroness d'Ales*.

Red—Red in the European class is very scarce. *Robert Fortune* is a very fine and popular carmine-red speckled with dots of a darker red over the petals. *Souvenir de Ducher* is a large amaranthe-red. The plant grows large very rapidly and blooms freely. *Osiris* produces very dark velvety-red blooms. It is the darkest of the European varieties. In contrast to *Souvenir de Ducher*, it is very dwarf in habit and usually attaining a height of only about a foot. It fits very well into some rock garden plantings.

JAPANESE

It seems, the Japanese varieties, which are by far the best bloomers and have a much wider range of color than the European varieties, are the least known. In comparing them, the Japanese surpass the European in nearly all respects. I will list them as to color, giving the Japanese name and the English translation with the exception of a few of Mr. T. J. Oberlin's originations. Some of these varieties are in commerce, but many of them must be kept a few more years for propagating purposes.

White—*Gessekai* (Lunar World). This is the largest and finest white tree peony grown. *Hakubauriso* (White Dragon) and *Rein-Kahu* (Flight of Cranes) are two of the older varieties that are very beautiful and always give satisfaction in any garden. *Tatioshishi* (Long time double) is another white of extra merit, with its large, broad, crinkled petals, regularly formed with a perfect circle of golden stamens surrounding the pistils. *Ohgon-some* (Golden Hues) is a large double creamy yellow with lilac tints.

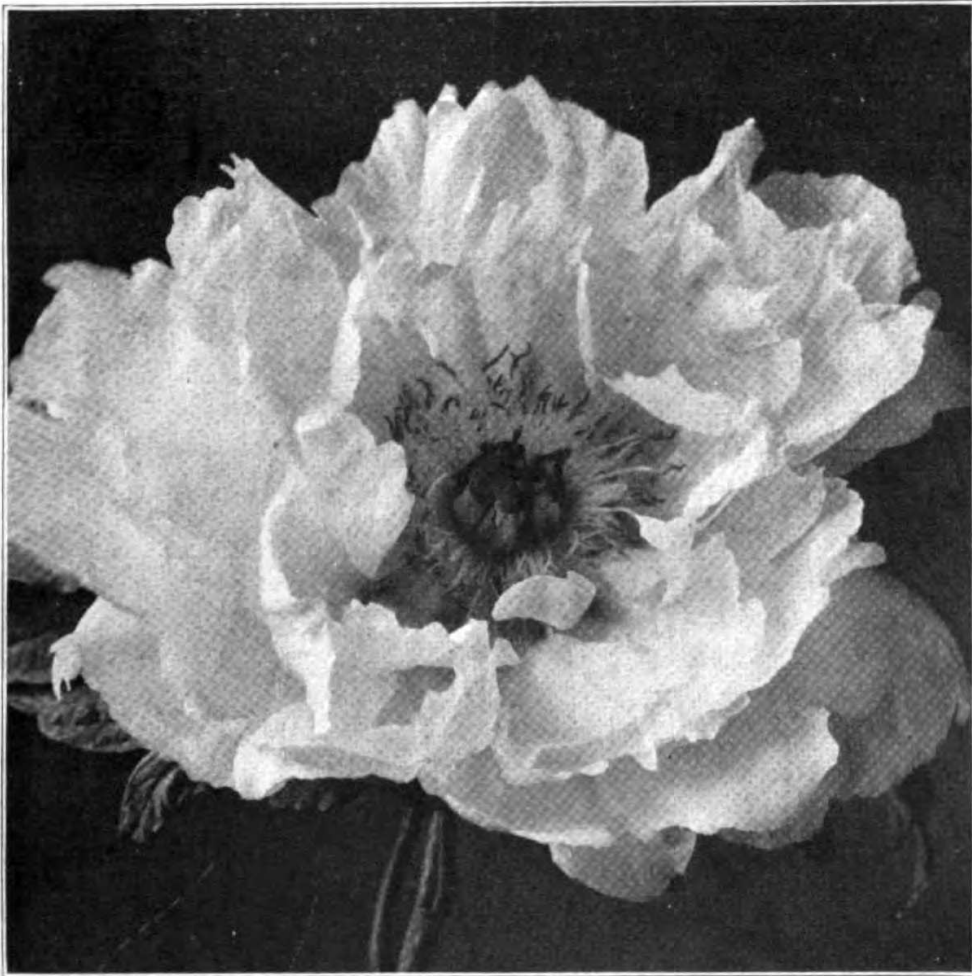
Pale Pink—*Beikoku* (America) is a very profuse bloomer bearing flesh-pink blooms on strong upright stems. *Nira*, an origination of the late T. J. Oberlin, is an excellent, large, very double light salmon-rose with very crinkled petals. It is a prolific bloomer and has beautiful waxy foliage. *Hanakisoi* (Contest of Flowers) has straight upright stems which bear a very beautiful



REIN KAHU (Flight of Cranes)
Pure White

rose colored flat bloom sometimes attaining the size of an ordinary dinner plate. *Seidai* (Glorious Reign) and *Yoyonohomare* (King of Peonies) are two of the older varieties which attract attention in any garden.

Salmon—*Panama* and *Shiro-Kagura*, originated by Mr. Oberlin about fifteen years ago, are very unique and seem to be quite distinct from other Japanese. The flowers are a brilliant salmon, and quite smooth and glossy like satin. They catch one's eye from anywhere in the garden. *Shishi-no-Tategami* (Lions Mane) is a vigorous grower and quickly attains a specimen size. It has a beautiful reddish-green foliage; but, it does not bloom as freely as some varieties. *Ukaregi-Ohi* (Golden Center) is very old, but can compete with many newer varieties and come out on



YOYONOHOMARE (King of Peonies)
Bright Rose Pink

top. *Miyo-no-Hikari* (Light of the Era) is similar to *Ukaregi-Ohi*, only it is a shade darker and a bit larger. Both of these are wonderful salmons and have very crinkled petals.

Light Red—Red in peonies with the absence of the unpopular blue or magenta shade is very rare. There are a few varieties like this which we can classify as cherry-red. *Nishiki-jishi* (Variation of Lion) which is a bright crimson with silver stripings through the petals. It is an excellent variety. *Aboukin* (Name of an Old Palace) and *Shugyokuden* (Palace of Gems) are the most brilliant of all peonies. Their bright crimson color cannot be found in any other peony. None of these three varieties show any trace of blue, and always attract visitors' attention in the nursery.

Dark Red—There are several varieties in this classification. *Kokkoshi* (King of Black Light) is the darkest of all tree peonies. It is as dark as the herbaceous *Mons. Martin Cahuzac*, and is a very profuse bloomer. The gold of the anthers against the very dark red background is a lovely color combination. *Ruriban* (Ultramarine Light), not quite as dark as *Kokkoshi* is a very satisfactory performer in the garden. It is a very old variety, being here about fifty years; but, it will not be replaced for many years. *Rimpo* (Bird of Rimpo), *Kokuhow* (Black Phoenix), *Kumoma Nishiki* (Hues of Clouds), *Miyuki Nishiki* (Imperial Procession) and *Taibow* (Bird of Taibow) are some very good dark reds which have their own individual characteristics.

Lavender and Blue—These are colors not seen in herbaceous



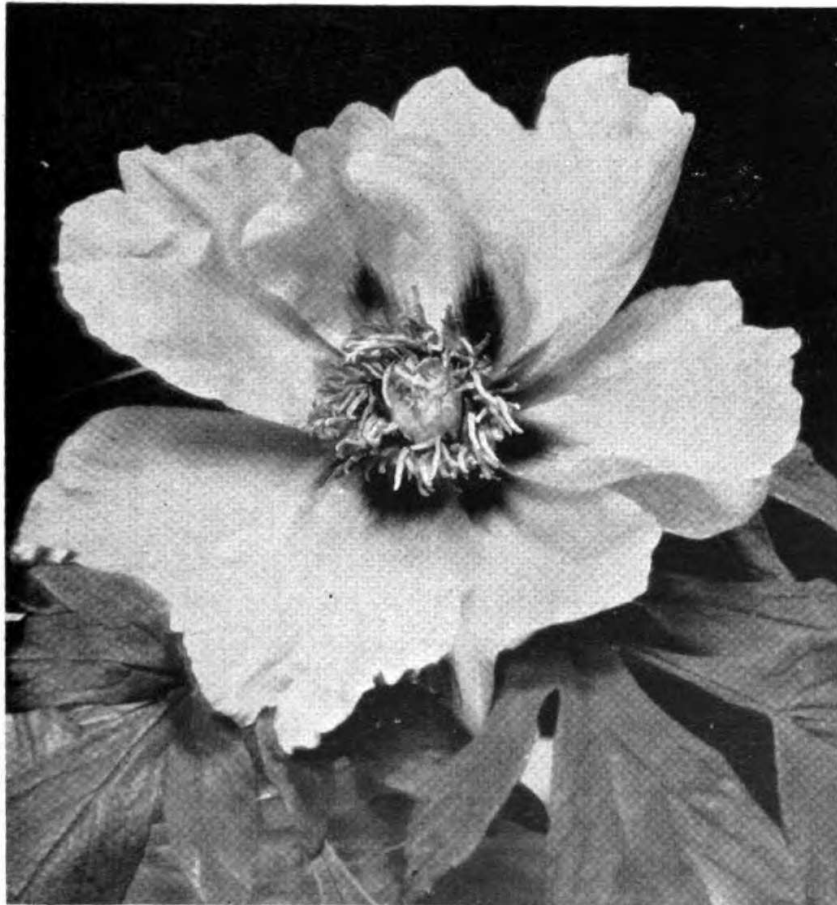
UKAREGI-OHI (Golden Center)
Salmon Rose Pink

peonies. They are very attractive with their delicate shades. *Fuji-no-Mori* (The Woods of Mt. Fuji) is a fine violet-mauve with white stripings. The shrub is a rapid grower. *Kamade-Fuji* (Wisteria Blue), the color of this bloom is just what the English name implies. It is very double and compact, and blooms freely. It is a rare color and will become a great favorite of peony lovers. *Gunpoden* (Palace of Grouping Beauties) is similar to *Kamade-Fuji*, not quite as dark in color.

LUTEA HYBRIDS

Lutea, the main parent of this new race of tree peonies, is a species from China, bearing blooms of a buttercup yellow about three inches in diameter.

Argosy (Saunders) is the only American origination from the *Lutea* at present. The blooms are considerably larger and of a



TREE PEONY - ARGOSY (Saunders)
Clear Sulphur Yellow, Purple Red at Base

clear sulphur-yellow, with a purple throat. It is a vigorous grower and has beautiful foliage. It is a profuse bloomer.

La Lorraine (Lemoine) is the result of a cross between peony *Lutea* and a variety of peony *Moutan*. The blooms are fairly large and very double. The color is a soft sulphur-yellow with a faint salmon tinge at the tips of the petals. It has the purple spot at the base of the petals which is characteristic of many *Lutea Hybrids*.

Souvenir de Maxime Cornu (Henry)—This variety was the first of the *Lutea Hybrids* to make its appearance, and is practically the only one known, except to nurserymen, at present. It is very vigorous as a grower, forming a bush of three to four feet each way. The blooms are immense (eight inches in diameter) and very double. The color is a deep yellow tipped and shaded with orange and salmon. It is very fragrant.

Mme. Louis Henry (Henry) is a single cup-shaped flower about six inches in diameter. The color is a mixture of coppery-yellow, carmine and buff with the usual purple markings hidden at the base of the petals.

Flambeau (Lemoine) is a yellow-salmon red, becoming paler with age. It is large and double, and quite a novelty.

L'Esperance (Lemoine) is a wonderful clear yellow blotched with purple at the base of the petals. It is immense, having eight or ten large, waved petals, and far superior to our American origination. It is very hardy and blooms profusely.

Alice Harding (Lemoine) is the latest introduction to the *Lutea* class. It bears large double blooms of the purest yellow. It is very attractive and a favorite of everyone who sees it.

Aurore (Lemoine) is another recent origination. This shrub produces many single blooms with broad petals of a coppery-terra-cotta color on long stems. This variety is also quite distinct.

My main purpose in writing this article was to condense things that have been said before and to include things that have been left unsaid by others, for the benefit of those who do not know tree peonies. I tried to explain how easy it is to grow tree peonies practically anywhere in America, north of the Gulf of Mexico, and up into parts of Canada. The matter of propagation is a problem of learning by experience and experimenting, since some methods used in one section will not be successful in another.

The varieties of tree peonies which I have mentioned are all outstanding and the finest to date; but, as someone has said, "all tree peonies are beautiful," the finest and most expensive need not be had to have the pleasure of enjoying tree peonies. As other varieties are released from their trial gardens and have been thoroughly tested, they may appear descriptively in some future Bulletin.



Franklin's Peonies

W. C. OTIS, Woburn, Mass.

It is a bold man or woman who introduces a seedling peony. The introducer, in effect, indicates that he or she has carefully investigated all of the peonies in commerce and has satisfied himself or herself that his or her seedling is better than any other peony grown, of its class, at the time or that the seedling is enough different from any other variety to justify its introduction. I hasten to add that this is as it should be and not as it is. Every peony seedling has more or less beauty and I am sorry to say that most seedlings are introduced because of this beauty meeting the fancy of the introducer. I think it is a true statement that not more than one in twenty-five introducers knows that his or her seedling is different or better than a dozen others already grown by many.

The summer of 1932, Mr. Franklin asked me if I would like to grow the seedlings he was about to put on the market. I was very glad to accept this offer even though I had misgivings as to the results. When about forty seedlings were delivered I almost wished that I had given some excuse for not growing them as I was determined to tell the truth about them and I feared the truth, as I saw it, might hurt the feelings of Mr. Franklin. As I looked at it I was expected to acknowledge that all of these seedlings were worthy of introduction. Knowing, as I did, that it is no simple matter to pass judgment on a single seedling, I felt lost when I faced the task of judging forty of them. However, I had asked for it so had to do my best with no excuses allowed. I realized that judging these seedlings would require a detailed study

of all of the older varieties that I could find and, if anyone thinks this an easy task, he or she should try it. This study was well worthwhile, however, and I do not regret a moment I spent on it.

The more I studied these seedlings the firmer my belief became that, in most cases, Mr. Franklin had ample justification for their introduction. I have had an unfortunate experience with the variety *A. B. Franklin*; I never have had blooms of this variety that attained the height of excellence that blooms of this variety have shown at various shows I have attended. It may be the soil where this variety is planted is not heavy enough to bring out its superiority or it may be a variety that becomes acclimated very slowly. I have had peonies of other growers that would not behave themselves until I had grown them for several years so I have not lost hope for this peony. At present I cannot enthusiastically endorse this variety but this should not be taken as condemnation as, if I can ever grow this variety as Mr. Franklin does, I shall be as enthusiastic about it as he is.

The variety *Mrs. A. B. Franklin* refused to show its true worth until this season. The blooms came regularly each season but were nothing exceptional and I was discouraged. This spring I noted that the buds were larger than usual and when they were fully opened I immediately decided that Mr. Franklin had picked a white that really justified its existence. Its creamy white rose type blooms are very attractive.

From the first season any of these seedlings bloomed, one variety stood out as an exceptionally beautiful peony: one that had class written all over it. This variety, *Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt*, is, to my mind, one of the most beautiful peonies grown. This year I bagged all of the buds on my one plant of it and I can truthfully say that I have never seen more beautiful blooms on any variety. It is a flat rose type bloom with large rounded petals that unfold with the acme of grace. To state that the color of its blooms is lavender-pink is doing but slight justice to the marvelous blending of colors in its blooms. In my garden I should not call this variety a husky grower but I did cut twelve blooms from one plant this year and it is an absolutely reliable bloomer. A year ago I showed this variety at the Boston Show and, after two days on the table, with no change of water, this was the only variety I saw in the whole exhibit that could be said to be in

perfect condition. This variety is invariably picked by visitors to my gardens as one of the most beautiful there. I call this variety one of the world's best.

Before I go any further I want to confess that the varieties with delicately colored blooms appeal to me much more than do those more strongly colored. This may, and probably does, influence my judgment so it will not be at all strange if others do not classify Mr. Franklin's originations as I do.

Minuet, a much stronger grower than *Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt*, is a peony whose reliability cannot be beaten. This variety always sends forth its large blooms, the weather to the contrary notwithstanding. Its large light pink blooms are held high in the air on strong stems that defy the wind and rain. Even though the blooms are very large there is not a sign of coarseness. The plant is a very strong grower and a rapid increaser. It is an ideal cut-flower on account of its long, strong stems. I rate this variety only slightly lower than *Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt*.

Miss Minneapolis is another of those delicately colored peonies that appeal so strongly to me. It has the same blending of colors that the variety *Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt* has but it somehow does not quite measure up to that variety. The bloom is smaller than that of *Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt*, the bloom does not unfold as gracefully, yet if I had not seen *Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt*, I should be tempted to consider this for first honors. The plant is not a very strong grower and it is not a consistently reliable bloomer yet it is a most desirable variety.

The variety that first attracts the attention of every visitor to my gardens is *Charm*. This dark red Jap is really an improvement over *Fuyajo*. It is a vigorous grower and, while not a real tall one, it holds its blooms in such a manner as to make one think it is taller than it really is. I consider it one of the finest Japs I have ever seen. If a division of this variety could be sold as cheaply as one of *Fuyajo* I am sure every visitor would have bought one. In my gardens *Fuyajo* is called a man's peony as the men seem to be more attracted to it than the women but *Charm* attracts men and women alike. I should say that the color of the bloom is better described as dark mahogany than as dark red.

I think Mr. Franklin had a very happy thought when he

named *Resplendent*. This variety is truly regal and would be very close to the head of the list if it were a more reliable bloomer. The large white blooms are carried on long stems of adequate size and strength for ordinary blooms but stems do not grow strong enough to hold such blooms erect after a storm. I have noted a slight pink sheen to these blooms when they first open. I accept partial responsibility for the irregularity of blooming of this variety as I did not plant it in the best possible place. A vase full of blooms of this variety is a sight to behold. With so many beautiful whites in the market I look with suspicion on a new one but I am convinced that Mr. Franklin was justified in introducing *Resplendent*.

I have given a good bit of thought to the placing of *Chief*. This variety can only be described as huge and it is pretty hard to classify a variety whose blooms are so large as to make hugeness one of its most notable characteristics. In spite of its size it is a very beautiful light pink variety with no trace of coarseness. I have no doubt that there are many peony lovers who would not object to its size but who would only be concerned with its beautiful coloring and to such people my criticism of its size may seem trivial. The name *Chief* is very appropriate if one considers large size an attribute of chieftainship. Only a peony could be so large and still be beautiful.

There seems to be a quite general agreement that *Philippe Rivoire* is the finest red to date. I'll grant that a well grown bloom of this variety is wonderfully beautiful and that its form is all that can be desired, but I am not so enthusiastic about its reliability. With me it is a gala day when *Philippe Rivoire* throws perfect blooms. A beautiful red that blooms regularly receives more of my attention than does one that is more or less sulky. Such a red is *Hiawatha*. Two years ago I was in need of six perfect blooms for one of the classes at the Boston Show so I put six buds of *Hiawatha* in cold storage without having an idea as to how this variety would stand such treatment. On the first day of the show these blooms were not at their very best but they were sufficiently good to take a first prize. The second day they were at their best and many visitors at the show told me personally that *Hiawatha* was, by far, the finest red in the show. The bloom is a flat rose type, dark red, with only an

occasional stamen showing. The plant is a strong grower and holds its blooms well into the air on strong stems. I consider it one of the very best dark reds.

I am convinced that *Diadem* is the finest dark pink peony Mr. Franklin ever introduced. It is not a very tall growing variety but the blooms are held well in the air on stiff stems. The cup-shaped dark pink blooms are large to very large and are delightfully fragrant. With the blooms held rigidly erect the plant is alive with color. The name of this variety is very happily chosen.

I have heard several peony lovers say that they think *Duluth* is Mr. Franklin's best white, but I cannot agree to this, though I do think it an exceptionally fine white. This variety is a reasonably tall grower and holds its large pure white blooms proudly in the air. It is a very vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer. The blooms keep exceptionally well in the open and will keep indefinitely in cold storage. I think this one of the finest whites grown in the garden of the man or woman who is more or less neglectful of his or her peonies as it surely is a tough one. In my garden there is a slight creamy cast to the petals.

For all-around excellence the variety *Snowball* is hard to beat and I don't know why I wouldn't be justified in placing it much nearer the top of the list. The only criticism I can think of is that the blooms are so regularly constructed as to give them a somewhat artificial look. The creamy white petals of the bloom are as regular and dense as though made by hand. The bloom is not extra large but it is all bloom to the tips of its petals with no ragged petals seeking to go nowhere. The bloom is an ideal size for florists' work and can be depended on to stay fresh as long as can be desired. The foliage grows close to the ground and the blooms are held well into the air. I feel sure that this variety is bound to be a favorite with the florists.

Mary Ellen is a very beautiful peony suffering from a commonplace name. I am, and always have been, strongly in favor of giving a peony a name that means something. Mr. Franklin has evidently had this in mind in naming many of his peonies and I wish that he might have chosen something besides a personal name for this variety. The peony has done its part and deserves a name more in keeping with its beauty. *Mary Ellen* has a loosely

built light pink bloom which, in reality, is a semi-double though one would hardly think it such as its long petals cover the center. An occasional petal has a carmine stripe along its edge. The blooms are carried well above the foliage, much better I think, than *Lady Alexandra Duff*.

Edith Scovel fooled me for two years. The first and second years it bloomed I thought this variety more or less ordinary but the third year it bloomed my opinion of it changed radically. The buds of this variety frequently deceive one into believing a beautiful bloom cannot be in the making but these common looking buds invariably open perfectly and I have yet to see any but perfect blooms on this variety. In my garden the bloom is a flat rose type flower of a rose pink color and it is delightfully fragrant. There is not a trace of coarseness in the blooms. I do, however, find it difficult to get long stemmed blooms.

Southern folks are rightly concerned whenever the name *Dixie* is used and a peony has got to be good if it is going to live up to this name. I had misgivings when I found that Mr. Franklin had used this name as I knew the peony not only had to be beautiful but it must do well in the South to pass muster. I watched *Dixie* more carefully than any of the other Franklin varieties and, in my garden in the North, I was satisfied that no mistake had been made in introducing it. Mr. Peyton of Rapidan, Va., has grown this variety and confirms my opinion of it so I think Mr. Franklin is safe from any Southern criticism for the use of the name *Dixie*. The plant is a medium strong grower resembling *Philippe Rivoire* both in its growth and the color of the blooms. The blooms are, generally larger than those of *Philippe Rivoire* and are somewhat looser in construction than those of that variety. It is a much more reliable bloomer than *Philippe Rivoire* but I notice that it, too, has off years. I was very much surprised and pleased to get ten nice divisions from a five year old plant this fall.

I'll venture a guess that Mr. Franklin's women folks named *Blushing Beauty* for no man could have thought of such an appropriate name. The plant is a tall grower and holds its blooms well into the air. The blooms are not exceptionally large but they are plenty large enough to satisfy anyone who does not believe that a peony must be huge to be first-class. I do not like the

word "ethereal" for describing a peony bloom but I am at a loss to supply another word that will describe adequately the bloom of *Blushing Beauty*. To appreciate this peony at its full value one must cut the blooms from the plant and put them in a vase as there is a loss of balance with a large, tall plant and only medium sized blooms no matter how numerous the blooms are. Try this and see if you don't agree. The fragrance from the blooms is delightful and the blush pink color is delicate enough to satisfy even the most critical. If the craze for size ever dies down this peony will come into its own.

Gopher Beauty is a dark red single with no trace of purple in the coloring of its blooms. The bloom has a double row of petals, is large to very large, and the petals have that velvety texture so much desired in any peony. I think this single is an improvement on *Verdun* because of its longer stems. I am not familiar with all of Mr. Auten's red singles, but with this reservation can truthfully say that *Gopher Beauty* is the best all-around red single I have ever seen. This variety will suffer, as do all singles, because of its being a single but to every real peony lover it should appeal immediately.

I have never been able to choose between *Mme. Butterfly* and *Mrs. Mac*. *Mme. Butterfly* is the darker pink of the two Japs but both, in their color, are equally desirable. My first notes on these varieties classed them as Anemone type but I know that the classification "anemone" is taboo so I now call them Japs. They are both profuse bloomers and are very attractive. *Mrs. Mac* is the lower growing of the two but even this variety holds its blooms well above the foliage. The blooms of both varieties are very delicate yet both plants are strong growers. I look for both varieties to grow in favor as they become better known.

If I wanted a peony for its landscape effect alone I think I should choose *Winnie Winkle*. This variety blooms its head off every spring and the plant, covered with the rose type pink blooms, looks as though it were on fire. The blooms are loosely built but have good size and are held on strong stiff stems. As grown in my garden it is not a good cut-flower variety as it is not a very good keeper. This may not hold true of cold storage blooms from tight buds but I have never tried them this way. I have had this variety with twenty blooms open at one time.

Cherokee has been more or less erratic in my garden. An occasional bloom has been wonderfully beautiful while others on the same plant, at the same time, have been only ordinary. The full beauty of the blooms of this variety is lost if the blooms are allowed to open on the plant. The creamy pink color fades to white shortly after the sun strikes it. Opened inside from a soft bud a good bloom of this variety is hard to beat. The perfect blooms are large, are held well above the tall foliage and are delightfully fragrant. I can offer no explanation for the blooms that do not come to perfection as there is not a suggestion of disease about the plant. It may be that the plant is in soil that has not enough plant food in it to bring all of the blooms to perfection. I have divided this variety this fall and planted it in a heavy black loam and I expect a decided improvement in its blooms in two or three years. With all blooms perfect I should place this variety much higher in the scale.

I want to admire *Henry Webster* and one year I did because that year there was but little purple in the color of its blooms. Were the purple absent every year I should rate this peony for top honors as it has about everything that is desired in a red peony. It is a profuse, reliable bloomer, the blooms are large but not too large, the fragrance of the blooms is delightful and the stems are long and strong. Twenty-five feet away from the plant the purple tinge is scarcely noticeable and at this distance one is inclined to say that *Henry Webster* is near the top. Many do not dislike the purplish tinge and to them this peony would be hard to beat. To add to its excellent qualities it is a good keeper.

If I were asked why *Acme* is so low down on my list I should be nonplussed for this variety is really a very desirable peony. My only excuse is that it strikes me as a smaller *Chief*. If anyone has been interested enough to read this article I know he or she will remember that I have already expressed myself as not being strongly impressed with *Chief* because of its hugeness and now I have dropped *Acme* down in the list because it is a smaller *Chief*. How to get out of this predicament is puzzling me yet I still think *Acme* is in its proper place. *Acme* is not enough smaller than *Chief* to make much of any difference. If *Chief* were not amongst these peonies *Acme* would immediately take its place. I also have not noticed the fragrance in *Acme* that

is so noticeable in *Chief*. There are so many good light pink peonies any new one has to be good to justify its introduction so I am not so sure about *Acme*.

I hesitate at writing about *Excelsa*. Mr. Franklin classifies this variety as a light pink but in my garden it is a white and it is a white when it first opens. My notes say that *Excelsa* is a very superior *Frankie Curtis* and how I can reconcile this with Mr. Franklin's pink I don't know. Perhaps I do not have the true variety or perhaps I have not noted the blooms of this variety until they have faded white. Whatever the answer, my *Excelsa* is a mighty fine peony and would be much higher in the list if I were sure of myself. The variety I have has large rounded white guard petals with a cream-colored center of fine petals. Fragrance is pronounced and pleasing. I classify my *Excelsa* as a decided bomb type peony that is a much better white *Mons. Jules Elie* than *Frankie Curtis*.

The name of the President of the United States should be used with extreme caution. If used at all (I need not say that I am opposed to it), it should only be used after it had been unanimously acknowledged that no other name is suitable for the occasion. Such a name, given a peony, should mean that the peony is so superior to anything in commerce as to ban comparison. In the nature of things this might not be true of a peony so named when newer and better peonies are introduced, but it should be true at the time the name is given. I am sorry to say that I do not believe that the variety *Pres. F. D. Roosevelt* should have been given the name of the President as I consider several of the Franklin varieties are superior to it. It is true that this variety is a strong growing plant but, in my garden, it has more or less coarse and ragged bloom, the color is not as clear as it might be and I cannot, without support, keep the blooms off of the ground. The petals are packed in so closely the bloom is extra heavy in itself and when a light rain comes down go the blooms. In spite of the above criticism I'll confess that I should hate to be without this variety in my garden.

Franklin's Pride is the brightest pink of the lot. I have heard this variety compared to *Walter Faxon* but, in my garden, there is no rivalry. *Walter Faxon* is still the pinkest pink of all. However, in the peculiar shade of pink of *Franklin's Pride* it is

unique. The blooms are carried on tall strong stems, are fragrant, and the foliage of the plant is particularly heavy. When the bloom first opens there is a ring of off-colored petals but as the bloom ages these petals either are hidden or they gradually change their color as the fully opened bloom is an even color. This is the only variety I know of, which makes this chameleon-like change of color. It blooms late and is a fine keeper.

A very good friend of mine thinks *Loren Franklin* deserves the highest rating and I like it myself. The bloom has a peculiar form which makes it very attractive. The regular narrow petals all radiate from the center and give the bloom a very pleasing appearance. The color of the bloom is a deep pink but is not a lively pink. The blooms are held erect on good stiff stems and are exceptionally good keepers. This variety, in my garden, is somewhat temperamental as its blooms are not uniformly good: once or twice the color has been dead. This year all of the blooms were very fine while last year they were only ordinary.

Lucile Hartman is a tall growing peony that I have expected to move up to top honors but it has not yet shown what I believe it to be capable of. Its blooms are of a very beautiful pale pink color, are delightfully fragrant, and an occasional one has been all that can be asked of a peony. I am inclined to believe that I do not have this variety planted in the best possible place. The first time it bloomed for me I felt sure that it only needed to age another year or two to step up with the best but it has never fulfilled its promise. I feel sure, however, that some time later it will confirm my first opinion.

If there were not so many good pinks from Mr. Franklin I should have an easier task in placing both *Ramona* and *Rotarian* but, as it is, I am puzzled where to place them. Both are worthwhile peonies and should be in every garden where the newest and the best are grown. *Ramona*, with large dark pink blooms on strong stems, misses a high standing because of the exceptionally fine peonies it has to compete with. *Rotarian*, a lighter pink than *Ramona*, is also up against the same proposition as *Ramona*. I am sure that anyone seeing both of these varieties as newly bloomed seedlings would have picked them as worthwhile peonies just as Mr. Franklin did.

Jimmie Franklin is a good single red peony. I can't say that it is the best red single I have ever seen as, to go no further than Mr. Franklin himself, I prefer *Gopher Beauty* to it. However, I am not criticising Mr. Franklin for introducing this variety for it is worthy of being in every peony lover's garden. The blooms are held high in the air making it easily possible to locate it in the garden. The double row of red petals surrounding the very yellow center are almost leathery in texture and make this, for a single, an extra good keeper.

There are still nine varieties on which I am not prepared to offer any comment at this time. One of these, *Ideal*, has never bloomed for me nor have I ever seen a bloom of it; *Thelma Barnes*, *Betty Barnes*, and *Lavender Pink* have not done well in my garden, probably because they have not had a good location; *Jean Ann*, for some unknown reason is not included in my notes; *Honeysweet* was broken down the second year and has been struggling to come back ever since, and *Sunrise*, *Jap Giant* and *Jack Rose* do not seem to require any particular mention. I also have many unnamed Franklin seedlings which I want to write about at some future time. Several of these unnamed seedlings are, I think, bound to make a name for themselves when Mr. Franklin sees fit to name and introduce them.

It has been a very great pleasure for me to grow these peonies and I feel highly honored that Mr. Franklin picked me, among others in different sections of the country, to grow them. By having them in my garden I have been able to show them to New England peony lovers. Most of all of these varieties have been shown at the peony shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston where they have drawn universal praise. I, for one, wish to congratulate Mr. Franklin for the fine varieties he has added to peonydom.

Rambling Remarks

By EDWARD AUTEN, JR., Princeville, Ill.

Reading the Bulletin has one disadvantage over a peony conference—there is no chance for round table discussion. Items in several of the last Bulletins prompt me to write a bit.

The Yellow Peony. We do not seem to have made any definite progress in our search for an all-yellow herbaceous peony. Mr. Christman and several others in the past have seemed to think I was seriously trying to originate one. But I must admit other lines of work have interested me more. I have never felt there was a real chance of getting an all-yellow of *Chinensis* blood. Since my work has covered in a haphazard way almost the entire field, I have of course obtained some new yellow-centered doubles, perhaps twenty, and some of them have been pretty good, some are extremely early, but none have been named. One has a center so yellow that the whole bloom looks yellow from the reflected light. Then perhaps twenty all-yellow centered Japs. One of the first of these and still the best, was *Nippon Gold*. Its yellow is genuine, even though it fades some in the field, and better than the yellow of *Laura Dessert*.

If anyone wants to try for an all-yellow *Chinensis*, I believe the best chance lies with *Laura Dessert*. Examine the base of the guard petals closely, and you will see that they contain a bit of yellow. Getting yellow into the guard petals is our problem. Search the blooms of *Laura Dessert* and see whether among the smaller petals in the center you cannot find some with swollen yellow edges or dots, as in the Japs. If you do, split these yellow enlargements with a knife or your thumbnail and you may get a few grains of pollen. Use this right back on *Laura Dessert*. self pollinate it. Then hope you get an all-yellow.

Dr. White and possibly some others are working on the species cross *Wittmanniana X Chinensis*, and *Mlokozewitschi X Chinensis*. That should yield some valuable results, even though the new varieties might not be pure yellow. I am always hoping that some new herbaceous species, yellow and of great vigor, may yet be discovered, which would give us new material for breeding work as valuable as the *Primulinus Gladiolus* has proven in its field.

Whether or not an all-yellow can be secured by changing the genetic structure through the use of X-ray, high frequency currents, or the use of chemicals, I cannot say. The use of X-ray is generally considered to be a destructive process, to be halted before the subject is killed, in the hope that some interesting variation will occur which has value. I have raised one lot of seedlings from seed exposed to ten minutes of X-ray from a standard machine designed for physicians' use. The only interesting bloom obtained was a dark red bomb, high built and good, with the tips of some of the center petals edged yellow, like the Jap type petaloids. One cannot be certain that this variation was caused by X-ray, since just as wide variations are found in ordinary seedlings.

Fertilizer for Peonies. I believe the best fertilizer is good fertile soil. If soil is poor to start with, and good soil obtainable elsewhere, dig a large hole and fill it up with good soil, then plant the root. The danger of decay from use of manure should be generally understood. There may be the same danger, but to a lesser degree, from the use of bone meal. I do not use fertilizer, being fortunate in having good soil to start with.

It has been determined that chemical fertilizers when dissolved do not spread out much, but are more inclined to sink straight down. Therefore, any fertilizer should be spread out over the ground (keeping it away from the stems), and then worked into the top soil. There is great danger of using too much chemical fertilizer, especially one containing nitrogen. Should I ever decide to use fertilizer, I should use a small amount of potash one year, and of phosphorus the next, and forget any nitrate, unless the plants failed to respond to the other two. All-purpose ready-mixed fertilizers are usually heavily loaded with nitrate and if used at all, must be used most sparingly. One of the most common causes of plant exhaustion is too heavy cutting of blooms. Some commercial growers who try to top the market aim to let a third of the blooms remain on the plant each year, and of course, it is best to cut high enough that two or three leaves remain on every stub. If seed is not wanted, strength of plant is conserved by picking off all blooms of seed-bearing varieties as soon as they wither.

Mme. Ducl, 7.9 vs. Mons. Jules Elie, 9.2. Commenting on

Mr. Guppy's question on page 21, Bulletin 69, as to why there is this difference in rating—in my opinion *Mme. Ducl* is rated too low, and *Mons. Jules Elie* too high. I believe *Mons. Jules Elie* to be the better peony; it is larger, has a better stem for cutting, has more "class" and its color is better. To me the color of *Mme. Ducl* as it grows in my soil is more of a "dirty violaceous" cast. I grow it because it usually blooms from one to three days before *Mons. Jules Elie*, thereby often coming in for Decoration Day, when *Mons. Jules Elie* does not. Further north or south, I would discard *Mme. Ducl*. As I remember it, *Mons. Jules Elie* is not fragrant. Therefore, I could not rate it above 9.5 and it certainly is not within .3 of a point of perfection in other respects. Therefore, I say it is rated too high. There is much room for improvement in stiffness of stem and in color. But it has proven a most valuable variety for commercial bloom.

Color Classification at Shows. Mr. Bernstein has ample cause for bringing up this question. It has been given considerable thought in the past, and if I remember rightly, it was finally decided that the Society should issue a list placing the white and pink varieties definitely in certain classes and that entries be made accordingly thereafter. But I believe no such complete list was made. This seems to me to be the only workable plan. Flowers from the same plant will vary in color from year to year, depending on temperature, moisture and maybe sun spots, for all we know about it. Blooms of the same variety will come different from different soils and localities, and blooms out of cold storage will differ greatly from those cut wide open in the field. I have seen *Baroness Schroeder* from storage nearly as pink as *Tourangelle*, *Solange* at Duluth loaded with pink, almost free from it in Illinois, etc. If the judges could have an official list, it would save much confusion at shows, and once these classes were established, the judges could judge the blooms on their merits irrespective of difference in tints. When we consider that there are four different whites (milk or paper, cream, blush, greenish), and that there is no definite line between light and dark pink, and dark pink and light red, we can realize that no classification can be made which will always be perfect. Classing as white all those which are white or cream when in full bloom in the open field would seem logical to me.

A Good Knife. I have found an ideal knife for dividing roots. It is carried at the Kresge Stores, and costs 20 cents. Length 8 inches, blade $4\frac{1}{2}$ long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, point $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long. Blade is very stiff, and made of high carbon crucible steel. Use a 6-inch flat file to keep it sharp.

Popularity of the Peony in the East. Mr. Styer's article in Bulletin No. 70 is worthy of much thought. I am not familiar with conditions in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but I am with those in New England. There is no doubt but that the peony stands higher with the public out here in the middle west than it does in the Atlantic seaboard states. In the east, with its more equable temperatures and rainfall, many other perennials do well that we raise with difficulty out here. The peony has more competition in the east. People there are more "perennial minded." This very point is one reason why they are not as successful with peonies as we are. They make a perennial border crowded full of many species, the peony among them, and as a result the peonies are too crowded and lack ventilation. A peony should have at least nine square feet of space all to itself, better twelve to sixteen. People in the east are also "fertilizer minded." They use fertilizers as a matter of routine, and no doubt ruin many peonies either with manure or chemicals.

I doubt whether differences of temperature, rain or snowfall are factors of importance. The vital differences I believe to be in humidity and underdrainage. Freedom of air circulation and plenty of room for each plant are vital in the east, and where humidity is continuously high, spraying with Bordeaux, half strength or less, to check blight should result in increased vitality. A peony will endure a considerable excess of rainfall if underdrainage is proper. Nothing hurts a root more than standing in water, or in ground which stays soaking wet.

The importance of planting healthy, fresh dug and properly divided roots has probably not been sufficiently realized. Peony roots are not immortal, and a certain amount of decay is natural. But if humidity and heavy precipitation or insufficient underdrainage tend to cause more than normal amount of root decay, then every precaution should be taken to plant highest quality roots. I am a firm believer in the value of immediate planting back of roots. Much damage can be done to roots in

storage bins. Under normal conditions ordinary decay can be controlled by the proper cutting of the roots. All decay should be cut out, and the root so formed that no pockets exist to hold water. If one wants to take extra precautions, soak the roots in formaldehyde solution same strength as for potatoes, for two hours. It will not hurt the roots. I once left some roots in formaldehyde for fourteen hours without damage. Plant immediately after taking out of solution. Formaldehyde is now available in tin cans, and full strength is thereby assured.

If a planting is made on ground that had been used for other purposes and had been heavily fertilized year after year with animal manures, the ground may be so full of the bacteria of decay that the peony roots are handicapped from the start.

Ordinary root decay I believe can be controlled. But there is one kind of decay for which I know no cure. Instead of attacking the center of the crown or of large roots, it seems to start anywhere and makes a clean sweep as it goes, the decay staying rather damp. Roots so infected should be discarded. Fortunately, it is very much less common than ordinary decay.

Resistance to decay varies greatly with different varieties. *Mons. Martin Cahuzac* and some other reds are especially susceptible. Where conditions are adverse, only decay resistant varieties should be planted. There is room for much improvement in this respect, and in the choice of new varieties, resistance to decay should be given major consideration.

Better Peonies Coming? Mr. Kelsey is certainly right in saying that better peonies are still to come. We are a long ways past the stage where we should get excited over a new seedling just because it is double or a Jap, and large in size. Size is one of the minor needs today. A peony good in other respects is good even if it be a dwarf or have only medium sized blooms. What we need today is not planting of naturally pollenized seed, even though it be taken from good kinds, but carefully planned pollenization. We move dirt nowadays with the power shovel and the truck, not with the spade and the wheelbarrow. The mechanics of hand pollenization are extremely simple. Pollen can be kept through a season merely by spreading it out thin on a plate and keeping it in an ordinary living room. Sacking of the blooms before or after pollenization is not necessary, in fact not advisable. Many a cross is spoiled by humidity and heat

when the blooms are sacked. Unless bees are unusually plentiful, it is easy to beat them to a certain bloom. Freshly applied pollen is easily seen either with the naked eye, or a magnifying glass. If the tips of the seed pods are glazed over, that means that pollenization period is past. Bees and wind are very poor pollenizers, in comparison to hand work. One can almost tell the hand pollenized seed pods at picking time by their extra size. And an hour's time spread over the blooming season will give as much seed as most of us have room for to bring to blooming sized plants. Records are not nearly so important as careful planning of crosses in advance. I often mix my seed before planting, so I won't have to be bothered with records. The blooms will be just the same, and if a new seedling is valuable for further breeding it ought to show up in the plant itself. I know this is not completely scientific from a theoretical standpoint, but perseverance, imagination and ability to value results are what makes a good plant breeder.

What improvements are needed? First, plant vigor, resistance of root to decay and resistance of foliage to blight. These are factors which vary widely. Next, for home gardens, stem sufficiently strong to keep blooms out of the mud, but at the same time graceful in carriage. Next, the bloom itself, better in substance without becoming coarse in petalage; well finished, trim, and radiating charm above all things, as many kinds as possible from the anemone type on to the full rose type with rose fragrance. This means relatively fewer semi-doubles, with their strong and objectionable odor coming from the stamens. Also, dependability of bloom. This means we should avoid the doubles that are too full petalled. Seedlings have an exasperating way of coming more and more full petalled as they get older. And then the great test, color—clear pinks and reds with the dirty purple cast eliminated or reduced to a minimum; clear purple pinks and reds that are not dirty and that *are* beautiful; colors which fade little or none through the life of the flower, or if they do fade, are not objectionable at any stage.

Quite a goal, is it not? At cards it is not easy to deal a hand that is all aces, nor one that is all diamonds. Neither is it easy to originate a peony that meets the above standards. But we are making progress. I took great satisfaction during the recent hot dry seasons at the way many of my new reds held

their color while older kinds faded hopelessly. Then last fall, when root damage from the worst season of all, 1936, had had time to show up, it was more than ever gratifying to find that these same unfading reds went through this ordeal with much less rot than the old standard reds. Varieties like *Tempest*, *Arc-turus*, *Louis Joliet*, *Nippon Beauty* and many others proved themselves to be definite advances and an encouragement for further work.

The ideal variety for commercial cut flowers differs in some respects from a satisfactory garden variety. Extra value is placed in vigor free blooming, substance, color, good out of cold storage, etc. And with the market demanding (somewhat foolishly, I think) stems of 24 inch minimum, and 30 inches desired, a tall plant is imperative. Moreover, even the tall plant must have leaves close to the ground which can be left on the stub. Often a seedling will be tall enough for commercial cutting, but with no leaves on the lower 15 inches of stem, and that rules it out. Stem does not need to be of ram rod stiffness, since cutting is done in bud stage. I know of nothing much more exasperating than to get a new seedling, ideal in bloom for commercial use, but on a dwarf plant, or of medium height. Last season I started a new line of work, using a single seedling with a 54 inch stem. I have a full double chance seedling of *Adolphe Rousseau* that is pure white and has perfect arrangement of leaves near the ground. Should like to use it further, but it has neither pollen nor seed pods.

Wholesale florists seem to think the market will use no reds darker than *Felix Crousse*. That is hard for me to believe, because people at my fields demand *Mons. Martin Cahuzac* and other very dark blooms in quantity. With no dark red as yet satisfactory for cold storage, I am inclined to think the dealers can be educated when a good dark red commercial is available. Of course, the best seller will probably always be a dark pink. And strange to say, a leading grower for Chicago market tells me he is more anxious to get a white double that is perfect for commercial use than any other color.

Officinalis Hybrids. I am coming more and more to appreciate the outstanding value of this new class. Dividing some 60 mature clumps last fall I found the root system far superior to the pure *officinalis*. I had always been rather skeptical as to

plant vigor. It is true some of the new seedlings are extremely weak in heritage. But at the same time many of them seem to have vigor almost the equal of pure *Chinensis* varieties. While many of them are dwarf, others are of good height with heavy stem. They may never produce as many blooms per plant as varieties like *Mme. De Verneville* or *Edulis Superba*, but they should prove profitable for cut flowers where people are willing to pay a fair price for something extra. Their extreme brilliance, and the new shades of coral, salmon and cherry makes them especially attractive. The blooms of the parent *officinalis* varieties are completely outclassed.



Regional Peony Festival District No. 7

J. A. BONGERS, Regional Vice-President

I am pleased to be able to report that arrangements are now being completed for a regional peony show for district No. 7, to be held at Shenandoah, Iowa, June 3, 4 and 5. I went there January 10 and met with the members of the 1937 show committee and those of this year's committee. The garden club was represented by the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer, and each nursery had a representative present. Much interest was manifested at the meeting and the unanimous opinion prevailed that this should be an outstanding show. In keeping with that idea and in order to excite the interest of all possible exhibitors, the garden club and the show committee agreed to provide cash prizes to the amount of \$190.00 for the chief classes in each group and to provide a suitable prize for the best bloom in the show, as well as for the best red peony.

In keeping with former practices it was decided to hold a three day show. The first day, Friday, will be devoted to a parade of floats and to choosing a peony queen from contestants from the four states. In the evening a ball will be held in the showroom. The show proper will begin at noon Saturday and hold over Sunday. The queen shall preside at the show and it

is anticipated that she shall attend the National show at Lansing, Michigan.

I want to take this means to request all those who grow peonies in this district to spare no effort to exhibit blooms at this show. The show room is splendid; the prizes are sufficiently adequate to invite keen competition, and the show schedule is sufficiently comprehensive to suit the most pretentious, in fact, it compares with the national schedule. The show schedule shall be printed in ample time and all members in the district may expect a copy for their guidance.

I might add that a class has been provided for tree peonies as well as for specie and hybrid varieties, also seedlings. While the prizes that may be awarded a seedling at a regional show have not been fully determined, as that is a matter to be considered by the directors, yet I am hopeful that it can be taken care of before the show. Since several of our prominent hybridizers are located in this district, the seedling class should be a feature.

Shenandoah, Iowa, is admirably located for a regional show. Situated as it is in the southwestern corner of the state, it is contiguous to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, making it possible for the growers and fanciers from the four states to participate in the show. An additional feature, and a vital one, is that within a radius of fifty miles of Shenandoah there are two hundred acres devoted to cultivation of the peony. Aside from show possibilities it may be remarked that Shenandoah is the nursery center of the world, in that fully 2,000 acres are devoted to nursery stock and seeds. To view the nurseries in June should be an added inducement to visit the show.

Remember the dates, June 3, 4 and 5. Let all who grow peonies bring bloom and assist in making this an outstanding show.



Annual Peony Show Brings Thousands of Beauteous Blossoms

By FRED FASSETT

The frigid blasts of winter have melted into spring, summer is here and with it has come June—leafy June in all its significance—flowers everywhere.

Throughout the universe June has always been noted as the month of roses and brides. But it is partial also to all kinds of flowers, the peony in particular. That is why the annual show of the queen of flowers is held this month—it is at this time of year that they are at their most beautiful development—products of skilled cultivation and careful attention.

PRODIGAL

Travel the countryside and everywhere the prodigality of June is in evidence. Parks and private gardens are ablaze with color. In shaded forest nooks rich foliage and the daintiest wild blossoms thrive side by side. They are found in the wilderness' open places kissed by the sun's warming rays, lending an enchantment to a vista that otherwise would be "merely a forest scene."

But don't stop there. Go into the weed-covered vacant lots of urban centers. There you will see dainty blossoms shooting their heads toward the home of heaven, struggling valiantly against the tangled mass of sturdier abominations trying with might and main to strangle the life out of them. It should not require more than a cursory glance at some of these places to convince Mr. Average Citizen of the possibility of transforming such waste lands into scenes of beauty that will be a credit to the community and those who make the transformation.

UNDAUNTED

Undaunted, flowers grow by the roadside despite the dirt, dust and heat of traffic. And it is a forsaken farmstead that does not boast a flower garden of some sort, even though it be only a few geraniums, a pansy or two, or a lilac bush.

But what about the city cave dweller? Yes, they love flowers, and grow them, too, though the growing is confined to a small box precariously balanced on a window sill. Their's is not the pleasure of a back yard garden "viewed with pride."

They view the window box with a joy and delight equally as eloquent as the "joy and pride" of the owner of the most beautiful garden, and none dare say them nay.

So it is, "Flowers Everywhere" in June. They fill the air with choice perfumes, their beautiful coloring generation after generation challenging the painter's best efforts as they dream and pray for the gift to reproduce them just as they are touched by the magic of nature.

The peony, original in Siberia, where some of them were grown in temperatures 60 below zero, was introduced into China during the early Christian era, by Chinese returning to their native heath after journeying into the frozen wastes.

Like the Japanese, the Chinese always have been great lovers of flowers, and by 600 A. D., had developed hundreds of varieties of the peony.

LORE

It is not known what name was first given the flower. However, legendary tales tell us that it was believed by the ancients to have had certain healing properties. Because of this belief it was called Paeon, after the Greek god of healing. And thus we find in the early days of the peony's propagation in America the "piney" of our grandmothers' day, and now the regular and easily pronounced "peony."

There are two classes of peony—the herbaceous and the woody. The latter is a tree plant, and the former the "Decoration day" bloom common to the middlewest of today. The tree peony is grown mostly in the eastern states.

The Decoration day peony is called the *officinalis*, and is the kind best known to those of a few generations ago. It is deep red, and like the *Paeonia alibiflora*, came from Siberia. It was the latter species, however, that came from those parts where the thermometer reached 60 below zero.

TRADERS

It was not until early in the Nineteenth century that peonies were introduced into other countries, the English being the first to take them out of China successfully. Attempts to carry them long distances had been made many times, but always without success. When they were finally brought into England it was by traders who took them home with them.

The French also introduced the peony at an early day, and by about 1850 started propagation successfully of several new varieties, developed from the English peony.

There is some doubt about when the peony was introduced into the United States. It is known, however, that we had peonies as early as 1884, or earlier, and that they came from England, the very oldest bearing English names. They are reds, whites and pinks. Only within the last 20 or 25 years have Americans been growing American species. Now nearly all of the best seen in the national and other shows are native varieties.

During the early days of growing here there was untold confusion over the names, no one seeming to know just what was the correct name for any variety. Because of this the American Peony Society came into being in 1903, at Brooklyn, N. Y., the first purpose of the organization being that of unraveling the snarl which was growing worse year by year.

SYMPOSIUM

Out of this came the first American peony symposium, in 1916. In it are listed all of the varieties, and their ratings as to quality. Frequently revised it is always quite up to date.

Also a development of a Siberian peony is the tree variety. Known in China 1,400 years ago, it made its appearance in England in 1794, when there were more than 300 kinds in China.

About 8 or 9 feet tall, the tree species has been known to have as many as 400 blossoms on a single tree at one time. In 1846 Robert Fortune, who went from England to see them in their native haunts, on his return described the people—and the tree peony—as he saw them.

SITTERS

The Chinese of that day were as their forbears thousands of years before, he said. They would sit for hours revelling in their beauty, smoking and gazing at trees all of which had as many as 400 flowers each at one time.

In 1914 Farrer declared the peony was the Chinese national flower par excellence. The trees were ablaze with blossoms, he said, their beauty surpassing the wildest imaginations of the show bench.

Those who have not seen the modern peony cannot conceive the grandeur of its beauty compared with the old. If it is

mass color that is wanted, or individual charm and beauty, the peony has it, the latter being especially noticeable in the new varieties. They have the shades, and blending of colors that beggar description.

Modern peonies offer both the single and double flowers. The Japanese is gaining in popularity.

The drawing power is said to rest in the fact that the amateur and semi-professional grower does not have to come into competition with the expert professional. There are classes for each. However, if the amateur desires, he may enter in competition with the professional. That has been done frequently, much to the credit of the amateur.

COLD STORAGE

The possibilities of cold storage in staging a show are only partially realized, notwithstanding the practice has been in vogue for a number of years. The greatest advantage lies in the fact that one section of the country has no advantage over another because of weather, or sectional differences.

The greatest difficulty has been in knowing positively just how and when to cut for storage, with a view to bringing a proper opening of the bloom after storage, rather than just before. Temperatures vary from 33 to 38 degrees.

Whatever the facts about storage, it is known that for years splendid blooms of the "queen of flowers" have been seen at all of the shows in recent years.



Peachblow (Shaylor)

L. D. BAKER, Kendallville, Ind.

Several years ago the late Franklin B. Meade had in the Ladies' Home Journal an excellent article on the finest peonies. His opinion on peonies as well as any subject commanded respect, and especially since he had no commercial interest in his recommendations. In this particular article he gave special praise to one of Mr. Shaylor's little known introductions, *Peachblow*.

I am not sure that it was entirely his interesting description or the scarcity of the variety that attracted me, but I do know that I was fascinated by the name. No grower listed any stock

of it, and Mr. Meade had none for sale, so I gave up hope of its ever being in my collection.

My first acquaintance with peonies had been while I was superintendent of schools at Remington, Indiana, which was the home of W. L. Gumm, and while there I had opportunity to enjoy his beautiful gardens each year. After coming to Kendallville and starting in the commercial growing of peonies, I often returned to Remington for visits, and anyone who knew Mr. Gumm, who was one of the peony pioneers, can easily understand how enjoyable those visits with him could be. One day while going over with him a list of additions I had planned to make, he permitted me to look through his field book. Imagine my surprise to see the name of *Peachblow*, which Mr. Meade had so highly praised. When I called Mr. Gumm's attention to it, he told me he had only the one plant, which he had secured after much persuasion from Congressman Mann of Illinois. It seemed that Mr. Mann had obtained his only plant from the original one of Mr. Shaylor. Mr. Gumm's praise of *Peachblow* was as enthusiastic as Mr. Meade's, and from my years of dealing with him I felt sure of his judgment of quality. I made my order that year contingent upon my getting a root of *Peachblow*. He asked me to wait until he had some stock of it, but finally agreed to sell me a division. Though the price left my peony budget unbalanced that year, I have never regretted the purchase.

Peachblow truly describes its color. It is a uniform, delicate peach pink. The type is double with petals of translucent texture and good substance. The blooms are seven to eight inches in diameter on strong stems of medium height. Its outstanding characteristic, however, is its season of bloom, for it is the first double *Chinensis* peony to open in my garden, preceding by two days such early singles as *Helen*, *Perle Blanche* and *The Moor*. It is opening when the *officinalis* varieties are in bloom. It has shown immunity to any root knot or *Lemoine's* disease, and is thrifty in growth.

I hope to show *Peachblow* at the National Show at Lansing this June, though I shall have to cut the blooms two or three weeks before the date of the show. Incidentally I want also to exhibit what I consider one of the finest white doubles, W. L. Gumm, originated by Mr. Gumm and rated by Dr. Neeley as one of the best white peonies.

Department of Registration

Descriptions that follow are the originator's own descriptions of their originations. The American Peony Society welcomes these registrations with the thought of avoiding and preventing duplications of names. This registration does not imply that the Society has placed a seal of approval on the varieties presented. In order to get this recognition the varieties will have to be presented at the annual exhibitions of the Society and be passed upon by duly appointed seedling judges.

Col. J. C. Nicholls, 114 Overlook Road, Ithaca, N. Y., submits the following described seedling for registration.

"A. B. C. *Nicholls* (Nicholls, 1937): Large double white of rose shape. Barely perceptible tint of flesh gives it life. Wide petals. Strong substance. A flower of great refinement. Strong stems. Good foliage and habit. Grows well. It is the Number 9 shown at Toronto in 1936."

It is named for my father, the name going back to Captain Andrew Barry of Marion's Command, his great grandfather.

Mr. F. H. Allison of Shaylor & Allison, Auburndale, Mass., sends in for registration the following:

Peachblow (Shaylor): Very early blooming (just after *officinalis*, some years blooming at the same time), semi-double and double flowers, two and a half feet tall stems. Color a uniform, delicate peach pink. Flowers seven to eight inches in diameter. Its outstanding characteristic is its earliness of bloom and color, which is distinct.

Note: This peony first bloomed for Mr. Shaylor in 1919 and was known as his No. 70. The entire plant but one small division was sold to the late Congressman James R. Mann of Chicago, Ill., for \$100.00 with the understanding that Mr. Shaylor would name it later. In the fall of 1935 all stock of this variety in Mr. Allison's garden was divided and available stock can be supplied this fall.

Application of R. H. Jones, Peru, Indiana, to register with the American Peony Society a number of his peony originations. Dated January 24th, 1938:

Conquistador. A distinct and beautiful double pale pink with a decided lavender sheen. Extremely large flowers with a delicious fragrance. Plant vigorous and foliage dark green.

Blooms carried on 40 inch stems. While late blooming and fully double the immense buds open up perfectly under adverse conditions sometimes affecting late blooming doubles.

Dorothy J. A rose type double, the color of a salmon tea rose with a darker flush at center of flower. Perfect in carriage, symmetrical petalage with center full and lacy. The odor of chocolate. The heavy stems with light green foliage carry a peony that is perfect in bud and gorgeous in full bloom. This variety is quite late in bloom—on 40 inch stems.

Ethereal. Deliciously fragrant. Huge blooms on strong 42 inch stems. Plant very vigorous and foliage dark green. Unfolds a delicate blush pink, slowly but easily into a symmetrical rose type bloom, with the petals the texture of crepe paper. Exceptionally long lasting as cut flower. A beautiful peony.

June Rose. A very large, early, entirely double, deep rose bloom. Dark green foliage. A striking variety and a much admired variety of the type and season of bloom.

Mellow Moon. Entirely double excepting a golden halo in this bloom due to a few petal-concealed stamens. Opens with a slight blush into a striking soft white flow. Rose type. Very fragrant. Center petalage finer and tuft-like. Blooms large, very free-flowering. Vigorous. Midseason.

Memory. An extraordinarily large bloom of the rose type. Blush pink with a trace of tan at center. Slightly fragrant—entirely double flower with crinkled guard petals and lacy center. Thirty inch stems. Very late.

Reverie. Large double pink with an intriguing flush of lavender. Petals notched—large. Vigorous. Very handsome flower, carried well above foliage on 42 inch stems. Late mid-season. Rose type.

Harmony. Striking blooms of palest rose, becoming darker at center. Bloom flat, waxlike petalage, and golden center sheen. Forty inch stems. Very late. Vigorous, dark green foliage.

Cinderella. Single type. Extremely large apple blossom pink that holds its color. A distinctively beautiful flower. Very heavy blooming variety—36 inch stems. Early mid-season.

Pink Glory. Single. Veritable plate-size single blooms of dark pink with dazzling yellow center. Fairly a riot of blooms to the individual plant. Striking variety for landscape use as the large blooms are carried by straight, strong stems four feet tall. Blooms early mid-season.



Secretary's Notes

TODAY

With every rising of the sun
 Think of your life as just begun.
 The past has cancelled and buried deep
 All yesterdays—there let them sleep.
 Concern yourself with but today.
 Grasp it, and teach it to obey
 Your will and plan. Since time began,
 Today has been the friend of man.
 You and today! A soul sublime.
 And the great heritage of time.

(Author unknown.)

To my mind, spring is one of the most enchanting periods of the year. Plant life that has been dormant for many months suddenly springs to new life. We are eagerly looking forward to enjoy another season of bloom and many of us will see for the first time some new variety of flower that will thrill us and amply reward our patience in waiting months for the event to transpire.

March 1st, as I stepped out of doors to take in the beautiful sunshine that had been denied us for so many weeks, the mellow, vibrant notes of a meadow lark could be heard in an adjoining field. This particular chap was trying to impress everyone with his importance as a harbinger of spring. A few days later he was followed by the robin, killdeer, song sparrow and a number of other birds that are usually not tardy in arriving from their southern winter quarters.

Official Spring is but a few days distant and that will mean many backaches and tired muscles as we get into the swing of

necessary activities at this season of the year, preparing for the season that lies before us.

To you readers who have to wait for these quarterly bulletins it doubtless seems a long time between issues, but to me, who has to prepare them and solicit articles, the time is all too short. I am delighted that a number of our members have graciously heeded my requests and have sent in articles that will make our bulletins of great interest and value. Keep these articles coming, and while it is not possible for me to have them all appear in the issue following receipt, they will appear in due time.

Any member desirous of obtaining copies of the early issues of the bulletin prior to No. 13 should get in communication with Dr. A. H. Lemke, Wausau, Wis. He has a set to dispose of.

We have inquiries from two of our members, J. W. Frenz of Baraboo, Wis., and C. C. H. Zillman, 188 W. Randolph St., Suite 1409-15 Steuben Building, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of Mrs. Edward Harding's "Book of the Peony." Anyone having a copy to spare, kindly communicate with either of these members.

The Topeka Horticultural Society of Topeka, Kan., are holding their third annual peony show May 21st and 22nd. Their chairman, Mrs. R. M. Cole, writes me that they are continually striving to enlarge their show as they are planning to entertain the American Peony Society in the near future.

June 3rd, 4th and 5th the annual show of the Shenandoah Community Garden Club of Shenandoah, Iowa, will be held. A great exhibit of peonies will be shown and a splendid schedule of prizes has been prepared. This show is a real community project, backed by the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club and other civic organizations. J. A. Bongers, Regional Vice-President of District No. 7, has been working diligently with the various committees to make this an outstanding event. A Peony Queen, selected from the states adjoining Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, will be appropriately crowned the opening day. If you contemplate exhibiting, and we urge

you to do so if possible, write Mr. J. A. Bongers, Ottumwa, Iowa, for complete copy of schedule. Space forbids presenting it in this issue.

About this time every year I urge our members to get photographs of their favorite blooms, if possible, but at any rate to make a report of the performance of their peonies, pointing out any that do not come up to standard as well as describing those that are outstanding. The response has been negligible.

Another supplement to the Manual is contemplated in the near future and it will be of great assistance if every member will make a report of any new variety of peony they are growing. This report can be brief. Give name of variety, originator (if known), length of time you have grown it, color and type of bloom (single, semi-double, double, Japanese, etc.), height of plant, habit of growth (dwarf, medium or tall), season of bloom and your valuation of the plant as compared with existing varieties. If the variety is outstanding in any way, please be sure to point out these characteristics. This will assist those having charge of the work in preparing a list for rating and description in the supplement. Please do not ignore this request but prepare your notes to cover the points mentioned above. In this way you will be doing your part to make this supplement of outstanding value. It will also give us an opportunity to judge how the varieties perform in various sections of the country. Even if you have only one variety that does not appear in the manual or supplement, let us have a report on it.

Some of our members have inquired the name of variety Mr. Berneche is proudly displaying in the illustration on page 10. Bulletin No. 70. I wrote Mr. Berneche and have his reply as follows:

“The variety in my arm is *Therese*, as is also the one I was about to cut. The photographer happened to be in the garden when I went after the *Therese* for a large vase in our show room. Just as I was about to cut the bloom near my right hand he called to me not to cut it yet, and snapped the camera. In the lower picture, the open blooms on the right are *Festive Maxima*, next, the dark center is *La Perle* in bud; next to the left in full

bloom is *Octavie Demay*. The next to the left is *Mons. Jules Elie* just coming into bloom. This picture was taken about a week before the one with *Therese*."

Van Wert, O., will hold their peony festival this year June 8th and 9th. It is to be hoped that rain will not interfere as it did last year. This peony festival attracts many thousand of people from several adjoining states, and moving pictures of the event are thrown on screens all over the country. The popularity of the peony is being greatly increased by these yearly events.

Please note that the final dates for the Thirty-Fifth Annual Exhibition of the American Peony Society at Lansing, Mich., have been changed to June 18th and 19th. This was partly due to the fact that conflicting dates and previous assignment of the hall we first selected made it necessary to seek another location. This was accomplished to the complete satisfaction of all concerned, particularly the American Peony Society, as we will have a larger hall with all the facilities the other hall had and with added advantage of being situated in the heart of Lansing instead of East Lansing, about four miles from the city of Lansing. The dimensions are practically 140 feet by 275 feet, or 38,500 square feet of floor space which we feel will be ample. It will have a delightful tea room in the balcony, conducted by the Lansing Branch of the Women's Farm and Garden Association.

If you have attended previous exhibitions of the American Peony Society, do not pass up Lansing this year, as plans are being made for a great display of peonies, as well as other flowers.

The schedule we are presenting is not complete but the various classes are with the exception of allocating prizes. The schedule will be complete the latter part of April and copies can be secured by addressing Mr. N. I. W. Kriek, c/o Cottage Gardens, Lansing, Mich. Plan to exhibit and let us make this the crowning achievement of all exhibits so far presented. There are classes for all and the prizes will be well worth competing for. You will see new varieties never before shown anywhere and there will be many surprises in store for all who attend. We are

hoping for a large turnout of members as we have many things we want to bring up for the good of the Society at the business meeting. There will be a banquet at the Olds Hotel the evening of the 18th which is to be concluded early so that a business meeting can be held immediately following. If impossible to attend the banquet, be sure and be present at the annual meeting. Regular announcement will be found in this issue.

The Field House of the Boys' Vocational School is ideally located near the heart of Lansing, Mich., and there is ample parking space so you will have no parking troubles. I am unable to state definite prices for banquet tickets but can assure you they will be moderate. Final schedule will give this information as well as hotel rates.

I am just going to pass a little hint along the line that I hope will be followed out. If exhibitors in the large classes can find it in their hearts to make a list of their entries, it will greatly facilitate my work in writing up the show. It is quite difficult with the crowds to get an opportunity to check the various exhibits, particularly the large ones. These lists could be handed to me on the floor and would be a wonderful help.

Mr. Kelsey has beautifully expressed the feeling that most of us possess at this season of the year. We have had the pleasure of presenting to our members in former bulletins his poems and we hope in the future to have more of them. Mr. Kelsey writes:

"These days I have little to do except to poke the logs in the fireplace and pester my wife, so as a diversion I write jingles, one of which I enclose. This isn't Miltonic but perhaps in a crude way it expresses the thoughts of many of us."

In sections of the country where tree peonies can be grown, and with the new originations this covers a wide field, I am sure our members will welcome the article of Mr. John R. Lambert. It gives us new light on this beautiful plant. This very practical and valuable article was written by a party whose years of experience with the tree peony qualifies him as an authority.

Mr. Otis has given us a detailed report on the Franklin seedlings that will be read with great interest and profit. We are particularly pleased to present this article as it is written by a man who knows peonies and has had an opportunity of studying them in his own field far removed from the originator's location and climate.

Rambling remarks by Mr. Auten touch many points of interest. His years of experience makes any article he writes very interesting and instructive. We like comments of this nature and welcome them from any of our members.

Mr. J. A. Bongers gives a brief outline of the Shenandoah, Iowa, regional show in District No. 7. Much preliminary work has been done to make this an outstanding event in peony history and the success that has been accomplished in this district should be a guide to other regional vice-presidents who, we hope, may accomplish as much in their respective districts. We are well aware that some districts are not as well situated in a peony growing section as District No. 7, but there are a number with equal facilities for similar exhibitions of this class.

Mr. Fred Fassett of Lincoln, Neb., has written in a very interesting manner, giving us an early history of the peony and its possibilities as a garden flower.

Mr. L. D. Baker of Kendallville, Ind., gives us an interesting account of *Peachblow*, one of Mr. Shaylor's peonies, little known to peony lovers. We hope to see it exhibited at Lansing. It was originally identified as No. 70, we are informed by Mr. Allison, who some years ago took over the Shaylor originations. It bloomed for the first time in 1919. Mr. Julius J. Van Steen of Crystal Lake, Ill., secured the Congressman Mann collection, including this variety, and as a few plants have been sold as *Peachblow*, Mr. Allison is registering the variety under that name. In the fall of 1925 Mr. Allison divided every plant he had of the variety and this fall can supply the trade. We have the variety in our garden and will watch its performance this year.

In making up the membership list in the last issue of the bulletin, we found a few omissions and there are also some corrections and changes in addresses which we have included in this issue, as well as new members since the December issue was prepared.

Anyone desiring to send bloom in advance to be placed in cold storage should communicate with Mr. Louis Holcomb, c/o Smith Floral Co., Lansing, Mich. Peonies will be carried in the cold storage plant of Michigan Butter & Egg Storage, 703 E. Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Mich.

In the past we have confined our advertising chiefly to peony growers, but in this issue we are showing, what I consider, one of the finest and most proficient machines for the proper tillage of soil ever produced. We are speaking from personal experience as we used the Ariens Tiller last season in the nursery. We found that once over the soil was equivalent, in fact vastly superior, to two or three times cultivation in the usual manner. It certainly discourages the growth of weeds by the rotary action of the cutting blades which thoroughly aerates the soil. Considerable insect life, such as grubs, etc., are destroyed as a result. Send for the descriptive literature covering the various models and learn more about this machine and, if possible, arrange for a demonstration and fully convince yourself of its capabilities. One machine will do the work of a crew of men in preparing a seed bed and do a far better job. It will work wonders with your peony cultivation. You will want to keep the old gray mare tied up in the barn.

We will be waiting for those descriptions of the newer varieties of peonies after this year's blooming season. Each reader is appointed a committee of one to see that we get it. Information desired is set forth in a preceding paragraph in these notes.

In closing I want to reiterate what I have so often said and that is: Try and secure at least one new member as your contribution to the Society. Several have already done this for which we are grateful, but we know there are hundreds that

should be members and many of them are just waiting a word of encouragement which we trust you can conscientiously give them. We feel our bulletins should be in the hands of every peony lover and with your co-operation we can eventually bring this to pass. As I have stated before, the larger our membership the larger our bulletins, and if you want them larger, do your part in securing a member. You should have no hesitancy in telling your peony loving friend how helpful the bulletins will be to them.

Your membership card for the year 1938 will be a ticket of admittance to the Lansing, Mich., show. Be sure you have yours.

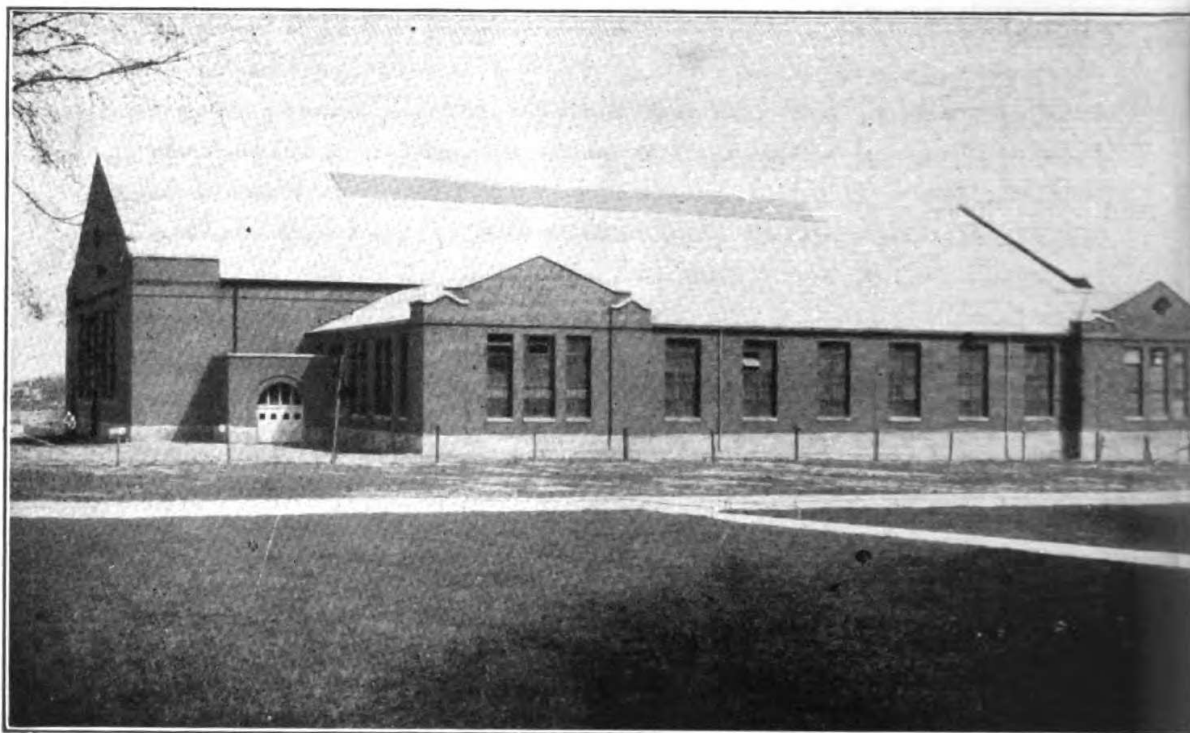


SPECIAL NOTICE

FINAL DATES OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY CHANGED TO JUNE 18TH AND 19TH, 1938. DON'T CONFUSE THESE DATES WITH THE ONES ORIGINALLY ANNOUNCED.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD DIRECTLY FOLLOWING THE BANQUET AT THE OLDS HOTEL, 8:00 P. M., JUNE 18TH.

DIRECTORS MEETING, 4:00 P. M., JUNE 18TH. THIS MEETING WILL DOUBTLESS BE HELD IN THE EXHIBITION HALL IF ROOM IS AVAILABLE FOR THE PURPOSE.



Where The 1938 Annual Peony Show Will Be Staged

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
American Peony Society
 AND SPRING FLOWER SHOW OF THE
 LANSING GARDEN CLUBS

LANSING, MICHIGAN
 JUNE 18, 19, 1938

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Group One—Open to professional growers and advanced amateurs. Amateurs may enter in this division if they choose.

Group Two—Advance amateur class. The classes in this group are open to those who grow peonies primarily for pleasure and whose expenditure for new varieties equals or exceeds all receipts for sales of flowers and roots.

Group Three—Amateur class. Open only to those who sell no flowers or roots. Not open to exhibitors in Groups One and Two.

GROUP ONE. Open classes.

DIVISION I. Displays and collections.

Class No.

1. A collection of 80 to 100 named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

2. A display of peonies covering 250 to 350 sq. ft. of floor space; greens, accessories, backgrounds, foliage plants, etc., permitted. Other flowers or flowering plants not allowed.
3. A display of peonies covering 150 sq. ft. of floor space; greens, accessories, foliage plants, backgrounds; etc., permitted. Other flowers or flowering plants not allowed.
4. An arrangement, display or decoration of flowers and plants in which peonies predominate, suitable for a wedding, church or other spacious decoration to cover not less than 100 sq. ft. nor more than 200 sq. ft. Accessories permitted.
5. A collection of double or semi-double peonies consisting of 20 named varieties, three blooms each, staged in separate containers.
6. A collection of double or semi-double peonies consisting of ten named varieties, three blooms each, exhibited in separate containers.
7. A collection of Japanese peonies consisting of five or more named varieties, three blooms each, exhibited in separate containers. Quality and quantity to be considered.
8. A collection of single peonies consisting of five or more named varieties, three blooms each exhibited in separate containers. Quality and quantity to be considered.
9. A collection of tree peonies exhibited in separate containers.
10. A collection of varieties including hybrids and seedlings derived from species other than Albiflora and Moutan, exhibited in separate containers.

DIVISION II. Special classes and sweepstakes.

Class No.

11. The most distinguished peony entry in the show.
12. The best peony bloom in the show.
(Note: A separate entry must be made for this class. Judges may select this bloom from any class if they consider it of superior quality to those entered.)
13. The best new peony exhibited. (The American Home Achievement Silver Medal, American Home.) This must be awarded to a peony which has been named and accepted. A special entry is required for this class.
14. The best red peony in the show.
(Note: A special entry must be made in this class.)

Same judge's option as in Class 12.)

15. The best true yellow seedling peony.

16. The best non-competitive exhibit in the show.

SWEEPSTAKES. A sweepstakes prize will be awarded in each section to the exhibitor compiling the largest number of points for first prizes won in the various classes in the section, according to the score provided for the class.

DIVISION III. Seedlings.

Seedlings are judged by the Standard Seedling Committee and the following may be awarded:

Certificate of Honorable Mention, First Class Certificate, Silver and Gold Medals.

Scale of points used:

Color	25
Form	15
Size	15
Distinctiveness	15
Substance	10
Stem	10
Fragrance	10

Class No.

17. Seedlings which have received no previous recognition.

17a. Developments in miniature peonies.

18. Advanced seedlings. These are varieties which have already been exhibited and are again shown after having been divided.

18a. Developments in miniature seedlings.

DIVISION IV. Double or semi-double peony specimen blooms.

A flesh or blush white will not disbar entry in white classes unless otherwise stated.

SECTION A. Twenty blooms of one named variety to be entered in one container. Artistic arrangement to be considered in scoring points.

Class No.

19. White.

20. Light pink.

21. Dark pink.

22. Red.

SECTION B. Ten blooms, one named variety to be exhibited in one container.

23. White.

24. Light pink.

25. Dark pink.

26. Red.

SECTION C. Three blooms, one named variety, shown in one container.

27. White.
28. Light pink.
29. Dark pink.
30. Red.

SECTION D. Exhibit one specimen bloom of a named variety.

31. White.
32. Light pink.
33. Dark pink.
34. Red.

DIVISION V. Japanese peony specimen blooms.

SECTION E. Exhibit one specimen bloom of a named variety.

Class No.

35. White.
36. Pink.
37. Red.

SECTION F. Exhibit six specimen blooms of one named variety in one container.

38. White.
39. Pink.
40. Red.

DIVISION VI. Single peony specimen blooms.

SECTION G. Exhibit one bloom of a named variety in each class.

Class No.

41. White.
42. Pink.
43. Red.

SECTION H. Exhibit six blooms, one named variety in one container.

44. White.
45. Pink.
46. Red.

DIVISION VII. Flower arrangements.

Class No.

47. An arrangement of peonies in a low bowl.
48. An arrangement of peonies in a basket.
49. An arrangement of Japanese peonies in a vase.
- 49a. An arrangement of single peonies in a vase.
50. An arrangement of three peonies in a bowl.
51. An arrangement of peonies with other flowers in a bowl.
52. A vase arrangement of mixed flowers, peonies to predominate.
53. A basket arrangement of mixed flowers, peonies to predominate.
54. A line arrangement of flowers with peonies predominating.
55. A Japanese arrangement of peonies, accessories but no

other flowers permitted.

56. Victorian arrangement of peonies with other flowers.

57. A bride's bouquet of peonies.

57a. An arrangement of peonies with or without flowers in a pair of floor vases for the hall for reception purposes.

GROUP TWO. Open to advanced amateurs.

DIVISION VIII.

SECTION I. Collections.

Class No.

58. Five named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

59. Ten named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

60. Fifteen named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

61. Thirty to forty named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

DIVISION IX. Specimen blooms.

SECTION J. Double or semi-double, three blooms of one variety in one container.

Class No.

62. White.

63. Light pink.

64. Dark pink.

65. Red.

SECTION K. Japanese peonies.

66. Exhibit three blooms of a named variety in any color.

67. Collection of named varieties, one bloom each, in separate containers.

SECTION L. Single peonies.

68. Three blooms of a named variety in any color.

69. A collection of named varieties, one bloom each, in separate containers.

GROUP THREE. Open to amateurs only.

DIVISION X. Collections.

Class No.

70. Five named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

71. Twelve named varieties, one bloom each in separate containers.

DIVISION XI. Specimen blooms.

SECTION M. Double or semi-double peonies, enter one bloom of a named variety.

Class No.

72. White.

73. Light pink.

74. Dark pink.

75. Red.

SECTION N. Japanese peonies. Enter one bloom of a named variety.

76. White.

77. Pink.

78. Red.

79. Enter three or more varieties, one bloom each in the same container. Quantity and quality to be considered.

SECTION O. Single peonies.

80. One specimen bloom of any color.

81. Three or more varieties, one bloom each in one container. Quantity and quality to be considered.

DIRECTORS MEETING to be held at 4:00 P. M., June 18th, 1938.

ANNUAL MEETING immediately following the banquet at the Olds Hotel. Please make it a point to be present. It is planned to call the Annual Meeting at 8:00 P. M., June 18th, 1938.

Your 1938 membership card will admit you to the exhibition hall. See that you have one.

SCHEDULE FOR THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW STAGED
BY LANSING GARDEN CLUBS IN CONNECTION
WITH THE 35TH AMERICAN PEONY
SOCIETY'S SHOW

SECTION A.

DELPHINIUM—3 Spikes

Class	
1.	Single—Light blue
2.	“ Dark blue
3.	“ Lavender
4.	“ White
5.	“ Yellow
6.	“ Purple
7.	“ Mauves and pinks
8.	Double or semi-double—Light blue
9.	“ “ “ Dark blue
10.	“ “ “ Lavender
11.	“ “ “ White

12. " " " Yellow
 13. " " " Purple
 14. " " " Mauves and pinks
 15. Light bicolor
 16. Dark bicolor
 17. Best collection of Delphinium properly labeled.

For most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—1 year subscription to Flower Grower, donated by Home Gardener's Magazine, Albany, N. Y.

Second Prize—\$1.00 worth of seed, donated by Fraser and Son, Ltd., Pasadena, Calif.

Third Prize—3 bottles of Red Arrow, donated by McCormick Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.

SCORE CARD

Adopted by the American Delphinium Society.

Color	25
Length of flower spike	10
Symmetry of flower spike	10
Size of florets	10
Form of florets	10
Placement of florets	10
Substance of florets	5
Foliage	10
Special features, such as fragrance, new types of petals or spikes, new colors, etc.	10
	100

Note: Since Delphinium foliage cannot be satisfactorily considered in indoor judging, the ten points allotted to the foliage may be used by the judge at his discretion.

SECTION B.

ROSES—1-3 Stems

For the perfection of bloom, foliage, and length of stem in the various types of roses.

<i>Hybrid Teas</i>		<i>Hybrid Perpetuals</i>		<i>Polyantha Roses</i>	
Class		Class		Class	
20.	Bronze	25.	Bronze	30.	Bronze
21.	Pink	26.	Pink	31.	Pink
22.	White	27.	White	32.	White
23.	Red	28.	Red	33.	Red
24.	Yellow	29.	Yellow	34.	Yellow
	<i>Climbing Roses</i>				<i>Climbing Roses</i>
	Multiflora Types				Other Types
Class		Class			
35.	Bronze	40.	Bronze		
36.	Pink	41.	Pink		
37.	White	42.	White		

- 38. Red
- 39. Yellow
- 45. Best bloom of a variety of hybrid Tea Roses introduced since 1933.
- 46. Best collection of roses properly labeled.
- 43. Red
- 44. Yellow

For most outstanding entry in this section:

- First Prize—Conard Pyle Donation.
- Second Prize—Conrad Pyle Donation.
- Third Prize—Conard Pyle Donation.

SCORE CARD

Color	20
Stem	20
Foliage	15
Form	15
Size	15
Substance	15

100

SECTION C.

ORIENTAL POPPIES—3 Blooms

Class

- 50. Dark red
- 51. Scarlet
- 52. Pink
- 53. White
- 54. Bicolor
- 55. Any other color
- 56. Best collection of Oriental Poppies properly labeled.

For most outstanding entry in this section:

- First Prize—1 year's subscription to Gardener's Chronicle, New York, N. Y.
- Second Prize—3 bottles of Red Arrow, McCormick Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.

SUGGESTED SCORE CARD

Color	25
Size	20
Stem	20
Substance	20
Form	15

100

SECTION D.

AQUILEGIA—3 Stems.

Long Spurred

Short Spurred

Class

- 60. White
- 61. Blue

Class

- 68. White
- 69. Blue

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 62. Purple | 70. Purple |
| 63. Yellow | 71. Yellow |
| 64. Red | 72. Red |
| 65. Pink | 73. Pink |
| 66. Rose | 74. Rose |
| 67. Any other color | 75. Any other color |
| 76. Best collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> properly labeled. | |

For most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—1 year's subscription to *The Flower Grower. Home Gardener's Magazine*, Albany, N. Y.

Second Prize—1 vase, Wards Flower Ranch, East Lansing, Mich.

Third Prize—3 bottles of Red Arrow, McCormick Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.

Sweepstake Prize in this section—1 year's subscription to *Better Homes & Gardens*, Des Moines, Iowa.

SCORE CARD

(Same as for Oriental Poppies.)

SECTION E.

For the best three flowering stems of the following:

Class	Class
80. <i>Achillea</i>	92. Madonna Lily
81. <i>Anthemis</i>	93. Forget-me-not
82. <i>Astilbe</i>	94. Shasta Daisy
83. <i>Campanula</i>	95. Any other white daisy
84. <i>Centaurea</i>	96. Pyrethrum
85. <i>Digitalis</i>	97. <i>Trollius</i>
86. <i>Hemerocallis</i>	98. Pansy
87. Lupine	99. Viola
88. <i>Dianthus</i>	100. <i>Doronicum</i>
89. <i>Baptisia</i>	101. Miscellaneous
90. <i>Heuchera</i>	102. <i>Phlox Drummondii</i>
91. Iceland Poppy	103. <i>Coreopsis</i>

104. Best collection of annuals or perennials properly labeled.

For most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—6 *Phlox Augusta*, Wayside Gardens, Mentor, O.
 Second Prize—\$2.00 worth of seeds from Dreer's, Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Prize—3 bottles of Evergreen, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SECTION F.

For the best three flowering stems of the following:

Vines		Shrubs		Trees	
Class		Class		Class	
105. White		110. White		115. White	
106. Pink		111. Pink		116. Pink	
107. Red		112. Red		117. Red	

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 108. Yellow | 113. Yellow | 118. Yellow |
| 109. Purple | 114. Purple | 119. Purple |

For the most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—3 bottles of Evergreen, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SECTION G.

Class

120. Brass bowl, height of container not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diam.
121. Glass bowl, height of container not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diam.
122. Silver bowl, height of container not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diam.
123. Pottery bowl, height of container not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diam.
124. Brass bowl, height of container more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diameter.
125. Glass bowl, height of container more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diameter.
126. Silver bowl, height of container more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diameter.
127. Pottery bowl, height of container more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of diameter.
128. Vases, 9 inches or less.
129. Vases, 9 inches or over.
130. Vases, in pairs.
131. Baskets, 8-15 inches.
132. Baskets, 15-30 inches.
133. Baskets, 30 inches or more.
134. Wall pockets.
135. Any other containers.
136. Mixed bouquets under 12 inches.
137. Mixed bouquets over 12 inches.

Most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—\$3.00 worth of seed from Dreer's, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Prize—1 vase, Ward's Flower Ranch, East Lansing, Mich.

Third Prize—3 bottles of Evergreen, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SECTION H.

Class

140. Formal dinner.
141. Informal dinner.
142. Children's party.
143. Buffet.
144. Golden wedding anniversary.
145. Silver wedding anniversary.
146. Miniature tables 15-18 inches square.

For most artistic floral arrangement for above tables; no service, accessory consistent for arrangement prohibited.

For most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—Vase, Stahl's Hardware, Lansing, Mich.

Second Prize—\$2.00 worth of plants selected from Cottage Gardens Catalog, Lansing, Mich.

Third Prize—3 bottles of Evergreen, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SECTION J.

MINIATURES—Not to exceed height of 6 inches.

Class

- 150. Pairs
- 151. Vases
- 152. Bowls
- 153. Novelty

For most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—1 vase.

Second Prize—1 vase.

Third Prize—3 bottles of Evergreen, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SECTION K.

LINE ARRANGEMENT

Class

154. For most outstanding entry in this section:

First Prize—1 year's subscription to the Flower Grower, Albany, N. Y.

SECTION L.

IRIS—3 Stems.

Class

- 160. German
- 161. English
- 162. Spanish
- 163. Any other Iris

For most outstanding entry in this section:

\$4.00 worth of Iris.



Additions to Membership List, Library and other Mailings

- Central Library of Agricultural Sciences, Director of Library, Moscow, Russia.
- Miss M. E. Blacklock, Meadowvale, Ontario, Canada.
- Wm. McDonald, 755 George Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia, Can.
- Department of Agriculture Library, Ottawa, Canada.
- Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
- Public Library, London, Ontario, Canada.
- Amateur Gardening, 148 Aldersgate St., London, E. C., England.
- Director R. H. S. Gardens, Wisley, Ripley Surry, England.
- The Garden, 20 Tavistock St., Strand W. C. 2, London, England.
- Gardening Illustrated, 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.
- Gardeners Chronicle, 5 Tavistock St., Convent Garden, London, W. C., England.
- The Gardeners Magazine, 148 Aldersgate St., London, E. C., Eng.
- Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, S. W. 1, London, England.
- The Science Library, Science Museum, South Kensington, S. C. 1, 9444, London, S. W. 7, England.
- Revue Horticole, 26 Rue Jacob, Paris, France.
- An Den Prakttscher, Ratgeber I. M. Obst, U. Gartenbau, Frankfort, A. D. Oder, Germany.
- Mr. B. Miyazawa, Miyazaki College of Agriculture, Miyazaki, Japan.
- Library, Jarden Botanique, Leningrad, U. S. S. R.
- James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn.
- Minnesota State Horticultural Society, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
- Library of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
- Leon D. Batchelor, Riverside, Cal.
- Louis C. Alling, Secretary, American Dahlia Society, 251 Court St., West Haven, Conn.
- Mrs. W. H. Records, Camden, Delaware.
- Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.
- Nellie A. Brown, Associate Pathologist, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
- James D. Le Cron, Assistant to the Secretary, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.
- The American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- Julius J. Van Steen, Crystal Lake, Ill.
- University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
- R. H. Jones, Peru, Ind.
- Charles D. Glein, Arlington, Iowa.

- Paul F. Freese, Associate Editor, Better Homes & Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa.
- J. B. Skelton, 424 N. 10th St., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- Dr. Earle B. White, 15 Dresden St., Kensington, Md.
- Library of the Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.
- Horticulture, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Library, Massachusetts Hort. Society, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
- The Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
- H. E. Gardner, 805 Bancroft Ave., Lansing, Mich.
- F. K. Tinkham, 522 Murray Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Hugh Ledyard, 35 Cloverly Road, Grosse Point Farms, Mich.
- Dr. Earl Tracy, Cokato, Minn.
- W. D. Oakley, Buffalo, Minn.
- Mrs. R. M. Weaver, Corinth, Miss.
- Milton F. Rubel, President, Boy Scout Nurseries, Corinth, Miss.
- The Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. Steele, Wayne, Neb.
- L. E. Foster, 610 Lincoln Ave., York, Neb.
- Edw. H. Levis, 438 Mail St., Mount Holly, N. J.
- Mrs. Edw. Harding, R. F. D. 1, Plainfield, N. J.
- New York Botanical Garden Library, Bronx Park, N. Y.
- Grosvenor Library, 383 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Museum of Natural Sciences, Library and Reading Room, Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Library, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
- Prof. H. H. Whetzel, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- Rex Stout, High Meadow, Brewster, N. Y.
- The Gardeners Chronicle, 522 5th Ave., Times Square Sta., New York City, N. Y.
- Horticultural Society of New York, 598 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.
- House Beautiful, 572 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.
- John Charlton & Sons, 1589 Main St. E., Rochester, N. Y.
- The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.
- Florists Exchange, P. O. Box 100, Times Square, New York City, N. Y.
- Utica Public Library, Utica, N. Y.
- Miss Mary Nelson, R. D. 3, Norwalk, Ohio.
- Mrs. J. Elias Brenner, Editor, The Garden Path, 122 N. Elm St., Troy, Ohio.
- Mrs. C. E. Seville, R. R. 8, Kemp Road, Dayton, Ohio.
- E. D. Morse, R. R. 3, Nazareth, Pa.
- Agricultural Library, Penn. State College, State College, Pa.
- Mrs. Walter E. Abraham, Secretary, Garden Club, 701 S. Duluth Ave., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
- May J. S. Oleson, R. D. 1, Ripon, Wis.

NOTE: Dr. Earle B. White and Miss M. E. Blacklock are Life Members of the American Peony Society and were omitted in error in list of Life Members, Bulletin No. 70.

The following corrections in addresses have been received:
Anderson, Wm., Bald Eagle Ave., White Bear, Minn.
Bryant's Nurseries, Princeton Ill., not Princeville as shown.
Mrs. A. S. Gowen, Box 69, Excelsior, Minn.
Daisy M. Stites, Box 253, Corbett, Ore.
Edward Steichen, R. F. D. 4, Ridgefield, Conn. (President, American Delphinium Society.)
C. C. H. Zillman, 188 W. Randolph St., Suite 1409-15, Steuben Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



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Horticultural Society of New York, 598 Madison Ave., New York City.

*Mrs. Katherine H. Leigh, Missouri Botanic Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

Sydney R. Mitchell, School of Librarianship, Berkeley, Calif.

*Mrs. Leigh also has charge of the Society's collection of Iris lantern slides, which can be rented for \$10.

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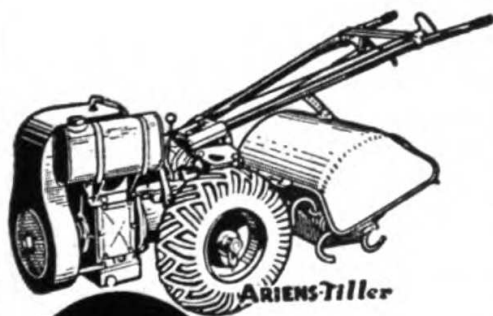
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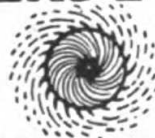
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