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

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

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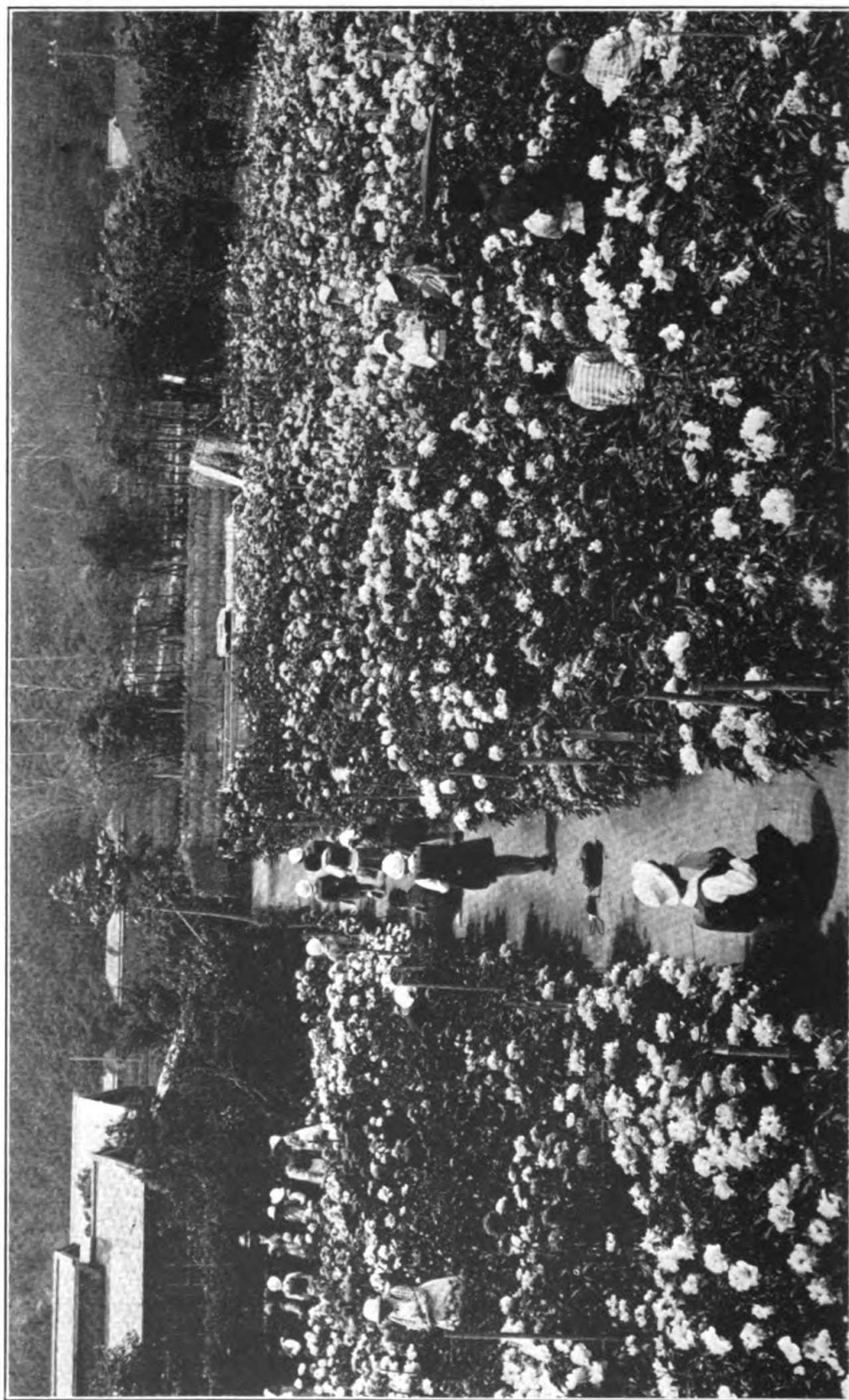
The History and Present Status of the Chinese Peony in Japan

By BUNGO MIYAZAWA

PREVIOUS to the description of its history in Japan a short explanation on this plant in China will not be unnecessary, as it is believed that it was introduced into Japan from the above country at early times. The name of the Chinese peony that appeared for the first time in Chinese literature is Shin Ching which was compiled by Confucius, but it relates only to the story in which the wild peony was picked up by the two lovers and presented to each other when they were going to leave and does not show information relating to growing the peony. The first record that describes the cultivation in China is found in Ku Chin Chu which appeared at Chin age (precise date of the publication is not known, but is considered to be about the end of the third century), and it is reported that Chinese presented the peony flowers for the Buddha. Moreover it is worthy of remark that we find it a fact that there were several named garden varieties at such an early period.

One of the most famous authors in China, T'ao Hung King, who died in 536, says that the mountains called Tseang Shan, Pieh Shan, and Maou Shan are the places where the most excellent plants for medicinal virtue can be found. Tseang Shan and Maou Shan are situated in the present province of Ching Su Sheng. Besides this province there are records that Shau Tung Sheng and He Nau Sheng were also known as its habitat. We can find even at present many wild peonies at Manchuria, Korea, Mongolia and Siberia, but no plant in Japan except *P. obovata*.

Although there are words "Hwa Wang" (King of the flowers) and



School children visiting the gardens of the Kanagawa Agricultural Experiment Station, Japan

"Hwa Seang" (The King's Minister) in old Chinese literature, and the former is a name given to the tree peony and the latter to the Chinese peony, the history of the tree peony is not older than the Chinese peony and such a name is considered to have originated with the beauty of the flowers and not with its historical meaning.

That the growing of the Chinese peony at Sung era reached a remarkable degree is shown in two kinds of *Sho Yo Pu* (book of the peony). We find in one of them that there was an anemone type and in the year 1073 more than thirty thousand plants were grown at a certain Buddhist temple at Kuang Ling which was known as the most famous place for the Chinese peony. The other is entitled *Yang Chou: Sho Yo Pu* and *Yang Chou* is the other name of Kung Ling, so that both books relate to the peony at the same place. The main circumstance to be learned from the latter book is, that there were many different types of flowers, such as anemone, bomb, semi-rose and rose; and moreover it is worthy of note that the single or anemone type was not highly prized, that there were several Buddhist temples known as the superior place for the peony; that a certain private garden was the most celebrated (about sixty thousand plants being grown), and was getting ready for the flower visiting guests, and that thirty-four varieties were grown.

The favorite peony flowers did not go out of fashion at Ming era and there is a book on the flowering plants entitled *Mi Fu Hua Ching* which is referred to even nowadays, published in 1688, and eighty-eight named varieties are described as to their varietal characters and those varieties are classified according to the flower colors.

Now I have to touch on the history in Japan. The book in which the name of Chinese peony was recorded first is *Engisiki*, which was published in 927, and its dried roots were presented to the government for medicinal purposes, but whether ancient Japanese cultivated the real Chinese peony or used merely the Chinese characters *Sho Yo* (or *Syakuyaku* in Japanese pronunciation for other similar plants), is not definitely settled at present. As has been already stated, *P. albiflora* is not endemic in Japan, although some foreign writers such as Thunberg, Miquel and Gray say it is native of Japan. The plants these authors treated must have been cultivated forms and not wild, because we have no positive evidence to explain its endemic origin. When we look over the natural distribution in Korea and China the fact that Japan is not its native habitat is to be understood. Contrary to this we have *P. obovata* all through Japan and as these two plants have somewhat resem-

bling characteristics, it is quite naturally supposed that ancient Japanese who had some knowledge as to the medicinal virtue of *P. albiflora* in China mistook *P. obovata* for it, so that it might be probable that the name mentioned in Engisiki does not indicate the real *P. albiflora* but *P. obovata*.

There are a few stories or poems on the Chinese peony during the period several hundred years later; however, there is a question as to what extent we should put trust in the fact that the Chinese peony was grown by ancient Japanese.

The first record that proves its cultivation in Japan is to be found in *Sendensyo*, which is a book on flower arrangement, published around the year 1450, and the name of the Chinese peony is inserted in it, together with azalea, which comes into bloom at the same time. My readers may not be able to acknowledge its real cultivation in Japan merely by this reference and the following statement is needed to supply evidence supporting the writer's view: That the Chinese peony is very excellent material for cut flower arrangement so that not only various ancient books of this school describe or figure this plant but even nowadays it is highly prized. On the contrary, *P. obovata* does not have suitable characteristics for the purpose of both form of the plant and flower-lasting period. Consequently the name mentioned in *Sendensyo* should be cited as the real existence of the Chinese peony at that time.

We have other evidence that the Chinese peony was really grown at almost the same age with that of *Sendensyo*. That General Yosimasa collected several flowering plants for his garden, and among these plants the Chinese peony was added is stated in *Inryoken Mokuroku*. From the above account it is to be acknowledged that the first record of real cultivation of the Chinese peony in Japan begins from Asikaga era, or around the year 1450.

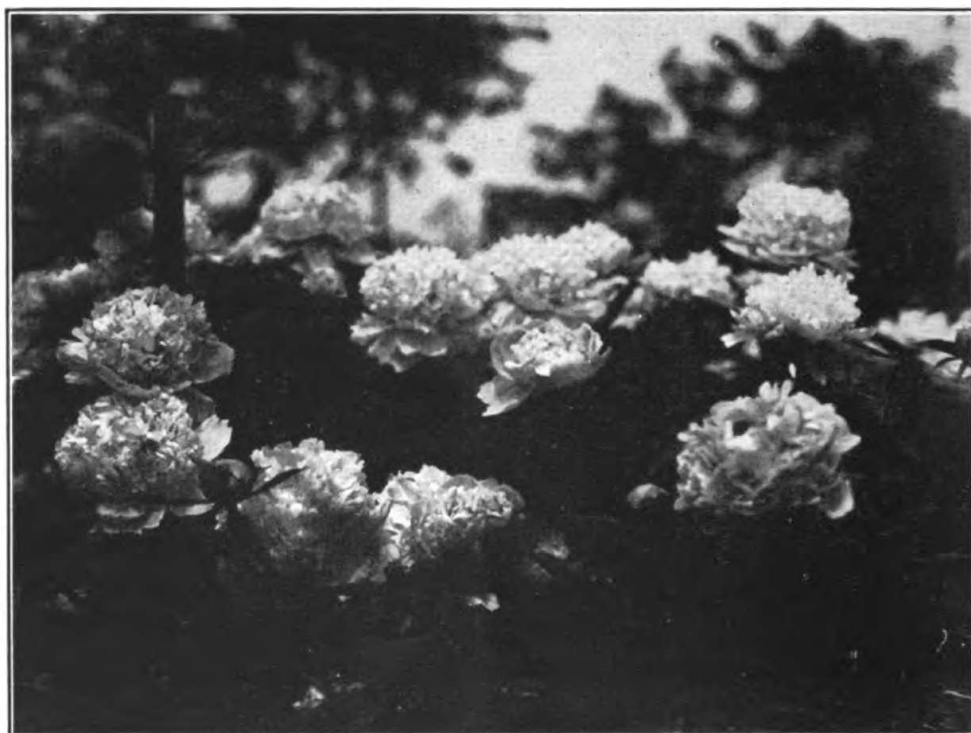
There are many records after Asikaga era until Tokugawa era but the details are omitted here and let us proceed to the next age.

There is a book entitled *Kwadan Komoku*, published in 1681, which is the first book on gardening in Japan especially devoted to describing ornamental plants. The author says that there are white, red, pale white, pale red and various shades of flower colors, and thirty-two named varieties are described, and he adds that there are many others than these thirty-two varieties, so we can really suppose that the breeding of new varieties was practiced even at such ancient times. Fourteen years later

after the publication of the above book, Kwahu (book of the flowering plants) was published by Ekiken Kaibara and the author says that there are more than one hundred varieties now grown. Kwadan Tikinsyo, by a gardener, Sannozyo, appeared at the same year with Kwahu, and in it we find fifty-six varieties with varietal descriptions and sixty variety names, and moreover there is a figure on the petalody of stamens, some of the forms being technically named. Besides the above cited literature there appeared many publications in which certain descriptions are to be found at later dates, and in a famous encyclopedia Wakan Sansai Due which was made public in 1713 the following phrase is found, "celebrated varieties of peony are remarkably raised lately and the number has reached more than five hundred so that it is hard to explain all the sorts." At a later period of Tokugawa era a roll-volume Syakuyaku Sanzyu Rokkwa Sen (selected thirty-six peony varieties) was published in 1858 and besides the description and names of varieties there is also the breeder's name. The fact that breeders' names are added is to be noticed although in horticultural science at present such a treatment for new varieties is agreed upon by a certain society in its articles.

At the era of Meizi, on the contrary, the number of cultivated forms of the peony seems to be decreased on account of the political revolution because the people had no leisure to devote themselves to the love of the flower. It is much regretted that not only with the peony varieties but Japan has lost many other garden varieties of ornamental plants which were produced at Tokugawa era on this occasion. However, the flower-loving nature of Japanese, of course, did not totally deprive themselves of them and there appeared several growers of the peony soon after the political change was put in order, together with the introduction of various ornamental plants from foreign countries. It is to be particularly noticed that Kanagawa Agricultural Experiment Station started the peony breeding under the financial support of the government in 1910. After long years of effort several hundred varieties were selected from among many thousand seedlings by the writer who had occupied himself with the task while he was at the station, and the results together with the botanical and horticultural history have been issued lately from the station. The bulletin contains not only the minute description of seven hundred new varieties but forty-one colored plates and more than one hundred photogravures are inserted.

One thing that must not be omitted here is that of the flower shapes which have been developed particularly in Japan. The most of



Momoyama-no-kasumi

the leading varieties in China and Korea were such as rose, semi-rose or bomb types even in early times. Although what types of flowers were imported at first into Japan we cannot tell exactly at present, the most of the varieties in Japan were of a single, Japanese, anemone or a few of the bomb types. Then it may be inferred that all of these varieties are totally different genetically from the rose or semi-rose types, but the crossing experiments show that some of the above-mentioned types are heterogeneous to the rose or semi-rose types. So that it is to be said naturally that Japanese did not care for these types and even in the case where such types appeared they did not select them as the best varieties. In fact ancient Japanese esteemed simplicity of the flowers and as a result of which they paid more attention to single, Japanese or anemone than to those of the rose or semi-rose types. Such a fact is well demonstrated by several early writings. A few examples stated are as follows: In Senkwao-no-Den the author says that, "In the better varieties the petals have no lobe and attach to each other forming a cup shape when opened. The flowers open in the morning and shut in the evening repeating the action for a few days." This shows that ancient Japanese paid much attention to the nature of petals and form of flower

itself and not the doubleness. Such a tendency is more expressed in Kwaso-Hanakagami, that is, the flower types were classified into three kinds, and moreover the mode of embracing, bending and curling of petals was noticed, or petaloid stamens were classified and named under three kinds according to their degrees of the petalody. The author appreciated the worth of leaves and he says that the beauty of flowers much depends upon the appearance of leaves, even if such a fact is neglected. The leaves are classified into five types and the author had a regard for the luster, or number of leaves, and also discusses the thickness or length of the stems. There is a slip titled Syakuyaku Hinpyo Syokei (a short course on the judgment of the peony), published in 1886 and we find a detailed description in it; however, the writer does not intend to interpret it here, and it is sufficient to say that all of the writings on the peony do not explain the doubleness of the flowers, except anemone or similar types, so that we are led to the conclusion that the rose or semi-rose types did not exist.

The growing of rose or semi-rose types in Japan was first begun in 1910 when Kanagawa Agricultural Experiment Station imported these varieties from the United States of America for the purpose of breeding new varieties. A few years later Mr. Sakata, who had studied floriculture in the United States of America and Holland, obtained several varieties which were being grown in these countries when he set up his nursery business at Yokohama. Sakagami Botanen near Oosaka also imported a few varieties into Japan at almost the same year.

However, general interest in the growing of these foreign varieties was not aroused and even nowadays such a saying is still heard from ordinary flower visitors that "this is just the same flower as botan (tree peony)." The reason for such a saying is that we have many varieties of tree peony almost the same type as the semi-double of the Chinese peony and most of the people have some knowledge of flowers of the tree peony but scarcely know the large and fully double types of the Chinese peony. Such was the real circumstance until of late, however, there are not a few who are fond of the rose or semi-rose or other similar types of the Chinese peony and there is a tendency toward the planting of this type of peony.

There are, or have been many famous places for flowering plants in Japan, for example, such as the Japanese iris, cherries, wistaria, tree peony, Ume or *Prunus Mume*, etc., but no place for Chinese peonies except the above-mentioned Agricultural Experiment Station near Yoko-

hama. The station is really the important place for the Chinese peony in Japan and we can find there many Japanese varieties at a time, notwithstanding the fact that some of them cannot be obtained anywhere, and moreover a great many plants of new varieties, together with the foreign varieties are to be found there.

Although there are some parks where the Chinese peony is planted in Japan, the number of plants cannot be said to be abundant so that a magnificent sight can be displayed which is sought for at private gardens, or other places in the United States of America. However, the writer believes that a time will come soon when a fine view of the Chinese peony can be found at Tokyo or other large Japanese cities.



The Peony in Japanese Life

By MADAME YUKIO OZAKI

From the *Japan Advertiser*, May 20 (TOKYO AMERICAN DAILY)

THE month of May ushers in a host of beautiful flowers delighting the soul of the beauty-lover, and the first of all to be acclaimed as supreme in the garden is the botan or tree peony. When the season is warm and the sun gracious the tree peony begins to unfold her buds toward the end of April. Reverently each year toward the end of April and in the beginning of May, I visit the sequestered garden of the peonies in Tokaiji, the Temple of the Eastern Sea, near my home in Shinagawa. When Western friends ask me to show them something truly Japanese, I invite them to see the display of botan in the courts of this beautiful old Buddhist temple, so near and yet so far from the madding crowd.

Oh, that the soul of beauty would endow the pen of her devotee with the power to paint fairly the marvels of bloom that reward the handsome abbot's year of devotion to the culture of his favorite flower. This gorgeous floral display is greatly enhanced by the graceful architecture and long sloping roofs of the temple, the austerity of the priests' robes and demeanor, and the deep greenery of the surrounding avenues, all of which form an entrancing background.

Passing under the massive gateway the visitor enters the wooded precincts of Buddha's sacred courts; here the great bell-tower confronts him and conveys the impression of immutable solemnity. When one

obtains permission at the portal of the holy edifice, the acolyte in charge removes the heavy wooden bar from the gate which opens wide into the recesses of the garden.

Following the path 'round the holy fane one is led through still another tiny bamboo gate embowered in foliage. This gives entrance to the peony parterres. When my enraptured gaze first fell upon those brilliant masses of noble flowers I held my breath in silent ecstasy, marveling at their unimaginable beauty.

I gazed and gazed but little thought
What wealth to me the show had brought;
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.
And then my heart with pleasure fills

and I dream of my peonies and the soul-stirring rhythm of the Magnificat they raise to the morning sun in the glorious and universal language of the prism.

Tossed up to the blue dome of heaven, a sea of magnificent blossoms suddenly and triumphantly bursts upon my sight. In the delicious freshness of the still morning hour, great globes of carved alabaster gleam in the sun, miniature whirlpools of virgin snow fresh and unsullied from the magical hand of nature—side by side with riotous blossoms of ruby crimson. There are glorious spheres of passionate carmine and cerise glowing resplendently with hues as deep as those which flush the sky to tropical glory at the hour of sunset; there are pinks as delicate as the tinting of a maiden's first blush or the lining of a cold sea-shell lying on the sand. There are variegated blooms in which the color deepens at the core to a deep oleander, while the outer edges of the involuted delicate scalloped border of the corolla pale to pearly white, as if bled and chilled by contact with a harsh world, an experience spared the more sheltered and happy heart of the flowers.

Last year my friend the abbot, who at times instills into my mind some of the ten precepts of philosophy, led me to contemplate the beauty of a superb trophy of the temple garden growing near the verandah of his cloister. "This," said the learned man, "is a black peony!"

"A black peony!" I ejaculated in surprise; "never have I heard of a black peony!" And I stooped in wondering curiosity over the rare specimen to examine it carefully. What met my eager gaze were very dark maroon-red flowers, the tone of color deepening toward the center of the petals and the heart of the corolla. With a little willing stretch

of the imagination a connoisseur might easily call it a black flower. It was, however, a deep claret-red with darker veining. This year for some reason or other the black peony produced only red flowers, much to the disappointment of the abbot. The owner of the celebrated peony garden who has carried on the cultivation of peonies for four generations at Yotsume in Hongo made the same complaint to me—the black peony had the seat of honor in the alcove but the flowers were not really what could be called black.

Every spring finds me wandering thus in this veritable paradise of flowers, the garden of peonies of Tokaiji. In one of the temple enclosures the beautiful botan are planted among the tombstones, cupolas, and sarcophagi, the still, cold grayness of the classical monuments, reminders of death, throwing into bold relief the ephemeral brilliance of the radiant flowers, so symbolic of the miraculous renewal of life in the spring.

The leisurely and delightful inspection of the glorious flowers over, the kindly and stately abbot invites the visitor to celebrate the aesthetic communion of the peonies in the drinking of a cup of Orchid Tea. The exquisite delicacy of the rite is an exotic ravishment that lifts one away from this dull, earthly, flesh-bound world on the wings of pure enchantment and ethereal perception of certain worshiped ideals of the Oriental mind. To partake of Orchid Tea in a Buddhist temple, gazing down on a sea of peony blossoms,—the sheen of a myriad of silky petals of all shades of pink, carmine, and crimson, of ivory and snowy white, reflecting the glory of the sun and the joy of life,—registers an exaltation incomparable and indescribable, the palpable “transfiguration of the earth into heavenly bowers.”

The cult of the peony was introduced from China in the eighth century according to one account, but it did not become the vogue in aristocratic and Court coterie till the twelfth century. The Japanese name for the flower was fukami-gusa, and there are said to be five hundred varieties. It is recorded that in the reign of the Emperor Sutoku (1124-1142) his distinguished vassal Tadamichiko composed a poem commemorating the fact that he had spent twenty days watching the peony bud unfold till the full-blown flower scattered its silky petals. Perhaps it is this old poem that has given it the name of the “Twenty-Days Plant.”

The root is used medicinally, old-fashioned folk claiming that when cut up, and an infusion extracted by boiling, it cures neuralgia. The

Greeks, too, believed in the medicinal properties of the peony, for we read that *pœon* was an epithet of Apollo and first used in Homer as the name of the physician to the gods. In Japan the petals are considered edible and are steamed and flavored with soy, or salted something in the same way as those of the yellow chrysanthemum.

Peonies are seen at their best in the early morning. Especially when bepearled with dew at this hour they shed their golden hearts and souls—for peonies are believed to have souls—in perfume which ascends like incense heavenward. To many the scent is too heavy and strong; others raise their hands to express their delight in its ineffable quality; for myself I prefer it at some distance wafted on the wings of a gentle breeze. The span of a peony's life is said to be eighteen years; from that time on its vigor declines, while the age of its best floescence is attained after a period of seven years.

A Chinese legend describes a wonderful peony that changed its color with every succeeding period of the day. The blossom greeted the rising sun vested in crimson; by noon it had changed to blue; in the afternoon it turned to yellow, and again when the shades of evening fell it emulated the pallor of the Queen of Heaven and became white. What a romance might be woven round the changing hues of this phenomenal peony! The quest of English horticulturists is to produce a blue peony—so far all their efforts have failed. Let them proceed to China and study their ancient books in which there are to be found drawings of this marvel—the blue peony.

The Chinese call the peony the king of flowers, and in art and decoration it is always associated with the lion, the King of Beasts, just as the bamboo is inseparable from the tiger. Only the other day a lady friend unfolded her black haori and I caught sight of the beautiful lining. It was a cluster of white peonies with yellow centres outlined in sepia on a white damask silk and thrown against the mane of a lion as imaged by a no mask in a shock of scarlet hair. The harmony of strength, nobility, and magnificence in the animal world matching and calling forth strength, nobility, and magnificence in the floral realm was thus artistically symbolized; the power of the pictorial contrast was a startling and telling one, while the combination of the attributes was most striking.

There is a popular Dodoitsu song, despised by the élite as vulgar, which likens the poses of a beautiful woman in sitting and standing to

the botan, or *Pæonia moutan*, and to the shakuyaku or *Pæonia albifloras*—

*Tateba shakuyaku
Suwareba botan;
Aruku sugata wa
Yuri no hana.*

Like to the shakuyaku when standing,
My lady, and fair as the botan, sitting,
But the grace of her figure in walking
Is as bewitching as the lily!

In all countries the poets love to compare the beauty of women to flowers, and Japan is no exception to this rule.

The Chinese Emperor Genso and his favorite Yokiki according to history were devoted to peonies, and the celebrated poet, Li Pei, likened the voluptuous beauty of Yokiki to the peony. The tragic infatuation of the Emperor Genso for Yokiki is related in the epic of the Cho-kon-ka, or The Never Ending Wrong. The willful extravagance of Yokiki and Genso's delirious love for her wrought the downfall of the realm and Yokiki's own death at the hands of mutinous soldiers. The path in the royal gardens where Yokiki sauntered to admire the adored flowers was laid down with stepping-stones of golden lotus cups so that her dainty feet never touched the earth, and the balustrade on which the beauty leaned to admire her peonies was carved from the rarest scented wood. This story is always used to "point a moral and adorn a tale."

There are beautiful stories that tell of the spirits of peonies that assumed human shape to reward the devotion of those who loved and cared for their plants. Like the Greeks of old, the Japanese have believed in flower spirits and tree spirits. Lafcadio Hearn relates the story of an old scholar, Busanshi by name, who spent all his spare time in the cultivation of peonies. His love for this flower was an absorbing one. One day a beautiful maiden appeared at his house and entreated to be taken into his service. Busanshi, whose heart was touched by her rare beauty and unfortunate circumstances, acquiesced and to his surprise found her vastly superior to the ordinary maidservant. Imagine the scholar's delight when he discovered that his new acquisition was a very accomplished person with literary taste and calligraphic ability. Busanshi's admiration ere long became an infatuation, and he always called for this paragon of girls to help him entertain and wait upon his guests, who were invariably fascinated by her unusual charm and grace.

At last one day when Busanshi was visited by a famous teacher of moral doctrine, Teki-Shin-Ketsu, as usual he summoned the new maid

to wait upon his guest, but she failed to appear though he called again and again. Busanshi, vexed and wondering what the matter could be, searched everywhere for the favorite in vain, when suddenly he saw her willowy form fleeing before him along the corridor. As he came up with her she sank back against the wall, flattening herself like a spider, and while Busanshi gazed in utter astonishment she faded from before his eyes, until nothing remained visible but a painted shadow on the plaster.

In a whisper her shadowy lips breathed this last message to her devoted and bewildered patron:—

"Pardon me that I did not obey
Your august call! I am not
A human person; I am only
The soul of a peony. Because
You loved peonies so much I
Was able to take human shape,
And to serve you. But now
This Teki-Shin-Ketsu has come, and
He is a person of dreadful propriety,
And I dare not keep this form any
Longer . . . I must return from whence I came."

And Hearn relates that Busanshi never saw her again.—(Reprint from *The Living Age*, 7-14-23.)



Peonies in Germany

By GUSTAV MEYER, Berlin

PEONIES are the largest flowers during the early season. That is why they are planted in many gardens in towns and villages. Most gardens contain plants of the old, double red peony, (*officinalis rubra plena*). These are planted in round beds bordered with boxwood which makes a fine effect during the whole year. There the plants grow undisturbed during many years.

A well-known German gardener wrote once that he knew of plants over seventy years old in the same bed.

It is not possible for everyone to hold their peonies over many years in the same place because they are great feeders, but with some care, it may be possible for clever gardeners to keep their peonies in good ground over an indefinite number of years.

My uncle has in his garden plants 30 years old of *officinalis rubra*

plena, also *Festiva Maxima* which always look healthy and make a great and beautiful effect during the blooming season with their large bushes and the great number of flowers. The only care they receive is liquid manure in the autumn, liquid manure in winter and water during spring and summer, together with a good mulching—that is, the ground is often loosened surrounding the plants during the growing season.

In my opinion, groups, or even rows of young peony plants give a finer effect as their flowers are larger and appear earlier.

Another peony plant which is often seen is the variety *officinalis rosea plena*. I wonder why this fine flower is so little mentioned in American horticultural chronicles. Perhaps the stock is now a rarity all over the world. Last spring and autumn we could only obtain here little young plants of this variety. The fine color and the early season of blooming are reasons to give this variety an excellent place in every garden, small or large.

A large number of Chinese peonies are also distributed throughout Germany but the high prices since their introduction prevented their general use and the acquaintance of the newer and better varieties, particularly the American plants. The best known of them here is *Karl Rosefeld*.

I will write you more about the Chinese peonies during the blooming season. I do not have any notes at present on colors and flowers.



Michigan Peony & Iris Society Annual Show

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

THE Michigan Peony and Iris Society held its first annual Peony Show, June 14 and 15 at Howell, Michigan.

On account of the spring rains and all around favorable weather the flowers were gorgeous and the show was enjoyed by hundreds of people from different parts of the state.

Among the larger commercial exhibitors were: Brook Lodge Gardens, Augusta; Cottage Gardens, Lansing; Island Peony Gardens, Coldwater and Grand River Ranch, East Lansing. There were over 30 Amateur Exhibits. The medal of the American Peony Society went to the Island Peony Gardens. The Cottage Gardens showed a large collection of Japanese and Single Peonies, and received the cup.

This show brought out the fact that the climate of Michigan produces marvelous peonies.

At the business meeting of the Society it was decided to accept the invitation of the City of Jackson to hold the 1933 Show at Jackson. The officers retained for another year were: N. I. W. Kriek, of the Cottage Gardens, Lansing, president; Paul Krone, extension specialist of Michigan State College, East Lansing, secretary; Roy V. Ashley, Battle Creek, vice-president, and executive board, C. E. Wildon, East Lansing; Dr. O. A. Tooker, Lansing; Edward Ogden, Monroe; Sarah Cooper, Howell, and Mrs. O. W. Slocum.

The Society was organized last fall, September, with 15 members, the membership now has increased to 50 and it is expected that many will join this year. The membership fee in the Michigan Peony and Iris Society is \$1.00 per year.



The Peony in Manitoba

By WM. GODFREY, Morden, Manitoba

IT is not so many years ago that the Manitoba Horticultural Association placarded its summer shows with the slogan, "Plant a Peony this Fall." Speaking generally and without consulting records this would be about the years 1924-25, which marks the period when the peony was making people sit up and take notice over here. That many were planted prior to this time was proved by the small but eminently select peony shows promoted by the above-mentioned association about eight years ago. But the blooms exhibited were mostly from young plants in the gardens of new devotees of the flower, and the observation of the writer in traveling through the province has revealed no plantations of any considerable age. So it may safely be said that the cultivation of the peony in Manitoba is of very recent date.

Except for a brief reference to the Winnipeg Show of 1925 by A. B. Franklin in BULLETIN No. 32 there has been no publicity given to the peony in prairie Canada in these journals. This is not as it should be, for, in the opinion of some enthusiasts, its ideal home may be right here. The promised land of the immigrant seeking perfection in soil and climate and its other needs. We know that in the warm Southern States it is miserable; across the Northern States it is content; but in our part of the Dominion it finds real happiness. Certain it is that if the blooms

grown in the Red River Valley, and exhibited in Winnipeg, are surpassed by those shown at the great exhibitions of our neighbors, they must be wonderful indeed.

The writer's first experience of the modern peony was gained in far northern Saskatchewan, where some plants set out in 1914 were left to develop during a Franco-German argument until 1919. Apparently approving of their cultivator's action in leaving them for other duties they had grown into vigorous plants of great size, and enormous blooms were opening to greet and surprise the returning warrior. There was old *Festiva Maxima*, *Edulis Superba*, *Marguerite Gerard*, *Sarah Bernhardt*, *Mons. Jules Elie*, *Felix Crousse*, *Karl Rosefeld*, and *Philomele*. The last-named was a favorite at once. Its combination of rich pink and cream coloring recalled to memory a trans-atlantic triumph in dinner table decoration of the way-back years, which had been carried out with *Gloire de Dijon* roses and a pink one (perhaps *John Hopper* or it may have been *Reine Marie Henrietta*), full-blown blooms and our foliage on the cloth and buds in the glasses. This peony must be a top-notch it was decided by its innocent and ignorant admirer. Knowledge and disillusionment came with the acquiring of the American Peony Society's BULLETINS and books when it was found to rate only 7.7. "What wonders there must be within the compass of this great flower." But in defense of our judgment we doggedly maintain that the variety had a most wonderful color up there.

Since then education and acquaintance with the finer things of life have come with experience at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Man. Here the first planting was set out in 1923. This consisted of most of the popular sorts, with a few of the aristocrats included and supplemented by others later. Encouraged by genial seasons in their early years, there was soon a lavish display of bloom. So much so that the first Sunday in July became Peony Sunday over a large expanse of the Province and the Station was the mecca of hundreds of visitors on that day. But, alas, evil days have come. The peony ever sympathetic towards external forces and affected by three droughty years (which have been coincident with the world's economic illness) has taken on a depression, too, so that there has been a poor display in the past two seasons. Regret for the well-being of the old established favorites has not been so marked as disappointment at not being able to view the later plantings of the Brand and Franklin collections which normally should have been at their best last year. These have been

handicapped by unfavorable weather since planting and their merits have yet to be revealed.

At Morden, *Le Cygne* has yet to vindicate its reputation and *Kelway's Glorious* is thus far much superior. *Philippe Rivoire* must improve soon to oust *Mary Brand* from favoritism, or a doubt must be cast on its authenticity. The dark and glistening *Mons. Martin Cabuzac*, after building himself up to big double bloom returned last year to his single days and habits and it is feared that at least two seasons of fatness will be required to restore him to more exemplary conduct. *Solange*, in spite of petting and encouragement, still evades its duty. Great big buds swell, open up hard, and without any freedom of expansion. V. D. Hurst of Winnipeg, however (our champion grower), exhibited this variety in perfect form at Brandon last July. Other peculiarities noted last year were: *Festiva Maxima* had no bloom, while *Duchess de Nemours* was just as large and as beautiful as usual and *Sarah Bernhardt* had small pale blooms like tennis balls.

The collection at the Station consists of three hundred varieties and it is impossible to mention all the favorites, but the writer before closing wishes to express his appreciation of the type represented by such as *Tourangelle*, *Baroness Schroeder*, *Chestine Gowdy*, and *Jeannot*. The appeal of these is in the impression they give of lightness and grace as well as in the delicacy of coloring. *Therese* and *Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, although larger, have some of the attractions of these less formal varieties, but the former blooms so early as to be fading out when the main display appears and the latter needs a stake to support each of its massive heads. *Primevere* does not have the daintiness of *Laura Dessert*. Sometimes the yellow is deeper than lemon-ice and it would never be classed as anemone type being full centered after the style of *Mme. de Verneville* though not so compact. These are only the expressed and personal preferences of the writer and can perhaps be explained by avowing a great admiration for the *Primulinus* section of *Gladioli*.

This may be a very inconvincing attempt to establish the quality of Canadian Prairie Peonies, but some day in the not too distant future when the American Peony Society (looking for new worlds to conquer) decides to hold its great exhibition in Winnipeg we may find by comparison just to what extent we can be proud of our Manitoba peonies.



A Tree Peony Field in Japan

Tree Peonies in Japan

THE above photo was taken on May 8, 1932, at the tree peony field of *The Chugai Shokubutsu Yen*, Yamamoto, near Kobe, Japan.

The large flower shown in it is *Gessekai*, 14½ inches in diameter. This variety is the largest and best shaped white flower among about 300 Japanese varieties, blooming from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, on one-year-old plants after grafting. The present year brings better results than the last at Yamamoto, noted place for the tree peony in Japan.

The propagating method for tree peonies in Japan is as follows: In October, they graft on the understock of wild tree peony or herbaceous peony. They are covered by a bottomless pot or bamboo tube till April. The flowering season of tree peonies grafted on wild tree peonies is from May 1 to 10, and that of grafted on herbaceous peonies, 4 days or 1 week later than the former. Winter flowering or ever-blooming tree peonies are either grafted as above mentioned, or shared stock same as treating of herbaceous peonies. They flower from November to January in the open field; and again have flowers in the first 10 days of May together with spring flowering tree peony.

Van Wert Peony Festival and Show

THE annual Peony Show, held June 7 and 8, under the auspices of the Van Wert Garden Club, Van Wert, Ohio, has added another noteworthy success to the series of events conducted by that organization. The Peony Show, presented in the gymnasium of Van Wert High School, marked by large attendance, won the highest commendation of the spectators. The Peony Show illustrates, in attractive exhibits of beautiful, charming flowers, the productiveness of the gardens in Van Wert and other districts. The exhibits, majestic in their grandeur, comprised a large variety of that popular flower, from many gardens in and outside of Van Wert. The popularity of the Peony Show was again attested today with great numbers of visitors in attendance to view the beautiful exhibits of these exquisite flowers. The Peony Show is continuing through the day and will close this evening, at 7:00 o'clock. The prize awards in the various classes are appended:

GROUP ONE—OPEN TO EXHIBITORS OUTSIDE OF VAN WERT

Class 1—Collection of ten named varieties, three blooms each, each variety shown in separate container. First, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana.

Class 2—Three specimen blooms, one variety, white, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy; second, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana.

Class 3—Three specimen blooms, one variety, pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, E. E. Hammond, of Scott; second, H. E. Deck, of Bryan; honorable mention, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy.

Class 4—Three specimen blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana; second, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy.

Class 5—Collection of ten named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers. First, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy; second, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana.

Class 6—Collection of five named varieties, one bloom each, double or semi-double, shown in separate containers. First, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy; second, E. E. Hammond, of Scott; honorable mention, H. E. Deck, of Bryan.

Class 7—One specimen bloom, named, white, semi-double or double. First and second, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana.

Class 8—One specimen bloom, named, pink, semi-double or double. First and second, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana; honorable mention, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy.

Class 9—One specimen bloom, named, red, semi-double or double. First, C. O. Mitchell, of Portland, Indiana; second, E. E. Hammond, of Scott.

Class 10—One specimen bloom, any Japanese variety, named. First, J. E. Snyder, of Convoy; second, Mrs. P. M. Neideraur, of Bryan.

Class 11—One specimen bloom, any single variety, named. First, Mrs. P. M. Neideraur, of Bryan.

GROUP TWO—OPEN TO EXHIBITORS LIVING IN VAN WERT

Class 12—Collection of ten named varieties, semi-double or double three blooms each, each variety in a separate container. First, William McGirr; second, Horace McCoy.

Class 13—Ten blooms, one variety, white, named, semi-double or double shown in one container. First and second, William McGirr.

Class 14—Ten blooms, one variety, pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First and second, William McGirr.

Class 15—Ten blooms, one variety, light pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First and second, William McGirr.

Class 16—Ten blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, Walter Weber.

Class 17—Three blooms, one variety, white, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, Vaughn J. Torrey; second, Edna Walborn.

Class 18—Three blooms, one variety, pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First and second, Prof. O. D. Bowland.

Class 19—Three blooms, one variety, light pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, Edna Walborn; second, Vaughn J. Torrey.

Class 20—Three blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container. First, Mrs. Ivy Shaw; second, Vaughn J. Torrey.

Class 21—Best collection, not to exceed eight varieties, Japanese peonies, named, one bloom each. First, Mrs. Ivy Shaw; second, William McGirr.

Class 22—Best collection, not to exceed eight varieties, single peonies, named, one bloom each. First, Mrs. Ivy Shaw.

Class 23—One specimen bloom, any variety, semi-double or double. First, William McGirr; second, Walter Weber.

Class 24—One specimen bloom, any named single or Japanese variety. First, William McGirr, second, Mrs. V. G. Cook.

Class 25—Most artistic vase, basket or bowl of garden flowers, peonies excluded. First, Mrs. W. G. Streit; second, Mrs. H. M. Gee.

Class 26—Most artistic vase, bowl or basket of peonies, not exceeding twelve blooms. First, Walter Weber; second, Mrs. Ivy Shaw.

Class 27—Most artistic vase or bowl of garden flowers, less than eighteen inches in height, suitable for dinner table. First, Mrs. H. M. Gee; second, Edna Walborn.

Special Class—One bloom selected by the judges as the best flower in the show. The bloom selected was an exceptionally large and exquisitely perfect white peony, *Alice Harding*, grown and entered by William McGirr.

Editor's Note:—Van Wert, Ohio, held its first peony festival June 7th and 8th with most impressive ceremonies. The first day was given over to ceremonial parades, coronation of the Festival Queen, concert by massed bands, twelve in number, Mardi Gras parade, festival dances, addresses and a musical pageant. Wish we had the space for a detailed report of this parade or rather parades, for there were two, the Ceremonial and the Mardi Gras. Weather conditions were favorable and the attendance immense. This is to be a yearly affair and from the success of the first one, the one in 1933 will have a high reputation to sustain if it keeps in line with what has been accomplished in the first attempt. There were 52 divisions in the parade. The cause of the peony will be greatly benefited if more communities would inaugurate peony festivals throughout the country and show a similar spirit as that possessed by Van Wert residents. Co-operation from adjoining communities was freely given and we are sure the interest will grow from year to year.



National Show at Des Moines

Report of the Twenty-ninth Annual Peony Show of the American Peony Society, held at Des Moines, Iowa, June 10, 11 and 12, 1932, in co-operation with the following societies: Chamber of Commerce, Iowa State Horticultural Society, Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa, Iowa Peony & Iris Society.

IN THE spacious Horticultural building at the Iowa State Fair grounds, the 29th annual exhibition of the Society was staged. Many weeks of careful planning and preparation resulted in a very effective setting. So that you may visualize this as the scene really appeared, we are presenting full page illustration. This does not do justice

to the decorations as they are not effectively brought out in the picture. The central feature was a large fountain and cascade. Directly back of this was a huge screen of silvered evergreen boughs and on either side were tall, narrow pillars of the same material in its natural color. Beds of peonies were displayed in every direction from the fountain, each bed being bordered with low clipped evergreen hedges and narrow strips of sod, transforming the picture into a most natural setting. Back of these beds were terraced tables on which were displayed the various classes of blooms. Directly back of these tables were to be found the commercial booths which were located under the balcony.

The amount of bloom displayed is not apparent by a casual glimpse of the picture, as many fine exhibits were staged on the balcony of the large exhibition hall. Numerous exhibits by local garden club members were also staged on the balcony.

The lighting was exceptionally good due to the fact that the building was especially built for exhibition purposes and subdued light from the roof of the building flooded the entire room. Large, spacious passageways provided ample space for those desiring to make a careful study of the blooms exhibited and also permitted various features to be displayed. Band concerts, classic dancing, strolling musicians, lectures by specialists in their various lines were presented daily and many other gatherings kept the visitors constantly entertained.

In addition to the regular classes provided at our annual exhibitions, the Federated Garden Clubs had many classes providing an interesting display. Briefly we will mention some of the features which were shown.

Little gardens.

Ten windows, outside treatment.

Five windows, inside treatment.

Living flower pictures.

Wall pockets.

Table decorations.

Various types of bouquets.

In addition to the local showing of peonies, large shipments were made from distant sections of the country.

A very large display was made by Geo. Peyton of Rapidan, Virginia. Unfortunately the buds were cut at a very hard stage and did not come out the first day of the show to make the wonderful showing that they would otherwise have done. These were staged for Mr. Peyton by Mr.

and Mrs. J. A. Bongers of Ottumwa, Iowa, who worked like Trojans in getting the exhibit in shape. Mr. Peyton is to be congratulated for his deep interest in the peony and the effort he expended to send this large display.

Other large exhibitors were the Brand Peony Farms of Faribault, Minn., Edward Auten of Princeville, Ill., Myron W. Bigger, Topeka, Kans., W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa, and H. P. Sass of Washington, Neb.

Many new peony seedlings were shown and the peony lover had a rare opportunity of studying the new as well as the more established varieties.

All committees functioned very smoothly and the staging was quickly and effectively completed.

Due to many requests, we have given a very complete record of the varieties shown in the various classes as we have done in reporting previous exhibitions. Many of our readers are desirous of knowing the varieties in the winning classes, and in the report that follows, this information is supplied.

CLASS 1. Collection of one hundred named varieties and not less than eighty, semi-double or double, one bloom of each shown in separate containers.

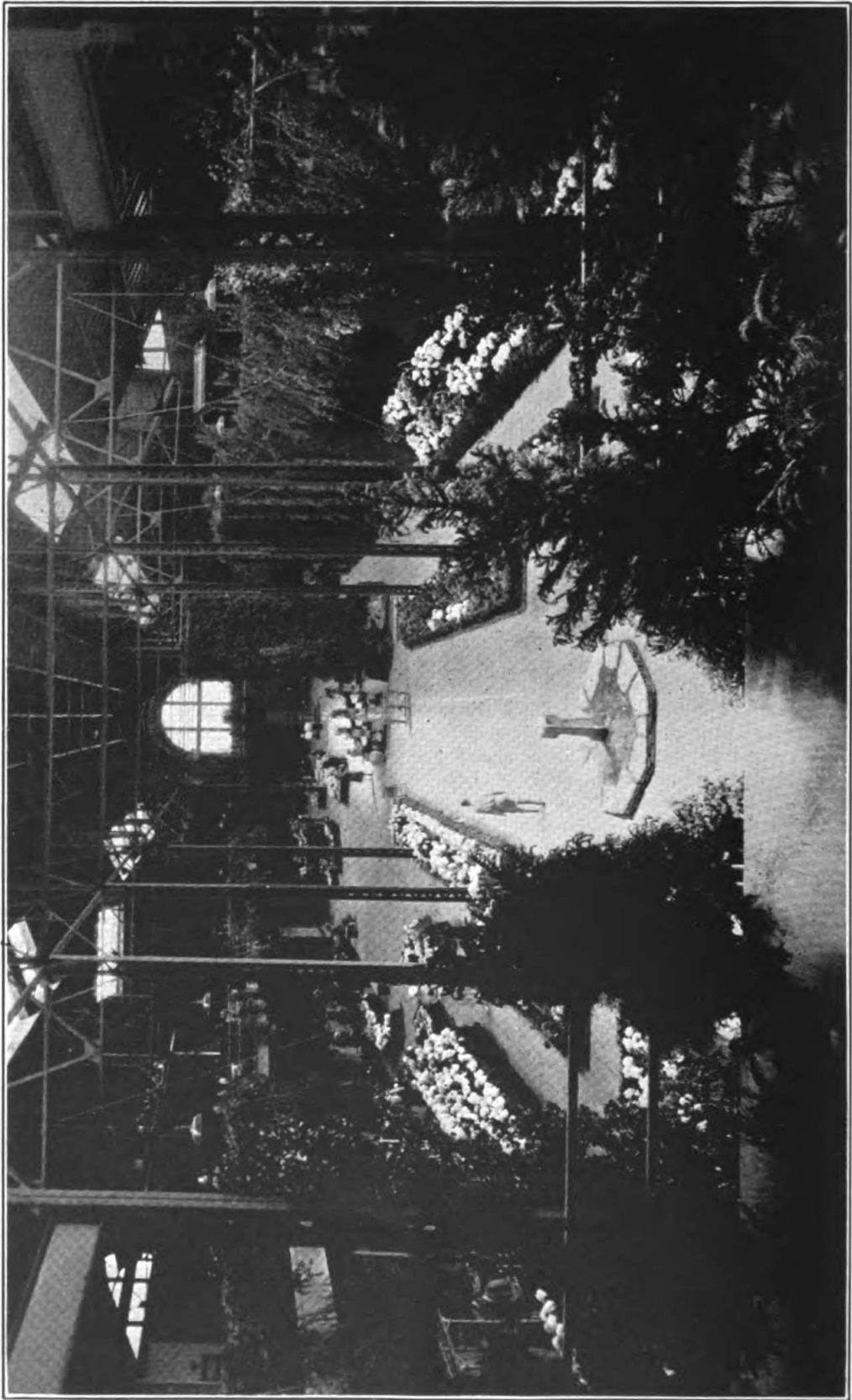
For the first time in many years, only one entry was received in this class. W. G. DuMont, of 2700 49th St., Des Moines, Iowa, received the gold medal of the Society for his entry and it was a very fine exhibit of some of the outstanding varieties now in commerce. This class is always well represented, making competition keen, but from the class of bloom displayed by Mr. DuMont, it is quite certain he would have been adjudged the winner, even though several entries had been staged.

Adonis, Albert Crousse, Alice Harding, Alsace Lorraine, A. P. Saunders, Auguste Dessert, Bertrade, Ben Franklin, Chestine Gowdy, Cherry Hill, Commander, David Harum, Diana, Etta, Enchantresse, Eugenie Verdier, Fanny Crosby, Felix Crousse, Frances Shaylor, Frances Willard, Grace Batson, Grace Loomis, Grandiflora, Gretchen, Hansina Brand, Hazel Kinney, Henry Avery, Jubilee, June Day, Kelway's Glorious, Kelway's Queen, Lady Alexandra Duff, La France, La Lorraine, La Perle, Last Rose, Le Cygne, Livingstone, Lora Dexheimer, Marie Crousse, Marie Lemoine, Mary P. King, Mabel L. Franklin, Martha Bulloch, Media, Milton Hill, Minerva, Mrs. Deane Funk, Madam Auguste Dessert, Madam Jules Dessert, Madam Emile Galle, Madam Gaudichau, Madam Emile Lemoine, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Mrs. Harriet Gentry, Mrs. John M. Kleitsch, Mrs. Shaylor Force, Mons. Jules Elie, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Myrtle Gentry, Mr. L. Van Leeuwen, Nina Secor, Philippe Rivoire, Phoebe Cary, Phyllis Kelway, Raoul Dessert, Reine Hortense, Red Bird, Richard Carvel, Rev. Tragett, Rosalie, Rubra Superba, Ruby, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Souv. de Francois Ruitton, Sylvia Saunders, Walter Faxon, W. F. Christman, Wm. F. Turner, Winnifred Domme.

CLASS NO. 2. Collection twenty named varieties, semi-double or double, three blooms each.

First. Brand Peony Farms, Faribault, Minn., showing the following:

Brand's Magnificent, Frances Willard, Henry Avery, Judge Berry, La France, Le Cygne, Lora Dexheimer, Longfellow, Madam Emile Galle, Martha Bulloch, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Mrs. Romaine B. Ware, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Phyllis Kelway, Phoebe Cary, Rev. Tragett, Shattuck, Victory Chateau Thierry, Victory de la Marne, Walter Faxon.



A glimpse of the Exhibition Hall in Des Moines

It will be noted that thirteen of the twenty were Brand originations.

Second award to W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa, and noted among the best varieties displayed were:

Brand's Magnificent, David Harum, Hansina Brand, James Kelway, Karl Rosefeld, Lora Dexheimer, Martha Bulloch, Milton Hill.

Third honors to Myron D. Bigger, Topeka, Kansas, and the following varieties were especially good:

Ella Christiansen, Eugenie Verdier, Hansina Brand, Lady Kate, Martha Bulloch, Milton Hill, Phoebe Cary, Victory Chateau Thierry, Walter Faxon.

CLASS NO. 3. Collection ten named varieties, semi-double or double, three blooms each, each variety shown in separate container.

The Brand Peony Farms were again victorious in carrying off first honors in this class. We give you a list of the ten winning varieties:

Brand's Magnificent, Frances Willard, La France, La Lorraine, Le Cygne, Madam Emile Lemoine, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Shattuck, Victory Chateau Thierry, Walter Faxon.

Second prize to Myron D. Bigger of Topeka, Kansas, and here is a list of his ten: Eugenie Verdier, Frances Willard, Henry Avery, La Lorraine, Madam Jules Desert, Myrtle Gentry, Phoebe Cary, Reine Hortense, Souv. de Louis Bigot, Walter Faxon.

Third honors to W. G. DuMont, and the following eight were in first class condition:

Felix Crousse, Grace Batson, Le Cygne, Mons. Jules Elie, Martha Bulloch, Mr. L. van Leeuwen, Nina Secor, Walter Faxon.

CLASS NO. 4. Twenty blooms, one variety, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First prize award to Edw. Auten, Jr., of Princeville, Ill., with the variety Solange.

Second honors to Brand Peony Farms, Faribault, Minn., with Madam Emile Lemoine.

Third award to W. G. DuMont displaying Solange.

CLASS NO. 5. Twenty blooms, one variety, light pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First prize to Myron D. Bigger with Reine Hortense.

Second prize to W. G. DuMont with the same variety, Reine Hortense.

Third prize to Rev. W. J. Lockhart, Des Moines, Ia., with Tourangelle.

CLASS NO. 6. Twenty blooms, one variety, dark pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First award to Myron D. Bigger with Martha Bulloch.

Second award to H. P. Sass, Washington, Neb., with Anna Sass.

Third award to Brand Peony Farms with Walter Faxon.

CLASS NO. 7. Twenty blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First honors to Mary C. Auten, Princeville, Ill., with the variety Richard Carvel.

Second to Brand Peony Farms with Longfellow.

Third to W. G. DuMont with Ben Franklin.

CLASS NO. 8. Three specimen blooms, one variety, white, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First honors to Brand Peony Farms with La Lorraine, and by the way, it was a beauty. It had to be to nose out ahead of the second winner.

Second honors to Lee R. Bonnewitz, Van Wert, Ohio, who displayed a fine bloom of Alice Harding.

Third award to Edward Auten Jr., Princeville, Ill., with a fine bloom of Solange.

CLASS NO. 9. Three specimen blooms, one variety, pink, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First award to H. P. Sass of Washington, Neb., exhibiting Florence McBeth.

Second to Brand Peony Farms with Victory Chateau Thierry.

Third to Myron D. Bigger with Walter Faxon.

CLASS NO. 10. Three specimen blooms, one variety, red, named, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First honors awarded Edward Auten Jr., with Philippe Rivoire.

Second, Brand Peony Farms with Longfellow.

Third, W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa, with Longfellow.

CLASS NO. 11. Collection of ten or more Japanese varieties, one bloom each, shown in separate containers, both quality and quantity to count.

First award to Brand Peony Farms who had a fine display of the following varieties: Akashigata, Altar Candles, Ama-ne-sode, Beatrice Kelway, Emma, Exquisite, Flamboyant, Fuyajo, King of England, Mikado, Prairie Afire, Oki-no-nami, Toro-no-maki.

Second honors to Edward Auten, Jr. We note a few of the most outstanding varieties observed in this collection:

Claire, Fuyajo, Goblin, Innocence, Isami Jishi, Nippon Splendor, Tatsugashira.

Third to W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa. We did not get to locate Mr. Cook's entry and did not get a list of the outstanding ones he displayed.

CLASS NO. 12. Collection of ten or more single Chinese varieties, named, one bloom each, shown in separate containers. Both quality and quantity to count.

First honors to Brand Peony Farms showing the following ten:

Edith West, Krinkled White, L'Etincelante, Le Jour, Mellin Knight, Perle Blanche, Pride of Langport, President Lincoln, Schwindt, Watteau.

Second award to Edward Auten, Jr. Mr. Auten had some very nice ones in his display covering this class. Two of his seedlings, Mischief and Presto, were especially attractive.

Third prize to W. G. DuMont.

GROUP TWO

(*Amateur Class*)

CLASS NO. 13. Collection of not less than forty nor more than fifty named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.

There were some very excellent specimens in this section but they were staged on the balcony behind glass and the ventilation was not of the best when I made inspection and collected material for this report. I am wondering how they held up through the two remaining days.

Rev. Wm. J. Lockhart of Des Moines, Ia., won the silver medal of the American Peony Society with a fine display of the following forty varieties:

Adolphe Rousseau, Auguste Dessert, Avalanche, Baroness Schroeder, Claire Dubois, Cherry Hill, Duchesse de Nemours, Edulis Superba, Enchantresse, Felix Crousse, Frances Willard, Fontenelle, Giant, Jeannot, June Day, Karl Rosefeld, Kelway's Glorious, Lora Dexheimer, La France, La Lorraine, La Roserie, Lillian Gumm, Livingstone, Madam de Verneville, Madam Jules Dessert, Martha Bulloch, Media, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Mons. Jules Elie, Raoul Dessert, Reine Hortense, Richard Carvel, Primevere, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Souv. de Louis Bigot, Therese, Tourangelle, Victoire de la Marne, Walter Faxon.

Second award went to J. A. Bongers of Ottumwa, Iowa. Mr. Bongers, in addition to staging his own exhibit, took care of the handling of the large exhibit of Mr. Peyton. Some of the outstanding varieties in his group were:

Frances Willard, H. F. Reddick, Madam Jules Dessert, Nina Secor, Solange and Walter Faxon.

No other entries in this class.

CLASS NO. 14. Collection of twenty named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.

First award to Otto Koerth of Fredericksburg, Iowa. Those appearing to the writer as worthy of note were the following:

Albert Crousse, Couronne d'Or, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Frances Willard,

Georgiana Shaylor, Kelway's Glorious, Karl Rosefeld, La France, Longfellow, Lora Dexheimer, Mons. Jules Elie, Reine Hortense, Sarah Bernhardt.

Second honors to Rev. Wm. J. Lockhart in whose collection we note:

Auguste Dessert, Kelway's Giant, Lillian Gumm, Madam de Verneville and Therese as being exceptionally fine.

Third prize awarded to G. E. Winchell of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Mr. Winchell had some good Felix Crousse, Le Cygne, Lora Dexheimer, Mons. Jules Elie, Reine Hortense, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange and Walter Faxon.

CLASS NO. 15. Collection of ten named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.

Otto Koerth was again acclaimed the winner of first honors with the following ten varieties:

Avalanche, Frances Willard, Georgiana Shaylor, Jubilee, Karl Rosefeld, Kelway's Glorious, Lora Dexheimer, Mons. Jules Elie, Sarah Bernhardt, Walter Faxon.

Second award to Rev. Wm. J. Lockhart whose ten included the following on fine condition:

Ben Franklin, Enchantresse, Kelway's Giant, Madam Jules Dessert, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese.

Third honors to J. A. Bongers of Ottumwa, Iowa. Particularly good specimens in this collection were:

Elwood Pleas, Enchantresse, Karl Rosefeld, La Lorraine, Ruth Brand, Walter Faxon.

CLASS NO. 16. Collection of five named varieties, one bloom each, semi-double or double, shown in separate containers.

First prize to Otto Koerth, who seemed to be a consistent winner of firsts in the amateur section. Mr. Koerth had some very good varieties and his flowers were in fine condition. His list follows:

Frances Willard, Lady Alexandra Duff, Longfellow, Sarah Bernhardt, Walter Faxon.

Second honors to H. M. Stryker, 249 E 18th St., Des Moines, Ia., with the following:

Harry L. Richardson, Marie Lemoine, Philippe Rivoire, Solange, Walter Faxon.

Third award to Willis J. Smith of Ottumwa, Iowa. Mr. Smith exhibited the following varieties:

Enchantresse, Felix Crousse, Grandiflora, Madam Forel, Mons. Dupont.

CLASS NO. 17. Three specimen blooms, one named white variety, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

Again Mr. Koerth carried off first honors with Jubilee.

Second award to Mrs. S. C. Cartrell of Lake City, Iowa, who showed Marie Lemoine.

Third to Willis J. Smith, also showing Marie Lemoine.

CLASS NO. 18. Three specimen blooms, one named pink variety, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

Again we find Mr. Koerth ahead at the pole with Martha Bulloch. He had a particularly fine specimen to show.

Second prize to Mrs. A. R. Johnson of Tyndall, S. D., with a fine bloom of Hansina Brand.

Third to Willis J. Smith showing that old favorite and prize winner, Mons. Jules Elie.

CLASS NO. 19. Three specimen blooms, one named red variety, semi-double or double, shown in one container.

First prize awarded to Mary C. Auten of Princeville, Ill., with Richard Carvel.

Mr. Koerth took his first defeat, falling to second place with the variety Mons. Martin Cahuzac.

Third place awarded Mr. Willis J. Smith with Felix Crousse.

CLASS NO. 20. One specimen bloom, any named variety, semi-double or double.

First award to Otto Koerth with Martha Bulloch.

Second to Willis J. Smith with Avalanche.

No third award.

CLASS NO. 21. One specimen bloom, any named single or Japanese variety.

First award, Robert W. Auten, Princeville, Ill., with Isani Gidui.

Second award to H. M. Stryker with Ama-no-sode.

No third award.

CLASS NO. 22. Collection of five or more, named, single or Japanese varieties, one bloom each, shown in separate containers.

First award to G. E. Winchell of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who showed the following:

Departing Sun, Flamboyant, King of England, L'Etincelante, Mikado, Pride of Langport, Ruigegno, Some-ganoko, Snow Wheel, Toro-no-maki.

Amateurs seemed afraid of this class as there were no other contestants.

CLASS NO. 23. Collection of two blooms each taken from a supplied list of varieties of American originations.

First to Otto Koerth who had the following varieties on display:

Frances Willard, Karl Rosefeld, Phoebe Cary, Longfellow, Walter Faxon.

Second to J. E. Bongers with the following:

Frances Willard, Longfellow, Lora Dexheimer, Mary Brand, Walter Faxon.

Third to Rev. Wm. J. Lockhart who put into competition:

Frances Willard, Karl Rosefeld, Lora Dexheimer, Mary Brand, Martha Bulloch.

CLASS NO. 24. Collection of two blooms each of any five varieties selected from a supplied list of foreign originations.

First award to Rev. Wm. J. Lockhart with the following:

Le Cygne, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Philippe Rivoire, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange.

Second to J. E. Bongers. Solange, Le Cygne and Therese were especially attractive in Mr. Bongers display.

GROUP THREE

(Open to All Exhibitors)

CLASS NO. 25. Collection of tree peonies, named, single or double.

No entries. This is conclusive evidence that the tree peony is not given as extensive cultivation as it deserves and it is hoped that we will have a good showing at next year's exhibition. Most of the tree peonies in the United States are grown in the East. Here is an opportunity for some enterprising Westerner to get into a profitable venture.

CLASS NO. 26. Collection of early flowering, named, herbaceous species and hybrids derived from officinalis, Wittmanniana, etc., but not including Chinese peonies.

No entries in this class. Another field that is too little known among peony lovers. In this class is to be found varieties that will extend your season of bloom for some weeks.

CLASS NO. 27. Six blooms, one named variety, officinalis or officinalis hybrid, especially suited for garden attraction, shown in one container.

Edward Auten, Jr., won signal honors in this class with his own origination, an officinalis red Jap. This is a fine one and exceptionally attractive. I predict for this peony a brilliant future when better known.

CLASS NO. 28. Collection of varieties introduced in the year 1920 and later. Any number, one bloom each, shown in separate containers, each labeled, showing name of variety, name of introducer and year of introduction.

First award to W. G. DuMont who has supplied me with the list of his entries in this class. Unfortunately the time at my disposal did not permit my getting a list of the varieties in this class.

Mr. DuMont's list follows:

Adonis, Alice Harding, Anna Sass, Auguste Dessert, Betty Blossom, Commander, David Harum, Florence McBeth, Grace Batson, Grace Loomis, Hansina Brand, Harry L. Richardson, Hazel Kinney, Jimmy Franklin, June Day, Lady Kate, Last Rose, Lillian Gumm, Mary P. King, Melody, Minerva, Mischief, Molly Stark, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Mrs. Deane Funk, Mrs. Frank Beach, Mrs. Harriet Gentry, Nina Secor,



Brand's new peony, PRAIRIE AFIRE. Mr. Brand could not have chosen a more appropriate name. It is a Japanese type with rose-pink guard petals surrounding a cluster of red petaloids, tipped gold.

Priam, Priscilla Alden, Ponemah, Red Bird, Rev. Tragett, John M. Good, Rosalie, Ruby, Silvia Saunders, W. F. Christman.

Geo. Peyton of Rapidan, Va., awarded second in this class and Miss Nina Secor of Forest City, Ia., third. In fairness to Mr. Peyton, I am advised that he had sent in more than 100 varieties to be entered in this class but they were too close at the time of judging to be considered properly. Mr. Peyton has one of the largest collections of singles and Japanese peonies that I know of.

CLASS NO. 29. Seedlings. Here is one of the most interesting classes, in the writer's opinion, that we have. There were some very fine specimens shown. A First Class Certificate was awarded to No. 73 seedling exhibited and produced by the Brand Peony Farms of Faribault, Minn. The bloom was extra large, measuring over eight inches in diameter. In color a uniform, light pink, petals lacinated, stem rigid.

Another outstanding seedling in this showing by Brand was one he has named Prairie Afire and the flower fully bears out the impression indicated by the name.

With the possible exception of Solange, exhibited by Rev. Mr. Lockhart, that won the distinction of being the best flower in the show, Prairie Afire attracted more attention than any other variety in the show due to its unique coloring. It held up well through three hot days of the show and we are pleased to show an illustration of it in this article. It is a Japanese type of bloom, with rose pink guard petals surrounding a cluster of red petaloids tipped gold. The impression of the flower is fully conveyed by the appropriate name Mr. Brand has chosen.

Following is a detailed report of this class:

Origination of Brand Peony Farms, Faribault, Minn.

First Class Certificate awarded seedling No. 73.

Color, uniform light pink.

Honorable mention to the following:

79. Light pink, double.

35. Single pink.

43. Double, salmon pink.

70. Double, flesh pink.

Prairie Afire, rose pink guards, center of red stamens, tipped gold.

Originations of Edward Auten, Jr., Princeville, Illinois:

No. 20. *Officinalis* Hybrid.

No. 22. *Officinalis* Hybrid, very dark red with a tuft of yellow filamental petals, red at base.

No. 23. *Officinalis* Hybrid. Color of Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Full center with row of guard petals.

No. 909. Dark maroon, few yellow stamens almost entirely concealed. Odor, poor.

No. 1843. *Officinalis* Hybrid. Color and shape Felix Crousse.

Originations of A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

S.B.1. Light red Japanese type.

S.B.3. White, flushed pink towards center.

E.6. Flesh pink.

Origination of W. G. DuMont, Des Moines, Iowa:

No. 12-32. White, flushed pink.

Origination of H. P. Sass, Washington, Nebraska:

F-4. Uniform lavender pink.

Origination of B. B. Wright, Oskaloosa, Iowa:

51-C. Light pink similar to Octavie Demay.

Originations of Judge L. A. Vories, St. Joseph, Missouri:

No. 29. Japanese type similar to Mikado.

No. 28. Japanese type distinct in color and markings.

Originations of Reno Rosefield, Des Moines, Iowa:

No. 230. White, faint fragrance.

No. 1-30. White, shading to center like Solange.

SPECIAL AWARDS

The B. H. Farr medal offered for the best peony at the show was awarded Rev. Wm. J. Lockhart for a beautiful bloom of Solange.

The Achievement Medal offered by the American Home for the best new peony exhibited was awarded to the Brand Peony Farms for seedling No. 73.

The James Boyd Memorial Medal offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society yearly for the most distinguished peony exhibit was awarded to the Brand Peony Farms, Inc., for their seedling display.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Department of Floriculture of the Iowa State College had a very attractive exhibit of 17 varieties of peonies on display. Prof. E. Z. Volz is at the head of the department and is doing great work in furthering the interest in peonies, as well as other flowering plants. Some of the varieties noted were Nancy Dolman, Grandiflora, Couronne d'Or, Walter Faxon and Mons. Krelage.

I wish to acknowledge the splendid support received from Dr. H. L. Mantz of Kansas City, Mo. If it had not been for his able assistance, I would have been unable to compile this report in the short time allotted me. His familiarity with the position of the various classes and entries helped me greatly and I am glad to publicly acknowledge this co-operation.

In arranging for artistic effect, the matter of proper placing of the various classes was neglected and it was a regular Chinese puzzle to find them. I haven't figured out yet what system was used.

As previously mentioned, Geo. W. Peyton of Rapidan, Va., sent a very large exhibit more than half way across the country consisting of 125 varieties of Japanese and nearly 100 varieties of singles. In addition he sent a large number of the double varieties. Some of the most attractive Japanese varieties were Attraction, Crimson and Gold, Ama-no-sode, Ester, Golden Rose, O Fuji, Ostrich Plume, Shiro Sangai, Topsy, Tokio, Wistaria and Yama China.

Among the singles were observed Black Prince, Kelway's Gorgeous, Japanese Fairy, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. Thim and Purple Cup.

In the display set up by the Iowa State College of Ames was a fine basket of Nancy Dolman. The display as a whole was awarded Honorable Mention by the judges.

Many trade exhibits were on display below the balcony and on the upper balcony.

Classic dancing by young artists was greatly enjoyed by visitors at the show.

The judging was divided in various classes, relieving the duties that are generally added to the judges of the open class. Instead of two sets of judges, three were supplied.

In Class 1 to 7 inclusive, the judging was done by Lee R. Bonnewitz, Van Wert, O., Dr. Earl B. White of Kensington, Md., and C. W. Bunn of St. Paul, Minn.

Classes 8 to 12 inclusive and 25 to 28 inclusive were assigned to the following judges: Jacob Sass and Henry Sass, father and son of Omaha, Neb., and John M. Kleitsch of Duluth, Minn.

Classes 13 to 24 inclusive assigned to Edgar Lehman, Faribault, Minn., W. W. Cook, Clinton, Iowa, and H. P. Sass of Washington, Nebraska.

Judges of seedlings were A. M. Brand, Faribault, Minn., A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn., Reno Rosefield, Des Moines, Ia., and W. F. Christman of Northbrook, Ill.

To Mr. Amos Emery can be attributed the architectural beauty of the show. He is to be congratulated for his efforts in transforming a large, uninteresting building into one of beauty.

Features were provided each day for the entertainment of guests and members of the various societies represented.

Following the first day of the show a splendid banquet had been arranged for at the Younkers tea rooms. Alfred C. Hottes of Des Moines, toastmaster, kept the crowd roaring with his inimitable and sparkling wit. No better selection for toastmaster could have been made.

A short of address of welcome was given by President W. G. DuMont and responded to by your secretary.

The speaker of the evening, Rev. James Brent Kenna, of Des Moines, chose as his subject, "The Negro in Song and Story." Having been raised in the south among the colored people, he was eminently fitted to give a most graphic and interesting message about these people who love song and laughter. Depression worries are the least of their troubles. Rev. Mr. Kenna possesses a beautiful voice and we all had the pleasure of hearing it in typical southern melodies so appealing to everyone.

Following the banquet program, a business meeting of the Society was called by President DuMont.

The Committees of the various societies co-operating are to be congratulated upon the very thorough manner in which arrangements were carried out. Everything worked out harmoniously, showing thorough preparation for every detail.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. CHRISTMAN, *Secretary*



Report of Business Meeting

THE business meeting was held directly following the banquet, June 10, 1932, at Younkers Tea Rooms, Des Moines, Iowa.

Meeting called to order by President W. G. DuMont.

Minutes of the last meeting together with reports of the Secretary

and Treasurer dispensed with as they appeared in full in the March issue of BULLETIN.

As our by-laws now stand, it is necessary that the meetings, both annual and the directors' meetings, be held in the city of New York.

After some discussion it was moved and seconded that the annual meeting of the Society be held in conjunction with the annual exhibition at such time and place as the exhibition is held, and the by-laws be so amended. Motion carried.

A motion presented by Mr. Brand that it is the desire of this meeting that the by-laws be changed to read as follows:

"The board of directors shall meet annually in January, February or March in the state of New York, at such time and place as the President may direct."

Motion seconded and carried.

The matter of joining with the American Horticultural Society and having the BULLETINS made a part of the said society was next considered. There was considerable discussion from the floor against any such measure. Dr. Earl B. White of Kensington, Md., a director of the American Horticultural Society and one of the chief sponsors of the proposed movement, presented his side of the question.

A rising vote was called resulting in 24 against the change and 2 for it. The publication of the BULLETINS will therefore be continued as at present.

A. M. Brand of Faribault, Minn., extended an invitation from the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis for the national show in 1934, which was supplemented by a letter from the Convention Bureau, the mayor, Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, also Mr. John M. Kleitsch of Duluth, Minn., president of the Northwestern Peony and Iris Society, added his personal invitation.

Mr. W. W. Cook read a letter from Dr. F. G. Brethour of Toronto, Canada, inviting the Society to hold its annual exhibition there in 1934.

A telegram to the secretary from John Stephen Sewell, Director of Exhibits of the Century of Progress Exhibition at Chicago, Ill., was read as follows:

"Century of Progress exposition has definitely decided to hold Horticultural exhibition from June to October, 1933, provided the necessary co-operation of the horticultural interests can be secured, and hopes that American Peony Society will consider holding its annual meeting and exhibition here next year. Official announcement will be forwarded

shortly, meanwhile please consider this an urgent and cordial invitation to make Chicago your headquarters in 1933."

A motion was made and seconded that the invitation of the Twin Cities be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Cook read the names of 35 who desired to become members of the Society. Motion moved, seconded and carried that they be accepted as read.

As there was no further business, a motion for adjournment was favorably received.

JANET DuMONT,
Secretary, pro tem.



Northwest Peony Show

THE Northwest Peony and Iris Society put on its second and final show of the year, with a magnificent display of peonies, at the Golden Rule department store, St. Paul, Minn., June 15 and 16. A large part of the restaurant, a section on the fifth floor and the whole of the rest room were turned over to the Society. To say that the peonies were never finer is much like what has been said before, but the number of entries in the commercial group, especially the class for 100 varieties, one bloom each, which was taken part in by six commercial growers, indicates that the show partook of something of a national character. The quality of the show was a revelation to visitors and exhibitors alike. Practically every class was closely contested in the open class or group; in some cases there were nine and even fourteen entrants. The judges had no easy task. This included the awarding of the sweepstakes for the best flower in the whole show.

Winners in the large class for 100 named commercial varieties, one bloom of each, were the Brand Peony Farms, Faribault, Minn., which took first with a superb collection of well-nigh perfect blooms, R. C. Schneider, St. Paul, second, and the Riverview Gardens, St. Paul, third. Class 102, a collection of ten varieties, three blooms each, brought out several entries, the placements being William Anderson, St. Paul, first; the Brand Peony Farms, second, and R. C. Schneider, third.

The class for ten blooms, one variety white, brought out strong competition. The blooms were representative of the best in white. The Cherokee Gardens, St. Paul, won the blue; William Anderson was second, and J. V. Edlund, White Bear Lake, third. The quality was excellent,

the third-prize exhibit being equal to a first in a less contested class. William Anderson won the blue; the Brand Peony Farms were second, and the Cherokee Gardens, third, for ten blooms of one variety of light pink. The Brand Peony Farms pulled into first place with a fine vase of ten blooms of dark pink; the Cherokee Gardens were second, and G. N. Greaves, St. Paul, was third.

A new exhibitor, C. C. Fashengbaur, South St. Paul, won out with a blue for ten blooms of red or crimson; R. C. Schneider was second, and the Cherokee Gardens were third. Another large class in point of entries was for a vase of six blooms of named varieties, separate colors, double. The Brand Peony Farms, with a splendid vase, won first; River-view Gardens, second, and William Anderson, third. For one bloom, white, the Cherokee Gardens placed first, and L. W. Lindgren, St. Paul, and R. C. Schneider were second and third, respectively.

The Brand Peony Farms again won the blue in each of two classes, one bloom each, light pink and dark pink; the Cherokee Gardens won the red in both, William Anderson and R. C. Schneider taking the white each in one class. G. N. Greaves, the Cherokee Gardens, and R. C. Schneider placed in the order given for one bloom of red or crimson. The Cherokee firm and R. C. Schneider took first and second, as given, for a collection of six named varieties, red, double, three blooms of each.

Single varieties were not so numerous as usual; in a collection of one bloom of each variety, G. N. Greaves and R. C. Schneider took first and second places, respectively.

Japanese varieties are often a strong feature at this show, but the weather spoiled a number of good blooms.

The biggest upset in the show appeared in the popular class calling for one bloom each of not over thirty varieties. The blue here was won by an amateur; the Riverview Gardens were second, and Cherokee Gardens, third. All the blooms were good.

Seedlings were numerous and included those varieties which received national recognition at the show of the American Peony Society at Des Moines, Ia., the preceding week. A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis, exhibited a large number, several of which showed great promise. Blue ribbons were attached to two varieties, one a Japanese, J. E3, a dark mahogany red. The flower is large and firm and stood up well under the extremely hot and unfavorable conditions of the showroom. D28, a large pink, was the second to receive the commendation of the judges. It is extremely fragrant; D98, a large white, was regarded highly and is also fragrant.

In the Brand collection, 12-25, a rose-colored variety, was awarded the blue; it is a large flower, firm, and has a pronounced and pleasing odor. No. 73 is another seedling awarded the blue ribbon, achieving the same distinction as at Des Moines a week earlier.

Harry F. Baker, Minneapolis, received first on a collection of delphiniums, some of which were Blackmore & Langdon's strains. The spikes were large and extremely well branched.

Baskets and vases were more numerous than ever. A magnificent color arrangement in a large basket deservedly won the blue for L. R. Fischer, Minneapolis. Peonies were to be largely featured in all but one class, which called for garden flowers. The Riverview Gardens set up a fine basket. It was awarded second, but was close enough to cause considerable deliberation on the part of the judges.

For a vase of peonies arranged for effect, the Riverview Gardens won first; R. C. Schneider, second, and the Cherokee Gardens, third. Harry F. Baker, J. V. Edlund, and the Cherokee Gardens won in the order named for an artistic arrangement of peonies and other garden flowers. Peonies predominated, but delphinium and other flowers were used to good effect.

In another group for a large basket of outdoor flowers, Mrs. M. Jones, Minneapolis, won a blue ribbon. There was no competition here. For the second basket of outdoor flowers in group 2, A. C. Ronning was first; Mrs. M. Jones, second, and R. Burns, third. All peony classes in this group were well filled and the blooms were of a high order. G. N. Greaves won the blue for a collection of high-grade blooms in the class calling for twenty-five varieties, double, three blooms each; J. Novotny, St. Paul, was second, and Albert T. Anderson, third. For ten named varieties, G. N. Greaves again won first, with A. T. Anderson, second, and J. Novotny, third.

Roses were shown to a greater extent than ever before. *Excellent Talisman*, *President Hoover*, *Paul Neyron* and other well-known varieties were represented in the collections. The prizes all went to new exhibitors. The first-prize collection was shown by Mrs. G. Vines.

Irises were few; large collections of garden flowers were staged; gaillardias were fine, as were Iceland poppies. Quantities of good pansies provided strong competition. Several long tables were filled with garden flowers, which were arranged in a part of the building away from the peonies.

Blanche King won the sweepstakes as the best flower in the show

for the Brand Peony Farms, as it also did for the same firm in the class calling for a vase of ten dark pink.

In group 1 for the most prize points, the Brand Peony Farms were first; the Cherokee Gardens, second; R. C. Schneider, third, and William Anderson, fourth. A special prize of \$75 given by the Golden Rule department store was divided among the four winners.

Mrs. A. S. Gowen, St. Paul, was winner of most prize points in group 2, and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, St. Paul, winner of most prize points in group 3.

The judges were A. B. Franklin, Minneapolis; John Kleitsch, Duluth; W. Blanchette; E. W. Decker; A. M. Brand, Faribault; L. Sando, Minneapolis; Miss J. DeWolf, and John Nylof, of Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul.

A tremendous amount of advertising was carried on by the Golden Rule department store and was largely the cause of over 10,000 visitors seeing the show, in spite of the uncomfortable heat which prevailed. Arrangements are already under way to look up larger quarters for the 1933 show, as more space must be provided to stage the exhibits. (L. S.—The Florists' Review.)



Peony Show at Boston

THE dates selected, June 15 and 16, for the annual exhibition of peonies, roses and other seasonable flowers by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society suited most growers around Boston, Mass., well. The season had been a dry one, and it was surprising to see flowers so numerous and of such splendid quality. The exhibits comfortably filled all of the exhibition halls in Horticultural Hall, Boston. In addition to peonies, there were many late irises, herbaceous perennials, lilies and other seasonable material. Sweet peas, however, were a complete failure, only a few vases of poor-quality blooms being shown. Growers reported that rains just in advance of the show spoiled their flowers.

Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, were, as usual, much the largest exhibitors, showing many thousands of high-class flowers. They arranged a fine garden of peonies of considerable area in the main hall, using tall red cedars to frame it. A delightful pool, with a few open blooms of single varieties, reminiscent of water lilies, was effectively placed. This firm has had many gardens of peonies in the past, but none more effective than this one. It was awarded a gold medal.

Some varieties noted as outstanding were: *Festiva Maxima*, *Boule*

de Neige, Rosy Dawn, Frances Willard, Cherry Hill, Adolphe Rousseau, Victoria, Stanley Kelway, Whitley Major, Walter Faxon, Le Cygne, Marie Jacquin, Masterpiece, Mlle. Jeanne Riviere, Secretary Fewkes, Pride of Essex, Venus, Therese, Georgiana Shaylor, James R. Mann and James Kelway.

In the competitive classes there was good competition. The blooms were extra fine and free from blemishes. Cherry Hill Nurseries were first for a display arranged for effect, also for a display of named double varieties. W. C. Otis, Woburn, was second in the latter class. Cherry Hill Nurseries also won both the first and second awards for new seedlings, showing extra fine whites.

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

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

For ten double varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries beat Thomas F. Higgins, Winchester, with extra fine specimens of *Primevère, Venus, Rachel (Lemoine), Mme. E. Lemoine, Raoul Dessert, Frankie, Curtis, Mme. Ducel, Katharine Havemeyer and Pride of Essex*. For six pink blooms, one variety, Cherry Hill Nurseries were first and Wilton B. Fay, West Medford, was second. A. H. Fewkes was first for six white blooms; Wilton B. Fay, second, while for six red flowers, W. C. Otis beat T. F. Donahue.

Singles were never better shown. Cherry Hill Nurseries led for collections of both twelve and six varieties, A. H. Fewkes being second in the latter class. Extra fine flowers of Japanese varieties shown included *Diana, Tokio, King of England, Nabanton, Margaret Atwood, Toro-nomaki, Ama-no-sode and Huroda-kuguri*.

For six named double varieties, white, Cherry Hill Nurseries led, and T. F. Donahue was second. For six deep pink named varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries were first and Thomas F. Higgins was second. For six light pink named varieties, Cherry Hill Nurseries were first and W. C. Otis was second. For six red named varieties Cherry Hill Nurseries won.

For the finest specimen bloom, Wilton B. Fay won over Catherine E. Higgins. Large displays of peonies were made by T. F. Donahue and George N. Smith, Wellesley.—(The Florists' Review.)



Secretary's Notes

WITH this issue we present the fiftieth number of the BULLETIN. Of these, all but 17 have been prepared by your Secretary. We know that errors have crept in and were not observed until after the bulletins had been mailed. Many of these issues have been compiled under trying circumstances when we were heavily burdened with other work. At the annual meeting recently held in Des Moines, Iowa, it was almost unanimously voted that I continue with the work.

In accepting this responsibility I need your support in the way of contributions of articles covering different experiences you may have encountered in the growing of peonies; results you have obtained from various cultural methods; success you may have attained in the development of new varieties; comments you may wish to make on established varieties as well as new introductions; reports from your local peony shows; suggestions for improving the bulletin in the way of constructive criticism; in fact anything of interest concerning the peony.

* * * * *

Remember the BULLETIN is open to every member, and the experience you may have had in handling peonies through their various processes of development may be of value to others. In exchanging views and experiences we are all benefited.

In this section of the country, (Northern Illinois) we have experienced a very satisfactory season of bloom. Weather conditions have been almost ideal. Cool days caused slow development, resulting in better quality bloom. This condition has not been general throughout the country as attested by a letter received from Sam. L. Graham, of Rome, Ga. Mr. Graham has a large collection of peonies and he writes as follows:

"For the first time since I have grown peonies I have had trouble. The season has turned out to be practically a failure, and this is true,

especially to my older plants. I am getting a fair lot of blooms from my younger ones. I have five and six year old old plants without a bloom and they seem weak and set low to the ground. While the foliage has good color, the stems are small.

"The only cause I can think of is the season they passed through. After blooming time last year it turned hot and dry. We had practically no rain during the entire summer and toward the latter part of the season it looked as though my finest plants might die. They turned yellow and fell to the ground from the middle. I then managed to get enough water to keep them alive. Then we had an unusually mild winter until March. At the time the peonies were beginning to break the ground we had a severe freeze that lasted for eight or ten days. However, I cannot feel that the freeze is the cause of the trouble but think the extremely dry summer, and especially during the time this year's eyes were being formed, is the cause.

"What I would like to know is what to do under the circumstances. Should I feed heavily at this time and probably again in the fall? I thought possible a heavy coating of well-rotted manure in the fall with acid phosphate might be sufficient. Also to keep well watered during the summer.

"I will appreciate such information as you have to offer. All growers in this section have experienced the same trouble."

* * * * *

Mr. Graham's trouble was experienced by many in the South the past year and the extreme drought is doubtless responsible for the lack of bloom and the stunted growth of the plants. We feel sure if the plants receive sufficient water and a limited amount of plant food, they will give a good account of themselves in 1933. Have any of my readers experienced a similar condition? If so, what has been your remedy and treatment of plants?

There are a number of reports of local peony shows that have not come to us in time for this issue. Hope to have others for the following number.

I trust that a number of our members have made notes of their peonies this past blooming season that they can pass on for publication in the BULLETIN.

NEW MEMBERS OF AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

- Ashley, R. V., 172 Grand Boulevard, Battle Creek, Mich.
Barlow, Thos. B., 582 Rockview and Clinton Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.
Barrer, M., 616 Harbor Comm. Building, Toronto, Canada.
Beech, Mrs. Curtis, Mazomanie, Wis.
Bernstein, J. W., 2344 Washington St., Lincoln, Neb.
Bongers, J. A., 413 N. Sheridan Ave., Ottumwa, Ia.
Brouillette, Mrs. Jean de C., 3 Newport Road, Cambridge, Mass.
Brown, Roger S., care of Daily Argus Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Campbell, J. E., 64th and University Ave., R. F. D. 1, Des Moines, Ia.
Cardle, Alexander, 1832 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Clark, Wm. Edwin, "Sunnymede," Sharon, Mass.
Conroy, C. W., Devils Lake, N. D.
Conway, Dr. John A., 5 Hakes Ave., Hornell, N. Y.
Doherty, Wm. J., 50 Campbell St., Woburn, Mass.
Domoto, Toichi, 167 Fifth St., San Francisco, Cal.
Eisenhart, W. S., 3103 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Foster, Mrs. Arthur A., The Foster Gardens, 2157 W. 110th St., Morgan Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. P., Mellen, Wis.
Fuermann, Miss Eugenia, 523 Winsor St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Hansen, Harry, Flushing, Mich.
Haw, Miss Meriam, 203 W. Fifth St., Ottumwa, Ia.
Hires, Jr., Mrs. Chas. E., Waynewood, Pa.
Hopkins, Alma M., R. F. D. 1, Buckley Road, North Syracuse, N. Y.
Hunt, Dr. B. T., Lowville, N. Y.
Leach, Judge Will, Court House, Scranton, Pa.
Maryville Garden Club, Mrs. Clarence Vogt, Secy., 418 W. Third St., Maryville, Mo.
Maxon, Dr. G. J., 105 University St., Harvard, Ill.
Maxwell, Alex, 601 N. Naches Ave., Yakima, Wash.
Morningside Nursery, Sioux City, Ia.
O'Connor, Mrs. D. J., 116 N. Green Bay St., Appleton, Wis.
Puffer, W. J., 505 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Reinking, Rev. Harold C., Sargent, Minn.
Schooley, Miss Emma V., 101 W. Third Ave., Indianola, Ia.
Shippy, Bess L., Edgewood, R. F. D. 7, Anderson, Ind.
Tilton, Frank P., Laconia, N. Y.
Trinkle, Wm. N., 1328-32 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tunnell, Mrs. Wm., 3510 Allendale Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Waechter, Henry O., Winterset, Ia.
Waldmann, John, Eckerson Road, Spring Valley, N. Y.
Watson, Dr. Henry D., 151 Front St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Winchell, G. E., 1002 South E St., Oskaloosa, Ia.

The Grand Prize



It ought to be no slight encouragement to amateur flower enthusiasts that, while commercial growers were winning high scores at the National Peony exposition last week-end, the Rev. William J. Lockhart of Des Moines was awarded the grand prize over every blossom on exhibition.

The peony which Mr. Lockhart chose from his garden for the competition is known as *Solange* which means "seclusion," and was originally developed by Lemoine.

The depth and delicacy of the ivory cream tone, with its suggestion of pale salmon pink, has made *Solange* a great favorite among peony growers.

It is one of the good fortunes of our existence that Nature is impartial.

Many a modest cottage is surrounded by the most gorgeous array of flowers. All that is required is a love of natural beauty and a willingness to devote a little time to the garden's care.

That is a ridiculously meager price for the consolation that a beautiful garden affords.—*Editorial from the Des Moines Tribune.*

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