Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Peonies for Pleasure

Miss Jessie M. Good
SEEDSWOMAN, FLORIST
AND DAHLIA SPECIALIST

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
Important Read!

This catalog is not issued annually, but from time to time as required. We do, however, issue a price list each year. Be sure when you are ordering that your price list is of the current year.

All applicants and others to whom this booklet, "Peonies for Pleasure," is mailed will each year get this new price list. It will be mailed without their asking for it. If for any reason you fail to get your copy notify us at once. The price list for current year is enclosed in this book.

Special Notice

The Peonies named herein are only offered for sale during the fall months of September, October and November. Should you desire Peonies in any other months than the three named, see our Spring Catalog for list of varieties, with prices, for winter or spring-time planting.

Visitors

Are welcome to our Peony fields at any time except Sundays. By expressing a desire in advance of the blooming season, we will be glad to notify such persons of the best time to visit our fields to see them in bloom.

Remember

When you need anything in the floral line in addition to Peonies, such as Flower Seeds, Roses of all varieties, Chrysanthemums, Hardy Phlox, Iris, Geraniums, Carnations, Ferns, Begonias, Dahlias, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Coleus—in fact, anything in the way of flowers—always send to us, as we are headquarters. Catalog free. Write for it today.

Arrangements have been made with The Good & Reese Co. so that we are privileged to use their book, "Peonies for Pleasure." All who entrust their orders to us will be assured of the same courteous treatment and full value.
FOREWORD

BY JOHN M. GOOD

THIS TREATISE on the Peony is issued to create a more widely spread interest in this grand hardy perennial, by telling of its history, its culture and of its superlatively great beauty. To the average person—that is, to ninety-nine out of every one hundred flower lovers—the word Peony is fixed in their memories simply as a Red Peony or a White Peony or a Pink Peony, while the actual fact is that the Peony with very small outlay and attention on your part will reveal itself to you in such splendor that King Solomon nor the Queen of Sheba in all their grandeur could vie with the modern Peony in their magnificence. Indeed a plantation of choice Peonies is a veritable paradise of loveliness and fragrance.

Should this little booklet in a measure correct this false opinion that Peonies are a subject that may be dismissed by a passing thought, it will then have accomplished its mission and thus aid in the wider dissemination of this much neglected plant.

The above was written for the first edition of "Peonies for Pleasure" just a few years ago. The results have fully justified our conclusions at that time, for as evidence of the "more widely spread interest" our sales at first doubled, then trebled, and last fall more than quadrupled. When we started in the peony business our annual sales amounted to twelve hundred roots simply to color—Red, White and Pink; while now we have sold in one season as many as fifty thousand Festiva Maxima, twenty thousand Felix Crousse, twenty-five thousand Edulis Superba, ten thousand Monsieur Jules Elie, etc., etc. Surely this is evidence of increased interest.

In commenting on the statement, "I believe everyone is Peony mad," Mr. A. P. Saunders, Secretary of the American Peony Society, in Bulletin of Peony News No. 2, says: "It will be good news to the nurseryman that people are going Peony mad. It is high time they did, too; we are, of course, all Peony mad; at least all the world thinks us so, because we have known something of the charm and beauty of the flower, while others have been blind to them. What a day would dawn for the growers if we should drift into a Peony mania like the tulip mania that struck the Dutch in the seventeenth century. How would some of our friends feel, I wonder, if some fine morning they should be offered for a precious root of Le Cygne the inventory of goods once swapped in Holland for a single
tulip bulb of the variety Viceroy, to wit: Two lasts of wheat, four lasts of rye, four fat oxen, eight fat swine, twelve fat sheep, two hog's head of wine, four tunas of beer, two tunas of butter, one thousand pounds of cheese, a complete bed, a suit of clothes, and a silver drinking cup?"

Some thirteen years ago the writer became interested in Peonies and it has been a pleasure to him to assemble the greatest collection of Peonies on this globe. By greatest we refer to quality and quantity; by quality as to the large number of choicest varieties; by quantity to the largest stocks of these varieties in the world. There are collections of Peonies that outdistance ours in numbers of varieties by many hundreds, but none that equal ours in the two points named of quality and the quantity of this quality. Our planting embraces near a million roots covering about fifty acres of ground. It has neither required a so-called Peony expert nor a Peony specialist to bring together this wonderful collection of Peonies, but rather a love for the flower with a will to work, plus the necessary means to secure the stock desired.

An appreciation by Miss Jessie M. Good on seeing our fields of Peonies in June, 1909:

This spring I had the very great pleasure of visiting the Perennial Garden of the Good & Reese Co., lying in a sheltered valley about eight miles from their greenhouses at Springfield, Ohio, where this year a quarter of a million peony roots will be ready for market. About six hundred of the best known varieties are grown here, and each year seen many varieties tried out, and added to their list or discarded as their merits or demerits warrant.

When I first saw the Peony field this spring there were by low computation fully one million blooms in sight; these blooms were largely on three-year-old plants, the period at which a Peony after subdivision of the roots usually gives normal bloom. The bloom on these carefully cultivated Peonies was a revelation. The Field of the Cloth of Gold was a tawdry hand-made affair compared to it. It was as if a softly tinted cloud had settled over the field through which the fiery sun shunted its scarlet rays, while the delicious rose-like fragrance met you from afar. In one block ten thousand Festiva Maxima was a mass of flowers that covered the field like snow; only when coming close could any foliage be discerned. This field, with Festiva Maxima in the foreground, is illustrated elsewhere in this catalog, but photography can never give the color and perfume of those gorgeous blossoms. Now large some of them were I dare not say, but a dozen of them made as heavy an impression as most women could ever carry. A convention was in progress in Springfield when the Peony blooms were at their best, and several hundred were out to decorate the stage. It nearly broke up the convention; for when the delegates were convinced that the blooms were really Peonies, and that they might be seen by the thousands at the field, every vehicle to be had was soon on the way to the Peonies.

One delegate told me she felt as if she must fall on her knees at first sight of the field, "for I felt as if the heavens had opened and showed me a glimpse of the glories within."

PEONY NOMENCLATURE

The first obstacle and the most serious one of a few years ago in the collecting of Peonies was the almost interminable tangle that the nomenclature of the Peony had fallen into; this had occurred partly by premeditated forethought and partly by pardonable ignorance, if we may pardon igno-

rance. But thanks to the nomenclature committee of the American Peony Society this confusion of Peony names has in a large measure been eliminated, so that today the grower and dealer in Peonies may both be honest and enlightened if he so wills. There are a few snarls yet to untangle, but time will right them all. Let us hope this committee will be continued until everything along this line has been cleared up.

Among the varieties in the trade that are identical are Avalache and Albaira, Docteur Boisduval (Guerin) and Delachée, Felix Crouse and Victor Hugo, Golden Harvest and Jeanne d’Arc, Marechal Valliant and Souvenir de Auguste Mieller.

Among the varieties that have well known synonyms are Augustin d’Hour and General or Marechal MacMahon, Elwood Pleas and Lost Treasure, Floral Treasure and Delicatissima, Gigantea and Lamartine (Calot), James Kelway and Lady Derby, Lady Leonora Bramwell and Docteur Bretonneau (Verdier), Mademoiselle Leonie Calot and Moniteur Charles Levasseur, Marechal Valliant and Souvenir de Auguste Mieller.

Theoretically it is held by some that the first name it was known by should be maintained, but commercially our contention is that the name best known by and that really means something to an American should be held. This may be done without deception to anyone by stating the synonyms in the descriptions. To illustrate: Gigantea, one of the very best Peonies grown, will sell at least ten times the plants that Lamartine (Calot) will; thus you have disseminated ten times as much beauty and incidentally added to your profits.

Some dealers may say the above would sound better in a Peony bulletin rather than coming from a descriptive catalog. We answer that we have nothing that we wish to conceal from any of our patrons; we are doing our best to sell Peonies.

ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES

At one of the meetings of the American Peony Society it was suggested by some one that the attempt—mind you, the attempt—be made to discard from the list of varieties of Peonies until it should embrace as the maximum number one hundred varieties—this elimination to be secured by a rule of judging to be adopted by the society. And right there is where the judges ran smack into a stone wall and the attempt failed as it should.

One of the very first decisions we arrived at in Peony culture was that for ourselves we could no more confine our list to one hundred varieties and be satisfied with same than that the waves of the ocean could be kept back with a broom, and that for the very good reason that no one hundred, or for that matter no two hundred, varieties would or could embrace all the worth and charm of this flower. In the above opinion we are sustained by Professor Leon D. Batchelor, when in one of the American Peony Society bulletins issued by
Top: E. G. Hill (left) and J. M. Good judging a flower of Primrose.

Center: A corner of our Peony fields; literally thousands of bloom.

Bottom: "Awakening to the glories of June."

Cornell University he says in the introduction: "It is probably a conservative statement to say that the Peony interests of the country would be better off if about seventy-five per cent. of the varieties were destroyed and future propagation made from the remaining twenty-five per cent. of superior varieties." As there are about two thousand varieties of Peonies, say one thousand of them in commerce, to eliminate seventy-five per cent of them would leave at least two hundred and fifty sorts as desirable. We are not pleading for a long list of Peonies, but we contend that the merits of the Peonies that should be perpetuated are not found in any one hundred varieties.

SIX POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

In judging a Peony for exhibition the six points of excellence as suggested by the Directors of the American Peony Society are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem (including length, strength and foliage)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Auten of Missouri makes a good suggestion when he says, "There is one character on which I think there should be a rating outside of merely technical points. In declamation contests a rating is given on 'General Effect'; in flowers I would give a rating on 'Charm'. For example, I do not know how, on technical points, Festiva could be counted any more than equal to Festiva Maxima if even equal to it; however, it makes an appeal to me that Festiva Maxima does not. The latter has size, form, color and carriage, all unsurpassable; but to me it is cold and forbidding; it commands admiration, yes, but when I see a fine opening bud of Festiva I want it. This has a charm for me, makes an appeal to me that Festiva Maxima does not." May we add that there is certainly a charm about some varieties of Peonies? In addition to Festiva, such varieties as Marie Stuart, Alsace-Lorraine, Monsieur Dupuit and others possess an
indelible charm that may not be described. In the first and second editions of "Peonies for Pleasure" we included in the six points of excellence "Time of Blooming," but as this point is a relative one as to the garden and not as to exhibitions it is dropped from the latter.

However, in judging Peonies for your garden "Time of Blooming" is the most important of all points that should interest you.

You ask why in judging a Peony for the garden we place time of blooming the most valuable point of all. We answer: Could we possess, say, a flower as fine as Festiva Maxima that bloomed one week earlier or one week later than that sort, then we would have the most valuable point possible in a Peony.

A MONTH OF PEONIES

Would you not rather have a month than a week of Peonies? Say, by planting of whites, the early, early midseason, midseason, late midseason, late and very late, you could have a month of continuous enjoyment with the choicest blooms you ever beheld, would not that be preferable to one week of such bloom where you confined yourself to kinds that bloom at one and the same time? To illustrate, suppose you confine your planting of White Peonies to Festiva Maxima you would have the best flower of that color blooming at that time, but after your Festiva Maxima has done blooming your neighbor who has planted with Festiva Maxima other choice white varieties that are just as handsome and grand as that variety will prolong her blooming season three weeks longer, would that not be much preferable to your plan? Do you get that? Let us repeat, for this is important, by planting a succession of the early, midseason and late varieties you can enjoy Peonies for one month instead of for only a week.

Many persons come to Peony fields while in bloom and choose the varieties they desire, then when they bloom next year they have a week of Peonies. What they should do is to make several trips, or better still just "camp out" in the fields and enjoy a month of the grandest flowers imaginable.

A Month of Peonies, or How to Select Varieties

The time the Peony blooms for the average person is one week, for the reason that his selection of varieties embraces kinds that bloom at one and the same time.

No Peony grower that we know of has gone into this important subject, to our mind the most important of all in Peony culture. We here append a list of the different colors kept separate that will supply you the choicest of bloom that you may fairly revel in for a month.

A Month of White Peonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>Madame Calot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown of Gold</td>
<td>Madame de Vernonneville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duc de Wellington</td>
<td>Madame Emile Lemoine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duchess de Nemours</td>
<td>Marie Lemoine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festiva Maxima</td>
<td>Mireille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kidway</td>
<td>Monsieur Dupont</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Month of Blush or Flesh Pink Peonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert Crousse</td>
<td>L'Indispensable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darceycester</td>
<td>Madameotine Lemoine Calot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenie Verdier</td>
<td>Marie Stuart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral Treasure</td>
<td>Officiinals Rosa Superba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La France</td>
<td>Tourangeille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Perle</td>
<td>Umbellata Rosa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Month of Deeper Pink Peonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Claire Debols</td>
<td>Livingstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edile Superba</td>
<td>Madame Fere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elwood Pleas</td>
<td>Mathilde de Roseack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrans</td>
<td>Modele de Perfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gigantica</td>
<td>Monsieur Jules Elie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandiflora</td>
<td>Sarah Bombardt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Month of Red Peonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolpho Rousseau</td>
<td>Glote de Toumaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustin d'Hour</td>
<td>Lord Kitchener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaside</td>
<td>Madame Bucquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor Botehval</td>
<td>Meissonier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felix Crousse</td>
<td>Officiinals Rubra Plena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francois Rousseau</td>
<td>Rubra Superba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REMEMBER that these months of Peonies in the different colors may be repeated in most cases by other choice varieties. In other words, you need not confine yourselves to these lists alone to make up your month of Peony bloom. Also remember when planting Peonies, do not be stingy, but plant liberally and your reward will be commensurate.

DESCRIBING PEONIES

Another matter that has been discussed and that some decry is the using of adjectives in describing a Peony. Dear friends, that is where we shine, for we make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that no person on God's green footstool may convey to another his impression of a Peony flower without the use of adjectives and plenty of them. Try without their use to describe Monsieur Jules Elie with its enormous ball of loveliness before you, and you will be compelled to admit at once that it cannot be done. No, the stenicism of an idian in describing Peonies will get you nowhere; don't be an iceberg, thaw out.

"Neither inability to make rhyme; lack of sequence in thought; carelessness with the king's English, or absence of sentiment will bar us from using adjectives in describing Peonies. We step right in and air our muse; nobody has to read it unless desired and it gets it out of our system."

To satisfy yourself on this point try to convey, in cold type, the beauties of a Peony flower so that anyone may form an impression of what it is like in color, form, fragrance, etc.; then you will realize how futile the attempt. Overpraise? Why,
that is the veriest folde-rol. Listen to this description of Monsieur Jules Elie, the King of Peonies: "What shall we say of it? Enormous size, richest coloring, sure free bloomer, deliciously perfumed, the form so opulent of charm, so perfect in chiseling as to be beyond compare, the overlapping convex petalage—a marvel of curves and sinuosities like fairy convolutions. The sunburst of color, eloquent of divinest passion, radiating from a core of glossy pink as from some mystic fountain concealed under fluffy luciness, silvery pink here, pearl pink there, and baby pink everywhere. The colors blending and intertwining to a sheen of satiny pink, lit by a sunset glow, a tiny flame from the lambent furnace of some angel's heart; the form combined with the color in a harmonious whole difficult to describe; the petals winding in and out and curved jauntily as if consciously recurving from the mass of marvelous bloom and foliage around it; shimmering silvery tones heightening up to a climax of richest pink in a natural and indeed inevitable inflorescence. If you love beauty this flower shoots through you an unwonted thrill; you turn again and again that you might verify and prolong the pulsing wave of poetry by excluding the surroundings from your vision. The colors gleam with light as if it were burnished clouds touched by morning. It is indeed a wonder of fragrant loveliness. Great is the King!"

Overpraise? Why, the above with its numerous tones and shades of pink does not tell half the story. Compare it with the earlier descriptions of some of the French varieties that read like this: "Violaceous Pink." And then to think that any modern Peony salesman, after reading these French descriptions, could only ejaculate, "Huh! me too!"

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Many of the best Peonies have been introduced in the past ten or fifteen years, being disseminated by those painstaking Frenchmen, M. Dessert and M. Lemoine. Nothing in the line of Peonies that had gone before equalled or approached such varieties as Alsace-Lorraine, Aureore, Bayadere, Germaine Bigot, Enchantress, La Cygne, La France, Madame Emile Lemoine, Madame Jules Dessert, Mignon, Monseur Martin Cahuroc, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese, Tourangelle, etc.

Kelway, of England, has enriched Peonies for all time by such superb sorts as Barones Schroeder, Kelway's Glorious, James Kelway, etc.

Mr. Biauw, of Holland, added a grand variety recently in President Taft.

These are necessarily higher in price than the older sorts as they have been so recently sent out and the stock of them is very limited, but let us tell you that you will miss a large part of the charm of the Peony until you see these wonders of the floral creation. We could sell you fifty thousand Festiva Maxima or twenty-five thousand Marie Lemoine at prices quoted and be glad to do so, but we could not sell you one hundred of such varieties as La Cygne, La France, Solange, etc., for the reason they are not to be had at any price, and at the prices quoted for them we are not anxious to sell them. We make this assertion and will stand by same that the greatest creations in Peonies the world has ever known are the recent introductions of Messrs. Dessert and Lemoine.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is almost the invariable rule of visitors to our Peony fields, while in bloom, to make choice of these new varieties. We go to some length in this matter as some dealers endeavor to create the impression that most of the new Peonies are fakes; we want if possible to correct this impression, which is absolutely erroneous.

AMERICAN PEONIES

Of Peonies originating in America those by John Richardson, of Massachusetts, from 1857 to 1887, are prominent. His Dorchester, Grandiflora, Milton Hill, etc., are of the finest varieties in existence. George Hollis, also of Massachusetts, and H. A. Terry, of Iowa, have sent out some good varieties, but unfortunately for us the labors of these three Peony growers are ended. The Rev. Harrison and Mr. Rosenthal, both of Nebraska, also Mr. Shafer, of Massachusetts, have very recently added to our Peony lists in America. Mr. Brand, of Minnesota, commenced his work with Peonies in 1886. His Archie Brand, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Frances Willard, Longfellow, Mary Brand, Martha Bulloch, Richard Carvel, etc., are as good as the best. It behooves every Peony enthusiast to keep his eye on the Brand Peonies.

Let me introduce you to Brand's Peonies.

(The little child is showing you a flower of the famous Martha Bulloch.)
We take very great pleasure in presenting to the Peony world the introductions of Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, formerly of Indiana, now of California.

Mrs. Pleas has the distinction of being the first woman in the world to introduce new varieties of Peonies, and good ones, too. She has been working for a number of years practically unnoticed and unheralded. In February, 1916, the writer suggested her name to the Secretary of the American Peony Society for honorary membership, which at the next meeting of the Society held in New York City, June, 1916, was conferred on her "in recognition of her services to Peony culture in America," an honor well merited although late in arriving.

Mrs. Pleas has been giving her attention for upwards of forty years to Peony culture. There have been a number of her Peonies going under synonyms. The list we name is intended to be authentic and is compiled from information supplied by Mrs. Pleas and from her friends who have been interested in her Peonies. We here present a list of her Peonies most talked about, although by no means a complete list. In future editions of "Peonies for Pleasure" it is expected to add to this list: Alpha and Omega, Altar Candles, Bouquet of Flowers, Dr. Edgar Pleas, Elwood Pleas, Golden Nugget, Golden Wedding, Gypsy Queen, Joseph Griffin, Jubilee, Lady Emily, Lady Iris, Little Nell, Madame Pleas, Mary Anderson, May Davidson, Midsummer Night's Dream, Mrs. M. B. Beckett, Multiflora, Opal, Orange Prince, Pearled Rose, Queen of the Pleasure, Ralph, Rosy Dawn, Sarah, T. B. Terry, The Gem, The Jewel, White Swan.

THE QUEST OF LOVE
By Sarah A. Pleas

O! garden mine, what pleasure waits
Among your rows of gorgeous bloom
For one who finds within your gates
The title deeds to vast estates.
Of wealth, in beauty and perfume.

Today I come with new intent:
To find the fairest flower of all
In form and color, size and scent.
Ah, he will know how much is meant
When by his name the flower I call.

How beautiful the flower must be
To make it worthy of his name;
That other eyes than mine can see
What his dear memory is to me.
Whose love I count as more than fame.

Here's one that's white with heart of gold
A censor cup, for income rare
And here is one of perfect mold
Whose silken petals seem to hold
The secret of all beauty there.

Here's one as pure, as white as snow
Fresh fallen on this world of ours
No hint of hue its petals show.
Here's one to bright it great like flame.
What glorious color it has caught
From days and nights of June that came.
To make it worthy the dear name
Which I have ever in my thought.
Ah, look at this! So large, so sweet,
A fluffy ball of pink and gold.
In form and color all complete
Would we might stay the summer's feet.
To keep such beauty in our hold.

O, which to choose! So fair are they
So rich in color, form, perfume.
But which the fairest, who shall say?
I needs must come another day
To find my garden's richest bloom.

So in a sweet bewildernent
I turn to leave my peony beds;
I have not found the flower I meant
To give the name I love, but spent
The morning hours where beauty spreads.

Such charms before me that I fear
I cannot choose among them all.
Since each and all, I hold so dear
And yet—The one flower must be here,
That love by his dear name would call.

O, here, I see! Close to me nods
A flower the color—soft blush rose,
So large, so sweet! Ah, by all odds,
This is a flower to please the Gods—
The heat that in my garden grows.

My quest ends here, no farther I
Need seek among my peonies
To find the fairest flower, I cry
"O, royal bloom!" and he seems nigh.
"I christen thee the Elwood Pleas."

Read what a heart full of praise says of the Peony:

THE LURE OF THE PEONY
A Eulogy by C. S. Harrison, of Nebraska, Written June, 1909.

If you should receive the announcement that you were to have a visit from thousands upon thousands of the best dressed and most beautiful visitors that ever came to earth you would naturally feel like taking a vacation and engaging such delightful companionship. I am a busy man, but there is no resisting the lure of all this bewitching loveliness.

They have come, the advance guard, the great masses of dazzling splendor; the rear guard, strong, tall, sober and stately, will shortly bring up the last of the procession.

Page Six

Miss Jessie M. Good, Springfield, Ohio.
Who am I that I should have this army? An old man laid aside from professional work, broken in health. Yet I secured a nother piece of weedy ground and planted those unsightly bulbs gathered from various portions of Europe and America, and so secured this harvest of delight. Why should I be so highly honored and treated like a God? Thousands of the most gorgeous flowers are putting themselves on dress parade. They vie with each other to see which can make the most alluring and winsome appearance. Such a tressouche no bride ever wore.

Whence came all these tints of woven splendor which go into this rich carpet spread out before me? You have heard of that Oriental Carpet of Gems, the wonder of the world, where rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds, yes, all the un fading flowers of earth's under garden, are mingled in a fabric which shimmers, flashes and blazes in the sunshine. But that gem of gems cost millions. It is made of dead flowers which cannot breathe and which give out no fragrance. My garden of gems is alive. Its beauty does not last as long, but it is mine, and while it lasts I am a millionaire. All of these acres are my bouquet.

Whence did they derive these rich perfumes? The mingling of the rose and the violet, the pond lily and the heliotrope, the hinting of cinnamon and the spices. Up from the masses there rise viewless clouds of incense which float above and wander away in the distant air, then sweep earthward so that you wade in billows of aroma.

Whence came all this rich coloring—as if the tints had been taken from the sunsets and the mantles from the stars, all woven by dart and unseen fingers into these forms of entrancing loveliness?

Among the crimson what splended flowers. There is stately Prince Imperial, further on is La Solitaire and Louis Van Houtte and the showy Ville de Nancy. Among the pinks the beautiful L'Esperance, the radiant Madame Geissler, Livingstone and a host of others. There is Jeanne d'Arc with petals of gold and a center of snowy white, emblem of the fair soul of the war maiden, and in the heart of the flower, drops of blood as if the tears had entered her soul; and here is her daughter Golden Harvest; stately Festiva Maxima rises like a queen in her snowy whiteness; Monsieur Dupont is a sturdy massive white with carmine sprinkled in the center; Couronne d'Or, with heart of gold is one of the latest. Among the somewhat variegated you find Faust, one of the most floriferous, overwhelmed with floods of bloom each year. But we cannot go into details when we have two hundred varieties all striving for recognition.

Reverently I stand in this imperial presence. Instinctively I say, "How precious are Thy thoughts unto me, O God; how great is the sum of them." All these radiant forms are the revelation of the love of the Father, interpreters of His thoughts, prophets of our own resplendent future.

My garden teaches this lesson. How much the Great Florist would do for His children if they would only give Him a chance. This was His opportunity and He took it. His oldest daughter, good mother nature, was on hand to work with me and evolve the plans of God. How much she would do for us if we would only help. What possibilities all around us. Above us Divine ideals waiting for a chance to alight and glorify the earth.

Come around to these rows. These plants are mine. I grew them from seed. See this lovely one with soft velvety petals of pink; see that one of purest white; look at that one raked in dazzling red with heart of gold. How happy and cheerful they look. They are mine. My eyes first saw them. * * * And back in the unknown are other masses of undiscovered loveliness waiting your beck and mine. Sometimes it seems as if they would break open the gates and flood us with a glory yet unseen.

Who would live in desolation when he might live in fairyland, where Nature and all her unseen forces will work day and night to lavish on him her choicest treasures? Plant in masses. Match God's great out-of-doors with abundance. Don't be stingy when a little will bring so much. Open all the gates and let the waiting beauty of an earthly elysium settle around you.

If you have only a small city lot, beautify that and give a kind Providence a chance to smile on you through the countenances of your flowers.

Then again from the same author.

Get Peonies, the most gorgeous flowers on earth; plant in masses, and have a splendid carpet of loveliness fit for the touch of angels' feet. Don't be stingy with the front yard. A fine house in a neglected yard is like a one thousand dollar picture in a ten cent frame. Plant abundance and do not depend on two or three flowers to glorify a whole lawn. Beauty is wealth; raise a crop of it and be rich. Let us get a combination and fix up the home so it will be a blessed memory in after years. The home is not a kennel, a stable, a sty, or a barn. It is a dwelling place for immortals, who stand on the borders of the eternal beauty, where the stars are planted in the vast flower gardens of the Father.

If you have beautiful grounds, adorn them with an abundance of flowers. You will have your children associated with the most charming companions, and they will have their influence. Your boys will not be boors, but gentlemen; your girls will have lives moulded by the pure and the beautiful.

What a soul hunger often comes to the wife and mother! Too often the front yard is neglected. Perhaps it is a bog pasture, or a hospital for disabled machinery. The farmer's wife needs an attractive home. She should have her toilet room as well as her city sister. When you have 160 acres can you not spare her one, and enjoy it yourself with her, so that from early spring till the hard frosts of autumn you can be welcomed by a procession of beauty?

The farmer is king by divine right. His domain reaches from the center of the earth up to the stars. He gets his title from man and from the Creator. Taking such a gift, he is under the highest obligation to make the most of it, and not to rob it, but to keep it at its best.

The Farm Beautiful should be a charming picture in Nature's great frame work all around it.
THE PEONY BEAUTIFUL

History and Development of This Wonderful and Magnificent Hardy Perennial

By MISS JESSIE M. GOOD.

With the exception of a few travelers, botanists, and amateur growers, all lovers of flowers, the only Peony known in America until about the middle of the nineteenth century was the old-fashioned double red one of our grandmothers' gardens. Today, after years of exploitation, when Peonies are mentioned, nine-tenths of the public recall this one sort only with its rank odor. Recall it, too, with an inherited prejudice, for owing to its coarse culture it was a favorite flower about the peasant's doorways of Europe, and therefore the gusty called it coarse and common, admiration of which betrayed low taste.

But within the last one hundred and fifty years new varieties were introduced that have caused a vast change in the attitude of the public towards the Peony, and today it is accounted the most splendid flower in cultivation.

There are three distinct varieties of Peonies: Peony Officinalis, the old-fashioned sort spoken of above, formerly known as a wild flower in Southern Europe, and in the Orient, and is named for Peon, a physician of the Trojan war, who attributed its miraculous cures to his use of the Peony. Fable has it that Peon, who was a pupil of Asclepius, first received the Peony from Lutea, the mother of Apollo. With this gift of Peon, Asclepius cured the wounds Pluto received from Hercules; but the cure caused so much jealousy on the part of Asclepius that he secretly caused the death of Peon. Pluto, however, grateful for his cure, turned the physician into the flower which has since borne his name. For him, too, plants were often called "Paeon." The root was much used in medicine, and a piece of it worn about the neck preserved the wearer from enchantments. But, ah, today the Peony is weaving enchantments of its own more enthralling than those of any Delphic priestess.

It is strange that with the exception of P. Brownii, the only Peony at yet found in America, that the P. Officinalis is found in Southern Europe alone, while P. Moutan and P. Allitifora were found only in China and Siberia. However, the Officinalis Peonies of today are so improved in growth, form and color that they are esteemed most highly for their beauty and earliness. There are the three beautiful colors, red, white and pink.

Peony Moutan, or tree Peony, as we commonly call it, has a most interesting history, and to Mr. Eliot Cole, formerly of the Horticultural Department of Cornell University, I am indebted for much of the material facts of this article; so, possibly no man in America is so conversant with the history of the Peony in Europe and America as he.

The facts are as follows: In 1596, by special permission and protection of the Chinese government, the Dutch East India Company sent an envoy through part of China. This envoy sent home the most glowing account of the Peony. His account is as follows: "In the province of Szechuan, near to Chung King, grows a certain flower called Montang (Moutan), in high esteem amongst them and therefore called King of Flowers." It differs very little in quality from the European rose, but is much larger and spreads its leaves further abroad. It far surpasses the rose in beauty, but lacks short in richness of color. It has no thorns or prickles, is generally of a white color, mingled with a little purple; yet there are some that are yellow and red. This flower grows upon a bush and is carefully cherished and planted in all gardens belonging to the Grandees, for one of their most cherished flowers.

Nothing was done towards bringing this plant to Europe until 1674. But five years later, when an Englishman, Sir Joseph Banks, reading the volume on China written by the envoy, became interested and instructed certain merchants trading at Canton to have specimens of the "Montang" sent to him. Repeated attempts were made to bring a living plant to England, but owing to lack of knowledge in packing and the length of time it took sailing vessels to make the journey, it was not until 1794, four years later, that he was successful in getting alive from China two living tree Peonies. They proved all that the envoy had declared them to be, and other importations quickly followed.

In "Memoires des Chinois" by the Missionaries, Paris, 1873, we are told that the Moutan, as we call it, had been the pride and glory of the Chinese for fourteen hundred years. They had developed between two and three hundred varieties, which they valued as much as did the Dutch their tulips. The finest specimens were sent to the emperor's garden, where it was prized for its great beauty and fragrance, for the Chinese florists had developed fragrance in the Moutan. We need not wonder at their enthusiasm, when we know that well-grown specimens in existence that are eight and nine foot high, bearing in a single season more than five hundred of their gigantic fragrant blooms.

As long ago as 536 A. D. the Chinese distinguished two kinds of Peonies, one, the Peo Yen, or common, and the other, the Peo-vin, or imported from Java. The former are Peonies or Peonies. The latter, called the "Mother Peonies," were more fit for medicinal purposes, and are still of value for the same purpose.

About 594 A. D. the Peony flower was introduced into Japan, where it once attained high favor with that beauty-loving nation, a favor continued to this day. The Japanese call it Botan, and the root was largely grown for medicinal purposes, whole districts devoting themselves to its culture, while the country about Nara became famous for flowering plants, many selling as high as one hundred ounces of silver for a single plant.

P. Allitifora has a history similar to that of Moutan, for its introduction followed so closely that of the tree Peony that no exact record of the introduction of this latter is known. It is also found that is destined to become the most popular flower in the world, the rose excepted. Like the hybrid perpetual roses, all Peonies bloom but once each year, but unlike the rose they are almost free from diseases. In its wild state it was a native of Siberia, growing to its northernmost confines; single, semi-double and fragrant.

Soon after its introduction to England its roots were taken to France, and there the real cultivation of the Peony began. Its habit of sporting into new colors, and the freedom with which it needs, were taken advantage of. At Cluny, still high feeding were all used to develop the plant, but cross-fertilization did more than all to bring new varieties. The first Peonies from seed were raised and sold in France by Mr. Lemoen, of Port St. Denis, in 1824. M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philip, originated some of the best of the fine varieties. His collection was inherited by his nephew, Victor Verdier.

Other early French Peony enthusiasts was the Comte de Cassis, the Prince de Salies-Dude and Modeste Guerin. Also M. Burny, a Belgian amateur. M. Cobet of Douai inherited the collection of the Comte de Cassis, which in turn passed into the hands of M. Crousse of Nancy. Then later it came into the possession of its present owner, M. Lemoine.

Other early Peony hybridists were M. Patennier, Mayor of Englefeu, Belguim, and the following Frenchmen: Delote, Delacourt-Veschi, Delacourt, Modeste, Croquis and Andritte. Some of our very best Peonies originated with these men. M. Dessert and M. Lemoine of France, are the leading originators of Peonies in the world.
Peonies originating in America will be found in another chapter.

In a monograph on the Peony written by Mr. J. Eliot Cott, for Cornell University, he gives seven most excellent reasons for the popularity of the Peony, as follows:
1. They are easy to grow; anyone can raise glorious Peonies with less trouble than it takes to grow roses.
2. Peonies well established are permanent features in the garden, or at least as permanent as is desirable.
3. Peonies are perfectly hardy wherever applied.
4. The blooms are large, showy, of various forms and of all shades of color from white to purple, and even pale yellow.
5. Many of the new varieties are deliciously fragrant.
6. Peonies are practically free from insects and disease. No spraying, dusting, or hand-picking of worms is necessary.
7. They are equally successful as a cut flower and for artistic landscape effect.

THE MODERN DOUBLE HERBACEOUS PEONY
(Paeonia Herbacea Sinensis)
By JOHN M. GOOD

About Its Culture, Soil, Drainage, Etc.

The Peony is of such easy culture that it is not at all particular like most plants as to the soil; they will grow in rich, in poor, in clay, in sand and in black soil and thrive in all of them. We prefer a sandy loam such as we have here in the fertile lands of the great Miami Valley of Ohio. Prepare your ground by digging at least two feet deep; your beds should be well drained so that all surplus water gets away quickly. Peonies will not stand wet feet.

Another very important matter is that your soil must be free from acid. This is caused by a combination of too much humus and poor drainage. Peonies will not thrive in a soil containing same. A simple test for acid is to get a nickel's worth of litmus paper at the drugstore, place a piece of this paper inside a handful of moist soil—not wet—that you wish to test. If the paper turns from blue to red it detects the presence of acid; the redder the paper turns the more acid. To counteract the acid place lime in the soil and this will sweeten it.

Fertilizers, and How Not to Use

This is the particular part about Peony culture. If there is one thing that a Peony dislikes more than another, it is to have such fertilizers as contain ammonia and potash to come in direct contact with the roots, especially in allographic doses. You had better put on the soft peat and go carefully; it causes two things to happen, burning and decaying the Peony roots. To avoid this we never use the land to plant Peonies soon after manure has been applied, until a couple of years have elapsed, giving the manure time to become disintegrated and thoroughly incorporated with the soil; neither do we cover the Peonies with manure during the winter as some do, for the reason that the stem of the Peony is hollow and by covering them the substance of the covering, by rain and melting snow, is carried down to the heart of the plant and the manure water will play havoc by almost annihilating your roots. You then ask how we fertilize. By turning under a crop or two of cow peas and rye before planting and after planting to use any kind of stable manure between the rows, care being taken to avoid getting it near the stems of the plant. Manure should be applied during early winter. Amateurs may apply all their fertilizer in the form of manure after planting as stated here and be assured of grand results. Liquid manure may be applied after the buds appear in the springtime. Get a barrel that holds water; fill with manure and pour on water till barrel is full; let it stand a few days, stir, and apply liquid once or twice a week to the ground immediately around the Peony roots.

Planting Time, Where, How

Peonies may be planted any time the ground is in condition to work from September 1st till March 15th. In Ohio we prefer September, October and November for three reasons: Usually the ground is in better condition to work during these months; then again, when the time comes for the root to start in the Spring it is in its proper place ready to grow instead of coming from the grower or in your cellar, and maybe the ground is not in condition to plant, while the root you planted in the fall is growing all the time; and again, it saves storing and caring for them during the winter time; then again, Peonies can be sold cheaper in the fall time as the expense of storage is avoided.

We never put high priced Peonies in storage. You must get them in the fall if you buy from us. The loss of what would remain unsold would more than wipe out the profit on what we would sell at that season of the year.

Peonies may be planted effectively in several positions, in beds by themselves, as a background to plantings of other perennial borders, as a foreground for shrubbery groups or borders, in single...
rows indeed they make a delightful hedge effect where one sort is planted, so the hedge blooms all at one time. This hedge makes a fine effect when used as division lines between city lots or to act as a screen along alleyways or unsightly fences or buildings, for remember after the Peony is done blooming the plant itself is desirable for foliage effect. Simply cut away the seed pods and trim in the few tips of branches that may be longer than the others so as to make a uniform hedge. Planted to border a walk Peonies are pretty (see front cover page for this effect). Where you plant Peonies in beds set at least 3½ to 4 feet apart each way; where planted in rows as for hedge effect plant 2 feet apart, setting the eyes in the ground two inches below the surface. A covering of forest leaves held in place by ever-green boughs or other weight to keep the leaves from blowing away will be found very beneficial during the severe cold weather of winter. Peony roots are perfectly hardy; this covering keeps the newly planted roots from being lifted out of their places by frost. Do not apply this covering until the ground is frozen. Remove after hard freezing in the early spring. It’s the freezing and thawing that do the damage. Freezing the roots does no damage, but every freeze and thaw lifts the roots a little. Let Nature keep repeating this operation and you will find your roots on top of the ground. This is a good time to apply fertilizer, taking care to keep the manure clear of the stems. Cover the stems with some other substance, such as leaves, etc. The manure acts as a protection and at the same time supplies the necessary fertilizer.

Peonies as Cut Flowers

If Peonies are to be used as cut flowers they should be cut just as the color begins to show; never by any means allow the flowers to open on the plant. After cutting, if to be used at once place the stems in water and set in the shade away from the wind; should you desire to keep the flowers some time, then after cutting as above in the bud keep them away from all water, lay them down in a cool dry cellar and twenty-four hours before you wish to use them, give the stems a fresh cut and place the stems in water. Keep them in a cool room and you will find they will open up into the most glorious flowers. Never mind how wilted they are. You will explain they are no good, but follow directions and see results; you will have much finer flowers than the pickled flowers from storage that the florist supplies. Always water the ground in the beds of late flowering Peonies. Usually we have a dry spell during the middle or last of June. You will be well repaid for your trouble.

Flowers for Exhibition

The largest flowers for exhibition are obtained in the following manner: The plant should be at least five years old, eight years old would be better. After the shoots appear in the spring select one, two or three of the stronger ones and nip all the others to the ground. This will cause the entire strength of the plant to center in the stems you allow to remain. Then as the buds appear pinch out all but the crown or terminal bud on each stem; this crown bud may always be distinguished by its coming on the end of the main stalk. The buds that come on the smaller side shoots or branches are called lateral buds; these lateral buds are the ones to pinch. This has the effect of throwing all the strength of this one stalk into this lone flower.

The size of the flower as well as the color is helped by giving liquid manure once or twice a week just as the buds begin to form.

The best colored flowers for exhibition are cut in the bud stage just as they begin to show color and opened in a cool room by placing the stems in water. The reason for this: The sunlight affects a Peony flower the instant it strikes it by changing the color. While in all these varying changes of the Peony flower as the sun shines on it there is no flower more beautiful, yet you get the true color of the flower as developed in the shade. To get this color effect in the open ground, shade your plants with cheese cloth held about four feet above them. This should be supplied just as they show color in the buds. Some tissue paper sacks over the buds. One by experimenting soon finds out the proper stage to cut the buds so as to develop them in water. The fewer petals a flower has, the tighter the bud may be cut. A safe rule is when they first show color they are practically in the tight bud stage, but ready to open. Always give your flower stems a fresh cut each day, also fresh water. The stem of a Peony flower is woody with a center of pith; make a long cut up the side of the stem into the pith so it will take up water faster. There is a waxy substance that seals up the ends of the flower stems; by giving a fresh cut this is done away with.

The Peony Disease

The greedy growers have by their methods of over-propagating and feeding produced a disease variously known as nematodes, club-root, root-gall, and the so-called "Lemoine's Disease." This disease did not originate with Lemoine, but with the greedy growers who bought his new productions and "put them on the track," in other words, "speeding them up." Over-propagating, thus weakening; over-feeding, thus producing indigestion; result—root-gall. The disease is from within and not from without; it is neither infectious or contagious. It is a curious fact that a root that has the disease up to a certain point will produce more flowers than a perfectly healthy root, thus it is really a better cut flower subject, but not so good for root sales. In the stage above noted the disease is conquered by cutting away most of the root and planting in soil free from acid and fertilizers and left undisturbed for at least three years.
Then, upon lifting, if it still has some disease, repeat the operation. Should the plant be so badly diseased as to fail either to grow or bloom, then land it in the discard unless it is valuable enough to graft the eyes on clean roots.

The Best Fifty
Do not think for one moment that I would attempt to choose fifty varieties for you. To illustrate: One day in the Peony field a lady asked, pointing to a certain variety, "What Peony is that?"

After being told she said, "That's the ugliest flower I ever saw!" Just then a couple of young ladies came along and one of them seeing the variety the lady had called the "ugliest," ran ahead of her companion and exclaimed: "Oh! come, Mary, here is the prettiest flower I ever saw!" Turning to the woman I said: "And you would have me tell you which is the prettiest Peony?" At another time after conducting a couple of women through our fields and selling them quite an order, I remembered that I had overlooked that charming variety Assa Gray. Although worn out with our trump through the fields we retraced our steps to the farthest corner of our fields, and while they were looking Assa Gray over they spied several rows of Victoire Tricolore which we had decided were so worthless that we had marked them to dig and throw away. They left Assa Gray and fairly wafted across the rows of plants between, and each of them purchased, to our way of thinking, a variety not worth growing. No, it can't be done; I would not be so presumptuous as to name the best fifty. I would be as silly as the fellow who claims that the best can be found in one hundred varieties. Read my descriptions of the different varieties and where I have fairly poured out my soul about them that will be the telltale of my own opinion.

List of Peonies According to Color
To enable purchasers to quickly find from the alphabetical list the colors desired, we have arranged the following lists, including some of the principal varieties of the early, medium and late of each color:

**WHITE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>Lady Alexandra Duff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baroness Schnieder</td>
<td>La Rosiere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boule de Velge</td>
<td>Le Cygne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comtessie d'Or</td>
<td>Madame de Vatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duchess de Nevers</td>
<td>Madame de Verneville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festiva</td>
<td>Madame Emile Lemoine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festiva Maxima</td>
<td>Marie Lemoine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Nightingale</td>
<td>Mireille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances E. Willard</td>
<td>Monsieur Dupont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kelway</td>
<td>Queen Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubilee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow, Changing to White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alba Sulfurea</td>
<td>Philemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanche Cite</td>
<td>Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canari</td>
<td>Solfatare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidissima</td>
<td>Sulfurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due de Wellington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BLUSH OR DELICATE PINK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aechille</td>
<td>Madame Emile Galle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absace-Lorraine</td>
<td>Millic, Leonie Calot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenie Verdier</td>
<td>Marguerite Gerard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral Treasure</td>
<td>Marie Euphemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germanie Bigot</td>
<td>Mme. Stuart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Harvest</td>
<td>Midsummer Night's Dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelway's Glorious</td>
<td>Octavie Denny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelway's Queen</td>
<td>President Taft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Lorraine</td>
<td>Solange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tendresse</td>
<td>Tourangelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tulipe</td>
<td>Umbelina Rosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveliness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madame Calot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIGHT OR MEDIUM PINK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert Crousse</td>
<td>Madame Bouloguer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assa Gray</td>
<td>Madame de Galhau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>Madame Ducel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmond About</td>
<td>Marie Crousse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwood Pless</td>
<td>Marie Deborde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etna</td>
<td>Martha Bulloch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giornonde</td>
<td>Modele de Perfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloire de Chas.</td>
<td>Monsieur Jules Elie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombault</td>
<td>Princess Bentrice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandiflora</td>
<td>Sarah Bernhardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humeli Carne</td>
<td>Therese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La France</td>
<td>Tri, de Expo. de Lille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Perle</td>
<td>Vioclus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Indispensable</td>
<td>Welcome Guest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEEP PINK AND ROSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandre Dumas</td>
<td>Lady Leonora Bramwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auguste Villanne</td>
<td>La Fayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beranger</td>
<td>Levithan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Dubois</td>
<td>Linnse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clementine Gabil</td>
<td>Lady Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donke of Devonshire</td>
<td>Madame Farel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edulis Superbus</td>
<td>Madame Geissler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etle Chevalier</td>
<td>Madame Pouventin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrants</td>
<td>Mathilde de Roseneck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gzognoten</td>
<td>Modeste Guerin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humeli</td>
<td>Ne Plus Ultra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraon</td>
<td>Walter Faxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Lind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agida</td>
<td>Felix Crousse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrosoaguinen</td>
<td>Marechal Vaillant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auguste Lemoiner</td>
<td>Monsieur Krelage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusto d'Houre</td>
<td>Marie d'Houre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlinoz</td>
<td>Shabona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Candolle</td>
<td>The Gem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Forrest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRIMSON OR DEEP RED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolphe Rousseau</td>
<td>L'Eteletante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Hoiduval</td>
<td>Madame Buequet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Bigot</td>
<td>Madame Gandiechan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gllore de Tournai</td>
<td>Melodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grover Cleveland</td>
<td>Mons. Martin Cahnac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Rosenfield</td>
<td>Rubra Superba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Size of Roots**

The size of Peony roots varies as to variety, some sorts making strong roots with few eyes, while others make smaller roots with eyes in plenty, and then again this rule will be reversed. Some varieties do not throw normal bloom after division inside of two years, then again other varieties will throw grand flowers first year from division. We have seen as fine flowers on Monsieur Jules Elie at one year from division as we have at three years, but not as many of them per plant.

The newer varieties that are scarce, the smaller the roots sent regardless of price.

Do not for one moment think that we are going to pay $5.00 for a small Peony root and then grow it a year or two, dig and sell to you for what we paid for it. Mr. Welsh puts it tersely thus: "The man who cheats himself is about as bad as to cheat the other fellow, and that if we sold Peonies at any lower price we would be cheating ourselves," and we know you do not wish us to do that.
We grade our roots as follows:
1st Size, Divided Roots—This is a root divided until it has from 2 to 5 eyes. This is the size we always plant and we recommend this for general planting, both as to the desirability of its low cost and the results obtained. Many varieties throw normal flowers the first year from planting.
2nd Size, One-Year Roots—This is a 1st size divided root of 2 to 5 eyes planted and grown for one year, then dug and sold you as it comes from the ground. This is a most desirable size and is well worth the additional price asked for it. You simply for the difference in cost between this size and 1st size save one year in time. This size will throw more bloom the first year from planting than the 1st size. This is the popular size.
3rd Size, Two-Year Roots—This is the 2nd size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. This size you gain two years of time.
4th Size, Three-Year Roots—This is the 3rd size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. This size you gain three years of time.

Our aim is to always give value for the money entrusted to us for Peonies, and the fact that our Peony sales have reached the enormous amount they have, running into the hundreds of thousands each season, should be proof that we are amply satisfying our customers. It is not unusual to get letters saying: “We have bought Peony roots from all the growers and yours are the best of any we buy.”

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee our Peonies true to name and will cheerfully replace any that prove to be otherwise after they have reached their normal blooming period.

Classification

The Peony Albidiflora, or Chinensis as it is more commonly catalogued, has by the American Peony Society been divided into eight types as follows:

SINGLE—Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

SEMI-DoubLe—Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens, and partially transformed petaloids. Many of the reds are of this type.

JAPANESE—These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.

ANEMONE—A step further in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

CROWN—In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are one color, and the collar another or lighter shade.

BOMH—The next step in which all the center petals are uniformly wide approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

Semi-ROSE—Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible or nearly concealed.

ROSE—The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

"The Quest of Love"—Mrs. Pleas in her garden at the Pleasances.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PEONIES

The name and year in parentheses following the variety is that of the originator and the year in which it was disseminated. Following this the type of flower (see page 12) is given with time of blooming.

IMPORTANT ABOUT PRICES

The prices of the Peonies here listed are given in a price list enclosed in this booklet. As these prices will vary somewhat from year to year, be sure you have the price list for the current year in which you are ordering.

Doubly Important

The Peonies we name in this catalogue are only offered for sale during the full months of September, October and November. After this month see our current Spring Catalogue for the succeeding year for Peonies we offer for sale in the springtime.

Patrons may order by the number preceding the name of each variety if they so desire, as our field labels run by number and not by name, but mistakes are less liable to occur if you order both by number and name. We would prefer you to do so, letting the name follow the number as here shown.

68—Achille (Calot, 1855.) Rose type, mid-season. Fine large five-inch bloom on three-foot stems, very floriferous in clusters. Opens light pearl or shell-pink, finishing delicate blush or lilac white with an occasional creamy-white spot. The flower in its make-up and color somewhat resembles an immense Carnation. Foliage crinkled like the foliage of an Aridisia. Fragrant. Excellent for all purposes.

28—Carnival Dewey (Hollis, 1891.) Bomb type, mid-season. Large light built heliotrope. Sweet scented.

61—Adolphe Rousseau (Dessert & Mechin, 1890.) Semi-double type. Early mid-season. Very large blooming habit. Light shell-pink shades to shell-pink, with a distinct metallic reflex; one of the darkest and a very brilliant color. The petals are very large and shell like, ideal habit with tall stiff stems keeping well when cut; dark foliage veined red, one of the best reds for landscape effect. Extra fine.

114—Agida (Origin unknown.) Semi-double type, mid-season. If the color of this Peony was not so bright and attractive we would have discarded it long ago. A grand bright showy red in contradiction to the purplish-crimsons that are so prevalent among red Peonies. In fact it might well be called a scarlet color. Very bright, gay and showy; free bloomer.

13—Agnes Mary Kelway (Kelway, 1896.) Crown type, early mid-season. Deep violet rose guard petals enclosing a thick collar of narrow cream-white petals. Within this collar a crown of same color as guards. Very fine bloomer in clusters; fragrant; tall and vigorous growth, an exceptionally striking and handsome tricolor variety.

146—Alba Sulfurea (Calot, 1860.) Bomb type; mid-season. Very large globular compact bloom, color creamy-white; center slightly flecked red; stigmas red. Tall, erect grower, distinct from Sulfuresa, which has cream-white stigmas. For cut bloom and landscape work this variety is fine.

19—Alberth Crousse (Crousse, 1892.) Bomb type; late. Immense, very full convex bloom, as perfect in outline and contour as a Show or Fancy Dahlia flower, so perfect in shape is it that from stem to stem it forms a perfect ball. The petals are imbricated like a Carnation and overlap each other. The color is as wonderful as its form and is best described as an even delicate shell-pink without fleck or markings whatsoever; indeed it is rather a tint than a color or shade; in this regard it is indeed remarkable and unapproachable by any other variety. Scores and dozens of points of excellence. Our stock of this variety, 20,000 thousand plants (we have good reason to believe), exceed in number that held commercial-ly by all other other growers in the world.

217—Alexandre Dumais (Guerin, 1862.) Crown type; early. Lively brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; creamy-white collar of narrow petals mingled with the wide central petals. Exceptionally floriferous. A very pretty pleasing multi-colored sort, one of the best for massing and an excellent keeper after being cut. One of the earliest of the Chinensis type to bloom.

219—Alice de Julvecourt (Pele, 1857.) Crown type; mid-season. One of the freest and best landscape sorts. Large double flowers of globular form. Guards and center blue-white, prominently flecked with crimson. Collar a creamy-white; fragrant, dwarf and free.

769—Alpha and Omega (Pleas, 1903.) Anemone type. Very early. Among the first to open and has a charm all its own. After the bud has opened into a beautiful convex bloom with deep rose guards and bright yellow petaloids, there develops in the center a ring of glowing salmon-pink petals, ruffled something like a huge Chrysanthemum, which in turn changes to white. It has the appearance of a flower growing out of the center of another. In other words, a double decker. One blooming stem with side buds and main central flower make a bouquet in itself. "Have tested it for five years and consider it a find."

**ALSACE LORRAINE** With an indefinable charm.

162—**ASA GRAY** (Crouse, 1886.) Semi-double type; midseason. From the formation of the flower it is designated as a double decker. Very large, full imbricated bloom; guard petals, salmon-buff, center of bloom very full and perfectly formed; color delicate lilac pente.-octovalvate, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Striking, imposing and beautiful. Here is a flower you want to linger over, for it produces more bloom year in and year out than does any other fragrant and distinct. This variety at a local flower show swept the wards.


8—BAYADERE (Lemoine, 1889.) Rose type; midseason. Lemoine’s later peony productions all seem to have a common parentage. This is shown in their admirable habit of growth, which is quite pronounced, strong, sturdy and erect, bearing their large bloom upright accompanied with grandfoliage. Those acquainted with the variety Le Cygne will understand what we mean. Bayaderé has large flowers produced freely, pure white in color. A gorgeous variety.

170—BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE (Gambaut, 1886.) Crown type; late. Radiant beauty. guards crown violet rose. Collar lilac-white. Free bloomer; fragrant.

74—BEAUTY’S MASK (Hollis, 1904.) Crown type; late. Very large compact flower of clear blush-white tinted lilac guards clear lilac, collar lighter than guard, fixe with creamy-yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. Fragrant and fine.

77—BELISARE (Lemoine, 1901.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large globular flowers of great beauty. Color delicate lilac splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac, guards and center of flower flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower, a gray variety. “Without a fault.”

309—BELLE ALLIANCE (Crousse, 1855.) Rose type; midseason. Very full double bloom; lilac-pink with silvery border; beautiful.

242—BELLE CHATELAINE (Guérin, 1861.) Bomb type; midseason. Medium-sized flower, color mauve-rose with amber-white collar and center; fragrant.

230—BELLE DOUAIENNE (Calot, 1861.) Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower, color hydrangea-pink center prominently flecked crimson. Very fragrant.

229—BELLE MAUVE (Lemoine, 1892.) Rose type; early. Very large, compact, flat bloom, delicate lilac-rose, tipped silver. Tall, strong, compact grower; fragrant.

69—BERANGER (Dessert, 1895.) Rose type; very late. Fine bud. Form of bloom very flat, imbricated and compact. Color clear violet to carmine rose, color same as guards, center brighter; fragrance superb. A fine flower.

210—BERLOZ (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type; late midseason. Enormous full globular imbricated bloom, bright currant-red. Center tinted rose and shaded with amaranth. As the flower ages and becomes fully finished each petal is distinctly silvered, say two to one-half of its length. This characteristic is quite pronounced and makes it on this account a really phenomenal variety. It is extremely showy and fine, and probably attracts more attention from visitors to our fields while in bloom than any other variety.

222—BLANCHE CIRE (Origin unknown.) Semi-rose type; early. A variety catalogued first by M. Dessert, of France, in 1898, the origin of which is unknown. Translated Blanche Cire. From a glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center with a cream-colored reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut flower market.

118—BOULE DE NEIGE (Calot, 1862.) Semi-rose type; early. Midseason. Translated is “Ball of Snow.” Large, large, cup-shaped full bloom of good substance and perfect form. Color milk-white. Petals Curtis, both guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Erect, tall grower; fine cut flower variety; follows February and is often sold for that variety. They are, however, easily distinguished, as Boulé de Neige shows some columns through the flower while Festiva Maxima never does.

114—CANDIDISSIMA (Calot, 1856.) Rose type; early. An attractive Peony. Guard petals creamy-white, center sulphur-yellow, delicately tinted flesh with a light green heart. Very chaste and refined. Has true honey fragrance. Strong grower, free bloomer, with great big flowers; blooms a couple of days ahead of Festiva Maxima. This is a hummer.

265—CARMEN (Lemoine, 1893.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, full, double flowers of hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, this color sprinkled with fine dots like Asia Gray. Tall, erect, healthy grower. “Good in every respect.”

197—CARNEA ELEGANS (Calot, 1850.) Crown type; midseason. Perfect shaped pretty flowers, broad petals, clear flesh color with glossy reflex mixed with small yellow petals. Extra fine bloomer.

34—CHARLEMAGNE (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type; late. Very double, large globular flowers; color lilac white with a deeper salmon-pink center. Free bloomer, pleasant fragrance. Buds so crowded with petals that in warm, rainy weather they are liable to become waterlogged. When well done a beautiful Peony.

336—CHESTINE GOWDY (Brand, 1913.) Crown type; late. Midseason. Prize Peony. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped Peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink. The perfection of its form and its rich and delicately varied coloring have repeatedly caused it to be singled out for special admiration from a group of the finest varieties. The stems are long, slender and strong, bearing a single flower. The flower is of good substance and when cut just as the bud is bursting this variety makes one of our best cut flowers. It has a delightful fragrance, penetrating, lasting and sweet.

164—CLAUDE GELLEE (Lemoine, 1894.) Rose type; late. A dwarf blooming creamy-white shaded with Havana-brown with an occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. Not more than one of this variety will be sold to any one customer.
Avalanche. Very waxy and chaste.

127—CLAUDE DUHON (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers; convex and tufted; petals incurred and incised, overlapping each other in a charming effect; color rich, clear satiny-pink with glossy reflex. Has the beautiful silvery sheen in a pronounced way seen in that wonderful variety Monsieur Jules Elie. A gem of the first water. Some describe this as a glorified Monsieur Jules Elie. How it is possible for anyone to be stoical enough to write a description of Claire Duhon without using a few adjectives is beyond our comprehension. You cannot say too much in her praise. Say all you can and then you have left something unsaid.

386—CLEMENTINE GILLOT (Crousse, 1885.) Crown type; late. Large double flowers of great beauty; color a uniform shade of light tyrian rose. Strong, erect, tall grower; very good.


183—CONSTANT DUREY (Claton, 1856.) Rose type; very late. Very large, full flower, dark carmine-rose, with chatoyant reflex. One of the best brilliant red varieties.

257—COQUELIN (Dessert, 1905.) Semi-double type; early. Large, glorious bloom of perfect cup-shaped form, petals imbricated, bright tyrian-rose becoming distinctly silver tipped. Very rare.

83—COQUETTE (Lemoine, 1915.) Bomb type. Late medium sized globular full flower; flesh overlaid with white, outer petals red, inner petals white; button small, red. Very hardy.

128—COUROUX DE DOR (Claton, 1873.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. This is the famous Crown of Gold. Immense, very full, imbricated ball-shaped bloom. Solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white reflecting golden-yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine pencilling on edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cul-

ivation. An enthusiast on seeing this variety blooming in our fields exclaimed, "Why, Crown of Gold is Festiva Maxima dressed up in her wedding clothes." It is in our opinion the attainment of perfection in the Peony. One grower says: "I believe I could detect Coronine d'Or or for its white walter-

157—DE CANDOLLE (Crousse, 1850.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, imbricated, full cup-shaped bloom; currant-red shaded with vivid amaranth; attractive color, blooming in clusters. One of the best of the landscape varieties. Do not overlook this variety if you desire a decidedly novel and singular Peony like it.

292—DOCTOR ANDRY (Claton, 1861.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony that is very showy; makes a commercial variety of extraordinary strength; bushes. Color purplish violet-red. Extra good.

119—DOCTOR BOISDUVAL (Guerin, 1850.) Rose type; late midseason. The largest of all dark red Peony flowers, of regular, fine form, with large rounded petals. Row or even many of this Peony is conspicuous among the reds across a garden, its brilliant, dark maroon coloring. Simply dazzling; nothing finer in all dark red varieties. It's a race between Dr. Boisduval and Felix Crousse as to who can create the best Peony, although they in no way conflict. Dr. Boisduval being much darker than Felix Crousse. We have seen the manuscript on the Peony, says: "Doctor Boisduval (Guerin) is like Delachay. If this is true, then Dr. Boisduval claims precedence, it being sent out in 1850, while Delachay was not dis-

366—DOCTOR BRETONNEAU (Guerin, 1856.) Rose type. Large, compact flower; midseason; guards pale lilac; center milk-white shaded amber; fragrant. Tall, strong grower; very good bloomer. Extra commercial varieties extraordinary strong bushes. Color purplish violet-red.

152—DOCTOR CAILLOT (Verdier, 1856.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A grand flower, coming in large clusters; rich, fery amaranthine-red. We doubt if there is a finer general purpose red. It will surprise you. Very fine bloomer.

357—DOCTOR EDGAR PELLE (Verdier, 1859.) Anemone type. This is one of the most beautiful and wonderful productions without peril or secret. Details such as the way in which they have created and one of the most delicately charming of its type. Guards light lilac-pink; center of flower canary-yellow. Its bloom has obtained its full strength of stem and hermitage of beauty the bloom is in the center put on the airs of nobility by donning snow-white plumes midway over the bright yellow surface, being of greater width than on the recurved filaments themselves, each plume being cupped and curved like the white caps on the waves of the ocean—as if it were on dress parade. Mrs. Pleas says in regard to the yellow ones; "I think the Dr. Pleas best, else I had not named it that." Certainly unique.

327—DOCTOR H. BARNSHY (Dessert, 1913.) Rose type; late. Very large, full, globular bloom. Color soft cerise-red, tinged with purplish-crimson, changing to clearer tint with well pronounced bluish reflex. Strong stems and good habit. Free blooming in clusters, hardy. Strange

795—DOCTOR H. VAN DER TAK (Nieuwenhuyzen, 1916.) The total effect of the flower is wine red, the petals sometimes showing with a pronounced shade of crimson towards the center, while the rims of the petals are shaded solferino-red. As little as possible is known of the blooming variety. Stems strong and the red flowers show off beautifully against the dark shiny foliage. First class certificate of merit given by the Pomological Society of Boskoop.

316—DUCHESS DE LA BOURBON (Rouin, 1876.) Rose type; late. Extra large, compact, flat bloom, solferino-red, narrow fringed petals intervening between the wide petals; color effect uniform deep rose. Tall, strong grower, fragrant, distinct and beautiful.

Page Sixteen

Miss Jessie M. Good, Springfield, Ohio.
97—DORCHESTER (Richardson, 1876.) Rose type; very late. This is an extremely valuable Peony for several reasons. First, it is an upright, shapely growing plant. Second, the color is a delicately hyacinth-pink or salmon-pink, a color that is very rare in Peonies. Third, it blooms very late, thus extending the time at which we may enjoy the Peony flowers. This Peony is specially valuable in its Peony by a distinct, clean, salmon-pink color, was the lodestone that caused our Mr. Rollin Good to take up Peony culture.

22—DUC de WELLINGTON (Calot, 1859.) Bomb type; late midseason. If it were not for the fact that comparisons are odious, we would make the statement and without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no variety of white Peonies that has so many points of excellence as this magnificent type of Wellington. A vigorous, tall growing plant with stems sufficiently strong to stand upright. Flowers of enormous size, really gigantic, pyramidal in shape, with large, built center. Two rows of large broad guards of pure snow-white, central sulphur-white petals free and fragrant; an ideal cut flower.

41—DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (Calot, 1856.) Crown type; early. Blooms several days after Festiva Maxima. Superb, cup-shaped, sulphur-white flowers with greenish reflex that lights up the entire flower; gradually change to a pure snow-white without spot or blemish. In all Peonies there is nothing so exquisitely chaste and beautiful as this variety in the half open bud state. In growth it is entirely distinct, being upright and branching. Certainly a grand Peony. Fragrant.

796—DUCHESS OF OSTECK (Kelway.) Rose type; late midseason; large, full flower, with pure white, waxy petals, with yellow stamens showing; plant improved. Couronne d'Or.

189—EDMOND ABOUT (Crousse, 1885.) Rose type; late midseason. Large double globular form. Petals hyacinth-pink with blue shades deepening in the center, which is often profusely covered with crimson; buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance.


190—EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon, 1824.) Crown type; its most distinctive quality well be called the Decoration Day Peony, for it has never failed to bloom for the month of June. Great field of thirty thousand plants is a sight never to be forgotten when seen on that date. A most magnificent, deep crimson-pink with silvery reflex that under good culture measures ten to twelve inches across. One of the most valuable Peonies. June rose fragrance.

115—EDWIN FORREST (Hollis, 1906.) Semi-double; late midseason. Large convex-shaped flowers of very full and deep crimson. Color silvery rose-red with silvery reflex.

104—E. G. HILL (Lemolne, 1906.) Semi-double type; early. A plant of great beauty in immense clusters. We have never seen such flowers produced singly on a stem. Color a rich tyrian-red, well developed, with white bands of silvery rose. The color of this Peony lacks the violet shade seen in several others, and adds greatly to its attractiveness. An exceedingly free bloomer. Fragrant. Magnificent.

94—ELLA CHEW CHI (Downes, 1908.) Rose type; midseason. Opens a large globular bomb, developing into a huge double crown of beautifully fringed petals. Color a uniform tyrian-pink, center elegantly flecked with crimson. Tall grower; free bloomer; fragrant.

555—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING (Brand, 1917.) Rose type. Prize Peony. Very late, foliage strikingly large and glossy, a tall commanding white, equalled by none of its color. When first seen the faintest blush of the soft sea-shell pink, lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. First row of guard petals one and a half to two and a half inches long, five or six rows of large, long petals interspersed with smaller ones, crimson markings on upper edges and sometimes on side of larger petals inside of cup which is broad, often six to seven inches across, crimson stripes seen from lower side, corolla loosely full. A pure white of the most attractive form and quality. In bud, of astonishingly great, cosmic grandeur and unfolding loveliness. One of the most delightful and fragrant Peonies ever created. The delicate shadings of color of the opening bloom in this wonderful flower is frequently referred to as the primrose tint, but that conveys only an imperfect conception. It most closely resembles the alternating glow and shimmer of the early morning pink and red preceding aurora. It is the Queen of Peonies.

522—ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY (Kelway.) Rose type. Large cup-shaped bloom of beautiful soft lavender flesh color, enclosed in large guard petals; very large, full, and of perfect form. Very sweetly perfumed. Award of Merit R. H. S. It is remarkable for the great solidity of the bloom.

531—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX (Brand, 1917.) Rose type; late. A short, wide-based, yellow-pink, marked red, globular double Peony, anomaly in this case, it is marked with great beauty, with interesting variations in details. Deep shell-pink. The elevated cup-shaped center which is enclosed by a row of irregular crimson tipped petals is surrounded by many rows of irregular fringed petals, the outer ones sometimes becoming a rich cream. Around the central mass are many rows of fringed petals becoming reflexed. Unusual in its form and varied coloring. Good cut flower. Very fragrant. Remarkable variety. Distinct.

92—ESTAFETTE (Dessort, 1910.) Semi-double type; midseason. Large, globular flowers. Color very clear crimson, shaded with brilliant amaranth with distinct crimson reflex, and a large border of silvery-rose. A fine early variety.
Lady Helen Vincent. Very graceful and beautiful.

209—ELWOOD PLEAS (Pleas, 1906.) (Synonym Lost Treasure.) Rose type; late midseason. Let Mrs. Pleas describe this wonderful flower: "I claim this is my Peony King. It has the advantage of travel and notoriety, of having been sold for a higher price than any known Peony. It never fails to open six to nine huge flowers on each stem, holding them erect during rain and storm. It bears all the rivalry possible without adding a blur to its delicate beauty. Of largest size, flat, full, double, light shell-pink, gradually changing more beautiful and remaining in bloom a long time." Then again Mr. Germann, the Peony student of Ohio, has this to say: "This Peony no doubt is the most talked of variety in the world. Mrs. Pleas often said it was her favorite, and no doubt among the pink it holds as high a rank as Jubilee does among the whites. Large and full, outer petals immense. Color dainty Hydrangea-pink with a halo of white; fragrant. Elwood Pleas is said to be the first Peony of her own raising that Mrs. Pleas sold, getting one hundred dollars for it." Mrs. Wm. Crawford, of Indiana, who is both a grower and student of Peonies, says of it: "It is a dainty pink, perhaps a shade or two lighter than La France; does not fade white; good keeper; strong, robust grower; fragrant. Blooms same time as Couronne d’Or, several days before Richardson’s Grandiflora. It appeals to me for its dainty color, perfect shape and sweet smell. I kept going to it again and again and found myself saying, ‘After all is said and done, you are the sweetest thing in the garden.’" Scares.

192—ENCHANTRESE (Lemoine, 1903.) Rose type; very late. Very large, globular, compact flowers. Color creamy-white, guard splashed crimson. Center of flower faintly flecked crimson with a greenish reflex. To those who have never seen this greenish reflex in a Peony flower it will be a pleasant surprise. It causes the flower to be fairly luminous. Delicious fragrance. Erect, tall, vigorous grower.

317—ETTA (Terry.) Rose type; late. Very large, flat flower, uniform delicate Hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Blooms same time as Grandiflora and ranks with that grand variety.

254—EUPHORIS (Lemoine, 1898.) Rose type; late. Very large, compact, globular flower, creamy-white; very sweetly perfumed. Extra good.

194—EUGENE BIGOT (Dessert, 1894.) Semi-double type; late midseason. Large imbricated flowers of perfect shape, bright Brilliant red with velvety garnet shades, Extra.

245—EUGENE REIGNOUX (Dessert, 1905.) Semi-double type; early midseason. Large, globular loose flowers. Color Carmine-pink shaded purple.

21—EUGENE VERDIER (Cailot, 1895.) Rose type; early midseason. Very large compact double flowers. Color delicate Hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra strong stems. Free bloomer; fragrant. This variety has been greatly confused with L’Indispensable. We believe there are more growers that are unacquainted with the true Eugène Verdier than any other Peony, as there is but little stock of it anywhere. All Holland and America is mixed up on it. Beware of the fake! Certain flowers blow his horn the loudest and longest about this Peony. He is in all probability talking about L’Indispensable.

93—EUGENE VERDIER (Cailot, 1894.) Semi-double type; early midseason. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugène Verdier. Miss Jessie M. Good, who has devoted considerable time during the past two years to the study of the Peony while they are blooming, says: "Of all your six hundred varieties I place Eugène Verdier first and foremost. It has so many good qualities I hardly know where to begin to enumerate them. It is a strong, healthy grower, with bloom on three to four foot stems. The flower is enormously large for a Peony. Then its loose pelage adds a charm that has never seen in the varieties crowded with petals. Its form is well being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and blending of color to fine advantage. What about the true Eugène Verdier than any other Peony, as there is but little stock of it anywhere. All Holland and America is mixed up on it. Beware of the fake! Certain flowers blow his horn the loudest and longest about this Peony. He is in all probability talking about L’Indispensable."

95—EVANGELINE (Lemoine, 1910.) Rose type; midseason. Mrs. Lemoine was the first to introduce Evangeline, Lemoine’s later introductions. Growth similar to Bayadere. Large, globular flowers with petals that open flat, petals beautifully imbricated, color deeper. Red, Enchantress-pink, freshly tinted delicate mauve, red and white. Delicately fragrant. A most glorious flower.

202—FAUST (Miellez, 1855.) Crown type; midseason. Guard petals and crown Hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white; collar of narrow sulphur-yellow petals.

27—FELIX CROUSSO (Crousse, 1851.) Rose type; late midseason. All Peony enthusiasts are familiar with the fact that it is difficult to get a red flower that is a self color; that is to say, a full, rich, even shade of red without being suffused with violet, purple or crimson shades. For this reason, all Peony breeders try to produce large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, as a rich, clear, brilliant, dazzling ruby-red. Exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. None better.

104—FESTIVA (Donkalaer, 1828.) Rose type; midseason. This variety is sailing under several aliases, as Festiva Paschalis, or the Passover Peony that is a self color for that is to say, a full, rich, even shade of red without being suffused with violet, purple or crimson shades. For this reason, all Peony breeders try to produce large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, as a rich, clear, brilliant, dazzling ruby-red. Extra Indispensable. We believe there are more growers who are unacquainted with the true Festiva than any other Peony, as there is but little stock of it anywhere. All Holland and America is mixed up on it. Beware of the fake! Certain flowers blow his horn the loudest around this Peony. He is in all probability talking about L’Indispensable."

Page Eighteen Miss Jessie M. Good, Springfield, Ohio.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (Brand, 1907.) Rose type: late. A majestic white of peerless beauty. Language cannot well describe it. One of the world's best, either new or old. A pure white. The stamens of HEATHEN must have looked on in sympathetic joy and admiration when this new treasure was brought forth to be named for that remarkable woman who did so much to bless mankind. Very large, tall, fragrant, faint crimson; markings on edges of a few petals, not prominent. One and two orbs on some stems. Surely a queen of purity. Among the white, there is nothing finer in the world except Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and by those who prefer a pure white, it is regarded as the equal of that matchless variety.

FRAGRANS (Sir Joseph Banks.) Double type: very late. Compact, full flowers; color salmon-red with slight silvery sheen; strong, vigorous grower, making shapely plants; free bloomer in clusters; an old favorite and extensively grown for cut flowers.

FRANCIS WILLARD (Brand, 1867.) Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower. Petals of varying sizes form a very large rounded flower often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens an exquisite blush white with an occasional carmine touch, changing on the lawn to a pure white. As a flower it remains a pinkish cream. Although delicate, it is of good substance; an excellent cut flower. Altogether it is a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy: the best type of its variety yet produced. Mrs. Crawford says of it: "I cannot describe its perfection. Fifty of the finest plants with from twenty to thirty big blooms had on me when I first saw them. A specimen plant on the lawn had forty to fifty blooms. Such a display of nature's colors is seldom seen."

FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez, 1851.) Rose type: early. This is not only the finest white in existence, but many regard it as the queen of all the Peonies. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower is a combination of the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festa Maxima, white as the soul of the Madonnas, when a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. Why call her Peony?" It combines enormous size with wondrous beauty: often seven to eight inches in diameter. Clear carmine spots on edge of center petals. For over sixty years it has held first rank, and is still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The most popular white Peony for cut flowers. June rose fragrance.


FRANCIS R. HAYES (Richardson.) Rose type: early. Very rich pink, after the color of Humel, which is universally admired; large, globe-shaped.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT (Parmentier, 1850.) Semi-double. Large, deep crimson with dark shades of amaranth, with brilliant crimson anthers; free bloomer; fragrant; very striking.

FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU (Dessert, 1899.) Semi-double type: early. Large flower of perfection. Very strong grower; almost identical in color with Eugene Bigot, but blooms eight to ten days earlier. An extremely desirable red.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Holli, 1904.) Semi-double type: mid-season. Large, flat flower, uniform dark crimson; tall. Certificate.

GERMAINE BIGOT (Dessert, 1902.) Crown type: mid-season. Large, flat and compact; color pale lilac-rose; guards pre-eminently splashed with crimson; a very fresh coloring; collar same color as guards; free bloomer, borne in clusters; strong, erect grower. A royal flower.

GISELE (Dessert, 1915.) Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower; very soft flesh-pink; shaded salmon, frequently flecked with carmine; fragrance very pleasant; tree bloomer in clusters. A very fine variety.

GIUSELE (Lemone, 1902.) Rose type; late mid-season. Large, full, double flowers paperwhite shaded amber-cream; a beautiful Peony.

GISHMONDA (Crousse, 1895.) Rose type; very late. Here we come to a Peony that has been overlooked or, as one might say, "lost in the shuffle." Large globular flowers produced in lavish profusion. Color lively flesh-pink with delicate rose center; very fragrant. The habit leaves nothing to be desired; strong and upright. It is the very latest pink Peony to bloom that we know of, and particularly valuable for that reason.
9.—GIGANTEA (Syn. for Lamartine; Calot, 1859.) Rose type; early midseason. Lemoine in 1896 sent out a fine Peony under name of Lamartine, a variety already well known under name of Gigantea. We retain some of the confusion described as Gigantea in the 1896 guide to define the size of the flower so well. The flowers are enormous size. It’s a race between Gigantea and Lake Superior, which is the larger bloom. Gigantea is flat in shape, while Monsieur Jules Elie is bomb shape. Gigantic flowers; rose tipped with silvery-white, occasionally it throws a startling flower ten to twelve inches across on long stems; occasionally it will be flat, in shape. This is a ravishingly beautiful wild flower. A wonder. Has true June Rose fragrance. Ward says: "This is the finest of all Peonies for cut flowers."

110.—GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT (Gombault, 1866.) Rose type; midseason. Medium sized globular flower produced in the greatest profusion, every stem bearing one or more of their beautiful tri-colored bloom; guards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals widening toward the center. This flower has the odor of the Lemon.

111.—GLOIRE DE TOURAINE (Dessert, 1898.) Rose type; early midseason. Very large flowers without stamens. Lively velvety-crimson with brilliant amaranthine reflex. Do not overlook this flower. There are none of its kind. It’s one of the most gorgeous of all Peonies. Very free bloomer. A pattern which is a veritable fairy-like type; produces a veritable profusion. The stamens are a ravishingly beautiful wild flower. A wonder. Has true June Rose fragrance. Ward says: "This is the finest of all Peonies for cut flowers."

107.—GOLDEN HARVEST (Rosenfeld, 1906.) Rose type; midseason. A most striking variety producing large, tri-colored bloom. The guard petals are blush-pink with creamy-white tips, the center is overlaid and tipped with carmine. It combines cream, gold, white, and carmine, produces an aptit, the total color effect of the flower being creamy-pink; strong, delicate fragrance. Mr. Harpelle’s must be the greatest. It is as wild, rolicking prodigality of beauty with its large flowers, as all of the other varieties of the plant so great is their profusion. We all take off our hats as they pass by and cheer for beauty. The Golden Harvest and ‘Aurea’ is identical with Golden Harvest.

771.—GOLDEN WEDDING (Plen, 1906.) Rose type; midseason, changing to white; very double and pretty.

805.—GRANDIFLORA (Richardson, 1883.) Rose type; very late. What shall we say of this veritable "grand flower!? For that is the word which best expresses the large weeks with all the Peonies that had gone before, their vision of loveliness still freshly photographed on their memory. When these beautiful flowers wafts into view, you seem to forget everyone else just see the beauty and simply want to linger with its loveliness of form, drink in its languorous sweetness so seductive, ingesting colours until your absolutely bewildered. Its immense double blooms are staggered in greatest profusion. Color bright sea shell-pink overlaid with delicate lilac and salmon-pink; so fairy-like it reminds one for all the world of huge butterflies hovering over the plants. No collection of Peonies is complete without Grandiflora. It is a wonder.

221.—GRANDIFLORA NIEVA PLENA (Lemoine, 1824.) Rose type; very early. Large, globular flower with collar pure white, center on first opening an intermingled carmine and white; odor fragrant. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best. The true stock is scarce.

228.—GROVER CLEVELAND (Terry) Rose type; late. Very large and full; strong, vigorous grower; dark crimson. One of Terry’s best.

777.—HERRY AVER (Brand, 1907.) Rose type; very late. Very tall, white cluster, center bloom five to six inches across, three or four rows of very large flowers, reddish in color, beautiful in these are three rows of short, broad, pale green anthers and rose tinged with carmine. Corolla full, mostly white with a distinct narrow band mixed with yellow petals, giving it a charming effect. Very distinct from any we have ever seen. Each stalk produces a large bouquet. The lateral orbs are open at the same time as the central buds. Extremely choice and rare.

393.—HUMEI CARNEA (Guerin, 1856.) Rose type; early midseason. Very large blooms, globular shaped flower that is full and double. Color violet-rose with a few small narrow creamy petals in the center of the flower. A tall, strong grower. Do not overlook this Peony. It will please you.

233.—ISOLENE (Lemoine, 1916.) Enormous cup-shaped flowers of pure white, with a tuft of yellowish central petals.

100.—JAMES KELWAY (Kelway, 1909.) Rose type; very early midseason. This gentleman has a habit of re-naminging his variety. "White Lady Derby" for several years. Let us tell you if any man may be called a peach, this one is entitled to the title. Very large flowers have bearing of triangular size, a veritable giant among giants. Very fragrant, borne in immense clusters. Color pure white overlaid with a blush of delicate bridal-pink, tinged with salmon, don’t do justice. In addition to its other charms it is surpassingly fragrant, which places it in the front rank of desirable Peonies easily the best of the society of the "Best Forty." A true regal flower. The flowers have been seen from any collection, large or small. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

292.—JEANNE GAUDICHON (Millet, 1912.) A most lovely flower. A very good one when the flower is fully developed it is enveloped as though in a dainty muffle, the sapling pink is rimmed beautifully fringed, center petals scalloped and bordered with carmine. A wonder.

406.—JENNY LIND (Parsons, 1860.) Bomb type; midseason. Large blooms, very strong grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex with narrow white petals interspersed with the center petalage. A most striking variety and one that has many admirers.

238.—JOHN HANCOCK (Hollis, 1897.) An incurving, high-buit flower of good size; brilliant crimson.

774.—JOSEPH GRIPFIN (Plen, 1906.) Semi rose type. No Peony has stems so large, strong and upright, each stem literally bearing an armful, or rather a large number of flowers. Flowers are borne in large clusters of beautiful globular flowers, pinkish white, carmine tipped a golden pink. The broad petals are pronouncedly tipped pure white, causing the surface of the bloom to appear almost pure white. Some flowers are tufted with stamens showing, greatly enhancing its color effect. Elegant and beautiful.

542.—JUDGE BERRY (Brand, 1905.) Semi-rose type; early. Large to very large, opening back, flat. The bud opens pink, the petals open farto pink, collar pure white, center on first opening an intermingling carmine and white; odor fragrant. A great flat disk of variegated pink and white bloom of five inches in diameter. Ground color white, washed with a soft delicate pink. Petals narrow, long, strong, sturdy, flowers well formed. Petals intermingled. Medium tall, very profuse bloomer, and aroma good. Produces a powerful and delicate though charming fragrance. This flower is the best of its season, such a great mass of loveliness at the very beginning of the Peony season, when most of the other varieties are apt to be nearly spent. This variety stands out very distinct and adds much to its desirableity. It is singularly attractive on the lawn, and is perfectly adapted to be used for interior decoration, it is simply superb.

JULS CALOT (Calot, 1861.) Rose type; midseason. Large, rather flat flower, dark carmine-pink. Perfect color and form, occasional crimson fleck on central petalage; very sweet.
Jubilee, the grandest White Peony grown.

"Courtesy of Mr. Germann."
144—LA FRANCE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; late midseason. This is the one Peony that is sought after by every progressive Peony grower in Europe and America. It stands pre-eminent in beauty by itself. When M. Lemoine produced this Peony he eclipsed everything that had preceded it. It bears enormous, large, full, rather flat, perfectly double flowers that are deliciously fragrant. Color: rose-pink as the flower ages, finishing soft apple blossom-pink reflecting mauve. The outer guard petals have a splash of crimson through the center deepen- ing at the base. The flower appears to light up and glow; simply wonderful; nothing in its color; nothing in its character! An extremely free bloomer, as eight out of every ten small divisions will flower. Extra strong growth with long stems. A glorious flower. The stock of this Peony is very limited, and it is often asked if our stock is clean. The best answer to this is that the past June we had three-year-old plants that averaged 30 big, perfect blooms to the plant. Never mind about the disease if you can get bloom like that.

147—LA LORRAINE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. Another fine Peony from Lemoine, bearing enormous globular flowers; color creamy-white overlaid with the daintiest, prettiest pink ever seen in a Peony; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are extremely large. This is a great keeper, no Peony flower lasting so long. This is in line a bit companion to La France. Another variety that most growers have discussed. Until this year our stock of this grand Peony was affected.

148—WINTERFALL (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. Like a fire in the hearth! We list this variety usually of five flowers on a stem; all flowers open at one and the same time; thus a single stem makes a huge bloom. Never mind its shape form is both startling and entrancing. In form and effect it resembles an immense chalice. Every woman who sees it immediately desires to possess it.

150—LA TULPÉE (Calot, 1872.) Rose type; early midseason. Enormous, globular, fragrant flowers, delicate blush-white, shading to ivory-white, with red tulp markings on outside of guard petals. Again we quote Harrison: “There is no Peony so attractive in bud as this. First a ball interlaced with green and white. As it grows these interlacings become pronounced. There is no bloom whose unfoldings you watch with greater interest. It finally opens a solid ball of softest blush with streaks of carmine. Then, in all its beauty, a glorious flower in a chalice of veined maroon, emitting a delightful perfume.” Our rows of this gave the appearance of a huge bank of snow for fully two weeks.

151—LAVINIA (Jessie M. Good, Springfield, Ohio.) Rose type; late midseason. A Peony just right for all; flowers abundant—large, fragrant. Faintly veined with light carmine. Very attractive and a most valuable peony. A delightful variety.

152—LADY FLORENE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. An exceptionally large Peony. The flowers are enormous, large, full, very fragrant. Color: rose-pink as it opens, changing to salmon-pink as it ages. It is a great keeper. Not short-lived as many other varieties. Very much a beauty and a good one.

153—LADY ANN (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. A fine Peony in every way. Large, fragrant flowers with a color that is impossible to describe. Every woman who sees it desires to own it.

154—LADY LOUISE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony. Flowers large, fragrant. Color: rose-pink as it opens, changing to salmon-pink as it ages. Has a decided tobacco scent.

155—LADY LOUISE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony. Flowers large, fragrant. Color: rose-pink as it opens, changing to salmon-pink as it ages. Has a decided tobacco scent.

156—LA VIE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony. Flowers large, fragrant. Color: rose-pink as it opens, changing to salmon-pink as it ages. Has a decided tobacco scent.

157—LADY LOUISE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony. Flowers large, fragrant. Color: rose-pink as it opens, changing to salmon-pink as it ages. Has a decided tobacco scent.

158—LADY LOUISE (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony. Flowers large, fragrant. Color: rose-pink as it opens, changing to salmon-pink as it ages. Has a decided tobacco scent.
LAURENCE (Lemoine, 1911) Semi-rose type; midseason. A very delicate shade of crimson combined with tender rose. Odor of fresh honey.

L'ECLATANTE (Calot, 1860) Bomb type; makes very large clusters of brilliant colors. It makes a handsome plant, every flower standing up strong and upright. It flourishes well above the foliage. We think this one of the finest Peonies. Our sales of this variety last season were upwards of ten thousand.

LEVIAH (Kelway, 1899) Rose type; makes a rose and hyacinth color. It indicates, in fact, a valuable as to size. Has large petals. Color bright deep rose, a color that is rather scarce. In fact it is the finest solid, deep red color in all Peonies. Extra fine.

LILIE 1902 (Millet, 1902) Bomb type; midseason. Flowers show a crown of flowers flat, cherry-red, silvery reflex. A beautiful Peony.

LE CYGNE (Lemoine, 1867) Rose type; mid-season. This was appropriately named when it was christened at the opening of the Peony show in 1898. It was a large plant, standing at the entrance to the grounds, and attracted immediate attention. In the suppression of a heavy ball of snow, a sight never to be forgotten. This Peony has been in the Lemoine, the originator, hands of this variety, showing how very rare Le Cygne is. To show how careful he was of this plant, he would dig the entire plant up, but dig a trench down by its sides, so that what was left disturbed the balance of the plant. With us it grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, with good, stiff, rigid stems; foliage the darkest green of all Peonies; buds borne in clusters, perfectly formed flowers with broad imbricated petals, petals creamy-white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, petals reflexed. The globular, compact type of bloom of this variety makes it easily distinguishable from all others. Unquestionably the Peony. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Has the purest and finest fragrance. In the American Peony societies' voting contest on the newer Peonies Le Cygne, out of a possible 10, they gave this variety a perfect score.

L'INDISPENSABLE (Origin unknown) Rose type; late midseason. A variety of unknown French origin and sent out from Holland and is greatly confused with Eugène Verdier. Indeed most of the Eugene Verdier sold in America is a variety of delicate baby-pink. Has by far the most petals of any Peony in our collection. On the Pacific slopes it stand at the head of the list of all varieties. With us it at times seems with the finest, smallest buds ever!

LINXIE (Verdier, 1850) Rose type; midseason. Large, globular, compact bloom. Color cyan-rice; guards slightly flecked with crimson; quite dorciferous. A good variety.

LONGFELLOW (Brand, 1897) Prize Peony. A bright crimson with a cherry tone. Perhaps the most interesting of all the new introductions. A circle of golden stamens surrounds the central mass of petals, while the outer petals are slightly reflexed. Its erect habit, vivid color and long season give it rare value either for bordering small plots or for landscape gardening on a larger scale. A fine companion for Frances Willard. Of equal height and blooming at the same time. We think one of the finest available to collectors.

LORD KITCHENER (Renault, 1915) Rose type; midseason. This beautiful and large flower, well-filled out; of a brilliant cherry-red color; a most dazzling hue; very free bloomer, last we saw the list of all the Peonies in the town, to bloom, therefore is very valuable. Said to bloom almost as early as the Officinalis family of Peonies.

LOVELINESS (Holdis, 1907) Rose type; midseason. This is undoubtedly a great Peony. It makes very large clusters of very dark magenta. It was one of the first premium winners in the Horticultural Society. When it received its firstclass premium. Also one of the very well liked by the Peony expert, the Rev. Harrison, to be a leader. Its exquisite, well-shaped, bright pink, has long, large and perfect petals. Its name means "loveliness." A very good sized flower. Fragrant. No collection complete without it.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (Calot, 1867) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very fine, gracefully blooming, medium to large flower; whose bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. Old favorite.

MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT (Dessert, 1899) Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, flat, imbricated flower with very good petals. Color clear violet-red facing a delicate silvery-pink when the sunlight strikes it. Fragrant; extra good.

MADAME BENOIT RIVIERE (Riviere, 1899) Rose type; midseason. Very large, beautiful double bloom; broad outer petals of soft pink; inner petals narrow and of a silvery-pink color with dark salmon at the base.

MADAME BOLLET (Calot, 1867) Rose type; midseason. Very compact, globular double bloom. Color clear rose with silvery reflex, lustrated with carmine. Fragrant; fine and fine.

MADAME BOULANGER (Crouss, 1886) Rose type; early midseason. Large, globular, crimson, color glossy tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Extra fine, and a much sought after Peony.

MADAME BUCQUET (Dessert, 1888) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very perfect, perfect shaped bud and flower. Color velvety crimson, almost black and magenta; very fine. All who see it insist on having it. Very attractive, a brilliant variety.

MADAME CALOT (Miellez, 1856) Rose type; early midseason. Large, flat, imbricated flowers with very good petals. Color very dark salmon tint with a somewhat sulphur-tint in the collar. This Peony has been one of the most attractive qualities over all the others. First, it blooms any and every year, never failing; second, it is one of the few flowers that are produced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Madame Calot stands pre-eminent. Then again it is the earliest light colored Peony, blooming with us at Decoration Day right along with Edulis Superba. Probably the most useful all-round Peony we grow. Simply a wonder.

MADAME CAMILLE RANCHE (Crouss, 1857) Rose type; late. Large, convex bloom, high-collared, pink, center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur-tint in the collar. This Peony has been one of the most attractive qualities over all the others. First, it blooms any and every year, never failing; second, it is one of the few flowers that are produced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Madame Calot stands pre-eminent. Then again it is the earliest light colored Peony, blooming with us at Decoration Day right along with Edulis Superba. Probably the most useful all-round Peony we grow. Simply a wonder.

MADAME DE GAILHAU (Crouss, 1883) Rose type; late. Medium large compact bloom. Guards rose white, center pale blac-pink. Free bloomer; fragrant. Let us tell you that when this Peony bloomed the past season, and we saw it in all its glory, it was a revelation to us. The coloring is different, so is the make-up of the flower, and you simply wonder if there can be a prettier flower than Madame de Gailhau.

MADAME DE VATRY (Guerin, 1863) Crown type; midseason. Very large, finely formed bloom. Lilac white, collar white and crown. Sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center striped crimson. Splendid cut flower variety and a fine bedding-plant. Fragrant. One of Mr. Ward Welsh's favorites.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE (Crouss, 1885) Bomb type; early midseason. One of the finest charming varieties on the market. Guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over the double flowers. Collar light rose and double, of the purest white suffused with daintietch blush except a few cream-colored petals and a few red edges. A really beautiful Peony exceptionally free. We have counted sixty-five large, perfect petals, on a single branch at the same time. Certainly a wonder. Has the true June rose fragrance.
1—Monsieur Dupont.
2—Albert Crousse.
3—Marie Lemoine.
4—Monsieur Jules Elie.

MADAME DUCEL (Mechin, 1889.) Bomb type; midseason. A very large, wonderfully built flower; broad guard petals; center bomb shaped like a huge ball; very double and compact. The closely set central petals are beautifully incurved as in a Chrysanthemum. The whole flower, both guards and bomb, a solid color of silvery-lilac-pink or mauve rose, very distinct and floriferous; holds its form and color to the end. Indispensable. Stands among the very first Peonies.

MADAME POREL (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, very full double bloom; color glossy, deep pink with a silvery reflex; known as the "Princess of Pink Peonies," a title it well deserves and proudly carries. Extra fine.

MADAME EMILE GALLE (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late midseason. Large, double, cup-shaped, imbricated flowers; color delicate sea-shell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. This is probably the most ethereally beautiful of all Peonies; inexpressibly grand. Not a new Peony, but scarce and rare. Quite a number of visitors to our field fairly rave over the great beauty of this flower.

MADAME FOULD (Crousse, 1893.) Rose type; very late. A large, full flower, outer petals milk-white, center lilac-white, very slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Blooms very late—in fact, it is the last white to bloom. An extra good sort.

MADAME EMILE LEMOINE (Lemoine, 1899.) Semi-rose type; midseason. M. Lemoine thought enough of this Peony to honor it with his wife's name. Tall, strong, vigorous grower. Enormous buds opening into extra large imbricated round flowers that completely hide the bush. Each petal overlapping the other, giving the whole flower a very unusually distinctive, even shape. Color on first opening glossy-white, overlaid with a sheen of tender satiny-pink, covered with minute lilac dots. When fully blown, pure white. A variety you want to linger with; strong grower and free bloomer; rare and beautiful. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

MADAME EMILE DUPRAZ (Riviere, 1911.) Very large cup-shaped flower of soft carmine rose; interior of the flower darker, with soft velvety tints and silvery reflex; beautiful shade; blooms in clusters.
17.—**Madame d'Hour** (Calot, 1864.) Rose type; midseason. Very large flowers, soft carmine-pink with silvery salmon border. Extra. A most beautiful Peony.

153.—**Madame Francois Trousmelli** (Riviere, 1911.) Anemone type. Very large flower, beautiful flesh pink shaded soft rose; center dark salmon - rose, a very lively color; upright grower, extra good.

156.—**Madame Geissler** (Crousse, 1888.) Rose type; midseason. Gigantic, compact, imbricated, well formed bloom, on strong, erect stems. Color glossy pink, shading to bright Bengal rose on base of petals; fine. Mr. Kline says of this Peony: "Visitors to our fields invariably pause in astonishment before our block of this variety. The word sensation is best describes Madame Geissler, and it is difficult to speak in temperate terms of this marvelous flower. It is one of the very large Peonies in existence. Very double, globular, imbricated, massive and imposing.

158.—**Madame Jules Calot** (Crousse, 1873.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, double flower, lilac-white narrow petals in collar with a tuft of white petals in center. Color laid on in splashes. Tall, good habit, fine grower.

183.—**Madame Jules Dessert** (Dessert, 1912.) Rose type; midseason. There are more Peony "cranks" dated over this variety at the present time than over any other. It is a flower to reckon with. Very large, imbricated, double as big as a dinner plate; the petals undulated. Color pure white overlaid with a touch of delicate blush with a pronounced pink center, intermixed with golden stamens. This beautiful Peony might well be called the bushing bride. Stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit; an absolutely superior variety.

159.—**Madame Thoivre** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; midseason. Brilliant rosy-red, flushed carmine and lilac. Large, globular blooms.

519.—**Madame Schmidt** (Calot, 1873.) Fine flower; very pale pink guards with a very slight blush tint in the center. Extra. A most beautiful Peony.

Upper, Duc de Wellington. Lower, Madame Emile Galle.

227.—**Madame Le Manchen** (Calot, 1893.) Rose type; late. Large, full blooms, brilliant cherry-pink tinged aniline - red, center white. A most beautiful Peony. Extra. A most beautiful Peony.

146.—**MADAME LE MONTIER** (Crousse, 1885.) Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower; color pale lilac-rose changing to lilac overcast with white collar of cream white, petals overlaid with very wide center; petals decked crimson; fragrant. Tall, vigorous, fine habit.

74.—**Madame MuyssART** (Calot, 1869.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, well shaped bloom. Color an even shade of china-pink or sable-pink, tipped silver. Fragrant; tall grower, very floriferous variety.

797.—**Madame Pleas** (Pleas, 1912.) Crown type; midseason. The Aristocrat of the Peony garden. The daintiest possible creation. Elongated, imbricated guards of light lilac, the crown petals of very flesh edged lilac and crimson with yellow stamens intermingling. The central petals are slightly twisted, of different lengths, cupped and overlapping, being a mixture of lilac, flesh, rose, yellow and white, gradually changing from lilac and white. In this stage of development Madame Pleas is a most enchantingly beautiful Peony.

106.—**Madame Reignoux** (Dessert, 1909.) Rose type; early. Large, full flowers. Color velvety carmine-pink with silvery border; blossoms in clusters.

166.—**Mademoiselle Desbiussons** (Crousse, 1885.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom, imbricated and flat; extra large petals; color tender glossy pink, center of waxy white; guards violet-rose.
253—MADEMOISELLE JULIETTE DESSERT (Dessert, 1885.) Rose type; midseason. Large, compact, globular flower of great beauty. Center dark red with a very rich golden yellow stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous, free blosoming. 

15—MADEMOISELLE LEONIE CALOT (Calot, 1861.) (Surn. Monsieur Charles Leveque,) Rose type; late midseason. One of the grandest of Peony lovers seen. A Free blooming, a plant that completely hides the plant; the color of the flower is of great beauty, and a very delicate arrestment, being a beautiful white color with a soft lilac-pink center, and numerous dots of faint. Height of flowers is very large. These flowers harmoniously blended with the coloring of the flower as to add a charm of indescribable beauty. Exquisitely superb.

245—MADEMOISELLE MARIE CALOT (Calot, 1872.) Rose type; late midseason. Uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson. Fragrant.

321—MADEMOISELLE RENE DESSERT (Machin, 1896.) Bomb type; midseason. Large, full, elegantly shaped flower, an even shade of pure mauve, slivery tipped. Tall, erect, fine.

18—MADEMOISELLE ROUSSEAU (Crousse, 1883.) Cherry-pink, with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very early, and are always well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, with this Peony enthusiast rates very and, when well be say, We can slip out twenty-five thousand Marie Lemoines at popular prices, guaranteeing every plant true to name.

310—MARIE D’HOUR (Calot, 1883.) Rose type; midseason. A fine shaped flower, rosy-flesh with white reflex. A Peony that will make you sit up and admire magnificently.

212—MARIE CROUSE (Crousse, 1892.) Bomb type; midseason. Enormous, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems; color soft salmon-pink with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony. All that is rare and attractive better in the whole range of Peony flowers. In the voting contest it stood 9 out of a possible 10.

311—MARIE LEMOINE (Calot, 1869.) Rose type; very late. A favorite of the Peony lover. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches in diameter. The color of the flower is a pure soft white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very early, and are always well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast rates very and, when well be say, We can slip out twenty-five thousand Marie Lemoines at popular prices, guaranteeing every plant true to name.

10—MARIE STAHT (Calot, 1896.) Crown type; midseason. One of all our Peonies this is our favorite. It always comes with three flowers to the stem first the creamy white opens into a great sized high built flower of pyramidal shape, the color being a delicate lavender pink. Large, full, finely shaped flowers, primary or guard petals milk-white, prominently splashed crimson. Center a good-sized crimson or dark red blush. Extreme center of flower flecked with crimson and scarlet. A Peony which is said that “not a root of it should ever be sold for less than three dollars.”

254—MARCELLE DESSERT (Dessert, 1899.) Crown type; midseason. Large blooms of admirable shape and perfect regularity; rounded petals into a large round, a very clear, creamy-white lightly spotted lilac, center flecked with crimson. The color is to conjure with, being of great freshness and remarkable delicacy. Has the agreeable fragrance of the Tea Peony.

29—MARECHAL VALLANT (Calot, 1867.) Rose type; late. Immense globes of light red, with shades of mauve. At Chicago Flower show in June 1892, it won the first prize for best red. It was then sailing under the name of Grandiflora Rubra. About as big a red Peony as is grown.

295—MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU (Millet, 1903.) Very large, cup-formed flowers of bright and rarely touched carnation, center petals fine cut, extreme ends of ligules large.

276—MARGUERITE GERARD (Crousse, 1892.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, flat-shaped flower with broad petals blooming in clusters. Center deep pink, changing as the flower ages to cream-white. Maroon or dark red guard petals and when the flowers have minute dark crimson, almost black, flecks on the tips; fragrant. What can we say of this imposing wonderful flower? Visitors to our fields pause in astonishment before our rows of this variety. It looks at you from any position or angle at which you may stand, and seems to say, “Did you ever see a flower so sensational or beauty so radiant, so perfect? Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.”

129—MARIE DEROUX (Crousse, 1851.) Rose type; late. Immensely compact, imbricated bloom of flat shape; color flesh-pink, bordered milk-white; blooms in clusters; fragrant.

139—MARIJACQUES (Bullough, 1893.) (Eridemum Kewei, and Water Lily Barr.) Semi-double type; midseason. What shall we say of the flower? Sensational! Rosey-white, with rose tinge on buds, with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center, which is almost chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come singly, later becoming clustered, finally in semi-double, then following on it produces full double flowers that are of great beauty. The flower is not, however, the largest, but the stamens suggest our native White Water Lily; fragrance very rich and fragrant. This Peony is a gem of others, and is a prime favorite with everybody, especially the ladies.

305—MARIE MARIE (Bullough, 1898.) Rose type; late midseason. Beautiful, large, strong, free blosoming; color white, with rose tinge. The leaves are large, and the flower heads are of great size. Very well tested and appreciated by botanists and florists. A Peony that will compare favorably with any other Peony of the same class. A good deal of fear. It was Martha Bulloch. When I lifted the waxed paper covering the great pink beauty and saw her face not as fresh as when I had placed them in the box several hours before said to me, 'This case of Martha Bulloch claimed the attention of the Peony lovers of that show.'
The Good & Reese office stands in a beautiful grove of forest trees.
247—MONSIEUR CHEVREUL (Dessert, 1899.) Rose type; late. Large, in full bloom, uniform violet rose. Extra fine variety.

253—MONSIEUR DUPONT (Calet, 1872.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, well-built, cup-shaped bloom, ivory-white; center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine and tip up with golden stamens at base of petals. The carmine dots on Mons. Dupont are larger and more showy than on any other variety, where such spots occur. A truly royal flower. You must add to the six points of excellence that this grand Peony possesses the indefinable point of charm which but few flowers have.

28—MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse, 1888.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Mostly a clear rose. A new variety of all Peonies, and is without question M. Crousse’s masterpiece. Immense globular, very full bloom, an ideal globular carmine-pink shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of that full bloom. In the sun Jules Elie is shown. This grand Peony is claimed to be one of the most vigorous plants we have had flowers eight and nine inches through. In fact they are so large and hand to few can but few can be they are Peony blooms on first seeing them. An unapproachable perfection from any standpoint. When cut in the bud, a good keeper, and easily cut for cut flowers. Our planting comprises some twenty thousand plants of this grand variety. Easily scores the six points of excellence. “Visitors at the Boston show last year will remember that a mammoth or rather massed mounded bloom of the same variety drew the first place there, too. This year this show’s at Boston both first and second premiums fell to the same sort.”

26—MONSIEUR KRELAJE (Crousse, 1883.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Deep crimson or somber-red with amaranthine center. The French hybridists evidently supplied their paint pots with the utmost of this super Peony variety, as there is nothing in Peonies of its color. Large, fine petals as a plate; perfect in outline. Grand in every way.

274—MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUAZ (Dessert, 1899.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, massive, well-formed flowers; a perfect solid ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant black center. Some claim the darkest Peony in existence; good, erect habit; free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collections to include all shades, and want the extremes. A variety of surpassing merit. Extraordinary. This is an entirely different shade of maroon from that of Midnight Crimson. A flower of this variety is the most wanted in existence.

779—M. L. VAN LEUWEN (Nieuwenhuyzen, 1916.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, rich pink, slightly tinged with red. Very promising and one of the finest Peonies in existence.

778—MRS. B. BRICKETT (Mrs. Pleas, 1910.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Guards deep rose, petals ocher silvery rose with stamens beautifully intermixed throughout, borne in large, loose clusters.

759—MRS. PLEAS (Terry, 1900.) Outside petals broad, of a deep rose color; inside fringed, strong color; tipped white; center bright rose. A beautiful variety.
169—PHILOMEL (Calot, 1861.) Anemone type; midseason. Guard or primary petals bright violet-rose; 4-lobed; center, of imbricated, narrow golden-yellow petals changing to cream or amber-yellow. As the flower develops a crown of golden-yellow, bright rose-edged dark crimson. Has the true honey fragrance; very strong; upright bloom; and fine bloomer. Distinct and novel.

307—PIERRE DESERT (Dessert and Mechlin, 1878.) Late. Large, fringed, full flower, dark amaranthine-red shaded garnet with velvety tint; very brilliant.

131—PIERRE RIGONOUX (Dessert, 1895.) Semi-rose, mottled, midseason. An even shade of tyrin Rose, center slightly flecked crimson, petal edges and center, of low-tipped border. Dwarf; erect plant.

499—POET FREDRICK MISRALL (Riviere, 1911.) Bomb type; early. Large, well shaped flower; collar of livid; some petals, which are narrow, of the center. Shaded fleshly-pink to salmon; the immediate center is a lively pink, sometimes carmine. Robust plant.

143—POMPONETTE (Dessert, 1869.) Anemone type; midseason. Very full flowers of a beautiful anemone shape; velvety-pink shaded purple; with brilliant silvery reflex and silver tipped border. Dwarf; erect plant.

51—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (Holland, 1905.) Semi-rose, mottled, midseason. A variety purchased in England under number and named in the year of the Ex-President. This is a deep, brilliant red in color different from any red we know, and a grand Peony.

538—POTTER (Lemoine, 1875.) Rose type, midseason. Originated on a private estate in France, bought and taken to Holland by Mr. Potter for the Dutch name "Frankery," which, being interpreted, is "La France," but before being disseminated or any of it sold, the name was changed to President Taft as a compliment to their American customers, and also for the further reason, no doubt, of aiding in the sale of the variety. Mr. Ward Welsh, in charge of our Peony fields, says: "President Taft combines so many of the good qualities necessary to a first class Peony, and could be grown in such a variety of places in such a superlative degree that I have no hesitancy in saying this variety stands at the head of all Peonies. A vigorous grower, a profuse bloomer, every shoot being crowned by a big bloom. The flower is really of enormous size; there may be Peony flowers as large, but none larger. The color is a delicate Hydrangea-pink. The flowers have been developed in a halo of angelic white. The fragrance is delicious." It is certainly a glorious, gorgeous flower, very large and always large. From the Peony we know that has stripes on the face of the flower. The President Taft is a marvelously beautiful, both distinct and beautiful. No other just like it. In some of the Holland it is said that Rene Hortense is the same Peony. All we know to say is that it is true, and a lot of Peony "ginks" have been overlooking a big, juicy bet for years past, and the Peony world should have sewn their best, and cheer for Blauw for the discovery.

290—P R I M E V E R E (Lemoine, 1867.) Rose type; midseason. The name translates mean's "spring time" in reference to the spring time effect the yellow in this bloom has on mine, reminding one of the bright yellow flowers of that period of the year. Large, full blooms in clusters on tall stems; outer petals salmon, inner petals deep sulphur-yellow, often with a tuft of long carnations in the center. Peony enthusiasts claim for Primevere the nearest approach to the yellow Peony of any of the Chinensis section.


679—PRINCESS MAUDE (Kelway.) Bomb type; late. Broad, light-white guard petals, center amber-white, carpsels green with pink stigmas. A distinct and beautiful variety.

42—PURPURA SUPERBA (Delachi, 1855.) Crown type, midseason. Large, fine formed flowers. Color deep carmine-rose, guard streaked white, light green carpsels; stigmas pink. Very tall, free bloomer. As fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba.

757—QUEEN OF THE PLEASANCE (Pleas, 1896.) Anemone type, midseason. The strong, erect stent bears its beautiful, long pointed buds several inches above the foliage, remaining upright in the hardest rains. The guards are bright rose, center of flower salmon-pink. When the color in the center changes to white then it is as one has said, "A naturally crowned Queen." It bears its flowers in huge bouquets of six to seven blooms, seven inches across; exceedingly showy and sweet. A real novelty to those who seek the unique.

48—QUEEN VICTORIA (Syn. for Whitley.) (Whitey, 1895.) Bomb type; early midseason. The very best every day white. When cut a first rate keeper. Flower of good substance and color; very pretty in the bud state, when it has a fair flush tint.

45—RACHEL (Lemoine, 1904.) Well shaped round flower; lively soft pink, darker when just opening; strong, straight stems.

49—RACHEL (Terry.) Rose type; midseason. One of Terry's really good Peonies that seems to have been lost in the shuffle. A good-sized double flower of the brightest garnet-red shaded richest ruby-red. A fine, sure bloomer. Extra fine.

765—RALPH (Pleas, 1913.) Rose type; late. The finest light pink I have ever seen. The shape of the flower is rather flat. Last spring one of the flowers measured nine and a half inches in diameter. The flower is very dark green and of sturdy appearance. In time of flowering it corresponds very nearly to Humel."

332—RAOUl DESERT (Dessert, 1916.) Rose type; late midseason. Enormous size, compact, clear mauve shaded carmine-pink and tints silvery-white; free bloomer; very attractive. This Peony is one of the top notchers.

333—RAPHAEL (Mechlin, 1852.) Semi-rose type; extra early. Large, globular bloom, bright garnet-red, guards streaked lighter; very showy.

55—RED CROSS (Hollis, 1964.) Rose type; midseason. This is a charming red flowering Peony with all the double flowers of a beautiful wine colored red; much admired.

419—RICHARD CARVEL (Brand, 1913.) Bomb type; early. Immense globular flower; color very bright, all one shade of crimson. Guard petals, deep crimson; inner petals gathered into an immense central dome. Very artistic, unusual and profuse bloomer. What Mons. Jules Elie is to pink, this variety is to the early crimson. One of the very best, and also found in other species. On account of its extra early blooming qualities, and large size and blending colors, this variety has already become a well established favorite. The demand is increasing from year to year. This plant on the show is attractive and delightful. It is beautiful and last- ing. Its delicate fragrance makes it a valuable and beautiful bloom of all early dark reds.

425—ROSA BONHIEUR (Dessert, 1965.) Rose type; midseason. Large, very flat flower with wavy-tinted pure pink and tipped guards fleshed crimson, blooms in clusters. Extra fine.

78S—ROSSINI (Kelway.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. The favorite. Plantings as to midseason. A artistic plant, says: "I wish all Peonies were like Sarah Bernhardt. It always blooms. It is the queen of all."

429—SARAH BERNHARDT "The Divine Sarah" (Lemoine, 1890.) Rose type; midseason. The strongest growing of all Peonies without exception; flowers a deep rose color and freshness in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form; extremely large petals that are not embrittled, two or three layers; color apple blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped; has a distinct border of pure white; fragrance agreeable and penetrating; magnificent. Do not confound this with Dessert, 1965. This is distinct from all other Peonies. Easily scores the top place. Mrs. Pleasland says: "I wish all Peonies were like Sarah Bernhardt. It always blooms. It is the queen of all."


14—SOLANGE (Lemoine, 1967.) Rose type; midseason. Simply a marvelous flower, and it is really difficult to speak in temperate terms of its wondrous beauty. This Peony without exception is the most unique in contrast of all varieties, having the Havana-brown color more pronounced than in the other two sorts that possess this shade. We think that "fried butter color" best describes the peculiar shade of this Peony. Very freely cut, and has a most delightful butter color. We would say a reddish-brown, full, globular bloom with tuft in the center. Color rare and indefinable, deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart overlaid with a reddish-rose, the petals and stamens being of the same shade. A variety that is both certainly bewitching and sweet. Each year it scores the six points of excellence. The above was written several years ago, and we do not have a single word to report of it, but rather would add to our praise of this wonderful variety.

216—SOLFATARE (Calot, 1861.) Crown type; midseason. Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, height several feet, pure white; all the petals are wide. This we consider an extra fine Peony.


761—SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS RUFFON (Riviere, 1898.) Rose type. Large, strong plant, growing forty inches high. Very large, globular flowers in great profusion coming in clusters, very broad and ball-shaped with a beautiful bright cherry-pink color; at base of the petals it is a soft salmon color; is dark carmine, without fading. Fine for cutting.

331—SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT (Calot, 1886.) Rose type; late. Large, loose, globular flower uniform deep satiny-pink tinged soft glossy lilac. A superb variety.

291—SOUVENIR DE PEXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX (Kayser, 1886.) Semi-double type; midseason. A fine, full, globular flower, color bluish-violet and vigorous, with bright reflex; distinct color. Extra.

345—SOUVENIR DE PEXPOSITION DE MANS (Mechin, 1886.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, fine flower, bright reddish-violet with pronounced silvery reflex; free bloomer.

290—SOUVENIR DE PEXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE (Calot, 1867.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, flat flower of light crimson with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver; fragrant, free bloomer.

351—SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT (Dessert, 1913.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, very bright flower of deep crimson with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver; fragrant, free bloomer.

357—STANDARD (Crousse, 1875.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, full bloom, light pink shaded lilac, silvery reflex, central petals flecked dark crimson, single type.

75—STEPHANIE (Terry, 1889.) Semi-double type; midseason. Delicate blush guards shading to white with numerous golden stamens. Extra fine.

42S—SULLY PRUDHOME (Crousse, 1858.) Rose type. Midseason. Large, flat, medium, compact, flower uniform soft china-pink, passing to milk-white; sweet scented.
29—SULFUREA (Lemoine, 1839.) Crown type; early midseason. This is the variety we have heretofore sold under the name of Alba Sulfurea. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, snowball-flowered; white guard petals, center sulphur-yellow; petals intermixed with yellowish-green. It differs distinctly; follows Festiva Maxima and ranks with the large, beautiful, very free bloomer. The yellowest of all Peonies. Extra fine.

29S—SUZETTE (Dessert, 1911.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Pretty flowers of elegant shape, colors rose-yellow highly shaded carmine-purple with silvery reflex. Petals intermixed with golden stamens.

337—THE BRIDE (Terry.) Bomb type; early midseason. Its large, flat-shaped, opalescent moon-shaped flowers, perfectly formed, white; a great cluster. Is one of the finest at its best until three years old.

761—THE JEWEL (Pleas, 1914.) Rose type; early midseason. Its very large, beautiful four-feet high; comes in clusters of brilliant dark crimson flowers, very compact and exceedingly beautiful. The tallest and brightest in my collection, dazzlingly beautiful, very double, and when established plays itself into great clusters. Is like one of the finest not at its best until three years old.

171—THERESEx (Dessert, 1904.) Rose type; midseason. This is a queen amongst queens, a very double, full-blown type. I failed to find this year; "There might be any number of regal beauties at home," says Mr. C. and there could only be the one, "Therese" was her name." One cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It might be described as a glorified Claire Dubois. Color rich satiny-pink with glossy red of enormous size. Mr. A. F. Saunders, writing about the recent New York Show, says: "As for Therese, well, when you see a bloom of this color and size, you are not likely to be disappointed. There is something really grand, it is almost always the first of the row."

65—TOURANGEUlle (Dessert, 1918.) Rose type; late midseason. Extra good for landscape work. We make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that Tourangeulle in color is very near the perfection of the color. In that respect there is nothing like it that has gone before. It is peculiar that it will not bloom before moons before anything follows that will compare with it. One visitor on seeing it exclaimed, "Frozen Music," that is, music unexpressed. I said, "No, you are wrong. This flower cannot be either that or "Frozen Beauty," because it is a living, breathing reality." One of our seventeen plantings of it was three years old last year, while the flowers that stood upright, and on which the leaves were developed, were exceedingly beautiful. What shall we say of the flowers that had gotten down in the shade and could not get one upon account of the plants in the row next to it preventing? One may not speak in temperate tones of these flowers. Their very presence is a contrast, and you know about all our knowledge of objects is by comparison, and this flower is loss. It was a perfect riot of tints and tones. You could not only look into the flowers, but its ownership as well. We may look through it. This is a vigorous grower, bearing large, flat flowers, high, but not quite as high as this, of uniform glossy silver-pink changing to rose-white; fragrant, erect, tall, strong grower; extra fine variety; very showy.

792—T. B. TERRY (Pleas, 1911.) Semi-rose type; midseason. This was named for a friend who prized it highly, and whose family cherish it in his memory. Large, open, of a double, of an unusual color; a beautiful shimmering satin-corse with salmon shades and markings of golden-yellow with quite distinct; follows Festiva Maxima and ranks with the large, very free bloomer. The yellowest of all Peonies. Extra fine.

181—TRIUMPHEx DE lEXPOSITION DE LILLE (Calot, 1865.) Rose type; late midseason. Here we have a beautiful flower and petals, large, double, of a fresh Hydrangea-pink splashed with darker tints, and violet-rose, silvery reflex. The guard petals change to nearly white. This is one of our favorite Peonies.

313—TRIUMPH Ex DU NORD (Miellez, 1850.) Bomb type; midseason. Light carnation-pink, much the shade of Enchantress Carnation. Fragrant.

257—UMBRELLA\tROSEA (Origin unknown.) Rose type; very early. A variety found by M. Dessert in M. Mechin's collection without name and christened Sarah Bernhardt until he found the true name. Large, flat, red; guard petals bright rose-shading to an amber-white center. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer.

322—VAN DICKY (Crousse, 1875.) Crown type; midseason. Guard and center true Enchantress pink. Single, not a double, but has the same shade as others, as it has not a trace of purple or mauve shades in it. Extra fine.

241—VENUS (Kelway.) Crown type; midseason. A delicate shell-pink; tall, free bloomer, considered by many to be one of the very best Peonies ever introduced. Extra for cut flowers. Has the true June Rose fragrance.

57—VICTOR Ex DE LA MARNE (Dessert, 1917.) Here we have Mrs. Dessert's Peony, a new variety. "We are so glad to name this for the Frenchwoman who, with such a flower, might have prevented the war." It is a tall, showy variety; medium height, large, perfect bloomer, and of a color that is a glorified hyacinth color. Presumably will flower in the same row with the Pink Perfection. This is quite a choice Peony, and adds some color to the palette of the Dutch. A double and fragrant, being a red of a silvery tone and having a long, graceful center. We would like to have seen it flower in rows the size of the beautiful Peonies from Normandy. There is a great deal of the London Peony here, and it is a strong grower. It grows about a foot and a half high, and blooms for a long time. It is a very late bloomer, and flowers for a long time. We believe it is one of the very best Peonies available now. It has the true June Rose fragrance. Extra for cut flowers. Has the true June Rose fragrance.

187—VILLE DE NANCY (Calot, 1872.) Rose type; late. Large, globular, double bloom, very brilliant rose-magenta. Extra fine variety; very showy.

1895—VIRGINEx (Calot, 1858.) Semi-rose type; midseason. One Peony grower writes: "I like it so well that if I could have but one pink Peony, I should choose this variety." It is a beautiful flower from day to day. First a dainty pink, flat flower with large showy stamens among the petals and a solid ball of satin-like color in the center. This unfolds from day to day until you have a flower of tremendous size. It is very much like Eugene Verdiere in color and form. This flower lasts well and keeps building up.

1876—VIRGE MARIA (Virgin Mary.) Calot, 1859.) Bomb type; late midseason. Exquisite, large, immaculate white flower, delicate and refined; different in character from Festiva Maxima and said by some to follow that variety in excellence. We place this among the leaders and the genuine is scarce. Fragrant. Not for sale.

500—WALTER FAXON (Richardson.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A very distinct, delicate, bright rose-pink, of a semi-double, with free bloom. This flower is a very fine one, and it is one of the Peonies that will bear hard weather. Those who know this variety consider it one of the best of the pink Scarcies.

210—WELCOME GUEST (Hollis, 1904.) Semi-double type; midseason. Large, fragrant, blooms in long clusters, with this a very choice Peony, and one which is a favorite in the garden. A flower of uniform glossy silver-pink changing to rose-white; fragrant, erect, tall, strong grower; extra fine variety; very strong.

7—WILLIAM E. TURNER (Shaylor, 1916.) Very dark crimson with a velvety sheen. It is between Adolphe Rousseau and Monsieur Martin Cahuzeau. A flower of uniform bloom and violet-rose, silvery reflex; fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower; free bloomer. This Peony is very choice. A very distinct variety, and not like any other. It is a very choice Peony, and one which is a favorite in the garden. A flower of uniform bloom and violet-rose, silvery reflex; fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower; extra fine variety; very strong.

Japanese Flowered Peonies

The singularity of these "wonderful blooming suns" consists in their being entirely destitute of pollen, and sometimes nature asserts herself by showing a variety entirely destitute of any portion of a flower save the petals. However, a mass of filaments like a "Crown of Thorns," surrounded by a guard of petals.

609—ALTAR CANDLES (Peals, 1895.) The primary or guard petals are a delicate pink color, while the outer and disclose a luscious like incense cup that is filled with rounded petals resembling the waxen candles lighted as for an altar service, each flattened candle top a veritable flame color that appears ablaze without. The flowers at times in clusters of the most dainty coloring seen in Peonies that rain and wind but refresh them, their whitened flowers retaining both form and fragrance until yielding its handful of little candles of nature's own molding it, it is still beautiful in death. No other so pretty as a cut flower. An enthusiast says of it: "Very unique. I said when mine bloomed if I could not keep off a root for myself I would not sell my plant for fifty dollars."

610—CURIOSITY (Dessert & Mechan, 1886.) Large blooms that are very attractive. Color violet—center petals tipped yellow. Tall grower; fragrant.

608—DEPARTING SUN. Broad outer guard petals of rich crimson; filiform central petals bright with normal edge. Showy.

611—DISTINCTION (Dessert, 1895.) Large, cup-shaped bloom; broad guard petals. Collar of chocolate-violet—very narrow center petals; bimbratted and striped with golden lines.

612—GOLDEN NUGGET (Peals, 1913.) The deepening of golden yellow in center; guards rose-like with bright orange-yellow. Petal edge changing to a creamy-white; deliciously sweet fragrance; quite unique although.

600—GYPSY (Hollis, 1901.) Large, flat bloom; guards dark, uniform tyrian—rose, beautiful gold center.

613—HO-GIOKU. Pure white, center sulphur to straw-yellow, changing to pure white.

601—LADY HELEN VINCENT (Kelway.) Pure white guards with golden-yellow petaloid filaments in the center, much like a Water Lily. A most beautiful flower.

602—LIEUTENANT HOBSON (Hollis, 1908.) Very broad, rich, rose-colored guards with golden-yellow center. Very showy.

614—LUCIENNE (Dessert, 1898.) Big flowers. A lovely white with light carmine markings and yellow crown.

663—MIKADO (Japan's Exehibit, Chicago, 1903.) Top guard petals of very broad, with rich velvety crimson, crown developed, coloring of crimson petaloids edged and tipped green, the whole flower is a flower you ever be held." This is beyond question one of the most attractive Peonies we grow the women rave over it and say "I never could imagine such a flower."

620—ORANGE PRINCE (Peals, 1895.) Another of the most beautiful Japanese type so widely sought by connoisseurs and amateur collectors. Cup-shaped guards of deep rose with intense orange filamental petals forming a filled center of rare beauty, transformed into a bloom as large as a Large.

616—PETITE RENE (Dessert, 1899.) Anemone type; midseason. Very large blooms in clusters with fairly broad petals of carmine-purple; center petals long and narrow of a beautiful lustrous color, edges entirely extremities and yellow background. Very striking and showy.

617—REAL BAYCADE. Pure white with a cream tint. Free bloomer in clusters; very pretty cut flower, resembling a tea rose; an excellent cut flower for the market. A most dainty bedding variety and unsurpassed for the greenhouse.

605—SNOW WHEEL. Broad outer petals resembling the waxy-white petals of the Camelot. Primrose petals of rich white. Petals resembling the beautiful aigrette feathers, the entire flower being a pure immaculate white very soft and blemishless. A most beautiful flower indeed.

617—TOKIO. Big flower with broad, clear carmine petals; heart of deep-yellow; free bloomer and a very strong grower.

618—WHITE SWAN (Peals, 1913.) This magnificent Peony is without question the finest of all Japanese White Peonies. Its large, broad petals are of immaculate whiteness and of unusual substance. It is a true white, free blooming and centered on the stem. The rather spreading foliages are of the cleanest, most attractive light green tinting with white at the tips. Flowers are borne in large clusters of the most dainty coloring seen in Peonies that rain and wind but refresh them, their whitened flowers retaining both form and fragrance until yielding its handful of little candles of nature's own molding, it is still beautiful in death. No other so pretty as a cut flower. An enthusiast says of it: "Very unique. I said when mine bloomed if I could not keep off a root for myself I would not sell my plant for fifty dollars."

619—YENO. Outer petals pure white, narrow center petaloids of straw color with traces of carmine on the edges.

Single Flowered Peonies

These are extremely showy. Invariably do visitors to our Peony fields go into ecstasy over them, being never considered very attractive. Not broad petals silky and transparent of the purest white, broad petals of a rich clear carmine broadly edged with silver. Exceedingly fine.

700—ALHIFLORA. (Type.) Broad, single flowers exceedingly fragrant, having as many as five or six flowers on each stem. Very broad petals silky and transparent of the purest white, broad petals of a rich clear carmine broadly edged with silver. Exceedingly fine.

701—DEFIANCE. A veritable giant of a flower resembling the Poppies. Color bright rich red.

715—DUCHY OF PORTLAND. Large, rich pink and flesh; a free bloomer; quite early.

714—EMILY. Beautiful soft rose pink.

715—HERMES. Rosy pink.

709—JOSEPHINE. Very fine lilac-rose, golden center. Extremely showy.

706—LA FRAICHEUR (Dessert, 1902.) Delicate lilac-rose.

707—L'ETINCELANTE (Dessert, 1902.) Cup-shaped flower, broad petals of a rich clear carmine broadly edged with silver. Exceptionally fine.

716—LEUCIMA. Rich rose.

717—MILLAIRS. Dark maroon.

708—MISTRAL. Very brilliant carmine; golden stamens.


703—VESUV. Brilliant dark red with metallic reflex. Extra fine.

701—WILD ROSE. Large guard petals of rich—en- satiny-pink, broad silvery border. Elegant.

Seedling Peonies

790—SEEDLINGS. These are the product from the seed saved from our entire collection of all varieties of Peonies. You will receive a colored flower you will get, but every one will be handsome, many of them will be single and resemble huge buttercups of white, red, pink, crimson, etc., while others will be double. Be sure and try some of these seedlings. Do not ask us to send any special color, as no one knows the color until they bloom.

Early May Flowering Peonies

These varieties bloom from two to three weeks earlier than the Chinese section of this admired and colorful flowered April and May flowering May. The Peonies of our mothers' gardens.

802—OFFICIALIS ROSA PALLIDA PLENA (Syn. Mutabilis.) Pretty bud; large, full bloom. Color soft glossy pink changing to pure white. Extra fine.

803—OFFICIALIS RUBRA PLENA. A lovely shade of deep red. Pure pink over crown with white.

804—OFFICIALIS RUBRA PLENA. Large, globular bloom of brilliant crimson. This is the old early red Peony of our mothers' garden. Much used on Decoration Day when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.

805—TENEBRIA FLORA PLENA (The Fern-leaf Peony.) Dazzling crimson-red with very white flowers. Has finely cut foliage at the stem. Not a Peony like it in this respect. Very desirable.
Tree Peonies (Paeonia Moutan)
These differ from the herbaceous by forming a shrub growing a little higher each year until they reach a height of four to five feet. The flowers are large and of the most delicate tints and shades. They bloom two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. They are perfectly hardy, but the buds, which develop very early, should be protected from severe frost or freezing after they start to swell. Plant them where they will be sheltered by other shrubbery or up close to a building, fence, etc. See fourth cover page of this book for a single specimen plant of Tree Peony. They are magnificent.

900—HIJOU DE CHUSAN. White, overlaid with a beautiful tint of lilac. Dainty.
901—BLANCHE CHATEAU DE FUTU. An immaculate white, fairly glistening in its purity.
902—BLANCHE NOISSETTE. A charming shade of blush-white. Very attractive.
905—COUNTESS OF TUDER. Salmon-pink; one of those indescribable colors.
904—COUNT OF FLANDERS. Delicate lilac with tints of violet. Striking.
905—ELIZABETH. Brilliant satiny-rose. Extra fine.
906—FLORA. Pure snow-white. A beauty.
907—GEORGE PAUL. Deep rich violet.
908—MADAME DE VATRY. Roxy-red. Extremely showy.
909—MADAME STUART LOW. A lovely shade of red with tints of satiny-salmon.
910—OSIRIS. Deep maroon or crimson-red.
911—RICHARD. Light rose. Extra large fine flower.
912—ROBERT FORTUNE. Fine red. Very attractive.
913—WILLIAM TELL. Carmine-rose. Showy and striking.

Peonies in Mixture
We offer named sorts of Peonies that have become mixed by accident. They are from our named varieties. We keep the sorts separate and offer them to color as follows:
597—White in mixture.
598—Red in mixture.
599—Pink in mixture.

Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris

Hardy Everywhere.
Price, 20 cents each; six for $1.00; the set of twelve for $5. We can supply extra fine mixed sorts at $1.25 per dozen.

ADmiral De Reuter—Silvery gray, almost white, standards deep violet-blue. Three petals.

Gekki-No-Nami (Moonlight on Waves)—Large double white, center gold and yellow. Some self this under the name of Gold Bound. Six petals.

Hana-AoI—Silvery-gray, heavily veined and marked with dark blue, shaded lilac. Six petals.

ISO-NO-NAMI (Shallow Waves)—Fine porcelain-blue, blotched deeper, center rosy-lilac flushed with gold. Six petals.

KING EDWARD VII—Rich velvet-purple; very early. Three petals.

Kumo-No-Uye— Richest royal velvety blue, brilliant velvet throat. Six petals.

Kumona-No-Sora (Sky Amidst the Cloud)—White, edged and flushed with sky-blue; zone center banded yellow, six petals.

Kumo-No-Ohi— Dark lavender-purple, with white halo and base of gold; also known under the name of purple and gold. Six petals.

Kuma-Pungin (Excited Bear)—Large, deep violet-blue; very fine. Six petals.

Osho-Kyun—Brilliant blue; yellow blotsches radiating into white; standards dark violet; spurred. Six petals.

S E N J U N-I-FO-R A (Bottomless Cave)—Vinous purple, speckled and splashed lilac-gray; standards purple, stained gray; extra. Six petals.

UCHI—Cerulean-blue with a white halo radiating white veining. Standards tipped blue. Six petals.

Iris Germanica

German Iris

The "Fleur de Lis" of France.

Hardy Everywhere.
The entire nine, costing $2.05, for $1.85.

Florentina Alba—Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. This is the Iris root of commerce, long used for the manufacture of toilet powder. The roots are delicately perfumed. 10 cents.

Honorable(Sans Souci)—Sta ndards golden-yellow, falls rich mahogany-brown; very effective, 10 cents.

Innocenza—Standards and falls ivory-white; crest rich golden-yellow; a very delicate and lovely flower. 25 cents.

Madame Chereul—Standard and falls white, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; very beautiful. 15 cents.

Mrs. Neubronner—Very deep golden-yellow. Extra. 15 cents.

Maori King—Standards rich golden-yellow; falls velvety crimson margined gold. Very brilliant. 50 cents.

Pallida Dalmatica, or Heavenly Blue—Standard delicate lavender; falls clear deep lavender; flowers very large and extra fine. 25 cents.

Purple Prince—Standard intense deep violet-blue; falls velvety dark purple; exceedingly rich and striking. 10 cents.

Queen of May—A lovely shade of rose-pink, tinted with lilac; beautiful. 25 cents.


German Iris. Hardy Everywhere. What a feast for the eye.
This is one of the most easily grown hardy perennials, and the large number of beautiful varyation now offered make it especially desirable. These noble flowers are not only beautiful as individuals, but the cheerful appearance of our gardens during the summer and autumn months is much indebted to them. They succeed in any position or soil, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border or as large clumps or beds on the lawn. To produce the best results, however, they should have a rich, deep and rather moist soil, and let each clump have a space of from two to three feet in which to develop. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention, as is attested by the fine clumps about old homesteads. They are admirably adapted for cemetery planting, also for a low hedge or screen to hide old fences and unattractive objects. Do not fail to plant Phlox in the fall, any time from September until the ground is frozen. Price, 10 cents each; six for 50 cents. The entire set of thirty-one distinct standard varieties of Hardy Phlox for $2.25.

Novelties and Recent Introductions

Some wonderful creations in these newest Phlox. They will certainly be a revelation to you. 20 cents each, any three for 50 cents. The entire twelve New Phlox for $1.75.

ASIA—Lilac-rose with brilliant carmine eye.
DANTON—Scarlet, pure red eye.
ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye. An entirely new and much wanted shade in Phlox.
G. A. STROHLER—Orange-scarlet with bright carmine eye; extra large flowers in enormous trusses; a grand acquisition.
MADAME PAUL BUTLER—Delicate lilac-rose reminding one of some of the beautiful soft pink Orchids.

Phlox planted in a hardy border.
"Famous" Rose Collection for Garden Planting

We guarantee that no better twelve Roses for the garden were ever offered than this "Famous" Collection. Try them. Price, 15 cents each; any four for 50 cents; the entire twelve for $1.25; two-year-old plants, 25 cents each; any six for $1.25; the entire twelve for $2.25.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE—This is the famous Mrs. Taft Rose of the fashionable Eastern markets. This Rose is in a class by itself; no Rose ever produced has such substance of petal; color creamy-white with rainbow tints; a beauty and a wonder.

HENRI BROWN—A Rose of transcendent beauty; of largest size; color pearl-white, with a delicate tinge of fawn.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—For the best red garden Rose it lies between this one, Rhea Reid and Helen Gould. Some say one and some say the other.

ETOILE DE LYON—Still the best large golden-yellow Rose.

HELEN GOOD (The Beauty Cochet)—What the introducers say: "This is a true Cochet Rose, and after two years' trial in the garden we pronounce it as good if not better than any Rose for the garden ever sent out. We bought the entire stock of this Rose, paying $1,000 for two plants, this being by far the highest recorded price ever paid for any Rose. The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper, very chaste and beautiful. The color, with its immense size and exquisite form, makes it without question the greatest Tea Rose ever introduced, and we are proud to have brought it out."

HELEN GOULD—A rich red Rose that is a great bloomer; the shade of red has been described best as a watermelon-red; elegant.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—A grand white garden Rose that has stood the test of time. Full and double; fine buds and flowers.

A FRANCE—This is claimed by many to be the queen of all the Roses; bright silvery-pink.

TRY A COLLECTION OF OUR FAMOUS ROSES.

BIRDS AND PENVIES Did you know that by planting Peonies in your gardens and yards that you will attract the birds? Such birds as the brown thrush, flickers, Jenny wren, etc., will rest in every available space about the Peonies. There is honey gaters or exudes from Peony buds. Ants enjoy this honey, and the birds enjoy the feast of ants, and you will enjoy the birds. The ants do no harm whatever to the Peonies.—Mrs. William Crawford.

REMEMBER that we publish a booklet for the trade "PEONIES FOR PROFIT." This will be mailed for the asking to those that are dealers. THERE IS MONEY IN PEONIES FOR CUT FLOWERS. Write for it today.
EXTRACTS FROM

"A Summer in Our Garden"

Mrs. Gertrude Ellis Skinner, before Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

SUMMER in our garden begins with the arrival of the first seed catalogue in January, and closes with the last of the winter flowers—usually the next January. In the seed catalogue we mark all the things we are going to buy, we mark all the new things. There is the wonderberry, sweeter than honey, with the fragrance of the pineapple and the lusciousness of the straw-berry! We mark the Himalaya-berry—which grows thirty feet, sometimes sixty feet in a single season. Why, one catalogue told of a man who picked 3,833 pounds of berries from a single vine, besides what his children ate. Our Himalaya vine grew four inches the first season, and died the first winter. We were glad it did. We did not want such a monster running over our garden. We wanted to raise other things.

But we did not lose faith in our catalogues. We kept saying we would see. We say just as the small boy believes he will see a lion eat a man at the circus, because the billboard pictures him doing it.

If we ordered all the seeds we marked in the catalogue in January, we would require a township of land in order to plant it. Why, a catalogue can be made of as many varieties and descriptions as there are words in the catalogue. The purpose of a catalogue for a long time. A catalogue is a stimulus. It’s like an oyster cocktail before a dinner, the singing before the sermon.

Some—knows no one ever raised such a crop of cabbages as he pictures or the world would be drowned in sauerkraut. If the Himalaya-berry bore as the catalogues say it does we should all be buried in jam.

But the best part of summer in our garden is the work we do in winter. Then it is that our garden is most beautiful, for we work in the garden of imagination, where draught does not blow, nor storms devastate, where the snow never eats nor the bugs destroy. No dog ever uproots in the garden of imagination, nor doth the hen scratch. This is the perfect garden, our golden glory, blossoms in all of its luridious splendor, the Oriental poppy is a barbaric blaze of glory, our roses are as fair as the tints of Aurora, the larkspur vies with the azure of heaven, the Gladioli are like a galaxy of butterflies and our lilies like those which put Solomon in the shade. Every flower is in its proper place to make harmony complete. There is not a jarring note of color in our garden in the winter time.

Then comes the spring in our garden, a time of faith, vigilance and hard work. Faith that the seed will grow, vigilance that it is planted deep enough and has the right conditions in which to grow. Vigilance against frost, weeds and insects. Planting, sowing, hoeing, transplanting, coaxing, hoping, expecting, working—we never do half that we planned to do in the spring—well, they are not enough days, and the days we have are too short.

Then comes summer, real summer in our garden. Then flowers begin to bloom, and our friends tell us they are lovely. But we see the days and wearies. We feel almost guilty to have our garden praised, so many glaring faults and shortcomings has it. The color scheme is wrong, there are false notes here and there. There are tall plants where short plants should be. There are spaces and breaks and again spots overcrowded. We water and hoe, train vines, prop plants and hope. We grow the weak spots in our garden and vow that next summer we shall remedy every mistake.

Then “summer in our garden” has an autumn. The garden is never so beautiful as when the first frost has visited the next January. The flowers, shawls, aprons, coats and newspapers may for a brief time hold at bay the frost king, but he soon laughs at our efforts, crawls under the edges of the unsightly garments with his delusions. Heinfest our flowers, nips their petals, wilts their stems and blackens their leaves. We find them some morning hopelessly frozen. But the earth has ceased to give forth its arom, the birds are winging southward, the waters of the brook run clear and cold, and the voice of the last cricket sounds lonesome in the land. We say to nature, “Work your will with our garden; the summer is over, and we are ready to plan for another season.”

And what have we learned from the “summer in our garden”? That no one can be happy in his garden unless he works for the joy of the working. He who loves his garden for its beauty or its usefulness, but does not work at it, will never be happy. To him his garden is a great cathedral, boundless is his wonder, a place of worship. Above him the dome ever changing in color and design, beautiful in its design, beautiful when studded with the eternal lamps of night. The walls are the trees, the vines and the shrubs, waving in the distant horizon and ringing their branches on the sky line, or close at hand where we hear the voice of the wind among the leaves.

A wondrous floor is the garden’s cathedral of emerald green in the summer, sprinkled with flowers, of ermine whiteness in the winter, sparkling with the diamonds of frost. Its choir is the winds, the singing birds and the hum of insects. Its builder and maker is God. Man goeth to his garden in the springtime, and, behold, all is mystery. There is the mystery of life about him, in the flowing sap in the trees, the springing of the green grass, the awakening of the insect world, the hatching of the worm from the egg, the changing of the worm into the butterfly.

The seed the gardener holds in his hand is a mystery. He knows what it will produce, but why one phlox seed will produce a red blossom and another a white is to him a miracle. He wonders at the prodigality of nature. In her economy, what is one or ten thousand seeds? She scatters them with lavish hand from ragweed, thistle or oak. If man could make but the single seed of the ragweed, he could make a world. The distance between a panzy and a planet is no greater than between man and a panzy. The gardener sees the same infinite care bestowed upon the lowest as upon the highest form of life, and he wonders at it. He looks into the face of a flower, sees the butterfly and notes the lizards and sees that each is wonderful.

From the time he enters his garden in the springtime until he leaves in the autumn, he will find a place and a time to worship in his cathedral. He enters it with his hand in the spring, and as he rakes away the ripened plants in the autumn, he finds something still of the mystery of life. A puffball is the seed of the puffball, and the puffball is as a hand on the earth. The little puffball stands at one end of the scale of life and he, man, at the other, “close to the realms of the most exalted, the boundary of the spirit land.” From the things visible in our garden we learn of the things invisible, and strong the faith of him who kneels in adoration of the garden, and finds nature to nature’s God and the peace which passeth understanding.
"I felt as if the heavens had opened and showed me a glimpse of the glories within."
Would Not Such a Plant be a Joy Forever?

The above picture was made from a photograph of a Tree Peony, grown in Springfield, Ohio. The blooms are extra large and appear earlier than the Chinensis section.

See page 33 for further description and varieties of Tree Peonies.