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PERRY NURSERY COMPANY
Dependable Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
"The Flower City"

The Entire Group of Twelve Named for \$16.00 - A



1 Grandiflora Rosea 2 Mme. Rose Rendatler 3 Couronne d'Or 4 Delachei 5 Edulis Superba 6 Festiva Maxima 7

—Any Six for \$8.50—Any Three for \$4.50



al Treasure 8 Louis Van Houtte 9 Mme. Crousse 10 Duchesse de Nemours 11 Francois Ortegat 12 Prince Imperial

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THE PEONY—Rival of the Rose

None of the old plants have responded to modern cultural methods more satisfactorily than the Peony. One of the oldest of plants, it was famed in ancient Greek and Latin literature. It grew wild all over southern Europe, in much the same form that we knew it in our grandmother's garden in this country. About one hundred fifty years ago, new varieties began to appear, and the improvement began; but it is within the past fifty years, and more particularly within the past twenty-five years, that the most marvelous developments have been made, and from the old common, stiff, unfragrant, but always showy Peony, have evolved the wonderful creations that have made the Peony of today the queen of the flower family, the most showy decorative plant and blossom we have, rivalling the rose in charm, and excelling it in all the other qualities that make for beauty throughout the season.

The Peony is fine as a specimen plant, for massing, for borders, for cover in front of shrubbery, and is one of the very best low hedging plants. It gives color and variety to every form of landscape decoration, and is excellent for cutting. It is hardy in almost any climate, and any soil, is easily established and requires little care; is free from plant diseases and insect pests; may be had in various colors and shades; is deliciously fragrant; has rich, glossy foliage that maintains its beauty throughout the season. Plant them unsparingly. Every place should have a quantity.

Suggestions for Planting and Care

Prepare the ground at least two feet deep. Fill the lower part of the hole with manure and loose soil the depth of a foot. The hole for planting should be about 15 inches deep. Fill with water and let it soak in; then place root in the hole and sift in fine soil. Have eyes two or three inches below surface, and fill to the eyes and press dirt firmly around the root. Fill again with water and after it has soaked in, fill balance of hole with loose, dry soil. Manure should not touch roots, but should be used for mulching in the Fall as Peonies are heavy feeders.

Peonies should be set from 30 to 36 inches apart for mass effect. When used for hedging, 24 inches apart. In using for cut flowers, cut as short a stem as possible, so as not to disturb the symmetry of the plant, which will thus remain beautiful all the season. In the Fall, do not cut off tops till they are absolutely dead. This will conserve strength of roots. When perfectly dead, tops should be cut back nearly, not quite, to the ground level. In mulching, place leaves or straw directly over the stubs. Then the whole may be mulched with manure.