

ROSES OF THE WORLD
IN COLOR





ENTRANCE TO FRANKLIN PARK ROSE-GARDEN, BOSTON, MASS.

ROSES
OF THE WORLD.
IN COLOUR

BY

J. HORACE McFARLAND, L.H.D.

With an Introduction By

H. R. DARLINGTON



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Introduction

WE in this country should be grateful that Mr. McFarland is giving us an English edition of *Roses of the World in Colour*.

Some half-dozen years ago he published under the ægis of the American Rose Society, a book called *Modern Roses*, in which was contained a list of all, or nearly all, the roses in commerce at the time, with short descriptions of the flowers, and the origin and parentage of the plants when known. Armed with this book and Simon & Cochet's *Noms des Roses*, which gives the roses down to the year 1906, the amateur rosarian could find the origin and character of almost any variety of rose.

Getting together the material for *Modern Roses* must have involved a vast amount of work and given our author a varied knowledge of roses; a knowledge which he has checked and amplified by his experience in his own garden and as Editor of the *American Rose Annual*.

As the outcome of this knowledge and this experience our author has given us this book, which is virtually a "Select List" of some 500 or 600 varieties, comparable in this respect for America with the "Select List" of the National Rose Society for England. In each list are contained a somewhat similar number of varieties.

This book, however, gives a short discussion on each rose, making a rather more adequate description of the varieties and their uses than does that of the English Society and—its unique feature—illustrates in colour a large proportion of the varieties described, many of these illustrations being of great beauty.

If I may pick out one or two pictures of roses I know well, it seems to me that the beautiful portraits of Comtesse Vandal (p. 46), of Crimson Glory (p. 53), and Edith Nellie Perkins (p. 70) give both pleasing and accurate representations of the flowers, while of roses whose acquaintance I have yet to make, the picture of Feu Pernet Ducher on p. 85 will make many of us wish to see the flower in our own gardens.

The attempt to illustrate rose-books in colour goes back for more than 100 years. Notably, we have the beautiful and artistic plates of Redouté (1817-1823) and those of Miss Lawrance (1796-1799), and the rather harder portraits of Andrews (1805). I think at this time it must have been the practice to print the outline of the portrait in ink and colour it by hand, for when I bought my copy

of Lindley's Monograph, I had the opportunity of examining several specimens, and noticed a considerable difference in the colouring of different copies, and in a copy of Count Sternberg's Saxifrages which I possess the colouring had only proceeded to about three-quarters of the plates.

After the middle of the nineteenth century, rose portraits were printed in colour and we get the very hard and ugly pictures to be found in books of that period, such as Curtis's *Beauties of the Rose* and Paul's well-known *Rose Garden*.

Later books showed slight, but not great, improvement ; and we had to wait for Miss Willmott's *Genus Rosa* for really beautiful and artistic portraits. These were rose species or hybrids of species, not garden roses, and were drawn by Alfred Parsons. The work thus became necessarily an expensive book.

Since then the development of colour photography and printing from blocks prepared from these photographs has proceeded apace, and as a result we have this book, at a comparatively low price, in which the pictures speak for themselves.

In the recent history of the rose there have been two great colour developments in our garden roses. The first was the introduction of the yellows, oranges and salmons by M. Pernet Duchet in the Pernet group, beginning with *Soleil d'Or*, and engrafted gradually with the Hybrid Teas by his firm, Messrs. McGredy, and others.

The second, and later development, which may conveniently, if not altogether accurately, be called the Spanish group, has been formed by the wonderful and indescribable colours manifested by the roses brought out by MM. Pedro Dot and Mallerin, and which are now spreading into our gardens.

In each case the gain in colour effect has been initially accompanied by a loss in beauty of form in the flower, and seems to have taken us back to the flat-topped, open, and cup-shaped flowers with which we are familiar in the pictures of roses one or more centuries ago.

In the Pernet group (I am glad to notice our author dislikes the incorrect name, *pernetiana*), this lack of form is being gradually remedied, as may be seen from the beautiful picture of *Mrs. Beatty* (p. 183), and in such roses as *Julien Potin*. No doubt, in process of time, we shall again get into the Spanish group roses of that fine form for which we look at present specially to the Teas, such as *Mrs. Herbert Stevens*, and their near allies; but for the moment, so far as they have come under my notice, it appears that the flat and

open form prevails to a greater or less extent in the Spanish group, or the bud, at first pointed, opens to a flower with confused centre. This will doubtless right itself in time, and until it does we must possess our souls in patience and be content with the colour effect.

It is interesting to compare the English and American "Select Lists." In the first place, we find over a score of the Hybrid perpetuals, which have almost disappeared from the English list. This may be, in part, due to the greater extremes of climate for which the American list has to cater. In a large area of America the H.T.'s require some winter protection and probably in these conditions the greater hardiness of the H.P.'s may counterbalance their lack of flowers in late summer.

On the other hand, doubtless for the benefit of the warmer southern states, Mr. McFarland includes nearly a dozen Teas, only four of which—Lady Hillingdon, Marie Van Houtte, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, and White Maman Cochet—appear in the English list.

Then, in the case of the H.T.'s, it seems clear that many varieties do not secure equal success in this country and America. Mr. McFarland says (p. 190): "All roses are good somewhere; not so many good everywhere." An instance may be found in the Radiance family, which have never secured the popularity here that they have attained in America, and I think the same is the case with the Talisman group, the flowers of which, as I have grown and seen them, are apt to come rather ragged and unfinished in this country; though no doubt they have secured a certain measure of success in some of the public parks where, when planted in large beds, their general colour effect and freedom of flowers may be appreciated.

On the other hand, it is interesting to notice that some roses with an established popularity here, such as Shot Silk and Phyllis Gold, are not regarded as equally satisfactory in America, and, as Barbara Richards, Christine, and Mrs. Wemyss Quin are not included, perhaps one may draw a similar inference in their cases.

I gather, also, that that lovely rose Dame Edith Helen must behave rather differently here and in America. Mr. McFarland says (p. 54): "Probably this rose should be in the Hybrid Perpetual class, though the flowers do sometimes recur, and when they come each flower is an event." From which I assume that in America the flowering is sparse after the first flowering (end of June). With me and some of my friends in this country, the first flowering of Dame Edith Helen is of little value, the flowers coming green centred,

quartered and useless, owing, probably, to having "caught cold." After these first flowers are over, however, we get at short intervals a continuous succession of lovely flowers, probably the most fragrant of any flowers in the garden, and every one well shaped, right on till the frosts become serious in November, and there is nothing in this behaviour which would suggest this inclusion of the rose in the H.P.'s.

There are some roses grown here under one name which appear to be known by another in America, and for the benefit of the English reader and to enable him to trace in this book roses he may grow in his garden, I give the following list :—

<i>Rose</i>	<i>Referred to in this book as</i>
Joseph Guy	Lafayette
Mme. Ferdinand Jamain	American Beauty
Mme. Louis Lens	White Briarcliffe
Mme. Raymond Gaujard	Olympiad
President Charles Hain	Amelia Earhart
Van Nes	Permanent Wave
Wilhelm Breder	Glowing Sunset

It is always a pleasure to find other people approving one's particular favourites among roses, and I have read with satisfaction Mr. McFarland's appreciation of the White China rose Ducher, and the delightful climber, Evangeline ; but he omits what, to me, is the greatest charm of Evangeline, and that is when on a July evening one walks round the garden and meets its delicious perfume, which scents the garden for yards round the plant, just as does the little white clematis flammula later on in the year. I like, also, to read his appreciation of Mme. Léon Pain, which shares in my garden with Christine the virtue of being the most continuously in flower of any H.T. during the rose season.

The idea of adding to the verbal description in his select list of roses a coloured illustration of the flower is not only novel but highly to be commended, and our congratulations to Mr. McFarland can only be surpassed by our admiration of the industry which has collected so many coloured illustrations of the flowers.

H. R. DARLINGTON

Potters Bar,
January, 1937

Introduction



IF, AS some of us believe, the queen of flowers is the rose, their king in America is quite certainly the author of this book. Kingship in a democracy like the rose-world demands rather special qualities of tolerance, knowledge, enthusiasm, and immunity to the blandishments of the interested.

For fifty years the author has been growing roses, not with the shallow enthusiasm of the neophyte, but with the patient care of the seeker. In his garden at Breeze Hill, which has become virtually a national institution, thousands of roses have been tested, and rejected or cherished. Like any other really intelligent king, Dr. McFarland has been unwilling to make pronouncements only upon the evidence which he has so patiently accumulated. He has sought and secured similar evidence from all over the country and abroad. Checked against his own findings, this finished record has thus become a unique collection of data on the value of the roses in cultivation, or offered for such, in America.

During the last twenty years the results of his observations and those of his colleagues have been published in the *American Rose Annual*, that invaluable publication of the American Rose Society, of which he was formerly the president and is now by the kindly will of his associates, president emeritus, as well as editor of the Society's publications. While the membership of the Society has received the *Annual* regularly, it was felt that now is the time, and that the author of this book is emphatically the man, to assemble this record for a much wider audience.

Of the thousands of varieties and species that have passed through his hands, he has selected about five hundred as those best suited to the widespread climatic range of American gardens. Such a group comprises a rose aristocracy of which any king may well be proud. Some have originated abroad, others in this country. Many have been sponsored by commercial growers, and some were evolved by the lamented Captain Thomas or the ever-revered Dr. Walter Van Fleet. Because their origins have been so wide, and are so little known even to the initiated, I urged upon the author to include, when he could, notes on their origin, who introduced them to the rose-world in America, and when.

Such a record cannot help mentioning the names of many commercial, institutional, and private growers, who have been responsible for the introduction of most of these roses. And this brings us to an explanation of the lavish display of colored illustrations that make the book unique. For many years the Press of which the author is the head, has printed thousands of colored illustrations of plants for dealers and others. From this collection the author has selected a colored picture for all his important varieties, adding accurate one-color pictures where color was not available, and also adding, at my request, a showing of rose uses in park and garden. Invaluable as his printed record must be, it is illustrated far beyond what could be hoped for, were it not for this happy welding of opportunity, coöperation, and experience. As the volume must attract attention that matures into desire for actual roses, Dr. McFarland has added simple directions and suggestions for culture, insisting, as is his custom, that rose-growing is not a certainty, but the most delightful plant adventure. Such a combination of circumstances makes the issuance of this book a landmark in the rose history of America.

NORMAN TAYLOR

Seaford, Long Island
September, 1936



The Author to the Reader



THE peculiar combination of circumstances that makes this book possible warrants an explanation. The author has grown, photographed, written about and color-printed roses for a lifetime. Through his relation to the American Rose Society, rose friends have been made in many lands, and these friends have been very kind to him.

When Mr. Taylor's great "Garden Dictionary" was launched, a felicitous meeting occurred between the publishers, its editor and his contributors. This author, having had a modest part in the contents and in the color illustrations of that Dictionary, was present, and the unique pictorial possibilities known to be within his reach impressed themselves upon all concerned, wherefore the scheme of *ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR* took form. A broad-minded publisher, the garden-reach established by Mr. Taylor in compiling the Dictionary, and the participation in unique color resources made practicable by the author's customer-friends, have been united in a work which otherwise would be impossibly expensive to produce or to purchase.

Then came the development of a plan to make the book thus outlined usefully practicable. Following Mr. Taylor's Dictionary, an alphabetical sequence was adopted. As the author's dominant rose thought is to pursue the motto of the American Rose Society—"A rose for every home, a bush for every garden"—it seemed requisite to include, in the same alphabetical order, other good roses not possible to illustrate, so that the book becomes virtually a condensed dictionary of rose varieties known to be adaptable to many parts of America, or that have definite historic value.

Criticism may apply that the color illustrations are not upon any uniform scale, to which true criticism the reply is that only by the kindly permitted use of these illustrations as they are, is the work possible.

The usual arbitrary rose classification has yielded to alphabetical convenience, though on pages 289 to 292 may be found segregated lists so that the reader may easily follow all the Hybrid Teas, all the Polyanthas, and so on.

To promote study, indeed to work toward more roses for more homes and in more communities, the name of the originator and the distributor of each rose and the year of introduction are given in

parentheses for each variety. On page xxiv will be found a glossary of the abbreviations used and the full names and addresses of those who have helped to make this book possible. Descriptions are largely from personal observation. The varieties thus included are of the author's arbitrary selection, upon his own responsibility, and the comments on varieties are upon the same independent basis.

A brief survey of rose history is presented without apology, and in the hope that it will institute further study.

Because the author is himself incurably in love with the rose, and because his correspondence as Editor of the publications of the American Rose Society brings him many inquiries, it has seemed best here to include simple suggestions for rose nurture.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND

Harrisburg, Pa.
September 30, 1936



The Rose in History



THAT all the world loves roses is trite, but also true. For more generations than history makes available to us, this love has existed and increased. As man advances in civilization, as he moves about from country to country, from state to state, he takes with him his beloved roses, and America has literally thousands of evidences of this distribution of the rose through love for it.

It is assumed by many rose-lovers that there is an evidence of Divine purpose in the name of the rose, which, as stated by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson, runs as follows.

"In English, French, German, Danish and Norwegian its name is *rose*; in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Latin^o it is *rosa*; in Swedish it is *ros*; in Dutch *roos*; in Bohemian *ruze*; in Hungarian *rosza*; in Greek *rhodon*."

To survey rose advance for a century would really involve a new form of the study of advancing civilization. The old Baconian implication that "Men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely" would be confirmed by such a study.

England and France particularly developed both roses and rose literature. John Lindley's "Monograph" of 1820 set up a rose classification yet rather closely followed, and in general harmony with the classification of Linnæus. Miss Ellen Willmott's monumental "The Genus Rosa" came in 1910 as an authoritative modern presentation in picture and in description of the rose family. In France the classic "Les Roses" of Redouté and Thory, in three volumes of great beauty and detailed analysis, in 1835 set a landmark.

American rose books were at first too much a reprint of English history and practice. The historian Parkman, the nurseryman Parsons, and, best of all, the rosarian H. B. Ellwanger, developed a changing point of view for this continent. Within the past quarter-century many rose books have been written in America and much rose-lore has taken form.* In 1916 the first issue of the American Rose Annual

*Current useful books on the rose are:

- A Book About Roses. S. Reynolds Hole. Longmans Green & Co., New York.
- Climbing Roses. G. A. Stevens. The Macmillan Co., New York.
- How to Grow Roses. Pyle, McFarland, Stevens. The Macmillan Co., New York.
- Roses in the Little Garden. G. A. Stevens. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.
- The Rose in America. J. Horace McFarland. The Macmillan Co., New York.
- The Rose Manual. J. H. Nicolas. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.



Mrs. A. R. Waddell. See page 183



Edith Nellie Perkins. See page 70



Willowmere. See page 288

PINK ROSES THAT HAVE SUCCEEDED

summarized rose practice for the amateur, and each year this publication provides data, descriptions and details which serve to knit together the growing fraternity of rose-lovers in America who make and maintain increasingly public and private gardens which show forth the rose. In 1930 the American Rose Society published "Modern Roses," describing, for the first time in uniform terms, all the roses found then to be in world commerce—2511 in number. Persistent inquiry brings, each year, to publication in the American Rose Annual similar uniform descriptions of any new roses originated anywhere in civilization.

Chronologically it is certain that the rose may be followed for centuries before Christ, but an arbitrary beginning for rose chronology might be forward from the birth in France in 1867 of the first Hybrid Tea rose, then properly named La France. It is very sure that the younger Guillot, who, at his home in Lyon-Monplaisir, combined the Hybrid Perpetual rose Mme. Victor Verdier with the Tea rose Mme. Bravy, did not know that he was starting a new rose era. Nor did the Englishman George Paul, who in 1872, apparently without knowledge of what La France meant, sent out a hybrid between the Tea rose Mme. de Tartas and the Hybrid Perpetual Prince Camille de Rohan as Cheshunt Hybrid, realize that he too had begun the production of a new race of roses.

It is not surprising that as the rose gained in ascendancy in Europe especially, the demand that its bloom should be enjoyable over a longer season brought about the insistent efforts of the hybridizers to extend the bloom-time of the rose—or to cause it to recur, in the proper phrase. When these first Hybrid Teas came to light they were not so named, and the catalogues of that time show the existing tendency of the Hybrid Perpetual, or Hybrid Remontant class as it was sometimes called, with considerable groups of varieties classi-



Roselandia. See page 227



Angèle Pernet. See page 9



Golden Emblem. See page 102

AMONG THE YELLOW AND ORANGE ROSES

fied by the painstaking author William Paul in 1848 into thirty-eight groups under the two headings of Summer Roses and Autumnal Roses.

Then came another momentous change, after the Hybrid Tea was originated in 1867. It was when the great French grower, Mons. J. Pernet-Ducher* after repeated trials, brought about a union between the Hybrid Perpetual Antoine Ducher and the Austrian Copper rose, giving rise to the variety Soleil d'Or. (The actual combination was with Persian Yellow, a semi-double form of the Austrian Copper, or *Rosa fetida*.) The hybridization carried over into the Hybrid Perpetual bloom-stream tints of copper and orange which had heretofore been wholly unattainable to the hybridizers. Not long after, this same Frenchman of genius brought the Tea rose into the combination, and thus came into existence what he later generally classed as the Pernetiana type.

The roses of which I have been writing are relatively dwarf in habit, and generally can be called garden roses. There came into existence other forms, one of real importance resting upon the surprisingly useful *Rosa multiflora* of Japan. A dwarf form of this gave rise to what we now call the Polyantha group, including at first roses with clustered flowers, of dwarf habit, and with a tendency to continued bloom.

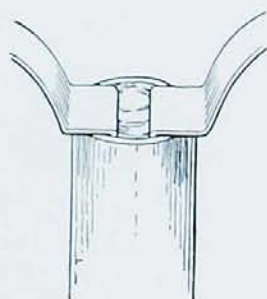
Not many of the species originally considered by Linnæus had the climbing habit, by which is meant a disposition to grow long shoots, there being no rose with the actual clinging quality of a true climber. The so-called climbing roses of my boyhood were few in number and low in attractiveness. Queen of the Prairies was an American variety which, after 1843, began to be known and used as a climber. The really great advance in developing this class to vast usefulness came

*See his picture as at work on page 164.

when an English engineer, who was working in China, sent home a rose which he found in a Chinese garden, which the friend who received it called Engineer. Seeing its unique value, Charles Turner, an English nurseryman, got possession of all of the plants, then propagated and distributed this rose as Turner's Crimson Rambler. Getting a Gold Medal from the National Rose Society of England in 1893, it quickly crossed the Atlantic, and became the dominant climbing rose of America.

Just when another of these Oriental native roses first reached the United States I do not know, but *Rosa Wichuraiana*, circulated as the Memorial Rose, did attract much attention which it deserved. It was soon taken into the stream of the climbing roses, showing a tendency to carry along larger size as well as richer color.

Resting on these two bases, the Multiflora and the Wichuraiana of Japan, which in the hybrids are not easily distinguished, the really rich stream of hardy or nearly hardy climbers has reached great importance both in Europe and in America.



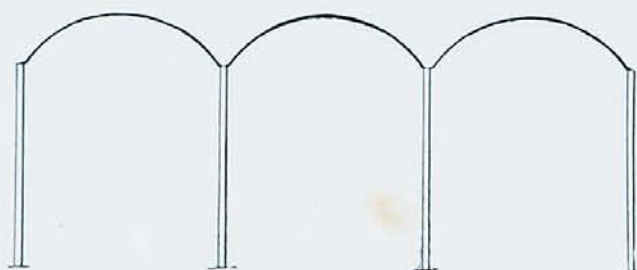
Method of inserting arches in posts



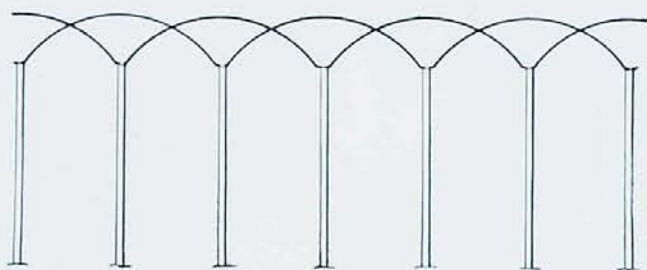
Detail of offset at ends of arches



Strap-iron for arch, before bending. Its length depends on height and width of arch. Note cross-pieces



Plain arches



Interlaced arches

CONSTRUCTING ROSE ARCHES, SUCH AS SHOWN ON PAGE 266

The posts are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or 2-inch new or second-hand iron pipe, set in a simple concrete base. The arches are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch x $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch strap-iron, with 6-inch "heels" to hold them in place. The 8-inch cross-bars keep the roses from twisting.

Suggestions for Growing Roses



IT IS not difficult to have good roses anywhere in America if a square yard of land exposed to the sunshine half of the day has soil that will grow one husky weed. Indeed, it is reverently assumed that the Creator intended all the world to have roses, because natural or "wild" roses have developed all over the world.

The author hopes that many who read these words may be encouraged to indulge without prejudice in the delightful adventure of rose-growing. Much "hokum" has been written about roses, and the long lists of "don'ts," "musts," and "must nots," together with difficult requirements as to soil, exposure, fertilization, etc., inherited from foreign oral and written tradition, have deterred many from enjoying roses they might easily have.

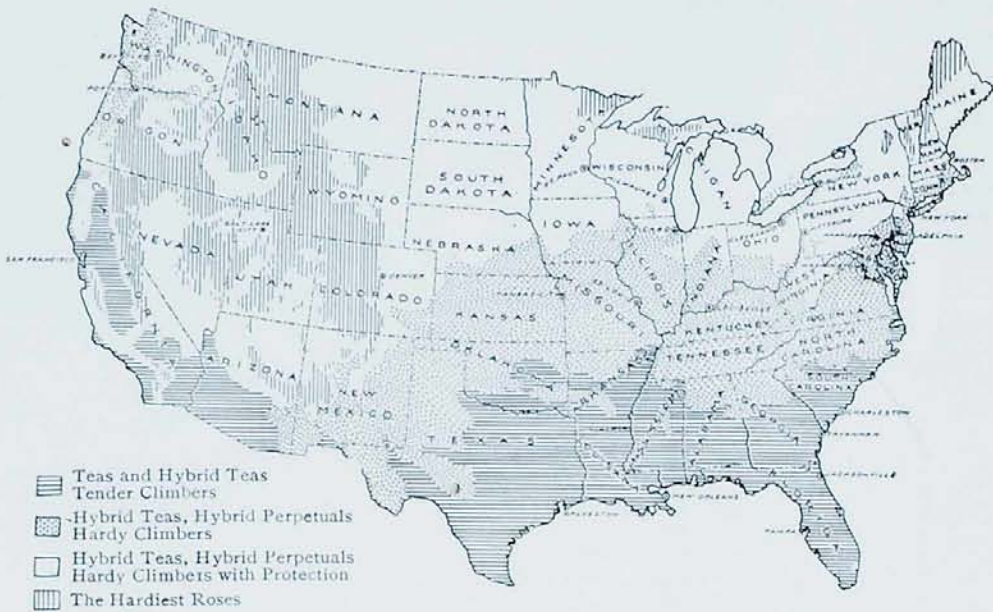
This book pictures and briefly describes many roses available in America. With the descriptions are included class designations. (See page xxiv for abbreviations, and 289 for classified lists.)

The aspiring amateur needs mostly to consider only three broad types of roses, though he may have a most interesting excursion into several thousand varieties within these classes. He must know about **BEDDING** roses, about **CLIMBING** roses, and about **SHRUB** roses.

BEDDING roses include those found mostly in gardens, growing from six inches to three or four feet in height, and planted frequently in considerable numbers of one variety. These bedding roses include the Tea roses, the Hybrid Tea and Polyantha roses, and the Hybrid Perpetual roses.

Of very great importance, at least to the author, are the **CLIMBING** roses, none of which truly climb by any natural means of attachment to a support. Usually they are of robust growth, and their long shoots may be trained, or allowed to scramble over or against any support. Nearly all the bedding roses above mentioned have developed climbing forms, and there are some most interesting climbing types without counterpart among the bedding types. Varieties of these will be found described as Hybrid Multiflora, Hybrid Wichuraiana, Noisette, Banksia, Bracteata, and Gigantea.

SHRUB roses are dominantly the taller-growing classes, including those survivals which are native to the land as "wild" roses, or have been introduced to it as species from other lands.



THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ROSE ZONE MAP
The Zones have been determined upon frost information

Choosing Your Roses



AS AN aid in selecting roses, there is above presented the Rose Zone Map prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture for the American Rose Society, which shows observed frost lines, but not necessarily lines of rose endurance. Nothing is more certain than that the aspiring rose-grower can have any rose anywhere if he (or usually she) is willing to take trouble enough. The map does give a suggestion which may guide choice, though it should not confine choice.

Thus, in the far North it is unwise to undertake to grow Tea roses, and Hybrid Tea roses can be had only with careful winter protection. Several shrub roses have been produced for temperatures of forty degrees below zero, but in general in the colder but not coldest regions many of the species roses, some of the hardy climbers, and the Hybrid Perpetual roses can be depended upon.

The great central area of the United States is well served by the Hybrid Tea roses and by almost all others herein described. In the extreme South may be used not only the Tea roses but the Banksia, Bracteata, Noisette, and Gigantea types. Everywhere common sense needs to be used, modified by the spirit of rose adventure.

Reference is made to the American Rose Society, members of which can always get information as to the safe roses for their immediate vicinity through conference with other members, and by using the peculiar department printed each year in the American Rose Annual as "The Proof of the Pudding." In this department members of the Society all over America tell of their successes and their failures in plain language, without any reservations. There is also opportunity to make inquiry of the nearest member of the Committee of Consulting Rosarians, who will gladly answer questions.

When to Plant Roses



IT IS always safe to plant roses in early spring, just as soon as the ground can be worked. In the South particularly, and in some sections of the North, autumn planting is successful. The use of common sense and inquiry of honest tradesmen who have a responsible relation to the roses sold, will materially aid the beginner. As time goes on and various successes and failures occur, the amateur will acquire much better control of his rose-planting operations. It is certain that under all conditions, prompt planting after the roses are received is important, and upon this matter paragraphs are quoted from the little primer, "What Every Rose-Grower Should Know."

Because rose plants lose their vitality steadily from the time they are taken out of the ground by the nurseryman until they are planted in the garden, it is important to make that interval as short as possible. This is one of the most potent reasons for planting in the autumn, for the nurseryman digs all his rose plants in the fall, storing them over winter in his "cellars." It frequently happens that in the spring rush, orders for roses get delayed in the nurseries or in transit, and planting is consequently belated.

In order to make sure that the roses will be on hand for early spring planting, some good rosarians who do not wholly approve of planting in the autumn have found it desirable to buy the roses in late fall and to bury them over winter, tops and all, in a dry part of the garden, under a foot or more of light, dry soil, from which they may be taken as soon as the willow buds crack open in the spring. This method of storing roses at home is usually successful if a dry and sheltered place is found in which to bury them, and if some slight protection is given so that they may be easily unearthed when needed. It is always wise to mark the bundles with a projecting stake, so that there can be no doubt about where to find them in the spring.

Here again, it is urged that with the roses thus at hand, the final planting be early in the spring—just as soon as the ground can be worked. Rose-roots enjoy the cool moistness of the soil in the spring.

What Kind of Plants?

MANY kinds of rose plants can be bought. Some years ago millions were sold each spring of "mail-order own-root plants," which came to the buyer as little plants in full leaf. Sometimes some of these roses succeeded. Worn-out and discarded greenhouse roses which have been used for the winter production of cut-roses are known as "bench plants," and these also are offered in spring, usually at low prices. The best plants are those secured from a responsible source as field-grown dormant, budded, or own-root roses. ("Dormant" implies that growth has not begun.) These plants are also sold in pots or other containers.

The "bench plants" referred to above sometimes succeed, but not often. Not only are they worn out when received, but frequently they have been handled with ruthless disregard of vitality before they are prepared for curbside or department-store sale. Further, the varieties available are seldom those best for gardens.

The outdoor-grown budded plants are commended as by all means best. Inquiry may be made as to what is meant by a "budded" rose. Because many of the best Hybrid Tea varieties bloom better and grow better when they are supported by a more vigorous root-system than the variety can provide for itself, most of the roses in American commerce are of that type. This is not the place to discuss the various understocks used, including Japanese Multiflora, Ragged Robin, Odorata, Canina, etc., but a dependable rose merchant who is standing back of his plants can be expected always to use a suitable understock for each variety. The statement is sometimes made that the understock is a "wild" rose, and that wild shoots may spring from it. This rarely occurs under modern methods, and the "sucker" is easily noted and removed by any reasonably discriminating amateur.

Some of the better department stores offer sound dormant roses, but in general the best source for rose plants is a merchant or a nursery which actually has contact with rose-growing, and, as has several times before been suggested, has definite responsibility. The man who buys roses at the dime-store sometimes gets a dime's worth, but he is really not giving himself a fair chance at rose enjoyment unless he buys dependable plants, with responsibility back of them.

The Climbing roses and many of the Hybrid Perpetual roses, as well as the Species roses, are usually grown on their own roots.

Preparing the Ground for Roses

MUCH nonsense has been printed about soils adapted for roses. The fact that the Creator has caused them to survive all over the continent from north of the Arctic circle to the Isthmus indicates that there is nearly everywhere natural soil adaptability to some sort of rose. Broadly stated, any bit of soil that would grow corn or peas, zinnias or marigolds, or any other ordinary garden plants, will grow roses. Ordinarily, roses do best in slightly acid soil, and those who confer about successes and failures in the American Rose Society are kept acquainted with the "pH values" necessary for success. The beginner, however, need pay no attention whatever to these matters. He does need to have something else than sticky clay, pure sand, or mere coal ashes, in which to expect rose success. Roses need well-drained soil which will not become too dry, and they do need at least a full half-day's sunshine. If the location has protection against high winds, that is better. Naturally, the requirements vary with local conditions, but it is axiomatic that continuous success can hardly be achieved unless roses have good drainage, some sunlight, and shelter from strong winds.

Some care must be used as to contiguity to hedges and trees for the common-sense reason that if the roots of the shrub or tree are using all the fertility and moisture in the land, the rose can't get a share of either. It may be assumed, therefore, that to plant close to any shrub, be it evergreen or deciduous, which has surface roots, is unwise.

One of the most persistent bits of hokum that has long deterred aspiring amateurs from beginning to grow roses is that there must be elaborate soil preparation. Certain English prescriptions required excavation to four feet in depth, and this writer has seen beds prepared three feet in depth, with slices of various kinds of soil and fertilizer arranged diagonally, through which it was presumed the rose-roots would penetrate to secure the nourishment most desirable. All this is eighty per cent nonsense. It is certain, however, that success follows more readily if the soil has been dug to approximately two feet in depth, with assurance that no water will stand in it. That is, the drainage must be good; roses resent "wet feet." Sometimes this drainage is provided by coarse soil, rubbish, stones, and the like, in the lower six inches of the rose-bed or excavation, for not very often do rose-roots penetrate below a half-yard.

The best possible fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, but in these days of automobiles that is hard to get. There are forms of commercial humus and commercial fertilizer which will make the soil fit for roses. If it is exceedingly heavy, as in rough clay, it needs to be lightened with humus, and sometimes with sand. If it is sandy, on the other hand, it needs humus as well, so that it can be compacted. The best possible advice as to soils is to use the previously mentioned common sense, following reasonable inquiry among friends who have succeeded, and then to do the best that can be done under the circumstances, always making sure, however, that the soil is thoroughly dug to at least two spade depths, and that some form of fertilizer is provided. Finely ground bonemeal is expected usually to be serviceable, because its fertility is available for a long time.

It is very much better, if possible, to prepare the soil for rose-planting some time in advance of actual planting, so that the soil may settle as it is rained upon, and thus be better ready.

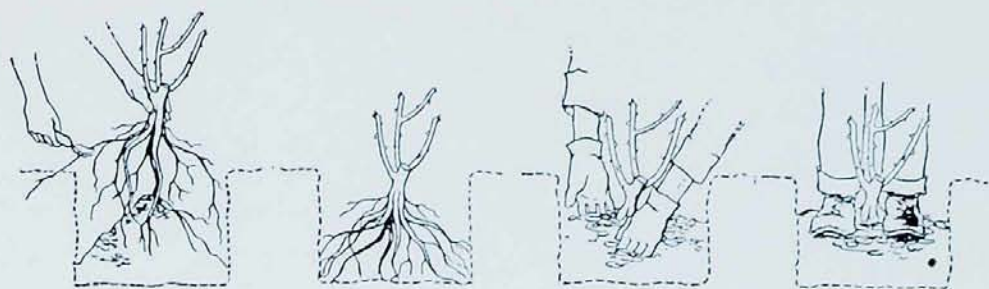
The hardy Climbing roses and the Hybrid Perpetuals, as well as the Species and Shrub roses, are much more enduring than the Hybrid Tea roses. Frequently they succeed if the hole for them is dug two feet or more in depth, and not less than two feet square for each plant, good drainage being assured by deeper digging if necessary, and reasonable fertility being provided through the use of manure or humus, put in the bottom of the hole before planting.

Planting the Roses



IT IS vitally important that roses be planted firmly. Rose-roots belong in the ground, and nowhere else, and they should get into the ground in the amateur's garden not only promptly, but as nearly as possible in the same relation to the soil that they had when they were dug. The roots of the plant should never be bunched together, but separated as they were where the plant grew.

The roots of the roses should never dry out. If obtained from a proper source, they are moist when they come, and if they cannot be planted immediately—that is, the same day—the plants can be safely protected by burying them wholly or in part in soil, so that all the roots and part of the tops are covered with moist soil until the planter is ready. (This is called "heeling-in.") When the planting operation begins, it is wise to keep the bundle of roses in a pail



DETAILS OF PLANTING PRIOR TO FINAL FILLING IN OF SOIL

of water so that the roots may not become dry. Take one plant at a time from the water; get it into the soil quickly.

Each rose plant should be separately examined. Any broken and diseased branches should be cut away smoothly with a sharp knife or shears. One of the notable mistakes is to plant without pruning because the aspiring amateur dislikes to give up the foot or more of growth above the roots. Most of this top-growth had better be cut off, leaving not more than five or six inches of the top, and not more than three or four shoots to each plant. This may look like a sacrifice of values, but it is not, for the bloom always comes on new growth which must arise from the old wood.

The pictures above presented show the detail of planting better than words can tell it. It should be definitely noted that the crown of the plant—that is, the place where the roots and the tops separate—is to be neither elevated far above the soil nor buried far below it. Nature gives the suggestion, because it is easy to see just how the plant has been growing, and it should be planted but little deeper than it had grown. Again I urge, plant firmly, so that the soil is in close contact with every root. If a rose can be easily pulled up after it has been planted, it is not planted at all, and it will die.

Formerly we were told to plant roses several feet apart, but the tendency now is to set them closer. The Hybrid Tea does not provide a beautiful plant in itself, and in the writer's garden the desire is to have the plants themselves shade the ground, wherefore the distance apart has dropped from two feet to not more than fifteen inches, save for exceptionally vigorous plants. The Hybrid Perpetual roses need a greater distance because they are stronger plants, and the same is true of the climbers. The Polyanthas can go as close as twelve inches.

It is good practice to pour water into the hole in which a rose has been located, and then after it has been firmed, to soak the ground.

Throughout this book many pictures show the beauty of climbers as trained to posts or trellises. Pictorial suggestions are included as to how this may be managed. (See page xiv.) It is here urged, however, that the post or trellis, or whatever support is intended, be provided at the same time that the rose is planted.

After-Treatment and Protection

IF THE roses are planted in the spring, it is very wise to heap loose soil about them for at least four or five inches. This protects the precious bud which is close to the surface of the ground, and gives the rose a chance to establish itself. This soil can be taken away as growth proceeds. It is just as desirable to do this for the climbers and species roses, and for the same reason.

If the roses are planted in the fall, the same protection is desirable, but considerably more of it, for nothing is so substantial a defense against winter exposure as a covering of soil. Other forms of protection can also be given. (See page xxiii.)

If the roses get the good start which is possible under the preceding suggestions, growth should begin and flowers should follow in due course. It is always amazing to the author to see how promptly a plant he has put in the ground in late March or early April rewards him with its lovely and characteristic blooms when June brings out its buds. During these intervening weeks the only care needed is to keep the plants from being unnecessarily disturbed, and to water them not more than once, and then thoroughly.

When bloom comes, it is always on growth of the current year. The bloom-shoots arise either from near the level of the ground, as with the Hybrid Teas, or from the side shoots or "laterals" of the Hybrid Perpetuals, which, with the hardy climbers, usually do not bloom the first year.

Now these tender new growths which bear the buds are fine feeding ground for bugs and bothers. There are several insects which like to suck the juices or eat the leaves, and there are two fungous diseases which try to destroy the foliage.

Most of the troubles that beset roses can be controlled with either one dusting preparation or one spray. The American Rose Society has had this whole subject carefully studied, and the "Massey Dust," made up of nine parts of dusting sulphur (not ordinary commercial flowers of sulphur, but a much finer preparation) and one part powdered lead arsenate, will, if carefully dusted on both sides of the leaves at least once a week, not only keep off the fungous diseases referred to, but check the insects that are most bothersome. The mean little green aphids or "plant-lice" do not yield to this, but if one part of powdered tobacco dust is added, they will be destroyed.



Lord Charlemont. See page 143



Red-Letter Day. See page 224



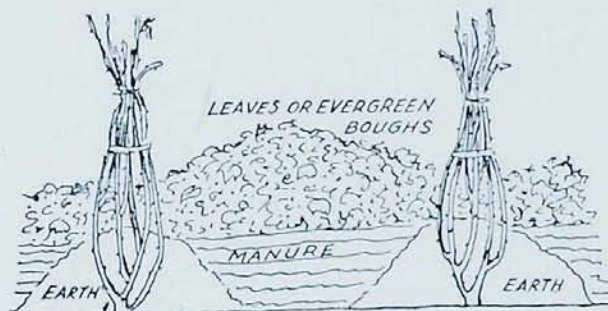
Laurent Carle. See page 138

THREE GOOD RED ROSES

There are several commercial sprays which do this work somewhat more easily than it is done by the use of the dusts. One or the other of such substances needs to be used with meticulous regularity, remembering always that disease-infection occurs by reason of moisture in the atmosphere, and that therefore the dust or spray needs to be applied *before* a rain. (The standard "Bordeaux mixture," obtainable at any seed-store, will serve, but discolors the foliage.)

The diseases thus above hinted at, which need not disturb anybody who is reasonably careful, are powdery mildew, which causes a whitish deposit on the leaves and stops the growth of the plant, and black-spot, which is really a black spot in a leaf, surrounded by a yellow area which precedes the dropping off of that leaf. This powdery mildew is not of such frequent occurrence, but the black-spot comes all too promptly. The black-spotted leaves need to be picked off and burned, because they have in them the spores of the disease. There are many good gardens which have neither black-spot nor powdery mildew, because careful protection has been given through persistent spraying or dusting.

In mild climates the leaves and evergreen boughs are unnecessary



When newly planted, tops are better cut back to where the twigs are tied

ONE METHOD OF WINTER PROTECTION IN SEVERE CLIMATES

Abbreviations

To make this virtual rose dictionary useful, the class of the 557 roses mentioned is indicated by initials coming immediately after the name, as "Agnes, HRug." Then in parentheses follow the names of the originator and introducer, not always the same, and the year of origination or introduction.

If a rose has been "patented" by the United States, that fact is made known by the note in parentheses following the description.

The abbreviations used are here listed:

Alp., Alpina	HBC., Hybrid Bracteata	HSet., Hybrid Setigera
B., Bourbon	H. Evbl. Cl., Hardy Ever- blooming Climber	HT., Hybrid Tea
C., China	HFt., Hybrid Fœtida	LC., Large-flowering Climber
CC., Climbing China	HG., Hybrid Gigantea	M., Moss
CB., Climbing Bourbon	HM., Hybrid Moss	Mlt., Multiflora
CHP., Climbing Hybrid Perpetual	HMs., Hybrid Moschata	N., Noisette
CHT., Climbing Hybrid Tea	HN., Hybrid Noisette	Poly., Polyantha
CT., Climbing Tea	HNut., Hybrid Nutkana	R., Rambler, or Small- flowering Climber
D., Damask	HP., Hybrid Perpetual	Spn., Spinosissima
G., Gallica	HRug., Hybrid Rugosa	T., Tea
HB., Hybrid Bourbon	HSb., Hybrid Sweetbrier	

The classification and nomenclature followed in this book is that of the American Rose Society, as set forth in its adopted rules.

Acknowledgments

Those who have coöperated to make possible this book are below listed, with the abbreviation used in the text:

- American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa. (A. R. S.).
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- Dixie Rose Nursery, Tyler, Texas (Dixie Rose Nurs.).
- Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co., Glen Saint Mary, Fla.
- Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Dreer).
- H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- Hill Floral Products Co. (E. G. Hill Co. and Joseph H. Hill Co.), Richmond, Ind.
- Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. (J. & P. Co.).
- Montgomery Co., Inc., Hadley, Mass. (Montgomery).
- Stark Bro's. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo.
- Stumpp & Walter Co., New York, N. Y.

Roses of the World in Color

IN alphabetical sequence follows a selection of the old and new roses now dominating the rose-gardens of the world. It should be explained that large type is used to describe the roses pictured in color, and that other unillustrated roses of importance, both varieties and species, are mentioned in smaller type. Reference should be made to the preceding explanation of the abbreviations used.

From America's great Hill family comes lovely AFTERGLOW, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1931), which purifies and intensifies the "Pernet" tones so much preferred. The plant is good. (Plant patent 9.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, AFTERGLOW



THE HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE, AGNES

Truly American was the union which gave us in AGNES, HRug. (Saunders; int. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Can., 1922), a combination of the hardy Rugosa and the persistent Persian Yellow. Beautiful in bud and flower and introducing a new color in the Rugosas, this fragrant deep amber rose, coming on a tall and vigorous plant in June and July, deserved the Van Fleet Gold Medal received in 1926.

ACICULARIS (*Rosa acicularis*), the most northern of American native roses, is found from Alaska to Ontario and Colorado. It varies greatly in habit and in bloom, which is deep rose, up to 2 inches across, and fragrant.

The unfortunately neglected Bourbon type of good garden roses is well represented by ADAM MESSERICH, HB. (Lambert, 1920), with its rose-red flowers persistently produced on an excellently hardy plant.

An admirable member of the valuable Polyantha class is AENNCHEN MÜLLER, Poly. (Schmidt, 1907), and its rose-pink flowers, coming all summer on plants a half-yard high, do great service in the rose-border.

ALBÉRIC BARBIER, LC. (Barbier, 1900), does freeze back occasionally, but between these severe winters its flexible, glossy, pleasing growth and its abundance of lovely and fragrant lemon-tinted buds, opening into white flowers, make it a worth-while climber that will cheerfully trail.

Among the newer yellow roses trembling on the edge of being best, is ALICE HARDING, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1936), for everyone looks for the yellow queen. Its habit and bud and bloom are alike pleasing, and it has high recognition abroad. (Plant patent pending.)

From France ALBERTINE, LC. (Barbier, 1921), came to us as one of the best of the larger-flowered climbing roses, hardy under all save exceptional conditions. The same color-range is carried along to deeper intensity in Coralie and Jacotte, elsewhere mentioned, and charming garden effects, on either arches or pillars, can be attained by planting these and other roses in consideration of color harmony. If necessary, white-flowering climbers can be used between otherwise jarring color contrasts—as, for example, to separate Paul's Scarlet Climber from the pink Alida Lovett or Christine Wright, or to set off the newer yellow roses from the pale pink sorts.

An English cerise-carmine, double-flowered climber is ALLEN'S FRAGRANT PILLAR, CHT. (Allen, 1931), of which much has been expected, though not yet realized in America.

ALTAICA, or *Rosa spinosissima altaica*, as the botanists prefer to name it, was also called by the late W. C. Egan the Northern Cherokee Rose, because of the way in which its rounded plant is covered with beautiful white flowers in early spring. The Altaica form is one of the finest dwarf shrubs for landscape use.

Mentioned here because of its associations, is AMERICAN BEAUTY, HP. (Lédéchaux, 1875; int. U. S., 1886). It came into the world as MME. FERDINAND JAMIN, and has both suffered and triumphed in name and culturé, being now mostly superseded by other less-fragrant roses, probably not better. By bud-selection this great old rose is being brought to recurrent bloom so that its full petalage and pink beauty can be enjoyed throughout the summer.



THE CLIMBING ROSE, ALBERTINE

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

ALIDA LOVETT, LC. (Van Fleet, 1905; int. Lovett, 1917), is an admirable hardy *Wichuraiana* climber, covered in June with large, rich pink flowers on a plant which can be trained upright or along a fence or hedge to advantage. The plant is a strong grower, and, like its sisters, Bess Lovett in light crimson and Mary Lovett in pure white, is part of Dr. Van Fleet's effort to provide dependable roses.



THE VAN FLEET HARDY CLIMBER, ALIDA LOVETT



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ALEZANE. See next page.

Adequately reflecting in its bull-fight color the spirit of Spain, ALEZANE, HT. (Pahissa; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co.), comes to America, and has proved a rose of high excellence in plant, in flower, and in persistence. It really belongs in the modern rose-garden, and can well be planted in conjunction with the similar Hinrich Gaede. See its accurate portrait on page 5. (Plant patent 116.)

A daring aviatrix who brought fame to America has been memorialized in AMELIA EARHART, HT. (Reymond, 1929; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co.), though the good rose which bears her honored name saw the light in France as PRÉSIDENT CHARLES HAIN. It is truly a worth-while yellow rose. (Plant patent 63.)



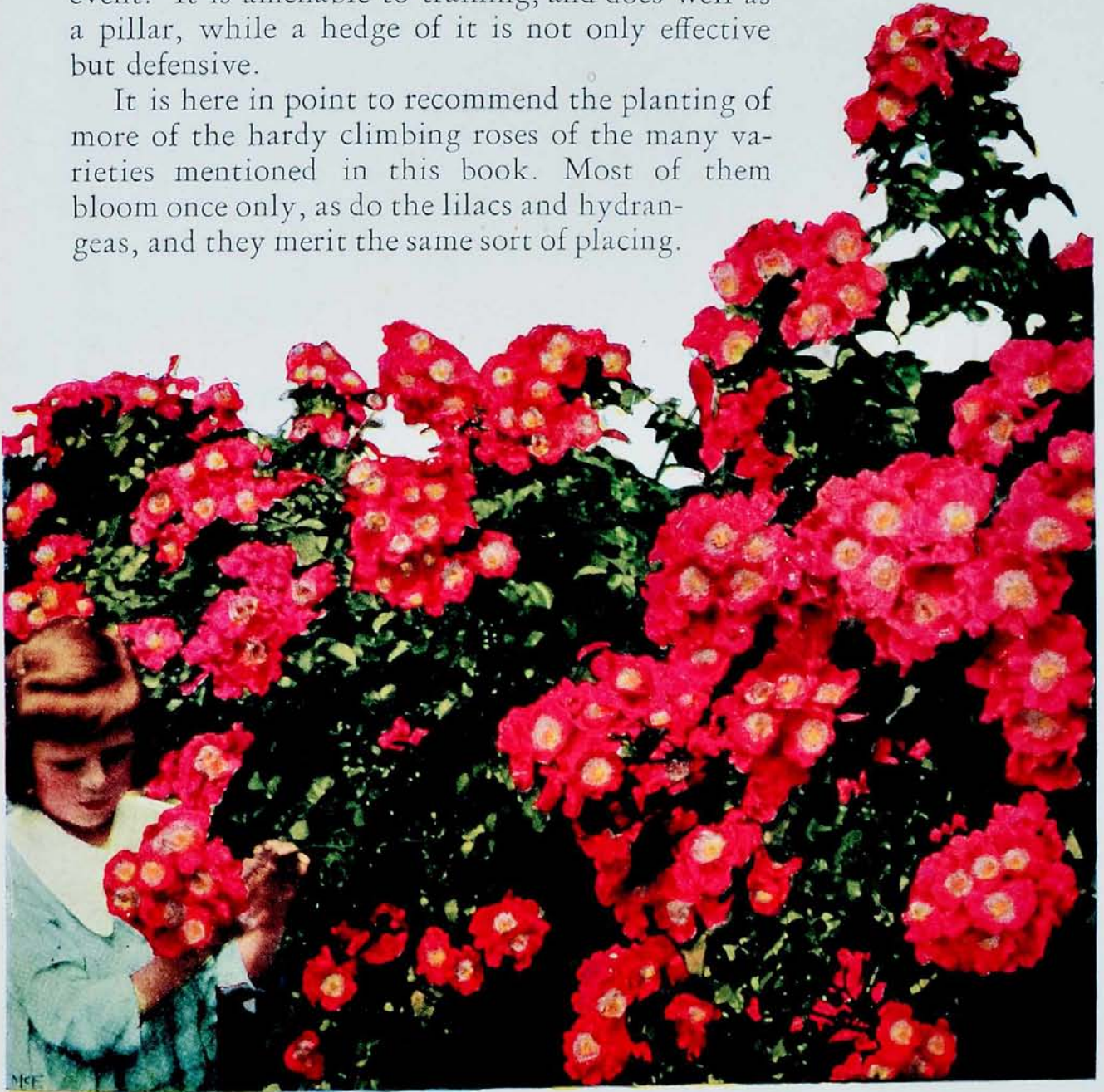
©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, AMELIA EARHART.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR.

An international combination is AMERICAN PILLAR, LC. (Van Fleet, 1902; int. C.-P. Co.), uniting through the genius of that greatest American rosarian, the late Dr. Van Fleet, the most effective Japanese native rose with the wild rose of the eastern United States (*Rosa setigera*) through a red Hybrid Perpetual from France. Curiously enough, it had to become the favorite climbing rose of England in order to have America find out how good it is. Standing all but the severest winters, its vigorous canes cover 10 to 12 feet in a year, and its exquisite flowers make its June blooming a real rose event. It is amenable to training, and does well as a pillar, while a hedge of it is not only effective but defensive.

It is here in point to recommend the planting of more of the hardy climbing roses of the many varieties mentioned in this book. Most of them bloom once only, as do the lilacs and hydrangeas, and they merit the same sort of placing.



THE VAN FLEET HARDY CLIMBER, AMERICAN PILLAR



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, AMI QUINARD

Rosarians seem always seeking the extreme in color, size, form, and habit, wherefore AMI QUINARD, HT. (Mallerin, 1927; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co.), was welcomed for its long-pointed, blackish garnet bud, opening to a loose, semi-double, cupped, fragrant red bloom so dark as to seem almost black. Persistent bud-selection has increased its number of petals, and this variety is a standard of dark beauty, with its vigorous, profuse-blooming plant, which deserved the honors received at Bagatelle, in France, and at Barcelona, in Spain.

AMERICAN "WILD" OR NATIVE ROSES are found from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Mexico, and serve to further prove the Creator's intent that mankind everywhere should have roses. Persisting through the ages, they have fitted themselves to the conditions in which they flourish. But little avail has been made of these "natural" roses for garden or estate decoration, because we have taken our rose fashions mostly from abroad. Only recently has there been an attempt to breed the enduring hardiness and vigor of the natives into the garden varieties. (See Leonard Barron, for example.)

In alphabetical sequence will be found brief mention of some eleven of the American rose natives that have more than relatively local habitat. These are *R. acicularis*, *R. blanda*, *R. carolina*, *R. humilis*, *R. lucida*, *R. nitida*, *R. nutkana*, *R. palustris*, *R. setigera*, *R. virginiana*, *R. Woodsii*, which see. No attempt is here made to cover botanical disputes or differences, or to offer even an approximately complete list of American native species. Some of these roses have high value for planting in large gardens or in park development.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR.

ANGELS MATEU, HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934), is the peculiar name of a wide-opening rose of good blooming habit and real distinction, coming from the talented Spanish hybridizer who has given us a very distinct strain of brilliantly colored Hybrid Tea roses. Senor Dot has used unusual sources in his combinations, a proceeding which to this writer is most commendable and hopeful. (Plant patent 174.)

Nearing forty years of age as these words are written, ANTOINE RIVOIRE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1898), was the French parent of a great race of garden roses, and its light pink beauty and persistent bloom have been varied from but hardly surpassed.

A rose of which the originator thought enough to name it for his daughter, is ANGÈLE PERNET, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924). The large, loosely formed flower of reddish orange, shaded chrome-yellow, is borne on a distinctive plant with large, shiny foliage.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ANGELS MATEU



© THE DANISH POLYANTHA ROSE, ANNE POULSEN

Denmark did a great kindness to the rose-world when her leading rose-hybridizing family worked out new combinations which have given us really wonderful roses of the invaluable Polyantha type: ANNE POULSEN, Poly. (S. Poulsen, 1935; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co.), has vigor, persistence in bloom, and beauty to help it retain the place it promptly won. (Plant patent 182.) ELSE POULSEN (bright rose-pink) and KIRSTEN POULSEN (light red) are equally meritorious, and in the same fine habit.

A climbing sport of a much-liked Polyantha, Lafayette, is AUGUSTE KORDES, LC. (Kordes, 1928), an overlooked gem of a low climbing rose, for it produces very persistently roses of the general type of Paul's Scarlet Climber, in a somewhat lighter color. It has shown marked frost-hardiness, in addition to other good qualities.

If the Spanish beauty, APELES MESTRES, CHT. (Dot, 1926; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co.), would bloom as freely as it grows where conditions suit it, its enormous, globular, lasting, sunflower-yellow flowers would make it the No. 1 yellow rose of the world. It is worth growing as a low climber or pillar, even if there are but few flowers, because of the size and color of the bloom.

For many years a good orange rose was ARIEL, HT. (Bees, 1921). On a tall-growing, branching plant, came liberally, fairly double flowers of golden orange, at times with faint pink flushes on the petals. A pleasing feature of this rose is that it has the refreshing scent of violets.



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE,
APELES MESTRES

On the Pacific Coast there lives a devoted rosarian, Father George M. A. Schoener, who has worked mostly for western climates. In ARRILLAGA, HP. (Schoener; int. B. & A., 1929), he gives us a literally tremendous soft pink rose that has many commendable qualities, among which is its modernization of the neglected Hybrid Perpetual strain. This fine rose is pictured on page 13. Father Schoener is working industriously to adapt the tropical *Rosa gigantea* to suitable American combinations so that its amazing vigor may be used.

A tantalizing garden gem is AUSTRIAN COPPER, a form of *Rosa foetida* which is superb and unique in its truly dazzling colors, when it behaves. No other rose shows such intensity of coloring, and it is worth the trouble necessary to keep its foliage guarded against black-spot by persistent spraying.

A very desirable rambler which carries the unforgettable fragrance of the magnolia is AVIATEUR BLÉRIOT, R. (Fauque, 1910). It is of the Wichuraiana type, with slender canes which like to sprawl, and has beautiful varnished small foliage. The buds are light orange-yellow and the flower creamy yellow which soon fades to white.

AUNT HARRIET, LC (Van Fleet; int. Phila. Farm Journal, 1918), another Wichuraiana hybrid from the hand of the rose-master, has clear scarlet-crimson flowers with a white eye, coming in clusters on a short stem. The plant has a vigorous climbing habit. The variety failed of greater prominence only because it just preceded the large-flowering climbing hybrids.



THE AUSTRIAN COPPER FORM OF ROSA FOETIDA



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, ARRILLAGA



ROSA SPINOSISSIMA ALTAICA

Illustrates the use of wild roses in landscape planting. (See pp. 2 and 8)

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

AUTUMN, HT. (Coddington, 1928), is well named, for while it does produce its extraordinary flowers, with their brown-orange tints, earlier in the season, October stirs it to extra beauty. Plant is of moderate growth and an excellent bloomer.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, AUTUMN

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Another rose that must be mentioned is BALTIMORE BELLE, HSet. (Feast, 1843), because of its enduring advantages as well as for its blush double blooms, coming only in June. It was the beginning of a rather wonderful race, now represented in Doubloons, Long John Silver, and others.

The BANKSIA ROSES (*Rosa banksia*), that grow to great size in California and the South, are South China natives that long ago escaped so as to "go native," sometimes climbing, where opportunity offers, even in California, to forty feet. The plants, whether in bushes or as climbers, are covered in their season with vast numbers of either single or double small white or yellow flowers of rich fragrance. Many visitors have become acquainted with these roses in the great Azalea gardens near Charleston, S. C. In California, trees are covered with the white form, and when in bloom are of impressive beauty. Curiously enough, although hardy even in North Carolina, the Banksia roses are not esteemed and used as they should be, outside the great show gardens referred to. Regrettably, Banksias are not hardy in the North.



THE HYBRID SETIGERA ROSE, BALTIMORE BELLE



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BARCELONA
See page 18



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, BESS LOVETT

A great German hybridizer has in BARCELONA, HT. (Kordes, 1932; int. U. S. by B. & A.) combined American and English red roses in a great and fragrant, dark crimson, non-burning flower of real merit, coming on a good plant. Illustrated on page 17.

The lamented Dr. Van Fleet gave us the three Lovett sisters among his truly "new creations" of hardy climbers. BESS LOVETT, LC. (Van Fleet; int. Lovett, 1915), has brilliance in color, freedom and strength in growth, and an abundant flowering habit in its June-time which makes it unique. To this writer it takes the place of Climbing American Beauty because it does not hold its dead flowers. Its sisters Alida and Mary in clear pink and pure white are also excellent climbers, bearing large flowers. Elsewhere the remark has been hazarded that Dr. Van Fleet's rose hybrids in themselves would furnish all the climbing roses needed in a comprehensive garden. His genius and his critical restraint combined to make his productions good.

Two fine old roses, both among the very darkest red varieties, have combined in the new BELVÈDÈRE, Poly. (Kiese, 1928), giving us a large-flowered, full, double, dark red bloom with velvety shading. As a Polyantha it is a dwarf grower, yet it is vigorous, and blooms freely until frost.

A model of soft rose beauty is BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, HP. (Pernet père, 1867), in an immense, double, cupped flower of slight fragrance, borne in a lovely cup of green leaves when it blooms in June. It is necessary in the well-furnished rose-garden; nothing really takes its place.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, BELVÈDÈRE

Right in the heart of the depression came a new rose which in its name, BETTER TIMES, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1934), carried the banner of hope. A sport of the well-known Briarcliff, it promptly assumed high rank, taking gold medals in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, and also acquiring the higher honor of a gold medal from the American Rose Society. Great in the greenhouse, it is good in the garden. (Plant patent 23.) Illustrated on next page.

An excellent, fragrant, very double, richly dark red, once-blooming, hardy rose is BARON DE BONSTETTEN, HP. (Liabaud, 1871). It is a good member of that great old class of true "June roses."

An excellent light crimson-scarlet climber is called BARONESSE VAN ITTERSUM, LC. (M. Leenders, 1910). It mounts to eight feet and more and blooms heavily in June.

California enjoys the tremendous canes of BELLE PORTUGOISE (or Belle of Portugal), HG., with its four-inch, light pink buds borne on long stems for a long season. Not hardy east, this lovely climber is best represented by its hybrid, Susan Louise, which see. (See also reference to *Rosa gigantea* on page 98.)



A MODEL "BACK-YARD ROSE-GARDEN" AT THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN, ST. LOUIS, MO.

To encourage the proper use of roses in small gardens, this great and beneficent institution develops and changes from time to time models that may be easily followed



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BETTER TIMES

[21]

Unique in its two-tone quality is BETTY UPRICHARD, HT. (A. Dickson, 1922), quite inadequately expressed in the picture because its beauty is almost unreproducible. The darker outside of the petal suggests the softer hue of the inside, but the peculiar recurving petal of the flower can only be described as of real elegance.

The rose BLAZE, LC. (J. & P. Co., 1932), came into existence in an advertising blaze which started up like a rocket and almost came down like its stick. Deemed to be a recurrent-blooming form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, it was and is just that. After it has been established in the ground, and as it later came to be propagated from blooming wood, it does recur and do justice to its name. (Plant patent 10.) Illustrated on opposite page.

Adequately named in its white beauty is BONNIE PRINCE, LC. (T. N. Cook, 1916; int. Portland Rose Soc.). It carries on the general idea of the excellent Tausendschön rose, but is pure white and dependably hardy. It merited the many awards it has obtained.



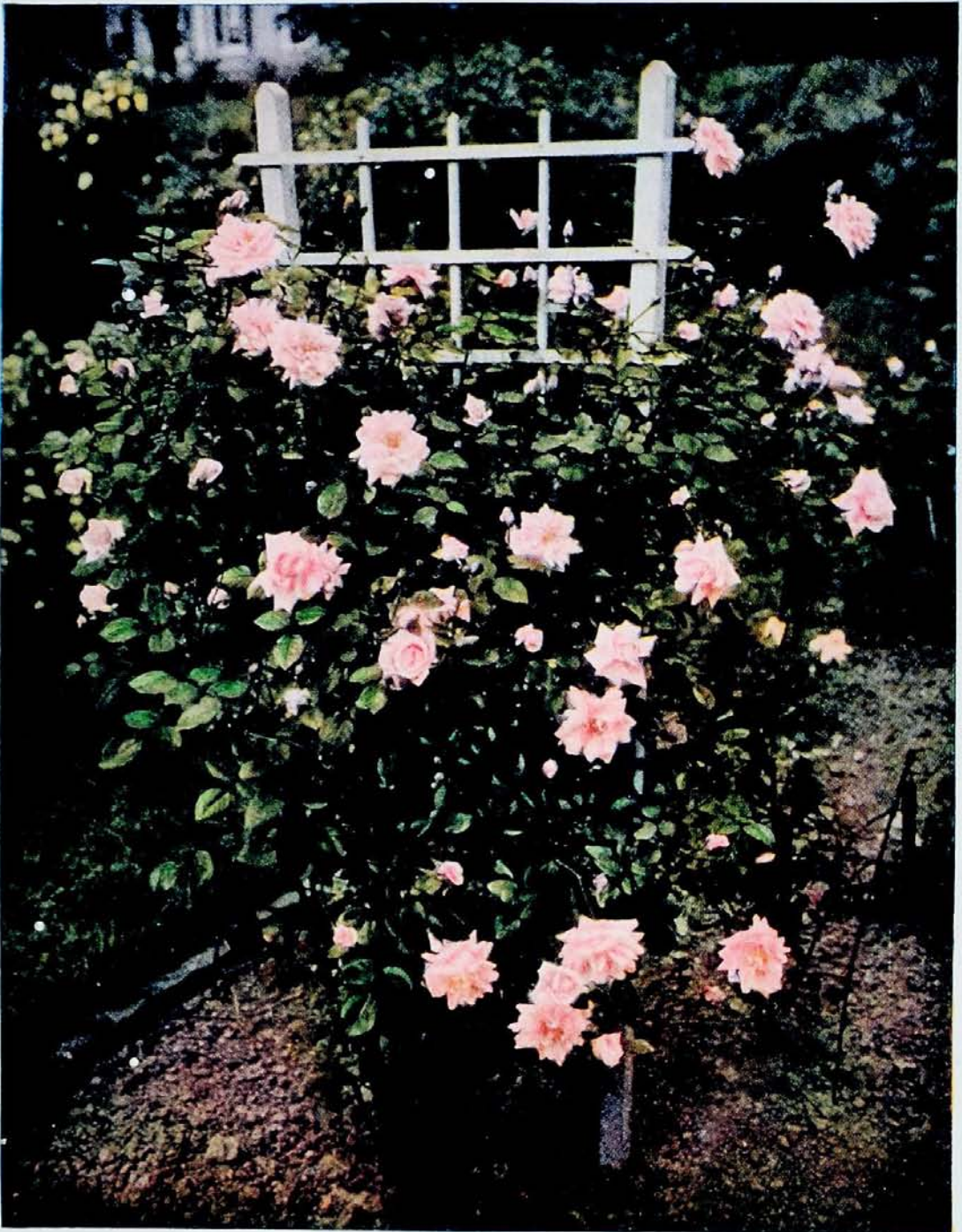
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BETTY UPRICHARD



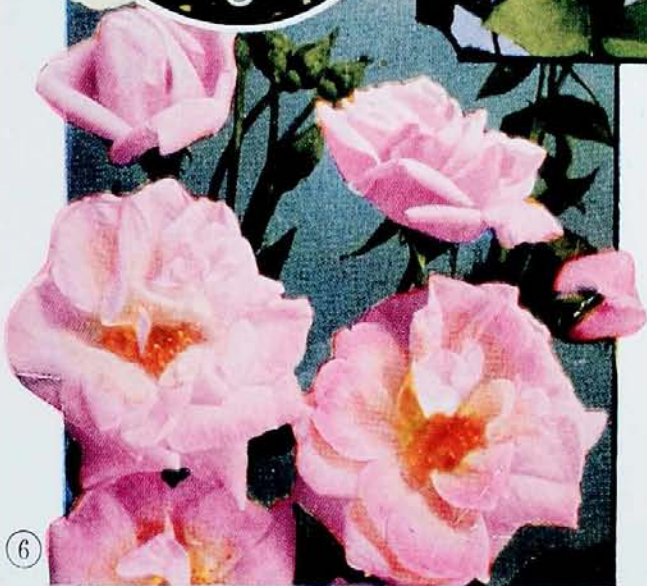
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THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, BLAZE

Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., was until his death a persistent as well as talented rose-hybridizer who, first at his home near Philadelphia and later on in Beverly Hills, Calif., carried forward a series of experiments which gave us many roses of merit. Had he lived, many more roses of even greater excellence must have resulted from his skilful work. Among those worth presentation in this book, we



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE



1 Bloomfield Culmination
3 Bloomfield Mystery
6 Mrs. George C. Thomas

4 Bloomfield Fascination

2 Bloomfield Discovery
5 Bloomfield Dainty
7 Bloomfield Rocket

THE "BLOOMFIELD ROSES" GROWN BY THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE C. THOMAS, JR.

name BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE, HT. (int. B. & A., 1920), which was on the way toward his everblooming type of unusually strong growth. Then his series of single and semi-double roses here presented in BLOOMFIELD CULMINATION, BLOOMFIELD DAINTY, BLOOMFIELD DISCOVERY, BLOOMFIELD FASCINATION, BLOOMFIELD MYSTERY, BLOOMFIELD ROCKET, and, in memory of his mother, MRS. GEORGE C. THOMAS (see page 187), gave us a new type of strong-growing roses, frequently blooming again and adapted for situations outside the garden of low-growing roses. BLOOMFIELD COURAGE persists as an extraordinary single red rose which in California blooms continually, while in the East it gives a unique cloud of its striking flowers in June. Captain Thomas was also a rose author of importance.

There is a story attached to the rose BREEZE HILL, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926), a fine, sturdy and almost immense rose, entirely



THE HOME OF MANY NEW ROSES

The late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., originator of Dr. Huey and other excellent roses, was for many years a persistent experimenter both in his Pennsylvania home at Chestnut Hill, and then on his estate in Beverly Hills, Calif. This photograph shows a suggestion of one of the experimental gardens in Beverly Hills.



THE LARGE-FLOWERED CLIMBER, BREEZE HILL. See page 26

unique. A plant came to the writer of these words from the late Dr. Van Fleet in 1916, labeled "WP. 1," concerning which the originator wrote that it was not much of a grower but worth all the attention it needed. Later on it proved to be a strong grower, and to be worth

all sorts of trouble, if trouble there was. Then, alas, the officials of the Department of Agriculture were inclined not to have it introduced, and, seemingly in revenge for the persistence of the writer, when introduction was decided upon, they named it for his garden, and the garden is proud of it! When in 1924 the arrangement between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the American Rose Society was completed by which Dr. Van Fleet's productions were, through the rose organization, made available, this Breeze Hill was chosen as one of the approved varieties to be sent out under accurate description. The gain made in selling the variety to trade introducers was used to continue the study of rose diseases. See illustration on page 27.



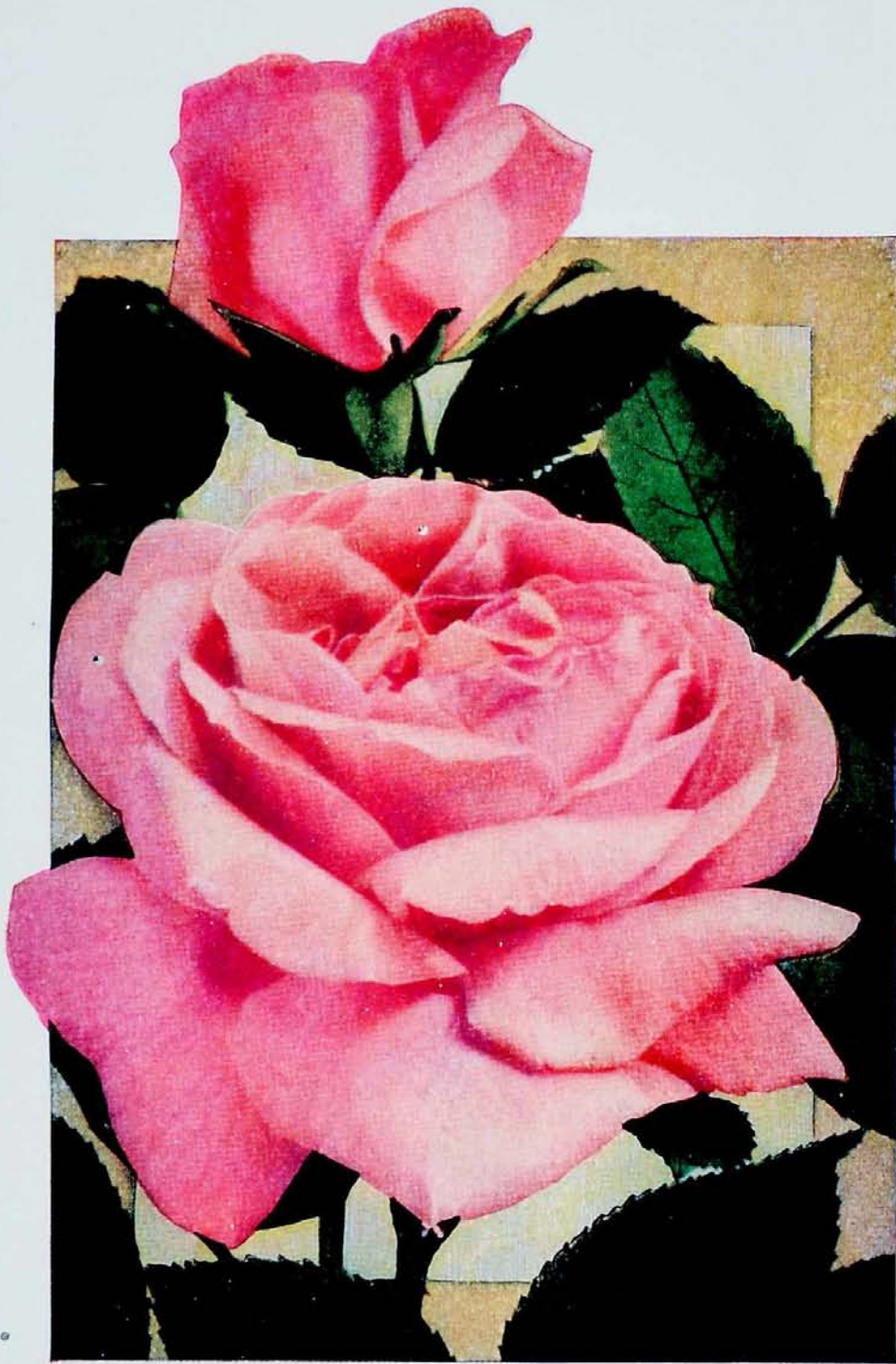
A HISTORIC ORIGINAL PLANT—WP. 1, BECOMING BREEZE HILL

At Bell Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, the late Dr. Van Fleet conducted rose hybridization from which have resulted many useful roses introduced by the American Rose Society. Above may be seen the original plant of what was then called, because of its parentage, "WP. 1," later becoming "Breeze Hill," as now in commerce.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BRIARCLIFF

That very great grower of roses for the greenhouse, the late E. G. Hill, started a strong rose life-stream in his variety Columbia. From this came as a sport, BRIARCLIFF, HT. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1926), yet one of the standards in greenhouse and garden.



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, CAPTAIN CHRISTY

Nearly two generations old, CAPTAIN CHRISTY, HP. (Lacharme, 1873), carries a broad beauty not excelled and seldom found in the much overdone modern Hybrid Tea roses. It is really a husky rose, fragrant as well as beautiful in its tender pink color.

Almost in a class by itself is BIRDIE BLYE, LC. (Van Fleet; int. C.-P. Co., 1904). Its deep soft pink flowers border on magenta, but yet are thoroughly attractive. They come freely the whole season through on a three-foot hardy bush of informal habit which belongs in many an odd corner outside the rose-garden.

If a rose can be said to ring the bell, CARILLON, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1935), one of the newest Hybrid Tea roses, does it. Of purely American origin so far as immediate hybridizing is concerned, it yet has important European parentage. On a bushy plant it is a profuse producer of slightly fragrant roses. (Plant patent 136.)

Really almost black in its very deep red hues seems BLACK BOY, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Rose Soc. of S. Australia, 1919), and it has fragrance as well as rich color. It came from that master of roses, Alister Clark, the Australian hybridizer who has given the rose-world many fine roses.

A double white Rugosa of vigor, persistence, and blooming habit is BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT, HRug. (Cochet-Cochet, 1892). With other Hybrid Rugosas it belongs in the shrubbery or as a background for other roses.

Natural from Newfoundland to New York and west to Illinois, BLANDA (*Rosa blanda*) grows to 5 feet high. Its pleasing pink flowers are about two to two and a half inches across and are borne in clusters. It is well worth while in the shrubbery.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CARILLON



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CARRIE JACOBS BOND

Singing through its name comes CARRIE JACOBS BOND, HT. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1935). Its great and generously produced fragrant flowers follow a beautiful bud, and these fine blooms endure long when cut. Both bud and flower are of peculiar distinction. The leathery dark green foliage sustains a vigorous plant which blooms often and freely. (Plant patent 158.)

The important BOURBON roses are referred by some botanists to *Rosa borbonica*, assumed to be a hybrid of *R. chinensis* and *R. gallica* originating on a French island near Madagascar. Of admirable qualities of bloom and endurance, such Bourbon roses as *Hermosa* (sometimes called a China rose) and *Zepherine Drouhin* are indispensable. The species is not known independently.

Truly a "bush of gold" is BUISSON D'OR, Hft. (Barbier, 1928), which has been almost entirely overlooked by those who ought to use it. It is a once-bloomer, but brings really golden, large, double flowers that come in sufficient number to make the plant justify its name. Properly placed in the garden, this variety will do great service as planted in contrast with other shrubs.

Another of the roses just hanging on the edge of extreme popularity as favorites among the yellow roses is BUTTERCUP, HT. (Dobbie, 1930), but not yet good enough, seemingly, to be acclaimed as the last word. Yet it is good!

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR,

A very important greenhouse rose is CARMELITA, HT. (Spanbauer, 1933), which has also escaped into the garden. It has unusual vigor of plant, delightful fragrance, and a quality of flower endurance when cut which has particularly commended it. (Plant patent 91.)

A Scotch offer for the white rose honors is CALEDONIA, HT. (Dobbie, 1928). It is a really excellent rose with a good plant under it, and does not disappoint.

Quite color suggestive is the name CAMEO, Poly. (de Ruiter, 1932), a rose with hues pleasingly reduced from the raw orange of some Polyanthas that really jar one's sensibilities. Cameo's soft pinkish orange has a real appeal, and the plant on which it is produced is of the usual Polyantha quality. At a great St. Louis flower show a bed of Cameo attracted much favorable attention. The rose has undeniable charm.



© THE HYBRID TEA

ROSE, CARMELITA



ROSA MULTIFLORA CATHAYENSIS
(As photographed in China by the great explorer, the late Dr. E. H. Wilson)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CATALONIA

With the best intentions, mechanical processes frequently fail in carrying through such beautiful hues as those possessed by CATALONIA HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1933). This rose of Spanish origin brings into American garden growth particularly rich color quality. It has well deserved the honors received in Spain and in England.

Native in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa is the Dog rose, CANINA (*Rosa canina*), which, while serving England as a preferred understock, also has long been known for its great canes carrying two-inch beautiful pink blooms, followed by persistent bright red hips of good size. It can take a place in the shrubbery.

Found from Maine to Georgia, and west to Wisconsin and Oklahoma, is CAROLINA (*Rosa carolina*). In moist soil its stems grow from 3 feet up, and spread rapidly by underground suckers. The abundant June-July, two-inch pink flowers have an airy grace.

A particularly pleasing form of the useful and greatly varied *Rosa multiflora*, is CATHAYENSIS, or botanically *R. multiflora cathayensis*. Having a pleasing low climbing habit and very flexible twigs, is a thoroughly satisfactory shrub rose, bearing small, single, bright pink flowers, with lighter centers, early in the season. The late Dr. E. H. Wilson felt assured that it was the ancestor of the Crimson Rambler. See illustration.

The production of a brilliant German hybridizer who works with discrimination and success is CATHRINE KORDES, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer and H. & S., 1930). Its large, long-pointed, blood-red bud opens into a lasting, dark scarlet, long-stemmed bloom. A good plant produces these flowers successively, but not too plentifully.

If a rose can be aggravating, CHÂTEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1908), deserves that designation! Its exquisitely fragrant, exceedingly dark red blooms, in shades which sometimes almost touch black in their deep redness, come on a plant which seems to have no desire to show properly its unique beauty, for it almost sprawls on the ground, even though it does produce there continually its glorious flowers. A hope is cherished that by skilful bud-selection this superb rose may get up in the air.

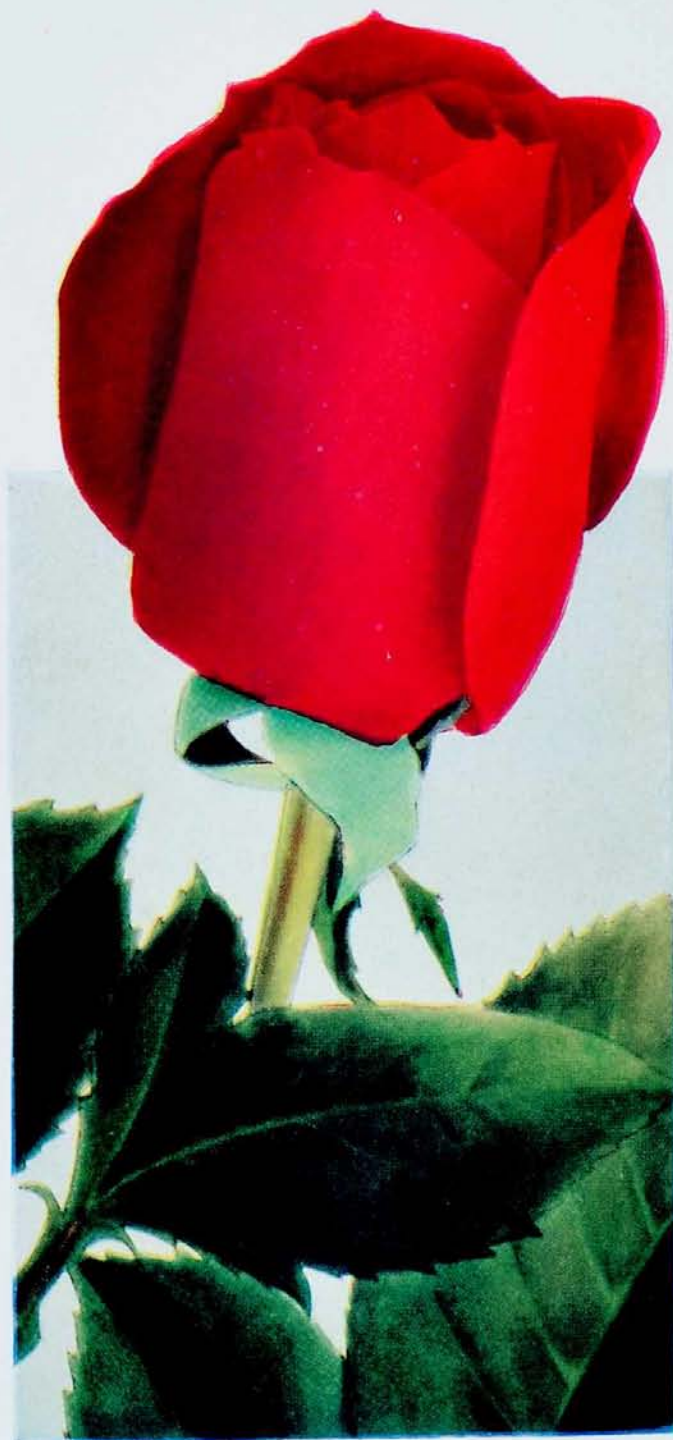
Here mentioned is CHARLES K. DOUGLAS, HT. (H. Dickson, 1919), an admirable and dependable, honest red rose taking high rank among a score or more of similar varieties. It owns a pleasingly dependable and free-flowering plant.

CHINA and BENGAL roses are referred to *Rosa chinensis*, and also the true Tea roses seem to belong in a form of that genus, concerning which history and tradition mingle. The vast importance of the group is in its multitudinous hybrids, including not only the fragrant Tea roses of China but those developed through the ages in India.

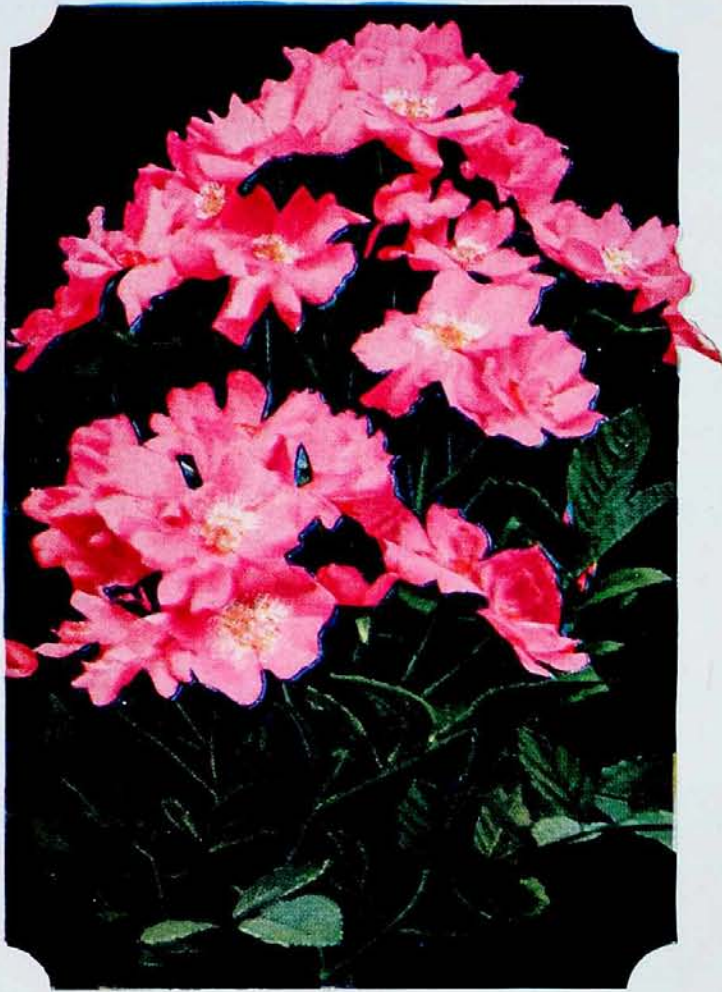


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
CHÂTEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT

“Of making red roses there is no end,” seemingly, yet CHIEFTAIN, HT. (Montgomery Co., 1936), contends for honors in that brilliant class with parentage of high class in Hadley and Talisman. It is the conventionally correct bud form as well as the rich color that commends this rose, supported as it is upon a vigorous and upright plant. (Plant patent 150.)



© THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CHIEFTAIN



THE POLYANTHA, CHATILLON ROSE

One of the aggravations of rose nomenclature is the unnecessary use of obvious words, as in the CHATILLON ROSE, Poly. (Nonin, 1923). The rose itself is so admirable in its particularly fine quality as a Polyantha of persistent bloom habit that it has attained wide and deserved prominence. Its picture does not adequately represent the richness of its color or the abundance of its bloom.

Space forbids the full story of CHRISTINE WRIGHT, LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1909), a really superb, hardy, light pink climbing rose which came into existence under the direction of a wise and loving botanist and arboriculturist of Pennsylvania, the late Josiah Hoopes. It is a sister of Climbing American Beauty, described on page 44. Only Alida Lovett (see page 4) resembles this otherwise unique rose. Recently it has shown a tendency to recur in bloom after its glorious spring burst, but whether it does or not, it can be held as one of the best hardy climbing roses. See opposite page.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, CHRISTINE WRIGHT

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES are those resulting from a "sport," meaning that one cane of a plant of the variety has manifested such vigor of growth, usually to not more than 6 to 8 feet, that it is said to "climb," and has been propagated as a climber. Not often do these climbing forms bloom so continually as the parent bush. "Modern Roses," published by the American Rose Society, lists 137 such varieties, and they are continually increasing in number.

An unusual English rose is CHRISTOPHER STONE, HT. (H. Robinson; int. Wheatcroft Bros., 1935), with long-pointed buds, opening into a very large, semi-double flower of a pleasing combination of scarlet and crimson. It has demanded and received many English honors, and will be found desirable in American gardens.

There is a class in which this sterling, not at all new, dark carmine-red rose, COMMANDANT L. BARTRE, HT. (Schwartz, 1920), belongs that is outside its Hybrid Tea designation, for the fine and vigorous plant, persisting all season in bloom, opens the way toward better things in the rose-garden.

After a generation since its introduction, COMTESSE DU CAYLA, C. (P. Guillot, 1902), is yet unique in color, bloom habit, and general quality. Its China origin gives it a plant-habit that properly sustains its succession of pleasing blooms that are orange and carmine and red, without any possibility of accurate description.



CALIFORNIA ROSES ON CHRISTMAS DAY

The fine old Noisette rose, *Rêve d'Or*, provided this lovely bouquet for a home in Redwood City, Calif., at Christmas-time

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

The CHEROKEE ROSE is really *Rosa laevigata*, which has possessed the roadsides and fences in many southern states, delivering in its spring expression, on very long, flexible canes, lovely pure white, single flowers. The illustration shows a pink form, beautiful in itself but no more pleasing than the white original, which, just as easy in California as it is in the South, cannot be grown successfully north of the Mason and Dixon's Line because it yields to frost. This writer has dreamed of seeing it really cherished and cultivated.



THE CHEROKEE HYBRID ROSE, RAMONA

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Produced under the same conditions as Christine Wright, the famous CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY, LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1909), was one of the first of the large-flowered hardy climbing roses, and is yet unexcelled in its primary beauty when its June bloom flashes its fragrant crimson flowers on the air. Alas, it "holds its dead," and the fading flowers are unpleasing because they do not drop their petals cleanly. Two less beautiful roses of the same color avoid this fault: Bess Lovett and Zephirine Drouhin.



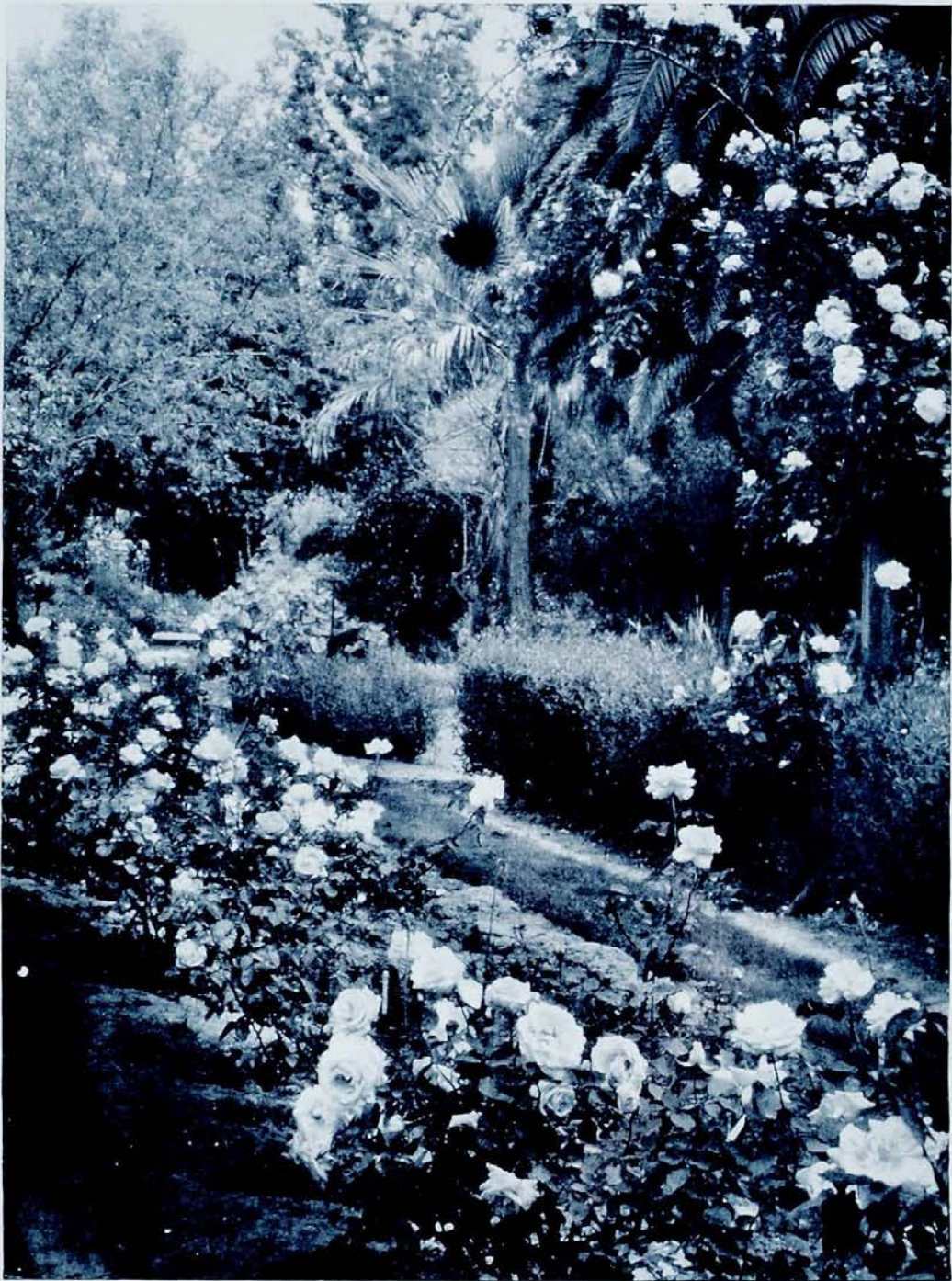
THE HYBRID WICHURIANA ROSE
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, COLUMBIA

Reference has been made elsewhere, and will undoubtedly again be made to the productions of a great rose genius whose COLUMBIA, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1916), now engages us. A world searcher for roses, E. Gurney Hill discovered in England the remarkable Ophelia, which there began its career without the *éclat* it deserved. This is not the place to follow the Ophelia family, but Columbia belongs in that family, and for a considerable time dominated greenhouse culture by reason of its production of great double roses, following a lovely bud, and providing intensely fragrant rose-pink blooms on long, comfortable stems. It escaped into the garden, and is there deservedly useful. Like other successful roses, Columbia has "sported" freely, and has also served as a parent for other good roses. There is a Red Columbia and also a climbing form. Hill's America is presumed to be an improvement on Columbia.

Not often does a rose show promptly the distinction which belongs to *COMTESSE VANDAL*, HT. (M. Leenders; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1932), and for once this writer can express satisfaction that the printer has quite adequately shown its size and peculiar richness of petalage and bloom habit. It is of very high garden value. (Plant patent 38.) See illustration on opposite page.



WHERE THE PALM AND THE PINE MEET THE ROSE
In San José, Calif., roses grow to great perfection in the Rancho de las Rosas



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, COMTESSE VANDAL



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, COMMONWEALTH

One of the family of greenhouse roses raised at the home of Talisman, in Hadley, Mass., is COMMONWEALTH, HT. (Montgomery Co.; int. A. N. Pierson, 1923). As the picture shows, it is a great, deep pink rose, fragrant, full and fine. The almost thornless plant is of good habit, but the rose escaped high popularity for greenhouse use.

The Rugosa hybrid, CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER, HRug. (Dr. Müller, 1899), is of robust habit, not ashamed to throw its great canes 10 feet in the air where properly planted in the shrubbery. A great abundance of broad and fine pink flowers follows this rich growth early in the season, and this very excellent background rose somewhat scantily recurs in bloom.

As a name CORALIE, LC. (W. Paul, 1919) seems somehow to fit in its color suggestion the coral of the sea, and it is a large-flowered climber of unusually high merit. It has been planted sometimes, with pleasing results, in juxtaposition to a previously mentioned rose, Albertine, and another of deeper color also fits the picture in Jacotte. See illustration on next page.

The charm of the Moss rose is particularly manifested in COMTESSE DE MURINAIS, M. (Vibert, 1843). Almost a century old is this large-flowered, well-mossed rose in its light pink beauty. The plant is vigorous, or it would long ago have disappeared.

Many medal awards in Europe have been given CONSTANCE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1915), since its gifted originator sent it out as a great yellow rose. Its buds are long and pointed and of the desired golden yellow, as is also the open flower. The plant is bushy and adequate. It belongs in the garden of the rose fancier.



THE HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE, CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, CORALIE. See page 49

Interestingly, several provinces in Australia resemble the eastern United States sufficiently so that a talented grower, Alister Clark, has created roses which fit both locations. *COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE*, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hazlewood Bros., 1928), is one of his very great contributions. It produces, sparingly, immense flowers of the darkest and richest red, with almost black shades. These blooms are fragrant as well as impressive. They vary somewhat from the general character of Mr. Clark's loose-formed roses, carrying thirty to forty richly toned petals, uniting in a symmetrical flower. See opposite page.



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE. See page 50

Very distinguished in its definite and unexampled character is CONDESA DE SÁSTAGO, HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1933), a Spanish two-toned rose, not adequately shown in the picture. It is not a bud rose, but a very full and glowing open flower produced on a substantial plant in such fashion that it shows a desirable uniformity of growth much resembling that peculiar to Margaret McGredy. This Spanish beauty has a "sport," Radio, which has a basic yellow color but with rose stripes and markings in much the same manner as the famous York and Lancaster.

The once-overplanted CRIMSON RAMBLER, R. (Turner, 1893), needs mere mention as a ruggedly vigorous climbing rose which swept the English-speaking world forty years ago. It came from Japan as Engineer, but it really was an old Chinese variety, Shi Tz-mei, and it had broken into Japan under the name Soukara-Ibara. Even though overdone in America, it became the parent of a grand race of persistent climbers, and yet deserves a high place because of its dark crimson beauty on a persistently vigorous climbing plant. On page 34 is a picture, made in China by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson, of the Multiflora variety Cathayensis (*R. multiflora cathayensis*), believed by him to be the original form from which came Crimson Rambler.

CUBA, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926), is one of the later contributions of the great French rosarian to whom the rose-world owes very much. It is a decorative rose, producing large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of a peculiar yellow-tinted cardinal-red. They fade quickly but come plentifully on a fine vigorous plant which can be used to great advantage in a showy and long-blooming way.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CONDESA DE SÁSTAGO

Really descriptive is the rather adjectival name of CRIMSON GLORY, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1935), a German rose. It is glowingly, richly crimson, intensely fragrant, and in this writer's garden a group of it has true rose glory. Its fortunately vigorous, free-flowering, and compact plant adds to its value. (Plant patent 105.)

The descriptive adjective CRIMSON has long been freely used by rose-producers and introducers. Thus, a CRIMSON BEAUTY was offered in 1930 by Dingee & Conard Co. as a cross between Hoosier Beauty and Crimson Champion. Disregarding priority, an English grower, E. B. Le Grice, sent out in 1935 his CRIMSON BEAUTY.

CRIMSON CHAMPION was a John Cook rose of 1916, not retained in commerce, probably because of its poor growing habit. In the same year the Irish originator McGredy sent out CRIMSON EMBLEM, another Hybrid Tea, the description of which does not materially differ from the other crimson-hued flowers. Another ambitious American issue in 1912 was Montgomery's CRIMSON QUEEN, a combination of the red roses Liberty, Richmond, and General MacArthur, but it did not "catch on."

A Wichuraiana climber, raised from the same seed-pod as Chaplin's Pink Climber (see page 36), came in 1930 from Chaplin, a productive English grower, as CHAPLIN'S CRIMSON GLOW, not widely distributed in America.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CRIMSON GLORY

The work of the great Australian hybridist, Alister Clark, has been previously mentioned. DAYDREAM, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hazlewood Bros., 1925), is adequately named, and it is a very pleasant dream of light pink beauty on a vigorous climbing plant which has succumbed only to the sharpest winters in eastern America. Attention is asked to its attractive loose-petaled form as shown on page 55.

DAME EDITH HELEN, HT. (A. Dickson, 1926), really did make a rose disturbance when she first made her bow. There is, even yet, a similar break in rose monotony when she does her best. Probably this rose should be in the Hybrid Perpetual class, though the flowers do sometimes recur, and when they come, each flower is an event. The picture below, while accurate, does not adequately show the real beauty of the rose.

A lop-sided name is "DAILY MAIL" SCENTED ROSE, HT. (Archer, 1927), which brings high fragrance into a very rich and well-shaped rose in good crimson and scarlet shades, abundantly produced on an extremely vigorous plant which in England and on the Pacific Coast blooms continually, though but scantily recurrent after spring in the eastern United States.

Very ancient is the DAMASK ROSE, or DAMASCENA (*Rosa damascena*), which on its thorny canes produces very fragrant rose-pink blooms in small corymbs. It is found in many old gardens and deserves to be cherished.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, DAME EDITH HELEN



THE AUSTRALIAN CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, DAYDREAM

If ever a rose was adequately named, *DAINTY BESS*, HT. (Archer, 1925), is that rose. Like many other flowers, it defies the printer's art, and its varying tones of soft pink are always delightful until each of the abundantly produced flowers cleanly drops its petals. *Dainty Bess* also owns a dependable plant, rather tall in habit.

The famous English clerical rosarian gave us *DANAË*, HMs. (Pemberton, 1913), which is a creditable member of the group of unique hybrids he produced. Its small buff-yellow flowers, fading to white, come all season, and that is its great merit, deserving the medals it has persistently obtained abroad.

A tremendous, full, fragrant Hybrid Tea rose is *DAVID O. DODD*, HT. (Vestal, 1926), produced by the late E. G. Hill, which escaped from the greenhouse into the garden, where it does exceedingly well. Its blooms are richly crimson, and in Little Rock, Arkansas, from which it has been distributed, it is deservedly popular.

Needing mention as one of the very first Multiflora hybrids, *DAWSON*, LC. (Dawson; int. W. C. Strong, 1888), might be called a "hard-luck" rose, for frost and neglect do nothing to it. Its small, double, bright rose-pink flowers, borne in clusters of a dozen or more, come on a tremendously vigorous plant which will soon glorify an old tree, or a stone-pile, or a fence. It ought to be memorialized as in memory of Jackson Dawson, to whose propagating genius the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University owes much. Mr. Dawson made other combinations, among which his two *Wichuraiana* hybrids, *ARNOLD* and *SARGENT*, are notable.



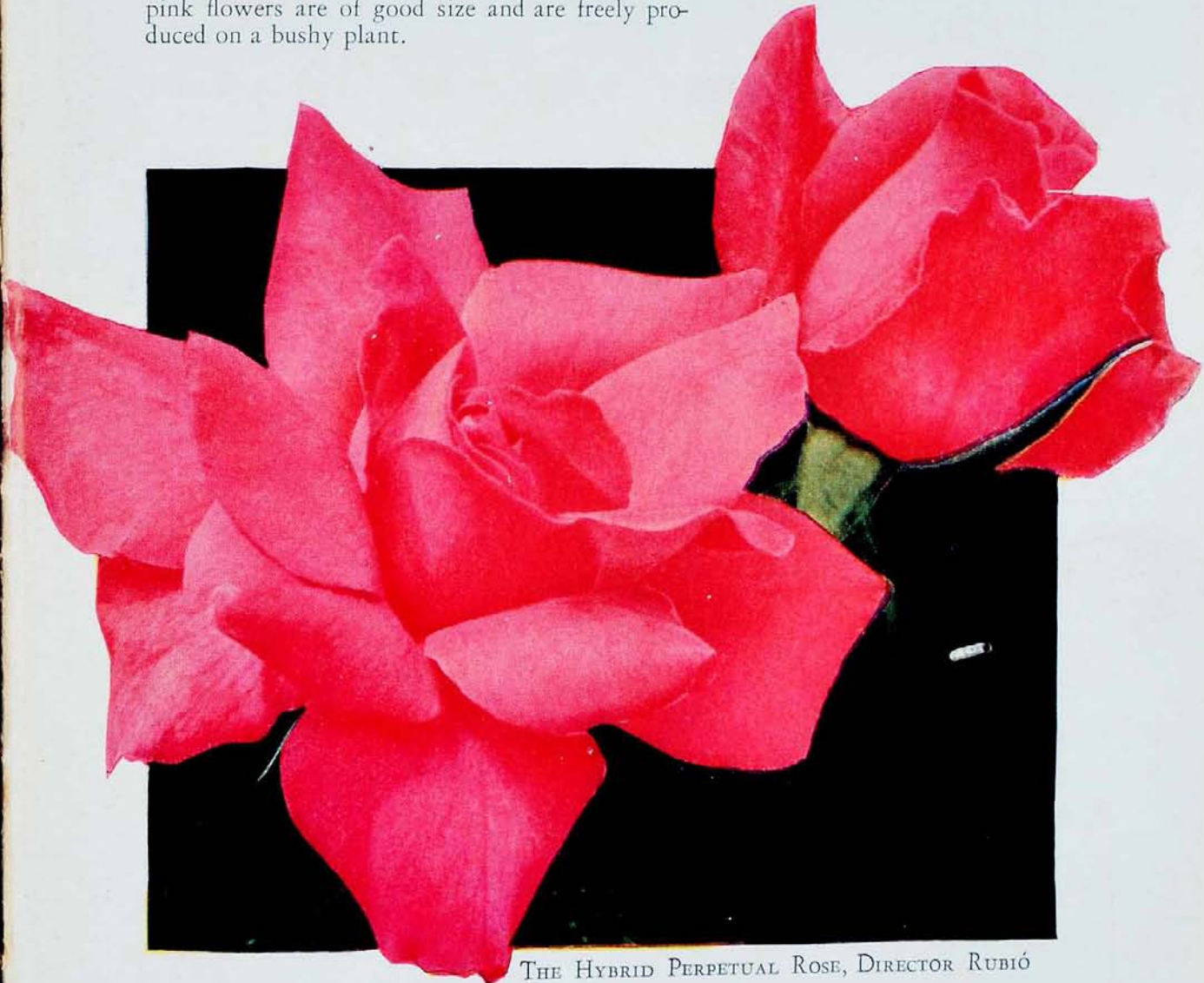
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *DAINTY BESS*

Named for a park authority in Barcelona, DIRECTOR RUBIÓ, HP. (Dot, 1928; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co.), is the product of the brilliant Spanish hybridizer, P. Dot, whose Catalonia we have previously discussed. The Director speaks for himself below, as to color, but the picture does not explain that the rose presented is a modern Hybrid Perpetual of the best quality.

Classed both as a Hybrid Perpetual and a Hybrid Tea, or as Pernetiana, whatever that may mean, is DAZLA (B. R. Cant, 1930). It is in effect a very hardy orange-scarlet rose of tremendous size, coming in its June bloom on a vigorous plant.

A great Irish rose-hybridizing family celebrates one hundred years of rose-growing in DICKSONS CENTENNIAL, HT. (A. Dickson; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1936). Its large and exceedingly double, cupped, velvety crimson flowers bloom on good stems, kept going by a really vigorous plant.

Like its parent Lafayette from which it sported, DISTINCTION, Poly. (Turbat, 1927), is desirable in every way. The clear rose-pink flowers are of good size and are freely produced on a bushy plant.



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, DIRECTOR RUBIÓ



THE HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE, DR. E. M. MILLS
An early-blooming, spreading, shrub rose resembling the Scotch
Spinosissima roses in habit



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, DOROTHY PERKINS

Hardly needing introduction, DOROTHY PERKINS, R. (J. & P. Co., 1901), has thrown her wands of light pink beauty across ten thousand doorways in eastern America. Truly one of the most dependable and delightful of the cluster-flowered hardy climbing roses is this American descendant of the Japanese trailing rose. Although produced four years earlier than Lady Gay (which see), the two varieties seem identical. An English sport of Dorothy Perkins, but slightly different in color, is Lady Godiva.

A Polyantha of the large-flowered type, DOROTHY HOWARTH, Poly. (Bees, 1921), produces an abundance of coral-pink flowers on a dependable plant which easily takes a high place in the front of the rose-border.

Named in honor of a great rosarian is DR. E. M. MILLS, HRug. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926). A most vigorous shrub rose of the general habit of the Scotch Spinosissima varieties, this hybrid has a possible parentage between *Rosa hugonis* and *R. altaica*, but with a hint of Radiance somewhere in it. Its primrose bloom is fleeting, but its beauty is very great, and it takes high place as an important shrub.

An English gold-medal rose that attained high popularity was DOROTHY PAGE-ROBERTS, HT. (A. Dickson, 1907), introducing the coppery pink hue since so much admired. On a vigorous plant came an abundance of large and long-pointed buds, followed by good flowers that did not last long.

In a long-persisted-in desire to give to America definitely hardy climbing roses of high quality, M. H. Horvath, a distinguished American hybridizer, has used the native *Rosa setigera* as his base. Here is presented DOUBLOONS, HSet. (Horvath; int. J. & P. Co., 1934), a great and effective double yellow flower, opening from a short bud to a bright bloom of real splendor in its June expression. Somewhat awkward in habit is the vigorous plant which produces these impressive flowers. (Plant patent 152.)



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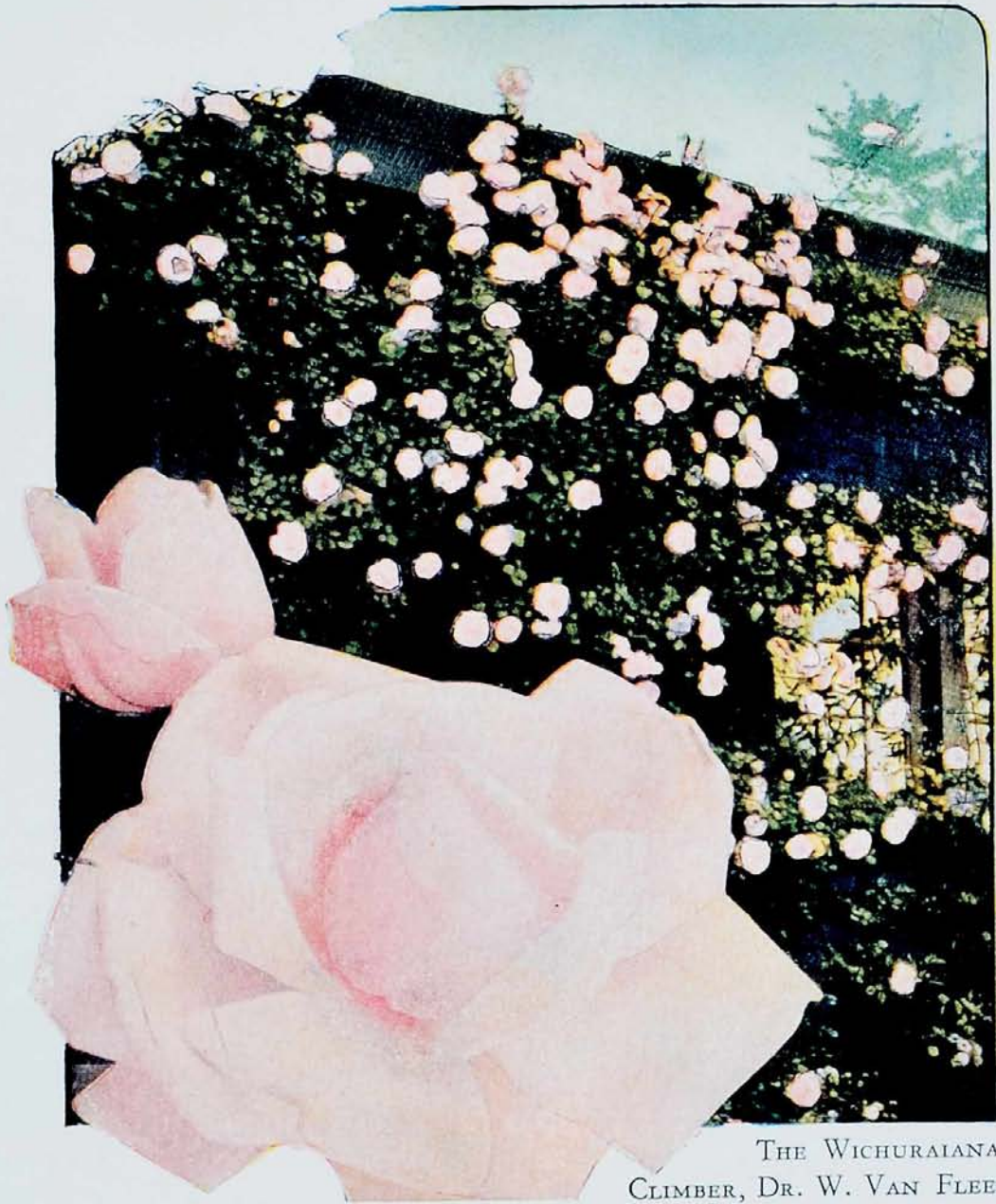
THE HYBRID SETIGERA CLIMBER, DOUBLOONS



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, DR. HUEY

Previously mentioned as the creator of the Bloomfield roses, Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., will be best remembered by his superb rose Dr. HUEY, LC. (Thomas; int. B. & A. and A. N. Pierson, 1920), named for his preceptor in rose-growing, a famous Philadelphia amateur. The darkest red among all the climbing roses is this completely unique variety which carries its abundant June flowers through without any fading into bluish shades.

DR. W. VAN FLEET, LC. (Van Fleet; int. Henderson, 1910), is the name that memorializes the greatest rose-hybridizer of the western world in a rose which itself is the one finest hardy climbing rose of that world. It has tremendous vigor, and its June bloom produces long-stemmed flowers that have all the richness of the best the greenhouse can do. The picture presented is wholly inadequate to express the loveliness of this delicate and refined flower. Dr. Van Fleet, the man, wanted to name this rose Daybreak, which would have been far more adequate, but its introducer, Peter Henderson, thought



THE WICHURAIANA
CLIMBER, DR. W. VAN FLEET



THE HYBRID RUGOSA SHRUB ROSE, DR. ECKENER

otherwise. The great Doctor, the most modest of scientists, has given us other roses, some of which have been and will be mentioned, as Alida Lovett, American Pillar, Bess Lovett, Birdie Blye, Breeze Hill, Dr. E. M. Mills, Glenn Dale, Mary Lovett, Mary Wallace, Silver Moon. The nine vigorous climbing roses thus noted are literally the best. Dr. Van Fleet's aim was to produce what he called "dooryard roses," able to endure the lack of attention quite common. Several of his productions have earned that designation.

The eminent aviator deserves the tribute to him given in DR. ECKENER, HRug. (V. Berger; int. Teshendorff, 1930). It is a very hardy Hybrid Rugosa of characteristic vigor of growth, with abundant early summer bloom, recurring sometimes with a few later flowers. There is but one other rose of this class which reaches into the color hues carried by Dr. Eckener, and that will be mentioned later as Vanguard.

With bud and flower of bright, intense, vivid orange color that produced for it much fame in England, comes DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, HT. (Dobbie, 1928). The flower is not astonishing save in its color.

Not so many years ago DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, HT. (A. Dickson, 1909), was almost the only near-yellow Hybrid Tea rose. It is yet of great desirability because of its abundant bloom when it finds itself satisfactorily placed. When so grown its light yellow flowers come with abundance on plants that long endure and are especially effective in solid beds, by reason of the growth and foliage habit of the somewhat spreading plant.

Overlooked have been the real merits of DUCHESS OF MONTROSE, HT. (Dobbie, 1929), which is much more than "just another red" rose in its all-season production on an upstanding plant of large and handsome vermilion-crimson blooms, following an excellent bud.

An unappreciated China rose, two generations old, is DUCHER, C. (Ducher, 1870), which does not know how to keep from continually producing its pleasingly modest white flowers all summer on a knee-high plant.

An old, old Tea rose of dainty pink hue, really high quality, and abundant bloom, DUCHESSE DE BRABANT, T. (Bernède, 1857), is quite able to endure much cold weather. The Duchesse is particularly interesting to this writer because it was the favorite rose of the great President, "Teddy" Roosevelt. It is very far from expressing the "big stick" idea, unless account also is taken of the first part of the phrase, in which the beloved American exhorted us to "tread softly *and* carry a big stick."



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE
DRUSCHKI RUBRA

The rose-world is done a service in DRUSCHKI RUBRA, HP. (Lambert; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1929), because it carries the bloom and quality of the great white rose, Frau Karl Druschki, into red, and also adds the slight fragrance absent in the good white rose which should have been named Snow Queen. This red prototype has the desirable vigor and habit of its parent.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
DUQUESA DE PEÑARANDA

From the Spanish hybridizer previously mentioned, comes DUQUESA DE PEÑARANDA, HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931), which gives a flower of definite individuality and high quality on an excellent plant.



• THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER

Bearing the name of a famous English hybridizer, EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER, LC. (Easlea; int. U. S. by Totty, 1932), comes to America on the strength of the beautiful painting by Winifred Walker here reproduced. The rose will probably establish itself as a dependable yellow climber. (Plant patent 114.)

ECÆ (*Rosa Ecæ*), from Turkestan and nearby, is the peculiar name of a most valuable and beautiful hardy rose which makes a superb spreading shrub, bearing very early a great cloud of primrose, single blooms. In foliage, habit, thorns, odor, and flowers this rose is uniquely desirable. Usually the earliest rose to bloom.

Darkest of all of the red Polyantha roses is *EBLOUISSANT*, Poly. (Turbat, 1918). Its compact habit and its persistence in blooming give it high garden value among the Polyanthas.

EXOTIC "WILD" OR NATIVE ROSES are those from which, in the course of time, have arisen the garden roses we now enjoy. As previously mentioned, but little avail has been made of American native species. The forms indigenous to Asia, Africa, and Europe give us important garden material as well as the basis on which man and nature have operated to make roses universal in their beneficence. It is not in point in this volume to survey the whole field of natural roses, so far as it has been classified, wherefore brief mention has been made only of those found useful in gardens as shrubs



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, *EBLOUISSANT*

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

of interest, or serving as parents of the thousands of horticultural varieties from which this work attempts a selection. The species native to Asia and Europe deemed proper here to mention in alphabetical sequence are *Rosa altaica*, *R. canina*, *R. centifolia*, *R. damascena*, *R. Eca*, *R. fetida*, *R. gallica*, *R. gigantea*, *R. Hugonis*, *R. indica*, *R. levigata*, *R. Lberitierana*, *R. moschata*, *R. Moyesi*, *R. multibracteata*, *R. multiflora*, *R. odorata*, *R. pomifera*, *R. rubiginosa*, *R. rubrifolia*, *R. Soulieana*, *R. spinosissima*, *R. Wichuraiana*, *R. Willmottia*, and *R. xanthina*, which see.

A modest but persistent, enduring red rose, ECARLATE, HT. (Boytard, 1907), blooms all summer and grows to three feet in height. It belongs with Gruss an Teplitz in garden esteem, and has long done fine service at Breeze Hill.

Very large, stately, waxy white blooms of globular form has EDEL, HT. (McGredy, 1919). The plant is vigorous, bearing its massive blooms on erect stems. (It has come to be the practice of unprejudiced rosarians to compare all new white roses with Mme. Jules Bouché, just as Etoile de Hollande furnishes the red standard.)

The rose EKTA, G.-HP., is mentioned as one of those produced by Professor N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, who has in it attained hardiness under all American conditions for a simple rose with single pink flowers that will grow unprotected where other roses freeze.



THE EDMUND M. MILLS MUNICIPAL ROSE-GARDEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

This garden, in Thornden Park, was dedicated July 2, 1924, in honor of the then President of the American Rose Society. It proved so civically valuable that it has had to be doubled in size



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ECLIPSE. See next page

[69]

The highest honor to the rose ECLIPSE, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1935) was the award of the jury which meets each June in the Bagatelle Gardens in Paris. Here a city government actually participates in rose-judging, and when, in 1936, the foreign gold medal was given to this rose great honor was paid to its originator, Dr. Nicolas, and to the United States. If the word "aristocratic" can properly be applied to a rose, the long yellow buds of Eclipse deserve that adjective. (Plant patent 172.) Illustrated on page 69.

The long name of a good rose is EDITH NELLIE PERKINS, HT. (A. Dickson, 1928), which is similar in general color effect to Comtesse Vandal, previously described. It has earned deservedly high rank.

A good California rose that came near being the best yellow is ELDORADO, HT. (H. & S., 1923). It still does satisfactory duty in many American gardens.

Dark pink is a sport of the well-known Dorothy Perkins, ELIZABETH ZEIGLER, LC. (A. N. Pierson, 1917). It has high value because of its deeper color.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, EDITH NELLIE PERKINS



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, EDITOR MCFARLAND. See next page

Said by those who succeed with it to be the best deep pink rose in America, EDITOR McFARLAND, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931), typifies the kindly feeling of its originator for the writer of these words. There are those who insist it is the best rose of its peculiarly even color. Illustrated on page 71.

Highly honored where shown in Europe, E. J. LUDDING, HT. (van Rossem; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931), takes its place as a dependable coral-red rose with salmon shadings. Its plant carries it to annual satisfaction but it is not profuse in its bloom.

A quite distinct rose is EMMA WRIGHT, HT. (McGredy, 1919), with small, well-formed, fragrant, pure orange blooms that under satisfactory conditions are found most pleasing. The color is sometimes startling in its intensity.

Dr. Nicolas, in EMPIRE STATE, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1934), has given us a truly American production. On a vigorous plant it gives fragrant scarlet flowers having an attractive yellow base to the petals.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, E. J. LUDDING



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, E. G. HILL. See next page

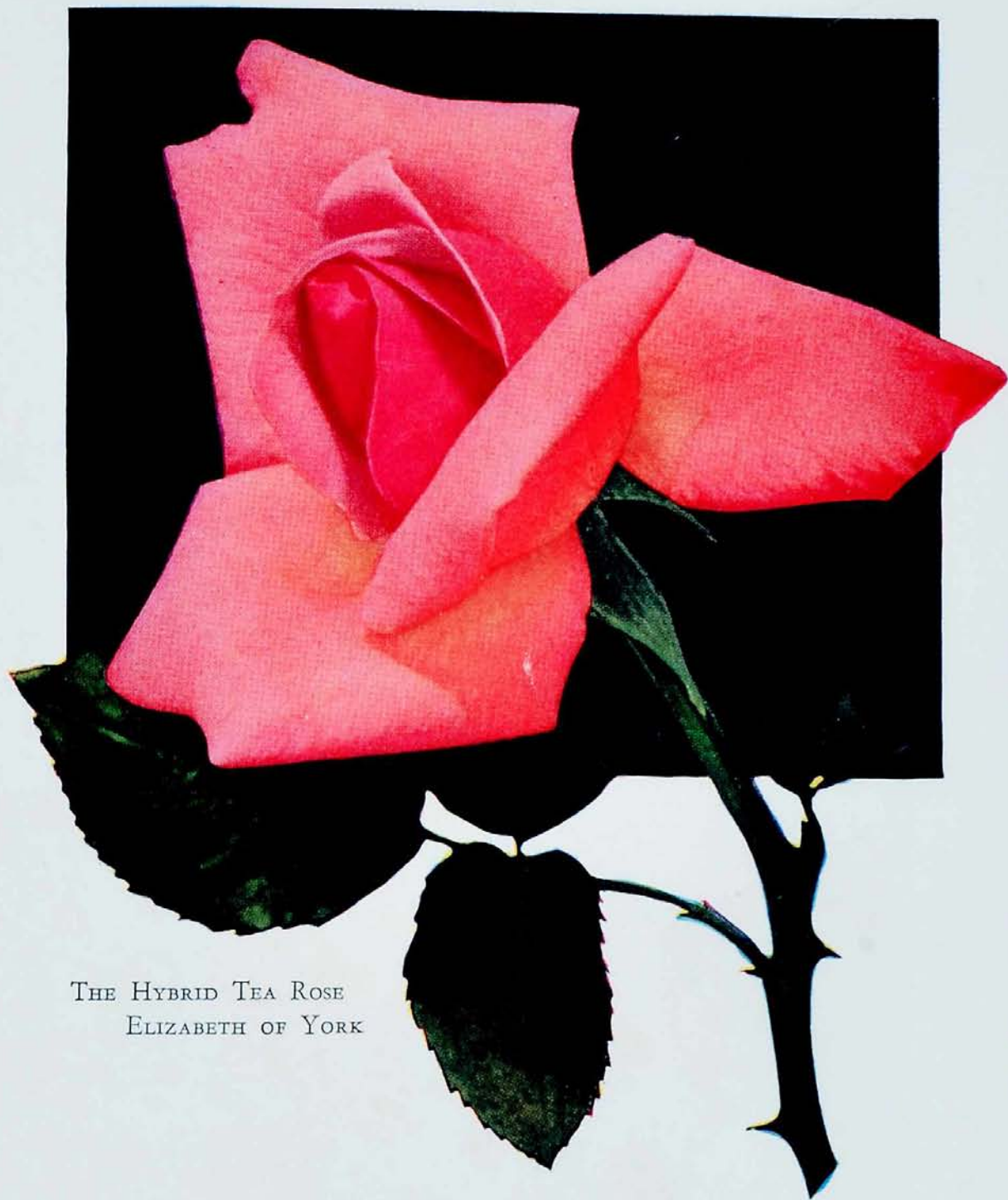
Accepted by a great rose-man as worthy to be named for himself, E. G. HILL, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1929), gives its rich, deep red color, floriferous quality, and fine fragrance to those in America who revere the great rosarian. Illustrated on page 73.

From Denmark come ELSE POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924), and ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1912), both Polyantha roses of the original type produced by this great hybridizer, though different in that Ellen, a hybrid of Dorothy Perkins, is fully double, while Else is, as illustrated below, semi-double. Both are of high excellence.

A vigorously upright rose in the Wichuraiana climber class, ERNESTINE COSME, LC. (Turbat, 1926), has large, single, lasting, fiery red flowers, showing a white eye, and borne in great clusters of as many as seventy-five flowers. It is definitely hardy, quite different, and a desirable rose of its excellent class.



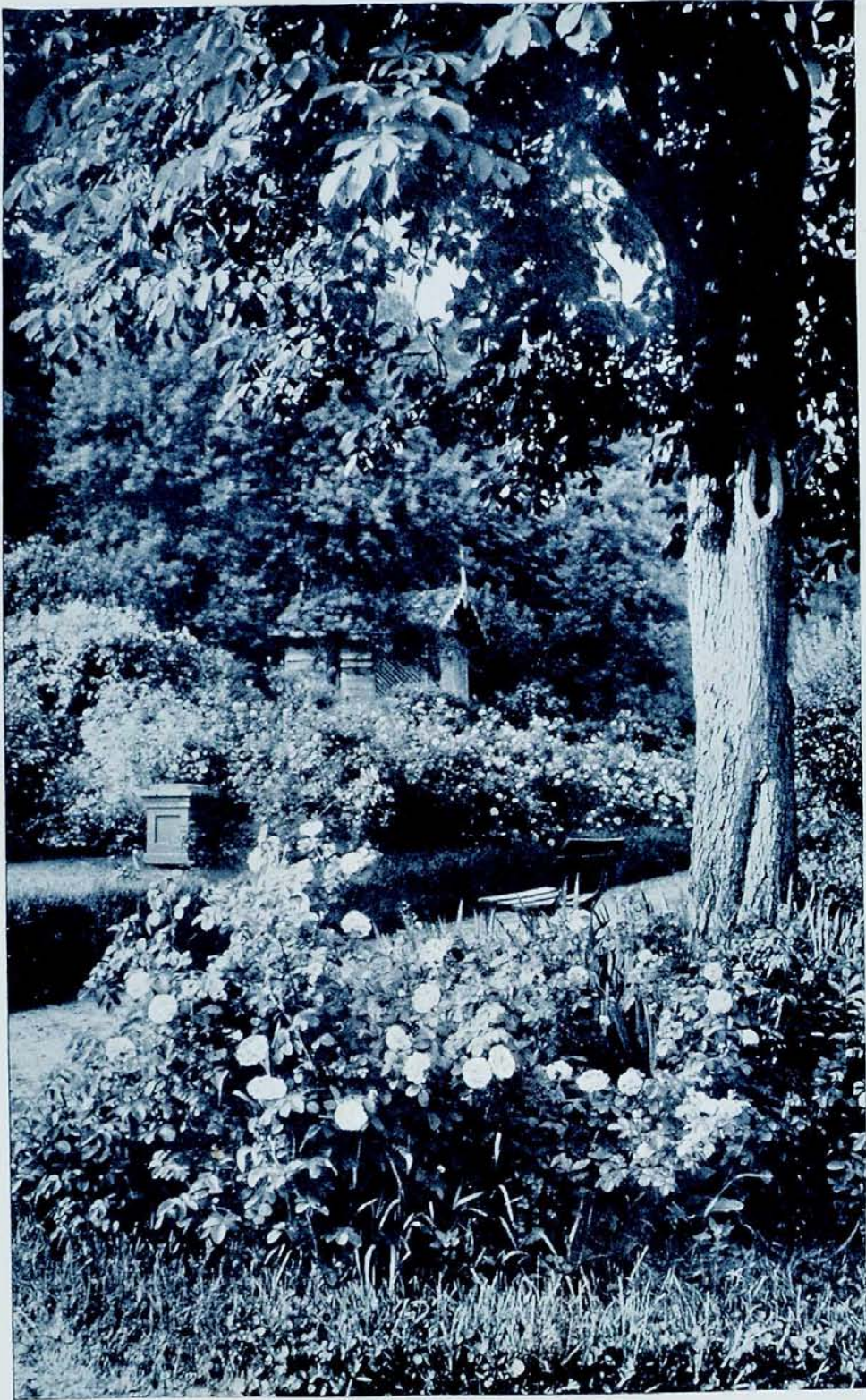
THE POLYANTHA ROSE
ELSE POULSEN



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
ELIZABETH OF YORK

It is difficult to show on paper and with printing inks the really dainty differences in the newer Hybrid Tea roses. ELIZABETH OF YORK, HT. (Dobbie, 1928), has, however, distinction in form. Its plant is distinguished by vigor and through having few thorns. In some American gardens this British aristocrat has found high favor.

A low-growing Wichuraiana not very pleasing in the garden, is EUGÈNE JACQUET, LC. (Turbat, 1916), which becomes decidedly attractive as grown by the florists in pot-plants for winter flowering. Its cherry-carmine flowers are long-lasting under "forcing" conditions.



PROBABLY THE OLDEST ROSE-GARDEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Not far from this ancient garden at Van Cortlandt Manor on the Hudson is cut in the stone lintel of the Manor House door the authentic date of A.D. 1681. Great old Centifolia, Damask, and other roses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including York and Lancaster, have here persisted.

The rose EMILY GRAY, LC. (Williams; int. B. R. Cant, 1918), excites enthusiasm and regret, the enthusiasm being for the unique and exquisite elegance of its lovely yellow buds, which are really yellow and open to clear ecru, all the time being pleasantly fragrant. But, alas, the plant succumbs too easily to Jack Frost, and is therefore not definitely dependable in all parts of the eastern states.

The product of the American rose genius, M. H. Walsh, EVANGELINE, LC. (Walsh, 1906), provides, in late June, a tremendous showing of lasting single flowers, rosy white, and of an indescribably pleasing form. The variety can do great service where a strong-growing dependable climber is wanted, and may well be used in composing a decorative and defensive hedge in combination with other Walsh varieties, such as Hiawatha, Paradise, Milky Way, and the like. Illustrated in color on page 106.

This writer has long liked EVELYN THORNTON, Poly. (Bees, 1919), because it is a thoroughly charming shell-pink Polyantha rose with interesting shadings in its abundant blooms, which come on a persistently continuing plant.



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, EMILY GRAY

An outstanding production of the great French rosarian who put these warm, deep orange hues into the rose stream, is ETOILE DE FEU, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921). It has richness of color and high quality of flower on a plant of only moderate vigor, carrying glossy, bronze-green foliage. But each blazing bloom is an event as it develops, for it seems to be a veritable "Star of Fire."



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ETOILE DE FEU

A very creditable "Star of France" is the variety ETOILE DE FRANCE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1904), which has been a standard crimson rose for a generation. It has been found dependable in plant-growth and bloom-production over a wide range in America. This variety differs from the next rose to be mentioned in its crimson tones, while the "Holland Star" is scarlet. Both are desirable.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ETOILE DE FRANCE

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

If there were to be but one red rose admitted into the small garden it might easily be *ETOILE DE HOLLANDE*, HT. (Verschuren, 1919), which, both fragrant and fine, endures many things and always does itself credit. Its almost thornless plant seems to prefer half-shade, in which it will much increase the size of its lovely blooms. All new red roses are compared with this, the standard of excellence.

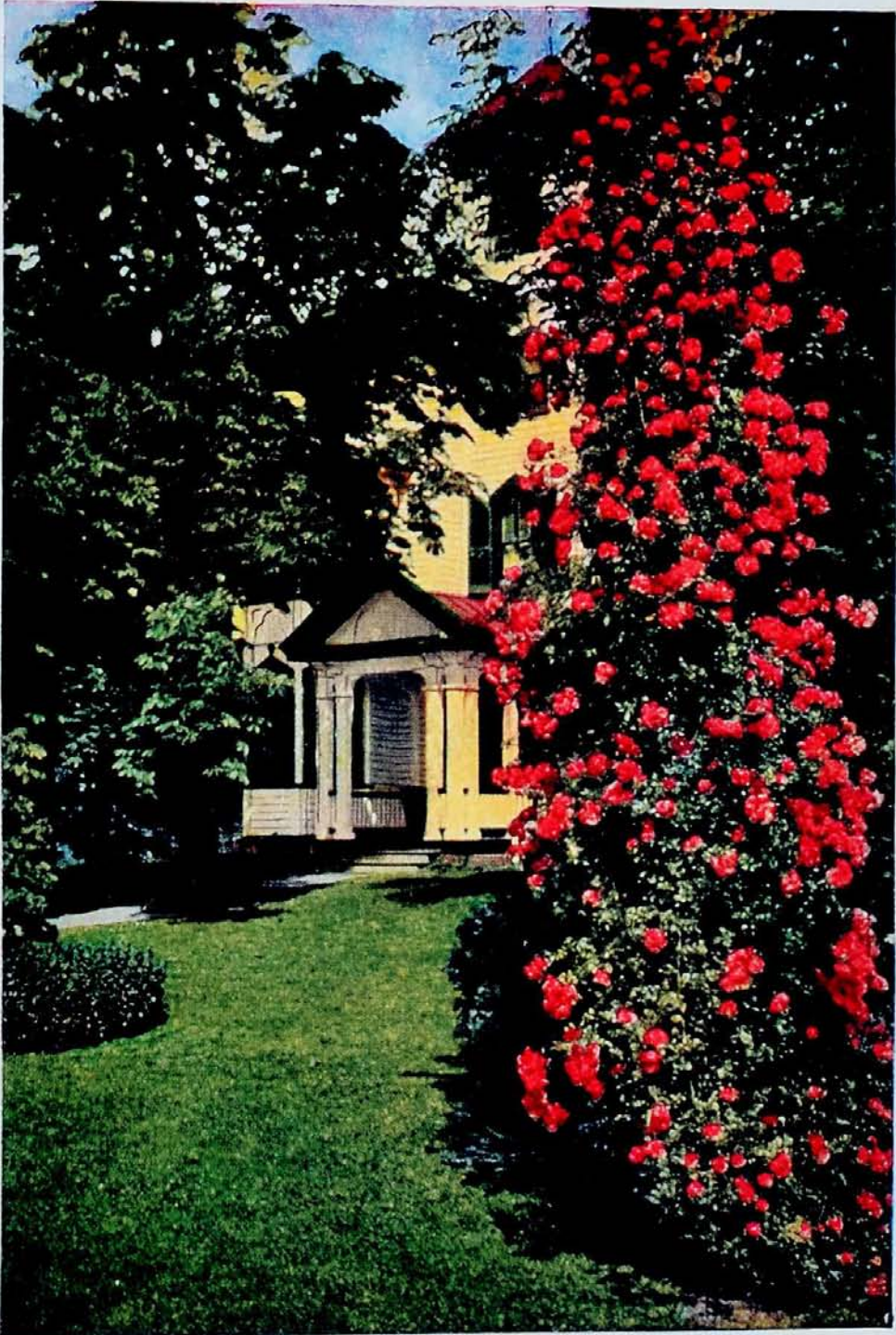
In this writer's rose memory lives *ETOILE DE LYON* (Guillot fils, 1881), as a lovely golden yellow Tea rose of the days before the Hybrid Teas displaced the old favorites. The "Lyons Star" has probably set, commercially, though its daintiness has not been put into later sorts.

From the otherwise unknown grower who gave us the indispensable Gruss an Teplitz came, a few years later, *EUGÈNE E. MARLITT*, HT. (Geschwind, 1900). Its large, double, full, bright carmine blooms yet commend it, as does its excellent plant and bloom habit.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *ETOILE DE HOLLANDE*

Much more pleasing in the garden than the over-planted Crimson Rambler is the lovely *EXCELSA*, R. (Walsh, 1909), which, with almost equal vigor in plant quality, has brightness as well as beauty in its abundant bloom clusters. It is, perhaps, the best monument to the genius of that fine hybridizer, M. H. Walsh.



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, *EXCELSA*, AT THE AUTHOR'S HOME



A great and graceful rose is FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS, HT. (Looymans, 1921). Its desirable, long-pointed bud grows into a large, cupped flower of Indian yellow. Beautiful as it is, the stem that supports it is hardly adequate, though the plant is reasonably vigorous and of good blooming habit.

Another of the overlooked China roses is FABVIER (Laffay, 1832), which for more than a hundred years has faithfully done its work in gardens, producing there its abundant crimson flowers which do not blue. The plant is dwarf but vigorous.

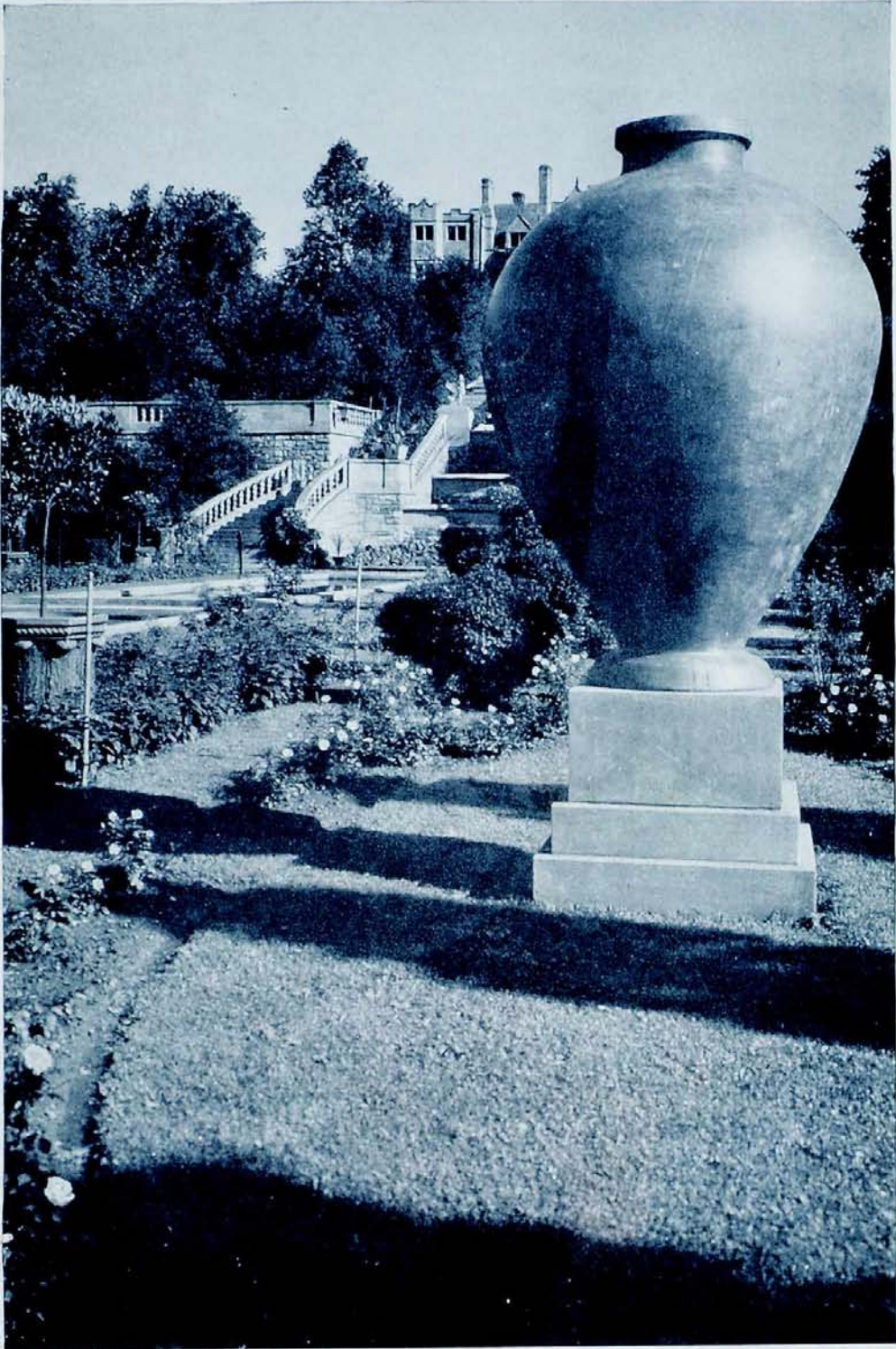
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS

With characteristically rich Catalonian coloring is FEDERICO CASAS, HT. (Dot, 1929; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co.), a variety of high quality. Its fragrant flowers in red and yellow are lasting, and are produced on long, strong stems. The plant has satisfactory vigor, good foliage, and does Señor Dot high credit.

F. J. GROOTENDORST, HRug. (de Goey; int. Grootendorst, 1918), is a depressing name which entered the rose-world as "a Rugosa rose with the flowers of a red carnation," and that is an accurate description of a most adaptable and desirable hardy hybrid of the rugged Rugosa type. It does keep blooming the whole season through, and it is so amenable to training that it can be had doing well at any height from three feet to six feet. Its sport, PINK GROOTENDORST, is just the same, save that the flowers are of a not quite agreeable but even pink.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
FEDERICO CASAS.
A PRIZE-WINNER



NOT A MODEL ROSE-GARDEN

Here pottery and architecture are dominant and the rose is only incidental

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

There are two equally proper meanings to the first word in the title FEU PERNET-DUCHER, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P.Co., 1934), but in any event the rose itself does celebrate the genius of that very great French hybridizer who is doing so much with the flower he loves in the first third of this century. This rose is very large and very lovely, with varied hues of yellow just about impossible to describe. The great flowers are freely produced on a vigorous and satisfactory plant. (Plant patent 103.)



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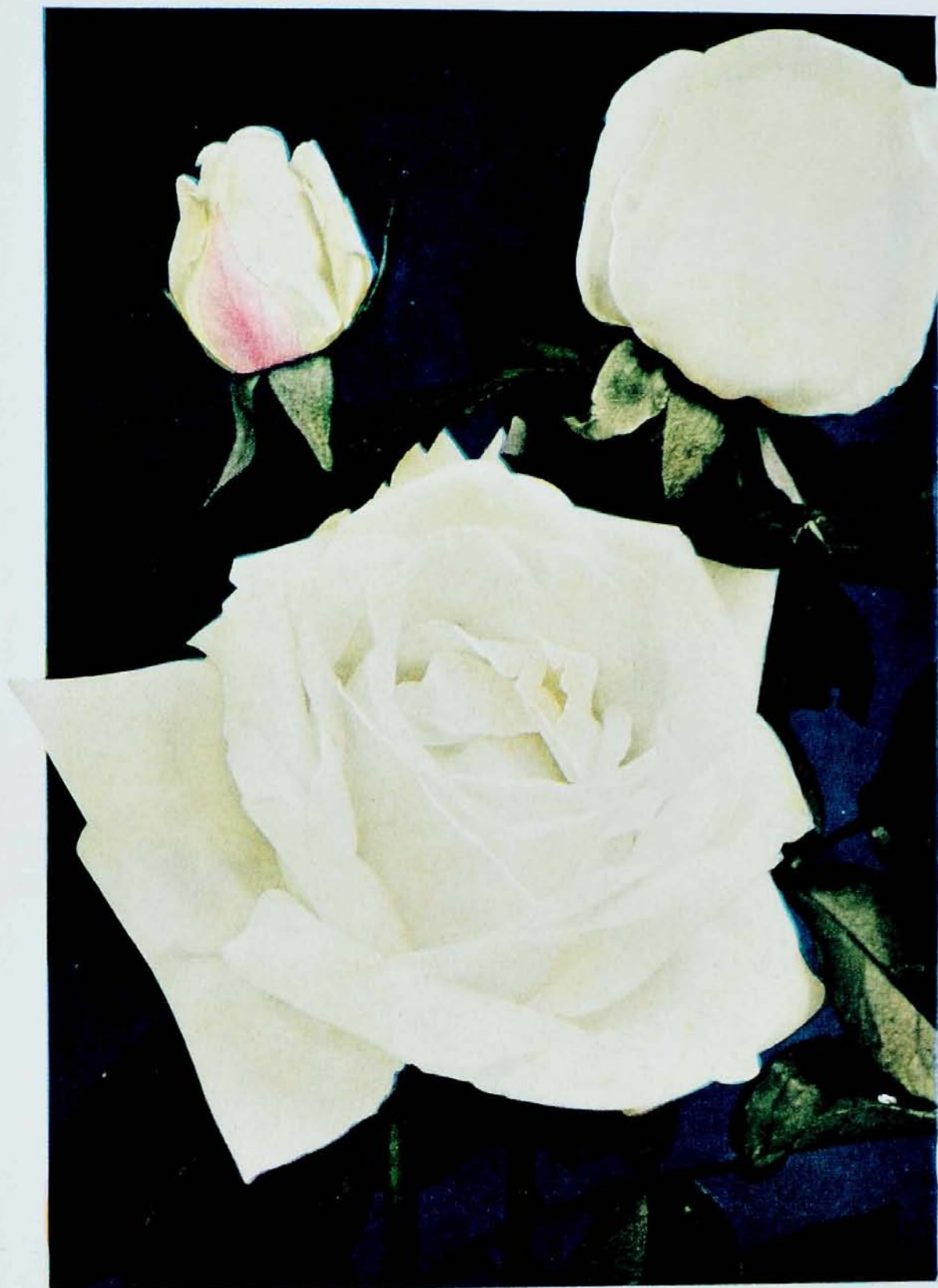
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, FEU PERNET-DUCHER

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

A very noble rose at its best is FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, HT. (J. Cook, 1913), produced by the same rose genius who gave the world Radiance. The flowers, of enormous size and but moderate fragrance, are each as impressive as the average half-dozen red roses. Late in the season the blooms are of especial quality. A sport, Radiant Beauty, later described, is a definite improvement in some respects.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

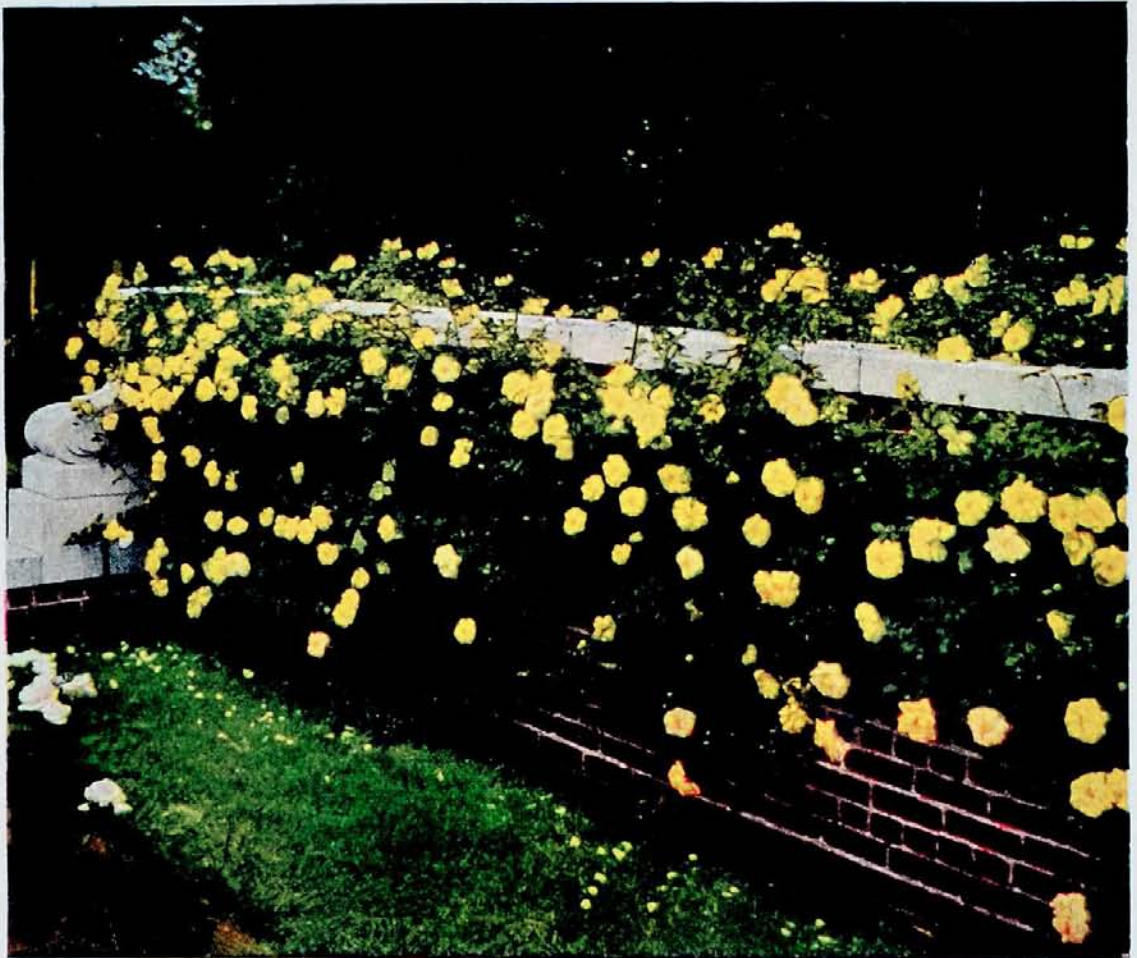


THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI
See page 88

The world's greatest white rose to date is FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, HP. (Lambert, 1901), which should have been called, as its originator wanted to call it, Snow Queen. It has every quality a rose should have save fragrance, and its faithful persistence under all sorts of discouragement makes it one of the world's best roses. While it is a Hybrid Perpetual, it does recur in fall bloom to great advantage. It is illustrated on page 87.

If only GARDENIA, LC. (Manda, 1899), held the lovely yellow of its buds after the sun hits it, it would be among the "world's best." As it is, however, its fading yet leaves it a very beautiful creamy white rose, and the golden tints of its earlier hours, particularly on cloudy days, highly commend it.

Once-blooming is FRANÇOIS JURANVILLE, LC. (Barbier, 1906), with flowers in pleasing hues of salmon-pink and yellow. It is an excellent climber of moderate growth.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, GARDENIA



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, GEORGE DICKSON

The great rose, GEORGE DICKSON, HP. (A. Dickson, 1912), long a favorite among those who are willing to meet its finicky disposition, provides immense black-scarlet-crimson blooms, each an event in itself as it opens. It does not always come perfect, but when it does!

A really improper botanical name is FÆTIDA (*Rosa fatida*), because better-minded botanists disregarded an odor which is not unpleasant and called this Austrian Brier rose *R. lutea*, defining its important yellow flowers. This rose and its bicolor hybrid, Austrian Copper (which see), are the source of the warm yellow, copper, and orange hues of the modern Hybrid Tea roses.



This picture, made in the famous Elizabeth Park Rose-Garden, in Hartford, Conn., the first American public rose-garden, indicates not only the mass effect obtained from Hybrid Perpetual roses, but an orderly arrangement of large quantities of roses.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

The hardy climbing rose, *GENERAL JOHN PERSHING*, LC. (Undritz, 1917; int. B. & A.), has the vigorous growth of the *Wichuraianas* and few thorns on the plant that produces its very beautiful, high-centered, pink blooms. It has, sorrowfully enough, been almost overlooked in the rush of newer roses.

A sort of restful name is *FRIEDRICHSRUH*, HT. (Türke, 1908), for a very dark crimson flower with blackish shadings, double and fragrant, coming on a good plant a half-yard in height. It is of the general type of *Château de Clos Vougeot*, and is in comparison with the newer *Nigrette* and *Will Rogers*.

Properly named is *GAIETY*, HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; int. Hill Floral Products Co., 1926), for it does smile in one's face, and with such a piquant and varied coloring between the bud and the open flower that a second look is always desirable. Introduced ten years ago, it was held back from large use by over-touted less worthy roses, but is now coming into proper estimation for its quality both as to bud and open bloom, as well as for its varied and always delightful flowers, continually produced on an excellent plant. The buds come in deep color, which utterly changes as it develops.



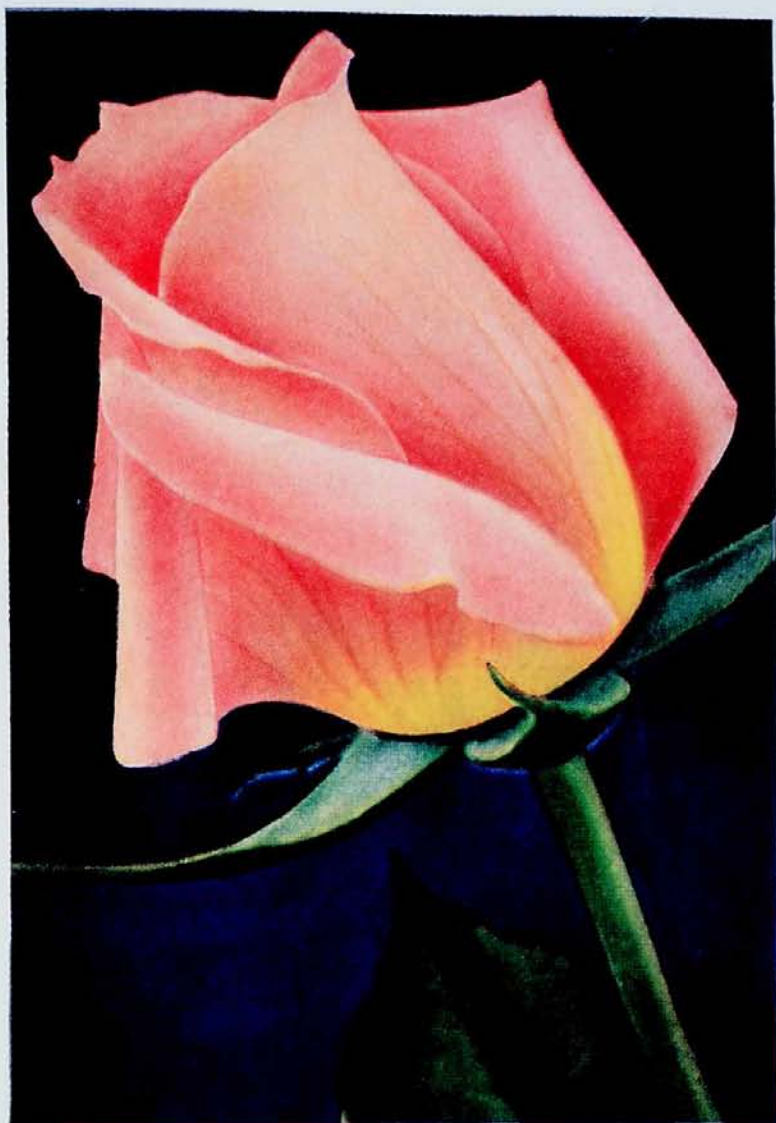
THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, *GENERAL JOHN PERSHING*

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Fully three-quarters of a century ago, GÉNÉRAL JACQUEMINOT, HP. (Roussel, 1852), came into being, and it yet remains the loved favorite in a thousand rose-gardens. Its blooms have the peculiar fragrance of its important class, and, once-blooming though they are, nothing else has ever taken their place.



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, GÉNÉRAL JACQUEMINOT

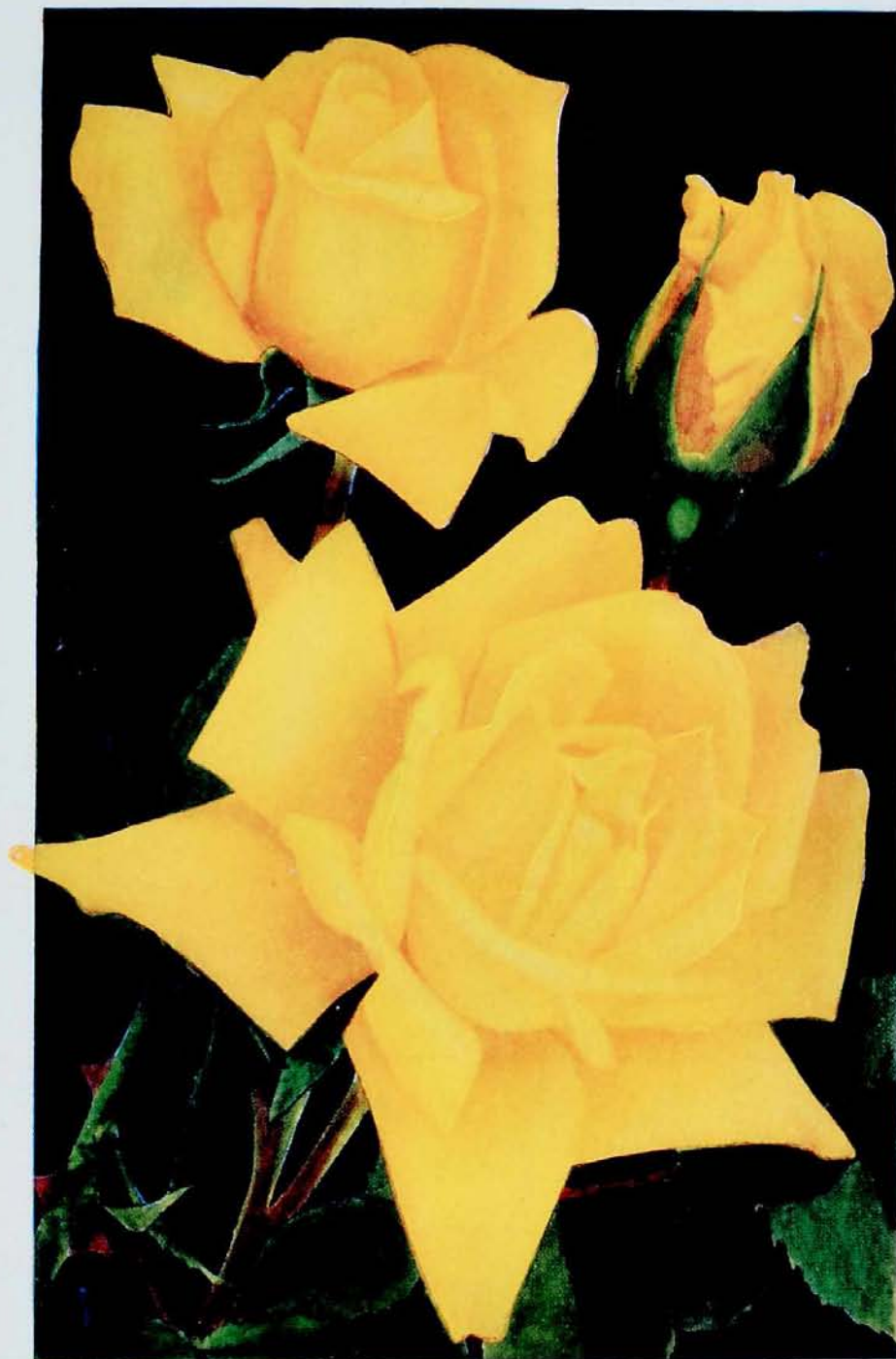


© THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GLOAMING

Seemingly properly named is GLOAMING, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1935), though it is just as beautiful at any time of day. Dr. Nicolas has given us a long-pointed, pleasing salmon bud from which comes a fragrant, lasting flower of luminous pink with salmon suffusion. The plant is a model in vigor and productivity; in fact, it might truthfully be called a most persistent bloomer. (Plant patent 137.)

The true very old French rose is GALICA (*Rosa gallica*), which is an important parent of the great Hybrid Perpetual class, and through it of the indispensable Hybrid Teas. It is an attractive dwarf plant bearing pink to crimson flowers, as well as striped varieties.

Much of the type of General MacArthur (see page 97) is GENERAL-SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN, HT. (M. Leenders, 1912), but instead of being in scarlet hues it is deep rose-pink. It is, in fact, a child of General MacArthur, and a creditable one.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, GOLDEN GLOW

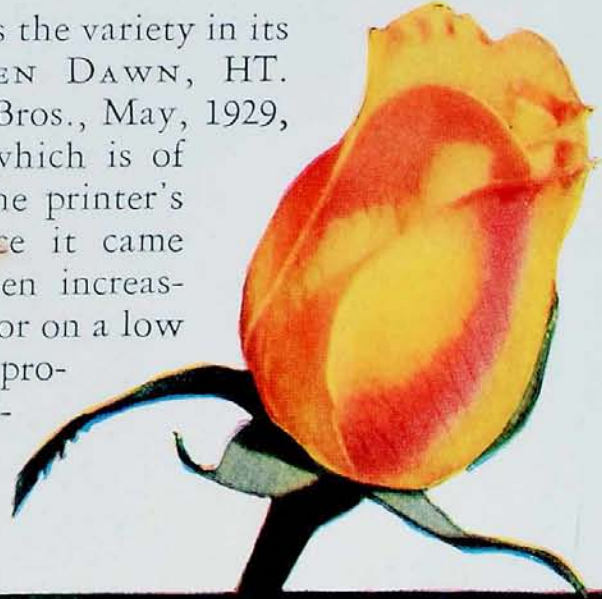
A temporary name, GOLDEN GLOW, previously used for another rose, has been given to Mr. Brownell's No. 35, which is believed to be a most remarkable glowing yellow hardy climber as it has bloomed at his rose laboratory in Little Compton, Rhode Island, and there been seen by many competent rose observers. (Plant patent pending.)



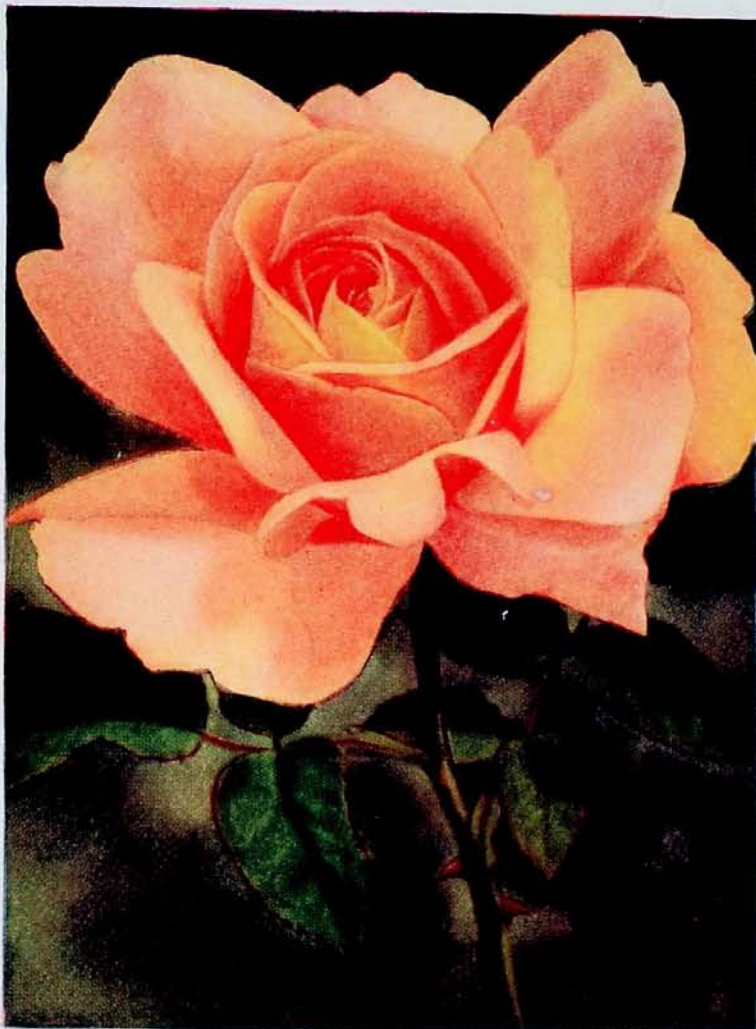
THE POLYANTHA ROSE, GLORIA MUNDI. See next page

Of strikingly brilliant orange hue is GLORIA MUNDI, Poly. (de Ruiter; int. Sliedrecht & Co. and Teschendorff, 1929), a Polyantha that has been highly honored abroad. Its clustered flowers of exciting brilliance sometimes fade toward blue, though a sport called California Sunshine fades paler and without the blue. There is also an effective climbing form in Prinses van Oranje. Illustrated on page 95.

Again the picture belies the variety in its representation of GOLDEN DAWN, HT. (Grant; int. Hazlewood Bros., May, 1929, and Prior, Nov., 1929), which is of lighter, purer hue than the printer's ink makes it. Ever since it came from Australia it has been increasing in useful popularity, for on a low and excellent plant it produces continually its well-formed and thoroughly pleasing flowers.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GOLDEN DAWN



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GLOWING SUNSET

Coming to the United States as WILHELM BREDER from a great German hybridizer, it seems necessary to describe this rose under its American name of GLOWING SUNSET, HT. (Kordes, 1933; int. U. S. by Dreer), for its blooms do glow as a sunset. It has fragrance, vigor, foliage, and habit to commend it. (Plant patent 104.) •

Military in color is GENERAL MACARTHUR, HT. (E. G. Hill, 1905), one of the first and best of the late E. G. Hill's productions, which has attained especially high rank in England. The story is told that, finding a particularly pleasing brilliant red rose in London's Kew Gardens, Mr. Hill asked what it was, and when told its name astonished the gardener by admitting that he had originated it. It is an altogether admirable red rose.

A gold medal was deservedly awarded in England to GEORGE C. WAUD, HT. (A. Dickson, 1908), which formerly held a high place by reason of its large buds and blooms in dark rose color, with maroon markings. Its fragrant flowers come all season on a bushy plant about a half-yard high. It continues to be a desirable and dependable rose.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Sometimes described as a pink Frau Karl Druschki is GEORG ARENDS, HP. (Hinner, 1910). It is of the same type of enduring excellence, as it ought to be, because it is a combination of Druschki and the first Hybrid Tea rose, La France.

A flower that takes the pale pink of Baroness Rothschild into the Wichuraiana class is GERBE ROSE, LC. (Fauque; int. Langue & Sons, 1904). It can be appreciated from its picture on page 106.

The name is easily pronounced after one trial, and GHISLAINE DE FELIGONDE, LC. (Turbat, 1916), is a vigorous Multiflora climber of French origin. On a cloudy day it opens with clear yellow buds, which fade to primrose-white when the sun hits them. This excellent rose has the fine quality of blooming again from the new growth of the year, and is therefore truly recurrent.

The great rose of Burma, GIGANTEA (*Rosa gigantea*), makes shoots many feet in length and with very large white, single flowers. Its garden importance is through Alister Clark's Australian hybrids, and the great climber, Belle of Portugal. Father Schoener in California has likewise carried its peculiar merits into many combinations, which will eventually result in varieties of value. It should develop new varieties of importance for California and the southern states.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF PORTION OF THE ROSERAIE DE L'HAY
ON THE GRAVEREAUX ESTATE, NEAR PARIS

This view is a mere suggestion of the layout of a very famous and important world rose-garden, in which are maintained not only thousands of rose varieties, but invaluable rose records

Whatever the political significance of the name, GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH, HT. (Denoyel; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1933), is attached to a rose of unusual coloring and many good qualities. All these combinations of pink and yellow shades, resulting from the Austrian Copper blood, add varying interest and beauty, and sometimes "temperamental" difficulties. Reports on this rose consequently vary but it will probably come to deserve the high place its name promptly gave it. (Plant patent 62.)

One of the last Van Fleet productions was GLENN DALE, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1927), a hybrid between Wichuraiana and a famous old Tea rose, Isabella Sprunt. Its buds open in lemon hues, changing to white, so that it may be called a topnotch, vigorous white climbing rose of dependable hardiness.

The name is complicated, but GLOIRE DE CHÉDANE-GUINOISSEAU, HP. (Chédane-Pajotin, 1907), is a great, double, full, fragrant, crimson-red rose that comes on a strong, once-blooming bush. It is indispensable in a well-ordered garden, and will there be cherished by the discriminating rose-grower.



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH



THE HYBRID MOSS ROSE, GOLDEN MOSS

There is a charm about any Moss rose, whatever its color—it seems to suggest “lavender and old lace.” GOLDEN MOSS, HM. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1932), adds the unusual hue to a flower which, while sparingly produced on a great and handsome plant, is beautiful in its buff-yellow color and admirable in its mossy decoration. One comment from the 1935 American Rose Annual reads: “This is my pet rose. . . . It is most beautiful for its upright growth and its beautiful foliage, and for its golden color in a moss rose.”

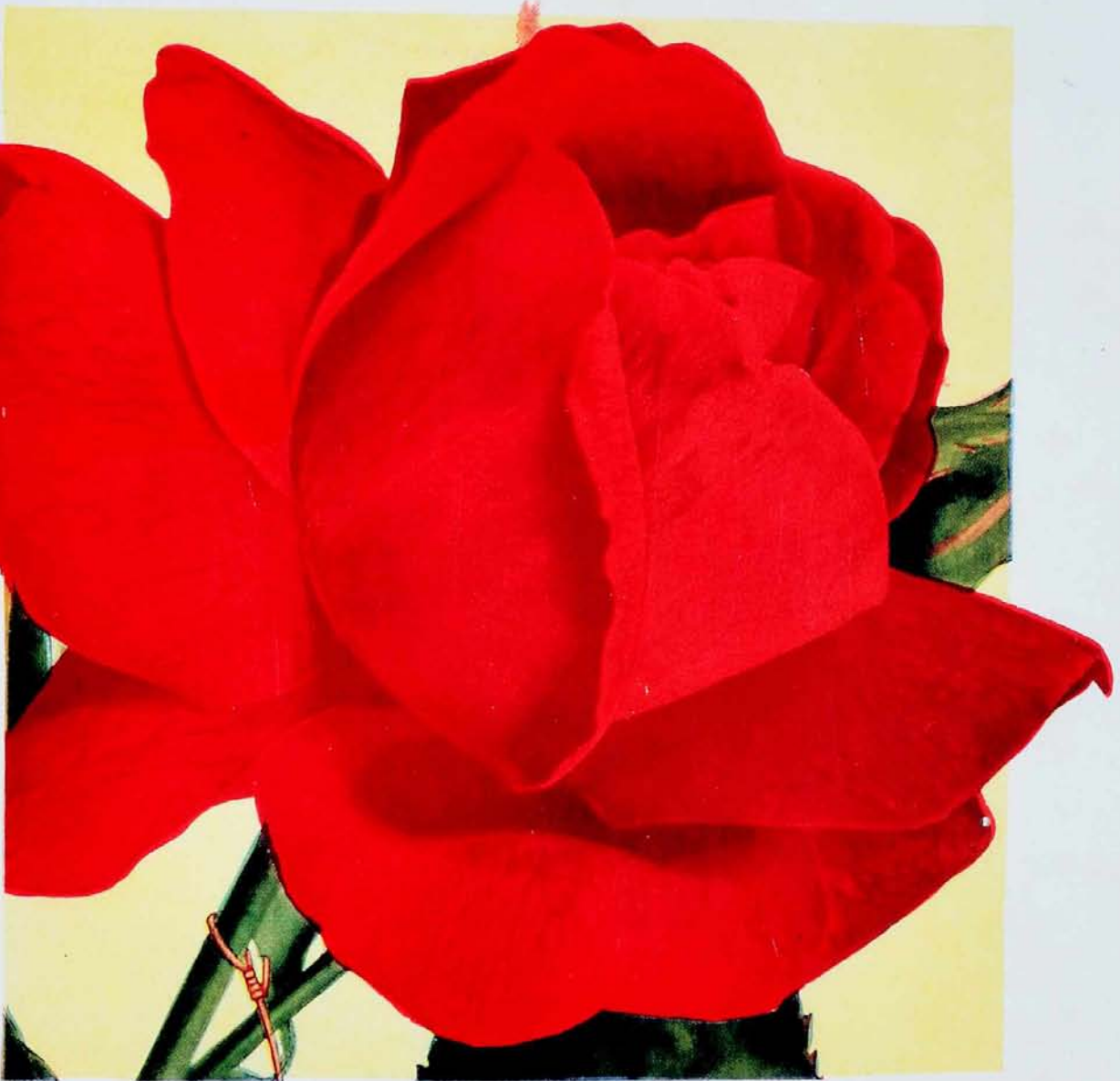
An enduring rose is GLOIRE DE DIJON, CT. (Jacotot, 1853). It is curiously variable, with sunset or sunrise hues in its full heart. Sometimes the plant is completely hardy, and sometimes it is not, but always the flowers as they bloom are beautiful, and it does keep blooming. In general color effect it resembles the much larger Breeze Hill seen on page 27.

As “Ragged Robin,” GLOIRE DES ROSOMANES, CC. (Vibert, 1825), serves extensively as understock in the large rose production coming from California, but as a rose “on its own” it is a dependable producer of semi-double, glowing crimson flowers that have much to commend them. It makes a marvelous low hedge in the West.

Attractively named is GIPSY LASS, HT. (Dickson, 1932), an Irish scarlet-crimson rose with the much desired “black” shadings. It has made a good record in America, save that it sometimes has a weak neck.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Grenoble, a city in France, is in a rose-originating area of large importance, and the rose GRENoble, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931), adequately carries on that importance with its great high-centered, spicily fragrant, scarlet-crimson flower, produced on a long stem which arises from a tall and vigorous plant. Grenoble deserves the high honors it has had in Europe. It seems to be taking an important place among the many red roses introduced in the last twenty years, for which Etoile de Hollande has set a standard for comparison.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GRENoble

Undoubtedly the most useful of all the Polyantha roses so far is GRUSS AN AACHEN (Geduldig, 1909). It was the first to cross over from the small cluster-flowered pure Polyantha type toward the larger Hybrid Tea class, and it yet stands as the model in its important class. The color of the print is accurate part of the time, but the rose varies from almost white to deeper pink hues, and all are good. The compact yet vigorous plant further commends the variety, and the parasitic variations offered show its high reputation, though not one of them is of equal merit.

In California, GOLDEN EMBLEM, HT. (McGredy, 1917), particularly in its climbing form, is a thoroughly dependable producer of large yellow blooms, flushed with red. In its climbing form it is extensively used in the western states and in some southern states.

A Bagatelle prize-winner in 1913, GRANGE COLOMBE, HT. (P. Guillot, 1912), deserved that honor for its cream-white, fragrant flowers, coming abundantly on an excellent plant.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, GRUSS AN AACHEN



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GRUSS AN COBURG

Most productive of important hybrids are the Pernetiana roses. Among them GRUSS AN COBURG, HT. (Felberg-Leclerc, 1927), with its coppery buds and great double flowers of almost brown-orange shades, stands high. The plant habit is adequate, and one Texas report mentions it as especially floriferous and lasting well if cut in the bud form.

Altogether out of its class is GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, HT. (Geschwind; int. P. Lambert, 1897). The fascinating story of its origination and introduction, told in the American Rose Annual for 1933 by Peter Lambert, its German introducer (who was not its originator), confirms the feeling of this writer, that if it is a Hybrid Tea rose at all it has built up that useful class to an unusual point of enduring excellence. Indeed, its reported parentage, relating to four roses made up of Bourbon, Bengal, Noisette, Tea, and China varieties, seems to include all Europe, some of Asia, and the summation of many years of sedulous crossing and hybridizing. Gruss an Teplitz stays, and stays, and stays, and is one of the roses that may always be depended on to have pleasingly crimson, delightfully fragrant flowers, not particularly good for cutting, whenever you find it growing at all, as it is anxious to do. The illustration on page 105 is really an adequate showing of one of the most definitely valuable roses in existence.

While classed as a Rugosa hybrid, GOLDENER TRAUM (Türke; int. J. C. Schmidt, 1932) has surprised observers by its various excellences. A great, full, fragrant yellow flower, with red-streaked petals, comes on a robust plant that is almost a climber, and that does bloom more than once, but fades rather quickly.

Another greeting rose is GRUSS AN FREUNDORF, LC. (Praskac, 1913), with its vast abundance of pleasingly formed, crimped flowers on a strong, climbing plant. It is compared in the illustration (page 106) with a group of excellent single and semi-double roses, mentioned where they are described, and one of them, Coralie, also in one larger illustration. This type of climbing rose is capable of giving delightful garden effects if used with intelligent discrimination. The other roses pictured on page 106 are described in their alphabetic sequence.



A FAMOUS NEWPORT, R. I., ROSE-GARDEN
The garden of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James is here shown, thirteen months after planting



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. See page 103



GERBE ROSE



LÉONTINE GERVAIS



EVANGELINE

CORALIE



GRUSS AN FREUNDORF (IN CENTER) AND OTHER CLIMBING ROSES

More than a hundred years old and still going strong is HARISON'S YELLOW, Spn. (Harison, 1830), of a type by no means fully understood. On a great straggling six-to-eight-foot bush, which will travel outward from its center to make vast masses in the course of time, are borne in spring an abundance of pleasing, little, definitely yellow flowers, the fragrance of which may arise from the calyx of



THE SPINOSISSIMA HYBRID, HARISON'S YELLOW

the rose or from the leaves. Not belonging in the small rose-garden, Harison's Yellow is simply indispensable in the shrubbery and for background use.

The Irish grower Dickson was very particular about the roses to which he attached the "hallmark" name. The crimson rose he designated HAWLMARK CRIMSON, HT. (A. Dickson, 1920), merits the distinction he has given it. See it below.

The accompanying picture (on opposite page) of the rose called HENRY FORD, HT. (Deverman; int. B. & A., 1927), is a good illustration of how a great name can be attached too soon to an inadequate base. The rose is, as it shows, a rather pleasing yellow flower, but it has not sufficient distinction to warrant the strong name that has been given it. The accurate picture shows what a good yellow rose might be if it always behaved.



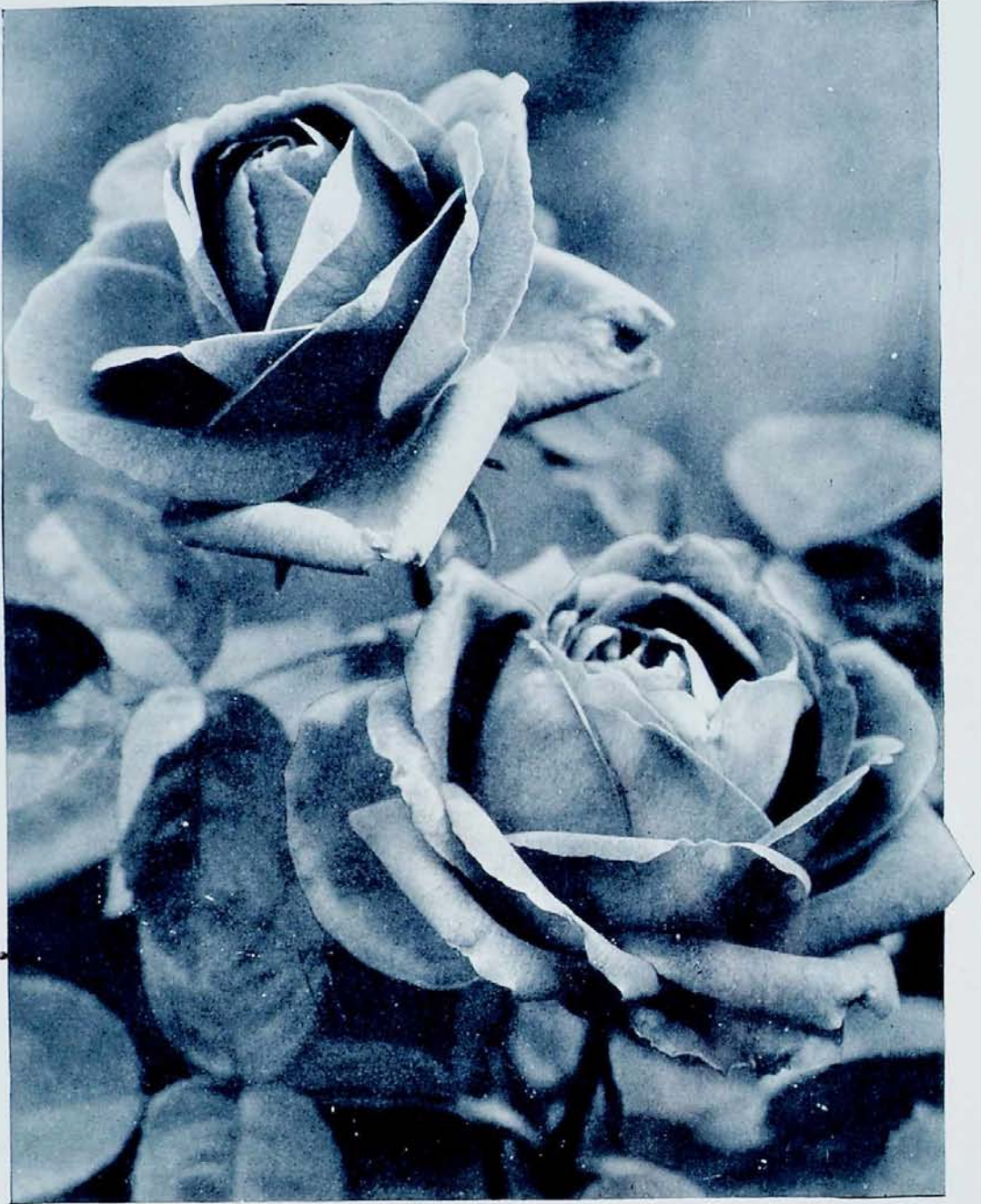
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, HAWLMARK CRIMSON



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, HENRY FORD. See page 108

Named for the Massachusetts rose-growing town of its origin, is HADLEY, HT. (Montgomery; int. A. N. Pierson, 1914). This grand red rose was produced from several of E. G. Hill's superior roses. Its blooms of rich crimson, varying darker, are fragrant and fine. The American Rose Society gave this rose its gold medal in 1914.

Curiously enough, HARRY KIRK, T. (A. Dickson, 1907), belies its origin. It is indicative of the unsettled character of rose classes that this rose, often hardy, is called a Tea rose. For more than a score of years it has produced its light sulphur-yellow blooms in great freedom amid abundant foliage on an excellent plant.



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, HENRY NEVARD

One of the best of the newer Hybrid Perpetual roses, combining the strength and vigor of that class with the habit of the Hybrid Teas. See page 115

Mention has been made of the fine pink rose General-Superior Arnold Janssen. HERMANN LINDECKE, HT. (Lindecke, 1929), is a sport of this excellent variety, and in general is of the type of La France. Its flower is large, full, high-centered, and of whitish pink. Its plant behaves well in vigor and productivity.

Of the same pleasing recurving petal habit as the previously described Betty Uprichard, but with more petals in its large, globular flowers, HILDA, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1928), provides rich carmine flowers, light pink on the inner petals. It was given an Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society in proof of its excellence, although it has not in America attained the same renown—another evidence of the influence of environment. Rose-growing is an adventure pregnant with delights and disappointments. Illustrated on page 112.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, HERMANN LINDECKE



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
HILDA
See page 111.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

A strikingly descriptive name is HEART OF GOLD, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926). The reddest of all Chinese native roses is *Rosa Moyesi*, and the late Dr. Van Fleet brought this into his rose stream to produce a strong and vigorous plant, covered with innumerable single, purplish crimson blooms with the yellow stamen cluster which justified its name. The blooms are evanescent but very lovely, and the plant has great vigor as a climber or bush. Another good Moyesi hybrid is Nevada, which see.



THE MOYESI HYBRID ROSE, HEART OF GOLD



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, HINRICH GAEDE

An unusually distinct and striking rose is HINRICH GAEDE, HT. (Kordes, 1931; int. U. S. by Dreer), because of its definite color persistence, which is better than that shown in the picture. In an average season there will be many beautiful buds and flowers produced on the good plants of this excellent variety, and the plants themselves seem almost trouble-proof. At Breeze Hill it has been planted contiguous to Alezane (which see), the two so supplementing each other that there are all summer lovely buds on one or the other.

While not an easy name, HEINRICH WENDLAND, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer and H. & S., 1930), shows another evidence of the preference for nasturtium-red, golden-hued buds and flowers. It has its own distinction, and it also has an excellent plant.

Among good Dutch roses is HELIOS, HT. (M. Leenders; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1935). It is remarkable for its unusually lasting, deep sunflower-yellow, medium-sized, semi-double blooms, and has been highly honored abroad.

Of General MacArthur parentage, this fine crimson Holland rose, *HORTULANUS BUDDE*, HT. (Verschuren, 1919), shows sometimes a yellow center when fully open, thus adding distinction. Its plant is of good quality.

A striking rose in its class is *HENRI LINGER*, LC. (Barbier, 1928). Carrying the rich colors of the newer yellow and orange roses into the Wichuraiana stream, this French rose, with its medium-sized, clear orange-yellow flowers, is produced abundantly in clusters. The growth of the plant is vigorous, and it is a good low climber.

Definitely valuable is *HENRY NEVARD*, HP. (F. Cant, 1924), an example of the greatly improved Hybrid Perpetual rose, which, on a three-foot, vigorous plant, gives the gardener repeatedly its crimson-scarlet, double, fragrant, and pleasing flowers. See illustration on page 110.

HILL'S AMERICA, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1921), deserves mention for several reasons. It is a finer and richer Columbia, and its rose-pink flowers are very large. Gold Medals or Certificates of Merit were awarded to it in America, England, and France. Mr. Hill offered it for registration to the American Rose Society under the name of America, but as that name had already been given in 1915 to a Walsh climber, and as it is the settled policy of the Society to prevent the confusion of duplicate names, it was necessary to add the qualifying personal name.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *HORTULANUS BUDDE*



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, H. V. MACHIN

The picture is hardly adequate in its presentation of the very good rose H. V. MACHIN, HT. (A. Dickson, 1914). A good globular bud is followed by very large, double, lasting blooms tending to be very dark, and therefore the more highly esteemed. This rose has earned gold medals galore, and is probably much more of a Hybrid Perpetual than a Hybrid Tea.

Truly a mature favorite is HERMOSA, C. (Marcheseau, 1840). Almost a hundred years old is this really dainty, pure pink rose, on a plant with curiously grayish foliage, which knows nothing else than to bloom, and bloom, and bloom again. It belongs with the Polyantha roses in its low growth, and always does good service.

A good Indian name is HIAWATHA, LC. (Walsh, 1904), a production of the late M. H. Walsh, with single, clear, deep carmine flowers, showing a distinct white eye. Blooming but once, it makes up for that in its tremendous abundance. As a climber its habit is beyond reproach. (See suggestion as to use in connection with Evangeline.)

Another really good China rose is HOFGÄRTNER KALB (Felberg-Leclerc, 1914). Properly to be classed with Hermosa and similar persistent-blooming types, this rose brings some of the virtues of Gruss an Teplitz into its fine carmine-rose blooms, tinted with transparent yellow. Never boomed or exploited, this rose deserves greater prominence.

Father Hugo's rose is better known as HUGONIS (*Rosa hugonis*), undoubtedly the most important shrub rose of recent times. Coming from western China it is truly hardy, and it develops into a great and graceful plant to six feet and over, which early in the season is covered with a cloud of clear yellow, single flowers about 2 inches across, borne closely on the long, slender shoots, in themselves ornamental. Growing rapidly, it needs but little attention, save the occasional removal of worn-out canes.



THE SPECIES SHRUB ROSE, HUGONIS

A particularly useful cluster-flowered Polyantha coming from Holland, IDEAL (Spek, 1921), yet remains topnotch in its color and class. The flowers as they bloom are very definitely brighter than the picture here, which does not accurately represent their well-maintained brilliance.



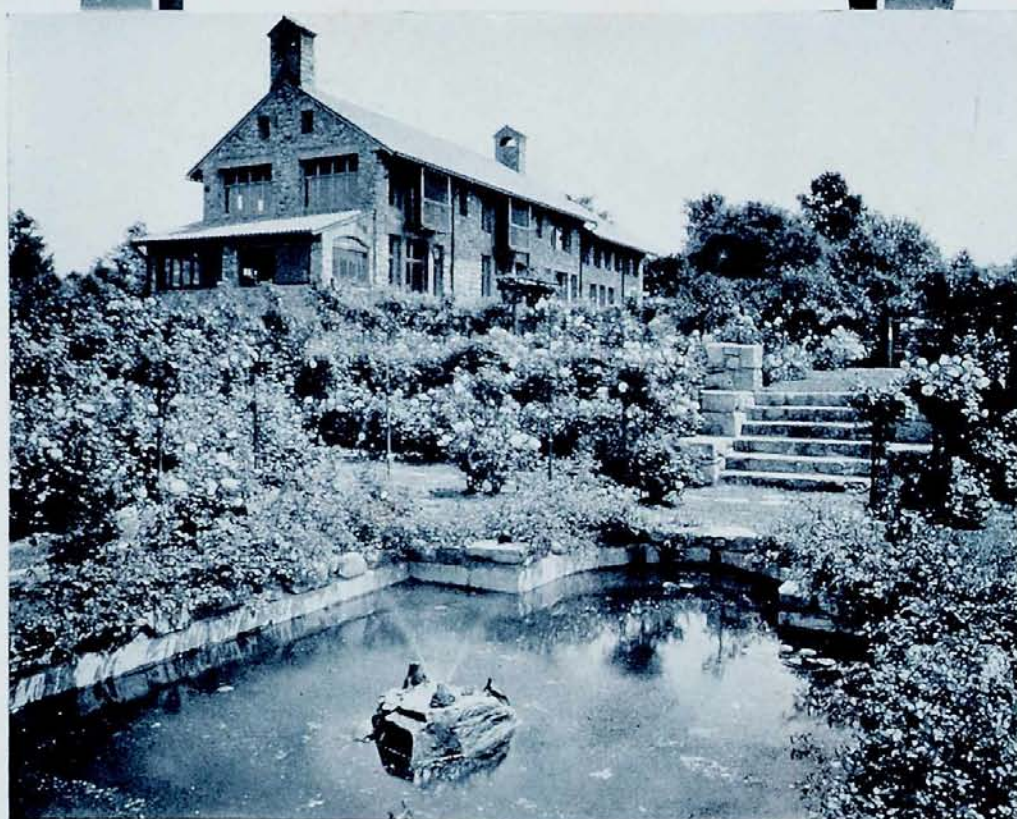
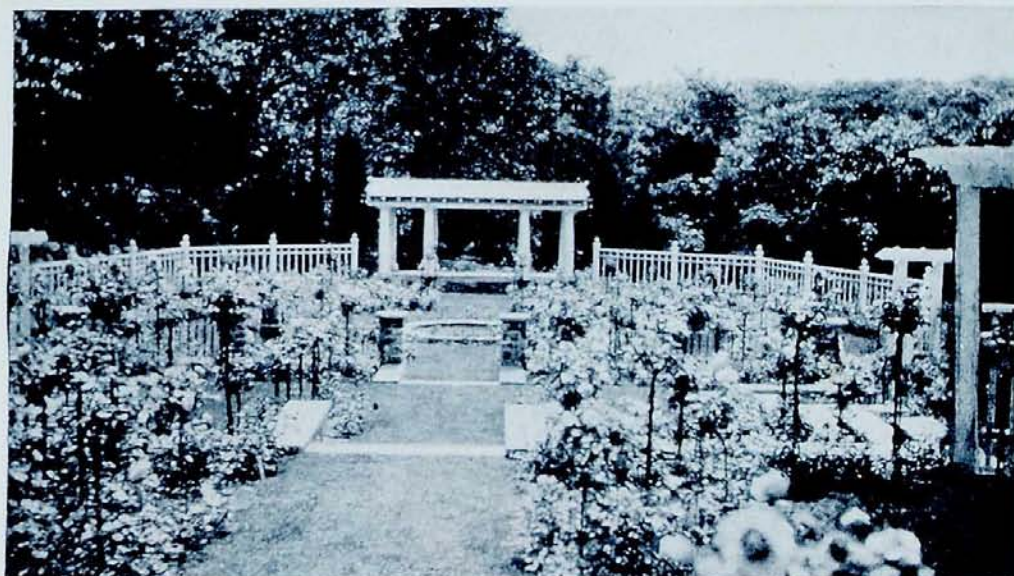
THE POLYANTHA ROSE, IDEAL



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, ILE DE FRANCE

Rather adequately described as a double American Pillar, of which it is a seedling, is ILE DE FRANCE, LC. (Nonin, 1922), which means that it carries the lovely pink and white beauty of that international rose into more petals on an active climbing plant that is really unique as a once-blooming, very serviceable climber.

An absurd name, IMPERIAL POTENTATE, HT. (Clarke Bros., 1923), is given to a very satisfactory rose of the Ophelia type grown in Oregon and awarded various gold and silver medals in that rose-minded country. It is a quite double, large, dark rose-pink flower of distinguished quality.



TWO NEW ENGLAND ROSE-GARDENS

Above is a portion of the Webster garden, at Quissett, Mass., and below, the Loring garden, at Ashland, Mass., both of distinctive design



A GROUP OF IRISH SINGLE HYBRID
TEA ROSES. See page 122

From left to right, beginning at the top:
Cecil, Dainty Bess (also illustrated on
page 56), Isobel, Irish Fireflame, Vesuvius.

The white rose just opposite introduces a group of single roses of varied hues (see page 121), produced by the Irish rosarian A. Dickson or his fellow-countryman, McGredy. Reference to the color picture will show IRISH FIREFLAME, HT. (A. Dickson, 1914), on the lower right, and this may be taken also as representing IRISH ELEGANCE, HT. (A. Dickson, 1905), ranging from orange-scarlet to apricot, and IRISH BEAUTY, HT. (A. Dickson, 1900), in pure white, but not as large as the superb Innocence opposite. All these Irish single roses belong in the gardens of those whose enlarged and enlightened rose discrimination gives them the willingness to appreciate simple beauty. In the same plate will be found the lovely Vesuvius, HT. (McGredy, 1923), later described, and ISOBEL, HT. (McGredy, 1916), which latter is one of the most exquisite of roses, distinguished by the three-day variation in color beauty given as each flower unfolds from its tightly rolled bud into the open bloom.



In the Long Island garden of Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt is this novel use of roses on sloping land for garden decoration



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, INNOCENCE

Well named for its pure beauty is INNOCENCE, HT. (Chaplin, 1921), a white queen among the single roses. Its broad, wide petals surround a stamen group in itself attractive. The delicate charm of this variety gives it great distinction. It is not a profuse bloomer.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, IMPRESS

The verb becomes the noun, but still retains its active quality in this rose IMPRESS, HT. (A. Dickson; int. U. S. by Liggit and Dreer, 1929). Not an abundant bloomer, each great dahlia-like pink flower it produces is an event in that particular rose season. Impress is a rose for the man or woman who is willing to work for a rare rose reward.

An English gold medal came to INDEPENDENCE DAY, HT. (Bees, 1919), a rose of loose petalage, with its gold, flame-color and orange-apricot flowers abundantly produced on a fine, strong, continuous-blooming plant of good habits.

A Texas rose, IRELAND HAMPTON, HT. (Hillock, 1934), carries unique quality in the evenness of its deep apricot color, with its petals gathered into an egg-shaped flower of real elegance. Nothing else quite takes its place, wherefore it is commended to those who cherish rose differences as well as rose beauty. (Plant Patent 194.)



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, JACOTTE. See next page

Not easily describable is the fine French Wichuraiana climber, JACOTTE, LC. (Barbier, 1920). Its warm hues of yellow and coppery red make it most attractive, and while it is an excellent climber, this writer remembers with particular pleasure its use as a trailing rose in Mrs. Henry Ford's great rose-garden at Dearborn, Mich. It has previously been mentioned as in the color line of Albertine and Coralie. See illustration on page 125.

A pink cluster-flowered Setigera hybrid is JEAN LAFITTE (Horvath, 1934; to be int. J. & P. Co.). It is a vigorous and beautiful variety in the extra-hardy Horvath series, and would be desirable even if it did not have definite frost-defying qualities. The medium-large flowers are very double, and of a clear pink, making the clusters very effective.

JERSEY BEAUTY, LC. (Manda, 1899), deserves mention as one of the first single yellow Wichuraiana hybrid climbing roses. It has been the progenitor of several excellent European varieties, despite its pure American origin from the hands of that rose prophet, M. H. Horvath, to whom it should have been directly credited. It was in England combined with Comtesse du Cayla in Emily Gray.



The Hardy Climbing Roses, particularly of the Multiflora parentage, can be allowed to develop into great bushes in the shrubbery, as was done in Jamaica Plain, Mass.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, JOHANNA TANTAU

A most pleasing dwarf rose is JOHANNA TANTAU, Poly. (Tantau, 1928), which has large and double flowers, changing agreeably from the opening pink and cream of the buds to a clear white when fully open. The flowers are characteristically in clusters, and come all season on a model plant. The variety shows the change that is occurring toward much larger flowers in the Polyantha class.

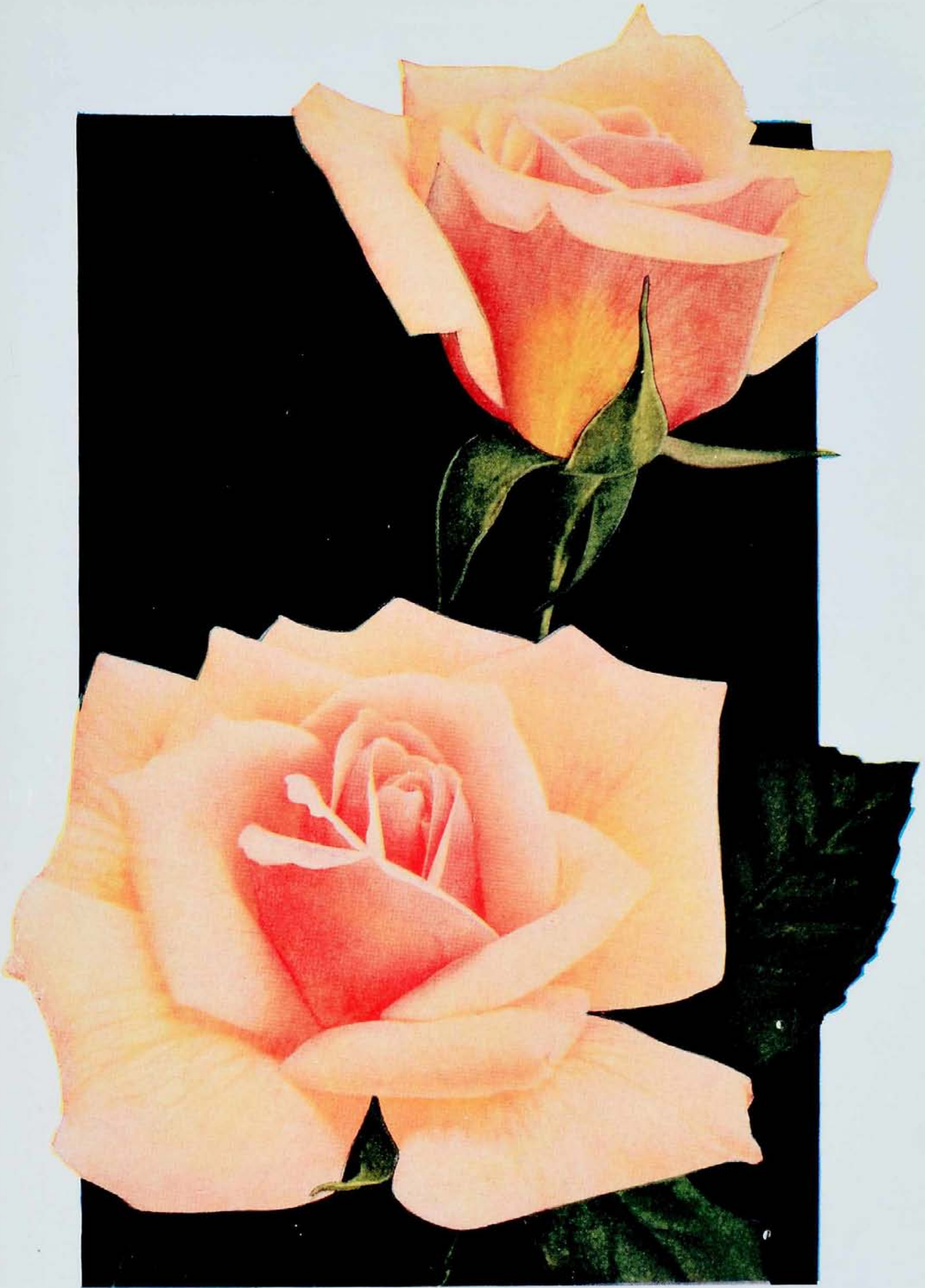
A rather tall Polyantha is JESSIE (Merryweather, 1909). It has a flower intermediate between the original cluster-flowered form and the new large-blooming sorts. The bright crimson flowers, which change without dullness to rose-pink, have a definite attraction, and the long persistence of its bloom makes it a definitely dependable garden adornment.

Of less importance is the rose JOHN COOK, HT. (Krüger; int. Ketten Bros., 1917), excellent though it be in its deep La-France-pink color and good blooming habit. It serves as a pleasant memorial to the man who gave the world the great rose, Radiance.

Much varied in its color habit is the rose J. B. CLARK, HT. (H. Dickson, 1905), sometimes called a Hybrid Perpetual. Always where it finds itself suited, it gives full, tremendous and vividly colored flowers on a very strong plant. While here classed as a Hybrid Tea, the variety, as above noted, looks and behaves like a Hybrid Perpetual, and it is an indispensable one.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, J. B. CLARK



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, JOANNA HILL. See next page

Mention has been made of the rose originations of E. G. Hill. His son continues his work, and JOANNA HILL, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1928), is a notable member of the family. This rose bearing the honored Hill name was primarily a greenhouse forcing variety, but it does so well in the garden that it has become a standard in its color and form, not only for its sheer beauty but because of its excellent plant habit. Illustrated on page 129.

Spectacular was the christening of JONKHEER J. L. MOCK, HT. (M. Leenders, 1910), in the Bagatelle Gardens some years ago when it received a gold medal. It is a rose of great distinction when and where it finds itself agreeably placed, then providing literally immense flowers which to the older rosarian suggest a finer and better La France.

JOSEF STRNAD, HT. (Böhm, 1932; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co.), comes from Czechoslovakia, which must explain its peculiar combination of consonants. As a dark, rich pinkish red rose it has many good qualities. Those who know the language pronounce the name as if it were Sternad.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, JONKHEER
J. L. MOCK

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Rather combining Hybrid Perpetual qualities with those of the Hybrid Tea class, JOHN RUSSELL, HT. (Dobbie, 1924), has obtained many awards in Europe, and is in the United States a satisfactory deep, dark crimson rose, which, alas, is without odor.

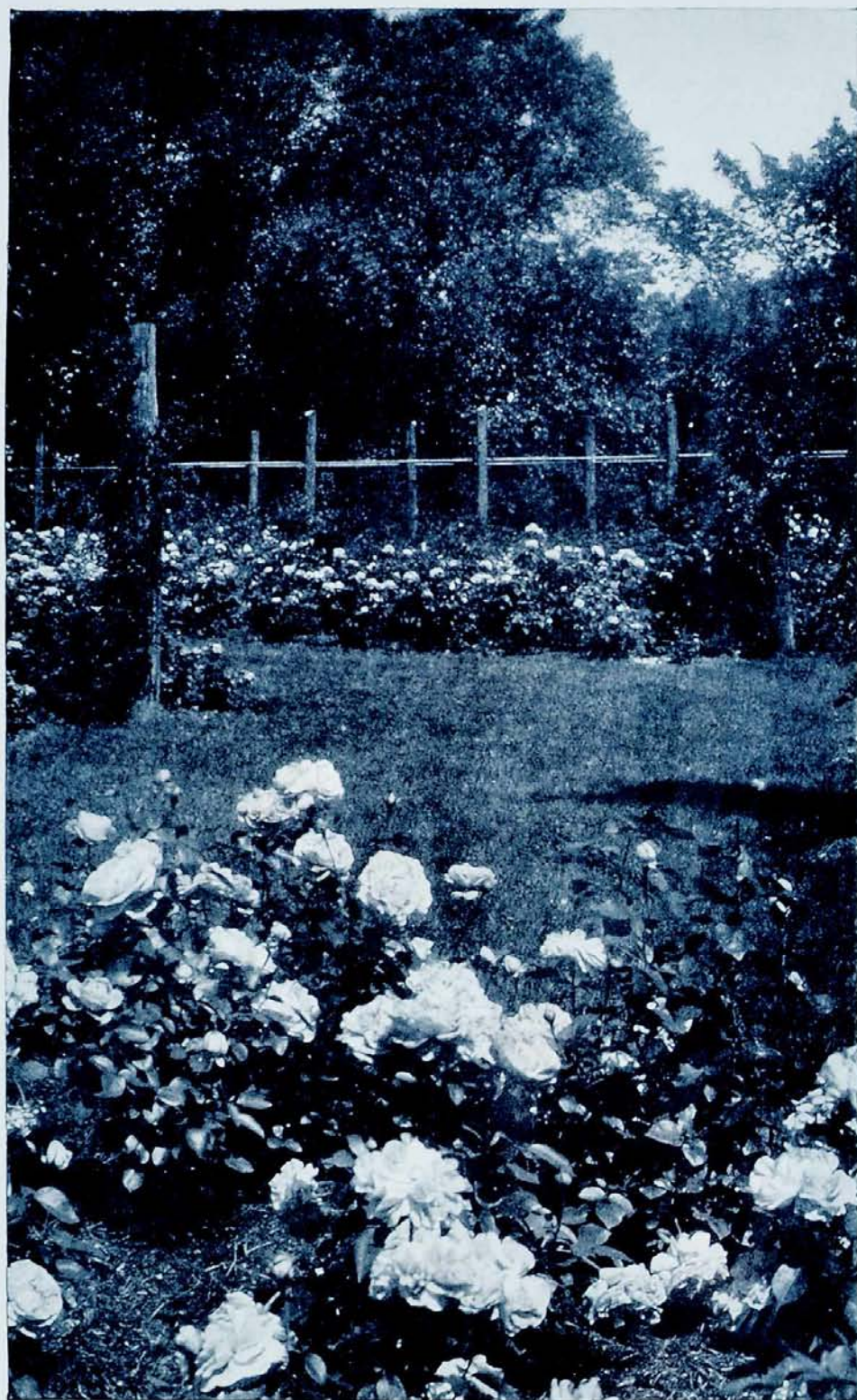
Presumed to be the world's best clear yellow rose until it was supplanted was JULIEN POTIN, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1927). It is a very good rose, with its long-pointed bud and its pure primrose-yellow, fragrant flower, which comes abundantly upon a worth-while plant.

An American-raised rose is JUSTINE, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1935). It provides pleasing shades from white to creamy yellow and even deep orange, yet with pink tints in its good flower. Its ancestry almost guarantees its plant quality. (Plant patent 154.)

A pre-Great War German rose is KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA, HT. (Lambert, 1891), and it is yet almost the standard of excellence for vigor and the other desired qualities in a white garden rose, though sometimes it shows lemon shades, and sometimes blooms scantily.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, JOHN RUSSELL



IN THE MUNICIPAL ROSE-GARDEN OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Roses in the landscape for public or private advantage give an effect not provided
by any other plant. A good public rose-garden does fine service

As this writer grows it, JOYOUS CAVALIER, HT. (Archer, 1926), is just that, for it may be so placed in the edge of the shrubbery that its rich, honest red flowers are flaunted continually against the darker surrounding foliage of lilacs and the like. The plant is of strong, upright growth, and has been found exceedingly satisfactory in its ability to care for itself.

A curious name is KARDINAL PIFFL, HT. (Leenders Bros., 1925), but it is a very large and satisfactory rose in the orange-pink group.

One of the earlier Polyanthas, KATHARINA ZEIMET (Lambert, 1901), is yet almost the best white rose of that indispensable class, and can always be depended on. It provides large clusters of small flowers over a long season.

There is reason here to mention KATHLEEN HARROP, B. (A. Dickson 1919), because it gives us a fragrant, light pink climber with an abundance of loose and lovely flowers borne on thornless stems in the valuable and overlooked Bourbon class, mostly known through Zephyrine Drouhin, of which it is a sport.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, JOYOUS CAVALIER

When KILLARNEY, HT. (A. Dickson, 1898), "came out," its lovely informality gave it high acclaim. It still stands as a standard rose of its sparkling pink type, and has been carried on with a brighter color in KILLARNEY BRILLIANT. Then came in KILLARNEY QUEEN, and KILLARNEY DOUBLE WHITE, HT. (Budlong, 1912). All of these varieties retain the bud-beauty and informality of the original open flower.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, KILLARNEY

KIRSTEN POULSEN, Poly. (D. T. Poulsen, 1924), must be looked at in the light of all that has been said about the remarkable Danish roses coming from the Poulsen family. Each of the varieties has its own distinction, and all of them carry along the high quality of the class. Thus there may also here be mentioned the newer KAREN POULSEN, with its single, brilliant scarlet flowers, even brighter than those of Kirsten.

One of the unique Australian roses raised by Alister Clark is KITTY KININMONTH, HG. (A. Clark, 1922). Its very large and loose flowers of glowing deep pink come on a vigorous climbing plant that in its June bloom stops the passer-by. Sisters in the same group elsewhere mentioned are Daydream, Miss Marion Manifold, Nora Cunningham, Scorcher, and several others. Only in Australia has the rampant *Rosa gigantea* proved amenable to the hybridizer, so that its progeny get into commerce. In America, Father Schoener is bringing along some *Gigantea* hybrids.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, KIRSTEN POULSEN



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LADY ALICE STANLEY

No clean pink rose is more dependable than LADY ALICE STANLEY, HT. (McGredy, 1909), the abundant, well-formed, and fragrant flowers of which come with regularity. The plant is stocky and wholesome in habit. The variety might well "come back."

A great revolution in rose-growing was unconsciously started when LA FRANCE, HT. (Guillot, 1867), sent out by its originator as an improvement in the then dominant Hybrid Perpetual class, added the recurrent bloom quality of the Tea rose. It opened the door to the thousands of excellent Hybrid Tea varieties that have followed it. In itself it is possessed of high beauty and a peculiarly rich and unforgettable fragrance. For some reason the plant has run down—if that is the proper phrase—though efforts are now being made by careful bud-selection to bring it into real use again. It has never been exceeded in richness of fragrance and beauty of flower, and only needs its pristine vigor to dominate again.

In its even, deep pink color, LADY ASHTOWN, HT. (A. Dickson, 1904), stands alone. It is particularly effective when budded on a standard and treated as a tree rose, not only because of its adaptability to that form, but because of its even color.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

The gold medal rose, *LADY FORTEVIOT*, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1928), provides us with very fragrant, golden yellow blooms which change to the deep apricot of the picture, and, as will be noted, have individuality in form. The plant is good and the variety entirely worthy.

Closely similar to Dorothy Perkins is *LADY GAY*, R. (Walsh, 1905), and with it shares eastern America in rich, pink cluster-flowered supremacy. *LADY GODIVA* is so nearly like it that with Dorothy Perkins there exists a trio of excellent, rampantly vigorous, double pink climbing roses of high beauty. The large-flowered varieties can never displace these superb cluster-flowered sorts.

One of the unique Hybrid Sweetbriers produced by Lord Penzance more than a generation ago is *LADY PENZANCE* (Penzance, 1894). The family, including *AMY ROBSART*, *ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN*, *BRENDA*, and *FLORA McIVOR*, makes available the famed Eglantine rose of England in plants of immense vigor and high foliage fragrance that can be grown in the shrubbery or anywhere else, though not in too close contact with dwarf roses which they would overpower. Sometimes the shoots of these roses will arch to ten feet in height.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *LADY FORTEVIOT*

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

LADY HILLINGDON, T. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910), belies its Tea parentage—if it is a Tea—in its accommodating willingness to live with other roses in American gardens, all the time producing freely its deep apricot-yellow flowers on good stems, and with a fine plant to keep it going.

One of the dependables is LADY PIRRIE, HT. (H. Dickson, 1910), which, without flaunting distinction, always keeps on with its production of pleasing apricot-pink, shaded flowers that are good to have in the garden.

LÆVIGATA (*Rosa laevigata*) is the famous Cherokee Rose (which see). Originally from Japan and Formosa, it has naturalized itself in the southern states. Not hardy north, its decorative place is approximated by the Altaica form of the Spinosissima.

Originally JOSEPH GUY, this rose became LAFAYETTE, Poly. (Nonin; int. U. S. by H. & S. and Dreer, 1924). It is an excellent Polyantha with large, bright cherry-carmine flowers. The plant is all that can be desired in its class.

For a generation, LAURENT CARLE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907), has been a dependable, richly fragrant, brilliant, velvety carmine rose that is yet easily in the best dozen of its color.

Fine dark yellow flowers of excellent form, both in bud and when open, has LESTRA HIBBERD, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1935). They are freely produced on a good plant. (Plant patent 156.)



ROSES NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

That the rose does not confine itself to the North and South Temperate Zones is evidenced in *Rosa acicularis* on the Kobuk River, more than fifty miles north of the Arctic circle.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LADY MARGARET STEWART

Much dispute among rosarians rages about the variety LADY MARGARET STEWART, HT. (A. Dickson, 1926), not in relation to its always exquisite and unique flowers of buttercup-yellow, flushed

orange and red, but as to its habit, which under some methods of propagation is satisfactorily upright, and sometimes quite otherwise. The rose deserved its extensive medaling in Europe, and this writer believes it will be built up by discriminating propagation into a yet more valuable variety.

LADY URSULA, HT. (A. Dickson, 1908), is one of the most dependable roses in any garden where it is given the least care. Its pink varied blooms are not all of the finest quality, but there are so many of them, so constantly produced, that the variety is invaluable.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LADY URSULA

The late G. A. Stevens said one day that all *Lí Burés*, HT. (Dot, 1928), needed to properly be called Carmen was a tambourine! Those who plant this charming individual rose of Spanish origin may look for a series of surprises, for no bud is just like any other bud ever was. Occasionally one looks like the picture below!

Truly a dream is *Le Rêve*, Hft. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923). Quite unique in character, this hybrid provides us with a hardy climber producing a vast quantity of large, single and semi-double, sunflower-yellow blooms of great distinction, and carrying a peculiarly pleasing perfume. It is nearly the most dependable yellow climbing rose. Its use as a pillar rose is shown on page 144.

Deserving its "Starlight" name is *Leuchtstern*, LC. (Schmidt, 1899). It is an admirable Multiflora climber which blooms with large, single, open flowers of deep rose-pink and a white center. These come in immense clusters, and the variety, while once-blooming, is a long time in good order.

Lheritierana (*Rosa lheritierana*) is the difficult botanical name that underlies the Boursault roses, not many of which are yet in gardens. The species itself is a worthwhile five-foot shrub of almost thornless twigs, bearing, in June, many large deep magenta or reddish purple flowers that last long.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *Lí Burés*

Thoughtful rosarians have long been anxious to see bred into the Hybrid Tea rose-stream other original sources than those upon which so many varieties have been based. In LEONARD BARRON, HT. (Nicolas; int. C.-P. Co., 1931), this hope begins to be realized, for Dr. Nicolas bred into it the blood of *Rosa nutkana*. The result is a great, wide, flat flower, quite unique in form and color in its rich pink, salmon, and orange hues all mixed together. It is not only itself valuable but hopeful as a beginning.

LÉONTINE GERVAIS, LC. (Barbier, 1903), climbs pleasingly in the flexible Wichuriana habit, and its fragrant blooms are of medium size, shading in nasturtium-red, apricot, and yellow. See illustration on page 106.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LEONARD BARRON

The proper registered name for this excellent rose is *LITTLE BEAUTY*, HT. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1935), though an attempt was made to call it "Crown of Jewels." Its small and very double flowers are fine and lasting, and they come freely on an excellent plant. A bud of *Little Beauty* will be always beautiful. There is a suggestion of *Polyantha* habit in this rose. (Plant patent 149.)

An excellent crimson-red rose, *LIEUTENANT CHAURÉ*, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1910), is yet a deserved favorite in many gardens.

Among the yellow roses a variety that sometimes wins high favor in some locations is *LILIAN*, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1931). Fortunate it is that rose-lovers have so wide a choice in which to select for their own conditions.

Of Treasure Island naming is *LONG JOHN SILVER*, HSet. (Horvath, 1934; to be int. J. & P. Co.). It comes into commerce as a *Setigera* hybrid made by M. H. Horvath with the definite intention of providing endurance to twenty degrees below zero. Its silvery white blooms are large and in clusters. The plant has vast vigor.

A building up of the standard red rose, *General MacArthur*, is *LORD CHARLEMONT*, HT. (McGredy, 1922), tending toward clear, deep crimson in its double, high-centered and beautiful flowers, freely provided.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *LITTLE BEAUTY*



THE HYBRID FŒTIDA ROSE, LE RÊVE
Used as a pillar rose in the author's garden

When, in 1918, LOS ANGELES, HT. (H. & S., 1916), brought to America for the first time the Bagatelle foreign medal, it created the sensation it warranted. In its superior climbing form it pervades the Pacific Coast and such parts of eastern America as have learned to avail themselves of this desirable variation of an essential rose.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LOS ANGELES

One of the first of the Pernet-Ducher warm-tinted roses was LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912). It is yet striking in its form and color, and where its finicky habit is pleased with the surroundings the gardener provides, it is superb in its coppery orange elegance. In its climbing form it gives an astonishing display in California. Those who plant it should endeavor to get plants grown on the "Ragged Robin" understock.

One of the unique Gigantea hybrids is LORRAINE LEE (A. Clark; int. Hackett & Co., 1924), the work of Alister Clark, the successful Australian rose-hybridizer. It may sometime work its way into American rose commerce, where it ought long ago to have been established.

Unique in its two-color effect is LUCIE MARIE, HT. (A. Dickson, 1930), in a flower somewhat like Lady Margaret Stewart, carrying apricot-orange and lighter hues. Even if there are not many flowers in a season, the beauty of each one will warrant the planting of the variety.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LUIS BRIÑAS

Among the most pleasing of the Spanish hybrids coming from Pedro Dot is LUIS BRIÑAS, HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934). Both bud and flower are fine in their even, old-rose and gold color, and the plant averages high excellence in comparison with other Spanish roses. (Plant patent 102.)

A very handsome American shrub rose, having forms with pink flowers and a dwarfer form with good white flowers, is LUCIDA (*Rosa lucida*), sometimes called *R. virginiana*. It is valuable in the border for its form and flowers, and the writer remembers its use some years ago as a four-foot hedge in the White House grounds in Washington.



THE HYBRID TEA, LYON ROSE

A generation ago Pernet-Ducher produced LYON ROSE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907), carrying along the Austrian Brier blood which through his magic touch flowed into the Hybrid Tea life-stream most effectively. The variety is yet well thought of.

A beautiful rose with considerable Pernetiana character, LUCY NICOLAS, HT. (Mallerin, 1935; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1935), was selected by M. Mallerin to honor the daughter of the famous rosarian, Dr. J. H. Nicolas. Although not as double as some of us like, it carries twenty-five to thirty petals, and its large size goes well with the very pleasing coppery pink and orange coloring.

Every rose-garden should have a few plants producing those long, slender buds so perfect for boutonnieres, and LULU, HT. (Easlea, 1919), is one of the finest of this type. The lovely buds—not much larger around than a lead-pencil—have coppery orange-pink tints that look well on a coat lapel.

Of cut-flower quality is the Dutch rose, LYDIA, HT. (Verschuren, 1932; int. U. S. by Dreer and H. & S., 1933). The flowers have lovely form and a fair amount of fragrance, but as there are a number of roses of the same general color-tone—orange-rose—it has been slow in gaining the recognition it really deserves.

Enthusiasm is aroused by MARGARET MCGREDY, HT. (McGredy, 1927), not only for its peculiar scarlet hue, but for the even and pleasing blooming habit of the plant. It can be depended on to maintain, all season, a good show of its excellent flowers, not at all accurately represented in the picture.

Long one of the dependable Hybrid Perpetual roses necessary in well-ordered gardens, MAGNA CHARTA (W. Paul, 1876), carries along the fragrant traditions of the old June rose in its bright pink, carmine-suffused flowers.

Particularly in the West and Central South, MÁLAR-ROS, HT. (Kordes, 1932), produces extremely large, high-centered, double, fragrant, blood-red flowers that are especially adaptable for exhibition.

MARÉCHAL NIEL, N. (Pradel, 1864), must be mentioned because it is a world-famous rose sent out from France more than two generations ago, but resting on the original Noisette which was produced in Charleston about 1810. It is a fragrant, large, golden yellow rose of particular effectiveness where it is hardy—which means from Virginia south—and its buds are models of elegance.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MARGARET MCGREDY

Another of the Spanish creations appears in *MARI DOT*, HT. (Dot, 1927; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co.), which blooms in clusters of three to five on strong stems, and thus shows to advantage its salmon-pink, yellow-based petals, themselves interestingly recurved. The plant is vigorous and good. As elsewhere noted, this Spanish hybridizer has worked quite independently, and with encouraging results. He has not hesitated to use species and classes out of the conventional European current.

A peculiarly fine pink Polyantha rose is *MARIE PAVIC* (Alégatière, 1888), with more than average persistence not only in bloom but in holding its flowers in good order.

The old Tea rose, *MARIE VAN HOUTTE* (Ducher, 1871), was for many years the standard of excellence in its cream and carmine loveliness, and is yet well worth while. It has unusual hardiness for its class.

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER, HT. (A. Dickson, 1909), provides delightfully fragrant, deep rose-pink flowers on a good plant. It is a standard variety.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *MARI DOT*



THE TALISMAN SPORT, MARY HART. See page 152

The red part of the two-colored Talisman is condensed in the sport MARY HART, HT. (G. B. Hart, 1931), which means that it carries the satisfactory blooming habit and plant quality of that great variety, confining the color, however, to a brilliant light scarlet which fades pleasingly to a somewhat indescribable shade. See illustration on page 151. (Plant patent 8.)

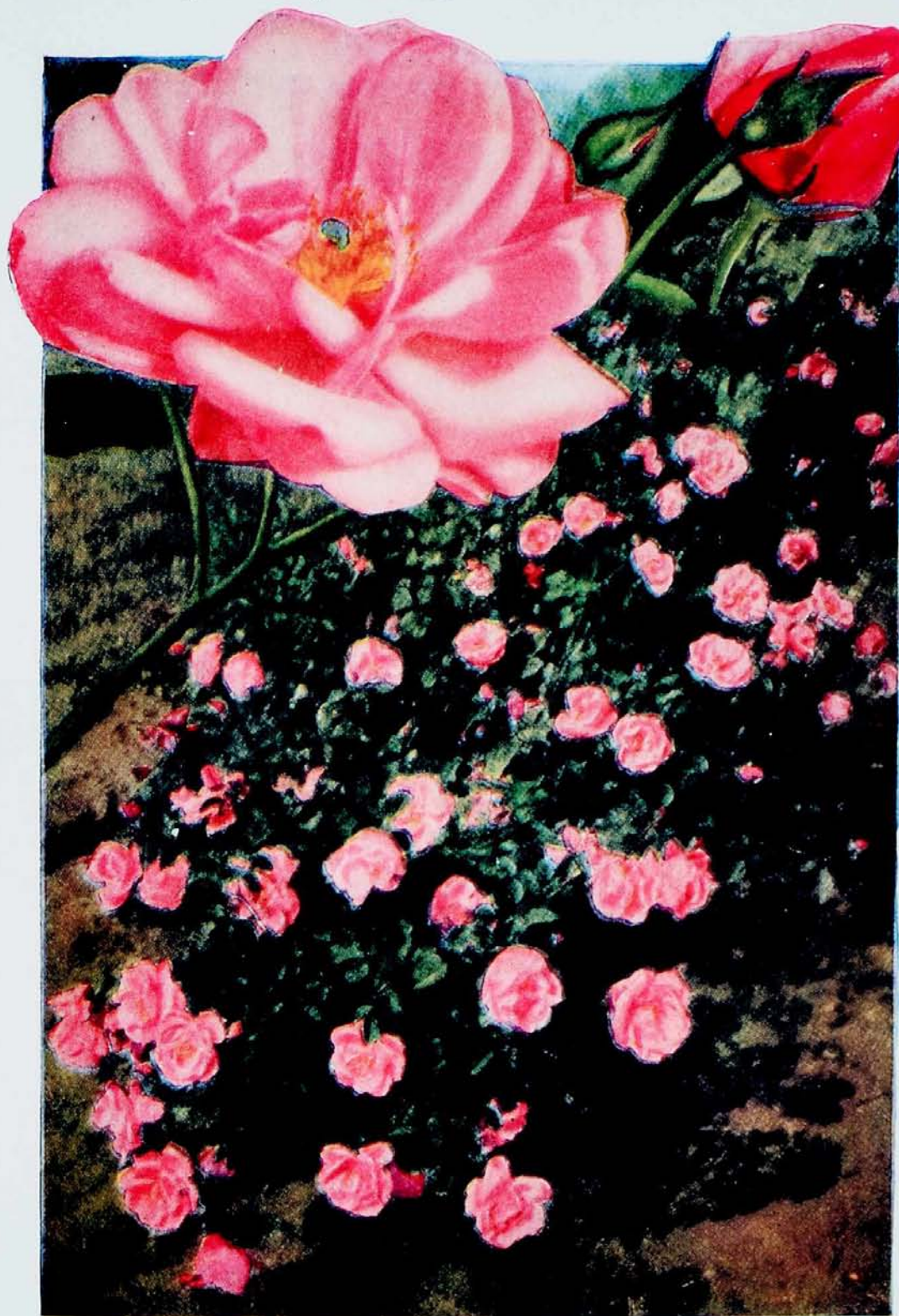
Dr. Van Fleet contributed MARY WALLACE, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1924), toward his much-desired "dooryard rose" class. It does not frequently recur in bloom, but its show of peculiarly pleasing, warm pink flowers in June has given it esteem all over America. It climbs or it sprawls, but always it grows and blooms. It was introduced under a peculiar arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and the American Rose Society, providing for uniform and accurate descriptions and for a restrained price. The net gain



THE HYBRID NOISETTE DOORYARD ROSE, MME. PLANTIER. See page 165

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

from its sale was devoted by the American Rose Society to the disease research which resulted in methods for controlling the very bothersome black-spot foliage disease.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, MARY WALLACE

When one looks at MATADOR, HT. (van Rossem; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1935), its bull-fighting name fits the situation, but the rose is much more beautiful than sanguinary. The color is well maintained and the plant-growth is quite satisfactory. It seems probable that this variety is to be retained as a standard among the red roses. (Plant patent 170.)



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MATADOR



THE HYBRID RUGOSA TRAILER, MAX GRAF

A curious hybrid is MAX GRAF, HRug. (Bowditch, 1919), resulting in a vigorous, trailing (not climbing) plant with disease-resistant, rugose foliage, contrasted in June with many three-inch bright pink, golden-centered blossoms. This rose is *par excellence* for covering a bank or making a hedge. It will stand much shade and yet prosper, and it needs no coddling. Max Graf is unique in its class, and if it had appeared through the usual novelty-promotion methods, might now be in many places that need it.

An excellent climber in the Lovett Sister group raised by the capable Dr. Van Fleet, MARY LOVETT, LC. (Van Fleet; int. Lovett, 1915), gives the white reaction in a fine double bloom, on a strong plant, able to cover a dozen feet in a season. The fine pink Alida Lovett goes well with it, as also does the unfading red of Bess Lovett.

A very large, cupped flower of the indescribable peach color which its name implies is MCGREDY'S PEACH, HT. (McGredy, 1933). It is in the series of good roses to which this Irish firm has attached its name.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MAX KRAUSE

From a distinguished rose-grower comes MAX KRAUSE, HT. (Krause, 1930), which is another aspirant for the yellow honors, though the buds show reddish orange amid abundant dark green foliage. In some localities this variety has done exceedingly well, and it is among the dozen or more excellent newer yellow roses from which the discriminating amateur will select a variety suitable to his own garden.

To this writer, MCGREY'S TRIUMPH, HT. (McGredy, 1934), seems just that in its immense, fragrant, geranium-red blooms, flushed with orange, and produced in great abundance on a vigorous, informal plant. It may well be considered an outstanding rose, and it is a great regret that we can show its distinctive informal beauty only in black, on page 182. (Plant patent 190.)

The McGredy family brings us really great roses, and a favorite is McGREDY'S SCARLET, HT. (McGredy, 1930). The blooms are not always scarlet, but they are always pleasing, and always abundantly produced from excellent plants. (Three generations of this Irish family have been enriching the rose-world.)

MERCEDES GALLART, CHT. (M. Munné; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1932), climbs with vigor and blooms recurrently with immense, quite double, purple-pink flowers which sometimes tend to be disagreeable and at other times are superb. It is important because no other climber gives the same result at its best.

Described as a glorified Wichuraiana, MILKY WAY, LC. (Walsh, 1900), was produced on Cape Cod by the late M. H. Walsh. Its white flowers are both single and semi-double, and of peculiar elegance.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MCGREDY'S SCARLET

Real enthusiasm is aroused by MERMAID (W. Paul, 1918), a unique hybrid of *Rosa bracteata* with a yellow rose, resulting in the production of immense, single, light primrose blooms of real elegance. Never coming many at a time, these flowers keep on all season, and the interesting decorative foliage adds to the value of a superb climber, hardy farther north than might be expected. Those who plant it are cautioned not to do any pruning, or but little of it, for this rose will bloom from wood that seems to be dead, nor should there be discouragement at an occasional freezing back. It is very effective as a combination of trailer and low climber, as over a low fence or on a sloping bank, where its peculiarly beautiful foliage may be enjoyed even when there are few flowers in bloom. See opposite page.

Together with the quality of early blooming, MISS HELYETT, LC. (Fauque, 1909), has pleasing, fairly large, light pink flowers with red shadings, on a strong plant which is better as a pillar rose than as a climber.



IN A LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL ROSE-GARDEN

In Exposition Park, Los Angeles, more than 17,000 roses are arranged in beds of 100 or more of each variety. The display is very beautiful, and as may easily be noted, is enjoyed by the public.



THE HYBRID BRACTEATA CLIMBER OR TRAILER, MERMAID



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MISS CYNTHIA FORDE

Not represented adequately by the picture here presented, save as to real daintiness, is MISS CYNTHIA FORDE, HT. (H. Dickson, 1909). It is a most excellent pink rose that will continue to deserve popularity for its large and lovely flowers and excellent buds. A candid observer will wonder what real advantages are presented by many of the more recent pink roses aside from mere newness not related to greater beauty.

The second Bagatelle Gold Medal was won for its originator, Fred H. Howard, by MISS LOLITA ARMOUR, HT. (H. & S., 1919). The honor was deserved for its flowers of burnt-orange and copper are shaded with salmon to an indescribable combination. Where it finds itself happy, this rose gives great satisfaction.

An Australian rose not of Clark origination is MISS MARION MANIFOLD, CHT. (Adamson; int. S. Brundrett, 1911), but, nevertheless, in his type of loose, large, open, velvety scarlet blooms. It is a grand pillar rose, and has, at Breeze Hill, covered with its beauty an eight-foot arch.

The old Tea rose, M^{lle}. FRANZISKA KRÜGER (G. Nabonnand, 1880), still persists, and will do good service in producing its coppery yellow and pink flowers for those who can grow Tea roses. This variety is one of those borderland sorts that throw doubt on current rose classification, for there are no outstanding Tea qualities in it.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM

The Holland van Rossem family gives us some hard and unreasonably complicated names to use, but it also gives us some superb roses to mitigate the trouble. MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM, HT. (van Rossem, 1926), is richly orange, with yellow and red shadings and veinings that make it most pleasing. A direct descendant of the important Souv. de Claudius Pernet, this rose has earned the highest honors in France as well as in its own land. It will stay long with the discriminating amateur. (It should be explained that Mevrouw is equivalent to "Madame" or "Mrs.")



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MISS ROWENA THOM

From a California rosarian comes MISS ROWENA THOM, HT. (H. & S., 1927), which carries rich pink and old-gold into its petalage, combining in an impressive flower which has warranted many honors paid it. Its plant and growth are admirable, and it stands high among the newer pink roses. It has been particularly effective as grown in quantity in the Los Angeles Municipal Rose-Garden in Exposition Park. See page 158.

A prototype of that group of lovely roses we now class as of the Ophelia type was MME. ABEL CHATENAY, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1895). It is a rich, fine, pale pink flower, not yet superseded, and was long a standard of comparison for the newer pink sorts. Among the best of the productions of the great French rose "Wizard" (see his picture while at work as presented on page 164), it yet deserves high rank. The author realizes that frequent reference is made in these pages to the productions of this French hybridizer, as is necessary if the best roses of the world are to be here presented. To the gardens of the world this modest Frenchman has contributed more than forty Burbanks!

Medium-sized buds in varied hues of yellow, orange, and pink come on MME. COLETTE MARTINET, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1915), making it particularly cherished as a buttonhole rose.

A white Rugosa hybrid of much desirability, MME. GEORGES BRUANT, HRug. (Bruant, 1887), is useful where these roses are planted in the shrubbery or any place the Rugosa vigor has opportunity to develop.

Uniquely pleasing is the dainty little "sweetheart" or buttonhole rose, properly called M^{LLE}. CÉCILE BRUNNER, Poly. (Vve. Ducher; int. Pernet-Ducher, 1880), which has long been with us but is yet delightful in the garden as a very desirable Polyantha rose, and to the commercial men a great advantage because it yields successfully to their winter kindnesses. There is also a fine climbing form of this rose. (It should be explained that there is a difference of opinion as to the correct name of this rose. It is most largely used as here printed, but certain foreign catalogues list it without the "M^{lle}.")

M^{ME}. JULES BOUCHÉ, HT. (Croibier, 1911), is by many believed to be yet the best white Hybrid Tea rose because of its beauty, persistence, strength of growth, and its continuous production of lovely buds and flowers.

One of the excellent silvery flesh-pink roses it is hard to do without in the modern rose-garden is M^{ME}. LÉON PAIN, HT. (P. Guillot, 1904). The remarks on page 160 concerning Miss Cynthia Forde will fit this fine variety as well.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, M^{LLE}. CÉCILE BRUNNER



MONS. J. PERNET-DUCHER, THE ORIGINATOR OF MANY OF THE BEST ROSES,
INCLUDING THE SO-CALLED PERNETIANA TYPE

This photograph, made in June, 1922, by John C. Wister, at Venissieux, near Lyons, France,
is believed to be the best picture of this extraordinary rose-worker, now deceased

The Holland Polyantha, MME. ANTH. KLUIS (A. Kluis; int. Kluis & Koning, 1924), is of definite color value, with excellent flowers between the large and the small-flowering groups. It is a fine and dependable rose, and came into deserved prominence just about the time the large-flowered Polyantha began to appear.

The excellent rose, MME. LOUIS LENS, HT. (Lens; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1932), also travels as WHITE BRIARCLIFF, and has been found useful not only in the greenhouse but outdoors. (Plant patent 108.)

A century ago MME. PLANTIER, HN. (Plantier, 1835) was sent out as a Noisette, yet it is hardy, persistent, and has held its place as a pure white rose in thousands of old dooryards all over America. It is, indeed, a model of the "dooryard" rose which was the ideal of the late Dr. Van Fleet. See illustration, page 152.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, MME. ANTH. KLUIS

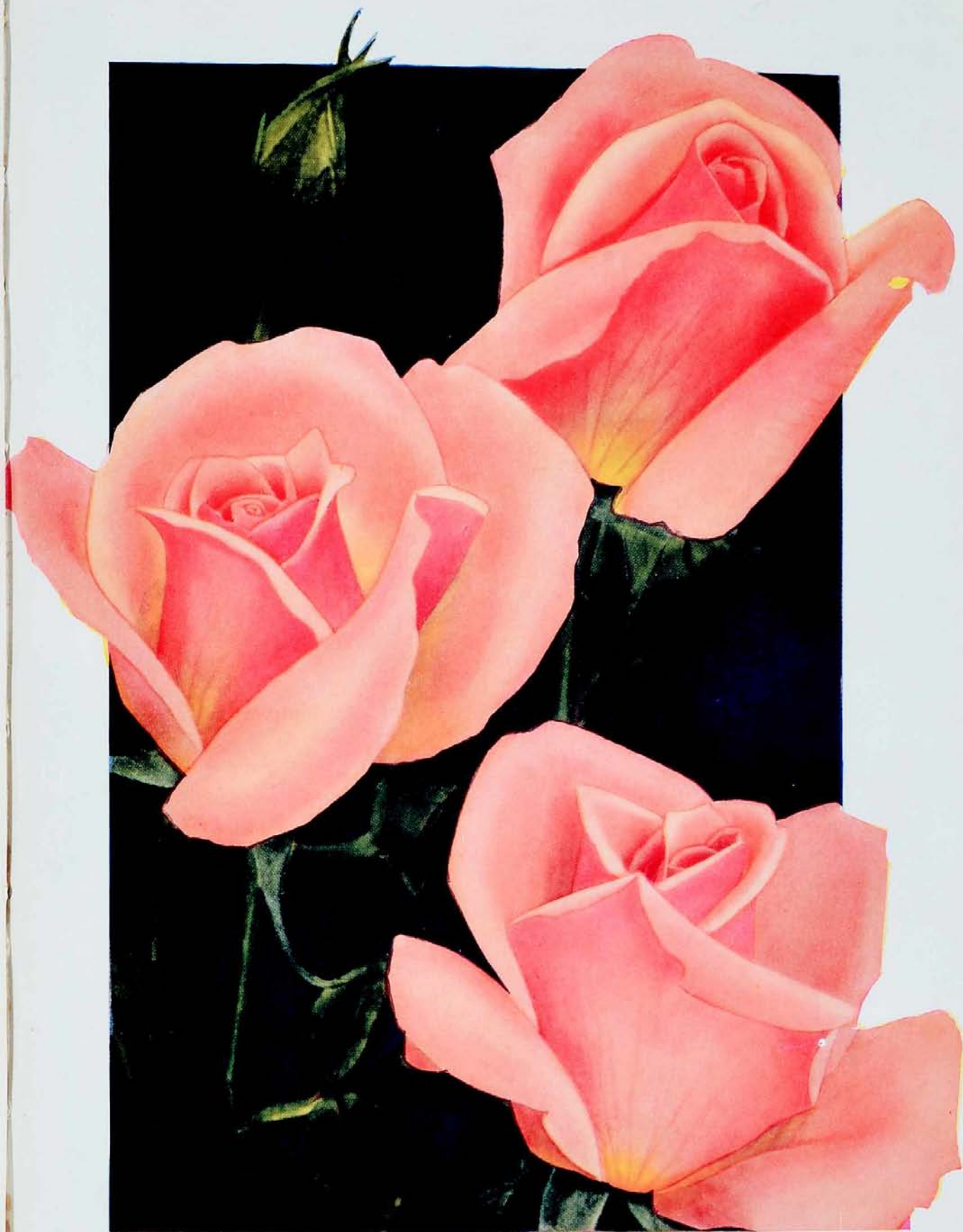


THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MME. ALBERT BARBIER

Introduced as a Hybrid Perpetual rose, MME. ALBERT BARBIER (Barbier; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1925), gives many more flowers than others said to be constant-blooming, and it gives them all summer. It is a seedling of the favorite Frau Karl Druschki, though the plant has not the tall-growing habit of that standard white variety. The flowers are large, double, slightly fragrant, in salmon, tinted yellow, with a darker center of orange-yellow and light rose, on a vigorous, upright, bushy plant.

Of distinguished ancestry and production is the remarkable coppery pink rose, MME. COCHET-COCHET, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934). The picture shows it in bud form, but it is even more pleasing as it opens. See opposite page. (Plant patent 129.)

A thornless plant, producing not very distinct violet-rose flowers on its pleasing shoots is MME. SANCY DE PARABÈRE, Alp. (Bonnet, 1875). Its great merit is its absolute hardiness, and it is the only rose of its class now in commerce. The plant is related to the Boursault race, and is distinguished by its entirely thornless stems.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. COCHET-COCHET



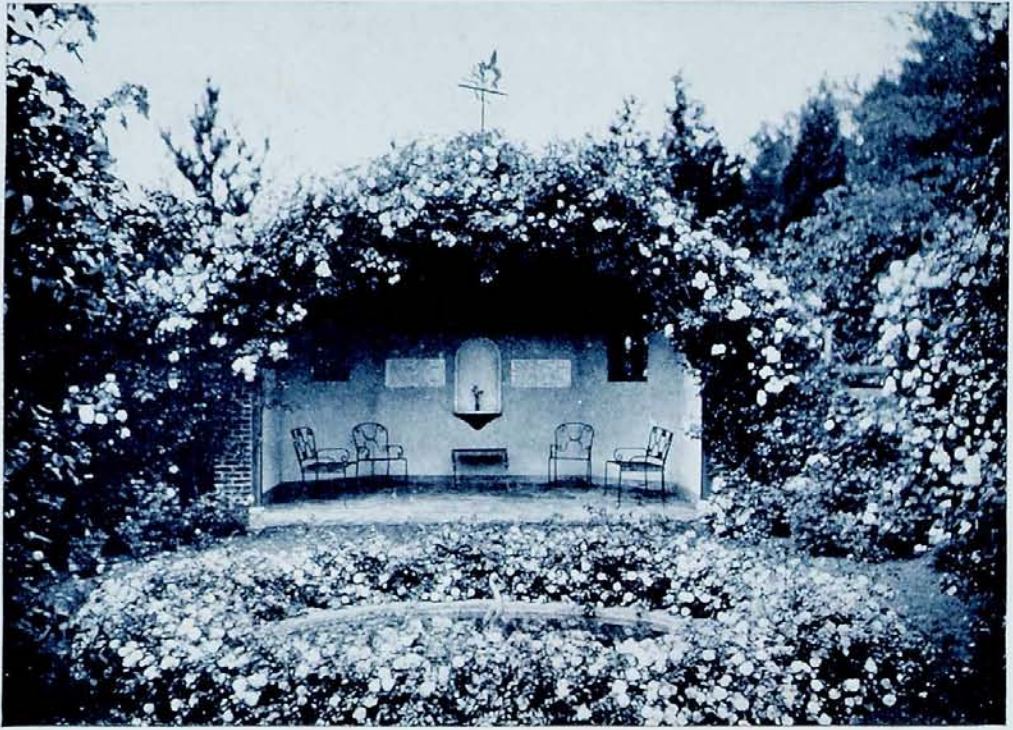
THE OPHELIA SPORT, MME. BUTTERFLY



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT

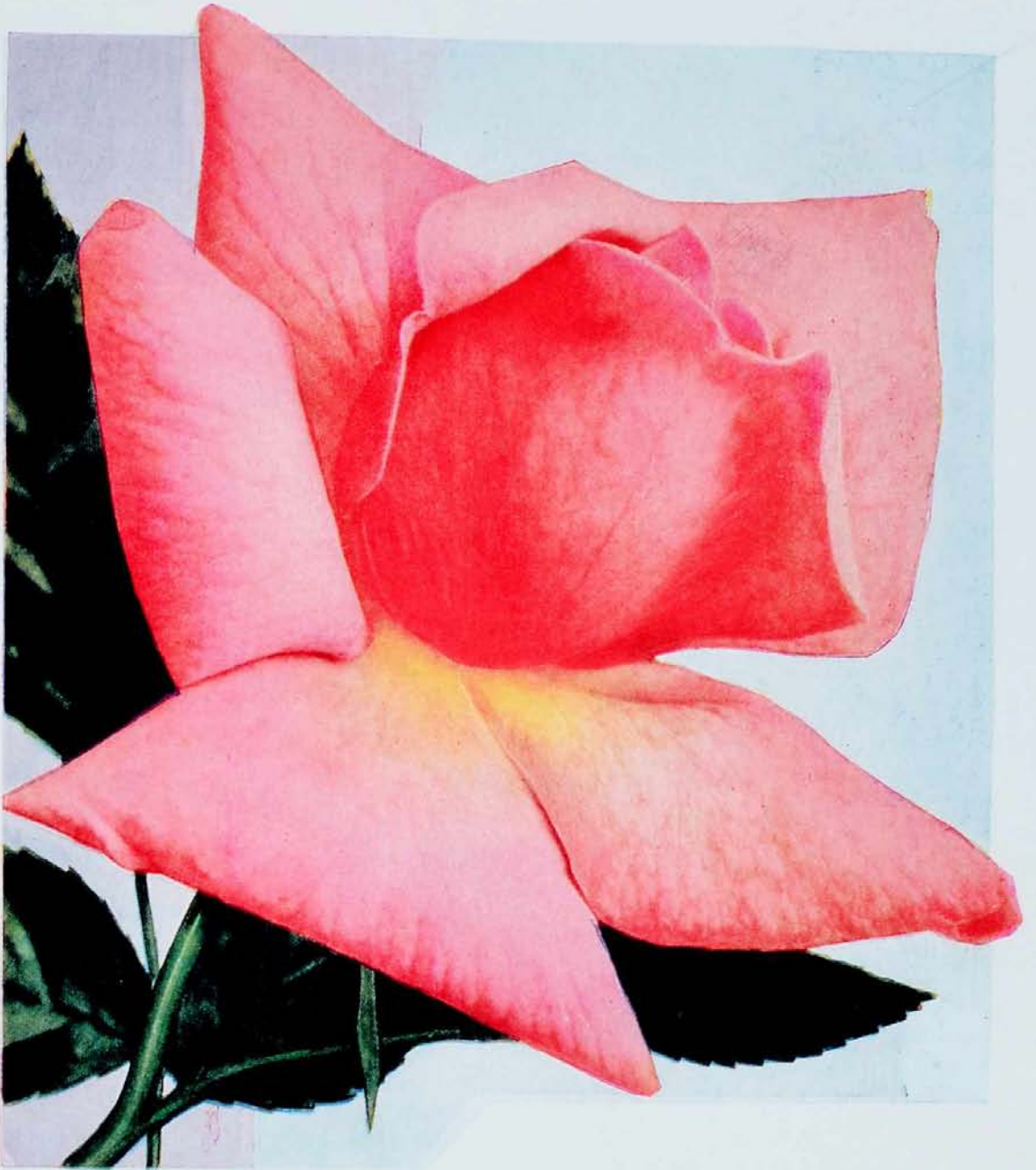
Portland, Oregon, the City of Roses, has used MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1890), to actually line its streets so that millions of blooms greet the visitor as well as the resident. The variety carries rich satiny rose flowers which it produces in abundance on a plant which endures greatly. It is interesting to note that as this book goes to press, Portland is offering a substantial prize for a new rose of equal desirability to supplement Mme. Caroline Testout.

An Ophelia sport, which gives it approved parentage, MME. BUTTERFLY, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918), was and is widely used for winter cut-flower production, and its many sports and descendants carry on its high tradition in that respect. It is none the less an admirable, constant-blooming, and desirable garden rose. See opposite page.



A MASSACHUSETTS ROSE TEMPLE

In the upper view is shown the Rose Temple, in which are tablets inscribed with the names of famous rosarians. These views are made in the garden of Mr. Jere A. Downs, Winchester



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

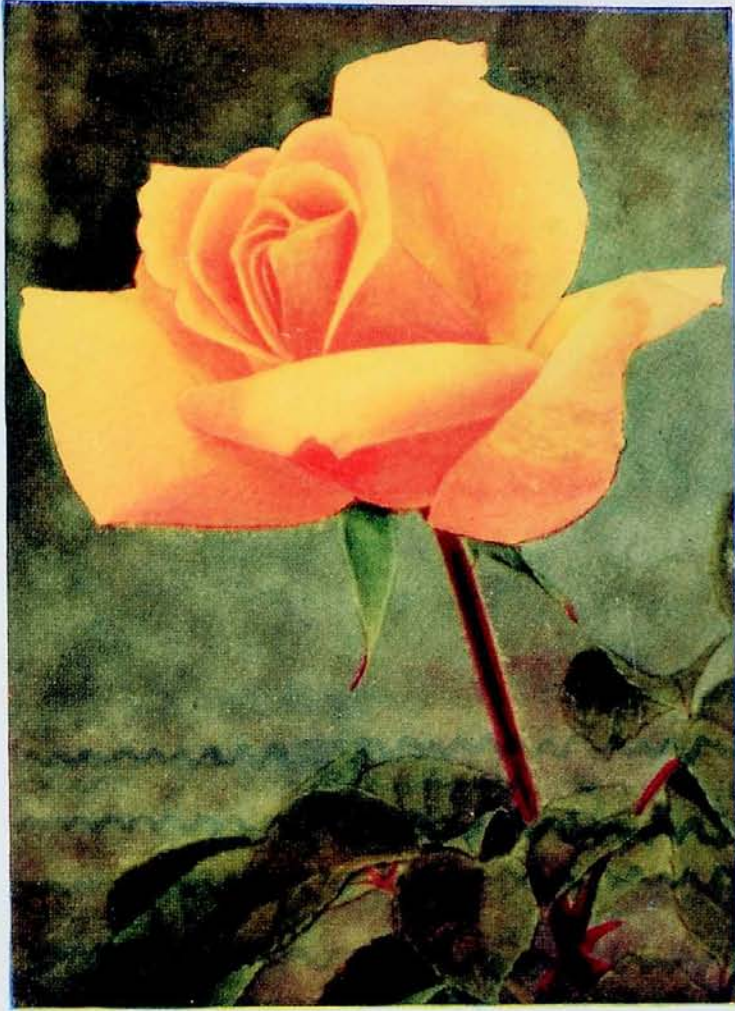
Many years ago the London *Daily Mail* offered a prize of a thousand pounds for a new rose, to be named "Daily Mail," which was won by the variety already called MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913), resulting in the rose thereafter carrying two names. It has developed into world-wide prominence as being one of the best expressions of the distinguished producer who brought into use the orange and salmon hues that have tinted the rose horizon. This writer is one of those who feel that not many roses of this Pernetiana type have equaled this great sort.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, MME. GRÉGOIRE STAECHELIN

Only its name has prevented MME. GRÉGOIRE STAECHELIN (pronounced Stake-e-lin), CHP. (Dot, 1927; int. U. S. by C.-P.Co., 1930), from sweeping the rose-world in which, indeed, it has established itself as a climber of completely unique value and beauty. Its great pink flowers, varied in hue, have a peculiar petal quality which makes the rose different as well as desirable. Its Druschki parentage makes it not always hardy, but when the unkindly "Jack Frost" shortens its canes and prevents bloom for the next season, it comes back promptly and vigorously.

MOSCHATA (*Rosa moschata*), the old Musk Rose, is best known through its hybrids. The species, naturalized in some of the southern states, is a handsome, free-flowering climber, the white blooms of which are notably fragrant.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD

In some rose-growing sections of the United States, especially in Ohio, MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD, HT. (Gaujard, 1934), takes rank as of superior quality. It is assuredly an excellent sort, with its coppery yellow tones and its admirable plant habit. It comes from the famous Pernet-Ducher establishment at Venissieux, near Lyons, France, where M. Gaujard, an assistant and pupil of the rose master of France, continues his work.

MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR (Levavasseur, 1903), was the awkward name given the first Polyantha rose that really attained prominence in the early years of this century. It masqueraded under the name of "Baby Rambler," though it doesn't ramble and is hardly a baby. It is yet used in immense quantities because of its persistent bloom, its real hardiness, and the sheer continuing beauty it provides in the rose-garden, although there are now many other good Polyanthas. See illustration on page 175.

MME. NICOLAS AUSSEL, HT. (Pernet-Ducher; int. Gaujard, 1930). This finely formed flower is sometimes described as an intensified Mme. Edouard Herriot, but showing greater elegance in bud-form than that standard sort. It has been highly commended, and could be accepted as an improvement coming from the same source.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. NICOLAS AUSSEL



THE POLYANTHA, MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR, OR "BABY RAMBLER." See page 173

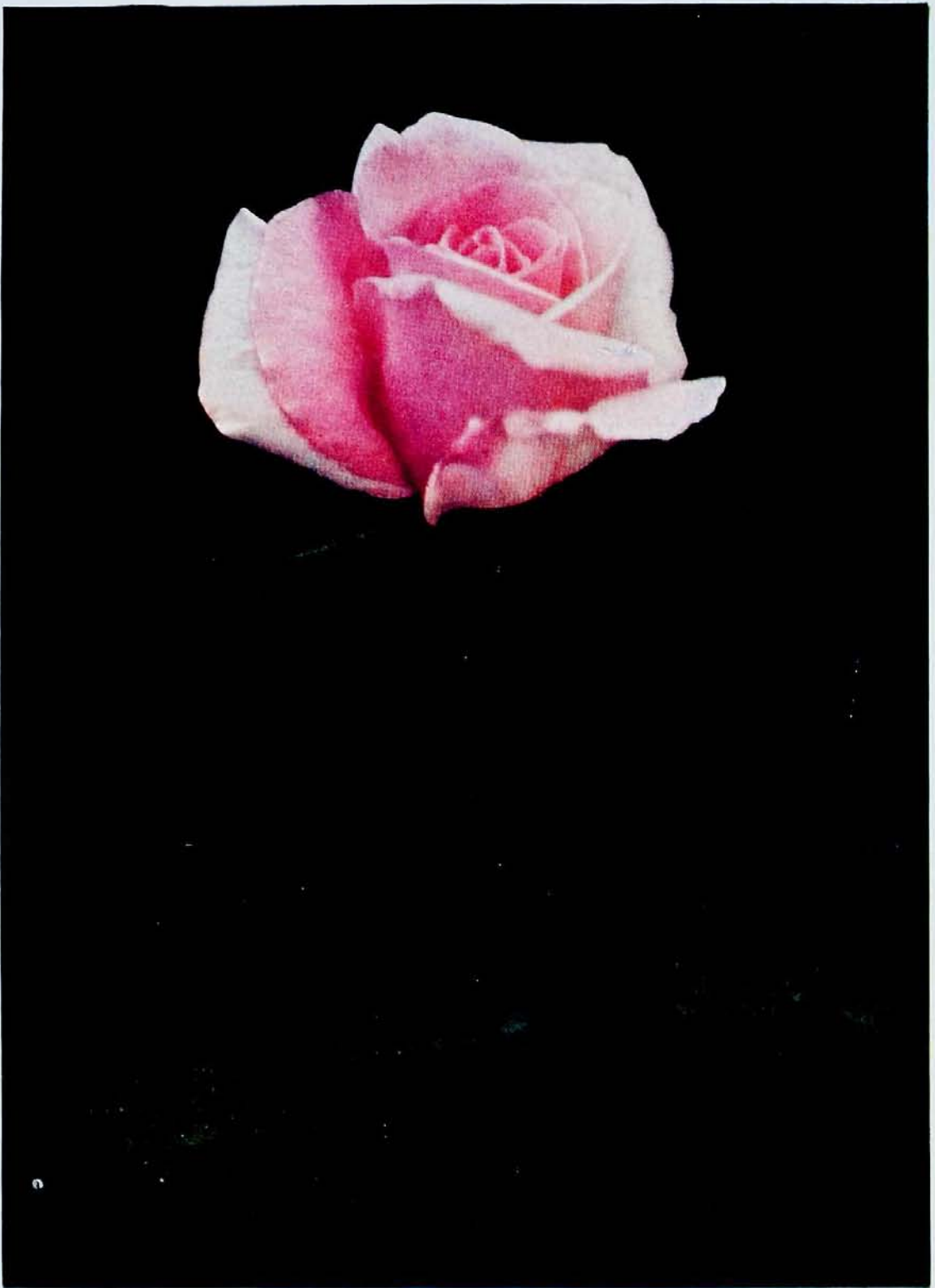


THE WESTERN CHINA SPECIES, *ROSA MULTIBRACTEATA*. See page 190



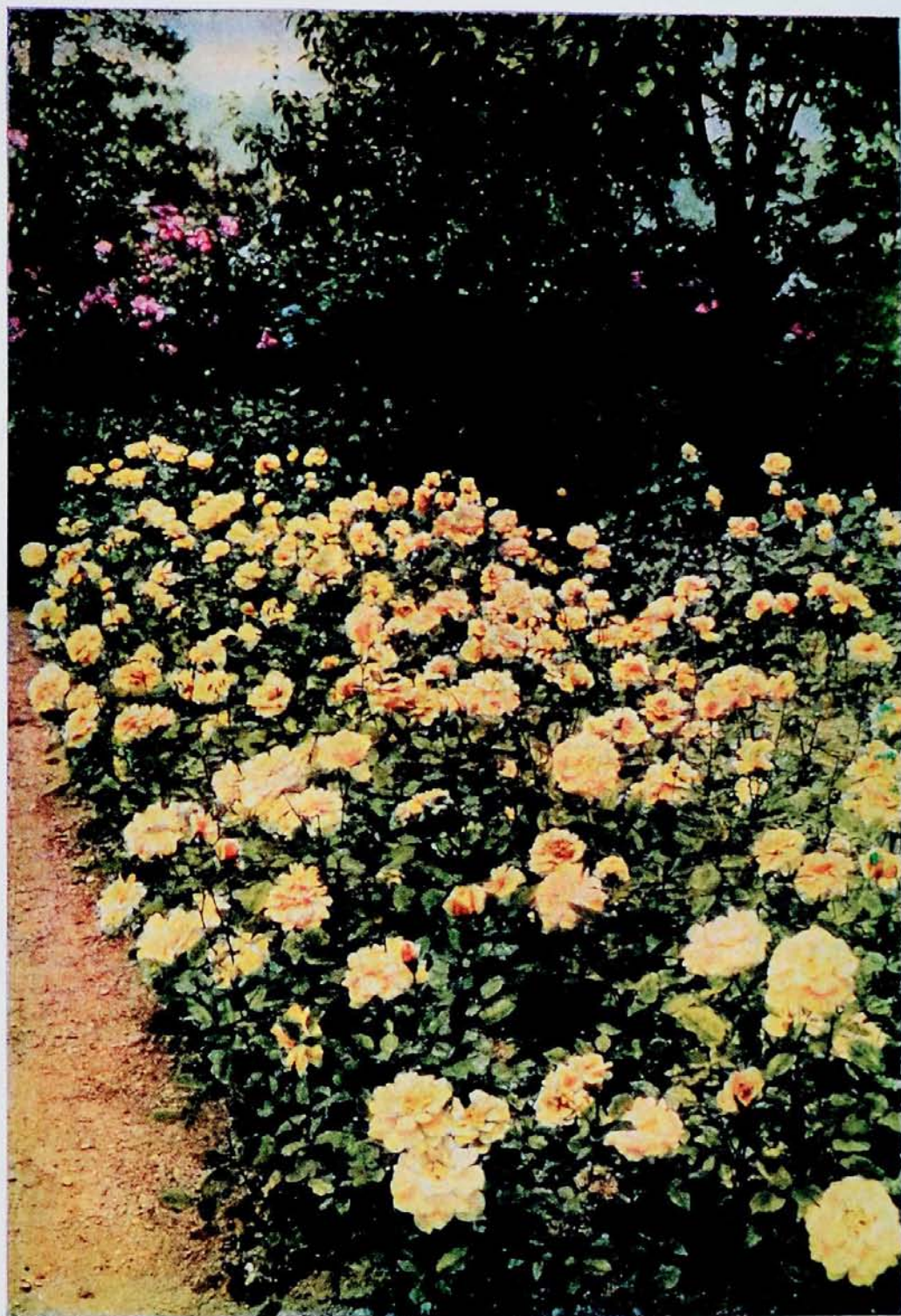
THE WESTERN CHINA SPECIES, *ROSA MOYESI*

From western China came *MOYESI* (*Rosa Moyesi*), the reddest wild rose yet found. Its large, deep blood-red blooms are freely produced on a rather reluctant plant which needs full establishment to do its best. It has delivered of its color quality to two hybrids elsewhere mentioned, Nevada and Heart of Gold, and will undoubtedly be used further by hybridizers. The plant is well worth the care it requires to prosper in the average rose-garden.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. SECOND WEBER

Among the older Hybrid Teas is MME. SECOND WEBER (Soupert & Notting, 1908), which has long been a standard salmon-pink rose, yet doing notable service wherever it is grown.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. AARON WARD

There was a time when MRS. AARON WARD, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907), was the only dependable yellow rose. Many of the roses of the same general tone have interfered with its supremacy, but it is yet one of the most desirable bedding roses in its range of Indian yellow, shaded with salmon, and sometimes almost white.

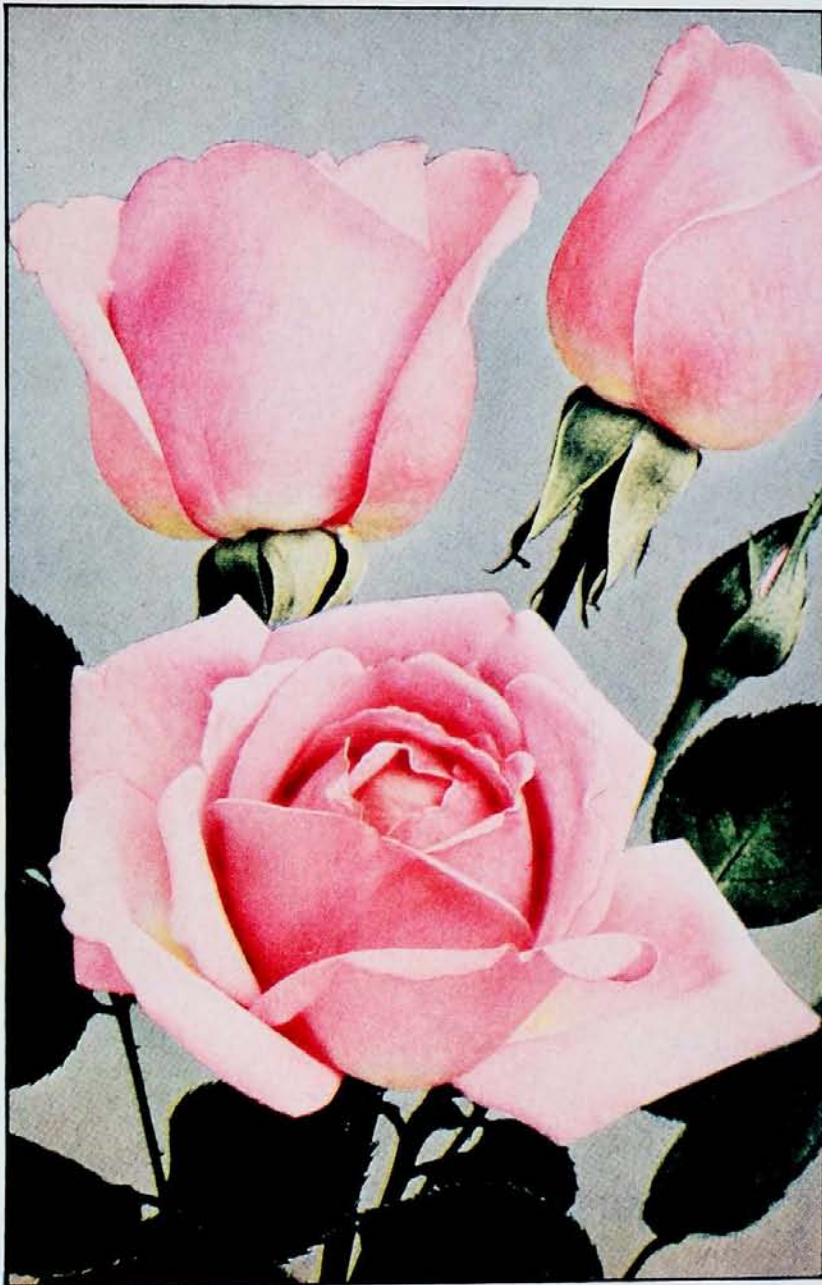


© THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES

MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, LC. (Brownell; int. J. & P. Co., 1933), is a hardy climbing rose of very great richness and beauty in its Rhode Island home, and by reason of its vigor and the quantity of its large flowers there carries on as of high rank among the yellow climbers. Its originator insists that it must always have the fullest exposure to the sun to do its best. It has been widely distributed, and has in some of the southwestern states given fine bloom. Dr. Nicolas recommends that it be trained on a low trellis. (Plant patent 28.)

No other Hybrid Tea rose gives such lovely warm pink blooms as does MRS. CHARLES BELL (Mrs. Charles Bell; int. A. N. Pierson, 1917), a sport of the world-popular Radiance. A rose-garden needs all the Radiances, including Mrs. Charles Bell. See pages 220-221.

Much medaled abroad because of the magnificence of its individual flowers in various shades of carmine-pink, MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH, HT. (McGredy, 1926), is an exhibition rose, and one that the rose fancier who particularizes in fine form, can thoroughly enjoy. It is a rose aristocrat.



THE RADIANCE SPORT, MRS. CHARLES BELL



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MCGREDY'S TRIUMPH
Eminent in the series of roses carrying the name of this great Irish
hybridizer is the one above shown. See page 156



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. BEATTY

Somewhat overdone in size is the herewith presented picture of MRS. BEATTY, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1926), which, nevertheless, is an excellent yellow rose of pure Maréchal Niel color, delightfully fragrant, and a favorite where it has caught on. It received, in 1925, the much-cherished gold medal of the National Rose Society of England. Its foliage is said to be mildew-proof.

The Hybrid Tea, MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDELL (Pernet-Ducher, 1908), has a large, long-pointed, rosy scarlet bud opening to a semi-double flower in shades of salmon and scarlet, borne singly on a long stem, and with a slight apricot fragrance. The plant-growth is vigorous.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM, HT. (H. & S., 1926), shortened to Mrs. E. P. Thom, is the name of a really superior yellow rose which has gradually assumed place in the front rank of those most largely grown in the United States. There are many with larger flowers, and some with finer flowers, but no other variety, save perhaps Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, is so completely dependable the season through. In fact, unprejudiced rosarians have insisted that a planting of these two varieties in juxtaposition will assure an all-season supply of satisfactory yellow roses.

Introducing the *Rosa nutkana* blood previously registered in the good rose Leonard Barron, Mrs. FRANCIS KING, HNut. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1936), produces a very large, high-centered, double, light cream rose of wild rose fragrance, entirely distinct. (Plant patent pending.)

No other Multiflora climber has quite so large and abundant flowers of fine Tyrian-rose as has the excellent variety Mrs. F. W. FLIGHT, LC. (Flight; int. Cutbush, 1905). It has a peculiarly even quality in its bloom-color.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, MRS. DUDLEY FULTON

Single, silver-white, and of peculiar elegance are the flowers of MRS. DUDLEY FULTON, Poly. (Thomas; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1931), one of the last produced by the late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr. This lovely rose has barely escaped oblivion, having been virtually lost after Captain Thomas' death. It deserves full attention for its pure beauty, and will be appreciated by those who do not insist on the petal multiplicity of the very double roses. (Plant patent 122.)

An Ophelia sport, MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE, HT. (U. S. Cut-flower Co.; int. F. R. Pierson, 1924), was named for a much-loved "First Lady," and was very popular in its fine beauty until elbowed out of greenhouse use by other presumably easier roses. It has never had a fair trial in the garden, where its golden yellow color might give it a place. See illustration on page 188.

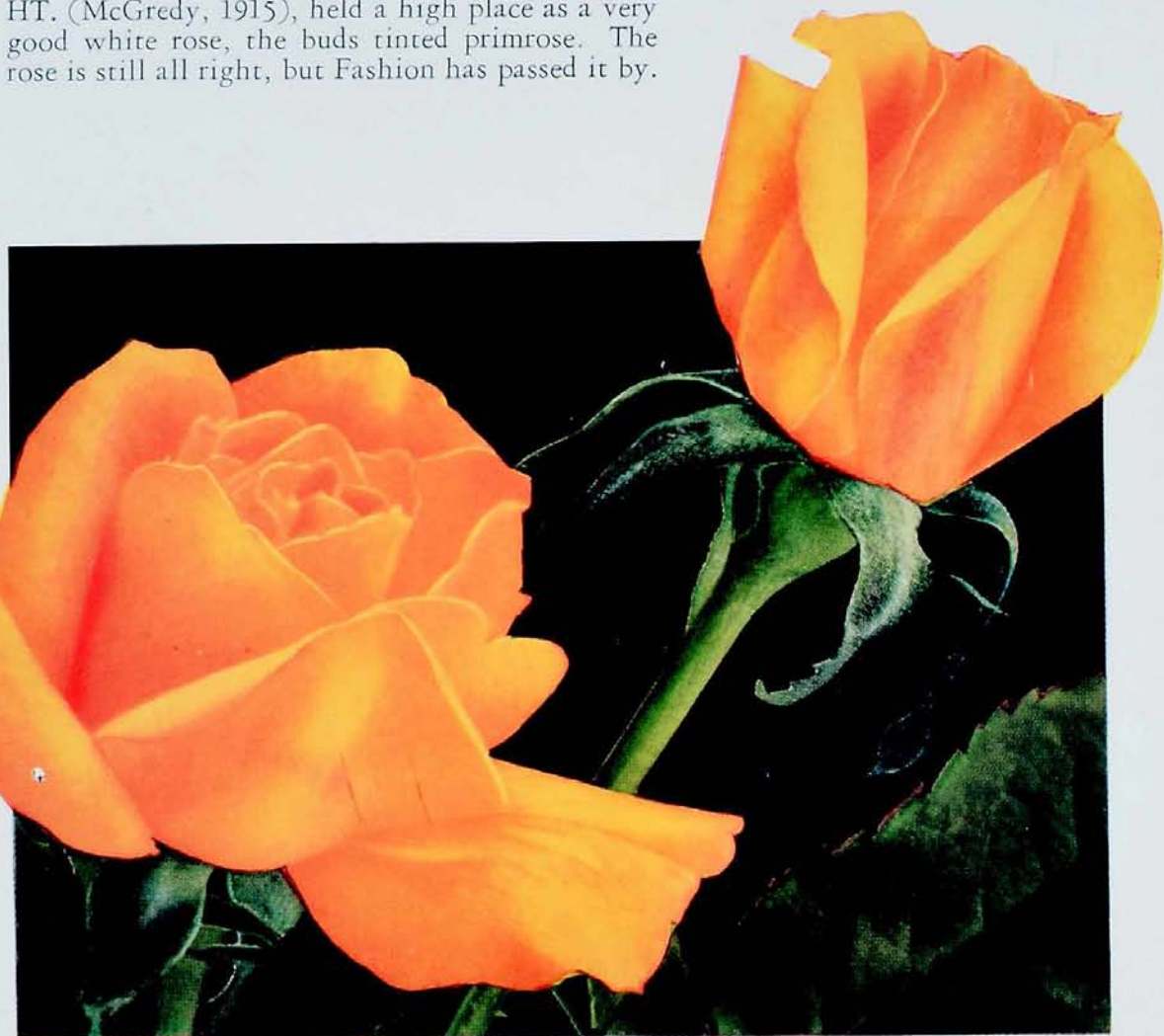
The long-pointed, saffron-yellow buds of MRS. DUNLOP BEST, HT. (Hicks, 1916), develop into a large, open flower of reddish apricot. It has also an excellent and productive plant, and to this writer is a rose-garden necessity, especially because of its dependability.

A Talisman sport into a very large, long-pointed, deep golden yellow flower is Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, HT. (Traendly & Schenck; int. S. Reynolds, 1933). It has all the advantages of its parent. The tendency of the colors in Talisman to rearrange themselves into new combinations makes that remarkable variety almost a kaleidoscope of rose-hues. At least a dozen fixed sports are recorded. (Plant patent 80.)

Mrs. HERBERT STEVENS, T. (McGredy, 1910), has long been known as a dependable white Tea rose, enduring almost equivalently with the Hybrid Teas, and giving an abundance of lovely flowers.

From the Los Angeles neighborhood comes Mrs. LOVELL SWISHER, HT. (H. & S., 1926), providing coppery salmon flowers which fade pleasantly to lighter hues, on an excellent plant.

For several years Mrs. FRANKLIN DENNISON, HT. (McGredy, 1915), held a high place as a very good white rose, the buds tinted primrose. The rose is still all right, but Fashion has passed it by.



THE TALISMAN SPORT, MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



THE EVERBLOOMING CLIMBER, MRS. GEORGE C. THOMAS

As raised by Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., MRS. GEORGE C. THOMAS, H. Evbl. Cl. (Thomas; int. B. & A., 1925), is a pillar or low-climbing rose, combining the tints of Mme. Caroline Testout with the Pemberton hybrid, Moonlight. It varies somewhat in bloom, but is very lovely in its dainty coloring, and sometimes blooms again later in the season.



THE OPHELIA SPORT, MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE. See page 185



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. HENRY MORSE

MRS. HENRY MORSE, HT. (McGredy, 1919), should be considered with the rose on page 190, Mrs. Henry Bowles. Though from different growers, these two pink roses are of equal excellence, varying agreeably in their pink shades.

Called a double white Wichuraiana, MRS. M. H. WALSH, LC. (Walsh, 1913), is especially valuable for covering banks because it wants to trail. It needs protection from mildew in some damp locations, and is well worth it.

An old friend always welcome is MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER, HT. (McGredy, 1909), which produces large blush flowers, shaded salmon, on an excellent plant. Really among the standard varieties; there are many of later date, but few of greater excellence.

Surely a standard of excellence among the deep pink roses, Mrs. HENRY BOWLES, HT. (Chaplin, 1921), shares the honors with Mrs. Henry Morse, because these two roses are the backbone, so to speak, of the pink planting in many rose-gardens. It ought to be noted that this writer believes in some dependables which will always keep color and bloom alive in his rose-garden. The discriminating reader of this book should note the emphasis given to such varieties. All roses are good somewhere; not so many are good everywhere.

MULTIBRACTEATA (*Rosa multibracteata*) is one of the most graceful of the Chinese species brought into knowledge through the investigations of the late Dr. Van Fleet and the collecting trips of the late Dr. E. H. Wilson. Characterized by its finely divided foliage and tall, graceful plant habit, the flowers are exquisite in their pink coloring. It needs room for its seven-foot stems. See illustration on page 176.

From both China and Japan comes the important MULTIFLORA (*Rosa multiflora*), of which there are many forms and hybrids. As a strong-growing, eight-foot shrub it holds high rank for its spreading vigor and its multitude of close-set white blooms. It has been effectively used as a border shrub along some of the driveways of the famous Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. One form, Cathayensis (see page 35), separately mentioned, is the progenitor of the famous climber Crimson Rambler. A dwarf form gives advantage through the Polyantha roses. Another form is widely used as an understock upon which many millions of roses are annually budded.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. HENRY BOWLES



HYBRID TEA, MRS. J. D. EISELE

Named for the wife of a famous and much-loved eastern rose-grower, MRS. J. D. EISELE, HT. (H. & S., 1933), came from California, but was apparently over-propagated, so that its inherent high quality was degraded. It is now returning to its proper place, and where it is happy and well grown is a glorious garden rose. Its color is deep and intense, and, as the picture shows, the buds are conical and symmetrical. The specimens used to make the photograph above, were of impressive beauty. (Plant patent 67.)



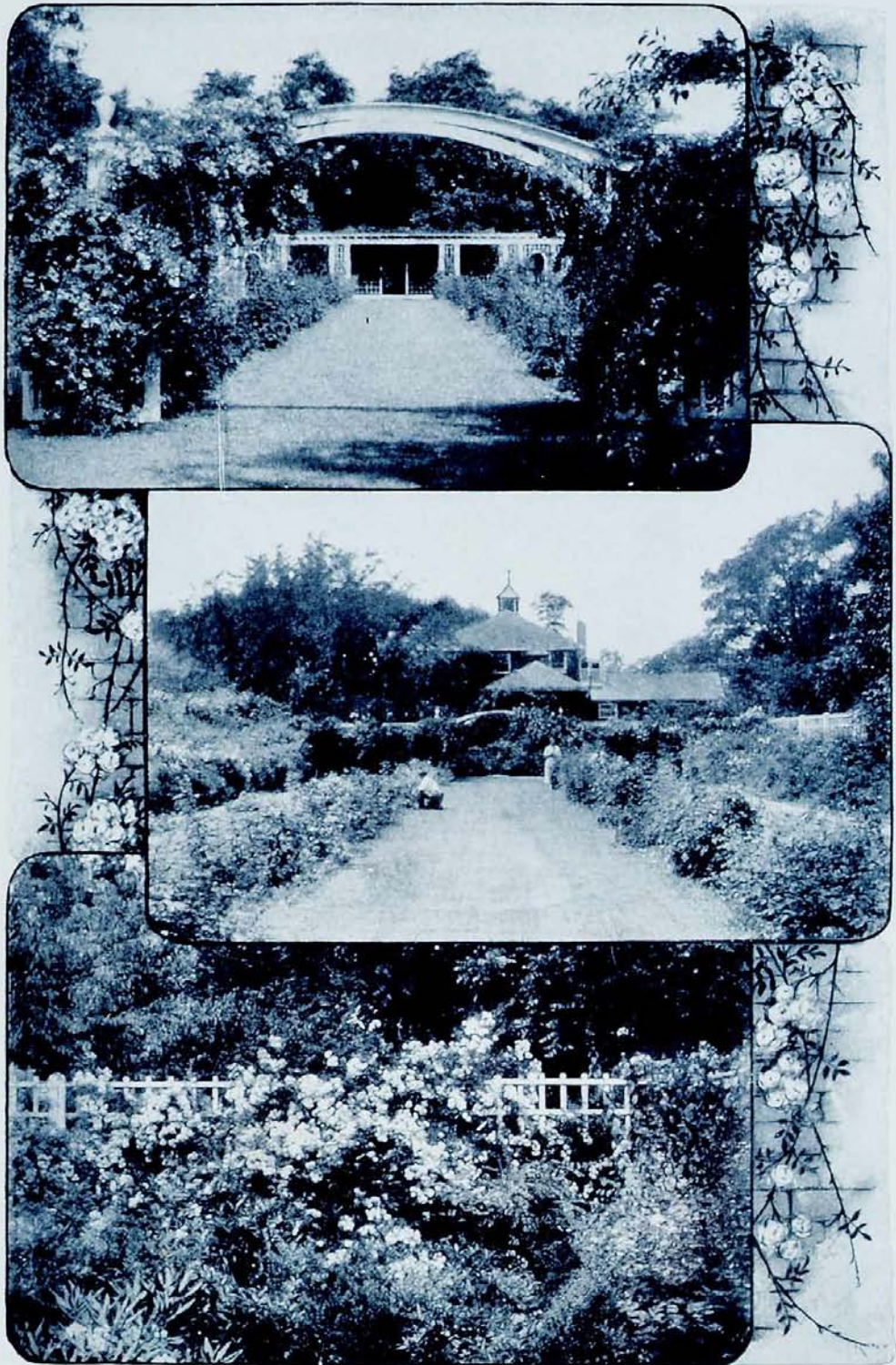
THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MRS. JOHN LAING

In these pages the virtues of the Hybrid Perpetual roses are sung, because that group of dependable and richly fragrant June roses has long been neglected in the craze for the "everblooming" Hybrid Teas. Among them, MRS. JOHN LAING (Bennett, 1887), has long held place as a strong-growing and fine-blooming, double, pink rose.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. L. B. CODDINGTON

The hybridizer who gave us two other good roses has also named for his wife the brilliant pink rose, MRS. L. B. CODDINGTON, HT. (Coddington, 1931). Its beauty speaks for itself. Mr. Coddington's President Hoover and his Autumn are in the front rank of garden dependables.



A DESIGNED ROSE-GARDEN ON LONG ISLAND

A skilful and sympathetic landscape architect uses roses to full value, as shown above in the work of Mr. Harold A. Caparn. The American Rose Society has long urged the larger use of the species roses and the hybrids of taller growth in landscape plantings.

A great rose is MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1929). It has been referred to as in the front rank of yellow garden roses. The picture gives it deeper red shades than it actually carries, and the rose, with Mrs. E. P. Thom, can be depended on always to provide admirable yellow buds.

An abundant bloomer all season, NATIONAL EMBLEM, HT. (McGredy, 1915), bears its medium-sized, high-centered, moderately fragrant, dark crimson flowers on a bushy plant.

NATIONAL FLOWER GUILD, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1930), was contributed by its owner to the organization named. This vigorous, fine, pure scarlet-red rose merits full attention and use, especially for the same hard-luck purpose as that to which Joyous Cavalier is commended. Both for bloom-persistence and plant-strength the variety is remarkable.

Not in commerce, NEVADA, a shrub rose, was raised by Pedro Dot, the Spanish hybridizer who gives us many good roses. Save for Heart of Gold, this seems to be the only hybrid of *Rosa Moyesi* yet made available. As a shrub rose it is of high excellence, producing quite early in the season great, long wreaths of its pink or apricot buds, opening to pure white, occasionally splashed with its Moyesi color. It is a grand border rose.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. SAM MCGREDY

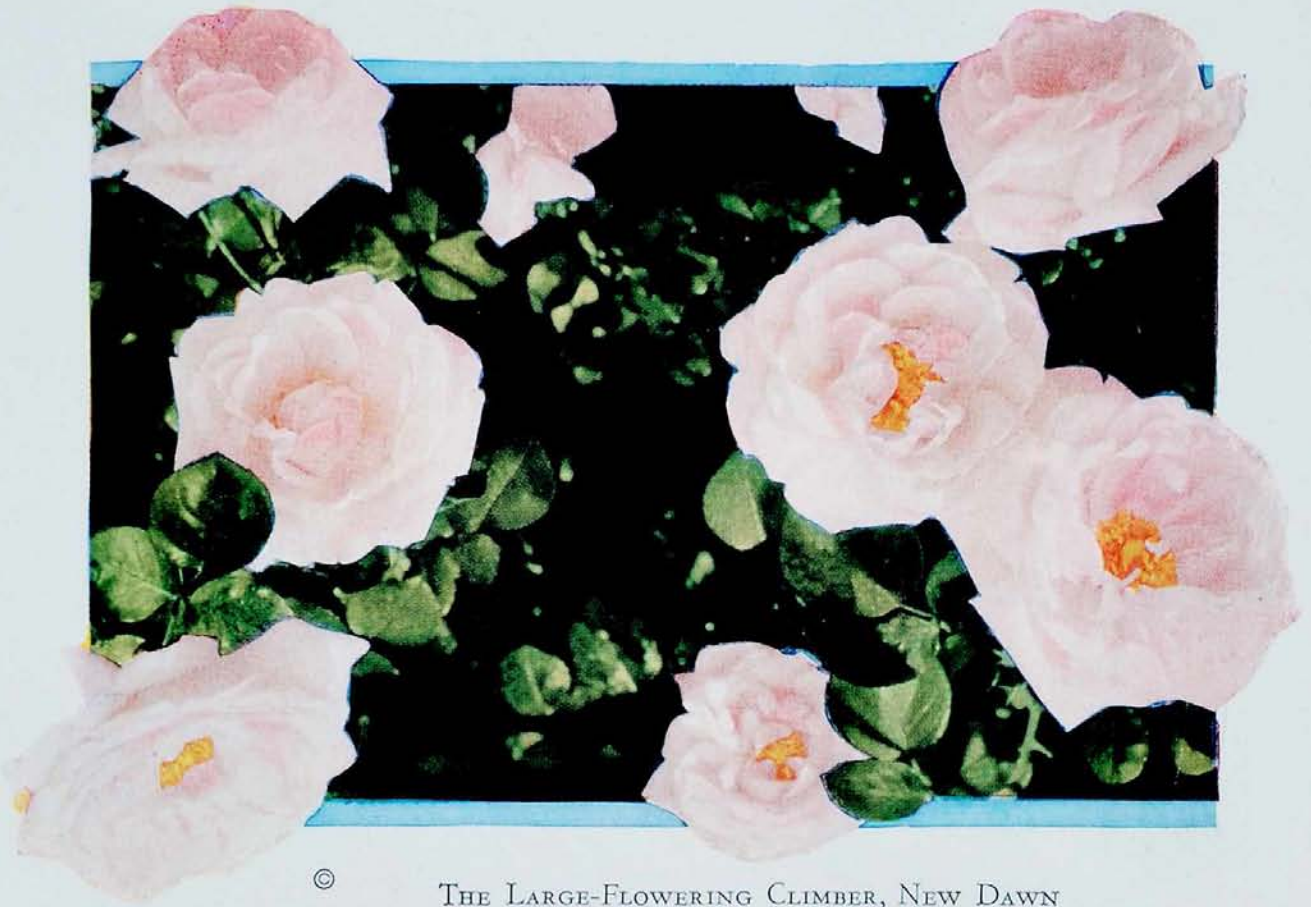
The persistent rose-grower who gave us Mrs. SAM MCGREDY, HT. (McGredy, 1929), thought very well of the variety which he named for his wife. Its bud and its open bloom alike commend it, and it has proved quite acceptable.

Broadly described as a pink Golden Dawn is NELLIE E. HILLOCK, HT. (Hillock, 1934), and those familiar with the excellence of that dwarf yellow Australian rose will understand how good this pink Texas rose must be to meet the comparison. It is spreading in habit, and extremely free in producing its very beautiful flowers. See opposite page.

A considerable impression was made by NORMAN LAMBERT, HT. (McGredy, 1926), when it was introduced by reason of its fine flower in bronze and yellow shades.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, NELLIE E. HILLOCK



© THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, NEW DAWN

This first-patented, recurrent-blooming hardy climber is properly called *NEW DAWN*, LC. (Somerset Rose Nurs.; int. Dreer, 1930). It needs no other description than to say that it is a Dr. W. Van Fleet that blooms again and again. (Plant patent 1.)

About a half-yard high is *NITIDA* (*Rosa nitida*) from the northeastern states. It carries deep pink blooms on a good low shrub. Excellent in the shrubbery.

Offered as a very dark rose, *NIGHT*, HT. (McGredy, 1930), has small buds and medium-sized flowers of deepest blackish crimson, shaded maroon, really suggesting the propriety of its name.

The *NOISETTE* roses (*Rosa Noisettiana*) include superb climbing varieties ordinarily not hardy above the Mason and Dixon's Line and coming from a hybrid made at Charleston, S. C., about 1910, by John Champneys, which he named Champneys Pink Cluster, combining qualities of the Musk roses with those of the China rose. Its most important examples in American use are *Maréchal Niel* and *William Allen Richardson*. Curiously, the old hardy white dooryard rose, *Mme. Plantier*, is classed as a Noisette Hybrid. See its picture as a "dooryard rose" on page 152.

A *Rugosa* hybrid growing sometimes to ten feet and more, *NOVA ZEMBLA*, HRug. (Mees, 1907), produces, in early spring, white and very light pink blooms of pleasing character, fragrant and fine. The variety fits with Conrad Ferdinand Meyer for background and shrubbery use, to high decorative value.

From Alaska and Oregon is *NUTKANA* (*Rosa nutkana*), a man-high shrub with pink flowers, the largest of any western native rose. It has been hybridized into the Hybrid Tea strain to gain hardiness, without great success. The good rose *Leonard Barron* is based on Schoener's *Nutkana*, as is also *Mrs. Francis King*.



THE RAMBLER ROSE, NEWPORT FAIRY

NEWPORT FAIRY, R. (Gardner; int. Roehrs, 1908), is of the same type as the Walsh ramblers which have been previously described. The mass of daintily colored, clustered bloom gives this and similar varieties high decorative value, not yet at all appreciated or availed of. M. H. Walsh was a famous Cape Cod gardener who raised a series of hardy climbing roses of great vigor and peculiar beauty, admirable for hedges and similar uses. Among them are Hiawatha, Evangeline, Paradise, Milky Way—the "Walsh Quartette"—and others. He also grew the red double cluster-flowered Excelsa.

The center of a "black storm" has been NIGRETTE, HT. (Krause; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934), because the newspapers, when it came from Europe, violently exploded about "the Black Rose of Sangerhausen." While classed as a Hybrid Tea, it seems much more of a Polyantha, and is really a deliciously scented, very free-blooming hardy rose of small plant stature, the quite double informal flowers of which carry red into velvety dark shades that are at times almost black. If treated reasonably and without the expectation that the flowers are other than what they are, it will give great satisfaction. See illustration on opposite page. (Plant patent 87.)

Another Alister Clark rose of moderate climbing habit, NORA CUNINGHAM, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hackett & Co., 1920), bears an abundance of exceedingly pleasing flesh-pink flowers, shaded lighter in the center and of loose and open petalage. No other rose has just this attraction.



THE AUSTRALIAN CLIMBING HYBRID TEA, NORA CUNINGHAM



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, NIGRETTE

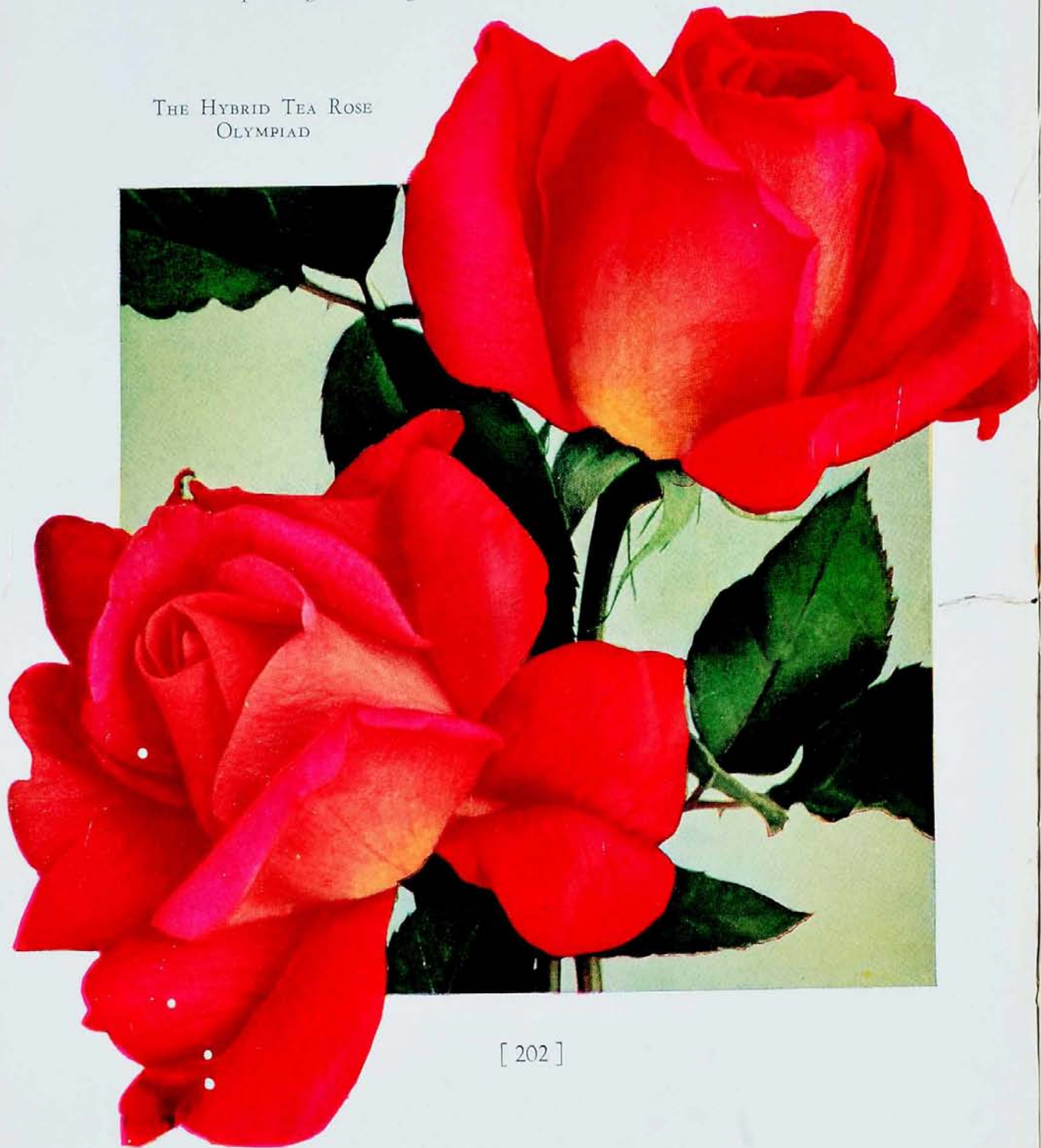
[201]

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

OLYMPIAD, HT. (Pernet-Ducher; int. Gaujard, 1931), started in life as MME. RAYMOND GAUJARD, the name being changed with the consent of the introducer. As the picture shows, it is brilliantly red, and at its best is a thoroughly effective rose, deserving the 1930 Gold Medal it won at the Bagatelle Trials in Paris. It has probably suffered from over-propagation and may be restored.

A claimant for the front rank among white roses, NUNTIUS PACELLI, HT. (Leenders Bros., 1927), resembles Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria in form and color, but with a rather more pleasing habit of growth.

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
OLYMPIAD





A BREEZE HILL CLIMBING ROSE COMBINATION

Oriflame, Aviateur Blériot, Ghislaine de Feligonde are the varieties, all in merging tints of yellow and salmon (as growing in the author's garden)

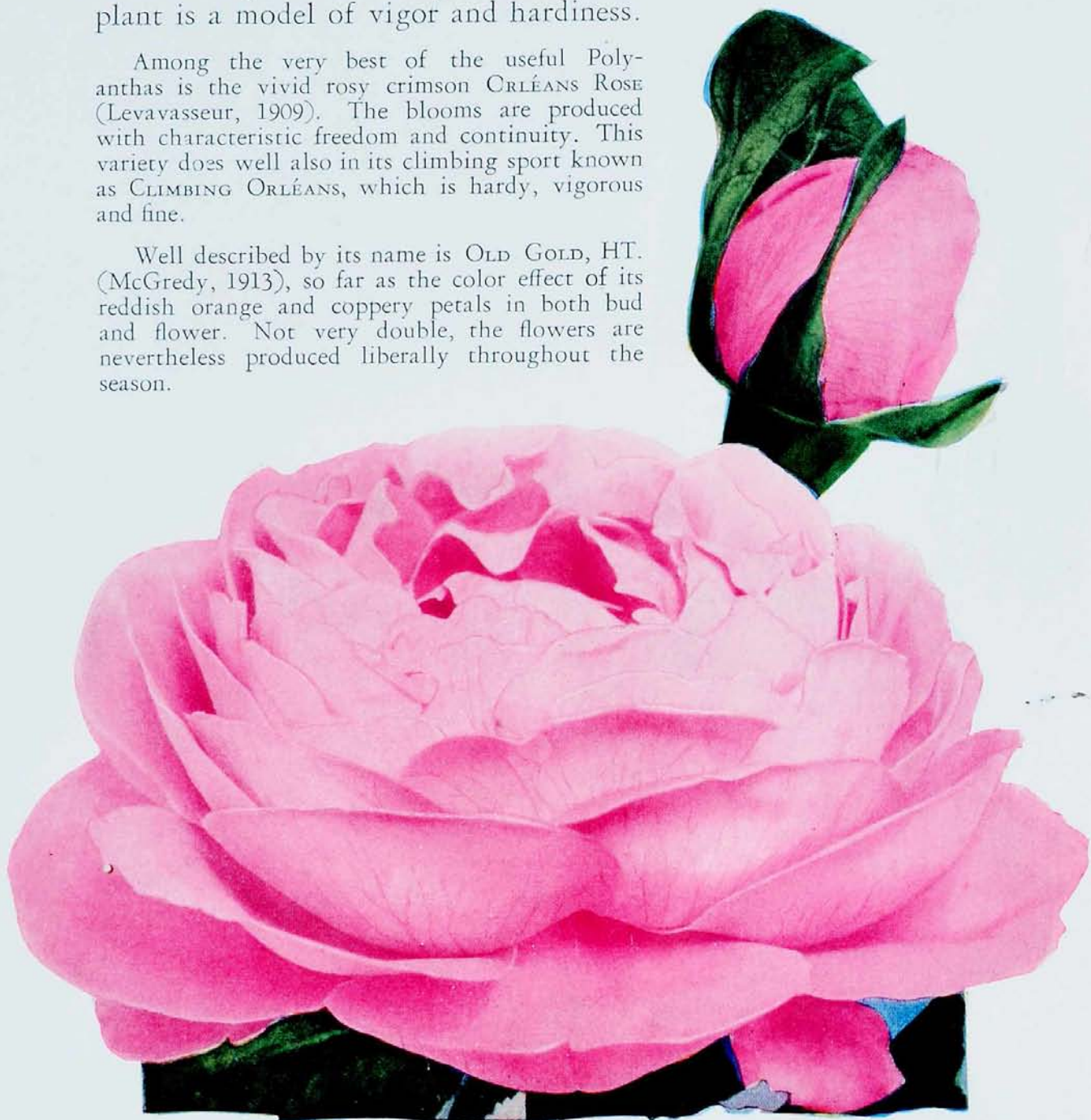
The description of the Wichuraiana climber Aviateur Blériot would fit the charming climber ORIFLAME, LC. (Paul, 1914), save that the colors vary from deep rose-pink to buff. The fragrant flowers are peculiarly pleasing, as is the glossy foliage.

A very vivid rose is PADRE, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1921). The brilliant flowers soon open and fade agreeably, showing yellow shades. This good rose has given much garden satisfaction. Illustrated opposite.

Said to be the largest of roses, PAUL NEYRON, HP. (Levet, 1869), is a famous old Hybrid Perpetual, the color of which varies somewhat from clear pink to a deeper shade. The plant is a model of vigor and hardiness.

Among the very best of the useful Polyanthas is the vivid rosy crimson ORLÉANS ROSE (Levavasseur, 1909). The blooms are produced with characteristic freedom and continuity. This variety does well also in its climbing sport known as CLIMBING ORLÉANS, which is hardy, vigorous and fine.

Well described by its name is OLD GOLD, HT. (McGredy, 1913), so far as the color effect of its reddish orange and coppery petals in both bud and flower. Not very double, the flowers are nevertheless produced liberally throughout the season.



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, PAUL NEYRON



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PADRE

Next to Crimson Rambler no rose has ever swept the world so completely as this truly scarlet beauty, PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, LC. (W. Paul, 1916). Within its climbing range it provides a closely set blaze of its medium-sized flowers, and its color is long retained. The description of Blaze will tell of a recurrent-blooming type which has at times been really satisfactory. It is only proper to say that Paul's Scarlet Climber sometimes blooms again in the fall.



THE WICHURAIANA HYBRID, PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

The greenhouse rose *par excellence* of thirty years ago was PERLE DES JARDINS, T. (Levet, 1874). This fine old rose is yet found in gardens which can carry the Tea roses to perfection.

The tangle in rose-life centering about ODORATA (*Rosa odorata?*) is not here discussed, more than to say that it involved very old rose forms in China and India, where the line between "wild" roses and those in gardens is not closely drawn. In garden rose terminology Odorata enters importantly through the bringing to America



THE TEA ROSE, PERLE DES JARDINS



AN OMAHA BACK-YARD ROSE-GARDEN

That roses can be made to flourish abundantly anywhere in America is shown by this Nebraska back-yard garden

by a brilliant Department of Agriculture plant scout, the late Frank N. Meyer, of what was identified as *R. odorata* by Dr. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum. The variety was known as form 22449 and later identified as the old Chinese rose Fun Jwan Lo. It has high importance as an understock, and for forms of rapid propagation. (See page 38, American Rose Annual for 1919.)

There are other important forms of this rose. One called the Giant Tea Rose (*R. odorata gigantea*), which in warm climates makes 50-foot shoots in a season, has reluctantly survived a New Jersey winter.

OPHELIA, HT. (W. Paul, 1912), is not only a splendid garden rose in itself, but the progenitor of most of the present-day roses used by florists in America. It produces the desirable long-pointed and long-lasting bud, eventually opening to a medium-sized flower of salmon flushed with various pleasing shades, and all this on a plant of upright growth and excellent blooming habit. Ophelia has had many sports, among which are Annie Laurie, Climbing Ophelia, Double Ophelia, Elnar Tønning, Evelyn, Hugo Piller, John C. M. Mensing, Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lemon Ophelia, May Martin, Mme. Butterfly (see page 168), Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Ophelia Supreme, Prins Hamlet, Rosalind, Rose-pink Ophelia, Silver Wedding, Silvia, White Ophelia, and White Star. Quickly taken up when he first saw it in England at the great rose-place of William Paul, that keen rosarian E. G. Hill realized its immediate and potential value. He thought it to be a seedling of Antoine Rivoire, a sterling French Pernet-Ducher rose, but direct inquiry of the Paul establishment by the editor of the American Rose Annual brought this reply: "We have no pedigree of the rose Ophelia, which was not raised from artificially fertilized seed, but from a pod gathered at hazard in the nursery."



© THE POLYANTHA ROSE, PERMANENT WAVE

As a name, PERMANENT WAVE, Poly. (M. Leenders, 1934), will explain itself to anyone who sees this peculiar rose. Its Holland name, MEVROUW VAN STRAATEN VAN NES, would conceal anything except the alphabet! No other rose has the waved and fluted petalage of this most pleasing Polyantha, which deserves a good place in the garden of any thoughtful rose-grower. (Plant patent 107.)

The good native Swamp Rose PALUSTRIS (*Rosa palustris*) is a tall-growing wild rose of the eastern United States producing corymbs of rose-pink flowers for several months.

The pleasing bright red Tea rose PAPA GONTIER (P. Nabonnand, 1882), is yet useful in the South, where it is hardy. Other Tea roses of equal quality ought there to be grown; the South has been asleep as to its Tea-rose possibilities.

One of the most pleasing Wichuraiana hybrids is PAUL NÖEL, LC. (Tanne, 1913), with its mixture of old-rose and pale yellow in medium-sized, excellent flowers.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PHARISÄER

A popular rose thirty years ago was PHARISÄER, HT. (W. Hinner, 1903), which might now be compared somewhat to the Ophelia type, by reason of its long-pointed buds and its high-centered, rosy white and salmon-shaded flowers. It has been too much displaced by roses not as good.

A form of a rose previously described as "a Rugosa rose with the flowers of a red carnation," is PINK GROOTENDORST, HRug. (Grootendorst, 1923), but in this case the carnations are pink. The plant is of tremendous vigor, is amenable to pruning to almost any height above three and one-half feet, and has high value as a shrub. Illustrated on opposite page.



THE RUGOSA HYBRID, PINK GROOTENDORST

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

POLYANTHA ROSES have been mentioned many times in this work. There are two types, one represented in the accompanying picture, being of close-clustered form and in varied colors. The other form

1. Miss Edith Cavell
2. Maman Turbat
3. Greta Kluis



THREE CLUSTER-FLOWERED POLYANTHA ROSES

approximates more closely to the Hybrid Teas, and the modern varieties are in this style. The three varieties illustrated, MISS EDITH CAVELL (Meiderwyk; int. Spek, 1917), MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), and GRETA KLUIS (Kluis & Koning, 1916), are all excellent examples of the older form, and are most useful in gardens. It would be a rose misfortune to overlook these cluster-flowered sorts.

Those persistently successful rose-hybridizers at Portadown, Ireland, have high ideals, and no one can quarrel with the thought that PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE, HT. (McGredy, 1931), is a rose particularly distinguished by its exceptional fragrance, in addition to its excellent form and brilliant color. We need emphasis on fragrance in new roses. This variety has been liberally medaled and certificated in Europe.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE

When the late Gurney Hill combined an Ophelia seedling with the then dominant greenhouse rose, Mrs. Charles E. Russell, he set going a new strain of advantage to those who give us roses every day in the year, and as well to the gardens which are reached by these varieties. PREMIER, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918), is a great, open rose after a good bud, and its major character aside from the sheer beauty of the flower is its persistence in good order. It does not quickly fade. See opposite page.

Almost dramatic is the history of PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (the rose as well as the ruler!), HT. (Coddington; int. Totty, 1930), which was announced the day Hoover was elected President. Yet largely grown in greenhouses, as a garden rose "Hoover" dominates especially eastern Texas and much of the southern states, where its large, open, free-flowering plant produces literally millions of beautiful blooms the season through. (See illustration, page 217.) An important sport is described on page 266, as Texas Centennial.



A DECORATIVE USE OF HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Grown as low pillars or trained over a simple arch, hardy climbing roses may be made serviceable not only in bloom but out of bloom, as here shown.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PREMIER



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, PRIMROSE

PRIMROSE, LC. (Barbier, 1929; int. U. S. by Dreer), began life in France as PRIMEVÈRE, which excellent name it might well yet use. It is a superior and individual Wichuraiana climber with moderate-sized, full flowers that pleasingly cover the plant for four weeks in the spring rose-time. Its remarkable frost hardiness commends this rose, and its double blooms are really yellow.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. See page 214



AN EFFECTIVE CONTRAST BETWEEN POLYANTHA ROSES (ABOVE) AND CLUSTERED HYBRID TEAS AS HERE SHOWN

Really not often yellow, but believed to be the most effective white climbing rose yet available in the United States, is the excellent variety, PAUL'S LEMON PILLAR, CHT. (W. Paul, 1915). Those who plant it should beware of any pruning, for it will not endure cutting back. And its great blooms are superb!

PEACHES AND CREAM, HT. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1936), is the rather absurd name of a pleasing, quite double rose of salmon with gold and pink shadings.

Close to the original *Rosa fatida* is PERSIAN YELLOW, HFT. (Willock, 1837), which forms a sizable bush for the shrubbery, covered in early spring with small, semi-double, well-formed, bright yellow blooms along the canes.

The Multiflora climber, PHYLLIS BIDE, LC. (Bide, 1923), is truly recurrent-blooming, and produces again and again throughout the season its flowers of soft primrose and pale pink. They are not showy, but "nice."

PHYLLIS GOLD, HT. (Robinson; int. Wheatcroft, 1935), has great popularity in England as a large, double, butter-yellow rose of fine substance. It has been liberally medaled, but has not succeeded well in the United States.

Rather well described by its name is PINK BEAUTY, HT. (J. Cook, 1919), being of the Radiance type, with a large, long-pointed bud and fragrant, clear pink flower produced on a three-foot, vigorous plant.

A curious hybrid including both *Nutkana* and *Rugosa* blood, POLAR BEAR, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1934), gives us large, ovoid buds and white and blush flowers, fragrant and lasting. (Plant patent 132.)

That the rose is akin to the apple appears in POMIFERA (*Rosa pomifera multiplex*), the large fruits of which are apple-like. The variety is a fine six-foot shrub from Europe and Asia, bearing in June many large, pink, semi-double flowers.

A very old, old Hybrid Perpetual, PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (E. Verdier, 1861), is one of the darkest roses in its class, or in any class, and when it can be well grown gives one very fine showing of intensely fragrant flowers.

An excellent golden yellow flower, shaded terra-cotta, with much individuality is PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF GREECE, HT. (Chaplin, 1926).

Properly named, PURITY, LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1917), is a perfectly white, strong-growing, very thorny Wichuraiana seedling. Probably the best large, white-flowering hardy climber.



©

THE CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSE, PRINSES VAN ORANJE

No "blushing violet" is PRINSES VAN ORANJE, R. (de Ruiter; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1935), a climbing sport of the previously described Gloria Mundi. ("Prinses" is Dutch for Princess.) The plants fairly blaze with its strong, bright orange color. (Plant patent 106.)



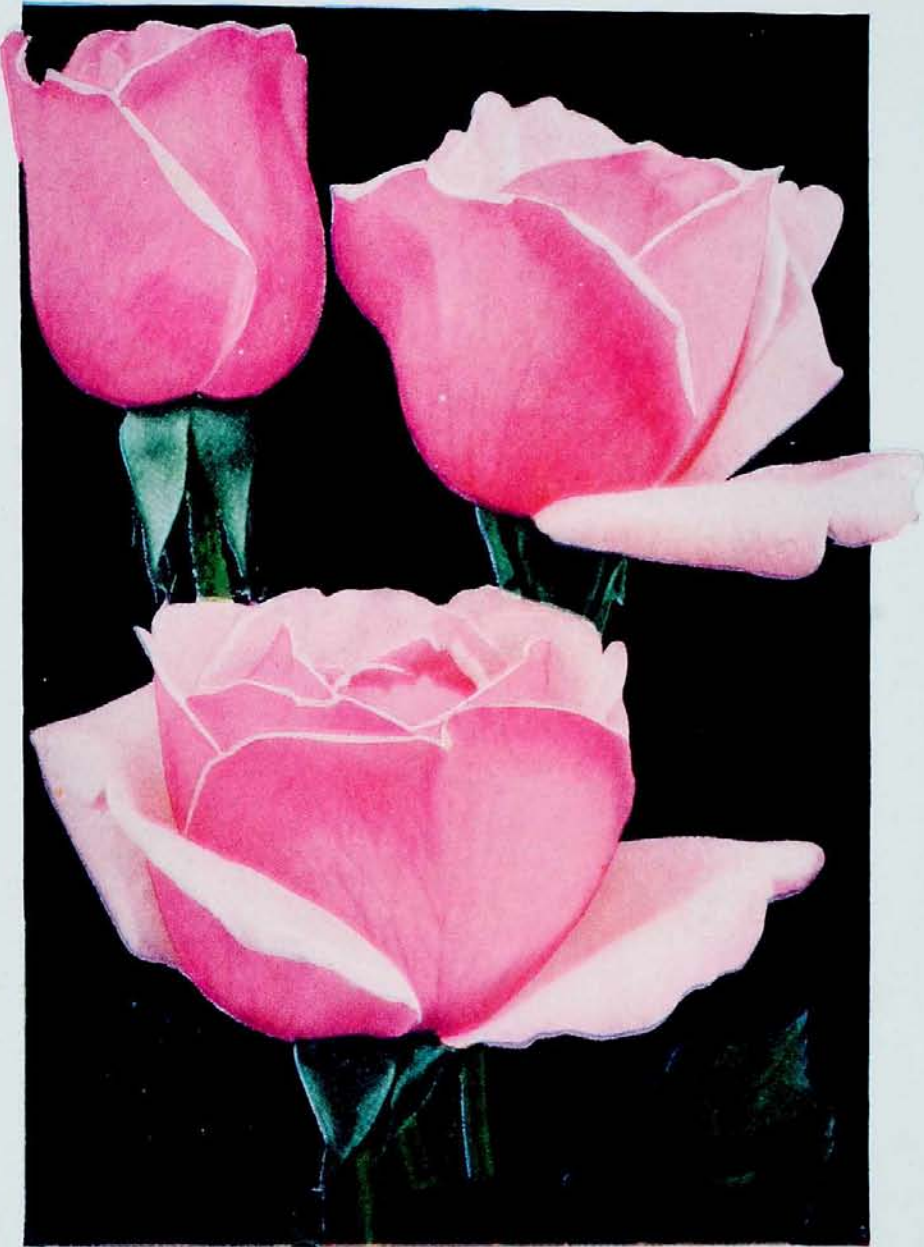
THE RADIANCE SPORT, RED RADIANCE

Coming into prominence as R. M. S. QUEEN MARY, a rose used to celebrate the first trip to America of the world's fastest steamship, QUEEN MARY, HT. (Verschuren; int. U. S. by Dreer), will be known by the shorter name despite the existence of a rose Queen Mary, sent out by the Irish grower Dickson in 1913. The newer Queen Mary is a pleasing clove-scented flower of salmon-pink, flushed orange.

The ruggedly hardy Setigera hybrid, QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES (Feast, 1843), was one of the best pink climbing roses until supplanted by Crimson Rambler and its type. Its enduring parentage is now being worked into the hardy climber strain through the rose genius of a much-better-than-Burbank hybridizer, M. H. Horvath.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

The Hybrid Tea, *RADIANCE* (J. Cook; int. Henderson, 1908), is a world rose, because under almost any conditions within civilization it will deliver its globular, sweet-scented, clear pink blooms. It came into existence early in this century through a famous hybridizer, John Cook, of Baltimore, and was at first extensively grown in greenhouses, from which, happily, it emerged to give high rose value to many gardens. It is famous also for its sports, *RED RADIANCE*, HT. (Gude Bros., 1916), illustrated opposite, and *MRS. CHARLES BELL*, shown in color on page 181.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, *RADIANCE*

Coming as a sport or mutation of the well-known Francis Scott Key, *RADIANT BEAUTY*, HT. (Cleveland Cutflower Co.; int. J. & P. Co., 1936), shows less petalage and a disposition to hold its fine color. In addition to its value in the greenhouse, it is a grand garden rose, and is as such commended to those who have been disappointed by the freaky behavior of "Key" in gardens. (Plant patent 97.)

An astonishing French climber, *RÉVEIL DIJONNAIS*, CHT. (Buatois, 1931), is claimed to be of Hybrid Tea parentage but is seldom recurrent in bloom. Its grand flowers are worth expecting and enjoying even once a year! The plant is of moderate growth, seeming best adapted to pillar use. See opposite page.

Elsewhere mentioned is *RADIO*, HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1937), an interesting sport of *Condesa de Sástago*, in form identical with that distinct rose, but showing on its yellow petals rose stripes and markings, somewhat suggesting the famous old York and Lancaster rose.

The Ophelia tradition is carried on by *RAPTURE*, HT. (Traendly & Schenck; int. Rowayton Greenhouse, 1926), a sport of *Mme. Butterfly* (itself an Ophelia sport), and showing flowers of deeper pink, but otherwise of the same habit as its excellent parent.



©

THE SPORT OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, *RADIANT BEAUTY*



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, RÉVEIL DIJONNAIS

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

RICHARD E. WEST, HT. (A. Dickson, 1924), tells its own story in its picture as a very beautiful light yellow rose. It is also fragrant, and its excellent plant keeps it blooming throughout the season. Not many of the patented and advertised new varieties are its equal, though Sir Henry Segrave, much lighter in color, is of the same general elegance. Illustrated on opposite page.

RED COLUMBIA, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1920), RED PREMIER, HT. (Scott, Inc., 1924), RED TALISMAN, HT. (Amling Bros., 1931; Plant patent 59), are all red sports of the respective varieties, more or less important, descriptions of which can be referred to the parent roses.

A striking rose with an arresting name is RED-LETTER DAY, HT. (A. Dickson, 1914), when flaunting its brilliant, velvety rose-red single petals on a large flower, sometimes carrying a white streak. The plant and bloom habit of this distinct rose are alike excellent. The variety is similar to the once famous K. of K.

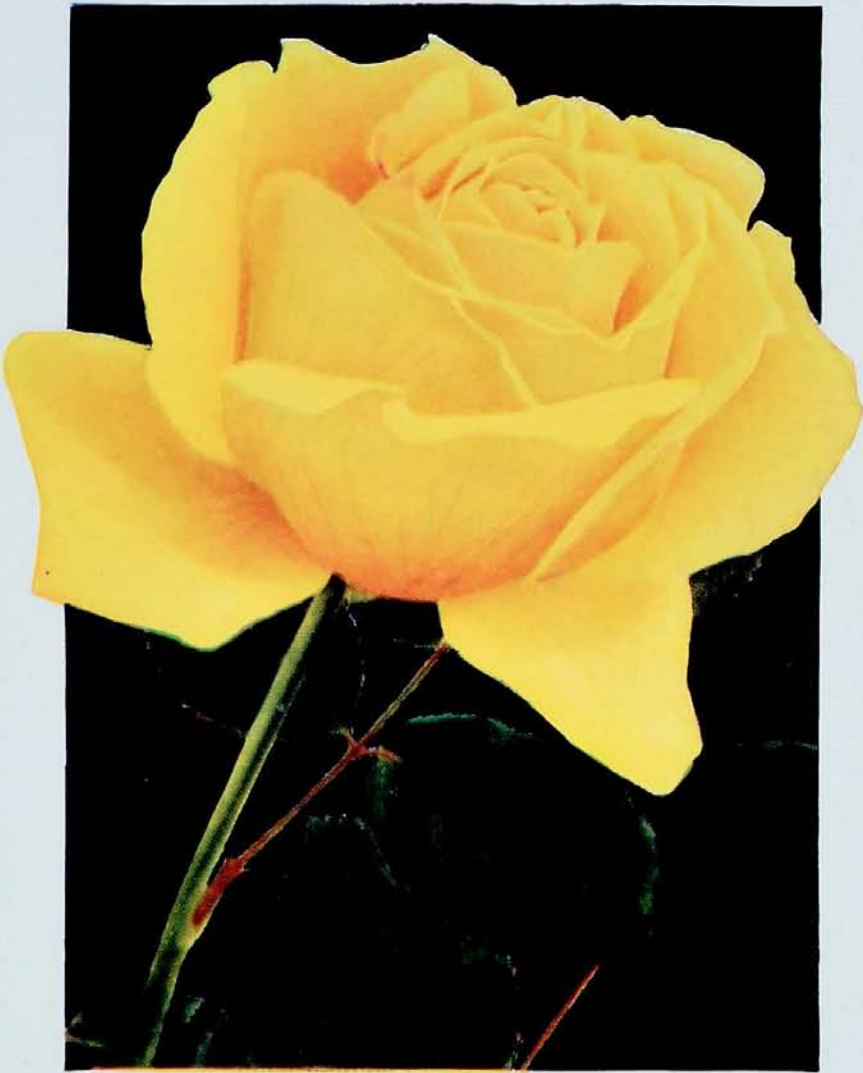
In California, most important is RÊVE D'OR, N. (Vve. Ducher, 1869), a famous old variety, deservedly popular there and in those parts of the southern states willing to give it the slight attention it demands in order to produce its great show of fragrant, double, buff-yellow flowers.



CLIMBING ROSES HAVE HIGH DECORATIVE QUALITY ABOUT THE HOME



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, RICHARD E. WEST



© THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, RHEINGOLD

An excellent yellow rose is RHEINGOLD, HT. (M. Leenders, 1934), which has been highly honored in Europe and is assuming an important place in the United States. It is in general of the type of Maréchal Niel, producing, as the picture shows, a very large and very double flower of golden yellow, carrying high fragrance. There are not too many good yellow roses. (Plant patent 138.)

One of the earlier red roses bred by E. Gurney Hill was RICHMOND, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905), having value in itself as well as in its use as a parent.

R. M. S. QUEEN MARY. See Queen Mary.

An English hardy Wichuraiana climber comes as ROMEO, LC. (Easlea, 1919), producing unusually symmetrical, deep red buds, seemingly adapted especially for the buttonhole.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

With distinguished ancestry, and from a successful hybridizer is ROCHEFORT, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1935). A large, full and globular bud precedes a very double, fragrant flower, of the almost indescribable color combination resting on the copper-orange-pink base of the Pernetiana type. Its compact growth and good blooming habit have helped it gain high honors. (Plant patent 191.)

The poetic name, ROSE D'AMOUR, HT. (Gaujard; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co.), covers an interesting orange-yellow rose on which the petals carry red edgings. It has received many medals in Europe.

The rose called ROSELANDIA, HT. (Stevens; int. Stuart Low & Co., 1924), has always seemed to this writer more of a Tea than a Hybrid Tea rose. It is a golden rose, freely producing flowers of fine fragrance on a plant of garden dependability.

The famous Eglantine of England is called RUBIGINOSA, although more accurately classified as *Rosa Eglanteria*. It is loved for the fine fragrance of its foliage and even its thorns. The single pink flowers are pleasing, but the species has importance in America mostly through the Lord Penzance hybrids, with large and lovely blooms.

Well named is RUBRIFOLIA (*R. rubrifolia*), the Redleaf Rose of Europe, which in America as well is a distinct six-foot shrub with strongly crimson-tinged foliage, amid which appear starry pink flowers in June. The species is being used in hybridizing because of its clean, strong, nearly thornless stems, which are quite hardy.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROCHEFORT



ROSE MARIE TURNS CLIMBER

California encourages roses to assume climbing stature, and Rose Marie has thus developed in the garden of Mrs. Fremont Older, at Cupertino

Pleasing in gardens for many years, ROSE MARIE, HT. (Dorner, 1918), has very large, cupped, double, clear rose-pink flowers borne on the kind of long stems the florists loves. It has been admirable in its garden behavior.

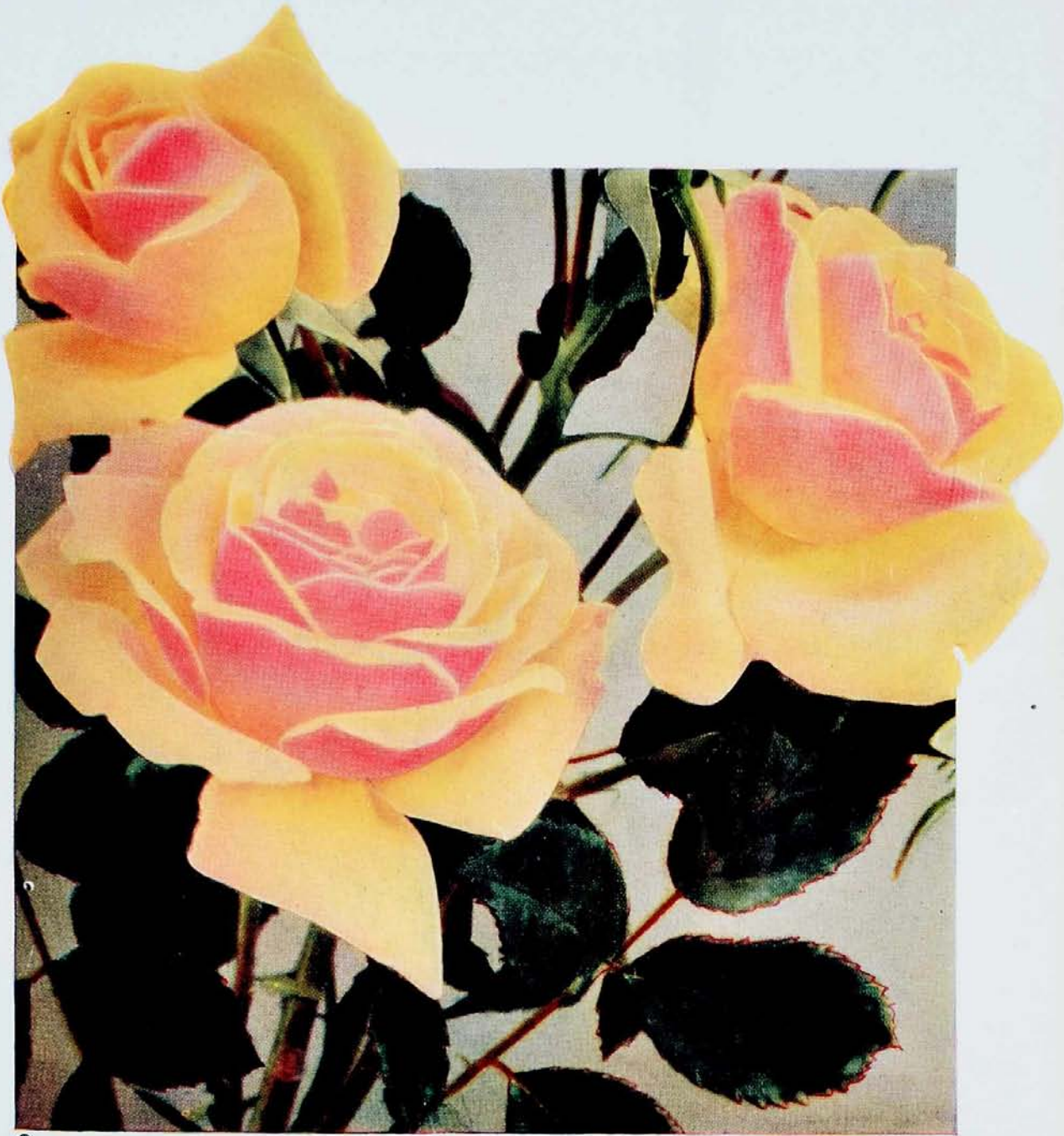
ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

It will be a long time before another rose takes the place of REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1921), which carries the name of a famous clergyman-rosarian, and carries as well, in a splendidly formed, fragrant flower, a combination of yellow and red shading that makes it unique. It well deserves the many awards it has obtained, but its plant was for a while deteriorated by over-propagation, not being continued, it is pleasant to say.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS

Although classed as a Hybrid Tea rose, ROCHESTER (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1934), has many of the qualities of the newer Polyantha roses. Raised by Dr. Nicolas from the last-mentioned rose, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rochester has a better blooming habit, and flowers that are notably fine. While also carrying the bushy bloom-profusion of its Polyantha parent, it seems headed for position as a standard of excellence. (Plant patent 131.)



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROCHESTER



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE
ROGER LAMBELIN

An old friend, ROGER LAMBELIN, HP. (Vve. Schwartz, 1890), has pleasingly irregular, semi-double, crimson flowers, decidedly margined and streaked with white, that have never been equaled in any other variety. It is a desirable garden curiosity as an evidence of the many forms of beauty and interest assumed by the queen of flowers. Plants are not plentiful.

RÜHM VON STEINFURTH, HP. (Weigand; int. Schultheis, 1920), sometimes called "Red Druschki" because it has that rose as one of its parents, is a little-known but worth-while Hybrid Perpetual.

An important but overlooked Rugosa hybrid, raised by the late Dr. Van Fleet, RUSKIN (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1928), produces large, exceedingly double, very fragrant, deep crimson blooms in a great burst, and sparingly all season, upon the characteristic Rugosa plant of great vigor. It is a great shrub rose.

An evenly pink form of the superb thornless Multiflora climber, Tausendschön, is ROSERIE, LC. (Witterstaetter, 1917). It has vigor, floriferousness, and a peculiarly pliant growth habit to commend it, in addition to its lovely color. It is extensively used for forcing.

A famous Pennsylvania hybridizer has given us ROSLYN, HT. (Towill, 1929), as a combination of two excellent yellow roses. It has many commendable qualities, both indoors and outdoors. See opposite page.



THE MULTIFLORA CLIMBER, ROSERIE



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROSLYN

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Much medaled abroad is ROUGE MALLERIN, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934), the production of a famous French hybridizer, to whom it does high credit in its plant and flower habit, as well as in its striking color. As elsewhere observed, there are many good red roses, from which the amateur may select his preference. See illustration on page 235.

A spectacular rose is ROSELLA, CHP. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931). Its single flowers are vivid red, with a large zone of yellow at the base. The eight-foot growth makes it an ideal pillar rose; it often produces several flowers later in the season.

One of the first of Dr. Van Fleet's roses was RUBY QUEEN, R. (Van Fleet; int. Conard & Jones, 1899). Its small, double flowers of deep rose-pink were distinct among the Ramblers of that period, and it is still good. This greatest American hybridizer passed away in 1922, while yet in the height of his productive ability, and with many combinations in the making.



A PORTLAND (OREGON) ROSE-GARDEN
Roses attain great blooming prosperity in the Pacific Northwest, as here shown



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROUGE MALLERIN



ROULETTI IN A ROCK-GARDEN

The daintiest imaginable rose is ROULETTI (*Rosa Rouletti*), evidently a reincarnation in these days of the famous Lawranceana class of the last century, assigned to a form of *R. indica*. Found by the famous alpinist, Mons. Henri Correvon, in a village of the Swiss Jura, it has delighted many in America. A well-developed plant can be covered with a coffee-cup; the picture as it grows in a rock-garden is almost full size. Below is shown its border effect. It is hardy and enduring. A red form is described as Tom Thumb on page 272.



A BORDER OF THE ROULETTI ROSE

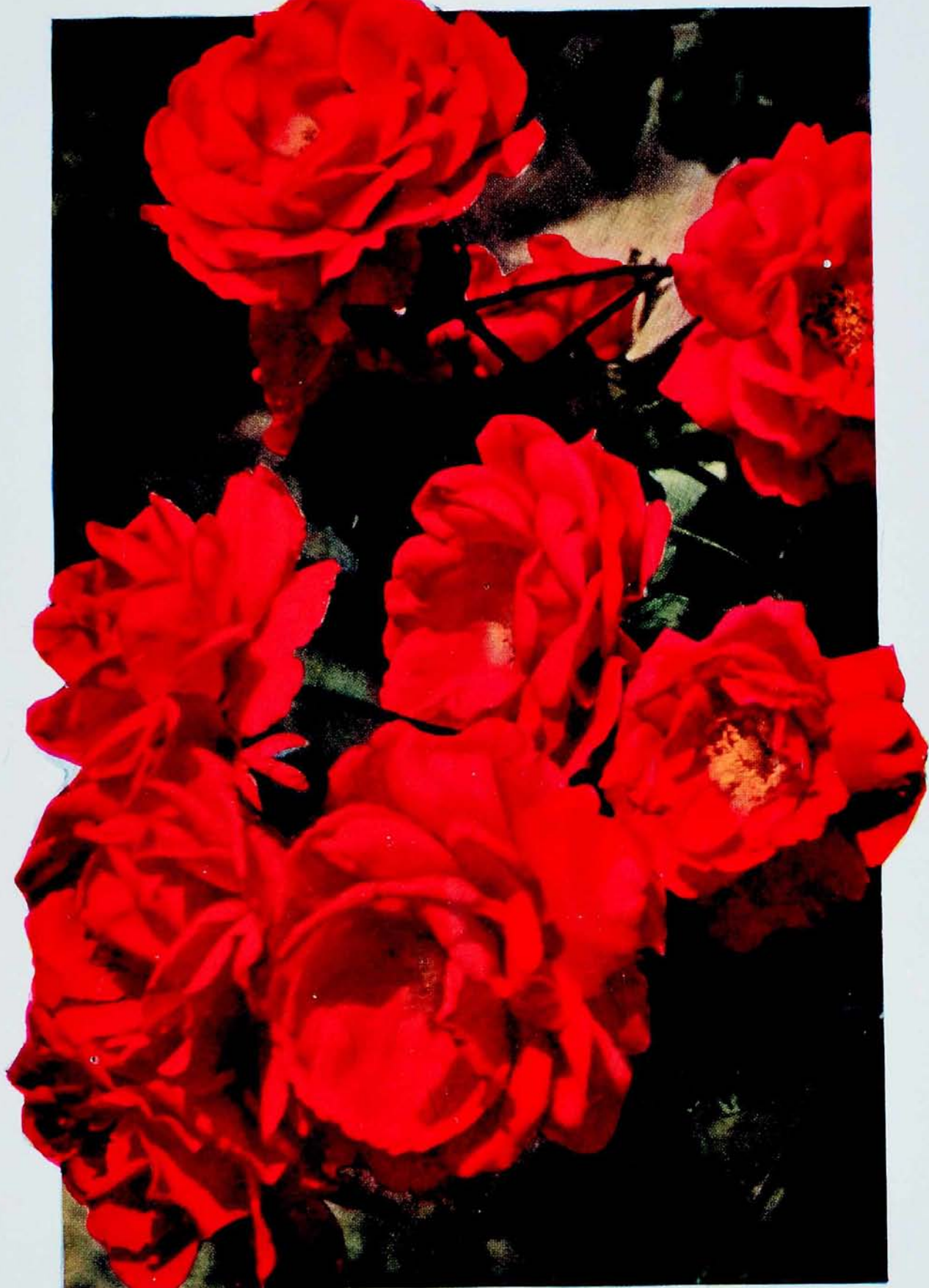
From Japan two generations ago came *RUGOSA* (*Rosa rugosa*), a most valuable contribution in the way of an enduring shrub with wrinkled leaves. It bears many large, single flowers in shades of pink and magenta, varying, fortunately, to pure white. Flowering more or less all season, and retaining its distinctive foliage, *Rugosa* also carries brilliant red seed-heps into and through the winter. The best of its many hybrids are elsewhere mentioned.

Shown on the next page almost full size are the brilliant flowers of ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID, LC. (Chaplin, 1926), which in many respects is an improvement upon the famous Paul's Scarlet Climber, the habit of which it continues, the difference being mostly in brilliance of bloom.

A famous old rose is ROSA MUNDI, G. (L'Obel, 1581). Its large, half-double flowers, flaked and striped white, pink, and red, are much like those of the Damask rose, York and Lancaster; in fact, they are so similar that Rosa Mundi is often substituted for the famous English rose.



FLOWERS AND HEPS OF ROSA RUGOSA



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID. See page 237

From Germany comes SCHWABENLAND, HRug. (V. Berger; int. Pfitzer, 1928), a strong-growing plant producing very large and double, luminous, rose-pink blooms that last long.

An Australian Hybrid Tea, SALMON SPRAY (P. Grant; int. Kershaw, 1923), is rather tall and remarkably productive of its salmon-pink blooms all through the season. Its excellent flowers suggest the dominance of one of its parents, the Polyantha Orléans, as they come constantly.

At the International Exposition of the same name in 1935-36, SAN DIEGO, HT. (Heatt, 1934), made its bow, and it shows in its yellow-orange, coppery hues the brilliance of the California sunshine that produces it.



THE HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE, SCHWABENLAND

SCORCHER, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hackett & Co., 1922), justifies its name in brilliant redness with a large, loose, lovely flower quite in the highest ideal of its Australian hybridizer. This strong, satisfactory climber sometimes blooms again in the fall. See opposite page.

A most admirable Rugosa hybrid, SARAH VAN FLEET (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926), produces, all season, its large and very fragrant, lasting, wild-rose-pink flowers. The plant has rugged vigor, but can be kept in bounds better than some of the other Rugosa hybrids.

The Wichuraiana hybrid, SARGENT, LC. (Dawson; int. Eastern Nurs., 1912), carries the name of America's great dendrologist in a flower which he himself considered as one of the finest roses in America. It is perfectly described as a very large, semi-double apple-blossom, coming on a plant of great vigor.

A lovely cardinal-red rose raised near Monte Carlo, and receiving the Gold Medal of the International Rose Contest in Rome, SATURNIA, HT. (Aicardi, 1933; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1936), has well-formed and double flowers supported by an excellent plant.



A ROW OF THE HORVATH HARDY HYBRID SETIGERA CLIMBERS. See page 244



THE AUSTRALIAN CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, SCORCHER

An interesting attempt to bring the color and sweetness of one of its parents, Général Jacqueminot, through SENIOR, HT. (Spanbauer; int. Hill Floral Products Co., 1932), into the Hybrid Tea stream, is shown in that good rose. Successful in the greenhouse, it has a place in the garden. See opposite page. (Plant patent 2.)

The Spanish hybridizer, Pedro Dot, provides us in SEÑORA GARI, HT. (Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934), with an unusually large flower, double, high-centered, fragrant, of rich buff-apricot.

Snow-dwarf in English, SCHNEEZWERG (Lambert, 1912), a Rugosa hybrid with Bracteata, has charming, small, semi-double, snow-white flowers with a golden stamen cluster, borne in groups on a strong and easily manageable plant, which carries bright scarlet hips into the winter.

The fine shrub rose, SCHOENER'S NUTKANA (Schoener; int. C.-P. Co., 1930), combines *Rosa nutkana* with Paul Neyron, the largest Hybrid Perpetual rose. Its bloom is very large, single, clear rose-pink, and the variety has become an important parent, being in itself desirable.

Truly an evidence of international good-will is SENTINEL, HT. (A. Clark; presented to A. R. S. and int. 1934), a pleasing, double, fragrant, cerise rose given by the Australian hybridizer, Alister Clark, to the American Rose Society, and by it introduced through Melvin E. Wyant.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SEÑORA GARI



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SENIOR

A legislative name designates SENATOR, HT. (Florex Gardens, 1926), of which the picture might also happily be labeled Red Columbia, for the dominant parent of this rose. A true scarlet is Senator, and these brilliant blooms are also richly fragrant. The excellent and vigorous plant, a persistent bloomer, has just barely escaped from the greenhouse to the garden.

SETIGERA (*Rosa setigera*), the Prairie Rose, is the dominant wild rose of eastern North America. It grows as a climber or bush six to eight feet high, and its great canes carry grayish foliage that distinguishes it. The big clusters of clear bright pink blooms, late in the season, are lovely. It is serving to contribute hardiness and vigor to a new class of climbing roses. See page 240.

Hybridized by Dr. Nicolas between the just-mentioned Schoener's Nutkana and Etoile de Hollande, SHENANDOAH, LC. (Nicolas; int. C.-P. Co., 1934), provides on a climbing plant fragrant, crimson bloom of merit.

One of the most useful and popular roses in England is SHOT SILK, HT. (A. Dickson, 1924), with its cherry-cerise and golden yellow flowers. It has never attained much success in America.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SENATOR



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SENSATION. See page 246

Assuredly at its best a SENSATION, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1922), is this rose, for the beauty, fragrance, and brilliance of its magnificent blooms. Its Hill nurture assures it high plant quality, and in the garden it does itself particular credit in the autumn when the cool nights enrich its coloring. See illustration on page 245.

An appropriately named rose is SILVER MOON, LC. (Van Fleet; int. Henderson, 1910), a climber of tremendous vigor in which the late Dr. Van Fleet united Wichuriana with the southern Cherokee. It produces in its season one large crop of slightly fragrant, creamy white to white blooms of large size.

Complimenting the daring motor-car racer is SIR HENRY SEGRAVE, HT. (A. Dickson, 1932). It has taken high rank as a lemon-yellow rose of much beauty in bud and bloom, coming freely on a plant which has deserved the many medals it has received.

A white rose of a new type is SNOWBIRD, HT. (R. Marion Hatton, 1936), a cross of the climber Chastity and the Hybrid Perpetual Louise Crette. The fragrant four-inch flowers are freely produced on a vigorous, bushy plant.



ROSE-GARDEN IN POINT DEFIANCE PARK, TACOMA, WASH.
Roses reach great perfection and beauty in the Pacific Northwest, whether grown
in private or public gardens

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

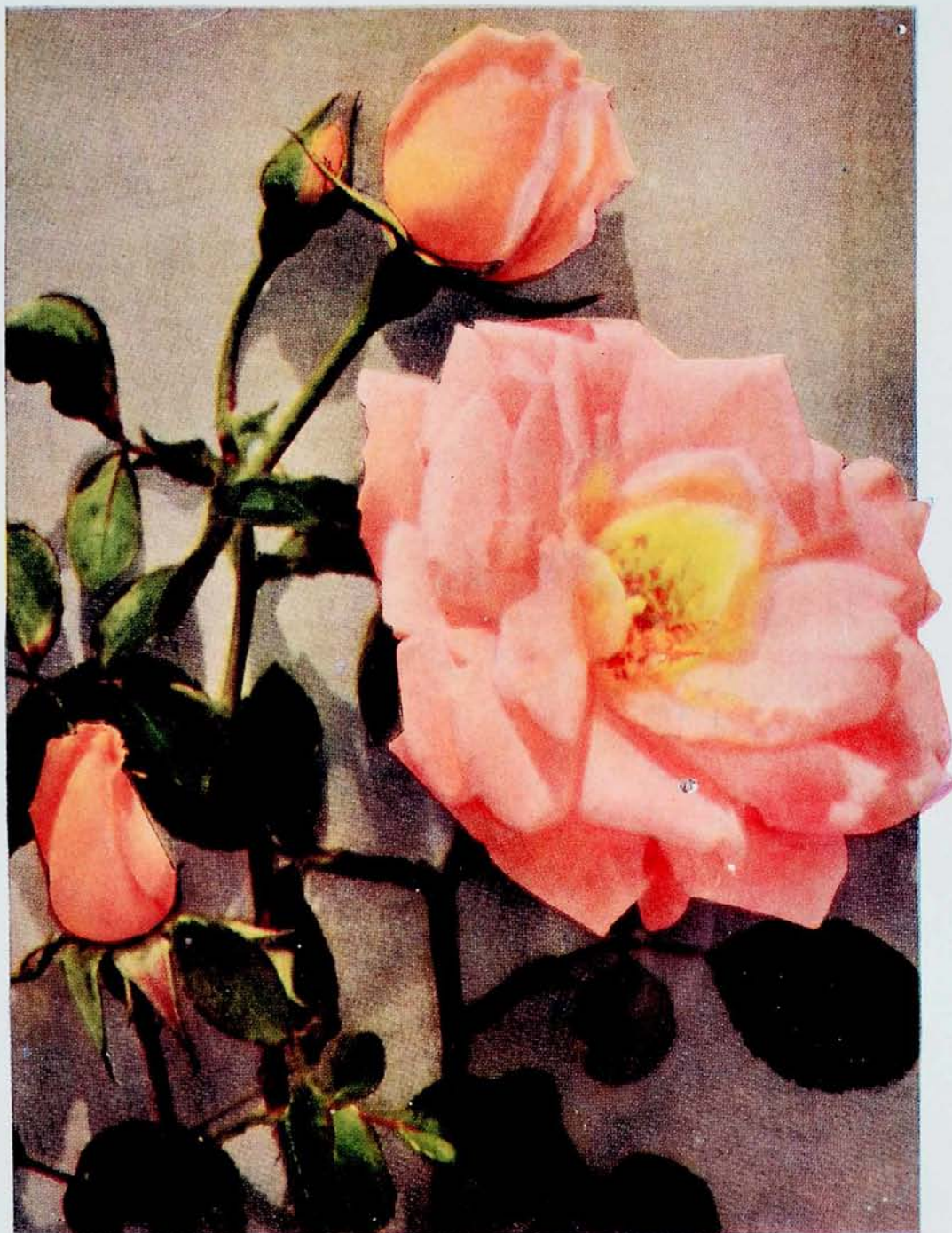
An Italian hybrid in rich shades of orange-scarlet, yellow, and salmon, is SIGNORA (originally SIGNORA PIERO PURICELLI), HT. (Aicardi; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1936). (Plant patent pending.)



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SIGNORA

The rose SOPHIE THOMAS, CHT. (Thomas; int. H. & S., 1931), is a memorial to the fruitful hybridizer whose daughter is thus remembered. Rich, unfading, deep yellow and salmon hues are joined to satisfactory fragrance in a moderately growing climber.



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOPHIE THOMAS



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
SOUVENIR

Of the Talisman sports, SOUVENIR, HT. (A. N. Pierson, 1930), is a leader, with all the good qualities of its parent, from which it has associated only the yellow hues. Very largely grown in winter indoors, it also does well in the garden. The amateur need not be greatly surprised when one of these sports in whole or in part resumes the hues of its parent. (Plant patent 25.)

Bidding high in its merit is SŒUR THÉRÈSE, HT. (F. Gillot, 1930). It is in the front rank of the yellow garden roses, and is a fine, free-blooming and pleasing variety, doing especially well in some locations.

A great shrub to twelve feet is one of the Western China wild roses, SOULIEANA (*Rosa Soulieana*). It sometimes "climbs," and its white flowers, with prominent stamens, are very beautiful in their profusion. Its possibilities for hybridization have not been seriously tested.

Among the many roses handicapped by a long and uneuphonious name is SOUV. D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX, HT. (P. Bernaix, 1926). In many sections it is a thoroughly satisfactory rich red rose, freely borne all season on a good plant.

Another remembrance variety, SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS DENOYEL, CHT. (C. Chambard, 1920), has proved in some locations an extremely satisfactory pillar rose, carrying peculiarly well-shaped, long-pointed, dark crimson flowers.

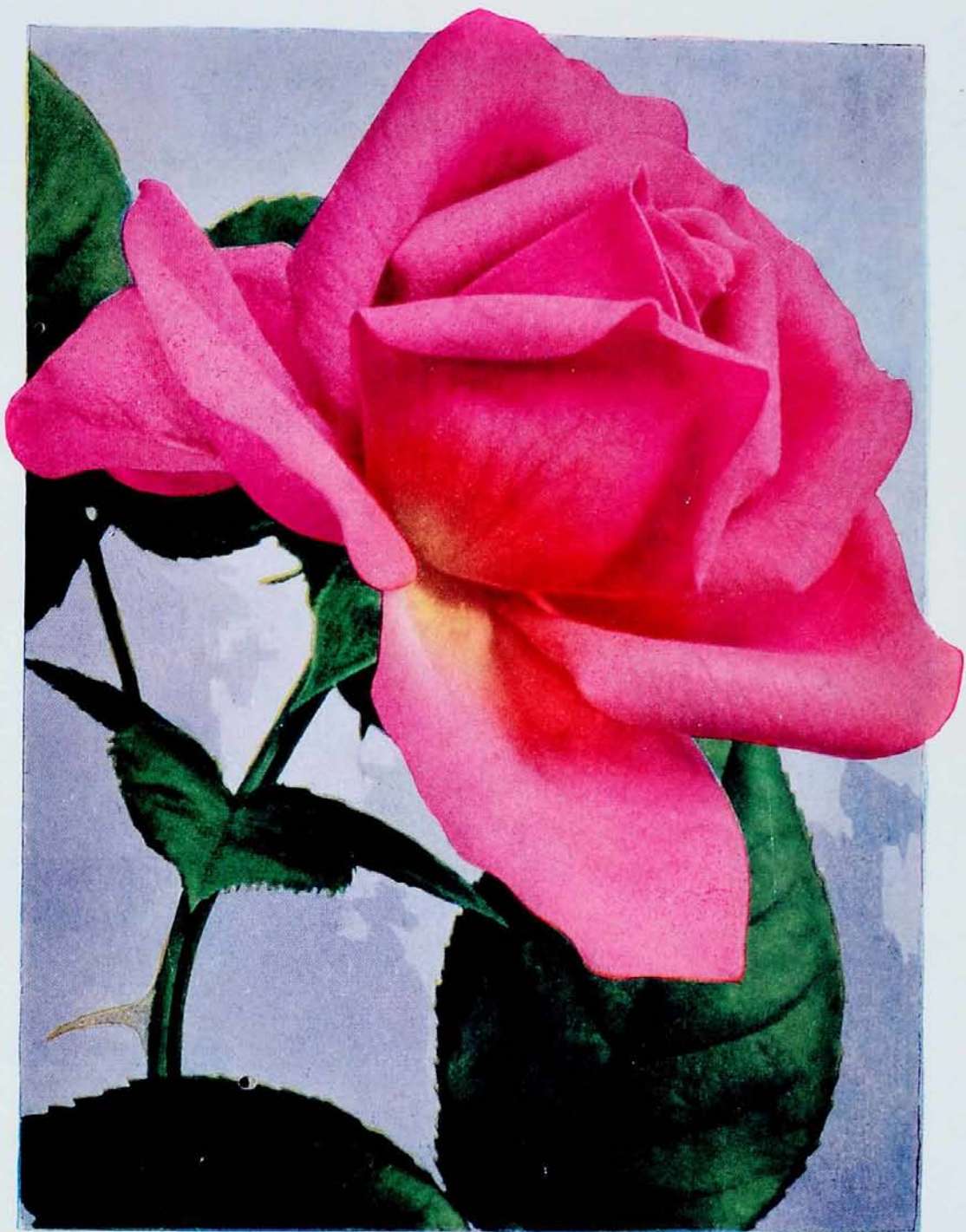
The fine low shrub called the Scotch Rose in Europe and Asia is SPINOSISSIMA (*Rosa spinosissima*), and it is just as fine in America. A rounded, three- to four-foot bush is covered with soft green leaves after its early blooming of a myriad of white, sometimes pink or primrose blooms, later showing shining black fruit. The Altaica rose, elsewhere called "the Northern Cherokee Rose," is referred to this species.

The writer's enthusiasm was aroused when first he saw SPRINGTIME, Poly. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1935). It is delightful because it seems to live its name in an abundance of semi-double, wild-rose-pink appleblossom flowers, continuously produced.



FROST-HARDY SPINOSISSIMA HYBRIDS

In Manitoba, where temperatures drop to forty degrees below zero and stay there, Mr. F. L. Skinner is constantly working to develop roses that will endure these low temperatures. The picture shows hybrids raised from *Rosa spinosissima* and other frost-resistant natives.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET

In memory of one of two sons given to the World War stands SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921), a truly notable rich pink-and-red rose of admirable garden habit. The man who more than any other modified the stream of modern roses, Mons. J. Pernet-Ducher, not only gave to the world this fine flower, but began the building up of yellow Hybrid Teas through another variety named for a son, and described on page 252.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1920), is a tantalizing rose. When in hot weather it develops its magnificent, full, double flowers, nothing could be finer, but sometimes these "ball," failing to open in the center, and the appearance is not pleasant. Yet the rose-world cannot do without this rose for itself, and also because it is the parent of many modern roses of high garden importance. On page 164 is an unconventional picture of Mons.

Pernet-Ducher whose two sons, given to the World War, are memorialized in the two important roses noted on this and the preceding page.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

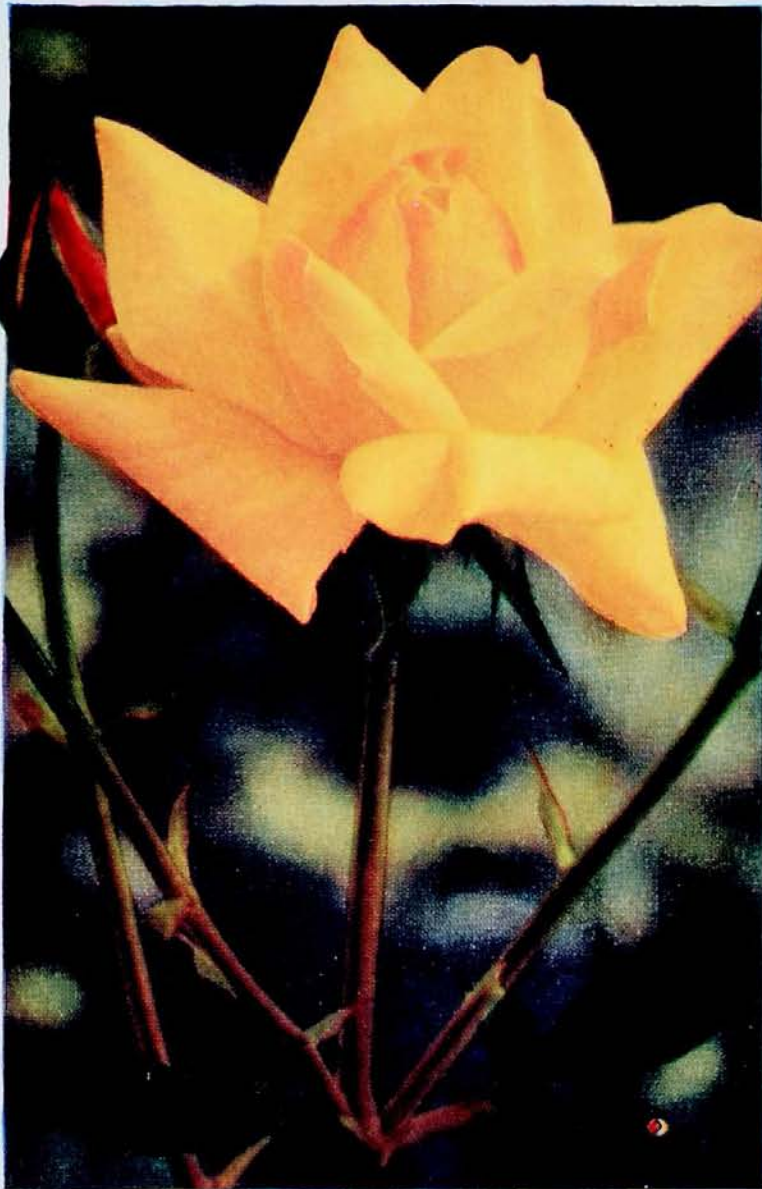
It is hard luck that a very great rose has to be known by the clumsy name of SOUV. DE MME. C. CHAMBARD, HT. (C. Chambard; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931), for the rose itself is magnificent in the richness of its individual flowers, which are of remarkably fine form in their varied pink beauty, well held up over an excellent plant which does not bloom as freely as one might like.

A German rose named in honor of the Treasurer of the American Rose Society, S. S. PENNOCK, HT. (Kordes, 1922), produces not very freely superb large flowers of a light rose-pink with a yellow sheen. Each flower is an event on the day of its opening in any garden.

Many pleasing buds and large, open, fragrant flowers of the Killarney type, but much better, come on STERLING, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1933). It is a continuous producer of large and long-pointed buds, which precede a brilliant pink, fragrant flower, each petal showing yellow at its base. The long stems add to the merit of this excellent pink rose. (Plant patent 21.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOUV. DE MME. C. CHAMBARD



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOUV. DE JEAN SOUPERT

Another important memorial rose is SOUV. DE JEAN SOUPERT, HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1929), a yellow-tinted rose of peculiar excellence in the variety of its blooms and in the admirable quality of its vigorous plant. If it had an "easy" name, such as Radiance or Talisman, its real value would long ago have given it a high place.

SUNDAY BEST, CHP. (A. Clark; int. N. R. S. of Victoria, 1924), needs mention as a really unique single rose of large size, brilliant red with white center, coming throughout a long spring season, and occasionally recurring. The name has seemed particularly fitting to the author, in whose garden it has often been "best" for several successive Sundays. Once seen, it is not easily forgotten.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, STRATFORD

In the rose STRATFORD, HT. (J. H. Nicolas; int. Dixie Rose Nurs., 1936), the daring hybridizer has combined the first Hybrid Tea rose, La France, with the much-loved Noisette, Maréchal Niel. The result here shown is of La France type, with its long-pointed bud, maturing into an intensely fragrant, luminous pink flower. The tall and vigorous plant seems properly to represent the great State of Texas, from which it is sent out. To this writer the success of such a hybridization is especially interesting, because it is evidence that it is not necessary to continually use the conventional parents. (Plant patent 160.)



THE GIGANTEA HYBRID ROSE, SUSAN LOUISE

The potent but little-used Gigantea blood comes to us in SUSAN LOUISE, HG. (Adams; int. C. H. Stocking, 1929). It has as one of its parents that superb climber of the West Coast, Belle of Portugal, which is an upright-growing plant producing pink buds of astonishing length and great beauty on a plant with a very long reach, to thirty feet and more in a season. Father Schoener's work in developing the Gigantea strain may yield important results.



THE HYBRID FETIDA ROSE
STAR OF PERSIA

A famous English clergyman who was a persistent hybridizer produced a very hardy climber in STAR OF PERSIA, HFt. (Pemberton, 1919). The picture well shows its yellow informality. Its plant habit is not as good as that of Le Rêve, and it does seem that that Pernet hybrid is of greater garden usefulness.



Breaking away from the clear, light yellow of its parent, SUNKIST, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1932), is a sport of Joanna Hill, showing pleasing orange-copper flowers. As the name was already copyrighted as referring to California oranges, permission has been obtained of the California Fruit Exchange to use this significant designation.

Australia sends us SUNNY SOUTH, HT. (A. Clark; int. N. R. S. of Victoria, 1918), also produced by Alister Clark, which on a four-foot plant blooms and blooms all season with its deep pink flowers, in themselves particularly graceful. It is an admirable shrub rose.

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SUNKIST



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SWEET ADELINE

Combining two important rose strains in SWEET ADELINE, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), there are produced long-pointed buds, preceding a large, semi-double flower of rich rose-pink, produced on the strong, single stems which are the ideal of the florist. (Plant patent 6.)

Reflecting its name is the dwarf SUNSHINE, Poly. (Robichon; int. Cutbush, 1927), which has found favor in some American gardens. Its buds and flowers are small, and like others of its class, quite lasting, so that the golden orange flowers hold well. The plant is not much above six to nine inches in stature.

SUMMER SNOW, R. (Couteau; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1936), is a Tausendschön descendant, producing in its season similar semi-double, cupped, white flowers. It tends to bloom again on its vigorous plant in the fall.

Withheld from higher favor by its bothersome name is SUZANNE-MARIE RODOCANAGI, HP. (Lévêque, 1883), a superb June rose giving very large and full globular flowers of dark rosy cerise, shaded and varied. It is a true garden glory in its season, and worth having despite its un-English cognomen.

A good Pernet-Ducher production is SUNBURST, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912), with its desirable long-pointed buds preceding a medium-sized, double, pleasingly cupped flower of cadmium-yellow, fading to yellow-orange, and, as usual with roses that the sun fades, assuming many pleasing hues.

Starting with one of the complicated French names, this rose is more pleasingly called SYRACUSE, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1930), in the United States, for in that city the rose has had high honor in a great municipal garden. As its picture shows, Syracuse is a very full, double rose; it is not very fragrant, but lasts long in its scarlet-crimson beauty as grown on an excellent plant. It will be noted that many red roses are given place in this volume, because all the world loves red roses, and among the varieties available the observing amateur can always find one that will repay him for his search. See opposite page.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SUNBURST



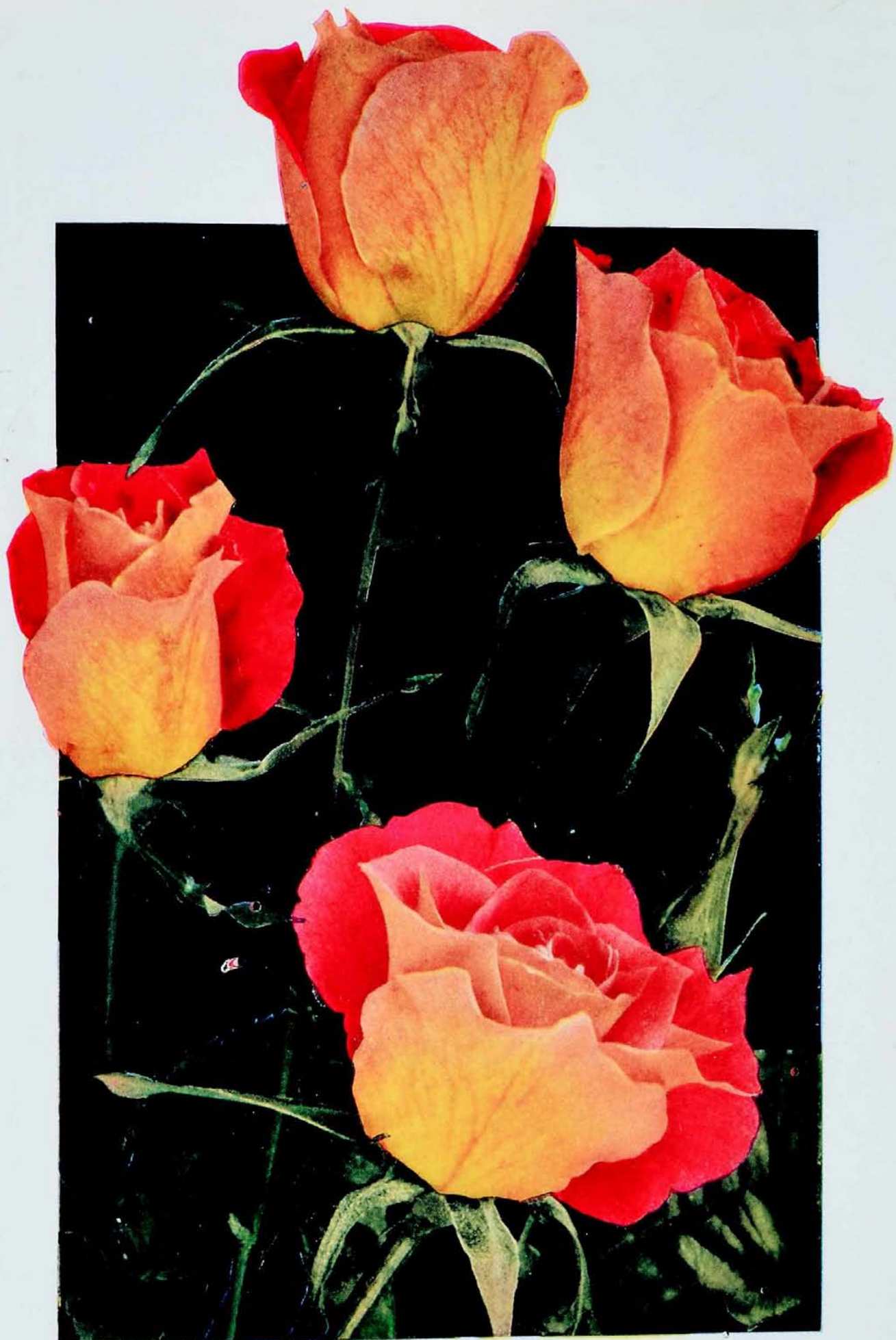
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SYRACUSE

One of the roses of which it may properly be said that it came into existence as a world rose, is TALISMAN, HT. (Montgomery Co., 1929). Uniting the Ophelia strain with the Pernet strain, the rose seemed also to develop merits in individuality bred from these ancestors. In color, in form, and in habit it has proved most useful and desirable, and the promptness with which its genes or determiners assume new color forms gives it an added significance, for there are many Talisman sports, most of them of high merit. (See Mary Hart, Souvenir, and others.) Illustrated on opposite page.

To this writer it is exasperating to remember how THE GENERAL, HT. (Pemberton, 1920), has been neglected while far less satisfactory red roses have been pushed. A large globular bud, in itself fine, opens to a high-centered mass of brilliant blood-red petals. Stocky and well furnished is the excellent plant.



THE MASS EFFECT OF POLYANTHA ROSES



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, TALISMAN



THE MULTIFLORA CLIMBER, TAUSENDSCHÖN

A "Thousand Beauties" seem to be truly united in TAUSENDSCHÖN, LC. (Schmidt, 1906), which as a Multiflora climber has gone round the world in the thirty years since its origination. The double flower is itself attractive in whatever one of its colorings it is seen, and the plant, with its smooth, thornless stems, is adaptable to many locations and places. It has also sported into the even pink Roserie previously mentioned, and to the Polyantha rose Echo. The parent variety is fine when grown as a pillar to eight feet or less, and is most useful also for winter "forcing" in pots or tubs. The absence of thorns seems to give an especial pliability to the shoots of this unique and distinct variety.

Just why the originator had to put THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE, HT. (McGredy, 1918), in this letter of the alphabet by the prefixed article it is hard to understand. The good queen's rose, however, has a very large and brilliant rose-red bloom, with the yellow and orange suffusions coming from its Pernet parentage. It merited the gold medal given it by the National Rose Society.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

The stately crimson rose, *TEMPLAR*, HT. (Montgomery Co.; int. A. N. Pierson, 1924), is well named, and full and fine in every way. Particularly useful for greenhouse forcing, it has also proved satisfactory in the garden.

THE BEACON, LC. (W. Paul, 1922), is correctly named, for its single and occasionally semi-double flowers, in fiery scarlet about a white eye, shine like any light-house. An excellent pillar rose is this once-bloomer.

Mention has heretofore been made of the hard-luck roses for frigid climates raised by Professor N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota. One of them, making a six-foot plant, is named *ТЕТОНКАНА*, HRug. (Hansen, 1912), because one wild parent came from the Dakota lake of that name. A fine semi-double fragrant bloom about three inches across comes plentifully when other roses freeze, for this hybrid endures 40° minus with indifference.

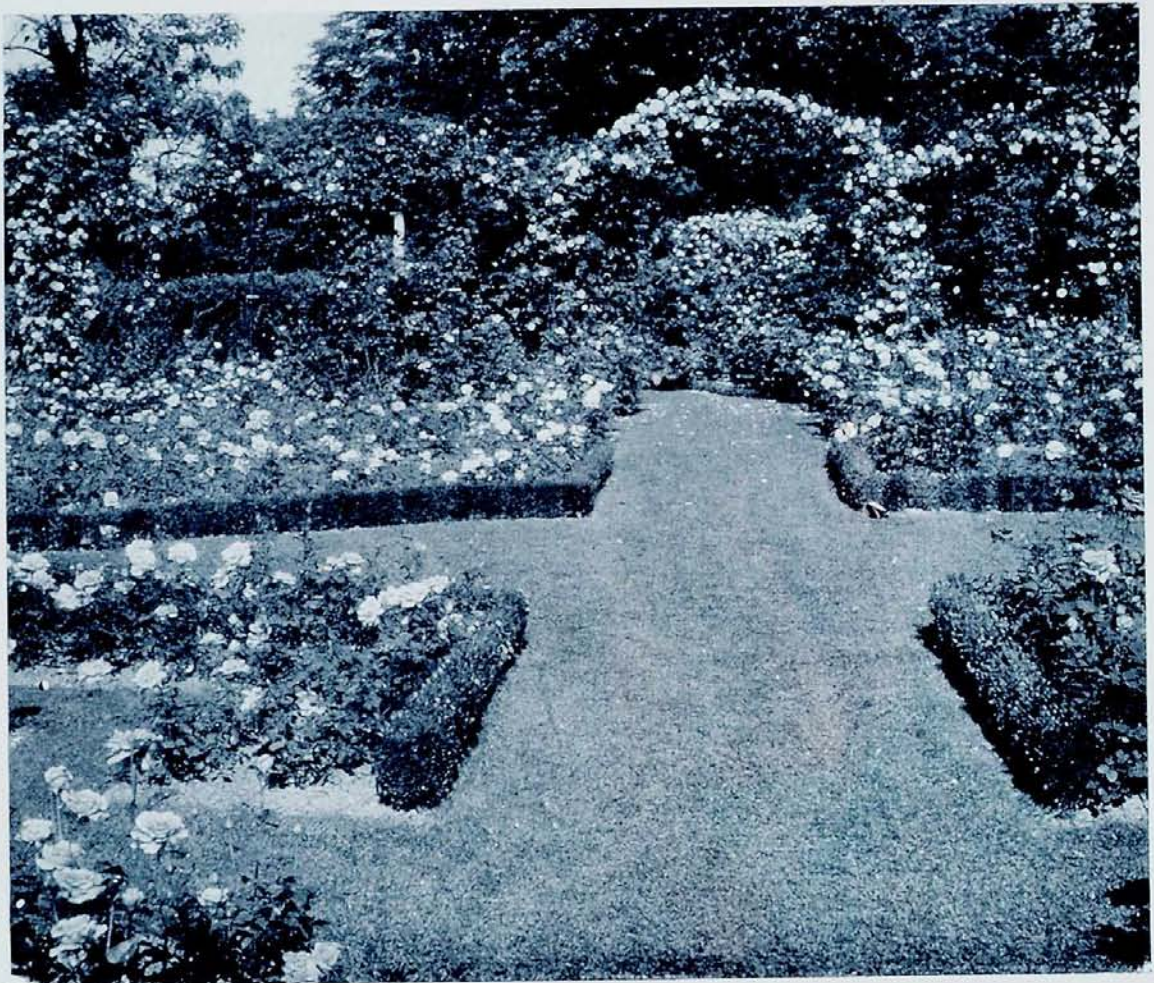


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE
TEMPLAR •

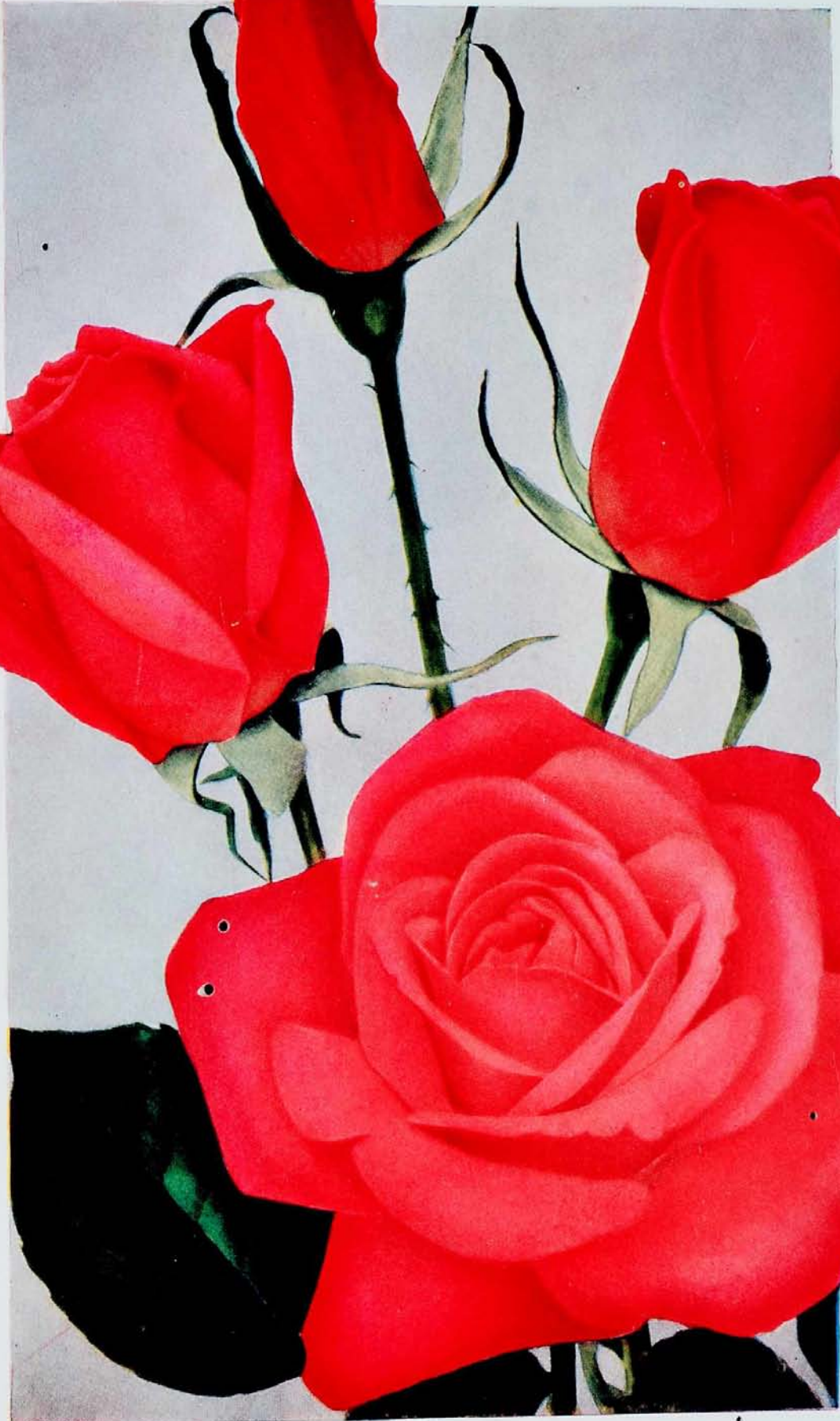
The good rose President Herbert Hoover resembles Talisman in its disposition to sport. Of these sports, TEXAS CENTENNIAL, HT. (Watkins; int. Dixie Rose Nurs., 1935), which at first was called "Red Hoover," is probably predominant. It has been chosen as the Centennial flower of a great state, and its fine form and fragrance, as well as its vigorous growth and persistent bloom, commend it wherever it is grown. See opposite page. (Plant patent 162.)

The golden hues of "Hoover" have associated themselves in TEXAS GOLD, HT. (Wolfe, 1935), another sport particularly useful in greenhouse growth, though also continuing the excellence of its parent in its golden bloom. Illustrated on page 271. (Plant patent 135.) There is also a climbing form of "Hoover."

An entirely different rose is the Polyantha, TIP-TOP (Lambert, 1909). The dainty little buds, long pointed and shapely, are yellow and white with rose tips. The open flower develops the same colors into a full bloom. A good plant keeps the blooms coming.



HARDY CLIMBING ROSES ON ARCHES AT BREEZE HILL



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, TEXAS CENTENNIAL

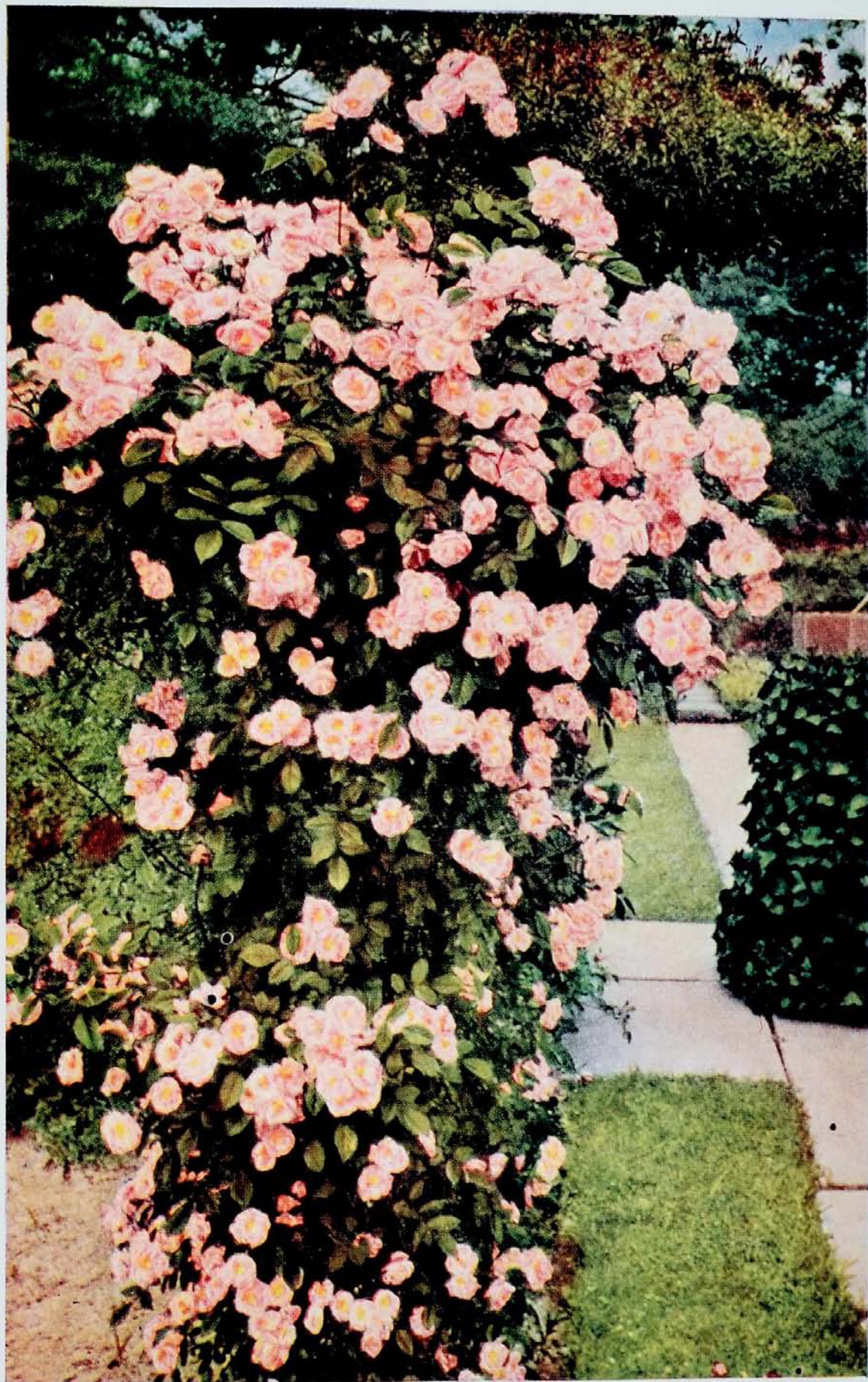
The little-known *THELMA*, LC. (Easlea, 1927), carried some of the quality of Paul's Scarlet Climber in its parentage into a vigorous *Wichuraiana* climber, with a pleasing pink as the dominant color. Sturdy, climbing growth commends this excellent rose. Illustrated on opposite page.

A French hybridizer has given the name of America's greatest inventor and electrician to a rose in *THOMAS A. EDISON*, HT. (P. Bernaix; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1931), which opens from a pointed bud to a broad, rounded, cupped flower in two-tone pink shades.

The industrious German rose-worker, Peter Lambert, has given us a series of *Multiflora* hybrids that form great, thorny bushes, belonging with the species roses. One of these he named for his home town, *TRIER*, Mlt. (1904), and it has in June great masses of small, fragrant, semi-double blooms of rosy white, coming in clusters on long stems.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, THOMAS A. EDISON



THE WICHURAIANA CLIMBER, THELMA, AT BREEZE HILL

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

One of the daintiest of the newer Polyanthas is *TOPAZ* (M. Tantau; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1937). Its tiny tinted buds are exquisite, and open to fine, pale yellow, double flowers.

Very vigorous, though not tall, is the *Rugosa* hybrid, *TÜRKE'S RUGOSA SÄMLING* (Türke; int. Teschendorff, 1923). The yellow buds open into large semi-double flowers of pink and yellow. From one parent, Mrs. Aaron Ward, comes the color and the dwarf vigor.

VEILCHENBLAU, LC. (Schmidt, 1909), may be mentioned with execration, at least by this writer, because it is called "The Blue Rose." Accurately described it is "a shade of blue approaching magenta," and as applied to a rose is the worst that could be imagined in both colors! The variety itself is a very strong Multiflora climber which has served excellently at times as an understock, and there are people who admire its profuse bloom.

One of the best of the red singles is *VESUVIUS*, HT. (McGredy, 1923). The color, dark velvety crimson, is deeper than others of the type. See illustration on page 121.

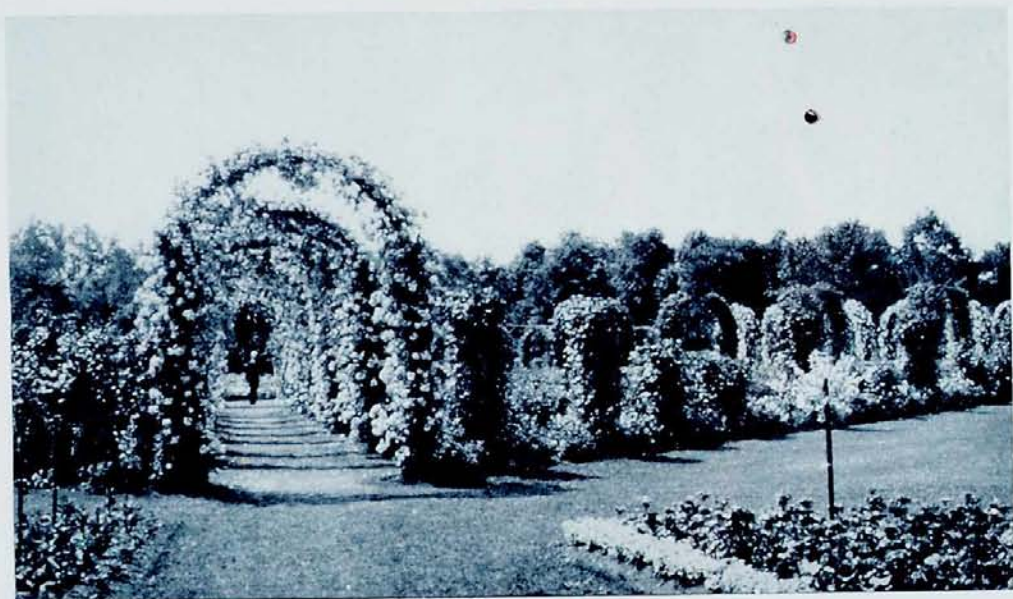
A union of several classes is *VIRGINIA*, LC. (Nicolas; int. C.-P. Co., 1934). In general it resembles that great Spanish climber, Mme. Grégoire Staechelin, in form, though the large, double, open flowers are a brilliant flame-color.

The species credited to eastern America as *VIRGINIANA* (*Rosa virginiana*) is referred by some botanists to *R. blanda*. It has handsome glossy foliage and bright pink flowers, followed by red fruits.

Showing a dark pink flower with yellow base to the petals is *VIVID MASON*, HT. (Mason; int. E. W. McLellan Co., 1934). The blooms are on long stems and the plant is of unusual vigor of growth. (Plant patent 52.)

A personal compliment was in mind in naming for a Philadelphia official the rose *W. FREELAND KENDRICK*, HT. (Thomas; int. B. & A., 1920). It includes a rather remarkable blending of types in a fine silvery white flower, hopeful in bud and bloom and on a plant which reaches often to five feet in Pennsylvania.

From the famous Irish house of McGredy came *WHITE ENSIGN*, HT. (McGredy, 1925), as a superior white rose. It has in some places scored success for its beauty of form and fine qualities of growth and bloom.



ARCHES AND PILLARS IN ELIZABETH PARK ROSE-GARDEN, HARTFORD, CONN.



©

THE HOOVER SPORT, TEXAS GOLD. See page 266

From Massachusetts comes *TOKEN*, HT. (Montgomery Co., 1933). It is predominantly orange in its broad petalage, and is much better in the greenhouse than in the garden. Illustrated on opposite page. (Plant patent 95.)

TOM THUMB, *Lawranceana* (J. de Vink; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1935), might almost be called "The Thimble Rose," as hinted in the picture, for, a seedling of the diminutive *Rouletti*, it is similar but is a clean light crimson. It must be kept from rich soil. (Plant patent 169.)



THE ROULETTI HYBRID, TOM THUMB



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, TOKEN

[273]

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

WHITE MAMAN COCHET, T. (J. Cook, 1896), was a sport from its useful and very popular parent, here mentioned because of mixtures caused by unscrupulous name adaptation. This excellent rose was truly a sport.

A descriptive combination is the name WICHMOSS, LC. (Barbier, 1911), a low climber, uniting mossy buds to the flexible growth of *R. Wichuraiana*. These well-mossed pink buds open to a pale blush-pink flower turning to white. The foliage and growth of the plant commend it where it can be protected against powdery mildew.

Surely a most creditable rose item which could be labeled "Made in Japan," is WICHURAIANA (*Rosa Wichuraiana*), which was first known in America as "the Memorial Rose," because it served as a trailing plant with glistening green leaves and a cloud of lovely white flowers. Most useful it has been, however, as the vigor-parent of an important race of large-flowering climbers.

Long the efficient head of the National Botanical Garden in Washington was WILLIAM R. SMITH, T. (Bagg; int. E. G. Hill Co., 1908). It is yet a largely grown and desirable Tea rose with qualities of hardiness not common in that class. Its real value can be measured when one considers the half-dozen aliases under which unscrupulous rose merchants have from time to time offered it. Among these are Blush Maman Cochet, Charles Dingee, Jeannette Heller, Maiden's Blush, President Smith, etc.

A fine four-foot shrub is WOODSI (*Rosa Woodsi*), and its variety *R. Woodsi Fendleri* is better. The western United States to Mexico is the habitat, and the flowers of pink to white come in racemes.



AS ROSES GROW IN HAWAII

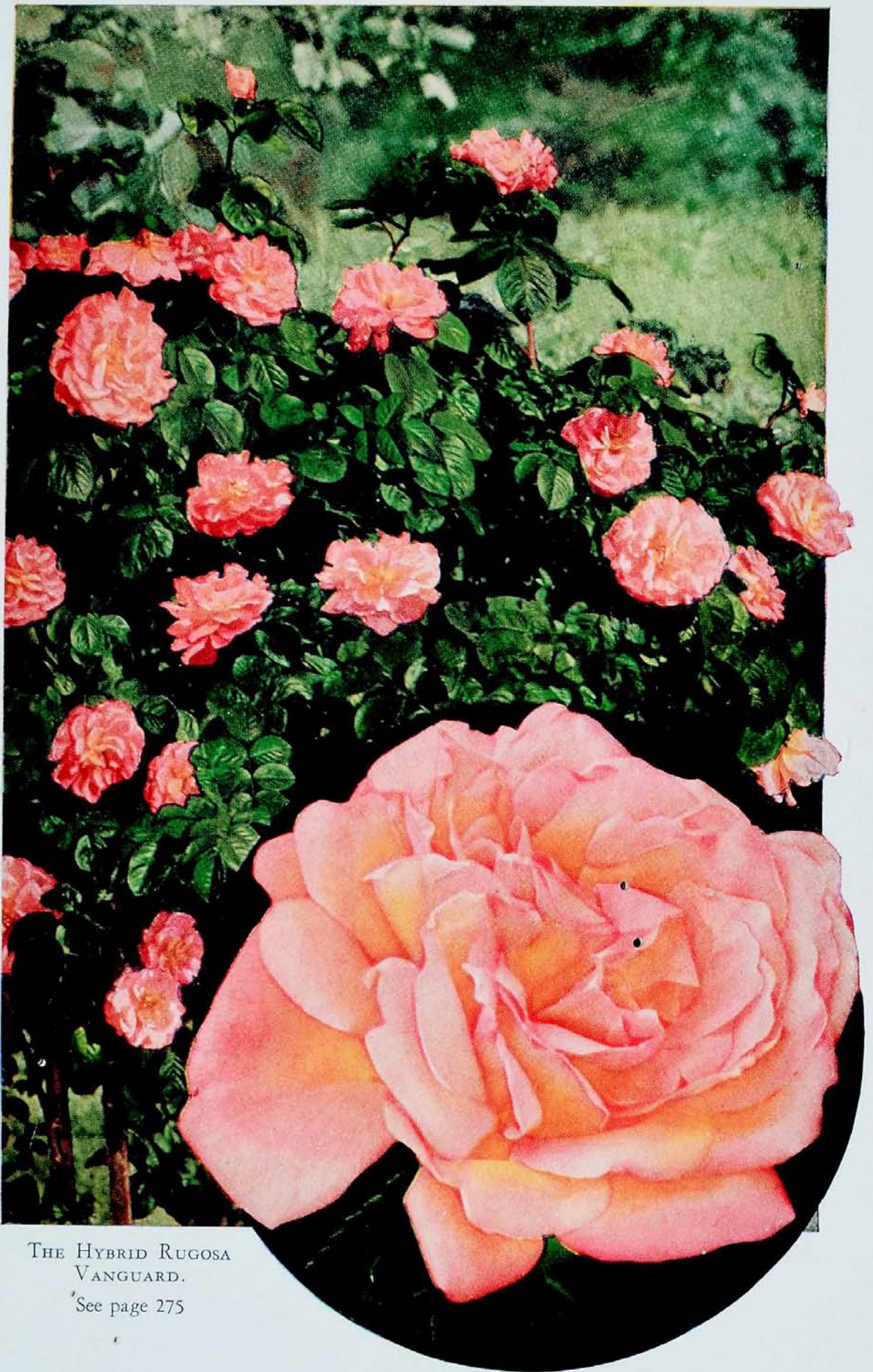
That an American rose-loving woman can have roses wherever she wishes is proved by this view in the garden of Mrs. Philip L. Rice, on the island of Kauai.

Among the substantial sweet-scented June roses, *ULRICH BRUNNER*, HP. (A. Levet, 1882), is dominant, for it carries its size, fragrance, beauty, and adaptability into many thousands of gardens. The type it adequately represents, enduring and individually satisfactory, ought to be much more considerably planted in gardens that need June roses for fragrance and splendor.

*When the late G. A. Stevens produced *VANGUARD*, HRug. (Stevens; int. J. & P. Co., 1932), he believed it was the beginning of a new race of *Rugosa* hybrids of wider color-range than the excellent previous examples of what this great Japanese native could do for America. *Vanguard* takes the warm hues of one of its California parents, *Miss Lolita Armour*, into this lusty and vigorous class. It makes a great bush, or may be handled to advantage as a heavy, not very tall climber. Illustrated on page 276.



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, *ULRICH BRUNNER*



THE HYBRID RUGOSA
VANGUARD.
See page 275



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, VICTORIA HARRINGTON. See page 278

VICTORIA HARRINGTON, HT. (Thomas, 1931), is a posthumous contribution of the late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., that is just now getting into commerce. It is a large and very richly red rose, with a peculiarly attractive curving petal formation. Illustrated on page 277.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WILLIAM F. DREER. See page 281



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, VILLE DE PARIS

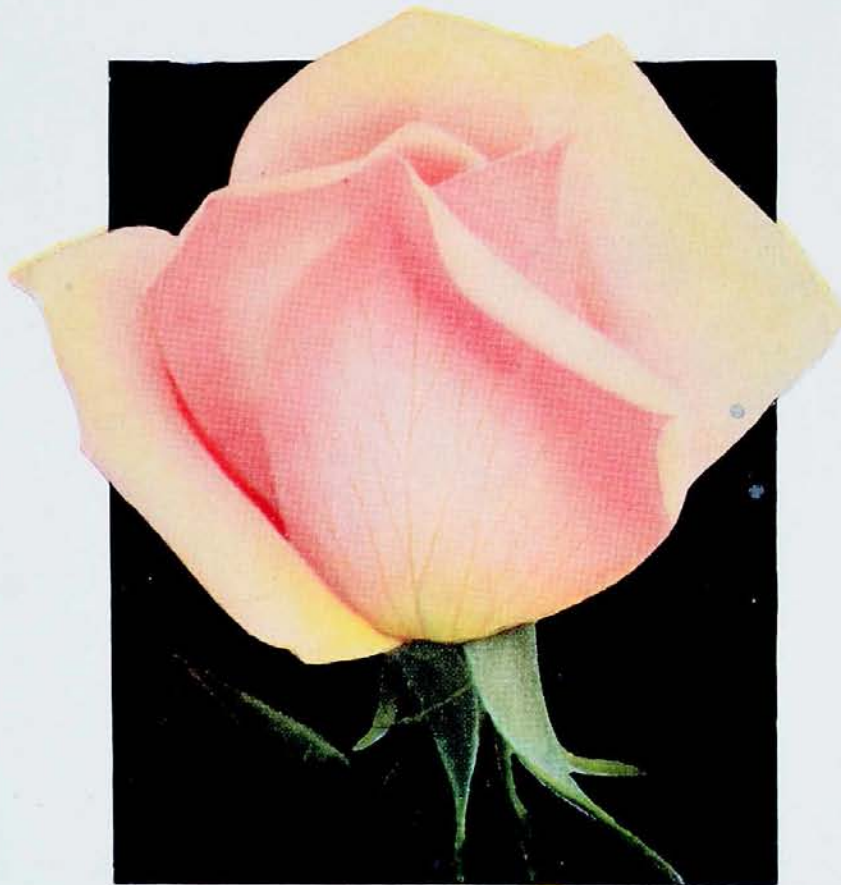
Among his last contributions to the rose-world, VILLE DE PARIS, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926), came in pleasant competition as the offering of the great Pernet-Ducher. It carries the coloring of Souv. de Claudius Pernet without any of its faults, and well deserved the Bagatelle Gold Medal it received.

In 1927, a shipment of roses from Australia brought WARRAWEE, HT. (Fitzhardinge; int. U. S. by C.-P. Co., 1934), not then so named, as the creation of Mrs. Fitzhardinge, who later gave it the proper Australian designation, meaning "Rest Awhile." It might be described as an ideal clean, clear pink rose, with a lovely, pointed and freely produced bud, good fragrance, and many other merits. (Plant patent 140.)

The natural sport from a great rose mother, WHITE OPHELIA, HT. (Cleveland Cutflower Co.; int. E. G. Hill Co. and Cleveland Cutflower Co., 1920), was for a time largely used by the greenhouse men, and yet serves a worthy purpose.

The memory of a grand gardener is continued in WILLIAM C. EGAN, LC. (Dawson; int. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1900). It is a very pleasing flesh-pink, fragrant climber, raised by the late Jackson Dawson and named for the "Sage of Egandale." It is still esteemed as an excellent Wichuraiana climber.

The greatest of modern illustrated rose books is Miss Ellen Willmott's "The Genus Rosa," with its superb and accurate color presentation of rose species. For this fine rosarian was named WILLMOTTIÆ (*Rosa Willmottia*) from western China. It is a great and graceful shrub with fine foliage and beautiful light pink blooms.



THE AUSTRALIAN HYBRID TEA ROSE, WARRAWEE



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WILLIAM E. NICKERSON

In compliment to a distinguished American rosarian of Boston, WILLIAM E. NICKERSON, HT. (Easlea, 1928), was named by its English grower, and its parentage takes in both rose-loving lands. Its large, very double and full flowers of orange-cerise are borne on long, strong stems amid excellent foliage.

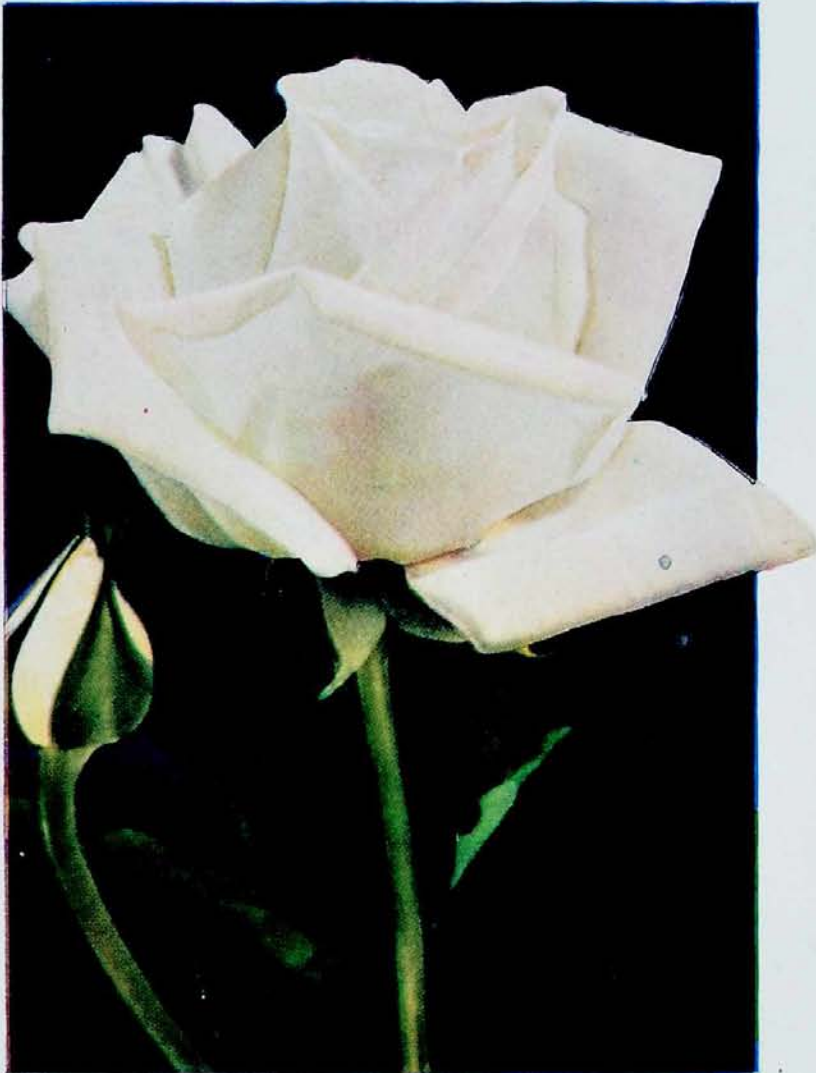
Under its American renaming as GLOWING SUNSET, has been previously described WILHELM BREDER, HT. (Kordes, 1933; int. U. S. by Dreer). (Plant patent 104.)

Well esteemed abroad, WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON, N. (Vve. Ducher, 1878), is popular in climates where the Noisettes withstand frost. It was named for a deservedly famous Louisville (Ky.) rosarian of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and where it flourishes shows an abundance of double, fragrant, buff-yellow and apricot flowers on a vigorous, low climber.

One of the greatest American seedsmen is remembered in WILLIAM F. DREER, HT. (H. & S., 1920), a daintily beautiful rose of the Los Angeles type, in sunset shades of pink and yellow. Illustrated on page 278.

WHITE BRIARCLIFF, HT. (Lens; int. U. S. by J. & P. Co., 1932), previously described as MME. LOUIS LENS, is important in greenhouse commerce. (Plant patent 108.)

When first the name "Will Rogers" was proposed from California for a new rose, the registering officers of the American Rose Society counseled caution. Later, when Mr. Howard showed the rose he desired to name for the great philosopher-humorist, doubt changed into enthusiasm, for WILL ROGERS, HT. (H. & S., 1936; distributed east by B. & A.) is a thoroughly great rose. Very beautiful in itself, intensely fragrant, growing on an informal spreading plant with excellent foliage, the dark, almost black, richness of its red depths establishes the rose at once. Illustrated opposite. (Patent applied for.)



© THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WHITE BRIARCLIFF



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WILL ROGERS

A very notable German rosarian is celebrated in WILHELM KORDES, HT. (Kordes, 1922), grown, indeed, in his own establishment in Holstein. It has size, fragrance, and the much-loved mingling of yellow and copper tints in its ample flowers.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WILHELM KORDES



THE WESTERN CHINA NATIVE, XANTHINA

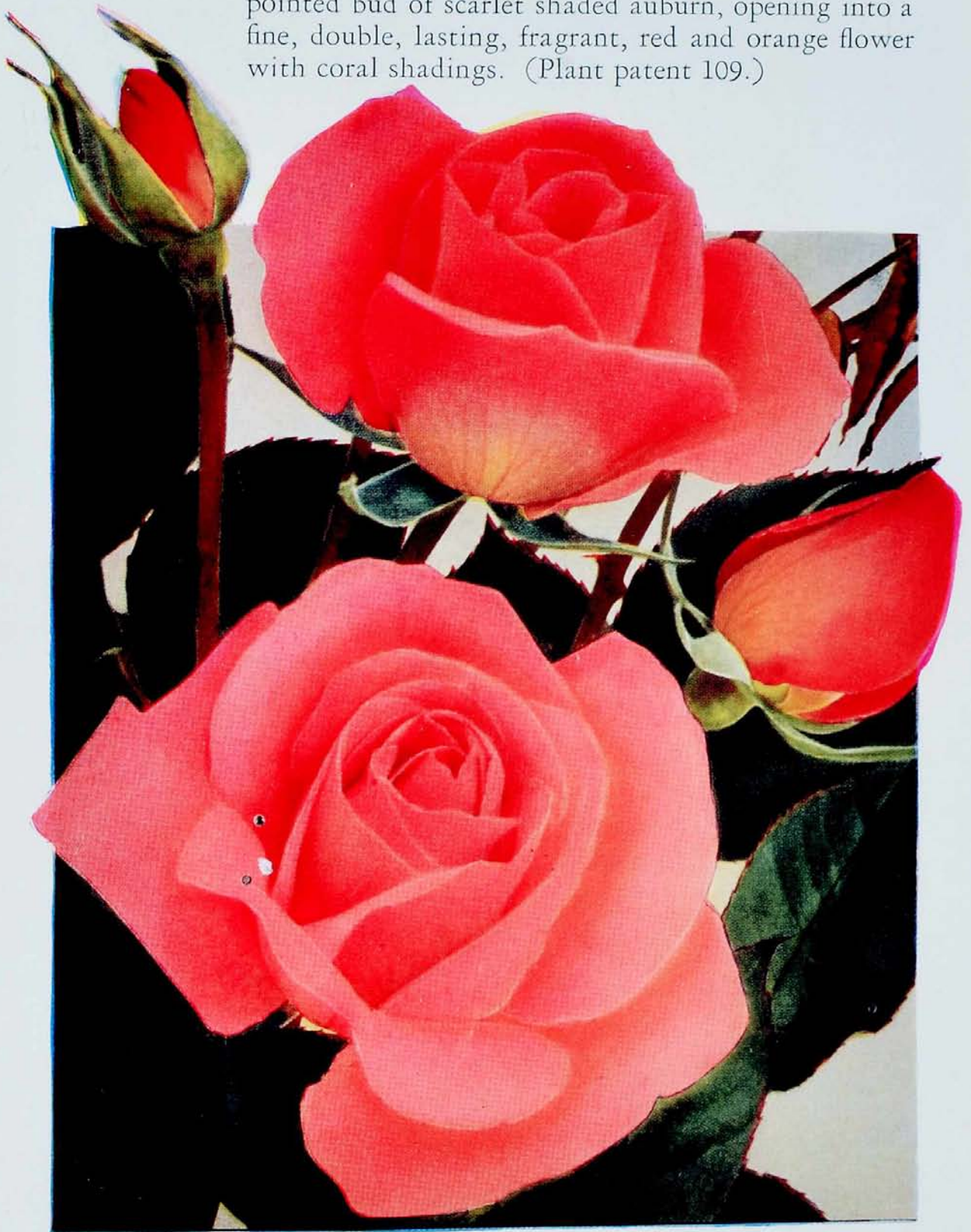
XANTHINA (*Rosa xanthina*) is one of the contributions of western China to American gardens. Coming in several forms, the one illustrated provides very early an abundance of rather small, brilliantly yellow blooms amid daintily divided foliage on a husky and vigorous plant well able to care for itself among the spireas and hydrangeas of the shrubbery.

YELLOW RAMBLER might be taken as a type name rather than as one applied particularly to just one variety, for at least a dozen hybrids, from *Aglaia* to *Gardenia* and *Primrose*, might be so termed. The color is needed among climbers, and there are varieties mentioned in this book that give it adequately to the garden.



THE TYPE OF THE YELLOW "RAMBLERS"

From Dr. J. H. Nicolas comes YOSEMITE, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P. Co., 1934), with a large, long-pointed bud of scarlet shaded auburn, opening into a fine, double, lasting, fragrant, red and orange flower with coral shadings. (Plant patent 109.)



©

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, YOSEMITE



THE DAMASK HYBRID, YORK AND LANCASTER

Very old is YORK AND LANCASTER (*R. damascena versicolor*), so named by Nicholas Monardes in 1551, because these contrasting colors were worn during the bloody thirty years' Wars of the Roses between the Houses of York and Lancaster. It is of Damask parentage, and its petals are sometimes white, sometimes red, and sometimes striped in both colors and in intervening shades. It has the fragrance of its class, and with well-nigh four centuries to its credit deserves attention not only for its pleasing flower quality but for its endurance and its memories.

Named for the Long Island home of Admiral Aaron Ward was WILLOWMERE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913). It has charming pink and yellow shadings, deepening in some parts of the flowers, which are produced on vigorous, happy plants.

YVONNE RABIER (Turbat, 1910) is about the best of the white Polyantha roses of the cluster type. It is a useful variety in a valuable class.

Mentioned as an old Bourbon climber, ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bizot, 1868), is yet of high value both for its thornless and vigorous habit of growth and its very beautiful, deep rose, fragrant buds and flowers which hold color until they drop cleanly. This variety and its sport, Kathleen Harrop, are highly commendable.



A SIMPLE ROSE-GARDEN

Rose Varieties Classified

THE closely alphabetical arrangement of this book interferes with classification by groups. To make it more useful to those who desire to study varieties by classes, there follows a list of all the roses illustrated, described, or mentioned, segregated according to the classification adopted by the American Rose Society. Following each heading is the abbreviation used in the descriptions.

HYBRID TEA ROSES (HT.).

Afterglow, Alezane, Alice Harding, Amelia Earhart, Anni Quinard, Angèle Pernet, Angels Mateu, Antoine Rivoire, Ariel, Autumn.

Barcelona, Better Times, Betty Uprichard, Bloomfield Abundance, Briarcliff, Buttercup.

Caledonia, Carillon, Carmelita, Carrie Jacobs Bond, Catalonia, Cathrine Kordes, Cecil, Ceres, Charles K. Douglas, Charles P. Kilham, Château de Clos Vougeot, Chieftain, Christopher Stone, Columbia, Commandant L. Bartre, Commonwealth, Comtesse Vandal, Condesa de Sástago, Constance, Crimson Beauty, Crimson Champion, Crimson Emblem, Crimson Glory, Crimson Queen, Cuba.

"Daily Mail" Scented Rose, Dainty Bess, Dame Edith Helen, David O. Dodd, Dazla, Dicksons Centennial, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Duchess of Atholl, Duch-

ess of Montrose, Duchess of Wellington, Duquesa de Peñaranda.

Ecarlate, Eclipse, Edel, Edith Nellie Perkins, Editor McFarland, E. G. Hill, E. J. Ludding, Eldorado, Elizabeth of York, Emma Wright, Empire State, Etoile de Feu, Etoile de France, Etoile de Hollande, Eugène E. Marlitt.

Federico Casas, Feu Joseph Looymans, Feu Pernet-Ducher, Francis Scott Key, Friedrichsruh.

Gaiety, General MacArthur, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, George C. Waud, Gipsy Lass, Gloaming, Glowing Sunset, Golden Dawn, Golden Emblem, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Grange Colombe, Grenoble, Gruss an Coburg, Gruss an Teplitz.

Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Heinrich Wendland, Helios, Henry Ford, Hermann Lindecke, Hilda, Hill's America, Hinrich Gaede, Hortulanus Budde, H. V. Machin.

Imperial Potentate, Impress, Independence Day, Innocence, Ireland Hampton, Irish Beauty, Irish Elegance, Irish Fire-flame, Isobel.

J. B. Clark, Joanna Hill, John Cook, John Russell, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Josef Strnad, Joyous Cavalier, Julien Potin, Justine.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Kardinal Piffel, Killarney, Killarney Brilliant, Killarney Double White, Killarney Queen.

La France, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, Lady Forteviot, Lady Margaret Stewart, Lady Pirrie, Lady Ursula, Laurent Carle, Leonard Barron, Lestra Hibberd, Lí Burés, Lieutenant Chauré, Lilian, Little Beauty, Lord Charlemont, Los Angeles, Louise Catherine Breslau, Lucie Marie, Lucy Nicolas, Luis Briñas, Lulu, Lydia, Lyon Rose.

Málar-Ros, Margaret McGredy, Mari Dot, Mary, Countess of Ilchester, Mary Hart, Matador, Max Krause, McGredy's Peach, McGredy's Scarlet, McGredy's Triumph, Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem, Miss Cynthia Forde, Miss Lolita Armour, Miss Rowena Thom, Mme. Abel Chate-nay, Mme. Butterfly, Mme. Caroline Testout, Mme. Cochet-Cochet, Mme. Colette Martinet, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mme. Joseph Perraud, Mme. Jules Bouché, Mme. Léon Pain, Mme. Louis Lens, Mme. Nicolas Aussel, Mme. Segond Weber, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Arthur Robert Wad-dell, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, Mrs. Franklin Dennison, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. J. D. Eisele, Mrs. L. B. Coddington, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller.

National Emblem, National Flower Guild, Nellie E. Hillock, Night, Ni-grette, Norman Lambert, Nuntius Pacelli.

Old Gold, Olympiad, Ophelia.

Padre, Peaches and Cream, Pharisäer, Phyllis Gold, Pink Beauty, Polar Bear, Portadown Fragrance, Premier, President Herbert Hoover, Princess Elizabeth of Greece.

Queen Mary (R. M. S. Queen Mary).

Radiance, Radiant Beauty, Radio, Rapture, Red Columbia, Red-Letter Day,

Red Premier, Red Radiance, Red Talis-man, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rheingold, Richard E. West, Richmond, Rochefort, Rochester, Rose d'Amour, Rose Marie, Roselandia, Roslyn, Rouge Mallerin.

Salmon Spray, San Diego, Saturnia, Senator, Senior, Señora Gari, Sensation, Sentinel, Shot Silk, Signora, Sir Henry Segrave, Snowbird, Sœur Thérèse, Souve-nir, Souv. d'Alexandre Bernaix, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Georges Per-net, Souv. de Jean Soupert, Souv. de Mme. C. Chambard, S. S. Pennock, Sterling, Stratford, Sunburst, Sunkist, Sunny South, Sweet Adeline, Syracuse.

Talisman, Templar, Texas Centennial, Texas Gold, The General, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Thomas A. Edison, Token.

Vesuvius, Victoria Harrington, Ville de Paris, Vivid Mason.

Warrawee, W. Freeland Kendrick, White Ensign, White Ophelia, Wilhelm Kordes, Will Rogers, William E. Nickerson, William F. Dreer, Willowmere.

Yosemite.

TEA ROSES (T.).

Duchesse de Brabant.

Etoile de Lyon.

Harry Kirk.

Lady Hillingdon.

Marie van Houtte, Mlle. Franziska Krüger, Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

Papa Gontier, Perle des Jardins.

White Maman Cochet, William R. Smith.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES (HP.).

American Beauty, Arrillaga.

Baron de Bonstetten, Baroness Roths-child.

Captain Christy.

Director Rubió, Druschki Rubra.

Frau Karl Druschki.

Général Jacqueminot, Georg Arends, George Dickson, Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau.

Henry Nevard.

Magna Charta, Mme. Albert Barbier, Mrs. John Laing.

Paul Neyron, Prince Camille de Rohan.

Roger Lambelin, Ruhm von Steinfurth.

Suzanne-Marie Rodocanachi.

Ulrich Brunner.

ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

POLYANTHA ROSES (Poly.).

Ännchen Müller, Anne Poulsen.
 Belvédère.
 Cameo, Chatillon Rose.
 Distinction, Dorothy Howarth.
 Eblouissant, Ellen Poulsen, Else Poulsen, Evelyn Thornton.
 Gloria Mundi, Greta Kluis, Gruss an Aachen.
 Ideal.
 Jessie, Johanna Tantau.
 Katharina Zeimet, Kirsten Poulsen.
 Lafayette.
 Maman Turbat, Marie Pavic, Miss Edith Cavell, Mlle. Cécile Brunner, Mme. Anth. Kluis, Mme. Norbert Levavasseur, Mrs. Dudley Fulton.
 Orléans Rose.
 Permanent Wave.
 Springtime, Sunshine.
 Tip-Top, Topaz.
 Yvonne Rabier.

LARGE - FLOWERING CLIMBING ROSES (LC.).

Albéric Barbier, Albertine, Alida Lovett, American Pillar, Auguste Kordes, Aunt Harriet.
 Baronesse van Ittersum, Bess Lovett, Birdie Blye, Blaze, Bloomfield Courage, Bonnie Prince, Breeze Hill.
 Chaplin's Crimson Glow, Chaplin's Pink Climber, Christine Wright, Climbing American Beauty, Climbing Orléans, Coralie.
 Dawson, Dr. Huey, Dr. W. Van Fleet.
 Easlea's Golden Rambler, Elizabeth Zeigler, Emily Gray, Ernestine Cosme, Eugène Jacquet, Evangeline.
 François Juranville.
 Gardenia, General John Pershing, Gerbe Rose, Ghislaine de Feligonde, Glenn Dale, Golden Glow, Gruss an Freundorf.
 Heart of Gold, Henri Linger, Hiawatha.
 Ile de France.
 Jacotte, Jersey Beauty.
 Léontine Gervais, Leuchtstern.
 Mary Lovett, Mary Wallace, Milky Way, Miss Helyett, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. F. W. Flight, Mrs. M. H. Walsh.
 New Dawn.
 Oriflamme.
 Paul Noël, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Phyllis Bide, Primrose, Purity.

Romeo, Roserie, Royal Scarlet Hybrid, Sargent, Shenandoah, Silver Moon.
 Tausendschön, The Beacon, Thelma.
 Veilchenblau, Virginia.
 Wichmoss, William C. Egan.

RAMBLER ROSES (R.).

Aviateur Blériot.
 Crimson Rambler.
 Dorothy Perkins.
 Excelsa.
 Lady Gay, Lady Godiva.
 Newport Fairy.
 Prinses van Oranje.
 Ruby Queen.
 Summer Snow.

SPECIES ROSES.

Acicularis, Altaica, Austrian Copper (Fœtida).
 Banksiæ, Blanda.
 Canina, Carolina, Cathayensis, Centifolia, Cherokee, Chinensis.
 Damascena.
 Ecæ, Eglanteria.
 Gallica, Gigantea.
 Hugonis.
 Lævigata, Lheritierana, Lucida.
 Moschata, Moyesi, Multibracteata, Multiflora.
 Nitida, Nutkana.
 Odorata.
 Palustris, Pomifera.
 Rouletti, Rubiginosa, Rubrifolia, Rugosa.
 Setigera, Soulieana, Spinosissima.
 Virginiana.
 Wichuraiana, Willmottæ, Woodsi.
 Xanthina.

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES (CHT.).

Allen's Fragrant Pillar, Apeles Mestres.
 Black Boy, Bloomfield Culmination, Bloomfield Dainty, Bloomfield Discovery, Bloomfield Rocket.
 Countess of Stradbroke.
 Daydream.
 Mercedes Gallart, Miss Marion Manifold.
 Nora Cuningham.
 Paul's Lemon Pillar.
 Réveil Dijonnais.
 Scorcher, Sophie Thomas, Souv. de Claudius Denoyel.

- CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES (CHP.).
 Mme. Grégoire Staechelin.
 Rosella.
 Sunday Best.
- HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES (HRug.).
 Agnes.
 Blanc Double de Coubert.
 Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.
 Dr. Eckener, Dr. E. M. Mills.
 F. J. Grootendorst.
 Goldener Traum.
 Max Graf, Mme. Georges Bruant.
 Nova Zembla.
 Pink Grootendorst.
 Ruskin.
 Sarah Van Fleet, Schneezwerg, Schwab-
 enland.
 Tetonkaha, Türkes Rugosa Sämling.
 Vanguard.
- HYBRID SETIGERA ROSES (HSet.).
 Baltimore Belle.
 Doubloons.
 Jean Lafitte.
 Long John Silver.
 Queen of the Prairies.
- HYBRID GIGANTEA ROSES (HG.).
 Belle Portugoise.
 Kitty Kininmonth.
 Lorraine Lee.
 Susan Louise.
- HYBRID FÆTIDA ROSES (HFt.).
 Buisson d'Or.
 Le Rêve.
 Persian Yellow.
 Star of Persia.
- HYBRID SWEETBRIER ROSES (HSb.).
 Amy Robsart, Anne of Geierstein.
 Brenda.
 Flora McIvor.
 Lady Penzance.
- NOISETTE ROSES (N.).
 Maréchal Niel.
 Rêve d'Or.
 William Allen Richardson.
- CHINA ROSES (C.).
 Comtesse du Cayla.
 Ducher.
 Fabvier.
 Hermosa, Hofgärtner Kalb.
- HARDY EVERBLOOMING CLIMB-
 ING ROSES (H.Evbl.Cl.).
 Bloomfield Fascination, Bloomfield
 Mystery.
 Mrs. George C. Thomas.
- MISCELLANEOUS.
 Adam Messerich (HB.); Comtesse de
 Murinais (M.); Danaë (HMs.); Gloire
 de Dijon (CT.); Gloire des Rosomanes
 (CC.); Golden Moss (HM.); Harison's
 Yellow (Spn.); Kathleen Harrop (B.);
 Mermaid (HBC.); Mme. Plantier (HN.);
 Mme. Sancy de Parabère (Alp.); Mrs.
 Francis King (HNut.); Rosa Mundi (G.);
 Tom Thumb (Lawranceana); Trier
 (Mlt.); York and Lancaster (D.); Zeph-
 irine Drouhin (CB.); Ekta; Nevada;
 Schoener's Nutkana.

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ALTHOUGH this book is arranged alphabetically in the order of its illustrations and the descriptions of unillustrated worthy roses, there are many other varieties mentioned in the text. The Index following refers to all roses discussed. Illustrations of gardens, etc., not in alphabetical sequence are listed on page 292. Abbreviations are extended on page xxiv. Rose varieties are classified on pages 289-292.

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