

ROSES

PERENNIALS · CLIMBING PLANTS

by
Bobbink & Atkins





1. Laurette Messimy
2. Cramoisi Superieur

3. Comtesse du Cayla
4. Mme. Eugene Resal

5. Fabvier
6. Hofgartner Kalb

Vase of Bengal or China Roses

You will love the dainty flowers and the airy gracefulness of the plants, the wiry canes and lovely foliage of the Bengal Roses

One each of the above collection, 6 plants in all, for \$7

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THE roses, vines, and perennials of the most important collection of garden material in eastern America are described and moderately priced in the following pages.

We have, we feel, a responsibility to the gardens of America which we have done so much to furnish and maintain during the last great garden generation. It is ours to select and obtain all that is best and newest for the whole garden, and to have these selections ready on these pages and in the great nurseries of which much is expected.

Roses have always been, with us, more than business. It is our love for them that has caused us to maintain here by far the largest collection in America. Here are all the new roses that are worth while, and here also, and here alone, are the "old roses" that are again being cherished for their worth, their loveliness.

Our customers will notice several changes in the make-up of this catalogue. In order to best serve our rose-loving friends we are again giving the name of the originator and the year of introduction of all hybrid roses, and to the introducer's description have added our own comments on all Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals.

In a great collection of roses such as this it is not possible to have field-grown plants of all the rare varieties, and we wish our customers to know that in some of the weak-growing sorts, such as the Lawrenceanas and some of the Bengals, we will send pot-grown, 1-year, grafted plants which will give perfect satisfaction.

Rare perennials are in this great and most accessible nursery, and many out-of-the-ordinary trees and shrubs as well.* But ten easy miles from New York's center, and just as convenient by good roads from the north, the south, and the west, we have always much to see. In our vast indoor nurseries under glass are grown many exotic treasures for your winter pleasure, and we have long specialized in home plants that will endure human living conditions.

We, therefore, welcome visits from our friends, summer or winter. There is always something to see, and often to carry away with you in your car.

So, visit our 600-acre nurseries, our great greenhouses, for garden delight!

Our friends of the rarer roses and other items available only here, will not, we are sure, take it amiss that we ask them also to purchase of us the more ordinary items. It is as we thus sell a general assortment that prices for the annual Roses, for example, can be kept much more reasonable than if they had to carry the burden of maintaining in small quantities, but many varieties, so great a collection.

*If interested, write for catalogue of nursery stock.

Bobbink & Atkins

SPRING, 1937



ROSE, Reveil Dijonnais

LC. (E. M. Buatols, 1931)

LARGE, semi-double flowers of light yellow with a deep zone of carmine, crimson, and scarlet around the edges, giving the appearance of a red Rose with a great yellow center. Does best as a short pillar.

This is the most spectacular Climbing Rose we have ever seen, and if it were a stronger grower would have been in everybody's garden before this. However, one glorious flower will pay for the plant, and you will never forget the first bloom which opens for you. In cold climates it will repay careful winter protection. \$1.50 each.

Novelties and Rare Roses

GATHERED in this section are the best of the novelties and a few older Roses which have not been widely disseminated and which will be novelties to many gardens. In these novelties and rare varieties you will find new combinations and blends of colors, new scents, variations in flower-form, and stronger, healthier and hardier plants.

Not all of them will prove successful everywhere, but the advanced rosarian will find great pleasure in trying them out. The descriptions presented of patented Roses are those of the introducers. As we are only co-distributors of most of the patented varieties, we cannot be responsible for the descriptions or results obtained from these plants.

The comments following the introducer's descriptions of other varieties are our own; in these remarks we have endeavored to be fair and frank, to tell you our opinion of the Rose after studying it in our fields and test-garden.

Varieties listed at \$1 each are \$2.50 for 3. Varieties listed at \$1.25 each are \$3.15 for 3.
Varieties listed at \$1.50 each are \$3.75 for 3, of any one kind.

AMELIA EARHART. HT. (L. Raymond, 1929.) *Plant Patent No. 63.* Very full flower with a deep yellow center and cream outer petals with a blush overtone. Extremely fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. \$1.25 each.

BARCELONA. HT. (W. Kordes Sons, 1932.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 5.

CARRIE JACOBS BOND. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1935.) *Plant Patent No. 158.* Large, double flowers of ideal form, carried singly on long, upright stems. Color is a deep, rich rose shade. Flowers fragrant and long lasting. Plant strong. \$1.25 each.

COUNTESS VANDAL. HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1932.) *Plant Patent No. 38.* Long-pointed bud and a high-centered flower of coppery bronze, suffused with soft gold, developing new beauty at all periods of its long life. One of the best of the new Roses. \$1 each.

CRIMSON GLORY. HT. (W. Kordes Sons, 1935.) *Plant Patent No. 105.* Large, urn-shaped buds, opening to deliciously fragrant flowers of deep velvety crimson. Plants vigorous, hardy, bushy, and spreading. Many consider this to be the best red Rose since *Etoile de Hollande* was introduced. \$1.25 each.

DICKSONS CENTENNIAL. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937.) *Plant Patent pending.* Very large, extremely double, peony-shaped flower of velvety crimson with blackish shadings; rich old-rose fragrance. Vigorous, upright, free-flowering plants with dark green, leathery foliage. This is a "different" Rose. \$2 each.

DIRECTEUR GUERIN. HT. (J. Gaujard, 1935.) A very vigorous, free-flowering, disease-resistant Rose. The flowers are full, orange creamy yellow with copper centers and are produced on long, strong stems. Our observations indicate a promising Rose. \$1.50 each.

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. HT. (P. Dot, 1931.) Large, double flowers of cinnamon-peach color; fragrant. Strong, upright plants with attractive foliage.

One of the newer Roses, is making good everywhere. The autumn bloom is especially fine, with larger, darker flowers. \$1.25 each.

ECLIPSE. HT. (J. H. Nicolas, 1936.) *Plant Patent No. 172.* The very long, slender and notably elegant yellow buds open to loose flowers with 20 to 25 golden yellow petals which hold their color well. \$1.50 each.

FEU PERNET-DUCHER. HT. (C. Mallerin, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 103.* \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 5.

GLOAMING. HT. (J. H. Nicolas, 1935.) *Plant Patent No. 137.* Large buds of lawn-orange; open flowers of a peculiar shade of pink, overlaid with salmon. Extra-strong, branching. \$1.50 each.

GOLDENES MAINZ. HT. (W. Kordes Sons, 1933.) *Plant Patent pending.* Extremely lasting, cupped flowers of pure golden yellow. Intensely fragrant. Vigorous, upright plants with large, glossy foliage.

Although the flowers are rather loosely formed, the color is the deepest, richest yellow of all the Hybrid Teas we have grown. We are quite sure you will like it. \$1.50 each.

GOLDEN FRILLS. HT. (Bohlink & Atkins, 1936.) A sport of the well-known *Feu Joseph Looymans*, found in our fields and developed by us. Long-pointed buds, opening to large, cupped, rich golden yellow flowers, quite double and really fragrant. Plants are tall, bushy, and more free blooming than the parent. \$1.25 each.

Sold out; no more plants until next fall.



Nellie E. Hillock. See page 4



White Briarcliff

LAL. HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1933.) Artistic buds and high-centered flowers of deep salmon-pink with a rich yellow suffusion extending upward from the base of the petals. Exquisitely perfumed.

This Rose has a great future because of the quantity of attractive flowers produced. It is an exceptionally fine Rose for cutting. Flowers last longer than any other Rose we know. \$1.25 each.

LUIS BRINAS. HT. (P. Dot, 1932.) *Plant Patent No. 102.* Orange-copper buds and high-centered flowers with from 40 to 45 petals of a lovely shade of soft old-rose, flushed with gold. It has a distinctive fragrance. Free blooming. \$1.25 each.

McGREDY'S YELLOW. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1933.) Unfading canary-yellow flower of excellent form with a mass of gold anthers beautifying the center of the flower.

Plants vigorous and free blooming, with dark, glossy, holly-like foliage. This is a beautifully formed Rose of good color, and one we heartily recommend. 25 petals. \$1.50 each.

MME. COCHET-COCHET. HT. (C. Mallerin, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 129.* Beautiful long buds and fine flowers of coppery pink and gold, freely produced on strong, bushy plants. A fine Rose in every way. \$1.25 each.

MRS. HENRI DAENDELS. HT. (G. A. H. Boisman & Son, 1931.) Well-shaped, apricot-colored flowers of about 30 petals. Plants are vigorous and free flowering.

This is a beautiful flower, very much of the type of Mrs. Dunlop Best, but with a somewhat stronger plant. \$1.25 each.

MME. CROIBIER. HT. (J. Gaujard, 1935.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 9

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. HT. (J. Gaujard, 1934.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 10.

MRS. J. D. EISELE. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1933.) *Plant Patent No. 67.* Brilliant, luscious cherry-rose, enhanced by a rich glow of scarlet. Has a rich fruity fragrance.

This perfumed Rose has not been very successful in the East, but is worth planting for its fragrance alone. \$1 each.

NELLIE E. HILLOCK. HT. (V. S. Hillock, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 185.* Large, fully double flowers with an outer color of deep rose-pink, the inside of the petals turning to silvery pink; both inner and outer petals are enhanced with a shell-like brilliancy. Delicious fragrance. The strong, bushy plant is exactly like its parent, Golden Dawn, with the same attractive foliage. Blooms freely all season. \$1 each. Illustrated on page 3.

PEDRALBES. HT. (Camprubi, 1934.) A most artistic Rose for connoisseurs of beauty. Long-pointed yellow buds gradually open to cream, and finally to glistening white, semi-double blooms with a cushion of yellow stamens; fragrant. Splendid for bedding. \$1.25 each.

POLAR BEAR. (J. H. Nicolas, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 132.* New type. Very vigorous, hardy hybrid of Rugosa, Nutkana, and Polyantha. Large white flowers with a faint blush. Vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. \$1 each.

SIGNORA. HT. (D. Aicardi, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 201.* Long bud of warm burnt sienna opening to a lighter hue toward mandarine. Plant is tall growing, with each bloom on a long stem. Handsome foliage. A fine flower for cutting. \$2 each.

SNOWBANK. Poly. See page 31.

SOUV. DE JEAN SOUPERT. HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1929.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 9.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL. HT. (Dixie Rose Nurs., 1935.) *Plant Patent No. 162.* A sport of President Herbert Hoover and identical with its parent in every way except color, which is vermilion-red when first opening, aging a deep rich pink. This is a fine Rose and will produce quantities of long-stemmed flowers for cutting. \$1 each.

VICTORIA HARRINGTON. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1931.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 15.

WARRAWEE. HT. (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, Australia, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 140.* Long-pointed, salmon-pink buds; 4-inch or larger, open flowers of an exquisite shade of pale pink with a slightly darker reverse. There are about 25 petals and the bloom when fully open appears like a glorified Mme. Butterfly. It has the delightful fragrance of the old clove pinks. \$1.25 each.

WHITE BRIARCLIFF (Mme. Louis Lens). HT. (Louis Lens, 1932.) *Plant Patent No. 108.* Well-shaped, pointed, white flowers of 40 petals with an apple-green tint in their depth. Plants are abundant and continuous bloomers. \$1.50 each.

WILL ROGERS. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1936.) *Plant Patent pending.* Illustrated and described on page 10.

FEU PERNET- DUCHER

HT. (C. Mallerin, 1934)

Plant Patent No. 103

HIGH-CENTERED flowers of golden yellow with occasional pink flushes on the edges; outer petals are sometimes white. This is a splendidly formed flower of many petals and the autumn blooms are truly magnificent, a superb exhibition flower. Fragrant. Strong branching, free blooming. \$1.50 each.



Feu Pernet-Ducher



BARCELONA

HT. (W. Kordes Sons, 1932)

A DARK crimson Rose with 75 or more petals arranged in a symmetrical, cupped form. Petals have that velvety, blackish appearance so much admired in dark red Roses. Fragrant. Color does not burn and the flowers last in good condition for several days. Plant vigorous and upright, blooming freely throughout the season.

This novelty is really important because of the great quantity of flowers. It will always give you a splash of dark red in the garden, and you will find it just a little different from your other red Roses. \$1.25 each.

Barcelona



Climbing Dainty Bess

CLIMBING DAINTY BESS

CHT. (J. H. van Bameveld,
1935)

A CLIMBING sport of the beautiful single Rose, Dainty Bess, bearing clusters of flowers exactly like its parent, with broad petals notched and fluted, of soft flesh-pink, glorified by a cluster of wine-red stamens.

This is a real everbloomer and will well repay the little protection necessary to bring it through the winter where temperatures go very low. \$1.50 each.



GOLDEN GLOW

LC. (Brownell, 1936)

Plant Patent pending

THE pure cadmium-yellow, Hybrid-Tea-like flowers are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter and have Tea fragrance. They vary in number up to as many as 25 on a stem.

Perfectly hardy and vigorous Climber up to 15 feet or more, carrying attractive, healthy foliage; this is the most exquisite yellow Climbing Rose that we have seen. \$1.50 each.

Golden Glow

New Climbing Roses

APRICOT GLOW. L.C. (Brownell, 1936.) *Plant Patent No. 200.* A truly insignificant Climber with medium-sized flowers of a light apricot color, shading yellow at the base, and produced in large clusters. Flowers are double, nicely formed, and have a pleasing fruity fragrance. \$1.50 each.

CLIMBING DAINTY BESS. CHT. (J. H. van Barneveld, 1935.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 6.

CRIMSON CONQUEST. L.C. (Chaplin Bros., 1933.) A very strong-growing Climber with deep red flowers which are softened with cerise. Very hardy.

The 3-inch flowers of this variety are very beautiful. \$1.50 each.

DOUBLOONS. L.C. (M. H. Horvath, 1935.) *Plant Patent No. 152.* A stunning, new, perfectly hardy, yellow Climber, developed from our native prairie Rose, *Rosa setigera*, which gives it a hardiness greater than any other yellow Climber. Very handsome. \$1.50 each.

DUSTERLOHE. L.C. (W. Kordes Sons, 1931.) A new hybrid of *R. arvensis*, with single red flowers 3 inches across and sweetly fragrant. Strong, hardy Climber.

Arvensis, the wild Rose of England, is a hardy, very vigorous plant which augurs well for its offspring. We believe this Rose has an interesting future. \$1 each.

EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER. L.C. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1932.) *Plant Patent No. 114.* A charming Climbing Rose with large, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in big sprays. \$1 each.

GOLDEN CLIMBER (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James). L.C. (Brownell, 1933.) *Plant Patent No. 28.* Large, handsome, clear sunflower-yellow blooms, borne on a vigorous, glossy-leaved Climber. \$1 each.

GOLDEN DREAM (Goldener Traum). L.C. (R. Turke, 1932.) A hybrid *Rugosa* Climber with well-shaped flowers of soft yellow, having somewhat deeper golden shades on opening.

Although this has not proved a strong grower, young plants in our nursery have bloomed repeatedly throughout the summer. \$1.25 each.

GOLDEN GLOW. L.C. (Brownell, 1936.) *Plant Patent pending.* \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 6.

NUBIAN. CHT. (Bobbink & Atkins, 1937.) Here is a pillar Rose to delight the lover of dark red blooms. Nubian is one of our own seedlings and bears a heavy crop of large, nicely formed flowers of dark velvety red which do not blue. The plants put up 6 to 8-foot canes with heavy, leathery foliage.

Our plants came through the past three winters in fine shape. So far it has not been remontant. Supply limited. \$2.50 each.

REICHSPRASIDENT VON HINDENBURG. CHT. (P. Lambert, 1933.) A large, brilliant pink flower with a slight overcast of salmon. Extremely fragrant and long lasting when cut.

This belongs to a new strain of hardy, steady-blooming Roses, and whether used as a low pillar or allowed to develop into a sprawling bush, it will give flowers from late spring until frost. We have only a limited supply. \$2.50 each.

REVEIL DIJONNAIS. L.C. (E. M. Buatois, 1931.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 2.

RUTH ALEXANDER. L.C. (Rena E. Wilber, 1936.) *Plant Patent No. 178.* Another gorgeous Climbing Rose with 4½ to 5-inch flowers of rich cadmium-orange having the outer third of each petal a glowing peach-red. Vigorous plants with the largest, leatheriest bronzy green foliage we have ever seen on a Rose. This Rose has not been tried in the East, so we know nothing of its hardiness or remontance. 15 petals. \$2 each.

SKYROCKET. L.C. (W. Kordes Sons, 1935.) Medium-sized, brilliant red flowers in enormous clusters throughout the season. Plant habit is straight and upright. Allow the flower-heads to remain and it will have masses of brilliant red berries in the fall.

This different Rose will please, no matter how it is used, whether as a shrub, trained as a pillar, or as a low Climber. \$1 each.

WINSOME. L.C. (Dobbie & Co., 1931.) Large, cherry-red flowers with a fine Tea fragrance. Vigorous Climber and abundant bloomer.

One of the finest of the large-flowered red Climbers, which, unfortunately, has not become known in this country and as it is really a Climbing Hybrid Tea, hardier than most of that class, it should be given a trial. \$1.25 each.



New Pillar Rose, Nubian

Pot-Grown Roses

SEE PAGE 8 FOR FULL INFORMATION

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

HYBRID TEA ROSES are now in overwhelming majority in the modern garden, and therefore in our Catalogue. This is due to their everblooming qualities, to the superiority of their plants, and the never-ceasing additions to their coloring obtained by present-day hybridizers. There are tones of orange, peach, salmon, buff, vermilion and flame, undreamed of a decade ago. Hybrid Teas were originally developed by crossing the Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals, but in recent years the blood of other species has been incorporated by complex crossing and recrossing so that the best term to use is Everblooming Roses.

Hybrid Tea Roses are grown in all parts of the United States and will thrive and flower abundantly if adequate protection is given in severe winter weather. Cultural directions will be found in our leaflet "Roses for Spring Planting" enclosed with every shipment.

The average plant of this type grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. Those marked "D" after the introducer's name will average 1½ feet, or possibly lower; "T," 3 feet or more. These are the heights here at Rutherford, N. J. They will vary in different locations, but the proportions will be the same.

We have added again, this year, our comments on most of the varieties. They are from observations made in our fields and garden throughout the year, and are intended to be helpful.

All these Roses are two-year-old, field-grown, budded plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10 of any one kind, except where otherwise noted. All Roses priced at \$1 each are \$9 for 10 of any one kind

ABOL. (F. Evans, 1927.) Very fragrant flowers of ivory-white with faint bluish tints on edges of center petals. Vigorous plants with few thorns.

One of the sweetest Roses and good in hot weather. The plants might be better, but it is worth growing for its fragrance alone. 35 petals.

ALICE STERN. (F. Gillet, 1926.) Long-pointed buds; very large, double flowers of ivory-white, tinted cream in center. Vigorous plants with dark, bronzy green foliage.

It is much more beautiful than we can describe, and the healthy plants are generous with their lovely flowers. 30 petals.

AMELIA EARHART. See page 3.

AMI QUINARD. (C. Mallerin, 1927.) Tall, branching plants with medium-sized, semi-double flowers of deep velvety crimson. Strong, lasting fragrance.

Although only semi-double, this is one of the most desirable of the dark red Roses. Everyone seems to like it. 17 petals. \$1 each.

ANGELE PERNET. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) D. Large, oval buds and very large, globular, double flowers of brownish orange.

One of the most beautiful of the fancy-colored Roses and one of the sweetest. Not a strong grower. 18 petals.

AUTUMN. (L. B. Coddington, 1928.) Illustrated and described on page 15.

BARBARA ROBINSON. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) D. Double, high-centered, creamy white flowers, borne several together on low-growing plants.

A lovely little creamy white Rose which will produce quantities of very attractive flowers for cutting. 36 petals.

BARCELONA. (W. Kordes Sons, 1932.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 5.

BETTY UPRICHARD. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) T. Semi-double, delicate salmon-pink flowers with a reverse of coppery carmine. Fragrant. Tall branching plants.

A standard variety; one of the most satisfactory Roses in this color-range. Our only criticism is that it is not as free blooming as we would like. 17 petals.

BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) Very fragrant flowers of lasting, glowing red. Strong-growing, bushy plant.

A fine red Rose which for some reason was never widely distributed. 60 petals. \$1 each.

BRIARCLIFF. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1926.) Long-pointed buds and large, high-centered flowers of deep rose-pink, passing to a lighter shade on outer petals. Fragrant. Nicely formed plant with healthy foliage.

One of the finest garden Roses for cutting. A sport of Columbia with all of its virtues, but a much better colored flower. 36 petals.

BUTTERCUP. (Dobbie & Co., 1930.) D. Medium-sized, moderately double, yellow flower of cupped form and excellent texture which holds its color well.

A true yellow Rose of rather dwarf growth, therefore very useful for the outer row of the Rose-bed. 45 petals. \$1 each.

CALEDONIA. (Dobbie & Co., 1928.) Large, very double, high-centered flower of pure white, borne singly on long, strong stem. Average plant with leathery, dark green foliage.

One of the best of the white Roses, with flowers of fine form freely produced for a Rose of this size. Caledonia has made good all over the United States. 25 petals.

CAPT. F. S. HARVEY-CANT. (F. Cant & Co., 1923.) Very large, extremely double, high-centered flowers of peach-pink, reverse deep pink; fragrant.

A little-known Rose which is very beautiful. Fine exhibition flower. 77 petals. \$1 each.

CARRIE JACOBS BOND. See page 3.

CATHRINE KORDES. (W. Kordes Sons, 1930.) Large, long-pointed, blood-red buds; high-centered, double flowers of glowing dark scarlet. Strong plants with large, dark green foliage. An abundant bloomer.

If this Rose had more fragrance it would be one of the most popular red Roses, as the flowers have fine form; the plants are good. 35 petals.

CECILE WALTER. (C. Mallerin, 1926.) T. Very large, semi-double flowers of unfading coral-pink, flushed with gold. Tall, branching plants with normal foliage.

This is an attractive flower which would be very popular if it had more petals. 15 petals. \$1 each.

CHARLES H. RIGG. (Chaplin Bros., 1931.) Large, full, fragrant flowers of scarlet-vermilion-red passing to eglantine-pink.

A vigorous plant with dark foliage. The flowers are especially good for cutting, being beautifully shaped both in the bud and when open. This is a practically unknown Rose in this country but one deserving of a trial. Recommended. 35 petals.

Pot-Grown Roses. We grow many varieties of Roses in pots for late-season shipments to districts where the planting of dormant Roses is no longer possible or advisable. They will grow and catch up with established plantings if watered copiously during the first two weeks to enable them to make fresh roots. Potted Roses will be crated and shipped by Express collect. Write us for a list of available varieties. We grow all classes.



Mme. Croibier

Mme. Croibier

HT. (J. Gaujard, 1935)

BUD and flower very large and double, on long stems. The color is an even, bright unfading salmon. Vigorous plants with large, leathery foliage.

Although Gaujard describes this as bright salmon, in our fields the flowers are more the color of the lovely Los Angeles, but they are much larger and have a great many more petals. It is one of the most beautiful Roses we have seen in recent years, and one of the easiest to grow. The color of the flowers is much deeper and richer than the color illustration shows. \$1.50 each.



Souv. de Jean Soupert

Souv. de Jean Soupert

HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1929)

LONG, tapering, deep golden yellow buds slowly unfolding to broad, cream-colored blooms of heavy texture and delicious fragrance. Bushy plants.

This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses for garden bedding, as the plants are healthy and really bloom all the time. Flowers do not have the perfect form of some of the other yellow Roses but there are lots of them and they are good to look at. \$1.25 each.



Mme. Joseph Perraud. ($\frac{1}{4}$ natural size)

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD

HT. (J. Gujard, 1934)

LONG, slender buds of nasturtium-orange, opening to sweetly fragrant flowers of nasturtium-buff, with a hint of pale pink at the petal edges. Winner of the Bagatelle Gold Medal, 1934.

This is really a beautiful Rose which has, without promotion, quietly become popular all over the country. An excellent flower for exhibition purposes. We cheerfully recommend this variety and feel sure you will like it. \$1.50 each.

WILL ROGERS

HT. (Howard & Smith, 1936,
distributed by us in the East)

Plant Patent pending

THE 3-inch open flowers are of the old Château de Clos Vougeot type, packed with a large number of short and twisted petals of blackish velvety crimson. The flowers carry that wonderful old-time fragrance. This Rose is as dark as the so-called "black" Roses and has an attractive form which few of them do have. Vigorous plants, blooming constantly all summer. \$1 each.



Will Rogers

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. (H. Dickson, 1919.) T. Large, full, double flowers of flaming scarlet, flushed velvety crimson.

This is one of the indispensable garden Roses, which produces attractive flowers all through the season. The plants are extra good, with healthy foliage. 24 petals.

CHARLES P. KILHAM. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1926.) Brilliant Oriental red-orange, suffused glowing scarlet, aging Lincoln red.

A very lovely flower produced on a long stem. Fine for cutting. The plants are rather awkward and need considerable room. 70 petals.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1908.) D. Large, double flowers of bright velvety red, overlaid dark garnet. Wonderful fragrance. Low, sprawly plants which bloom freely.

One of the darkest red Roses ever produced. It will be loved for the velvety texture of its flowers and its wonderful fragrance. 75 petals.

CLAIRE DESMET. (E. M. Buatois, 1932.) Very double, cupped flowers of clear golden yellow on long, strong stems; fragrant.

Practically unknown, this is a really attractive golden yellow Rose which is sweetly fragrant. 40 petals. \$1 each.

CLARICE GOODACRE. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.) Double, high-centered, ivory-white flowers, zoned chrome; fragrant.

Flowers here are creamy white, tinted with buff. The well-formed blooms are produced on strong stems. 23 petals. \$1 each.

COLUMBIA. (E. G. Hill Co., 1916.) Very double, well-formed, bright pink flowers which last a long time when cut. Delicious fragrance. Upright plants with good foliage.

A standard florists' and garden variety for a good many years. Especially fine in the fall.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. (P. Dot, 1933.) \$1 each. Illustrated and described on page 40.

CONQUEROR. (Chaplin Bros., 1929.) Semi-double flowers of saffron-yellow, reverse flushed orange, changing to pale yellow as flower ages. Vigorous plants.

A good bedding Rose which is very generous with its fragrant flowers. 15 petals. \$1 each.

CORAL. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931.) D. Globular, bright coral flowers with buttercup-yellow base; fragrant.

Although the plants are dwarf, they are very free flowering and the blooms somewhat resemble a deeper-toned Los Angeles. 30-35 petals. \$1 each.

COUNTESS VANDAL. See page 3.

CRIMSON GLORY. See page 3.

CUBA. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926.) Semi-double flowers of cardinal-red, slightly tinted yellow. Bushy plants with dark bronzy green foliage and a few thorns.

A lovely semi-double Rose which we would like to see hold its color a little longer than it does. 16 petals.

CYNTHIA. (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1914.) Double blooms of glowing, rich Oriental red. A free bloomer.

In form and coloring this is a delightful Rose, and as the plants are also good we recommend it highly. 30 petals.

DAME EDITH HELEN. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926.) High-centered blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on long, strong stems.

One of the finest of all Roses for exhibition purposes, as the large, double flowers are perfect in form. 70 petals.

DICKSONS CENTENNIAL. See page 3.

DIRECTEUR GUERIN. See page 3.

DOROTHY PAGE-ROBERTS. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.) Glistening coppery pink, semi-double blooms suffused apricot; not very fragrant.

A very large flower, freely produced, is its best recommendation. 17 petals.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL. (Dobbie & Co., 1928.) Large, double, cupped flower of vivid orange, flushed old-rose; intensely fragrant.

A unique and beautiful combination of colors. Fairly good plant. 20 petals.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.) Long, tapering buds of golden orange and saffron open to sweetly fragrant flowers of great size and substance. Vigorous, free-blooming plant.

A lovely old Rose which should be in every garden. Although rather awkward, the plants are free blooming and unusually healthy. The flowers have the delicious old Tea fragrance. 17 petals.

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. See page 3.

ECLIPSE. See page 3.

EDITH KRAUSE. (M. Krause, 1930.) T. Large, double, high-centered flowers of greenish white; moderately fragrant. Vigorous, upright plants.

A very strong-growing white Rose with nicely formed flowers. 35 petals. \$1 each.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1928.) Illustrated and described on page 40.

EDITOR McFARLAND. (C. Mallerin, 1931.) Perfectly formed flowers of clear brilliant pink, with strong stems for cutting.

One of the longest-lasting cut-flowers we have, with every long-stemmed flower of perfect form. The plants are healthy and bloom freely. \$1 each.

EDUARD SCHILL. (W. Kordes Sons, 1931.) Large, semi-double flowers of cupped form, brick-red, shaded nasturtium-yellow. Vigorous plants with glossy foliage.

Considered an improved Charles P. Kilham. We find it an interestingly different Rose which is very much admired by visitors to our grounds.

E. G. HILL. (E. G. Hill Co., 1929.) Immense, dazzling red flower shading to darker crimson. A vigorous and free-flowering plant.

One of the standard red Roses of gardens and under glass. Flowers are large, double, fragrant, and freely produced on nice cutting stems. One of the best reds. 60 petals.

E. J. LUDDING. (G. A. van Rossem, 1931.) Large, double flowers of carmine-pink, with coral-red and salmon shadings.

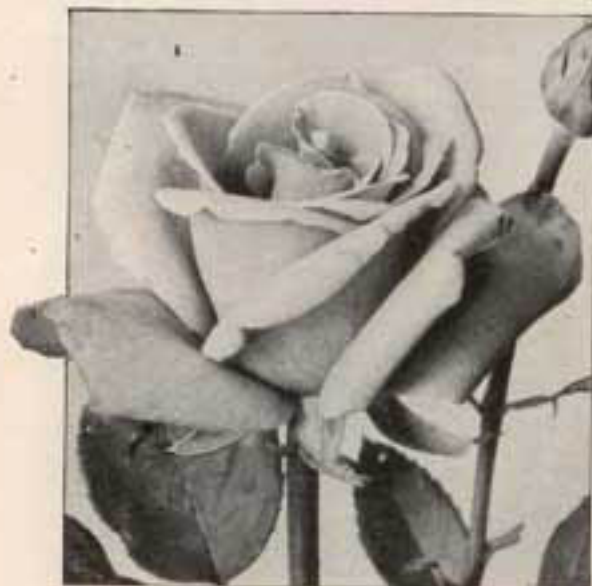
The plants are rather ungainly and do not bloom as freely as we would like, but all of the flowers are of fine form, size, and coloring. 50 petals.

ELLEN WILLMOTT. (P. Bernais, 1898.) Medium-sized, cupped flowers of silvery flesh-color, borne on long, strong stems. Growth vigorous. Foliage very fine. A free bloomer.

Although not especially fragrant, we like this Rose because of its beautiful flowers which have an appealing shell-pink center. 35 petals.

EMPRESS. (Chaplin Bros., 1933.) Well-formed flowers of dark cerise, inlaid with red. Vigorous plants with large, dark green foliage.

Here, the flowers have splendid form and the broad petals are bright pink, tinged with salmon, much lighter than the English description. It has unusually rich fragrance, which won it the coveted Clay Cup. We believe that you will like this Rose. 35 petals. \$1 each. Illustrated on page 12.



Empress. See page 11

ESSENCE. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1930.) Long-pointed buds and fragrant flowers of fiery, velvety crimson. Vigorous, bushy plants.

This Rose has been called a double Etoile de Hollande. \$1 each.

ETOILE DE FEU. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) D. Large flowers, opening flat, of flaming orange, tinged with pink.

One of the first flame-colored Roses; it has spectacular flowers, but the low-growing plants are not any too good, as it black-spots very easily.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Large crimson flowers with velvety finish and especially fine fragrance. Branching plants with very large, healthy foliage.

This is, undoubtedly, the finest red Rose in the world. The very large, fragrant flowers are especially beautiful when in the half-open state. It has about the largest leaves of any of the Hybrid Tea Roses, is unusually healthy, and our only wish is for more of these grand blooms. 35 petals.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. (P. J. Looymans & Co., 1921.) D. Long-pointed buds and large, cupped, double flowers of lasting Indian yellow.

The strong, bushy plants have brilliant green foliage and are quite liberal with their nicely formed flowers. There is a pinkish tint to the open flower which spoils it for some people; others like this difference. 41 petals.

FEU PERNET-DUCHER. (C. Mallerin, 1934.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 3.

GAIETY. (E. G. Hill Co., 1926.) Camellia-shaped flowers of coppery fawn and pale pink. Fragrant. Medium bushy plants with normal foliage.

This is one of the finest of the fancy Roses. There is a blending of pink, gold, Indian red, and silver in the flowers, different from any other Rose. 34 petals.

GENERAL MacARTHUR. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905.) Both buds and open flowers are crimson-scarlet, well shaped, and very fragrant. An erect plant which blooms in crops. Wonderful fragrance.

It is one of the most fragrant red Roses we have ever had, and is still worth planting. 20 petals.

GEORGE C. WAUD. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.)

A unique shade of light red with a suggestion of orange and vermilion. Double flowers, slightly fragrant. Vigorous plants.

A very striking flower which fades a little quicker than we would like. However, the plants have fine foliage and do bloom freely. 75 petals.

GIPSY LASS. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932.) Ovoid bud and large, double, globular flower of lasting scarlet-crimson with blackish shading. Intensely fragrant. Upright, branching plants.

We like the richness of these flowers, which have a maroon shading, and the plants have bloomed quite freely for us, producing flowers which are fine for cutting. 35 petals. \$1 each.

GLOAMING. See page 3.

GOLDEN DAWN. (P. Grant, 1929.) Large, double flowers of lemon-yellow, nicely formed and deliciously fragrant. Spreading plants with attractive foliage.

One of the healthiest plants we have in the garden, with foliage very much like the old Teas. We like the size and delicious fragrance of the blooms, even if they are not deep yellow, or, as the name would imply, golden. We have very few criticisms to make of this lovely Australian Rose. 45 petals.

GOLDEN FRILLS. See page 3.

GOLDEN RAPTURE (Geheimrat Duisberg). (W. Korles Sons, 1933.) Large, high-centered flower of golden yellow, with the old Rose fragrance. Upright plants with large, glossy foliage.

This is a nicely formed Rose of clear color, which it holds better than many yellows.

GRENOBLE. (C. Mallerin, 1927.) Large, globular, fully double flowers of brilliant red, almost scarlet. Strong, branching plants.

A free-blooming plant with exceptionally large and unusually brilliant flowers. It is a fine cut-flower and one of the best garden reds. 45 petals. \$1 each.

GRUSS AN AACHEN. (P. Geduldig, 1909.) D. While really a Hybrid-Polyantha (see page 30), we repeat it here, as quite often this variety is planted among Hybrid Teas.

GRUSS AN COBURG. (Felberg-Leclere, 1927.) Globular flowers of rich yellowish brown, shading to a pale coppery flesh. Vigorous, branching growth.

The flowers are spectacular when first open and are fragrant, but the plants have not been any too strong. 50 petals.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (Geschwind, 1897.) A large, bushy, shrub-like plant with medium-sized, double blooms of brilliant crimson, velvety and fragrant.

This grand old shrub produces plenty of flowers from early summer until stopped by frost. 33 petals.

HADLEY. (Montgomery Co., 1914.) Beautiful buds and nicely formed, rich velvety scarlet flowers. Fine plants.

A once-popular Rose which is worth having when it does bloom. Fine for exhibition. 25 petals.

HEINRICH WENDLAND. (W. Korles Sons, 1930.) Fragrant flowers of unfading nasturtium-red, reverse deep golden yellow.

One of the most spectacular of all Roses, and, as it is very double, makes a fine Rose for exhibition. Highly recommended. 100 petals. \$1 each.

HERMANN EGGERS. (W. Korles Sons, 1930.) Blood-red buds open to high-centered, intensely fragrant flowers of unfading orange-scarlet. Upright plants with dark green, leathery foliage.

One of the newer high-colored flowers which, being very beautiful, make a fine cut-flower. 40 petals.

Spray your Roses every 10 days with Tri-ogen. See page 80

HERMANN LINDECKE. (H. Lindecke, 1929.) Large, high-centered flowers of whitish pink, reverse salmon-pink. Fine plants with healthy foliage.

A sport of General-Superior Arnold Janssen, with flowers somewhat like La France. 40 petals.

HINRICH GAEDE. (W. Kordes Sons, 1931.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 16.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. (F. Dörner & Sons Co., 1915.) Large, double flowers of splendid form, glowing crimson with darker shading; fragrant. A branching plant with sparse foliage.

An old favorite with lovely flowers but not a good plant. 26 petals.

HORTULANUS BUDDE. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Crimson buds; large, double flowers of luminous carmine-red with yellow centers.

One of the earliest to bloom and one of the brightest in the whole Rose family. An indispensable bedding Rose.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. (Clarke Bros., 1923.) Large, perfectly formed flowers of shining rose-pink, shading lighter on reverse of petals; fragrant. Good plants.

The flowers are of fine form, distinct in their coloring, and the plants are unusually good. 55 petals.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. (Bees, Ltd., 1919.) Attractive brownish yellow buds, opening to loose flowers of light orange-pink. Strong, upright, branching habit.

Outdone in color by the modern bicolor Roses, but it is still one of the most free-flowering Roses we have. 16 petals.

JOANNA HILL. (J. H. Hill Co., 1928.) Pointed buds and deep creamy white flowers tinged with salmon and ochre-yellow; moderately fragrant. Long, strong stems.

While this flower is quite nice for cutting, and it has been very well liked in the garden, it is not a free bloomer. 40 petals.

JOHN RUSSELL. (Dobbie & Co., 1924.) Ovoid buds and large crimson flowers with blackish shadings and a perfect exhibition center.

A very strong-growing plant, almost like a Hybrid Perpetual, with quite large flowers. It is not a free bloomer. 34 petals.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. (M. Leenders & Co., 1908.) Vivid crimson buds opening to enormous blooms of glowing pink, with carmine reverse.

A substantial old Rose which is still the best of its type. It is very double and its colors are quite lasting. 75 petals.

JOYOUS CAVALIER. (W. E. B. Archer & Daughter, 1926.) T. Unusually vigorous plants with large, loosely double, brilliant flowers of clear scarlet, in clusters of three or four on good stems. Healthy foliage.

This Rose is too tall for the ordinary Rose-bed, but is a fine plant for the shrubbery border or a background. 25 to 30 petals.

JULES GAUJARD. (Pernet-Ducher, 1928.) Full blooms of bright orange-red, flushed carmine, rose, and yellow. Spreading plants.

An attractive flower of good size on a very strong plant. It does not bloom as frequently as we would like to see it. 60 petals.

JULIEN POTIN. (Golden Pernet). (Pernet-Ducher, 1927.) Deep yellow, pointed buds, opening to nicely formed flowers of rich primrose-yellow.

Plants are not very good, but with the right culture it produces some of the finest yellow Roses possible to have for exhibition. 48 petals.

KARDINAL PIFFL. (Leenders Bros., 1925.) Orange-pink with a golden base. Fully double flowers which retain their color to the end. Delicious fragrance.

Plants are hardy, healthy, and produce their attractive flowers all during the season regardless of weather. 50-60 petals.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. (P. Lambert, 1891.) Creamy buds and perfect, snow-white blooms tinted lemon-yellow at center; fragrant. Medium upright growth.

Although this Rose has been in gardens for forty-five years, it is still the most perfect white Rose; deliciously fragrant. If it would only furnish a few more flowers! 99 petals.

KILLARNEY. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.) D. Long-pointed buds, opening to flat, sparkling pink blooms with enormous petals. Low, spreading plant.

One of the sweetest Roses ever grown, and one of the most beautiful, but the plants mildew easily. Most gardeners today are looking for Roses with more petals, but it is still worth growing. 10 petals.

KILLARNEY, DOUBLE WHITE. (J. A. Budlong & Son Co., 1912.) D. Long-pointed, snow-white buds of typical Killarney form. The open flowers are of the same pure white and are fragrant.

A popular florist's variety which is liked by some rosarians for the garden. There are other whites which we think are better. 23 petals.

KILLARNEY QUEEN. (J. A. Budlong & Son Co., 1912.) D. A deeper pink Killarney.

Has the unforgettable Killarney fragrance and the great wide petals. The best of the Killarney family. 17 petals.

KONIGIN CAROLA. (R. Turke, 1904.) Large, pointed buds and fully double blooms. A satiny rose with silver reflexes.

A very large flower of nice clean color. Plants are strong, with healthy foliage. 30 petals.

LA FRANCE. (Guillot fils, 1867.) Bright pink flowers with curled petals showing silvery tints; intensely fragrant. Bushy plants with healthy foliage.

The first Hybrid Tea and one of the most fragrant Roses. While the form of the flower is not considered ideal today, it is worth having for its historical value, and that wonderful fragrance. 60 petals.

LA TOSCA. (Mme. Schwartz, 1901.) T. Silvery pink flowers with a fairly full and somewhat darker center; fragrant.

An old variety of extra vigor and quite nice flowers. Still a good Rose for the background. 30 petals.

LADY ALICE STANLEY. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Very large silvery pink flowers; sweetly fragrant. Handsome, deeply veined foliage.

Although thirty years old, it is still one of the best garden Roses we have. Fully double flowers are of attractive coloring and fine form. It is always dependable. 75 petals.

LADY ASHTOWN. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.) Deep carmine-pink with a yellow glow at base of petals; fine form. Medium-sized plants with good foliage.

A thoroughly reliable pink Rose which should be in every garden. 51 petals.

LADY FORTEVIOT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1928.) Deep golden yellow, flushed apricot; sweetly scented. Medium growth.

The flowers are somewhat the same color as Angèle Pernet, but the plants are not even as good as those of that variety. 20 petals.

Use B. & A. Rose Food for strong plants and finest flowers. See page 80

LADY MARGARET STEWART. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926.) High-centered flowers of golden yellow, shaded and streaked orange and red. Medium-sized plants with shiny foliage.

A fine exhibition flower of fine form and coloring when first open. 54 petals.

LADY PIRRIE. (H. Dickson, 1910.) Coppery pink buds opening to pale flesh-colored flowers. Upright, branching plants.

An old favorite which is still worth a place in the garden because of the quantity of its nicely formed flowers which are very beautiful when they first open. 24 petals.

LAL. See page 4.

LEONARD BARRON. (J. H. Nicolas, 1931.) Large, fully double flowers that average 5½ inches in diameter; salmon, tinted with amber; fragrant. Low, branching plants.

A new hybrid of *Rosa nutkana*, with very large, cupped flowers packed to the center with short petals. 100 petals.

LESLEY DUDLEY. (S. McGredy & Son, 1932.) Perfectly formed flowers of rose-pink throughout, with an orange-scarlet sheen. At times the outside of the petals is suffused with pinkish buff and gold; fragrant.

A very attractive new Rose of an unusual blending of tints. Certainly worth a try. 35 petals. \$1 each.

LILIAN. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931.) Large, semi-double, cupped flowers of a most unusual shade of yellow.

The plants are vigorous, spreading, and bloom freely. Flowers are loosely formed and lack the shape we look for in a yellow Rose. 30 to 35 petals.

LORD CHARLEMONT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) High-centered flowers of deep crimson. Plants quite bushy.

A well-formed Rose of good coloring; it is quite popular in some sections and totally unknown in others. We like it. 53 petals.

LOS ANGELES. (Howard & Smith, 1916.) High-centered flowers of brilliant salmon-pink, toned coral and gold. Strong, branching plants, blooming frequently.

One of the most beautiful Roses ever grown, but the plants die back badly in some sections. Where it succeeds it is extremely popular. 27 petals.

LOUISE KRAUSE. (M. Krause, 1930.) Fragrant, pure yellow flowers borne singly on strong stems. Vigorous, bushy plants, blooming continuously.

One of the Krause family which has not been very widely distributed. Although the flowers are exquisitely beautiful, we believe there are better Roses of this same color. \$1 each.

LUCIE MARIE. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1930.) Fragrant flowers of fine buttercup-yellow, flushed with apricot and orange.

This Rose is of very attractive coloring under ideal conditions; at other times the flower is rather coarse. Seems to do its best here in hot weather. 40 petals.

LUIS BRINAS. See page 4.

MALAR-ROS. (W. Kordes Sons, 1932.) Large, rich crimson flowers, fully double and sweetly scented.

A vigorous, upright grower whose flowers are especially fine for cutting. 50 petals. \$1 each.

MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW. (Dobbie & Co., 1929.) Shapely flowers of rich velvety crimson. Dwarf, bushy plants.

Plants are rather low growing, but the brilliant flowers are very fine. \$1 each.

MARGARET ANNE BAXTER. (T. Smith & Sons, 1928.) Large buds and fragrant, snow-white flowers, sometimes tinged with soft flesh-pink.

A very pretty flower produced on fine plants. One of the best white Roses. \$1 each.

MARGARET MCGREDY. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) T. Double, cup-shaped flowers open orange-scarlet, which turns to a peculiar shade of carmine-rose.

Unusually vigorous, bushy plants that bloom continuously. It is one of the most reliable Roses we have in the garden today. Plants set close together look almost like a hedge. 30 petals.

MARIE MAASS. (C. Maass, 1928.) Large, intensely fragrant, pure white flowers, becoming ivory-white as they develop.

A lovely white Rose which is practically unknown. The plants are very vigorous and bushy, and bloom well. We recommend it. 60 petals. \$1 each.

MAX KRAUSE. (M. Krause, 1930.) \$1 each. Illustrated and described on page 21.

MCGREDY'S IVORY. (S. McGredy & Son, 1929.) Large, creamy white flowers touched with pale yellow at the base; wonderful fragrance.

We find it one of the finest white Roses, although the plants are not any too good. Another name for this is Portadown Ivory. 45 petals. \$1 each.

MCGREDY'S SCARLET. (S. McGredy & Son, 1930.) Large, loosely formed flowers of vivid rose-red. Extra-large, healthy plants.

Although wrongly named, as it is not scarlet, it is one of the best red Roses. Flowers of nice form, and it blooms nearly all the time. 35 petals.

MCGREDY'S YELLOW. See page 4.

MEMORY. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1932.) Large, light pink flowers with silvery reflexes, shading to apple-blossom-pink with yellow at the base.

Beautiful, 5-inch, loose flowers with unforgettable fragrance. Fine plants with artistic flowers which everyone likes. 15 petals. \$1 each.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM. (G. A. van Rossem, 1926.) Golden yellow flowers streaked and veined with orange. Richly fragrant.

With good culture this variety produces some strikingly beautiful blooms. Flowers are not so good in midsummer. 30 petals.

MEVROUW WELMOET VAN HECK. (G. A. H. Buisman & Son, 1933.) An outstanding carmine-red Rose. It was awarded the Gold Medal in Saverne.

Its chief value is its bushy, vigorous growth, 3 to 4 feet high, with flowers of fine form all season. Makes a good hedge Rose. 50 petals. \$1.25 each.

MISS C. E. VAN ROSSEM. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) A bushy little plant bearing dark red buds and open flowers all season.

This is one of the nicest red Roses we have ever seen. As the plants are small, they should be planted close together. 28 petals.

MISS ROWENA THOM. (Howard & Smith, 1927.) Illustrated and described on page 41.

MISS WILLMOTT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1917.) Perfectly formed large white flowers with a touch of pink in the center. Moderate fragrance. Medium growth with glossy foliage.

A beautiful flower of pleasing form which is freely produced all through the season. Excellent for exhibition or bedding. 40 petals.

Pot-Grown Roses. We grow many varieties of Roses in pots for late-season shipments to districts where the planting of dormant Roses is no longer possible or advisable. They will grow and catch up with established plantings if watered copiously during the first two weeks to enable them to make fresh roots. Potted Roses will be crated and shipped by Express collect. Write us for a list of available varieties. We grow all classes.



Autumn

AUTUMN

HT. (L. B. Coddington, 1928)

COMPACT, very double flowers of burnt-orange streaked with red, moderately fragrant. Close-growing, upright plants with heavy foliage.

The flowers are well formed and long lasting when cut. Color is sometimes bad in hot weather but the fall blooms are superb. 70 petals. Plants are not tall and should be planted in the front row. 75 cts. each.

VICTORIA HARRINGTON

HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1931)

POINTED buds of blackish red slowly open to high-centered flowers of non-fading, velvety dark red, warmed with a golden flush in the heart of the flower. Strong, healthy plants.

A Rose of lovely color and informal "cactus" form, quite different from any other red variety. The aging flowers neither blue nor fade. We are very fond of this Rose. \$1.25 each.



Victoria Harrington

ROSE MARIE

HT. (F. Dornier & Sons Co., 1918)

FRAGRANT, clear rose-pink flowers of large size, borne freely on plants of notable vigor and health.

A much better Rose than many new pinks lately introduced. It has fragrance, fine form of flower, and the plants have good foliage and bloom freely. Highly recommended. 36 petals. 75 cts. each.



Rose Marie



Hinrich Gaede

HINRICH GAEDE

HT. (W. Kordes Sons, 1931)

NASTURTIUM-RED buds opening to large, double orange-yellow flowers, flushed with nasturtium-red. Fine plants with beautiful foliage.

Probably the most spectacular Hybrid Tea Rose grown today, and certainly the best of the type. The striking coloring lasts for a long time. For bedding, for cut-flowers, or for exhibition, it is highly recommended. 50 petals. \$1.25 each.

MME. BUTTERFLY. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918.) Perfectly formed light pink flowers faintly tinted with gold. Richly perfumed. A beautiful Rose which is a perfect cut-flower.

The finest of the Ophelia family and should be in every garden. 30 petals.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1890.) Globular, silvery pink flowers of large size. A strong, healthy plant.

An old-time variety which is one of the best bloomers we have. 28 petals.

MME. COCHET-COCHET. See page 4.

MME. CROIBIER. (J. Gaujard, 1935.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 9.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) D. Brilliant orange-red flowers of nice form on a low-spreading, very thorny plant.

This is the famous *Daily Mail* Rose, and although it fades rather quickly, the newly opened flowers are among the most brilliant of all Roses. Will produce extra-good autumn flowers if pruned after the first crop. 15 petals.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. (J. Gaujard, 1914.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 10.

MME. JULES BOUCHE. (J. Croibier & Sons, 1911.) Perfectly formed, long-pointed buds and high-centered flowers of pure white with a slight pink tint in the center at first.

This is considered by many to be the finest of all white Roses. The plants are healthy and always in bloom. 34 petals.

MME. JULES GUERIN. (J. Gaujard, 1931.) Yellow, passing to cream as the bloom develops. Nice plants with bronzy green foliage.

A strong grower with enormous flowers on heavy stems. Good for exhibiting and best in early summer. Similar to *Amelia Earhart*. 40 petals. \$1 each.

MME. LEON PAIN. (P. Guillot, 1904.) Lovely double, soft flesh-pink flowers of excellent form. Beautiful plants of medium height.

A fine old pink Rose which is still one of the best. Flowers are very attractive and it is always dependable. Plant close together. 43 petals.

MME. NICOLAS AUSSEL. (Pernet-Ducher, 1930.) Very large, double, intensely fragrant flowers of salmon, shaded carmine and ochre, tinted yellow.

A distinctly decorative Rose whose flowers are produced on long stems. Plants are very strong. 25 petals. \$1 each.

MONARCH. (Dobbie & Co., 1926.) Pale pink flowers of exhibition form. Strong, upright; free flowering.

A fine cut Rose with pointed buds. Should be better known. 60 petals.

MRS. AARON WARD. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907.) D. Well-shaped little buds of golden buff. Attractive, double, tawny gold and pink flowers. Low growing.

Named for the wife of the late Admiral Ward, and the pride of his garden when this rosarian was alive. 50 petals.

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH. (S. McGredy & Son, 1926.) Large, perfectly formed, rose-pink flowers, the petals shaded with gold at the base. Fragrant.

One of the finest pink Roses for exhibition. Best in warm weather. Strong, thorny plants. 40 petals.

MRS. BEATTY. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1926.) A very pretty Rose of soft clear yellow. Medium plants which bloom abundantly.

A distinctive Rose which is very little known, but admired by everyone who has tried it. 25 petals. \$1 each.



Mme. Jules Guerin

MRS. CHARLES BELL. (Mrs. Charles Bell, 1917.) T. A sport of *Red Radiance*, with flowers of similar form, but of an exquisite, delicate shell-pink coloring.

The only Rose of its particular color, which is one of the most exquisite known among Roses. Vigorous plants which anyone can grow. 27 petals.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) Pure, unfading yellow flowers of fine form. Beautiful growth. Very hardy.

One of the best garden yellows which has been successful all over the United States. 43 petals.

MRS. HENRI DAENDELS. See page 4.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. (Chaplin Bros., 1921.) A superb Rose of dark glowing pink. Large flowers, perfectly formed and abundantly produced on strong stems.

Almost always good in the spring and fall but not so good during wet summers. One of the most perfect pink Roses. The plants are vigorous. 52 petals.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. (S. McGredy & Son, 1919.) Perfectly formed flowers of two contrasting shades of pink. Medium plants.

Has about the most perfectly formed buds for cutting. Sweet-scented. It is best in dry summers, as the foliage is rather soft. 50 petals.

MRS. J. D. EISELE. See page 4.

MRS. J. D. RUSSELL. (Bees, Ltd., 1930.) Fragrant flowers of deep, rich, velvety crimson, with maroon centers. Vigorous plants.

A profuse bloomer which, apparently, has not been distributed in this country, and is very much worth a trial. 40 petals. \$1 each.

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) Large flowers of salmon-pink and gold, passing to flesh-pink at the edges. Strong grower and a free bloomer.

An almost forgotten American Rose which is worth keeping. 42 petals.

Ask for our list of Potted Roses. See page 8 for full information

MRS. PAUL GOUDIE. (S. McGredy & Son, 1932.) Well-formed, fragrant flower of a peculiar shade of yellow, edged and veined with rose-pink and crimson. Beautiful plants with dark glossy green foliage.

An interesting color combination which is at its best in partial shade. Try cutting in bud stage and opening in the house. \$1 each.

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT. (C. Mallerin, 1929.) Nicely formed buds and double flowers of rich reddish gold, almost orange in the depths of the petals. Flowers resemble Ophelia in shape. Spicy fragrance.

A yellow Rose which blooms all the time and produces good flowers. The plants are bushy and the glossy foliage is attractive. Recommended highly. 42 petals.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY. (S. McGredy & Son, 1929.) Color is scarlet-orange changing to copper as the blooms mature. Delicately perfumed. Branching plants with red canes and beautiful bronzy foliage.

One of the most beautiful Roses grown, and surely no Rose has a more beautiful plant. We recommend it for every garden. 40 petals. \$1 each.

MRS. T. B. DOXFORD. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932.)

Large, fragrant, pale pink flowers with soft yellow centers, outside of petals stained with strawberry-pink. Fine plants which bloom freely throughout the season.

This is a charming Rose whose fragrant flowers please everyone. 20 petals. \$1 each.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Upright plants with each stem bearing a handsome peony-shaped flower of rose-pink tinted with lighter shades.

An old variety still in demand because of its free-flowering habit and fine leathery foliage. For bedding and exhibition; does well in almost any situation.

MRS. W. E. NICKERSON. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Slender buds opening to semi-double flowers of soft silvery pink, shaded old-gold and salmon.

A beautiful flower which has not been widely distributed in this country. Recommended. 24 petals.



President Macia. See page 19

NATIONAL FLOWER GUILD. (C. Mallerin, 1927.) T. Full, double flowers of unfolding scarlet-red. Tall, branching plants with healthy, leathery, rich green foliage.

An extra-hardy Rose of unusually strong growth. It blooms freely all season and has been very successful in mixed shrubbery plantings. 40 petals.

NIGHT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1930.) Full, intensely fragrant flowers of deepest blackish crimson, shaded maroon. Upright plants with glossy, disease-resisting foliage.

When at its best this is the most beautiful dark red Rose we have ever seen, but flowers are apt to blue badly. One perfect flower, however, will pay for a year's trouble.

NORMAN LAMBERT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1926.) Semi-double, rich coppery crimson flowers of exquisite form. Tall, free-flowering plants.

A lovely bicolored flower which does best in partial shade, as the colors fade in hot sun. 20 petals.

OLYMPIAD. (Pernes-Ducher; intro. by J. Gaujard, 1931.) Immense bright blood-red flowers with copper-yellow flames at base.

A gorgeous flower, but the plants have suffered considerably from die-back. A cutting or exhibition Rose. 40 petals.

OPHELIA. (W. Paul & Son, 1912.) Nicely formed, creamy white flowers with pale pink stains. A perfect cut-flower. Medium plants.

We recommend this favorite old Rose for every garden. 28 petals.

OSWALD SIEPER. (M. Krause, 1932.) Large, double, nicely formed white flowers with sulphur-yellow centers. Rich Tea fragrance.

One of the finest white Roses for exhibition purposes. \$1 each.

PADRE. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Large, semi-double flower of bright coppery-scarlet, illumined with brilliant yellow in the center. Strong, free-flowering plants.

An attractive decorative Rose with gorgeous flowers. Fine for cutting. 17 petals.

PATIENCE. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) High-centered flowers of scarlet shaded with orange; moderate fragrance. Bushy growth; profuse, continuous bloomer.

An almost unknown variety which produces some very fine flowers. 50 petals.

PEDRALBES. See page 4.

PICTURE. (S. McGredy & Son, 1932.) Splendidly formed, medium-sized flowers of velvety rose-pink; the petals pleasingly reflexed.

Well named, as both form and color are very lovely. A fine cutting Rose; unusually free blooming. \$1 each.

POLAR BEAR. See page 4.

POLLY. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1927.) Soft flesh-pink flowers developing deep gold tones at the base. Vigorous, free-flowering plants.

Somewhat similar to, and related to, Ophelia and Mme. Butterfly. It is a Rose of extraordinary beauty, and delightful fragrance. 45 petals.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. (L. B. Coddington, 1930.) T. Large flowers of flaming scarlet and yellow in the bud, opening to soft creamy yellow with scarlet markings. Very vigorous plants, producing flowers on 2-foot stems.

One of the most satisfactory garden Roses. Unusual growth; free blooming, with rich fragrance. Has made good all over the world. 25 petals.

PRESIDENT MACIA. (M. Loenders & Co., 1933.) Long buds of deep pink, and semi-double, flesh-pink flowers with the outer petals of deeper pink. Fragrant.

Strong-growing, healthy plants with leathery foliage. It blooms all season, and the huge flowers are ideal for cutting. We recommend it highly. 20 petals. \$1.25 each.

PRESIDENT PLUMECOCQ. (J. Gaujard, 1931.) Fragrant flowers of coppery buff with an overflow of deep salmon. Medium plants.

The flowers are quite freely produced, but the color is not outstanding today. 30 petals. \$1 each.

PRINCE FELIX (de Luxembourg). (Ketten Bros., 1930.) Very large, brilliant scarlet-red flowers on a vigorous, healthy plant of the Radiance type.

This is an unusual Rose of fine exhibition form. 24 petals. \$1 each.

RADIANCE. (J. Csok, 1908.) T. Globular, cupped flowers of two-toned pink, light silvery tone on the inside and deeper on the outside. Vigorous, free-blooming plants.

The standard pink Rose of the world. Anyone can grow it, and it produces more flowers than almost any other Rose. Deliciously fragrant. 23 petals.

RAPTURE. (Traendly & Schenck, 1926.) A sport of Mme. Butterfly, with a few more petals and deeper coloring. Fragrant.

A fine cut-flower variety which does well in the garden. 35 petals.

RED RADIANCE. (Gude Bros., 1916.) T. A sport of Radiance and exactly like its parent except in color, which is a deep shade of red.

Very popular because of its fine plant and the lovely form of the flowers when well grown. 23 petals.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Illustrated and described on page 41.

RICHARD E. WEST. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) A large, pale yellow flower with soft lemon-yellow tints; fragrant.

Its chief merit is the vigor of growth and its continuous flowering. 20 petals.

ROSE MARIE. (F. Doerner & Sons Co., 1918.) Illustrated and described on page 16.

ROSLYN. (E. Towill, 1929.) Tapering buds and gloriously big, ruffled flowers of golden yellow with orange shadings on the reverse.

Sometimes very good, but the flowers are not always perfect. Good grower and fine for bedding. 30 petals.

SCHWABENLAND. (V. Berger, 1928.) Large, moderately fragrant flowers of a luminous rich rose-pink, retaining its brightness until the petals drop. A strong, vigorous grower.

Fine for exhibition purposes, and especially good in the spring. 54 petals. \$1 each.

SHOT SILK. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) Medium-sized buds and flowers of coppery rose, flushed and overshot with apricot and yellow; richly perfumed. Low-growing plants with beautiful foliage. A moderate bloomer. 27 petals. \$1 each.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932.) Primrose-yellow flower with chrome-yellow base, intensifying in color with age. Vigorous, branching plants unusually free in bloom.

A perfectly formed lemon-yellow flower with distinct lemon fragrance. One of the finest light Roses. 60 petals. \$1 each.

SIGNORA. See page 4.



Sir Henry Segrave

SEUR THERESE. (F. Gillot, 1910.) Semi-double, cupped flowers of golden yellow, with edges of petals spotted madder-carmine. Sweetbrier fragrance.

A very fine, strong-growing Rose, with beautiful buds. 25 petals. \$1 each.

SOUTHPORT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1933.) A brilliant, unshaded scarlet Rose, with fine Tea scent. Particularly brilliant in bright sunshine and recommended for spectacular bedding effects.

A Rose with brilliant color which is maintained throughout. It does not mind rain. We cannot recommend it too highly. 18 petals. \$1.25 each.

SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX. (P. Bernaix, 1926.) Tidy, well-shaped flowers of vermilion and maroon, heavily shaded with velvety black. Vigorous, erect plant, with purplish foliage.

Makes a good bedding Rose because of its free-flowering, bushy growth. 40 petals. \$1 each.

SOUVENIR D'EMMANUEL BUATOIS. (E. M. Buatois, 1932.) A solid flower with petals arranged in a stately form. Soft tone of creamy pink with golden shades verging on salmon.

A promising new variety. 65 petals. \$1 each.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. (Pernet-Ducher, 1920.) Unfading yellow flowers of fine form. Strong plants.

One of the first yellow Pernet Roses, and no doubt will be with us for some time. Best in fall. 28 petals.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) Gigantic, orange-pink, peony-shaped flowers of great decorative value; sweetly fragrant. Very vigorous and hardy.

Very useful exhibition Rose of vigorous growth. Free flowering; best in early season. 31 petals.

SOUVENIR DE JEAN SOUPERT. (Souper & Notting, 1929.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 9.

SOUVENIR DE MME. C. CHAMBARD. (C. Chambard, 1931.) The large, long-pointed coral buds unfold to coral-pink, tinted peach. Delightful fragrance.

When French rosarians claimed this the most beautiful Rose, they were right. Here with us we believe it is a good addition for all purposes, and recommend it highly. \$1 each.

SPRINGTIME. (Howard & Smith, 1935.) An exquisite Rose of a lovely rich wild-rose-pink. Makes fine sprays of semi-double, cup-shaped blooms and is most useful for cutting.

A beautiful bedding Rose with flowers of refreshing apple-blossom-pink. 12 petals. \$1 each.

SUNKIST. (E. G. Hill Co., 1932.) Sport of Joanna Hill, with orange-copper flowers. Buds slightly larger than parent, with a few more petals.

There may not be much difference between this Rose and Joanna Hill outdoors, but it is a shade darker indoors. 45 petals.

TALISMAN. (Montgomery Co., 1929.) Variable flowers ranging from rich scarlet and gold to deep rose and pale yellow; fragrant.

One of the earlier multicolored Roses. In most localities it produces good flowers and is good for cutting. An all-round good garden Rose. 25 petals.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL. See page 4.

THOMAS A. EDISON. (P. Bernaix, 1931.) T. Large, fully double, fragrant flowers of two shades of pink—pale silvery pink inside, and just clean pink on the reverse. Strong-growing plant.

A fine hot-weather Rose. 35 petals.

TRIGO. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931.) Flower full, fragrant, rich yellow, fading to a pleasing sulphur-yellow.

Although not well known here, Trigo has won a string of medals in Europe. 30 petals. \$1 each.

VICTORIA HARRINGTON. (Capt. Thomas, 1931.) \$1.25 each. Illustrated and described on page 15.

VIKTORIA ADELHEID. (W. Kordes Sons, 1932.) Large flowers of deep golden yellow, nasturtium-red at the edges; as bloom ages the whole surface reddens; reverse golden yellow. Strong stems.

Perhaps one of the prettiest multicolored Roses. Habit of growth upright, of medium height. Wet weather does not affect the flowers. 40 petals.

VILLE DE PARIS. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926.) Illustrated in color and described on page 41.

VIERLANDEN. (W. Kordes Sons, 1932.) Flower large and double, deep salmon-pink, unusually lasting; intensely fragrant.

A strong plant with fine foliage. An abundant bloomer. 20 petals.

VILLE DU HAVRE. (H. Cayeux, 1931.) Very double, cream-white flowers, washed with rose-pink; center and base of petals more or less yellow and sometimes apricot. Vigorous.

An unknown Rose which seems interesting. 75 petals.

WARRAWEE. See page 4.

W. E. CHAPLIN. (Chaplin Bros., 1929.) High-centered, moderately fragrant flower of deep crimson, borne on strong stem. Very vigorous.

Not very free flowering although it produces perfect flowers of excellent form. Grows well and worth having in any collection. 30 petals. \$1 each.

W. FREELAND KENDRICK. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) D. Silvery white blooms of fair form, very double, sometimes tinted pink at center; slightly fragrant.

A dwarf plant with lovely holly-like foliage. 50 petals. \$1 each.

WHITE BRIARCLIFF. See page 4.

WILHELM KORDES. (W. Kordes Sons, 1922.) Beautifully pointed buds of deep coppery salmon, opening rich golden pink; very fragrant.

A beautiful and distinct Rose in both bud and flower. Good in spring and in hot weather. 50 petals.

WILL ROGERS. See page 10.

WILLIAM E. NICKERSON. (W. Easles & Sons, 1928.) Slender, erect plants bearing full flowers of sparkling orange-cerise, changing to salmon-pink when open.

Will grow into a fairly strong plant. Flowers are produced freely and do not fade in hot weather. A good bedding Rose. 25 petals.

WILLIAM ORR. (S. McGredy & Son, 1930.) Brilliant, unfading crimson, long-stemmed flowers for cutting.

The color and form of the Rose are fine, and while we have some good reports on it, nevertheless, it does not grow very strong with us. 40 petals.

1937 Collection

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

We are again offering 12 Everblooming Roses representing the different shades. This Collection includes one single-flowering Rose which can be planted in the same bed with the others.

Betty Uprichard. Salmon-pink	50 75
Dainty Bess. (Single.) Old-rose	75
Golden Dawn. Yellow	75
Etoile de Hollande. Velvety red	75
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White	75
Lady Margaret Stewart. Yellow	75
Max Krause. Yellow	1 00
Mrs. E. P. Thom. Pure unfading yellow	75
Mrs. Henry Bowles. Clear pink	75
Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Copper and yellow	75
Talisman. Multicolored	75
Victoria Harrington. Velvety dark red	1 25

(SEE EVERBLOOMING ROSE SECTION FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS)

12 EVERBLOOMING ROSES, one of each kind (value \$9.75) **\$7.50** postpaid, for cash with order



MAX KRAUSE
HT. (M. Krause, 1930)

YELLOW buds open to double, golden yellow flowers which are moderately fragrant. Leathery, healthy foliage.

A popular Rose which seems to be improving. Is much better the second and third years. For some reason it is usually a shy bloomer the first season. You will like the size and color of the flowers. We recommend it highly. 65 petals. \$1 each.

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A Group of Fine

Modern Single Hybrid Teas

1. Cecil, \$1 2. Dainty Bess, 75 cts. 3. Irish Fireflame, 75 cts. 4. Isobel, 75 cts. 5. Venusvius, \$1

Single Roses

THE Single Everblooming Roses have a chaste beauty that appeals strongly to Rose fanciers and are often called "Irish Singles," although not all are of Irish origin. They are the loveliest of all garden Roses for use in the house. For table decoration especially, they have a daintiness and charm unequaled by any other flower. To enjoy them indoors, cut the buds when the color first shows and let them open in the house, where their lovely colors will last for several days. They are ideal boutonnières. We list below the finest collection of Single Hybrid Teas in this country.

CECIL. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1926.) Large, single flowers of buttercup-yellow, produced both early and late. Bushy plants with healthy foliage.

The lovely petals seem to be stamped from rich yellow velvet. This is certainly the finest yellow single variety. 5 petals. \$1 each.

DAINTY BESS. (W. E. B. Archer & Daughter, 1925.) Large, single flowers having broad, fimbriated petals of soft rose-pink, with a large cluster of wine-colored stamens. Strong, bushy plants, unusually free.

These lovely flowers have a delightfully informal appearance, some of them appearing almost square instead of round. Dainty Bess is one of the most beautiful Roses grown. 6 petals. 75 cts. each.

INNOCENCE. (Chaplin Bros., 1921.) Enormous, single, pure white flowers with a great mass of wine-red stamens tipped with gold. Strong, branching, healthy plants.

One of the most entrancingly beautiful flowers in the entire Rose family. 12 petals. \$1 each.

IRISH ELEGANCE. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.) Shades of apricot and yellow. Continuously in flower.

These gracefully waved flowers are very popular. 5 petals. 75 cts. each.

IRISH FIREFLAME. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Orange-crimson flowers shaded pink and gold; pleasingly fragrant. Strong growth.

A profuse bloomer, fine for table decoration. In fact, it is one of the best known of the Irish Singles. 5 petals. 75 cts. each.

IRISH GLORY. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1900.) Large flowers, silvery pink inside, crimson reverse; deliciously fragrant. Vigorous plants.

A wonderfully bright single Rose. 10 petals. \$1 each.

ISOBEL. (S. McGredy & Son, 1916.) Flowers open with bronzy tones and develop shades of flaming orange-pink.

This is regarded as one of the finest of all Single Roses and is one of the largest. 5 petals. 75 cts. each.

I ZINGARI. (Pemberton, 1925.) Vivid orange-scarlet buds open to almost single flowers of blazing orange-yellow. Strong, bushy plants.

This is a spectacular flower if cut in the bud and opened in the house. The colors fade quickly in hot sun. 12 petals. \$1 each.

K. OF K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Scarlet-red buds and broad, open flowers of blazing red with a blackish sheen. Strong, branching plants.

One of the best of the bright red Roses, although it is little more than single. 10 petals. 75 cts. each.

LULU. (W. Easlea, 1919.) Long, orange-pink and copper buds of fine form; open flowers of the same brilliant color. Vigorous, free-flowering plants.

Beautiful buds ideal for cutting or for boutonnières. Highly recommended. 8 petals. 75 cts. each.

MRS. OAKLEY FISHER. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Small, bright apricot flowers on a busy little bush.

An exquisitely tinted Rose. 5 petals. \$1 each.

OLD GOLD. (S. McGredy & Son, 1913.) Exquisite buds opening to dainty flowers of pinkish buff; sweetly fragrant.

One of the loveliest Roses for boutonnières or table decoration. 10 petals. \$1 each.

VESUVIUS. (S. McGredy & Son, 1923.) Poppy-like flowers of glowing fiery crimson which does not fade. Vigorous plants of bushy habit.

A free-flowering variety with light green, glossy foliage and very brilliant flowers. 6 petals. \$1 each.

Tea Roses

THESE are the original Everblooming Roses from which the Hybrid Teas, described in preceding sections, have descended. They are best suited to the warmer parts of the country, and southern planters should rely on them to a large extent because of their continuous bloom, resistance to disease, and their great beauty of flower.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of any one variety, for field-grown plants

We grow many additional varieties in this class. If interested, write for list

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.) Pale lemon-yellow, deepening in the center; fragrant.

One of the hardiest varieties that is best in dry weather. It is very beautiful. 57 petals.

BON SILENE. (Hardy, 1835.) Small buds and semi-double, regularly cupped flowers of soft rosy red, shaded with golden yellow; very sweetly scented.

One of the oldest and most charming Tea Roses.

HARRY KIRK. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.) Lovely buds, opening to deep straw-yellow blooms of great size, with some fragrance.

A variety with Hybrid Tea characteristics and extremely hardy. Can be grown where Hybrid Teas thrive. 13 petals.

LADY HILLINGDON. (Lowe & Sawyer, 1910.) Slender, pointed buds and flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling toward the edges.

Another unusually hardy Tea Rose with flowers of exquisite form. 21 petals.

MAMAN COCHET. (S. Cochet, 1893.) Carmine-pink, double blooms, creamy buff at the center. Free blooming.

A standard variety, very popular for exhibition. Beautiful healthy foliage. 80 petals.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. (J. Cook, 1896.) A white form of Maman Cochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals.

Has all the virtues of its parent. 80 petals.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. (Ducher, 1871.) Lemon-yellow flowers of good size, darker in center, edged rose.

A lovely old variety which is worth going to a little trouble with. 44 petals.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS. (S. McGredy & Son, 1910.) Fine, double white flowers tinted with pale lemon at center and sweetly perfumed.

One of the most beautiful white Roses grown, and as hardy as the average Hybrid Tea. Should be in every garden. 37 petals.

ROSETTE DELIZY. (P. Nabonnand, 1921.) Small, slender buds and firm, high-centered flowers of heavy texture, deep yellow with dark rose-pink outer petals.

An attractive variegated variety which is especially striking in the autumn. 55 petals.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING. (Souper & Notting, 1902.) Very double yellow flowers deepening to copper and apricot; sweetly perfumed.

A rather difficult variety which will repay extra care. It is quite hardy. 74 petals.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. (R. Bagg, 1908.) Pale flesh-colored flowers of fine shape, mottled with cream and pink.

Another variety almost as hardy as the Hybrid Teas, and quite easy to grow. 34 petals.



Birdie Blye

China or Bengal Roses

THESE Roses are most profuse, true ever bloomers, and are surprisingly hardy in the North. Foliage is almost evergreen and resists all diseases.

Leave old canes unpruned except for shortening lateral shoots to three eyes. After three years from planting, remove some of the old wood to the ground, annually.

These Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted

BIRDIE BLYE. (Dr. Van Fleet, 1904.) Pink, fragrant flowers in diffuse clusters. Bush or pillar Rose.

COMTESSE DU CAYLA. (P. Guillot, 1902.) Lovely buds of coppery orange; flowers light reddish orange and yellow. Beautiful foliage on spreading plants. 10 petals. \$1.50 each. See color illustration on inside front cover.

CLIMBING CRAMOISI SUPERIEUR. See Ever-blooming Climbing Roses, page 37.

CRAMOISI SUPERIEUR (Agrippina). (Coquereau, 1832.) Exquisite buds; double, cupped, velvety crimson flowers. 20 petals. See color illustration on inside front cover.

FABVIER. (Laffay, 1832.) Bright crimson, semi-double flowers. 20 petals. See color illustration on inside front cover.

FELLEMBERG. (Fellenberg, 1857.) Double, medium-sized, cupped, bright crimson flowers.

FRAU DR. SCHRICKER. (F. Felberg-Leclerc, 1927.) Large pink flowers. Free flowering. Fine dark green foliage.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (Geschwind, 1897.) Fragrant, crimson flowers. Very tall. 33 petals. 75 cts. each.

HERMOSA. (Marcheseau, 1840.) Medium-sized, double flowers of soft pink. 35 petals. 75 cts. each.

HOFGARTNER KALB. (F. Felberg-Leclerc, 1914.) Large, full, bright salmon-pink flowers with yellow centers, outer petals shaded red; fragrant. Might be termed a pink Gruss an Teplitz. \$1.50 each. See color illustration on inside front cover.

LAURETTE MESSIMY. (Guillot fils, 1887.) Handsome buds and light rosy flowers tinted with yellow at base of petals. Plant and foliage like Comtesse du Cayla. \$1.50 each. See color illustration on inside front cover.

MME. EUGENE RESAL. (P. Guillot, 1894.) Bright pink flowers with yellow base and reddish orange shadings. Plant and foliage like Comtesse du Cayla. \$1.50 each. See color illustration on inside front cover.

NEMESIS. Double crimson flowers; very free. Probably a Lawranceana.

OLD BLUSH. (Parsons, 1796.) Bright pink flowers, darkening with age. The original China. 33 petals.

PRINCE EUGENE. (Hardy, 1838.) Fiery red. Medium growth.

PURPLE BENGAL. Red with darker shadings. Medium growth.

QUEEN MAB. (W. Paul & Son, 1896.) Soft rosy apricot, center shaded orange, outside tinted rose and violet.

SETINA. See Everblooming Climbing Roses, page 38.

THE GREEN ROSE (Rosa chinensis viridiflora). Has a mass of sepals in place of petals. A curiosity.

WHITE PET. (Henderson, 1879.) A tiny edging plant with miniature, double white flowers. Charming rock-garden Rose.

For strong plants and the finest flowers use B. & A. Rose Food and Tri-ogen. See page 80

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

THE flowers of the Hybrid Perpetuals range in color from white through cream to various shades of pink, and from bright red to dark velvety crimson, with one variety somewhat yellow.

An important quality, inherent in these Roses, is that they are strongly fragrant, much more so than the Everblooming Roses. The sturdy, vigorous plants produce more and more flowers as they become older, and they need no protection, even in severe winters.

The canes of old plants, after flowering, should be cut back within 2½ feet of the ground.

We have the largest collection of Hybrid Perpetuals in America but only a few plants of some varieties, so please name alternates when ordering.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted

ALFRED COLOMBE. (F. Lacharme, 1865.) Light crimson with carmine reflexes; fine, globular form; extremely fragrant. Medium height, with scattered thorns and large, handsome foliage.

Similar to General Jacqueminot, but flowers are fuller, more globular, and more freely produced.

ALFRED K. WILLIAMS. (J. Schwartz, 1877.) Magenta-red, shaded crimson; large and perfect, with beautifully imbricated petals; some fragrance. Moderate growth, but hardy and free flowering.

One of the most beautiful Roses but requires good culture. Unsurpassed for exhibition.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (Lécléchaux, 1875.) Dark pink, shaded with smoky carmine; full, globular form and most deliciously fragrant. A very famous old Rose.

Requires a dry, cool situation and heavy fertilization. The modern strain of American Beauty blooms almost as freely as the Hybrid Teas. 75 cts. each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. (F. Lacharme, 1858.) A fine, globular, double Rose of rich rosy carmine, deepening at times to crimson. It is deliciously fragrant.

Revels in cool weather, blooms freely, and gives some flowers in autumn. 75 cts. each.

ARRILLAGA. (Rev. G. M. A. Schoener; introduced by Bobbink & Atkins, 1929.) Large, glowing pink buds and gigantic flowers of vivid pink with a light golden glow at the base. Very strong growth.

The gold undertone is rare in Hybrid Perpetuals and gives the flowers a modern touch.

BARBAROSSA. (N. Welter, 1906.) Flower carmine-purple, large, full, and sweet. Very vigorous growth. Has been called a red Frau Karl Druschki.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. (J. Liabaud, 1871.) Velvety maroon with blackish crimson shading; medium sized and very fragrant.

One of the darkest Roses but liable to burn in very hot sunshine. 75 cts. each.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. (Pernet père, 1867.) Light pink, double blooms of perfect symmetry, faintly tinted with white and pale rose. Foliage grows close up to flowers.

Produces magnificent blooms on rigid, leafy stems. Old plants sometimes bloom in autumn.

BARONNE PREVOST. (Desprez, 1842.) Large, full, pure rose-colored flowers of flat form and moderate fragrance. Very vigorous and hardy.

One of the finest of the old Hybrid Perpetual Roses. It should be in every collection.

BLACK PRINCE. (W. Paul & Sons, 1866.) Large, full, cupped, dark crimson blooms, shaded black. Vigorous growth.

One of the so-called "black" Roses of the nineteenth century which is really a very dark red.

CANDEUR LYONNAISE. (J. Croibier & Sons, 1914.) Pure white, tinted pale yellow; very large and full.

A Druschki seedling with more perfect flowers, but not as free a bloomer.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. (F. Lacharme, 1873.) Handsome, well-shaped blooms of a delicate flesh-pink shade, deepening in color toward the center. Dwarf; almost everblooming.

Resembles closely a Hybrid Tea in growth as well as shape of the flowers.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. (H. Bennett, 1893.) Scarlet-crimson buds and flowers of exquisite form; very large and fragrant. Blooms freely in autumn.

An important Hybrid Perpetual, in spite of the fact that it fades too quickly. Repays heavy fertilization. 75 cts. each.

CLIO. (W. Paul & Son, 1894.) Big, very double, globular flowers of fine shape, pale satiny flesh, with pink tones in center. Very vigorous and thorny.

Flowers come in large clusters and require disbudding to get perfect bloom. Does best in dry, cool weather.

COMMANDEUR JULES GRAVEREAUX. (J. Croibier & Son, 1908.) Pointed buds and peony-like flowers of velvety red, shaded maroon; very fragrant. Strong growth and liberal bloom.

An irregularly formed flower of great beauty and large size, deliciously fragrant.

DRUSCHKI RUBRA. (P. Lambert, 1929.) Large, crimson-red flowers similar in type to the well-known Frau Karl Druschki.

While there are occasional very fine flowers, this Rose has not been very successful and is of value only in a collection.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Long-pointed buds and blooms of warm pink, tinted lemon at base. Plant very vigorous, with erect, rigid flower-stems and good foliage.

Very much like a Hybrid Tea in flower but with Hybrid Perpetual plants.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.) Pure, velvety crimson, shaded with chestnut-red; fine globular flowers held erect, and richly perfumed. A strong, vigorous grower, blooming over a long season.

When weather conditions please the Earl, the flowers are superlatively good.

EUGENE FURST. (Souper & Notting, 1875.) Carmine-red blooms with deep purple shadings, large, full, and very sweetly scented. Plant of considerable but not extreme vigor.

Somewhat lighter than Baron de Bonstetten of which it is a sport. It blooms freely late in the season.

EVEREST. (W. Easton & Sons, 1927.) Enormous flowers of crystalline white, delicately tinted with primrose.

Low-growing plants producing the largest white Roses in existence. The perfect exhibition type. This was introduced as a Hybrid Tea but we have transferred it to the Hybrid Perpetuals where it belongs. 40 petals. 75 cts. each.

Pot-Grown Roses. We grow many varieties of Roses in pots for late-season shipments to districts where the planting of dormant Roses is no longer possible or advisable. They will grow and catch up with established plantings if watered copiously during the first two weeks to enable them to make fresh roots. Potted Roses will be crated and shipped by Express collect. Write us for a list of available varieties. We grow all classes.

FELBERGS ROSA DRUSCHKI. (F. Felberg-Leclerc, 1929.) A clear, bright rose-pink form of the ever-popular and always charming Frau Karl Druschki. Splendid large flowers of Druschki form but an exquisite shade of pink.

FISHER HOLMES. (E. Verdier, 1865.) Magnificent flowers of reddish scarlet beneath a velvety black sheen; perfectly formed.

The loveliest of all red Hybrid Perpetuals but rather small. Flowers are very rich. 75 cts. each.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (P. Lambert, 1901.) Pinkish buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of unimpeachable shape. Scentless. Repeats freely.

The favorite white Rose of the world in spite of the fact that it has no fragrance. Requires hard pruning to keep it within bounds. 75 cts. each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (Roussel, 1852.) Scarlet-crimson buds and clear red flowers of moderate size and excellent shape; intensely fragrant. Very famous old Rose, long regarded as perfection by most gardeners.

To many non-rosarians every red Rose is a "Jack" Rose. The true General Jack is really very beautiful. 75 cts. each.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. (Granger, 1860.) Deep red flowers with crimson-purple shading, very large and full. Moderate growth, floriferous. Very good.

A treasure out of the past, with typical old-fashioned flowers.

GEORG ARENDS. (W. Hinner, 1910.) Long, delicately shaped buds and deep-petaled, pointed blooms of soft pink in its most exquisite shade. Extremely attractive flower, shaped like a Hybrid Tea.

Another of the so-called pink Druschkis with flowers of an exquisite shade of soft pink. It has a mild but distinct fragrance. 75 cts. each.

GEORGE DICKSON. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Immense, dark red, velvety blooms of the most perfect shape; very fragrant. Strong growing; foliage beautiful; once-blooming.

The flowers are not always good but when they are, they are about the finest of all red Roses. A perfect exhibition flower.

GLOIRE DE CHEDANE-GUINOISSEAU. (Chedane-Pajotin, 1907.) Dark velvety crimson flowers of largest size. A stunning variety of perfect form.

A large, loose Rose, one of the finest reds of any type. Blooms over a long season. 75 cts. each.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. (Guillot fils, 1884.) Flowers of large size, white, with a trace of yellow at the centers; very double, tea-scented.

Strong plants; fine foliage; liberal in bloom.

HEINRICH MUNCH. (W. Hinner, 1911.) Immense, finely formed blooms of soft pink, like a very double and very large Georg Arends.

Another of the so-called pink Druschkis with very handsome, extremely large flowers. 75 cts. each.

HENRY NEVARD. (F. Cant & Co., 1924.) Large, crimson-scarlet flowers of fine form and sweetly fragrant. Rates among the best for form and color.

One of the modern Hybrid Perpetuals, with splendidly formed flowers, which bloom over a long season. 75 cts. each.

HON. INA BINGHAM. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.) Large, semi-double flowers with enormous, purple-pink petals, having centers of golden stamens. Very fragrant.

A low-growing Hybrid Perpetual with attractive semi-double flowers which are not as freely produced as we would like.

HORACE VERNET. (Guillot fils, 1856.) Large, double, high-centered blooms of glowing crimson, illuminated with scarlet. Plant moderately vigorous.

A famous old exhibition Rose with superb form and an occasional orange tone at the base of the petals. A favorite of Dean Hole and the Rev. Joseph Pemberton. It ought to have a place in every collection.

HUGH DICKSON. (H. Dickson, 1905.) Large, scarlet-crimson flowers. Established plants bloom throughout the season.

A very vigorous variety which does well when grown as a pillar. 75 cts. each.

J. B. CLARK. (H. Dickson, 1905.) Very large, light red blooms, shaded blackish maroon. Very vigorous. Another variety almost too rampant. Best used as a pillar. 75 cts. each.

JOHN HOPPER. (Ward, 1862.) Large, semi-globular blooms of bright rose, shaded lilac toward edge of petals and carmine in center; fragrant. Stout, bushy growth, free blooming, and generally satisfactory.

An excellent old variety which sometimes repeats in autumn.

JUBILEE. (M. H. Walsh, 1897.) Dark, velvety purple flowers with maroon shadings, very large, full, and sweetly fragrant. Plant of moderate vigor and liberal in bloom.

One of the very darkest varieties, with flowers somewhat like Prince Camille de Rohan. Very fragrant and desirable in every way. 75 cts. each.

JULES MARGOTTIN. (Margottin, 1853.) Carmine-pink flowers, rather flat in form, large and double; slightly fragrant. Thorny growth and very hardy; old plants flower quite freely in autumn.

A free-flowering variety which somewhat resembles John Hopper. Very desirable.

JULIET. (W. Paul & Son, 1910.) Globular, golden buds; blooms of glowing pink with old-gold on the outer petals. One of the most beautiful Roses.

One of the first Permetianas producing some striking combinations of colors when the weather is suitable. 75 cts. each.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. (F. Lacharme, 1869.) Large, very fragrant crimson-maroon flowers with blackish outer petals and of beautiful form. A moderate grower and a profuse bloomer.

One of the beautiful and desirable Roses of the mid-nineteenth century.

LOUISE CRETTE. (C. Chambard, 1915.) Pure white, fragrant flowers, inside of petals shaded yellow toward center. Blooms throughout the summer.

Very large flowers borne more freely than most of the Hybrid Perpetuals, probably because it carries considerable Hybrid Tea blood.

MABEL MORRISON. (Broughton, 1878.) Semi-double, cup-shaped flowers of flesh-white, becoming pure white, sometimes tinged with pink in autumn. Vigorous, erect growth; free blooming.

Somewhat like Baroness Rothschild but with heavier substance. Was very popular at one time.

MAGNA CHARTA. (W. Paul, 1876.) Bright pink, very large, double flowers, suffused with carmine; heavily perfumed.

A standard variety used considerably by florists for forcing purposes as a pot-plant. 75 cts. each.

MARCHIONESS OF LORNE. (W. Paul & Son, 1889.) Cupped, very fragrant, rich rosy pink blooms, shaded darker. Vigorous and floriferous.

Very popular variety around the end of the nineteenth century. A collector's item.

MARGARET DICKSON. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.) White with pale rosy center; well-shaped and faintly fragrant.

A really white Rose which is very fine in June.



General Washington. See page 26

MARGUERITE GUILLARD. (C. Chambard, 1915.) Pure white, very large flowers of fine form.

A thornless variety. Sport of Frau Karl Druschki with flowers much like its parent.

MARQUISE DE CASTELLANE. (Pernet père, 1869.) Large, full, dark rose-pink flowers of peculiar brilliance. Only a moderate grower.

Valued for its excellent form. At one time a noted exhibition variety.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.) Cherry-colored flowers with carmine reflexes; well shaped.

A popular exhibition variety at one time which is very much worth having. It is somewhat similar to Alfred Colomb. 75 cts. each.

MERVEILLE DE LYON. (Pernet père, 1882.) Cup-shaped flowers of pure white, marked with satiny rose. Still, erect habit, with healthy foliage.

Historically interesting because it is one of the parents of Frau Karl Druschki, and before Druschki it was considered the finest white Rose.

MME. A. LABBEY. (Origin unknown.) One of the oldest Hybrid Perpetual varieties, with medium-sized or small pink and lilac flowers. A collector's item.

MME. ALBERT BARBIER. (Barbier & Co., 1925.) Full, cupped flowers of soft fawn-yellow, paling to white, with pinkish shades in the center. Dwarf growth; almost everblooming.

The nearest yellow of any Hybrid Perpetual with quite dwarf, very thorny plants, bearing exquisite flowers all season. 75 cts. each.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. (J. Lihaud, 1877.) Rather large pink blooms with mauve shadings, double, and slightly fragrant. Vigorous, healthy, and profusely blooming in its season.

One of the parents of Dorothy Perkins. It is best early in the season.

MME. VICTOR VERDIER. (E. Vegliet, 1863.) Well-shaped, very double, cherry-crimson flowers of globular form, and very fragrant.

One of the ancestors of our modern Roses. It was considered a superb Rose before the advent of the Hybrid Teas.

MONS. LOUIS RICARD. (Boutigny, 1894.) Large, full, blackish purple flowers with vermilion lights. Plants vigorous.

An outstanding variety because of its peculiar color. Very interesting.

MRS. J. F. REDLY. (Originator unknown.) Sturdy plant of the Frau Karl Druschki habit, with large, flesh-pink flowers lightly tinged with salmon in the center. Often listed as a Hybrid Tea, but the growth is too vigorous for that family. 75 cts. each.

MRS. JOHN LAING. (H. Bennett, 1887.) Large, smooth bloom of clear pink, double, and very sweet. Very lovely old Rose which blooms all the time.

One of the standard Hybrid Perpetuals which finds its way to most Rose-gardens. A thoroughly dependable Rose. 75 cts. each.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.) Rosy pink, shading lighter toward base of petals; rather informal, double flowers, and mildly fragrant. Good growth, average foliage, and continuous bloom.

One of the loveliest of the pink Hybrid Perpetuals, blooming at irregular intervals. 75 cts. each.

OSKAR CORDEL. (P. Lambert, 1898.) Very large buds and double, cup-shaped flowers of bright carmine; deliciously fragrant. A compact plant and practically a continuous bloomer.

It is a question whether this should be called Hybrid Perpetual or Hybrid Tea, as it resembles both. However, it is a fine Rose whatever it is called.

PAUL NEYRON. (A. Levet, 1869.) Very double dark lilac-rose blooms of immense size.

One of the largest of all Roses but with very poor form and quite often of a muddy color. However, it will be wanted because of its size. 75 cts. each.

PEONY OF FRAGRANCE. (L. Puhissa, 1933.) Large, peony-like pink flowers; fragrant. Remontant.

A new Hybrid Perpetual, blooming in spring and fall only. The fragrant flowers are very beautiful.

PHOEBUS. (Origin unknown.) This ancient Hybrid Perpetual was introduced in 1857. The flowers are bright pink, shading lighter. A collector's variety.

PITTSBURGH. (Rev. G. M. A. Schoener; introduced by Bobbink & Atkins, 1929.) Very large buds and blooms of light flesh-pink, with a yellow base, globular form, and slight fragrance. The plant grows 5 to 6 feet tall, blooms freely in June and sparingly thereafter. Large, healthy foliage.

A modern variety, the flowers of which differ from the usual Hybrid Perpetual type.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (E. Verdier, 1861.) Dark crimson flowers of fair size, shaded blackish maroon.

Another of the so-called black Roses with deliciously fragrant, very dark flowers. One of the best of the type. 75 cts. each.

REINE D'ESPAGNE. (Fontaine, 1861.) A handsome old Hybrid Perpetual with brilliant red flowers.

Lovely old variety which has been out of commerce for a long time.

ROGER LAMBELIN. (Mme. Schwartz, 1890.) Irregular, semi-double, crimson flowers margined or streaked with white. A curious and beautiful variety.

These flowers are not the freaks which the description would indicate. While spectacular, they are very beautiful.

S. M. GUSTAVE V. (P. Nabonnand, 1922.) Perfect, live pink, double flowers; very fragrant.

A modern variety with nice flowers for cutting. Practically everblooming.

SOLEIL D'OR. (Pernet-Ducher, 1900.) Orange-gold and pink mingle in the very double blooms. This is the famous ancestor of all the highly colored modern Hybrid Teas or Pernetianas.

The first Pernetiana, and important principally for its historical interest. 75 cts. each.

SOUV. DE MME. H. THURET. (Texier, 1922.) Buds ovoid, perfectly formed, opening to flowers of tender salmon-pink, center shrimp-red, with chrome-yellow stamens.

Flowers of Hybrid Tea form are freely produced on an almost everblooming plant.

SUZANNE-MARIE RODOCANACHI. (L. Lévêque, 1883.) Dark rosy cerise shaded lighter; very double, perfectly globular blooms of impressive size. Vigorous, healthy plant, liberal in bloom.

A very fine variety which is seldom seen today.

SYMPHONY. (C. Weigand, 1934.) *Plant Patent No. 79.* Blush-pink flowers with a deeper pink center. Vigorous plants with fine foliage.

One of the daintiest and loveliest of the light Hybrid Perpetuals. \$1.25 each.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (A. Levet, 1881.) Large, cupped flowers of bright carmine-red; very fragrant.

This old variety will be with us for a long time yet. It is noted for the quantities of deliciously fragrant flowers produced. 75 cts. each.

URDH. (M. Tantau, 1930.) Large; shining rose-pink.

This modern variety carries the delicious fragrance of the old Centifolia and is worth growing for that alone, although it is a beautiful Rose.

Four Choice Polyantha Roses



Polyantha Rose, Sunshine. See page 29



Polyantha Rose, Mrs. R. M. Finch. See page 31



Polyantha Rose, Ideal. See page 29



Polyantha Rose, Snowbank. See page 31

Polyantha Roses

WHEN the first so-called Baby Rambler was introduced not much interest was given to it, except that it was good for forcing and sold in flower markets, but as years went by great improvements came. We now have almost any color in this class and have, no doubt, the largest assortment—not only in new varieties but older kinds—in this country.

These Roses are indispensable in a Rose-garden, and are especially valuable for massing and edging. Prune lightly. We have separated the smaller or cluster-blooming varieties from the large-flowering ones.

The tall-growing varieties we have indicated with "T," and those which are particularly good for bedding are marked with "H." All others are low bedding varieties.

All of these Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10 of any one variety, unless otherwise noted. Those priced at \$1 each are \$9 for 10 of any one variety

We grow many additional varieties in this class. Ask for list

Small-flowering Varieties

JENNCHEN MULLER. (J. C. Schmidt, 1907.) Shining, bright pink blooms of fairly large size, with sharply quilled petals, borne in fine trusses.

CAMEO. (G. de Ruiter, 1932.) This is a distinct shade of shell-pink and salmon, with a glow of gold. It is half-way between the pinks and the orange-salmon Roses.

CECILE BRUNNER. (Mme. Ducher, 1880.) Small, exquisitely formed bud and flower of light pink with yellow base.

CORAL CLUSTER. (R. Murrell, 1920.) Small, pale coral-pink flowers of rather delicate shade, in very large trusses. Plant of excellent growth.

CORAL CUP. (Bobbink & Atkins, 1936.) A sport of Gloria Mundi, discovered and developed by ourselves. The same healthy, compact, free-blooming plant as Gloria Mundi but with flowers of a soft shade of coral, just as fresh and dainty as it can be. The little, cupped flowers are exquisite and make a delightful table decoration. \$1.50 each.

DAINTY. (G. de Ruiter, 1931.) Medium-sized, cup-shaped flowers of pale salmon-pink, keeping an even color in unfavorable weather.

DOLLY VARDEN. (G. de Ruiter, 1930.) Unusually large, double, clear pink flowers borne on extremely floriferous plants.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. (V. Teschendorff, 1911.) Medium to small, bright red, semi-double flowers, borne in large clusters on dwarf, bushy plants 10 to 15 inches high. Continuous blooming and hardy.

EUGENIE LAMESCH. (P. Lambert, 1899.) Reddish orange buds and yellow, semi-double flowers, which turn to pink with age; they bloom in small clusters. Tall growth.

EVA TESCHENDORFF. (V. Teschendorff, 1923.) Charming, clustered and frilled white flowers with greenish centers. Plant floriferous and healthy.

FRAU DR. ERRETH. (P. Geduldig, 1915.) Deep golden yellow, becoming white with age, very double. Moderate, branching growth; healthy and hardy.

GEORGE ELGER. (E. Turbat & Co., 1912.) Lovely yellow buds and delicately formed flowers, paling with age.

GLORIA MUNDI. (G. de Ruiter, 1929.) Rather large, fully double, lasting flowers of glowing scarlet-orange, borne in clusters.

GLORY OF HURST. (E. J. Hicks, 1921.) Small, bright cherry-red, semi-double flowers, borne in large, compact clusters. Blooms freely and continuously; very hardy.

GOLDEN SALMON. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1926.) Bright orange-scarlet buds; flowers turn to bright, blazing orange.

GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIEUR. (G. de Ruiter, 1929.) An improved form of Golden Salmon, with small, bright scarlet-salmon flowers, tinged with yellow. \$1 each.

IDEAL. (J. Speck, 1921.) Small, dark scarlet blooms shaded with black, borne in tremendous profusion in immense, compact bunches.

KATHARINA ZEIMET. (P. Lambert, 1901.) Very double, pure white flowers.

LOUISE WALTER. (L. Walter, 1909.) Medium-sized, half-double flowers of light creamy pink, with rosy veining, borne on small, loose sprays. Somewhat similar to Tausendschön in form. This is a very fluffy and graceful little Rose. The dwarf plants are not as vigorous as some of this type but it is a very lovely and desirable thing. We recommend it highly.

MARECHAL FOCH (Red Orleans). (Levvasseur & Sons, 1918.) Bright cherry-red, semi-double flowers of medium size, changing to pink when open; somewhat fragrant.

MERVEILLE DES ROUGES. (F. Dubreuil, 1911.) Flowers deep velvety crimson with whitish centers, half-double, cupped form; large clusters. Dwarf plants, continually in flower.

MISS EDITH CAVELL. (Meiderwyk, 1917.) Small, semi-double, scarlet-red flowers shaded darker, are borne in nice clusters all season. Strong, bushy plants with good foliage.

MME. ANTHONY KLUIS. (A. Kluis, 1924.) Fine clusters of semi-double, long-lasting flowers of deep salmon-pink with an orange glow. A fine healthy bush, always in flower.

MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR. (Levvasseur & Sons, 1903.) Semi-double, bright purple-crimson flowers with lighter centers. The true, old-fashioned "Baby Rambler."

ORANGE KING. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1922.) Clusters of very small, brilliant orange flowers, shaded salmon. Dwarf, bushy growth.

ORLEANS ROSE. (Levvasseur & Sons, 1909.) Flowers small, fairly double, brilliant light red with a whitish center. Blooms without cessation in big, compact corymbs.

PAUL GRAMPEL. (G. H. Kersbergen, 1910.) Clusters of amazing deep orange-scarlet flowers, brighter and more spectacular than Gloria Mundi.

SPARKLER. (G. de Ruiter, 1929.) A fine cluster-flowered type with brilliant red flowers.

SUNSHINE. (M. Robichon, 1927.) The most fragrant and nearest yellow Polyantha so far produced. The flowers are small, full, golden orange when first opening, changing to soft pink. If cut in the bud and opened in the house, the rich color lasts a long time, and a few flowers will scent a whole room. Dwarf plants, blooming freely. \$1 each. See color illustration, page 28.

TIP-TOP. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Orange-yellow, running into lemon-yellow, with yellowish pink edges. Very dainty.

TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS. (Peauger, 1912.) Cherry-red, quite double.

VERDUN. (Barbier & Co., 1918.) Small, vivid carmine-red blooms in huge clusters.

Spray your Roses every 10 days with Tri-ogen. See page 80



Belvedere

Large-flowering Varieties

- ALICE AMOS.** (J. Spek, 1922.) T. Large, single, bright cherry-pink flowers with white eyes, borne in immense trusses continuously throughout the season. Growth unusually good.
- ANNE POULSEN.** (S. Poulsen, 1935.) *Plant Patent No. 182.* A shrubby plant with very large, almost single flowers of brilliant scarlet-crimson, produced constantly throughout the season. \$1 each.
- BELVEDERE.** (H. Kiese & Co., 1928.) Flower large, full, dark red with velvety shading. Dwarf; free bloomer till frost. A descendant of two famous Roses, Chateau de Clos Vougeot and the little red Polyantha, Eblouissant. Belvedere has inherited the best points of both. \$1 each.
- BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE.** (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) Small buds, opening to light salmon-pink flowers, shading to soft silvery flesh-color. Growth is strong; foliage almost perfect. 56 petals. \$1 each.
- BRILLIANT ECHO.** (Western Rose Co., 1927.) An improved Echo.
- CHATILLON ROSE.** (A. Nonin, 1923.) Bright pink, semi-double blooms with a touch of orange. Enormous clusters.
- CHERIE.** (H. Morse & Sons, 1931.) A vivid scarlet-crimson sport of the well-known Polyantha, Else Poulsen. \$1 each.
- DOROTHY HOWARTH.** (Bess, Ltd., 1921.) Clear rosy pink flowers, shaded lighter; small, cup-shaped, double.
- D. T. POULSEN.** (D. T. Poulsen, 1930.) Large, well-filled clusters of brilliant blood-red, single flowers. Strong plant and a continuous bloomer. \$1 each.
- EBLOUISSANT.** (E. Turbat & Co., 1918.) Glowing dark red flowers of medium size, shaded heavily with velvety crimson.
- ECHO.** (P. Lambert, 1914.) Rather large, open, frilled flowers, soft pink becoming both lighter and darker when fully open.
- ELLEN POULSEN.** (D. T. Poulsen, 1912.) Rather large, fairly full flowers of bright rose-pink.
- ELSE POULSEN.** (D. T. Poulsen, 1924.) T. H. Single, bright rose-pink flowers of large size, produced by erect, very thrifty plants. One of the newer extra-large-flowering Polyanthas. 3 feet.
- FLAMBOYANT.** (E. Turbat & Co., 1931.) Double bright scarlet flowers, passing to crimson-carmine.
- FLUFFY RUFFLES.** (Howard & Smith, 1935.) Soft silvery pink, enhanced by a deep rose tone on the reverse of the petals. \$1 each.
- FRAU ASTRID SPATH** (Pink Lafayette). (L. Spath, 1930.) Full, double, globular flowers of clear pink. Dwarf, bushy grower and continuous bloomer.
- GRETA KLUIS.** (Kluis & Koning, 1916.) Medium-sized, double flowers of deep pink.
- GRUSS AN AACHEN.** (P. Geduldig, 1909.) Orange-red and yellow buds, and large, light flesh-pink and salmon-yellow flowers, fading lighter. A fine bedding Rose of distinct type, much like a Hybrid Tea.
- HELEN LEENDERS.** (M. Leenders & Co., 1926.) Bright salmon buds and light pink, semi-double flowers of good size, borne in clusters; moderately fragrant. Very vigorous. \$1 each.
- IMPROVED LAFAYETTE.** (Howard & Smith, 1935.) The sturdy, upright plants grow 2½ to 3 feet. The blooms are glowing red deeply suffused with vivid crimson. This is a fine bedding Rose and free flowering. \$1 each.
- INGAR OLSSON.** (D. T. Poulsen, 1931.) Semi-double pink flowers. Large foliage. \$1 each.
- JOHANNA TANTAU.** (M. Tantau, 1928.) Perfect little buds of the Sweetheart type open to very double flowers of large size. The color is soft creamy white with just a hint of pink in the center. Flowers are fragrant and the rather sprawly plant has small, shiny foliage. \$1 each.
- KAREN POULSEN.** (D. T. Poulsen, 1933.) Very large, single, brilliant, un fading scarlet flowers in clusters. Strong, upright growth. \$1 each.
- KIRSTEN POULSEN.** (D. T. Poulsen, 1924.) T. H. Large, single, light red flowers in great sprays. Tall and shrubby. Very fine for big masses and ever-blooming hedges.
- KLUIS SCARLET.** (A. Kluis.) A brilliant red Lafayette. Very generous with blooms. Ideal for borders or mass planting.
- LA MARNE.** (Barbier & Co., 1915.) Single flowers of blush-white, edged with vivid pink. Very beautiful.
- LADY READING.** (Van Kleef & Co., 1921.) Bright red flowers in large clusters on compact little plants.
- LAFAYETTE** (Joseph Guy). (A. Nonin, 1921.) Large, semi-double; light cherry-crimson which fades very little. One of the finest bedders.
- LAFAYETTE, PINK.** See Frau Astrid Spath.
- LEONIE LAMESCH.** (P. Lambert, 1899.) Bright coppery buds and flowers, shaded yellow, medium size, double, in small clusters. 15½ to 2 feet. \$1 each.
- LOUISE WALTER.** (L. Walter, 1909.) Medium-sized, half-double flowers of light creamy pink, with rosy veining, borne in small, loose sprays. Plant quite vigorous, but dwarf.
- MAGNIFIQUE.** (G. de Ruiter, 1928.) Large, semi-double, cupped flowers of clear shell-pink. The plants are of medium height and bloom intermittently all season.
- MAMAN TURBAT.** (E. Turbat & Co., 1911.) Small, rounded flowers of China-rose, shading to lilac, semi-double, long lasting, in large clusters. Plant 12 to 15 inches high; good foliage; very hardy.

Use B. & A. Rose Food for strong plants and fine Roses. See page 80

MARIE PAVIC. (Aléatière, 1888.) Waxy white flowers with flesh-pink centers. Strong growth.

MAUD E. GLADSTONE. (Bees, Ltd., 1926.) Flesh-pink flowers of relatively large size, shaded with coral and suffused with chrome-yellow, and having a most penetrating and lasting Tea Rose perfume.

MME. JULES GOUCHAULT. (E. Turbat & Co., 1913.) Bright pink, double flowers, tinted coral, with orange suggestions; somewhat fragrant. Profusely flowering and hardy.

MRS. R. M. FINCH. (Finch, 1923.) Handsome flowers over 2 inches across, bright rose-pink, paling lighter. Vigorous growth. One of the finest pink Polyanthas. See color illustration, page 28.

MRS. W. H. CUTBUSH. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1906.) Medium-sized blossoms of bright rosy pink.

MRS. WM. G. KONING. (Kluis & Koning, 1917.) Pure white, globular blossoms in large clusters.

PERLE D'OR. (Dubreuil, 1884.) Exquisite little buds and flowers of orange and creamy yellow.

PINK GRUSS AN AACHEN. (Kluis & Koning, 1929.) Large, full flowers of glowing salmon-pink.

RED ECHO. (Kluis & Koning, 1925.) Brilliant red flowers of medium size, borne in clusters. Grows 1½ feet high; profuse bloomer.

RODHATTE. (D. T. Poulsen, 1912.) Large, half-double flowers of light, shining crimson, borne in big, loose clusters which last a long time.

RUDOLPH KLUIS. (Kluis & Koning, 1922.) Vermilion buds and flowers turning deep pink.

SALMON SPRAY. (P. Grant, 1923.) T. H. Rich salmon-pink flowers, reverse of petals carmine. Tall growing; long-stemmed sprays.

SNOWBANK. (J. H. Nicolas, 1937.) *Plant Patent pending.* Nice bushy plants, 12 to 15 inches tall, bearing semi-double flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, pale peachy cream in the bud, while the open flowers are flesh-white with a cream suffusion. Slightly fragrant. \$1.25 each. See color illustration, page 28.

SPRINGTIME. See page 20.

SUZANNE ALBRAND. (E. Turbat & Co., 1930.) Flower large (for the class), bright Neyron-red, in large cluster. Foliage glossy. \$1 each.

VALERIE. (Chaplin Bros., 1932.) A Wichursiana-Polyantha cross with large trusses of clear yellow flowers. Upright; bushy. Leathery foliage. \$1.25 each.

YVONNE RABIER. (E. Turbat & Co., 1910.) H. Small, pure white flowers with creamy bases.

List of Miscellaneous Roses

Stock of the following varieties is so short that they are not included in the general lists. Customers should order these varieties early. Orders will be filled in rotation.

All Miscellaneous Roses are \$1 each

Betty. HT. Buff-pink.
 Blanche Messigny. HT. Yellow.
 Christine. HT. Yellow.
 "Daily Mail" Scented Rose. HT. Dark red.
 Director Rubio. HT. Light red.
 Duchess of York. HT. Deep yellow.
 Ecarlate. HT. Scarlet-rose.
 Etoile de France. HT. Crimson.
 Eugene E. Marlitt. HT. Carmine.
 Feuerschein. P. Red.
 Florence Pemberton. HT. Pink.
 Francis Scott Key. HT. Crimson.
 Frank Reader. HT. Yellow.
 Freifrau von Marshall. HW. Pink.
 Friedrichsruh. HT. Wine-red.
 Gabriel Lombart. HT. Flesh-white.
 General-Superior Arnold Janasen. HT. Light crimson.
 Golden Ophelia. HT. Straw-yellow.
 Gold of Ophir. N. Yellow.
 Grace Noll Crowell. HT. Pink.
 Helen Gould. T. Pink.
 Hilda. HT. Carmine.
 Hurst Gem. P. Pink.
 H. V. Machin. HT. Red.
 Isabella Sprunt. T. Yellow.
 J. C. Thornton. HT. Red.
 Joan Cant. HT. Salmon-pink.
 Jules Gaujard. HT. Orange-red.
 Lady Craig. HT. Cream.
 Lady Sackville. HT. White.
 Lady Ursula. HT. Pink.
 Lady Violet Astor. HT. Pink.
 Lord Lonsdale. HT. Yellow.

Louise C. Breslau. HT. Orange.
 Lydia. HT. Orange-rose.
 Margaret Belle Houston. HT. Red.
 Mary, Countess of Ilchester. HT. Rose-pink.
 Mayor Cermak. HT. Red.
 Minnie Francis. T. Red.
 Miss Cynthia Fordo. HT. Pink.
 Mme. Abel Chatenay. HT. Pink.
 Mme. Darbley. HW. Pink.
 Mme. Lombard. T. Rosy salmon.
 Moonlight. H. Mos. White.
 Mrs. A. R. Waddell. HT. Pink.
 Mrs. Dunlop Best. HT. Apricot.
 Mrs. Henri Daendels. HT. Apricot.
 Mrs. S. Paton. HT. Salmon.
 Pax Labor. HT. Yellow.
 Perle des Jardins. T. Orange.
 Pharisaeer. HT. Light salmon.
 Portadown Bedder. HT. Orange-yellow.
 Premier. HT. Pink.
 Prince de Bulgarie. HT. Flesh.
 Queen Alexandra. HT. Red and yellow.
 Red-Letter Day. HT. Red.
 Ria Wenning. HT. Carmine.
 Rudolf Alexander Schroder. HT. White.
 Sensation. HT. Crimson.
 Sentinel. HT. Cerise.
 Snowflake. HW. White.
 Sunny South. HT. Pink.
 Susan Louise. HG. Pink.
 Swansdown. HT. White.
 Therese Z. Lambert. HT. Pink.
 Willowmere. HT. Pink.

Hardy Climbing Roses

OUR list of varieties of Hardy Climbing Roses is the most inclusive and extensive offered on the American continent. We began years ago this work of assembling the world's best.

Climbers of all kinds are now planted freely in the best Rose-gardens, not only as Climbers, but for pillars, fences, pergolas, and as cover for sloping banks and rough places.

Included in the list are Large-flowered Climbers and Ramblers. The first, marked "LC." (Large Climber) after the variety name, bear larger flowers than do the Ramblers. These are carried on the older stems, and the only pruning needed is the shortening of the side-shoots which have already bloomed, and the removal of worn-out dead wood. Of course, if the plant becomes too large, a few canes of the new wood must be removed.

The Ramblers, marked "R," bloom on shoots arising from wood of the previous summer, so it is necessary to save the new canes and omit pruning them in the spring. The proper time to prune Ramblers is after they have finished flowering in the summer, by removing, at the base, the canes that have already flowered.

TIME OF BLOOMING

In response to numerous requests from our friends we have, at the end of the description, designated the approximate time of blooming of all the Hardy Climbing Roses we offer. The dates given below refer to the vicinity of New York.

May 25 to June 3 we call early, and have marked varieties that bloom at that time "E."; June 4 to 12 we call midseason and have marked such varieties "MS."; June 13 to 20 we call late and have marked such varieties "L."

Other Abbreviations: HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; HM., Hybrid Multiflora; CP., Climbing Polyantha, refer to the class.

All Hardy Climbing Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted. Those priced at \$1 each are \$9 for 10 of any one variety

- ALBERIC BARBIER.** R. (Barbier & Co., 1900.) Wiry, thorny habit with holly-like foliage of great beauty. Flowers are creamy white, tinted lemon in the bud. Fragrant. An excellent bank-cover. MS.
- ALBERTINE.** LC. (Barbier & Co., 1921.) Illustrated and described on page 33.
- ALEXANDRE GIRAULT.** HW. (Barbier & Co., 1909.) Deep carmine, double flowers of medium to large size, shaded with orange-salmon at base of petals, produced in trusses of moderate size by vigorous, profusely blooming plants. MS. \$1 each.
- ALIDA LOVETT.** LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1905.) A plant of typical Wichuraiana habit with double bright shell-pink flowers as large as the ordinary Hybrid Teas. A very fine Rose. E.
- AMERICAN PILLAR.** LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1902.) A rampant grower with glossy foliage, bearing huge trusses of 2-inch, single flowers of dazzling scarlet-rose with large white centers and golden yellow stamens. MS.
- APRICOT GLOW.** See page 7.
- ARDS ROVER.** CHP. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.) Large, double, dark shining crimson flowers, produced profusely on a vigorous plant. Hardier than most of this class. A fine exhibition Rose. MS. \$1 each.
- AUGUSTE ROUSSEL.** LC. (Barbier & Co., 1913.) This is a unique hybrid of *R. macrophylla*, making a large, shrubby plant bearing semi-double to single flowers of clear salmon-pink with broad, undulated petals. L. \$1 each.
- AVIATEUR BLERIOT.** R. (Fauque & Sons, 1910.) Saffron buds and flowers; open flowers informal, in small cluster, light yellow fading white; magnolia fragrance. Useful for covering banks. MS.
- BESS LOVETT.** LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1905.) Strong-growing plant with long, flexible canes and fine foliage. The globular, semi-double flowers are bright crimson-red and very fragrant. E.
- BIRDIE BLYE.** See page 24.
- BLOOMFIELD COURAGE.** HW. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Small blackish crimson flowers, with a distinct white center, cover the entire plant with a lace-like crimson veil. Strong and vigorous, growing 30 to 40 feet in a season. It is ideal for covering trellises quickly and its clusters of red berries in the fall add to its attractiveness. E. \$1 each.
- BLUSH RAMBLER.** LC. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1901.) Strong-growing Rose with big, semi-double flowers of pale bluish-pink. A very lovely Climber of great beauty. MS. \$1 each.
- BONFIRE.** R. (E. Turbat & Co., 1928.) Bears huge trusses of brilliant scarlet-rose flowers. One of the finest of the Ramblers. An early and improved Excelsa. MS.
- BRAISWICK CHARM.** HW. (F. Cant & Co., 1914.) Deep orange-yellow buds; flowers white, shading to orange in center, borne in airy clusters by a very free-blooming, vigorous plant. E. \$1 each.
- BREEZE HILL.** LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by American Rose Society, 1926.) Short, ovoid buds which develop into large, flat white flowers tinted yellow, rose, and apricot, and borne in clusters. Does not bloom until well established. MS. \$1 each.
- CHAPLIN'S CRIMSON GLOW.** LC. (Chaplin Bros., 1930.) Vigorous Climber, bearing clusters of rather large, dull, deep crimson flowers occasionally marked with white flecks in the center. An almost unknown Climber which is important for both the fine plant and the different coloring. MS. \$1 each.
- CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER.** LC. (Chaplin Bros., 1928.) Illustrated and described on page 33.
- CHASTITY.** LC. (F. Cant & Co., 1924.) A rugged Climber of Hybrid Tea ancestry. The large, semi-double, star-shaped flowers are snowy white and sweetly fragrant. One of the finest pure white Climbing Roses. E. \$1 each.
- CHRISTINE WRIGHT.** LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909.) Very large, cupped but informal flowers of exquisite wild-rose-pink, borne in enormous, long-stemmed sprays on a moderately strong climbing plant which produces occasional flowers in summer and fall. E.
- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.** LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909.) Handsome, large-flowered Climber with brilliant carmine buds and freshly open bloom of lovely shape. MS.
- CLIMBING DAINTY BESS.** MS. See page 6.
- CORALIE.** LC. (W. Paul & Son, 1919.) An astonishingly beautiful hardy Climber which grows vigorously erect, and has handsome, glossy foliage. Large, fiery orange-scarlet buds, opening to brilliant orange-salmon flowers which age a soft flesh-pink. MS.



Climbing Rose, Albertine

ALBERTINE

LC. (Barbier & Co., 1921)

LARGE handsome flowers of coppery chamois, the reverse of petals bright salmon; as the flowers age they become coppery pink with a silvery tint. Beautiful foliage and attractive red canes add to its desirability. 75 cts. each.



Chaplin's Pink Climber

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER

LC. (Chaplin Bros., 1928)

RATHER large, single to semi-double flowers of a very brilliant pure pink shade, borne in great profusion by a strong, husky plant which makes magnificent growth the first season. An important Climber with flowers of a nice clean color. Very hardy. 75 cts. each.

MERMAID

LC. (W. Paul & Son, 1918)

SINGLE 5-inch flowers of soft primrose, borne all season. Slow in starting growth in spring. Highly recommended. L. \$1 each.



Mermaid



Dr. Huey

DR. HUEY

LC. (Capt. Thomas, 1914)

ASPECTACULAR climber which produces an abundance of large, ruffled, maroon-red flowers in tremendous clusters. The plant is very vigorous and remains in full flower for several weeks. The darkest Climber. E. \$1 each.

COUPE D'OR. R. (Barbier & Co., 1930.) Small, fragrant, canary-yellow flowers borne freely in big clusters. A vigorous Climber or trailing plant, blooming freely in early summer. MS. \$1 each.

CRIMSON CONQUEST. L. See page 7.

DOROTHY PERKINS. R. (Jackson & Perkins Co., 1901.) No modern variety has yet surpassed this in sheer delicacy of outline or beauty of its brilliant color. The double, pink flowers are borne in huge trusses. An excellent bank-cover. Subject to mildew in some sections. L.

DOUBLOONS. MS. See page 7.

DR. HUEY. LC. (Capt. Thomas, 1914.) \$1 each. Illustrated and described on page 34.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910.) Probably the best-known and best-liked of the large-flowered hardy Climbing Roses. It grows vigorously to almost any height desired and bears an abundance of long-stemmed, beautifully formed flowers of a soft, pale shade of flesh-pink, equal in most ways to the finest Hybrid Teas. MS.

DUSTERLOHE. MS. See page 7.

EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER. MS. See page 7.

ELECTRA. R. (J. Veitch & Sons, 1900.) Small, double flowers, yellow in bud, pale cream when open, and slightly fragrant, profusely produced by a very strong climbing plant, both healthy and hardy. MS.

EMILE FORTEPAULE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1902.) Rather large, double flowers of pale straw-color, deeply tinged with sulphur-yellow at center. A vigorous, climbing plant. MS. \$1 each.

EMILY GRAY. LC. (Dr. A. H. Williams, 1918.) A fine, vigorous Climber, none too hardy, with shining holly-like foliage. Large, deep saffron-yellow buds which open to fine, fragrant, golden buff flowers. MS.

EVANGELINE. R. (M. H. Walsh, 1906.) One of the strongest-growing Climbers, making immense, rambling growth, covered with excellent glossy foliage and bearing its soft pink, single flowers in enormous clusters. Unforgettable fragrance. L. \$1 each.

EVERGREEN GEM. L. See page 45.

EXCELSA. R. (M. H. Walsh, 1909.) This is the Rose which displaced the old Crimson Rambler. It makes vigorous, wiry growth with glossy foliage and bears immense trusses of rosy scarlet flowers. An excellent bank-cover. Subject to mildew in some sections. L.

FELICITE ET PERPETUE. Sempervirens. (Jacques, 1827.) Fairly small, very double, beautifully imbricated Roses, flesh-white in bud but pale cream when open, borne in fine clusters. Very vigorous, hardy, with almost evergreen foliage. Do not prune. Early to midseason. \$1 each.

FLAME. R. (C. Turner, 1912.) Very bright coppery pink and light salmon. Flowers semi-double and much frilled, giving a unique touch. L. \$1 each.

FRANCOIS GUILLOT. R. (Barbier & Co., 1907.) A very old Rose which proved one of the hardiest in the winter of 1933. Vigorous grower. Glossy foliage. Good-sized, double white flowers. MS. \$1 each.

FRANCOIS JURANVILLE. LC. (Barbier & Co., 1906.) Very large, double, cupped flowers of bright salmon-pink, toned yellow at the base, borne in clusters. The plant is extremely vigorous, with healthy foliage. E. \$1 each.

FRANCOIS POISSON. LC. (Barbier & Co., 1902.) Large, full flowers of pale sulphur-yellow, shaded orange in center, becoming white as they expand. An excellent Climber, but also excellent as a trailer, forming a flat mat of dark, glossy, almost evergreen foliage. Highly recommended. L. \$1 each.

GARDENIA. LC. (W. A. Manda, 1899.) Vigorous Climber with handsome foliage and rather large pale creamy yellow buds and blooms of delicate ivory-white, occasionally deeper yellow in the center. MS.



Evangeline

GERBE ROSE. LC. (Fauque & Sons, 1904.) Large, double flowers of clear delicate pink, borne singly on stiff stems in great profusion by a strong, upright plant. Hardy in all districts where tried, and untroubled by disease. Usually repeats. MS. \$1 each.

GHISLAINE DE FELIGONDE. HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1916.) Buds apricot-yellow streaked with carmine; open flowers pale buff with tint of pink on edges of petals; base yellow-buff. The blooms, which are from 2 to 2½ inches across, are carried profusely at beginning of season, with scattered clusters for 3 months or more. Highly recommended. E. \$1 each.

GLENN DALE. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by American Rose Society, 1927.) Lemon-colored buds and very pretty double flowers of pale yellow which quickly turns white. Blooms in clusters. Plant notably vigorous and sound in foliage. MS.

GOLDEN CLIMBER. See page 7.

GOLDEN DREAM. See page 7.

GOLDEN GLOW. LC. (Brownell, 1936.) \$1.50 each. Illustrated and described on page 6.

GRUSS AN FREUNDORF. HW. (F. Praskac, 1913.) Dark velvety crimson flowers in immense clusters, rather large, semi-double, with whitish center and bright yellow stamens. Splendid, vigorous growth. Highly recommended. L. \$1 each.

HELENA VAN VLIET. CP. (G. H. Kersbergen, 1931.) Flower lasting, soft, unfading pink, salmon tinted, in large trusses. MS. \$1 each.

HENRI LINGER. LC. (Barbier & Co., 1928.) Strong-growing, glossy-leaved Climber with rather large, semi-double flowers of orange with a coppery tone, aging pale yellow. MS. \$1 each.

HIAWATHA. R. (M. H. Walsh, 1904.) A very vigorous, wiry-stemmed Climber with huge clusters of single, brilliant carmine flowers having white centers. An excellent bank-cover. MS.

HUGUETTE DESPINEY. HW. (G. Girin, 1911.) Very double, smallish flowers of light buff-yellow, tipped and edged with red; somewhat fragrant; clusters large. Plant strong, free flowering. L. \$1 each.

ILE DE FRANCE. HW. (A. Nonin, 1922.) Enormous clusters of semi-double, light crimson-pink flowers, with white centers and clusters of sparkling golden stamens. Strong, vigorous growth and very profuse flowering. This is really a double American Pillar. Highly recommended. MS. \$1 each.

- IVY ALICE.** HW. (G. F. Letts & Sons, 1927.) A charming new Rambler with pinkish salmon flowers borne in large clusters. Very vigorous climber with glossy foliage and all the good qualities desirable in a climber. MS. \$1 each.
- JACOTTE.** LC. (Barbier & Co., 1920.) One of the best of the so-called yellow Ramblers. The foliage is glossy and holly-like. Flowers large, semi-double, brilliant apricot-orange, opening to almost exactly the same shade as the old Hybrid Tea, Independence Day. Highly recommended. MS.
- KLONDYKE.** HW. (Paul & Sons, 1911.) Rather large, double flowers of soft yellow with deeper centers, becoming ivory-white with age, borne in numerous clusters on trailing or climbing plants. MS. \$1 each.
- LADY GODIVA.** R. (Paul & Sons, 1908.) Charming, delicate pink flowers of many mingled shades, in trusses. Plant is extremely strong, hardy, and healthy. L. \$1 each.
- LE REVE.** LC. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) Golden yellow buds and big bright yellow, semi-double flowers profusely produced early in the season. The plant is a vigorous climber with unusually good foliage for this type of Rose. E. \$1 each.
- LEONTINE GERVAIS.** HW. (Barbier & Co., 1903.) Brilliant coppery red buds, opening to double salmon-orange and yellow flowers of fair size, borne in loose clusters; fragrant. Vigorous plant, over 10 feet high, blooming profusely over a long period. L. \$1 each.
- MARIE GOUCHAULT.** R. (E. Turbat & Co., 1927.) Huge trusses of small, light red flowers which turn to salmon-rose as they develop. MS.
- MARIE-ROSE.** R. (F. A. Truffault, 1930.) Strong grower with clusters of bright pink buds opening to well-shaped double flowers. MS. \$1 each.
- MARY LOVETT.** LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1915.) Climber with excellent foliage and large, waxy white flowers with delightful fragrance. MS.
- MARY WALLACE.** LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by American Rose Society, 1924.) One of the most popular Climbers. Makes very strong growth and produces large, bright pink flowers with a luminous sheen. Reported to be very hardy. MS.
- MAX GRAF.** HR. See page 45.
- MAXIME CORBON.** HW. (Barbier & Co., 1918.) Copper-red buds and fairly large flowers of apricot-yellow, with reddish markings, borne in clusters of 6 to 20. E. \$1 each.
- MERCEDES GALLART.** LC. (M. Munné, 1930.) Large, full, cerise-red bloom of fine form produced on long stems good for cutting. This Rose produces a few flowers during the summer and some bloom of outstanding quality in autumn. MS. \$1 each.
- MERMAID.** LC. (W. Paul & Son, 1918.) \$1 each. Illustrated and described on page 34.
- MILANO.** HW. (F. Ingegnoli, 1923.) Rather large, very double flowers of bright coppery pink with yellow tones. MS. \$1 each.
- MILKY WAY.** R. (M. H. Walsh, 1900.) Pure waxy white, single flowers, clustered in overwhelming abundance on a vigorous plant. MS. \$1 each.
- MISS FLORA MITTEN.** LC. (T. A. Lawrenson, 1913.) This is probably our strongest and most vigorous climber. The large, single flowers of delicate pink, nearly 3 inches across, are borne in huge trusses on strong sturdy canes and, being perfectly hardy, can be depended on to increase in beauty every year. Highly recommended. MS. \$1 each.
- MISS HELYETT.** HW. (Faugue & Sons, 1909.) Large, fragrant, double blush-pink flowers, with faint creamy centers, in clusters. Plant strong, healthy and hardy. E. \$1 each.
- MME. AUGUSTE NONIN.** R. (A. Nonin, 1914.) Small, well-shaped, deep shell-pink flowers, with white centers, borne in clusters on a vigorous plant. L. \$1 each.
- MME. GREGOIRE STAEHELIN.** LC. (P. Dot, 1927.) Also called "Spanish Beauty," Sciff, erect climber with huge, fragrant delicate pink flowers, stained crimson. Remarkable for its broad, frilled petals and profuse blooming. Has the largest seed-pods of any climber. MS.
- MME. JENNY.** HM. (A. Nonin & Sons, 1926.) Clusters of 3 to 4 large, double, deep pink flowers with silvery reverse, almost like a Hybrid Tea Rose. A vigorous grower with good foliage which we recommend highly. L.
- MME. VICTOR LOTTIN.** HW. (V. Lottin, 1921.) Dark red flowers with crimson shadings. A good grower and very floriferous. L. \$1 each.
- MRS. M. H. WALSH.** R. (M. H. Walsh, 1911.) Small, very double, pure white flowers in immense clusters, freely produced. Vigorous; has very good foliage which it holds well into winter. L. \$1 each.
- NEIGE D'AVRIL.** HM. (Robichon, 1908.) Rather large, nearly double, pure white blooms with prominent yellow stamens, freely produced in pyramidal clusters. E. \$1 each.
- NEW DAWN.** LC. (Somerset Rose Nurs., 1930.) Plant Patent No. 1. A very fine, practically ever-blooming climber. A sport of, and very much like the well-known Dr. W. Van Fleet. MS. \$1.50 each.
- PAUL NOEL.** R. (R. Tanne, 1913.) Wiry climber with glossy, waxy foliage and medium-large, double flowers of deep old-rose-pink blended with salmon in the center. MS.
- PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.** LC. (W. Paul & Son, 1916.) Moderately vigorous climber with medium-sized, intensely red flowers borne in loose clusters. Often repeats in autumn. Highly recommended. E.
- PAUL TRANSON.** HW. (Barbier & Co., 1900.) Large, double flowers, apricot-salmon in bud, bright pink when open, fragrant, in clusters of 3 to 5. Healthy; grows 10 feet high. E. \$1 each.
- PHYLLIS BIDE.** R. (S. Bide & Sons, 1923.) A graceful climber with exquisitely formed little buds of pale gold and pink, opening to small buff-yellow flowers. Usually blooms in autumn. Highly recommended. \$1 each.
- PRIMROSE (PRIMEVERE).** LC. (Barbier & Co., 1929.) Moderately vigorous climber with handsome holly-like foliage and rather large, very double flowers of soft primrose-yellow. MS.
- PROF. C. S. SARGENT.** LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903.) Yellow buds and large, double flowers with deeper center. Vigorous plant, with horizontal growth and ornamental foliage. L. \$1 each.
- PURITY.** LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1917.) Very vigorous climber with large, cup-shaped, white flowers, borne profusely. L. \$1 each.
- REVEIL DIJONNAIS.** LC. See page 2.
- ROMEO.** HW. (W. Easlea, 1919.) Fine, perfect buds and flowers of light, sparkling crimson, produced singly on short, straight stems, from every joint on the long, sturdy canes. MS. \$1 each.
- ROSERIE.** LC. (R. Witterstaetter, 1917.) A sport of Tausendschön. Rather large, frilled flowers of deep pink, borne in loose clusters with the utmost profusion. Practically thornless. E.
- ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID.** R. (Chaplin Bros., 1926.) Excellent climber which bears huge clusters of dark, glowing crimson flowers with great ruffled petals and bright yellow centers. E.

RUGA, R. Fragrant, semi-double, shell-pink flowers tinted white. A vigorous old hybrid of *R. arvensis*. MS. \$1 each.

SANDERS' WHITE RAMBLER, R. (Sanders & Sons, 1912.) Flowers pure white, double and sweetly fragrant, in huge clusters. A strong grower with very good disease-resistant foliage; it is considered to be the finest white Rambler. Also excellent for covering hillsides and embankments. Highly recommended. L. \$1 each.

SEAGULL, HW. (Pritchard, 1907.) Single, wide-expanded, pure white flowers, produced in immense quantities in very large clusters. Quite hardy. E. \$1 each.

SILVER MOON, LC. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910.) A variety characterized by enormous vigor, handsome foliage, and big, saucer-shaped, moon-white flowers with brilliant yellow centers. MS.

SKYROCKET, L. See page 7.

SODENIA, R. (L. Weigand, 1911.) Vigorous climber with huge clusters of bright carmine flowers changing to deep pink. Highly recommended. L. \$1 each.

SOURCE D'OR, R. (E. Turbat & Co., 1913.) Moderately vigorous climber with golden yellow buds changing to amber as the large, fragrant flowers develop. L. \$1 each.

SOUVENIR DE L'AVIATEUR OLIVIER DE MONTALENT, HW. (R. Tanne, 1913.) Double, well-shaped flowers of dull rose-color upon a salmon base. Vigorous and floriferous. MS. \$1 each.

STAR OF PERSIA, E. See page 45.

TAUSENSCHON, LC. (J. C. Schmidt, 1906.) Large flowers, charmingly ruffled, of many shades of yellow, creamy white, and bright rose-pink. Practically thornless. MS.

TEA RAMBLER, HM. (Paul & Sons, 1904.) Pretty, coppery buds and fragrant pink flowers in numerous bunches. E. \$1 each.

THELMA, R. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927.) Very striking climber with clusters of rather large, delicate coral-pink flowers, borne in tremendous abundance. Unusually beautiful Rose. MS.

VEILCHENBLAU, HM. (J. C. Schmidt, 1909.) Semi-double; purple-rose, turning steel-blue. This is called the "Blue Rose." MS.

VIOLETTE, HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1921.) The finest of the so-called "Blue Roses." Its huge clusters of semi-double little flowers resemble big bunches of violets. MS.

WARTBURG, R. (H. Kiese & Co., 1910.) Medium to large, rose-pink flowers in clusters, double, fragrant, and lasting. Very hardy. MS. \$1 each.

WHITE DOROTHY, R. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1908.) A pure white counterpart of the ever-popular Dorothy Perkins. L.

WICHMOSS, HW. (Barbier & Co., 1911.) Clusters of beautiful pink buds, daintily decked with mossy sepals and bright pink flowers. Strong growth, Midseason.

WINSOME, L. See page 7.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN, L. See page 39.

We grow many additional varieties in this class. If interested, write for list

Climbing Hybrid Teas, Etc.

EVERY season many of our friends write us ordering everblooming HARDY Climbing Roses. It is true that we do offer in our list of Hardy Climbers, some varieties that are described there as recurrent-flowering, but after the first full crop of Roses in the spring, it must not be expected that the recurrent crops appearing at various intervals will be as the first, although some of the varieties do make quite a showing at different times.

However, the Climbing Hybrid Teas will repeat all season with full crops of flowers if planted and protected as follows:

Plant the Roses in such a situation that, before severe frosts come, the branches can be loosened from their support and laid down in a trench dug the proper length, beginning at the foot of the vine. Pin them down with pegs and cover with soil. Most of our New England friends make a practice of doing this for Climbing Hybrid Tea Roses.

Pruning: They bloom best on spurs from the old wood, so that the only pruning necessary is to cut back lateral shoots to one or two eyes.

All these Climbing Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Abbreviations:

Cl. Hybrid Teas — CHT.
Cl. Tea — CT.

Cl. Polyantha — CP.
Cl. Bourbon — CB.

Cl. China — CC.
Hybrid Gigantea — HG.

ALLAN CHANDLER, CHT. (G. Prince, 1923.) Vivid scarlet, nearly single blooms, carried in clusters of three or four. Most effective. Recommended for pillars. \$1.50 each.

BELLE OF PORTUGAL, HG. (Cayoux.) Large soft pink flower, flushed with yellow at base of petals; pointed buds. Foliage light green.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER, CP. (F. P. Hosp, Riverside, Calif., 1894.) Small, fragrant flowers of rosy pink and yellow.

CLIMBING CLOTILDE SOUPERT, CP. (P. J. Berckmans Co., 1896.) Pearly white, very double flowers with pink centers, produced in masses by a fairly strong plant. Practically everblooming.

CLIMBING CRAMOISI SUPERIEUR, CC. (Coquerou, 1832.) Semi-double, globular flowers of rich, glowing crimson.

CLIMBING DAINTY BESS. See page 6.

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE, CHT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1931.) Climbing form of the well-known Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red blooms.

CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY, CHT. (W. R. Gray, 1925.) Handsome dark velvety crimson flowers of fine form and fragrance.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA, CHT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.) Pure white, very double, perfectly formed flowers.

Feed your Roses with B. & A. Rose Food and enjoy the highest success

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES *Roses by Bobbink & Atkins*

CLIMBING KILLARNEY. CHT. (Reinberg, 1908.) Sparkling buds; large, attractive flowers of clear, light pink.

CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN. CHT. (Bradley, 1909.) Pink flowers lit with a sunny yellow suffusion; fine pointed blooms.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES. CHT. (Howard & Smith, 1925.) Salmon-pink blooms of fine pointed form and delicious fragrance.

CLIMBING MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. CHT. (Chauvry, 1901.) Large, globular blooms of bright satiny rose.

CLIMBING MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. CHT. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) Brilliant coral-red buds and flaming flowers of orange-red and salmon.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD. CHT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) Golden buff buds and tawny flowers paling to cream. Excellent growth.

CLIMBING MRS. PHILIP RUSSELL. CHT. Dark fiery red, with velvety shadings.

CLIMBING PAUL LEDE. CHT. (Stuart Low & Co., 1913.) Large, very fragrant flowers of rosy apricot, shaded yellow.

CLIMBING RADIANCE. CHT. (W. D. Griffing & Co., 1926.) Large flowers of the Radiance type. Color exactly the same.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. CHT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1927.) A strong climber with flowers like the original bush Hybrid Tea.

CLIMBING RICHMOND. CHT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Light crimson buds and double flowers of clear scarlet-red; very fragrant.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. CHT. (Western Rose Co., 1925.) Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edges.

CLIMBING TALISMAN. CHT. (Western Rose Co., 1930.) Variable flowers like the original bush Hybrid Tea.

GLOIRE DE DIJON. CT. (Jacotot, 1853.) Buff-pink blooms, with orange shadings toward the center; large, full, very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

KATHLEEN HARROP. See page 39.

MERMAID. See page 34.

NUBIAN. See page 7.

PAUL'S LEMON PILLAR. CHT. (W. Paul & Son, 1925.) Pale lemon buds and faint sulphur-yellow flowers; double, fragrant.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. CT. (Levet, 1878.) Large, well-shaped flowers of rosy crimson, fragrant and freely produced by a rampantly vigorous climbing plant.

RUTH ALEXANDER. See page 7.

SETINA. CB. (Schwartz, 1879.) Climbing form of the well-known Hermosa. Flowers of soft pink.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS DENOYEL. CHT. (C. Chambard, 1920.) Flowers glistening crimson-red, tinted vermilion, of enormous size, sweetly perfumed.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN. See page 39.

Standard or Tree Roses

NO ROSE-GARDEN is complete without some Standard Roses to offset the garden's flat appearance. Their culture is like that of dwarf Roses, but it is very important to place a stake, at the time of planting, alongside each plant, to act as a support. Tie the stake to the stem with rubber bands or strips of cloth, to prevent cutting the bark. We advise pruning the crowns of newly planted Standards very short, say 3 to 4 eyes. If requested, we will prune the trees before shipping, but many of our customers prefer to do the pruning themselves.

We advise planting Tree Roses in spring unless provisions can be made for storing them in coldframes over winter. The stems are hardy but the tops need winter protection. In this latitude we have found the most satisfactory method of protection is to bury the heads in soil, and this can be done quite easily, as the *Rugosa* stems are very pliable. The soil around the tree should then be loosened on the side where it will be bent, and the stem gradually bent downward. The crown should then be entirely covered with soil.

If there is not sufficient room where the Roses are planted to follow the above method, take up the plants in the fall, lay them in a trench, and cover with about 15 inches of soil.

Many of the following varieties are grown only in limited quantities, and should be ordered early to avoid disappointment, or a second choice named in case any varieties are sold out.

The following Standards are 42 inches high, all on *Rugosa* stems. \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10

All Standard or Tree Roses are shipped by Express only. There will be a nominal charge for packing, but if the orders include other classes of Roses, no charge will be made for packing if cash accompanies the order.

Alice Stern	Golden Dawn	Mme. Jules Bouche	Radiance
Autumn	Gruss an Teplitz	Mrs. E. P. Thom	Red Radiance
Betty Uprichard	Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria	Mrs. Henry Bowles	Rev. F. Page-Roberts
Charles K. Douglas	McGreedy's Scarlet	Mrs. Sam McGreedy	Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Charles P. Kilham	Mme. Edouard Herriot	President Herbert Hoover	Talisman
Frau Karl Druschki			

Half-Standard Roses

We have a fine stock of these on 30-inch stems, at \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10

Alice Stern	E. J. Ludding	Innocence	Pink Gruss an Aachen
Autumn	Golden Dawn	Isobel	Radiance
Barcelona	Gruss an Aachen	Johanna Tantau	Red Radiance
Belvedere	Gruss an Teplitz	McGreedy's Scarlet	Rev. F. Page-Roberts
Buttercup	Holgartner Kalb	Mme. Jules Bouche	Roslyn
Charles P. Kilham	Hortulanus Budde	Mrs. Sam McGreedy	Sunshine
Dainty Bess			

Tall Standard or Weeping Roses

We have a limited quantity of these in the following varieties on 6-foot stems, at \$5 each

Dorothy Perkins	Excelsa	Paul's Scarlet Climber	White Dorothy
Dr. W. Van Fleet	Hiawatha	Silver Moon	

Bourbon and Noisette Roses

THE Bourbons are closely related to the Chinas. Some bloom continuously but a few are once-blooming. Prune like China Roses, leaving old wood on climbing kinds.

The Noisette group comprises some of the most beautiful Roses in the world. They grow most vigorously and produce a wealth of lovely, fragrant bloom. Contrary to what is sometimes stated, the Noisette Roses are hardy with ordinary winter protection, such as we recommend for the Hybrid Teas.

These Roses are \$1.50 each, except where otherwise noted

ADAM MESSERICH. Bourbon. (P. Lambert, 1920.) Clear rosy red, well-filled, fragrant flowers. Bushy plants 3 to 6 feet high.

BARDOU JOB. Bourbon. (P. Nabonnand, 1887.) Large, semi-double flowers of bright scarlet with blackish shades. Fragrant, free-flowering, semi-climber.

BOUQUET D'OR. Noisette. (Ducher, 1872.) Pale yellow flowers, large and full, heavily shaded with coppery salmon in the center.

CHROMATELLA. Noisette. (Coquerneau, 1843.) Creamy yellow flowers with darker centers; varies considerably, but usually large and full, of fine globular form. Vigorous, climbing growth.

DESCHAMPS. Noisette. (Deschamps, 1877.) Large, cupped flowers of rich cherry-red, very freely produced. Vigorous.

KATHLEEN HARROP. Bourbon. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1919.) Pale shell-pink, well-formed, fragrant flowers. Climbing plant. A sport of Zephyrine Drouhin.

MARECHAL NIEL. Noisette. (H. Pradel, 1864.) Lovely buds and flowers of deep golden yellow; double and extremely fragrant. One of the most famous Roses. Not hardy North.

MME. CARNOT. Noisette. (Moreau-Robert, 1889.) Medium-sized flowers of full, globular shape, richly tinted orange and golden yellow.

MME. ARTHUR OGER. Bourbon. (A. Oger, 1899.) Large, brilliant pink flowers. A good grower.

MME. JULES GRAVEREAUX. Noisette. (Souper & Notting, 1901.) Flesh-pink flowers with yellow centers; well formed and fragrant. One of the most beloved of the old Roses.

MME. PLANTIER. Noisette. (Plantier, 1835.) Small, pure white flowers abundantly produced. Shrub form. Unusually hardy and much used in cemeteries, even in the North. \$1 each.

PARKZIERDE. Bourbon. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Fiery crimson-scarlet flowers; double and notably fragrant. Bush type, 4 to 5 feet high.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. Bourbon. (J. Beluze, 1843.) Pale flesh-colored flowers with a haunting fragrance. A famous old variety. Plant dwarf and bushy, 2 feet high. Suitable for a bed with Hybrid Teas.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON. Noisette. (Mme. Ducher, 1878.) Smallish, double, irregular flowers of buff and intense orange. Plant vigorous and unusually hardy in protected situations.

ZEPHYRINE DROUHIN. Bourbon. (Binot, 1868.) Vivid pink, well-filled flowers of fine shape, exquisitely perfumed. Blooms freely in spring and some in fall. This grand old Rose is loved by everyone who has ever grown it. The plants are attractive, with thornless, reddish canes and healthy foliage. One of the finest Climbing Roses. \$1 each.

Australian Roses

We are grouping in this section a collection of astonishingly beautiful Roses originated in Australia. Most of them are Climbers and are fairly hardy. While they do not bloom as repeatedly as Climbing Hybrid Teas, they do have a long flowering season and occasionally produce blooms in autumn. All of them are particularly handsome in the wide-open stage for their clean centers and brilliant color. Prune same as Climbing Hybrid Teas.

AUSTRALIA FELIX. HW. (A. Clark, 1919.) Vigorous, branching, bush Rose, 2 to 4 feet high with bright pink, semi-double flowers having silvery pink shades. \$1.50 each.

BLACK BOY. CHT. (A. Clark, 1919.) Vigorous climber with exquisitely shaped buds and flowers of dark glowing crimson, shaded with velvety black and fiery scarlet. \$1 each.

COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE. CHT. (A. Clark, 1928.) Strong climber with large, double, exquisitely formed, glowing velvety crimson flowers. \$1 each.

DAYDREAM. CHT. (A. Clark, 1925.) Very vigorous climber which bears sprays of ruffled, almost single flowers of an exceedingly dainty shade of blush-pink tinged with gold and white. \$1 each.

GWEN NASH. CHT. (A. Clark, 1920.) Large, semi-double flower of soft pink, with a big white center and a ring of golden stamens. A moderately strong climber or large bush with a strong tendency toward continuous bloom. \$1 each.

KITTY KININMONTH. HG. (H. Clark, 1922.) One of the finest Climbers, bearing ruffled, semi-double flowers of glowing, fadeless pink, borne in reckless abandon over a long season. \$1 each.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD. CHT. (Adamson, 1911.) A climber of magnificent vigor, producing large, double, globular flowers of bright velvety scarlet, shaded darker. \$1.50 each.

NORA CUNINGHAM. CHT. (A. Clark, 1920.) Climber, with almost thornless canes and large, saucer-shaped flowers of dainty rose-pink, having large white centers. Recommended. \$1 each.

SCORCHER. CHT. (A. Clark, 1922.) A giant climber. Its marvelous, ruffled, semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-rose are the most spectacular of all the handsome Australian varieties. \$1 each.

SUNDAY BEST. CHP. (A. Clark, 1924.) Climber of moderate vigor that covers itself with large, single, brilliant red flowers, each conspicuously marked with a large white center. \$1.50 each.

Use B. & A. Rose Food for strong plants and fine flowers



Condesa de Sastago

Condesa de Sastago
(P. Dot, 1933)

CUPPED flowers of fiery copper inside and rich gold reverse. Raspberry fragrance. One of the most striking Roses grown today. Vigorous, branching plants. 50 petals. \$1 each.



Edith Nellie Perkins

Edith Nellie Perkins

(A. Dickson & Sons, 1928)

SHAPELY, two-toned pink flowers produced in great abundance. Color is coppery rose outside and soft salmon-pink inside. Mildly fragrant. A fine cut-flower and one of the best bedders. 40 petals. 75 cts. each.

Mis

A BIG R open to with mauve



Rev. F. Page-Roberts

Rev. F. Page-Roberts

(B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921)

ALTHOUGH the plants are small, the flowers are richly colored golden yellow, with the petals stained red. Has the fragrance of ripe. 75 cts. each.

Perkins

(Sont, 1928)

pink flowers produced
Color is coppery rose
pink inside. Mildly
er and one of the best
s, each.



Rev. F. Page-Roberts

Rev. F. Page-Roberts

(B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921)

HOUGH the plants are small, the flowers are large and
chly colored golden yellow, with the outside of the
stained red. Has the fragrance of ripe apples. 50 petals.
each.

Miss Rowena Thom

(Howard & Smith, 1927)

A BIG Rose on a big plant. Enormous buds
open to great flowers of fiery rose shaded
with mauve. Fragrant. 55 petals. 75 cts. each.



Ville de Paris

Ville de Paris

(Pernet-Ducher, 1926)

FINELY formed flowers of clear
yellow, untouched by tints or
shadings. Tall, wiry plants, with
small, dark, leathery foliage. One of
the best of the yellow Roses. 27
petals. 75 cts. each.



Miss Rowena Thom



ROSA RUGOSA ALBA (Japan)

FOR specimens, hedges or solid plantings, especially near the seashore, the Rugosa species are unsurpassed. They are hardy anywhere, with attractive foliage, fragrant flowers, and large highly colored fruits. 75c each.



DR. ECKENER
HR. (V. Berger, 1930)

LARGE, fragrant, semi-double flowers of coppery rose and golden yellow. A Hybrid Tea flower on a Rugosa plant. Makes a fine pillar. 75 cts. each.

Pemberton's Roses

A class of Roses originated in England by the late Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton. These are hybrids of *Rosa macbata*, the Musk Rose, and are principally used as Pillar or Shrub Roses. They grow 5 to 8 feet high, bloom more or less all through the growing season, and would be widely planted if they were better known. They flower on old wood and also on wood of the current season, which adds to their value and interest, and the only pruning necessary is to thin out old wood occasionally.

These Roses are \$1 each, for strong, field-grown plants

- CLYTEMNESTRA.** (1915.) Coppery buds; small, ruffled deep pink flowers ranging through salmon.
- DAPHNE.** (1912.) Blush-pink, semi-double flowers with particularly delicious fragrance.
- DAYBREAK.** (1918.) Golden yellow, almost single flowers, freely produced in clusters.
- FRANCESCA.** (1922.) Bright apricot-yellow flowers of more than average size.
- PAX.** (1918.) Large, creamy buds of lovely form; white flowers of much charm; very fragrant. A fine everblooming Shrub Rose.
- PENELOPE.** (1924.) A perpetual-flowering cluster Rose of shrub habit. The flowers are shell-pink, shaded saffron; musk fragrance.

- PROSPERITY.** (1919.) White, rosette-like flowers, tinted with pale pink, and borne in profuse, erect clusters. Vigorous (3 to 4 feet).
- ROBIN HOOD.** (1927.) Cherry-red flowers produced freely in large trusses. Blooms more or less continuously.
- SAMMY.** (1921.) Bright carmine, almost single flowers continuously produced in large clusters. A vigorous shrub, almost thornless.
- THISBE.** (1918.) Small, pale yellow flowers of semi-double, rosette form, borne continuously in clusters. Vigorous, arching shrub 4 to 5 feet tall.
- VANITY.** (1920.) Large, almost single, fragrant rose-pink flowers.

Lambertiana and Captain Thomas's Everblooming Semi-Climbing Roses

Originated by Peter Lambert of Germany and the late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., these strong-growing, shrubby plants were introduced by us. They reach a height of 6 to 8 feet, blooming throughout the season. Valuable as strong shrubs or pillars. Pruning same as for Pemberton Roses.

The following varieties are \$1.50 each

- ARNDT.** (P. Lambert, 1913.) Yellowish red buds opening to medium-sized, full flowers of salmon-rose, borne in large clusters. The plants bloom right along until fall. Highly recommended.
- BISHOP DARLINGTON.** (Capt. Thomas, 1912.) Large, semi-double flowers of lovely flesh-pink with yellow suffusion at base of petals. Growth vigorous, with good foliage; a profuse and continuous bloomer.
- BLOOMFIELD COMET.** (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Large reddish buds and single coppery yellow flowers stained with red. Plant vigorous and very persistent in bloom.
- BLOOMFIELD CULMINATION.** (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Single flowers, 4 inches across, of bright rose-pink with a light center and shining golden anthers. Plant is of vigorous habit.
- BLOOMFIELD DAINTY.** (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Orange-yellow buds and medium-sized single flowers of clear canary-yellow. Highly recommended.
- BLOOMFIELD DECORATION.** (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Small, vivid pink, single flowers. A very persistent bloomer. Canes 6 feet or more.
- BLOOMFIELD DISCOVERY.** (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Coppery pink buds and single, silvery pink flowers 3 inches in diameter, tinted a much darker shade of pink on the reverse. Plant grows 6 feet.
- BLOOMFIELD FASCINATION.** (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Smallish, double flowers about 1½ to 1¾ inches across, light chamois- or canary-yellow, borne in loose clusters continuously from May to November. Plant 5 feet high.
- BLOOMFIELD MYSTERY.** (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Single, silvery pink flowers 2 inches across, with a slightly yellow tinge. Vigorous, healthy plant 6 feet high.
- BLOOMFIELD ROCKET.** (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Light reddish buds and bright pink, single flowers, 3 inches in diameter, borne singly and erect on the tips of stiff shoots. Vigorous habit; 8 feet or more high.

- CASCADIA.** (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) A very distinct member of the Climbing Rose family with small, semi-double, bluish-pink flowers, paling to white, borne in heads like phlox; slightly fragrant. Grows 6 feet or more. Continuous bloomer. Try one or two in the shrubby border. Highly recommended.
- EXCELLENZ VON SCHUBERT.** (P. Lambert, 1909.) Small, double, dark carmine-rose flowers, borne in dense clusters. Plants 4 to 6 feet high.
- GEHEIMRAT DR. MITTWEIG.** (P. Lambert, 1909.) Rosy pink flowers with pale yellow centers, borne in large trusses. Growth strong; good foliage.
- HAUFF.** (P. Lambert, 1911.) Double, reddish violet flowers of medium size, in clusters. A strong climber.
- HEINRICH CONRAD SOTH.** (P. Lambert, 1919.) Shining, dark pink flowers with white centers, in pyramidal trusses. Growth strong, 6 feet or more.
- HOFFMAN VON FALLERSLEBEN.** (P. Lambert, 1917.) Salmon-red flowers, shaded yellow and ochre, borne in clusters of 5 to 20. Strong, pendulous habit.
- LESSING.** (P. Lambert, 1914.) Small, double, fragrant, dark pink flowers with white stripes in the petals and pale yellow centers, in clusters. Strong.
- MRS. GEORGE C. THOMAS.** (Capt. Thomas, 1921.) Orange buds, opening to light salmon-pink, semi-double flowers 2 to 2½ inches across, lighter in the center, suffused with a yellow glow. This is a very attractive flower and is the most popular of the group. Very near to true everblooming.
- PETER ROSEGER.** (P. Lambert, 1914.) Rather large, double coral-rose flowers of rosette form, in clusters of 5 to 15. Growth upright and strong; free flowering.
- UHLAND.** (P. Lambert, 1916.) Reddish yellow buds and flowers with slightly fringed petals in clusters. One of the best of the autumn-flowering varieties.
- VON LILIENCRON.** (P. Lambert, 1916.) Small, double, white and pure pink flowers, with yellow stamens; moderately fragrant. Very decorative and free flowering. The plants grow about 6 feet high and sometimes give another crop of bloom in autumn.

Shrub Roses

Rugosas and Their Hybrids

RUGOSA ROSES are particularly valuable for hardiness, healthiness, and ability to thrive under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, withstanding almost anything.

They are distinguished by erect, very spiny stems growing from 5 to 15 feet, and by their tough, curiously wrinkled or rugose foliage. Particularly valuable for hedges or shrubberies in seashore gardens and regions where the winters are very severe.

Pruning: Established shrub types should have oldest canes cut out to ground and new canes shortened to 4 feet. Plants trained as pillars should have only the oldest stems cut out annually. The Grootendorst varieties like severe pruning.

Most of the following varieties of Rugosa Roses will grow from 4 to 5 feet tall, except where otherwise noted.

All Rugosa Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted.

Those priced at \$1 each are \$9 for 10 of any one variety

- AGNES.** (Dr. W. Saunders, 1900.) Coppery yellow buds and flowers which become pale amber-gold upon opening. Sweetly fragrant and freely produced. 6 ft. \$1 each.
- AGNES EMILY CARMAN.** (Carman, 189-) Flower large, double, brilliant crimson, like General Jacqueminot, borne in cluster. Foliage large, fairly rugose. Growth vigorous (5 feet); profuse bloomer in June and scattering thereafter. Very hardy.
- AMELIE GRAVEREAUX.** (J. Graveraux, 1903.) Medium-sized flowers of dark purplish red, double and very fragrant. A fine pillar. 6 to 8 ft. \$1 each.
- ARNOLD.** (J. Dawson, 1893.) Medium-sized single blooms of glowing scarlet-red. 6 ft.
- BELLE POITEVINE.** (Bruant, 1894.) Very large, loosely formed flowers of bright magenta-pink.
- BERGER'S ERFOLG (Berger's Success).** (V. Berger, 1925.) Single, glowing crimson flowers of fair size, lit by bright golden stamens and borne in great clusters. The plant is very vigorous and continuously in bloom. \$1 each.
- BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT.** (Cochet-Cochet, 1892.) Snowy white, double flowers produced freely through summer and fall. Considered by many as the finest pure white Rugosa. 4 to 5 ft.
- CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER.** (Dr. Müller, 1899.) Very large, well-built flowers of light silvery pink, profusely produced. A pillar Rose, 8 to 9 ft.
- DR. ECKENER.** (V. Berger, 1930.) Large, fragrant, semi-double flowers of coppery rose and golden yellow; very fragrant. This is really a Hybrid Tea flower on a Rugosa plant; it is remontant. 5 to 6 ft. Illustrated in color on page 42.
- DR. E. M. MILLS.** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1926.) Flowers small, semi-double, primrose shaded pink, profusely produced along the branches. Shrubby, 3 to 4 feet high. Small, healthy foliage.
- F. J. GROOTENDORST.** (J. B. de Goey, 1918.) Small, fringed flowers of bright red, produced in large clusters freely throughout the growing season. 4 ft.
- GOLDEN DREAM (Goldener Traum).** See page 7.
- HANSA.** (Schaum, 1905.) Large double, reddish violet flowers, freely produced all summer and fall. 5 ft.
- HILDENBRANDSECK.** (P. Lambert, 1909.) Single, shining, clear pink flowers of medium size, borne in clusters on the tips of every shoot during the season. Very vigorous and hardy. 5 to 6 ft. \$1 each.
- MAX GRAF.** See page 45.
- MME. CHARLES FREDERIC WORTH.** (Mme. Schwartz, 1890.) Flowers rosy carmine, of large size and rich fragrance, produced all season.
- MME. GEORGES BRUANT.** (Bruant, 1887.) Large, loosely formed flowers of waxy white, fragrant, and in bunches. Plant moderately strong. \$1 each.
- MME. JULIEN POTIN.** (J. Graveraux, 1913.) Large, fully double flowers of pure flesh-pink, borne singly or in small clusters by a strong plant, with smooth but very leathery foliage. Hardy, \$1 each.
- NEW CENTURY.** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1900.) Splendid, very large, fully double flowers of clear flesh-pink with light red center and creamy edges; fragrant. Erect, strong-growing plant with tough foliage, highly resistant to attacks of insects or diseases. \$1 each.
- NOVA ZEMBLA.** (Mees, 1907.) Large, beautifully shaped flowers of snowy whiteness, sometimes tinged with pink. 5 to 6 ft.
- PINK GROOTENDORST.** (F. J. Grootendorst & Son, 1923.) Clusters of small, fringed, light shell-pink blooms the whole flowering season. 4 ft.
- POLAR BEAR.** See page 4.
- ROSE A PARFUM DE L'HAY.** (J. Graveraux, 1903.) Double, dark crimson flowers shaded carmine; intensely fragrant. 4 ft.
- ROSERAIE DE L'HAY.** (Cochet-Cochet, 1901.) Dark red, double flowers with a pleasing perfume. 4 ft.
- RUGOSA.** (Thunberg, 1874.) Large, single flowers of various shades of pink, magenta, and rosy crimson. Repeats during the season. Attractive red berries.
- RUGOSA ALBA.** A white form of the above. Illustrated in color on page 42. 5 ft.
- RUGOSA ALBO-PLENA.** A well-shaped, double form of Rugosa alba. Highly recommended. 4 ft. \$1 each.
- RUGOSA MAGNIFICA.** A vigorous, bushy type with crimson blooms throughout the summer and fall. 5 to 6 ft.
- RUGOSA REPENS ALBA.** See page 45.
- RUGOSA RUBRO-PLENA.** Double, crimson-pink flowers similar to Rugosa in color and habit. Remontant. \$1 each.
- RUSKIN.** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1928.) Buds and flowers like those of a deep crimson-red Hybrid Perpetual, with Rugosa fragrance and excellent lasting quality. Entirely hardy. \$1 each.
- SARAH VAN FLEET.** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1926.) Buds and flowers vivid rose-pink, fragrant. A true ever-bloomer all summer and fall. 8 to 10 ft.
- SCHNEELICHT.** (Geschwind, 1894.) Dazzling white, fairly large flowers, produced in clusters on a strong, climbing plant with all the desirable Rugosa characteristics. Very hardy and free flowering. \$1 each.
- SCHNEEZWERG.** (P. Lambert, 1912.) Half-double, snow-white flowers, with a center of golden stamens, are produced in clusters steadily from spring to frost. A spiny plant with fine green foliage; entirely hardy and resistant to Rose pests. \$1 each.
- SIBERIAN RUGOSA.** An extra-hardy type from Siberia. Single, dark crimson flowers. \$1 each.
- SIR THOMAS LIPTON.** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1900.) Snowy-white flowers of good size and unusual quality. Freely produced all season. 6 to 8 ft.
- STERN VON PRAG.** (V. Berger, 1924.) Large, double, velvety red flowers and dark green foliage. 3 to 4 ft. \$1 each.
- VANGUARD.** (G. A. Stevens, 1932.) Flower large, double, orange-salmon, on strong stem. Vigorous and hardy. 6 to 8 ft. \$1 each.

Trailing Roses (Ground-Covers)

Of low, trailing habit, hugging the ground closely, rooting as they run. They are useful for covering waste ground, hillsides, and embankments.

All Trailing Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted
Special price by the 100 or 1000 will be given on request

EVERGREEN GEM. R. (W. A. Manda, 1899.) One of the oldest Wichuraiana Climbers, much used as a ground-cover because of its low, trailing habit. Small, double, white flowers borne in clusters. Foliage almost evergreen.

FRANCOIS POISSON. LC. (Barbier & Co., 1902.) Valuable as a ground-cover, growing flat on the ground, with dark, glossy, almost evergreen foliage. Flowers are large, double, pale yellow, opening to white. \$1 each.

See also *Species Roses and Hardy Climbers for other varieties suitable for bank and ground-covers*

MAX GRAF. (J. H. Bowditch, 1919.) Vigorous. Handsome foliage and sprays of large, single, shining pink flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

RUGOSA REPENS ALBA (R. Pauli). Fine trailer with hard, varnished foliage, and big, snowy white flowers in clusters. Vigorous and long-lived.

WICHURAIANA. (Species.) A matted creeper with glossy, almost evergreen foliage and sprays of small, white, fragrant flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Scotch Roses

Scotch Roses are varieties of *Rosa spinosissima*. These Roses are very hardy, shrubby plants inclined to be permanent, and wholly charming in their quaint old-fashioned way. In pruning simply thin out old wood.

All Scotch Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted

HARISON'S YELLOW. (Rev. Harison, 1830.) Semi-double, bright yellow flowers covering the big bushes early in the season. The most familiar yellow garden Rose. Hardy everywhere. 75 cts. each.

SPINOSISSIMA. (Linnaeus.) Scotch Rose. Flowers usually white, but sometimes pink or yellowish.

SPINOSISSIMA ALTAICA. (Rehder, Siberia.) One of the best of the Species Roses for use in the shrubby border. Large, creamy white, single flowers are followed by black fruit as large as marbles. Pleasing, bushy growth. Highly recommended.

SPINOSISSIMA FULGENS. Small, semi-double flowers of lilac-pink. Plant dwarf, with particularly fine, fern-like foliage.

SPINOSISSIMA HISPIDA. The Yellow Scotch Rose. Light sulphur-yellow flowers, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Dark brown fruit.

SPINOSISSIMA SULPHUREA. Large, double flowers of light buff. Bushy plants 3 to 4 feet tall.

STANWELL PERPETUAL. (Lee.) A double-flowering variety with flesh-pink blooms borne more or less freely throughout the season into autumn.

We grow many additional varieties in this class. If interested, write for list

Austrian Brier Roses

Austrian Briers are descendants of *Rosa fatida*. They are the ancestors of the modern yellow, orange, and copper Hybrid Teas or Pernetianas. In pruning, simply thin out old wood.

These Roses are 75 cts. each

AUSTRIAN COPPER (*Rosa fatida bicolor*). Single flowers of intense copper-red, reverse of petals bright golden yellow. Illustrated in color on page 47.

AUSTRIAN YELLOW. The yellow-flowered type of the above.

PERSIAN YELLOW. (H. Willock, 1837.) Double, rather small, deep golden yellow flowers. A fine old-fashioned Shrub Rose.

LE REVE. See page 36.

SONNENLICHT. (Dr. Kruger, 1913.) Canary-yellow, semi-double, fragrant flowers, abundantly produced early in the season and sometimes in autumn. Vigorous and extremely hardy.

STAR OF PERSIA. (Pemberton, 1919.) A very handsome early-flowering climber with golden yellow flowers.

Hybrid Sweetbriers

A class of Roses known as the Penzance Briers, developed from the common Sweetbrier or Eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*. They have deliciously scented foliage and bear charming single or half-double flowers along their arching canes. In pruning, simply thin out old wood.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of any one variety, unless otherwise noted

AMY ROBSART. (Lord Penzance, 1894.) Bright rose, medium size with two rows of petals; fragrant.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. (Lord Penzance, 1894.) Rich, dark crimson flowers; single and very fragrant.

BRENDA. (Lord Penzance, 1894.) Light peachy pink, fairly large flowers; fragrant.

EDITH BELLENDEN. (Lord Penzance, 1895.) Pale rosy flowers of distinct form borne in arching sprays.

GREEN MANTLE. (Lord Penzance, 1895.) Bright rosy red, with a white eye beneath the golden stamens.

JULIA MANNERING. (Lord Penzance, 1895.) Gleaming, pearly pink flowers; fragrant.

LADY PENZANCE. (Lord Penzance, 1894.) Bright copper-colored flowers of brilliant sheen. 75 cts. each.

LORD PENZANCE. (Lord Penzance, 1894.) Flowers fawn, delicately tinted with ecru. 75 cts. each.

LUCY ASHTON. (Lord Penzance, 1894.) Pure white, with a sharp pink edge. Plant strong growing and erect.

LUCY BERTRAM. (Lord Penzance, 1895.) Dark, shining crimson flowers with a contrasting white center.

REFULGENCE. (Paul & Sons, 1908.) Bright scarlet, semi-double. Foliage fragrant. Plant vigorous.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. (Linnaeus.) Eglantine; Sweetbrier. Bright pink flowers in small clusters. Noted for fragrance of the young foliage when wet. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

ROSE BRADWARDINE. (Lord Penzance, 1895.) Clear rose-pink flowers. Fine, scented foliage.

Old-Fashioned Roses

We have the most complete list of Old-Fashioned Roses in the world

AROUND these old Roses much sentiment is entwined, and poets and writers in every clime have sung their praises, and borrowed their most engaging similes from some of their characteristics. But putting sentiment aside, these Old-fashioned Roses have many qualities which should commend them to all who love Roses. They are informal in shape, the colors are interesting, their fragrance is sweet and powerful, and they will survive the rawest, coldest climate without winter coddling.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Bobbink began collecting and preserving them, and now has an extensive collection.

Feeling that they deserved a booklet all to themselves, he has caused to be printed a quaint and charming booklet in the style of long ago, entitled "Old-fashioned Roses" in which they are all catalogued and described. Sent free for the asking.

We list below a few of each class. Refer to "Old-fashioned Roses" for complete collection.

The Moss Rose

It is probable that the Moss Rose originated as a sport from the common Cabbage or Provence Rose (*Rosa centifolia*), which it resembles in all characteristics, including delicious fragrance, but, in addition, has acquired a dainty, fairy-like, mossy envelope which adorns the calyx of the opening bud. In pruning, thin out old wood in spring and cut back young shoots to 4 or 5 eyes.

All popular varieties priced at 75 cts. each are \$6.50 for 10
The scarce varieties at \$2.50 each are \$20 for 10

ANNI WELTER. (N. Welter, 1906.) Very large flowers of dark rose-pink, fragrant, and well mossed. 75 cts. each.

CAPITAINE JOHN INGRAM. (Laffay, 1854.) The medium-sized, full flowers are variously described as dark purple, velvety crimson, reddish purple. Plant is vigorous, free blooming and the buds well mossed. \$2.50 each.

CATHERINE DE WURTEMBERG. (Robert, 1843.) This Rose was grown in America in 1854. The flowers are large, very full, of handsome globular form, soft pink. Buds nicely mossed. \$2.50 each.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS. (Robert, 1843.) A vigorous white Moss. The buds are mossy and the flowers are large, not very double, lightly tinged with blush when first open. Probably the most beautifully formed of the type. \$2.50 each.

CRESTED MOSS. This Rose was found in Switzerland in 1827. It has been called *Cristate* and *Chapeau de Napoleon*. Although it is not a true Moss, the calyx of the bloom is so remarkably fringed and frilled that it cannot be assigned to any other class. The flowers are large, full, and bright rose-pink. A very desirable and popular variety. 75 cts. each.



Old Pink Moss Rose

DUCHESS D'ISTRIE. (Laffay, 1855.) The flowers are double, medium-sized, borne in clusters, rose-color, or rosy pink. \$2.50 each.

EUGENE VERDIER. (E. Verdier, 1872.) Medium-sized, very double flowers of fine form and sweet fragrance. The blooms are vermilion, or crimson, or light red, with a deeper center. \$2.50 each.

GLOIRE DE MOUSSEUX. (Laffay, 1852.) The old authorities go into raptures over this lovely variety and claim it is the finest of all Moss Roses. The flowers are described as large, full, with imbricated petals of a glowing shade of carmine or salmon-pink with a deeper center. \$2.50 each.

HENRI MARTIN. (Laffay, 1863.) Sparsely mossed buds and fairly large, shining crimson, semi-double flowers. 75 cts. each.

JEANNE DE MONTFORT. (Robert, 1851, 1854.) Large, full flowers of flesh-pink, edged with clear violet. \$2.50 each.

LA NEIGE. (Moranville, 1905.) Pure white flowers of medium size, double and sweet. 75 cts. each.

LANEII (Lane's Moss). (Raised by Laffay, 1846.) Large, full, well-mossed deep pink flowers. Very fine. \$2.50 each.

LITTLE GEM. (W. Paul & Sons, 1880.) Miniature old Pompon Moss. Plants are dwarf, compact, and produce clusters of bright crimson flowers with heavily mossed buds. 75 cts. each.

MALVINA. (V. Verdier, 1841.) Clusters of large, well-formed, very double flowers, resembling a China Rose, of a handsome pale pink shade tinted lighter at the edges. Very fine. \$2.50 each.

MARIE DE BLOIS. (Moreau-Robert, 1852.) A French authority describes the flowers as large, silky pink shaded with clear pink. \$2.50 each.

OLD PINK MOSS (Common or Old Moss; Communis). This is the original old Moss Rose, producing splendidly mossed buds and large, globular, pale rose-pink flowers. It is one of the very finest representatives of the class. 75 cts. each.

RED MOSS. Probably the name of this variety is lost. It produces buds and flowers heavily shadowed by rich green moss, and the flowers are large, reddish rose. 75 cts. each.

SALET. (Robert, 1854.) One of the Perpetual-flowering Mosses which gives bloom in autumn if given special care. The flowers are rosy pink with blush edges. 75 cts. each.

WILLIAM LOBB. A rare old type with quaint flowers of flesh-pink. 75 cts. each.

YORK AND LANCASTER

(Damask)

AN HISTORICAL old Damask Rose which appeared in England about the time of the Wars of the Roses. Some petals are white, some red, others part white and part red. \$1 each.



York and Lancaster. See page 49

ROSA ROULETTI

(Lawranceana)

A MINIATURE pink Rose on a miniature plant, ideal for edgings, the rockery or as a pot-plant. Plant in poor soil, as it will rarely grow over six inches. 75 cts. each.



Rosa Rouletti. See page 49



Austrian Copper. See page 45

AUSTRIAN COPPER

(*Rosa foetida bicolor*)

A 5-foot shrub with single flowers of burning copper inside and bright golden yellow on the reverse. The most spectacular Rose in existence. 75 cts. each.



Rosa Moyesi

Rosa Moyesi

(Western China)

VIGOROUS shrubs with 2½-inch flowers of deep blood-red with gray anthers on brownish filaments. There is no other Rose of this particular shade of red. Attractive small foliage. \$1 each.

Rosa xanthina

(Northern China)

LARGE bushy shrubs with red canes and thorns and fine fern-like foliage. Two-inch double flowers of bright yellow. The plant is attractive at all times. \$1 each.



Rosa xanthina

The Damask Rose • *Rosa damascena*

The original Damask Rose was brought to Europe by the Crusaders on their return from Palestine, and it has been well established that they were grown in England in 1573. See our booklet "Old-fashioned Roses," sent free on request.

The Damask Roses are very hardy and make robust growth, clothed with large, rough, light green leaves. Their flowers are very freely produced and are generally borne in trusses of three or more. Relatively few varieties of Damask Roses were ever introduced, but they contributed largely to the ancestry of the Hybrid Perpetuals, and the fame of their powerful fragrance is second only to that of the Cabbage and the Moss Roses.

Pruning: Flowers are borne on old wood. As the plants age, thin out oldest wood, saving the best 1-year and 2-year stems; shorten laterals.

These Roses are \$1 each

DAMAS OFFICINALIS (Damask Rose; *R. damascena*).

This is the original Rose of Damascus, which bears double, rose-pink flowers of eighteen petals or more and is intensely fragrant.

KAZANLIK (*R. damascena trigintipetala*). An ancient, double, sweet-scented variety of bright rosy pink which has been cultivated for generations in the Balkans for the production of attar of Roses.

MARIE LOUISE. Intensely fragrant, medium-sized, double flowers of very rich deep pink. This old and interesting Rose was growing in the gardens of Malmaison in 1813.

MME. HARDY. (Hardy, 1832.) The flowers are pure white, occasionally delicately tinged with flesh-pink. They are cup-shaped, large and full. Most beautiful and fragrant of the Damasks.

PROFESSEUR EMILE PERROT. (E. Turbat & Co., 1911.) Flower semi-double, very fragrant, soft pink, useful for perfume industry.

YORK AND LANCASTER. (Described by Monardes, 1551.) The true variety is extremely rare. The flowers are parti-colored and white. It is named in commemoration of the Wars of the Roses. Illustrated in color on page 47.

The Cabbage Rose • *Rosa centifolia*

While the Cabbage Roses which we grow in gardens now are usually neglected and unkempt bushes, no class of Roses more liberally repays good care in fertilization and pruning. The Rose experts of a hundred years ago advise us to fertilize Cabbage Roses heavily and to prune them closely for best results.

These Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10

CABBAGE (*R. centifolia*). This is the original Provence Rose, with large, double, nodding flowers of rosy pink paling at the edges soon after opening; intensely fragrant.

GEORGES VIBERT. (Robert, 1853.) Large, double, flat flowers of bright purplish red, broken by white streaks and stripes. A very striking and showy Rose that always attracts attention.

GROS PROVENS PANACHE. Double flowers of variegated pink.

KONIGIN VON DANEMARK. (Booth Bros., 1898.) Delicate flesh-pink, moderately large, double flowers, with a deep pink center; fragrant.

LA NOBLESSE. (Souper & Notting, 1856.) Double, light rose-colored flowers with a bright carmine center; very fragrant.

EILLET. (Dupont, 1800.) Bright pink, double flowers of moderate size; fragrant. Plant vigorous, hardy, and free blooming.

PETITE DE HOLLANDE. (Introducer and date unknown.) Small, double, rose-colored flowers, fragrant and freely produced.

PETITE ORLEANAISE. (Introducer and date unknown.) One of the Midget or Pompon Centifolias, with small, very double flowers like tiny zinnias.

POMPON DE BOURGOGNE. (Introducer and date unknown.) Small, very double flowers of pale pink, varying to white, tinted pink.

RED PROVENCE. (Old.) Clear crimson-red flowers of large size, cupped and very fragrant. A dwarf, spreading sort.

UNIQUE BLANCHE. Various called White Provence or Unique. A very ancient Rose with deeply cupped petals of papery white.

VIERGE DE CLERY. (Baron Veillard, 1888.) Snowy white blooms of large size and a little more modern aspect than the older Roses; fragrant and handsome. Plants vigorous and hardy.

The Fairy Rose • *Rosa chinensis Lawranceana*

These charming little Roses originated, evidently, on the island of Mauritius, and were brought into America as early as 1810. The plants are seldom more than a foot high. Prune very lightly and only when necessary to keep at desired height.

LAWRANCEANA ROSE (Miss Lawrence's Rose). The tiny, semi-double flowers are pale pink. Plants are dwarf. We also have Gloire des Lawranceanas but with us it appears to be the same as Lawranceana Rose. Potted plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

POMPON DE PARIS (Pompon ancien). An antique everblooming Rose which used to be sold as a potted plant in the Paris markets. It has bright pink flowers. The plants are smaller, the buds more pointed, and the flowers more double and of a deeper pink than Rouletti. Potted plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ROULETTI. The plant is very small, and the double rose-pink flowers, less than a half-inch in diameter, are produced in generous profusion throughout the entire season. Fine for rock-gardens and edging beds of Hybrid Teas or other Roses. Potted plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10. Illustrated in color on page 47.

TOM THUMB. ("Peon," by J. de Vink, 1936.) Plant Patent No. 169. Flowers rich crimson, with white centers, studded with gold stamens. Dwarf. Potted plants, \$1 each.

Grow healthy, vigorous Roses with Tri-ogen

The French Rose • *Rosa gallica*

Nobody knows when the French Rose was first brought into gardens. It is a native of all Europe. The outstanding characteristic of this group of Roses is their tendency to produce striped, mottled, and spotted flowers. The old authorities tell us that the French Roses should be thinned out in the spring and that the shoots should be pruned back to four or five eyes in order to obtain the finest flowers.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10, except where otherwise noted

- BELLE ISIS.** (Parmentier.) Large, double flowers of pale flesh-pink.
- BOULE DE NANTEUIL.** (Introducer unknown.) A handsome variety once well known. Flowers full, large, rich crimson-purple, varying in different seasons.
- CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU.** (Laffay, 1840.) Very dark, double flowers of medium size and extremely handsome and rich in coloring.
- CRAMOISI DES ALPES.** (Introducer unknown.) Described as having medium-sized, full flowers of bright red-purple.
- DESIREE PARMENTIER.** (Introducer unknown.) Flowers large, full, and bright flesh-pink.
- DUC DE GUICHE.** (Introducer unknown.) Large, double flowers of light violet-red or lilac-pink.
- DUCHESS DE BUCCLEUGH.** (Robert.) Flowers are lively crimson, tinged with lavender at the edges, large, full and cup-shaped.
- DU MAITRE D'ECOLE.** (Introducer unknown.) Very large flowers of soft pink, changing to lilac.
- DUMORTIER.** (Introducer unknown.) Flowers are pink.
- HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS.** (Introducer unknown.) The soft pink, double flowers are dotted with a darker shade.
- JEANNETTE.** (Descemet.) The double flowers are bright light red, fading gradually to light rose-pink.
- LADY CURZON.** (C. Turner, 1901.) A modern addition to this old class, with the ancient fragrance in its pale pink, single flower. Almost a climber. \$1 each.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH.** An old Rose difficult to classify. Flowers pale blush-pink and white. \$1.50 each.
- MME. SAPORTAS.** The large, full, intensely fragrant flowers are bright rosy red.
- NERON.** (Laffay, 1841.) Handsome crimson flowers blotched and marbled with violet.
- NOUVELLE TRANSPARENTE.** (Mieles, 1835.) Large blooms of crimson-pink or rosy crimson.
- CEILLET FLAMAND.** (Vibert, 1845.) Pink or white striped with rose, like a variegated carnation. The very fragrant flowers open flat. \$1 each.
- CEILLET PARFAIT.** (Fouard, 1841.) Very double flowers of pale pink, striped crimson. \$1 each.
- PANACHEE DOUBLE.** (Vibert, 1839.) Probably the same as La Rubanee. \$1 each.
- PEPITA.** (Moreau fils.) Very pretty soft rosy pink variety striped with white.
- ROSA GALICA (Apothecaries' Rose; Rose de Provins).** The single dark pink or crimson flowers are borne on dwarf, erect bushes. Its petals were used for scents, simples, and conserves. \$1 each.
- ROSA MUNDI (Village Maid; *R. gallica perticolor*).** Described in Europe as pale pink with irregularly striped and blotched petals. There seems to be some confusion in this variety as our plants all have pink flowers without stripes. \$1 each.
- ROSE PONCHEAUX.** Wholly unknown as to history and type, but the flowers are dark red and borne in clusters of three.
- TRICOLOR.** The flowers are lilac-pink, fringed at the edges, and dotted and mottled with white.

Rose Species

WHEN planted in appropriate situations, there is nothing in the entire floral kingdom that will so permanently beautify and dignify an estate or park as the Species Roses.

There are dwarf, trailing and rambling species, varying from 1 to 15 feet or more in height, and it can be truly said that, given suitable situations, they accomplish marvelous transformations in the aspect of rocky banks, shrubberies, waste lands and other half-wild vistas to be found on every estate.

We have carefully revised our list and believe it to be correct, although competent authorities differ as to some varieties. We are still a little doubtful in one or two cases, and will welcome corrections from our friends.

Due to the scarcity of some of these Roses, and the difficulties encountered in obtaining stock of others, we are compelled, in some instances, to raise our prices to \$1.50. It is quite costly to maintain in its integrity an extensive collection like ours. Some of the sorts have become quite rare, and we hope that landscape men and other large purchasers will not confine their orders to these rare varieties which we are compelled to raise in price, but that they will spread them over the entire collection, which includes many beauties, as yet but little known.

While most of the Species we have are field-grown, some varieties are in pots.

All Species Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of any one variety, except where otherwise noted. Those priced at \$1.50 each are \$12.50 for 10. We grow in large quantities the varieties priced at 60 cts. each, and special prices by the 100 or 1000 will be given on request

Rosa acicularis (*R. carolina*). (Northwestern North America.) Dark rose-pink. Large, single, fragrant flowers, with very attractive fruits in fall.

Rosa acicularis nipponensis. (Japan.) Flowers deep rosy red, 1½ inches in diameter. Bright red fruits and dense coat of spines.

Rosa alba. York Rose. (Europe.) Large, flat, pure white flowers with yellow centers, but varying from single to semi-double. Grows 4 to 10 feet high and blooms in June and July. This variety is said to have been the Rose which was the badge of the House of York, famous in the Wars of the Roses.

- Rosa Alberti.** (Turkestan.) Single white flowers 1½ inches across. The slender, graceful branches are clothed with small foliage and the plant will spread to 20 feet. May be used as a pillar Rose. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa alpina.** See *R. pendulina pyramica*, page 52.
- Rosa Andersoni.** (Europe.) Single, fragrant, rose-pink flowers with prominent yellow stamens, in large clusters, freely produced. Late flowering. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa arvensis.** Ayrshire Rose. (Europe.) Flowers white, scentless, 1½ to 2 inches across. The wild trailing Rose of England. It thrives in poor soil, makes excellent cover for banks, and is useful as a pillar Rose. Will retain its foliage well into winter.
- Rosa bella.** (China.) Bright pink, solitary flowers, 1½ to 2 inches across. Vigorous, with good foliage. It is somewhat like *R. Meyer*. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa blanda.** (Northeastern North America.) Soft pink flowers, 2 inches across, followed by bright red hips. It spreads freely and does well in damp situations. Canes 4 to 6 feet tall, brilliant red and practically thornless. 60 cts. each.
- Rosa bracteata.** (China.) Large, pure white flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. A strong grower with very good foliage and fruit. One of the parents of the lovely Mermaid. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa burgundica** (*R. parvifolia*), Burgundy Rose. (Europe.) Double bright red flowers on small dense shrub, growing to 2 feet, with all its parts in miniature. Also known as the Pompon Rose of which the following are varieties.
- Pompon de St. Francois, Red. } \$1.50 each.
 Pompon de St. Francois, Pink. }
 Pompon de St. Francois, White. }
- Rosa canina.** The Dog Rose of Europe. (Europe.) Single flowers, 2 inches across, in varying shades of pink. Very vigorous grower. Needs room.
- Rosa carolina.** (Eastern United States.) Bright rose-pink, single flowers, 2 inches across. Vigorous. Grows 3 to 6 feet high. 60 cts. each.
- Rosa centifolia.** Cabbage or Provence Rose. (Caucasus.) Large, double, very fragrant flowers of rosy pink. Possibly the oldest garden Rose in existence, and one of the parents for many later hybrids. Enjoys good cultivation and hard pruning. See page 49.
- Rosa cinnamomea.** Cinnamon Rose. (Europe, Asia.) Rosy red, fragrant flowers followed by small red fruits on reddish brown canes.
- Rosa coriifolia** (*R. laxa*). (Europe, Western Asia.) Light pink flowers, 1 to 2 inches in diameter. A tall-growing, very thorny shrub. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa coriifolia Froebeli** (*R. laxa*). (Europe, Western Asia.) Large white flowers on strong canes with bluish foliage. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa damascena.** The Damask Rose. (Asia Minor.) Double, rose-pink, intensely fragrant. One of the oldest of Roses, it was brought home from the Orient by the Crusaders and was grown in England in 1573. Undoubtedly one of the parents of the Hybrid Perpetuals. See our booklet, "Old-fashioned Roses."
- Rosa damascena trigtinipetala.** (Southeastern Europe.) A semi-double form of the Damask Rose. Grown largely for the production of Attar of Roses. Dense, thorny growth.
- Rosa Davidi.** (Western China.) Flowers light pink, 1½ to 2 inches across. A strong-growing shrub with heavy thorns and large fruits. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Ecce.** (Turkestan.) Pale yellowish white flowers 1 to 1½ inches across. Finely divided, fragrant foliage. Red thorns make it attractive the year round. Fine for a hedge, to keep dogs out. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.
- Rosa filipes.** (China.) Huge trusses of fragrant, creamy white flowers. Handsome foliage and climbing habit. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa gallica.** (Europe, Western Asia.) Single wine-red to crimson flowers with blackish purple shades, 2 to 3 inches across, on straight canes 3 to 4 feet high. A very old Rose. A parent of the French Roses, and, through them, an ancestor of the Hybrid Perpetuals.
- Rosa gallica conditorum.** (Western Asia.) Large, single tawny pink flowers, extremely fragrant.
- Rosa gallica splendens.** (Europe.) A variety of *R. gallica* with flowers of bright scarlet. Slightly stronger grower but of same general habit.
- Rosa Gentiliana.** (Central China.) Small, white, fragrant flowers in clusters. Semi-climber. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa gigantea.** (Southern China and Burma.) Large white flowers, fragrant and sometimes tinted yellow. Doubtfully hardy in Northern States. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Giraldu.** (Central China.) Solitary pink flowers, 1 inch across, followed by small red fruits. A tall, slender shrub. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa gymnocarpa.** (Western North America.) A very handsome native species with pale pink flowers 1 inch across. Growth is slender with distinctive foliage. Small scarlet hips. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Helenae.** (Central China.) Small, single, fragrant white flowers in clusters. This climbing species is a strong grower up to 15 feet or more, and is perfectly hardy, having withstood 25° below zero with us. As a pillar Rose it is a mass of bloom throughout June, followed by numerous small red fruits.
- Rosa hibernica glabra** (*R. spinosissima hibernica*). (Europe.) Flowers tawny pink, fading to pale blush. Small, pointed leaflets and smooth leaf and flower-stalks. The canes are spreading in habit and covered with strong hooked thorns. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa hibernica Gravesi.** (Europe.) Salmon-pink flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across, with white centers fading blush. Stems very thorny. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Hugonis.** (China.) Light yellow flowers, 2 inches across. One of the first Roses to flower, it gives a remarkable display in May, having a profusion of flowers along slender branches 6 to 8 feet tall.
- Rosa humidis.** (Eastern United States.) Clear pink flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across. Very spiny stems with low, spreading habit, 3 to 6 feet high. Grows well in shady situations. 60 cts. each.
- Rosa inermis Morletti.** (Central-South Europe.) Flowers large, flat, purplish rose in color. Thornless branches. An attractive pillar Rose. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Jacki.** (Korea.) White flowers, 1½ inches across, followed by red fruits. Procumbent, spreading growth. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa laevigata.** Michaux. Cherokee Rose. Strong climbing growth with shining foliage usually composed of 3 large leaflets. Flowers fragrant, 2½ to 3½ inches across, borne singly in early summer. The following are varieties.
- Cherokee, Pink. Single; bright pink.
 Cherokee, Red. The same as the above but red.
 Cherokee, White. The same as the above but white.
 Above 3 Cherokees, \$1 each
- Rosa laxa.** See *R. coriifolia Froebeli*.
- Rosa Lheritierana.** The Boursault Rose. Semi-double, dark purple-crimson flowers. A well-known old-fashioned shrub 6 to 8 feet high. Few thorns.
- Rosa lucens erecta.** (A *Longicuspis* Hybrid.) Semi-double, bluish pink flowers. Strong-growing climber with dark green, leathery foliage. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa lucida.** (Northeastern North America.) Bright pink flowers, 2 inches across, followed by shining red fruits. Crimson canes. Handsome shrub 6 feet high. 60 cts. each.
- Rosa lucida alba.** (Northeastern North America.) White flowers on a low, spreading bush. Very attractive. Canes yellowish.
- Rosa macrantha.** (France.) Large white flowers tinged pink, borne in great profusion on long, trailing shoots. Handsome red fruits in fall. Practically everblooming. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa microphylla** (*R. Roshurbii* fl.-pl.). Burr Rose. The large, double, rose-pink flowers are followed by curious spiny fruits, like a small horse-chestnut burr. The plant is large and branching with small, tough foliage and rough bark. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa microphylla Roxburghi.** Single variety of the above. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa monticola.** Single rose-pink flowers borne in clusters. The canes, smooth or sometimes with a few thorns, are bright red, and very ornamental in fall and winter. A very good shrub Rose that will enhance any planting. Height, 3 to 6 feet.
- Rosa morica.** Light pink flowers followed by very large ornamental fruits. Strong, thornless red canes with a bluish bloom. \$1.50 each.

- Rosa moschata abyssinica.** (Abyssinia.) Large clusters of white flowers, with musk-like fragrance, literally cover this most vigorous climber. It makes tremendous growth, 15 to 20 feet. Old legends connect it with the romance of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa moschata alba.** A garden hybrid of *R. moschata* and *R. canina* bearing large white flowers with yellow stamens. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa moschata floribunda.** (China.) A semi-climbing shrub with large clusters of small white flowers. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa moschata grandiflora.** White flowers with many beautiful golden stamens. Medium-sized fruit. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa moschata nivea.** A hybrid of the Musk Rose and *R. callica*, with great clusters of very large white flowers, pink when in bud. A fine flower for cutting as the clusters have long stems. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Moyrei.** (Western China.) Flowers deep blood-red, about 2 to 3 inches across, with gray anthers and brown filaments. A strong grower with beautiful foliage and attractive fruits in fall, it is very distinctive as a specimen, planted in masses. Illustrated in color on page 48.
- Rosa multibracteata.** (Western China.) Flowers creamy yellow, opening to pure white, 1 1/4 inches across. Growth strong, slender, much branched up to 6 feet or more. Long, sharp crimson spines. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa multiflora cathayensis.** (China.) Small, single, bright pink flowers with lighter centers. A native Rose of China and Japan.
- Rosa multiflora platyphylla.** Seven Sisters Rose. (China.) Flowers fairly large, double, deep pink.
- Rosa muscosa japonica.** The double flowers are rosy red. Foliage dark glaucous green. Branches strong, heavily mossed right up to the calyx of the flower. Height, 3 to 5 feet. No doubt Moss Roses were derived from this species. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa mutabilis.** Large, single, pink flowers 3 inches across. A most unusual species in that it flowers all summer. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa nitida.** (Northeastern North America.) Deep pink flowers, 1 to 2 inches across. A low shrub 1 1/2 feet high, spiny and extremely hardy. A native plant.
- Rosa nutkana Halliana.** (Northwestern North America.) Flowers rosy pink, followed by scarlet fruits. One of the most showy species, and also a native variety.
- Rosa omiensis chrysoarpa.** (Western China.) Unique because its white flowers have only four petals instead of the usual five. Graceful shrub with fern-like foliage and bright yellow fruits on yellow stems. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa omiensis pteracantha** (*R. sericea pteracantha*). (Western China.) Differs from the type, having enormous, wing-like thorns which practically cover the branches. On the young branches they are bright red and translucent, combining with the fern-like foliage to make a most attractive shrub. The flowers are the same as the preceding variety. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa oxyodon.** Small, fragrant pink flowers. The plant is vigorous but very spiny. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa palustris.** (Eastern and Southern United States.) Flowers bright rose-pink, borne on strong, upright, spiny canes growing to 8 feet or more. Does well in swampy ground.
- Rosa pendulina pyrenaica** (*R. alpina*). (Central and Southern Europe.) Rose-pink flowers followed by red fruits. Moderate grower; very early and sends out large thornless shoots.
- Rosa pisocarpa.** (Northwestern North America.) Pink flowers, 1 inch across, in corymbs, on slender branches or upright growth, with few thorns. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Pissardi.** (Narrowwater.) (Persia.) Large trusses of semi-double flowers bluish-pink to white. It blooms over a long period, well into the autumn. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa pomifera** (*R. villosa*). Apple Rose. (Europe and Western Asia.) Pink flowers, 1 1/2 to 2 inches across, followed by very large fruits like small red apples. Growth upright and much branched. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa rubella.** (Europe.) Red flowers and scarlet, pendulous fruits. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa rubiginosa.** Sweetbrier. See page 45.
- Rosa rubrifolia** (*R. ferruginea*). Red-leaved Rose. (Central and Southern Europe.) Intensely deep pink, starry flowers in small clusters, followed by red fruits. Bluish red foliage and stems. Rambling, but grows into a self-supporting bush.
- Rosa Ruga.** Large clusters of white flowers, tinted bluish pink, sweetly fragrant. Foliage is large and deeply indented. This is thought to be a hybrid of *R. arvensis* and *R. chinensis*.
- Rosa rustica.** Flowers straw-yellow and gold, apricot at center; outer petals citron-yellow. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa saturata.** (Central China.) Dark red flowers, 2 inches across, with purple anthers. Upright growth practically thornless in older wood.
- Rosa sempervirens.** (Southern Europe.) The Evergreen Rose, with pliable canes making it suitable for climbing or trailing. Fragrant white flowers.
- Rosa sericea.** (Himalayas.) Resembles *R. omiensis* in having four-petaled white flowers in great profusion. Handsome shrub with very attractive fern-like foliage and good fruits. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa sericea fructo lutea.** (Himalayas.) A variety of the above with yellow fruit. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa sericea nigra.** (Himalayas.) Differs from *R. sericea* in having black stems and ruby-red thorns. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa setigera.** Prairie Rose. (Inland North America.) Bears large bright pink flowers in clusters during July and August. A handsome shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, with grayish foliage. Very hardy. 60 cts. each.
- Rosa setipoda.** (Central China.) Large, single pink flowers. Hairy red fruits. Tall, vigorous. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa sinica, Anemone.** (China.) Large, single, silver-pink flowers, fading to bluish-pink. Vigorous semi-climber, holding foliage well into winter. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Soulieana.** (Western China.) Large clusters of small white flowers with prominent yellow stamens are produced profusely by this vigorous semi-climber. Has attractive, glossy, gray-green foliage.
- Rosa spinosissima.** Scotch Rose. See page 45.
- Rosa spinosissima altaica.** See page 45.
- Rosa spinosissima fulgens.** See page 45.
- Rosa spinosissima hispida.** See page 45.
- Rosa spinulifolia.** A hybrid between *R. tomentosa* and *R. pendulina* with pink flowers. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Thunbergii.** Double; soft pink. A hybrid of *R. californica*. Bushy, compact growth. 4 ft. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Watsoniana.** The Bamboo Rose. (Japan.) Unlike any other. Tiny, compact, narrow, fern-like foliage, forming dense plumes. Small pinkish flowers. \$1.50.
- Rosa Webbiana.** (Central and Southern Asia.) Large pink flowers and ovoid fruits. Erect, prickly shrub. Distinct foliage. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa Wichuriana.** Memorial Rose. (Japan.) Large clusters of pure white flowers freely produced. A valuable trailer, every branch lying flat, covering banks with dense mats of shining, almost evergreen foliage. 60 cts. each.
- Rosa Willmottii.** (Western China.) Small purple-rose flowers followed by bright red fruits. A very handsome and distinct species, dense and tall, growing 10 feet or more, with finely divided, fragrant foliage.
- Rosa Woodsi.** (Western North America.) Pink flowers, 1 1/2 inches across, followed by small scarlet fruits.
- Rosa Woodsi Fendleri.** (Western North America.) Pink or sometimes white flowers in clusters. Slender and prickly plant growing 4 feet long. \$1.50 each.
- Rosa xanthina.** (Northern China and Korea.) Bears a profusion of beautiful, golden yellow, semi-double flowers, 2 inches across, in early spring, on arching stems clothed with soft fern-like foliage. A vigorous, bushy plant 7 feet tall. Its long flowering period, attractive growth, and graceful foliage mark it as one of our finest shrubs. Illustrated in color on page 48.
- Rosa xanthina, Allard.** (Northern China and Korea.) Similar to *R. xanthina*, with lovely double pure yellow flowers covering the branches. It blooms a little later and over a longer period. As a specimen plant it charms by its beautiful symmetrical growth, and for mass plantings it is unsurpassed.
- Rosa xanthina normalis.** (Northern China and Korea.) The true wild or single form of *R. xanthina*. Flowers bright yellow.

We grow many additional varieties in this class. If interested, write for list

The Bobbink & Atkins ROSE FOOD

Rose fanciers have asked for it—now, at last, it has been perfected

After considerable testing, Bobbink & Atkins, for thirty-eight years growers of high-quality garden Roses, have selected a plant-food composed of the best materials to make Roses grow to healthy, vigorous plants filled with bloom. The analysis of this Rose Food is 5-9-6, and, having an organic base, it lasts a long time in the soil and does not force soft-wood growth, but produces heavy, strong wood and a mass of fibrous roots.

Plants fed with this Rose Food will not only produce flowers of larger size and more brilliant coloring, but the plants will be stronger, healthier, and have a much greater root-system, enabling them to better stand droughts, etc. They will also stand a much better chance of going through a severe winter than plants which have not been fed with this Rose Food. Discontinue feeding after August 1, so the canes can harden up for winter.

	PRICES	
{	100-lb. bag.....	\$6 00
	50-lb. bag.....	3 50
	25-lb. bag.....	2 00
	Prices are f.o.b. Rutherford, N. J.	
		}

**FEED YOUR ROSES AND
ENJOY THE HIGHEST
SUCCESS**

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering has an account with us.

ROSES AND PERENNIALS. On all orders over \$1, where cash accompanies the order, we will pay Parcel Post charges on dormant plants; if under \$1, add 15 cts. for postage charges; or if the shipment is too large to be sent by this method, we will pack securely in wooden cases and deliver to the transportation company without charge, and send shipment transportation charges collect.

Where clients live near an eastern port and shipment is desired by boat we shall be glad to deliver to the steamship companies in New York City without extra charge.

If cash does not accompany the order, we will bill postage or packing charges.

Where customers are resident within 25 miles of our Nursery we shall be glad to deliver plants without extra charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular section. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

PACKING will be charged at cost on Balled and Burlapped trees and shrubs which require crating.

ORDER EARLY. It greatly facilitates shipment if orders are received early, and will save disappointment to our customers.

IMPORTANT. We will not warrant prompt delivery of goods shipped by freight. Please write Name, Post Office, County, and State, also Number of Street, plainly; also any other information necessary to expedite delivery.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 9 miles of New York City. Rutherford is easily reached by Route 1, 6 and 2 from the new George

Washington Bridge, and also from the Holland Tunnel and Hudson River ferries. The Carlton Hill Station on the Erie Railroad out of New York is only a five-minute walk from the office.

SUBSTITUTION. When ordering state if we may replace sold-out varieties with others equally as good. This saves delay by correspondence.

We will make no adjustments unless complaints are made within five days after receipt of stock. Complaints must be made direct to our office in writing. Your order is booked with this distinct understanding. All shipments at customer's risk.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, express or implied; and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the plants.

Grow Healthy, Vigorous Roses with **TRI-ogen** THE ALL-PURPOSE SPRAY

Tri-ogen once and for all solves the black-spot problem. It gives complete protection against all fungous diseases, including mildew, black-spot, rust, and canker.

Tri-ogen destroys leaf-eating insects like Japanese and other beetles, rose-slugs, rose-chafers, aphid (plant-lice), leaf-rollers, caterpillars, and red spider.

Tri-ogen remains as a protection on the foliage for a long time, repelling subsequent attacks of

insects and diseases. It stimulates plant-growth and is harmless to foliage or blooms.

Use **Tri-ogen** on hollyhocks, delphiniums, and chrysanthemums to keep them free of pests and diseases.

Tri-ogen treatment saves time and labor; it is convenient, easy, and pleasant to use. This treatment has been used and tested by Rose- and plant-growers the world over, with astonishing results.

Spray every 10 days from time growth starts in spring.

A. Small Kit. (Makes 16 qts.; protects 12 to 20 Roses for season.).....	\$1.50
B. Medium Kit. (Makes 64 qts.; protects 50 to 80 Roses for season.).....	4.00
C. Large Kit. (Makes 32 gals.; protects 100 to 160 Roses for season.).....	6.00
D. Estate Kit. (Makes 128 gals.; protects 400 to 600 Roses for season.).....	20.00

Collection of Perennials for Cut-flowers: 100 plants, 5 of each variety, \$20

Anthemis tinctoria, Perry's	Chrysanthemum maximum	Erigeron Mesagrande	Phlox, Fiancée
Aquilegia Hybrida	Coreopsis lanceolata	Eupatorium colostantinum	Phlox, H. B. May
Aster, Barr's Pink	Delphinium, Lamartine	Gaillardia grandiflora	Pyrethrum roseum
Aster, Climax	Dianthus, Mrs. Sinkins	Helianthus autumnalis rubrum	Rudbeckia purpurea
Campylosiphon persicifolia	Doronicum excolsum	Liatris pycnostachya	Scabiosa caucasica





100 Choice Perennials • SPECIAL PRICE \$15

WE OFFER below two collections, No. 1 and No. 2, for making a hardy border or for filling in any existing border. The sketch plan shows a border 5 by 20 feet for which one collection is sufficient. If you wish a border double that size, order the two collections. They are different in their make-up. Space the plants about 1 foot apart. The plants in these collections are hardy, well rooted, and dependable. They are of various heights, colors, and periods of bloom; arranged to produce flowers all through the season.



No. 1. \$15 for 100 Plants

No. of Plants	Key No.
8 Campanula Trachelium. <i>Bellflower</i> . Purple	1
8 Rudbeckia purpurea. <i>Purple Coneflower</i> . Purple-red	2
10 Rudbeckia. <i>Rayon d'Or</i> . Deep yellow	3
8 Aster novi-belgi. <i>Lady Lloyd</i> . <i>Michaelmas Daisy</i> . Rose-pink	4
8 Lysimachia ciliata. <i>Fringed Loosetrife</i> . Yellow	5
8 Phlox decussata. <i>H. B. May</i> . Soft, clear pink	6
10 Liatris spicata. <i>Blazing Star</i> . Purple	7
8 Phlox decussata. <i>Fiancée</i> . White	8
8 Physostegia virginiana grandiflora. <i>Dwarf Falst Dragonhead</i> . Pink	9
8 Platycodon grandiflorum Mariesi. <i>Balloon Flower</i> . Blue	10
8 Achillea Ptarmica. <i>Boule de Neige</i> . <i>Yarrow</i> . White	11
8 Stokesia cyanea. <i>Cornflower Aster</i> . Sky-blue	12

Half of above Collection, can be used in smaller space, \$8

No. 2. \$15 for 100 Plants

No. of Plants	Key No.
8 Aconitum Fischeri. <i>Monkshood</i> . Blue	1
8 Aster novi-belgi. <i>Pink Progressive</i> . Rosy pink	2
10 Liatris pycnostachya. <i>Gayfeather</i> . Purple	3
8 Hemerocallis. <i>Aureole</i> . <i>Day-Lily</i> . Deep yellow	4
8 Phlox decussata. <i>William Ramsey</i> . Purple	5
8 Doronicum caucasicum. <i>Leopard's Bane</i>	6
10 Geum. <i>Lady Stratheden</i> . Yellow	7
8 Phlox decussata. <i>Fire Glow</i> . Red	8
8 Platycodon grandiflorum Mariesi album. <i>Japanese Bellflower</i> . White	9
8 Veronica rupestris. <i>Royal Blue</i> . <i>Speedwell</i> . Blue	10
8 Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. <i>Heart-Tongue</i> . Scarlet	11
8 Achillea Ptarmica. <i>The Pearl</i> . <i>Yarrow</i> . White	12

Half of above Collection, can be used in smaller space, \$8

Collection of NEWER PERENNIALS SPECIAL PRICE \$25 100 PLANTS

Connoisseurs of Perennial Plants will find the varieties listed below a real acquisition to their established or new plantings. As an inducement, we offer these at a specially reduced price of \$25 per 100 plants.

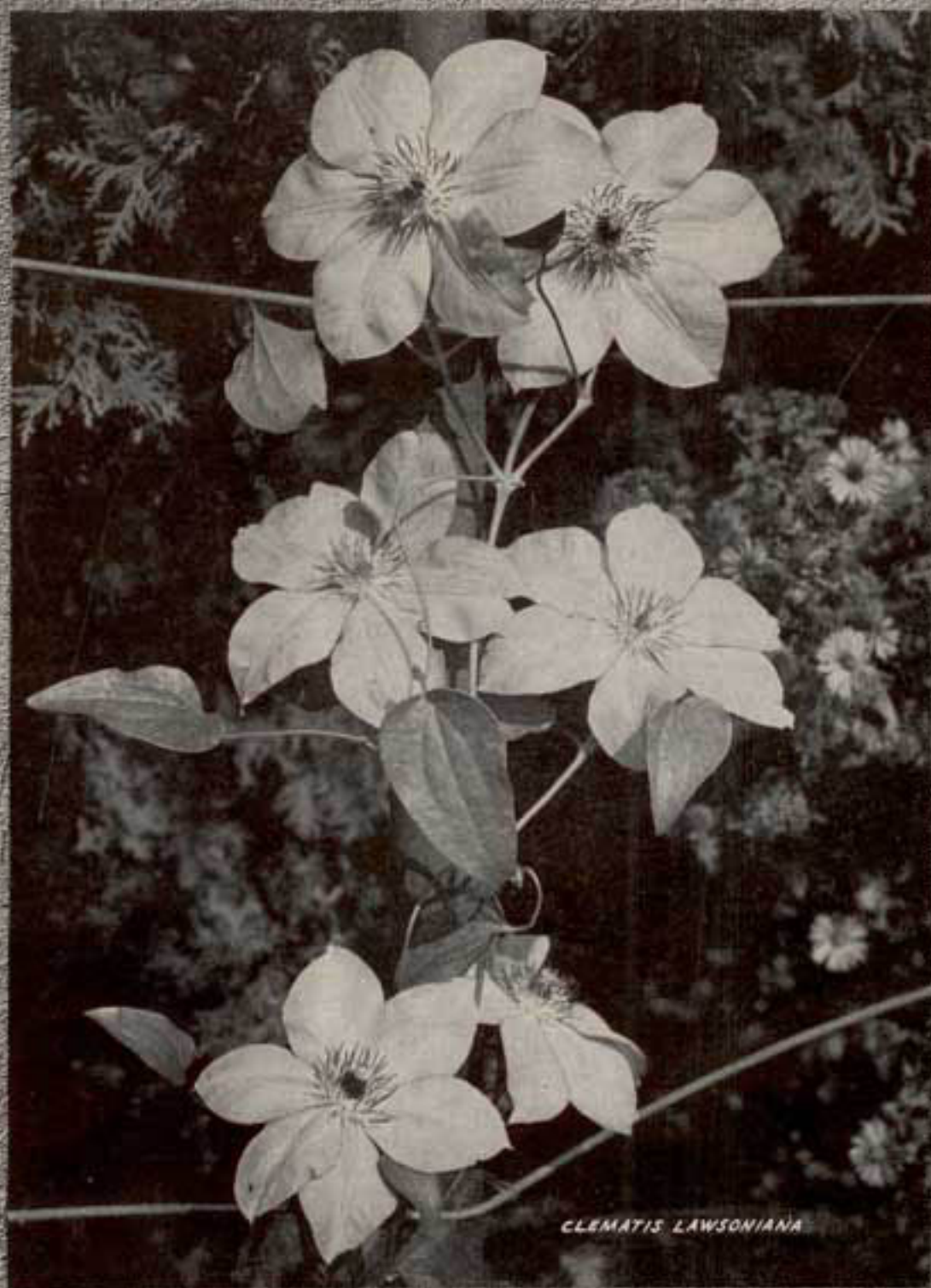
No. of Plants	Key No.	No. of Plants	Key No.
8 Phlox decussata. <i>Karl Foerster</i> . Brilliant orange-red	1	10 Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Purplish blue	7
8 Anchusa italica. <i>Morning-Glory</i> . Bright blue	2	8 Gypsophila. <i>Bristol Fairy</i> . <i>Baby's Breath</i> . Double white; very profuse	8
10 Heliosis scabra formosa. <i>Orange Sunflower</i> . Bright yellow	3	8 Heuchera. <i>Edge Hall</i> . <i>Coral Bells</i> . Flesh-pink	9
8 Aster. <i>Red Rover</i> . Rosy red, golden center	4	8 Erigeron Mesagrande. <i>Fleabane</i> . Lilac with yellow disc	10
8 Phlox decussata. <i>Border Gem</i> . Best purple	5	8 Dianthus. <i>Mrs. Sinkins</i> . Double; white	11
8 Anthemis tinctoria. <i>Perry's Variety</i> . <i>Golden Marguerite</i> . Bright golden yellow	6	8 Veronica orchidacea. <i>Speedwell</i> . Clear blue	12

ROCK-GARDEN COLLECTION

For the benefit of our friends about to start a rock-garden, but who are not familiar enough with plants to pick out varieties suitable, we have made up a collection of desirable sorts that will flower through the various seasons.

100 Plants (25 distinct varieties) \$18

Collections will be forwarded by Express, buyer to pay transportation. No charge for packing



CLEMATIS LAWSONIANA

BOBBINK & ATKINS • Rutherford, N.J.