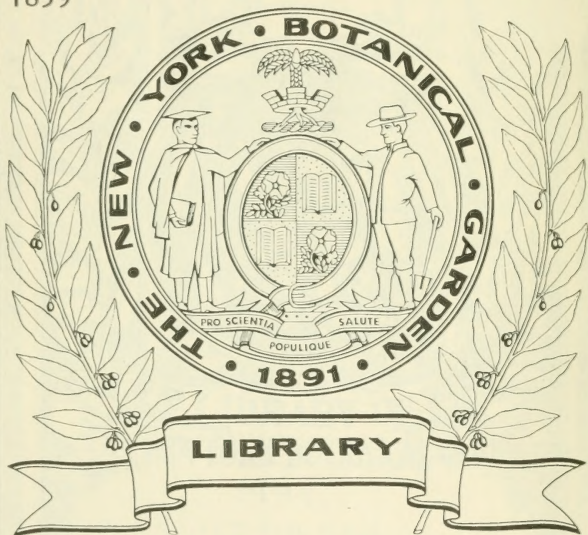


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THEIR CHARACTER AND MODE OF CULTURE,

WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR PROPAGATION,

AND

THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

WITH ENGRAVINGS.

Fourth Edition, with Additions,

BY

ROBERT BUIST,

NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST;

AUTHOR OF

"THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY," "FAMILY KITCHEN GARDENER," ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:

FOR THE AUTHOR.

C. M. SAYTON AND A. O. MOORE, NEW YORK.

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P R E F A C E .

IT affords no small gratification to be called upon by the admirers of the Rose, for a fourth edition of their favorite Rose Manual, which we now present, having added all the new sorts of merit, and discarded many others that are now deemed worthless. The universal diffusion of the pure moral and refined taste of rose culture amongst the fair daughters of Western Eden, progresses equally with any branch, study, or science, of this telegraphic age—a taste that is admired and appreciated by every visitor and friend.

There is no word of censure in our vocabulary that can be applicable to those who devote a few of their leisure hours to love, admire, and cultivate that emblem of beauty, the Rose. I do congratulate its lovers (and who are not?) on the many beautiful distinct acquisitions to this charming family, since our previous edition. This fourth offering contains every improvement in culture

and character, that has been found of practical value or ornament in the rose, which has become within the past few years extremely and extensively popular. The increasing inquiry for new varieties, so absorbs the interest of both cultivators and purchasers, that many of the older and approved kinds give place to those of more recent introduction, whose merits, to say the most of them, are questionable.

As far as possible, we have avoided entering into detail on subjects not known to us, or to those in this country whose judgment can be relied upon. Were we disposed, it would be an easy method of attraction, to republish the volumes of European authors; but we prefer to have a smaller shadow, and hope a better substance in detailing only what is, and what can be practised and relied upon in this variable climate. One deficiency, which all writers on the Rose labor under, is the want of a classical nomenclature; many names are entirely fanciful, without derivation or application; catalogues cannot generally be depended upon, either in name or description; even those who know and do all things more perfectly than others, frequently fall into anomalies of the most *outré* character. However, this does not detract from the beautiful new va-

rieties that we have brought to the notice of our readers, and whoever of them visits the "City of Love," bedded in roses, will find that its Florists, Amateurs, and devoted cultivators are in the advance, or at least not in the rear of any people, or portion of the United States, in the knowledge, culture, and possession of this Queen of Flowers.

ROBERT BUIST.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT is only a few years ago since I introduced the first edition of this little Manual to the lovers and admirers of the Rose. Now, the fourth is called for. Each edition with the present has been revised, the inferior sorts displaced, and the new and superior kinds introduced. We had no anticipation of the popularity it was to enjoy, neither had we conceived that the germ of rose culture was at that period ready to burst forth in luxuriant grandeur. This popularity has surpassed that of any contemporary work on the subject either in this country or Europe. We do not assert this as proof of the merit of the pages, but as a fact confirmatory of the growing and general taste prevailing in the air of the cottage, in the suburban residence, and in the pleasure-grounds of the mansion. The "Sunny South" is the home of the rose; there it grows and blooms from January to Christmas, with all the glorious

splendor that hallows its name. We could date a period when we were nearly exclusive in its culture in this vicinity, but it would be now rather difficult to find one who is not in it; all buy or grow roses. It occupies a few leisure hours, and to the female it is a boon when the taste is led to cultivate, propagate, and compare, the merits of her different favorites that adorn the parterre, or festoon the piazza. Every lady should be capable of budding, and it only requires a trial to prove that it can be readily accomplished; her objects of amusement and pleasure are thereby multiplied.

The first season after planting, roses do not, in general, flower in all the perfection to which they can be brought after one or two years' growth, taking that time to become thoroughly established. A few of the new kinds have bloomed but once; a very accurate description of such can scarcely be expected; and, in some instances, it may hereafter appear that I have not done full justice to their real merit. Amateurs have hitherto found great difficulty in selecting from the catalogues of nurserymen. This treatise, we hope, may be found of service in assisting them to form their collections; and the index of names, referring, as it does,

to the character of every rose mentioned in the work, will, we think, prove especially useful.

Incorrectness in the names of plants has long been a stigma on commercial gardening; none can pretend to be quite immaculate in this matter, but all may become still more careful in avoiding these inaccuracies. Every nurseryman is now aware of the great responsibility resting upon him relative to correct nomenclature, and no honest man will condescend to contribute in spreading the practice of attaching a false name. On this point we think Philadelphia nurserymen are as free from reproach as any in the Union, and I may be permitted to add, that in rose culture they are adepts, living, as they do, as it were in a very *hot-bed of roses*, fostered by the judicious management of the Horticultural Society, and encouraged by the patronage of the lovers of flowers, who, amongst us, are almost as numerous as the dwellings of our city and county. It would be ungrateful not to add my sincere acknowledgments to all those to whom I am indebted for valuable information, and in an especial manner to a lady amateur, whose valuable services have frequently brightened our ideas. And, finally, we place this humble offering under the patronage of the LADIES, trusting that their

love of the subject will induce them to look over all deficiencies in the manner of treating it, and hoping that the views and experience of a practical man, honestly given, and in a style aiming at nothing but perspicuity, may be of some use to them. While it has been my object to produce a manual adapted to the wants of every rose fancier, I have been especially anxious to make the task of selection an easier one to my fair patronesses; and if I succeed in assisting any of them in the choice or culture of a single rose, I shall be satisfied; or should I be the means of inducing some to enter the flowery paths of Floriculture, where healthful employment and innocent pleasures wait to greet them, my highest ambition will be attained.

R. BUIST,
ROSEDALE NURSERY, Darby Road,
two miles below Gray's Ferry.

ROSES THAT BLOOM IN JUNE.

R O S A A L P I N A .

THE BOURSALT ROSE.

THIS tribe takes its name from the late Mons. Boursault, a distinguished French amateur horticulturist. They are the hardiest of the climbing roses—easily known by their long flexible shoots, of a reddish-purple color, and, withstanding with impunity the severest of our winters, flowering profusely early in the season; they may well be termed the harbingers of the rosary. They are well adapted for covering arbors or concealing out-buildings, walls, or any other disagreeable objects. They are also frequently cultivated for stocks, whereupon to bud other roses of more rare character, which purpose they will answer very well; though a plant thus formed renders its durability uncertain, being very liable to *sucker*, or throw out shoots from the ground, thereby taking away nourishment from the part of the plant

which most requires it; of course, all suckers or shoots below the bud or graft must be displaced. It was introduced in 1829-30. The following sorts are most worthy of notice.

Amadis and *Elegans* are the same; of rapid growth, makes a most magnificent pyramid of rich purple crimson; the flowers are produced in clusters, are perfectly double, and of considerable duration. *White Boursault*, Blush, Bengal Florida, Rose de Lisle, the same rose, known under all these, and even some other names; the flowers are very large, of a blush color, with a deep pink centre, pendulous, and very showy, but occasionally do not open well. *Gracilis*, is of slender growth, with bright pink flowers, not fully double, but very profuse. *Inermis*, has large bright pink flowers, in great profusion; grows rapidly, and is rendered the more desirable by having a little fragrance, of which, with this exception, this group are entirely destitute. *Purpurea*, purple crimson flowers, little more than half double; it is the most common of the tribe, and has been extensively cultivated and sold under the name of Purple Noisette, *Maheka*, *Michigan*, &c., and is cultivated and sold from the flat-boats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers under all these and several other names; compared with the preceding sorts,

it is not worth culture. *Red* or *Pink* is the oldest variety, with flowers only semidouble; the color is pretty, and its profusion, at a distance, make up for deficiency of petals. The species of *Rosa Alpina* is a native of the Alps, where its scrubby habit has little affinity to the rampant growers now described. They should have, wherever planted, plenty of space allotted for them; for, after being one or two years established, they will make shoots ten or twelve feet long. In pruning, the oldest wood should be cut out, merely to keep the branches from being too crowded; the flowers are produced from the wood of the preceding year. They will grow freely in any soil or situation, and will bear with impunity the severest winters of the Northern States.

ROSA SEMPERVIRENS.

THE EVERGREEN ROSE.

THIS rose and its varieties, although very popular in France and England, lose much of the character implied by the name when cultivated in this part of the United States, where they become deciduous, losing their foliage on the approach of

severe frost. But in the more favored southern climes, they retain it during winter, and there grow and bloom in profuse wreaths or garlands, making them objects of great attraction in their season. They are in color generally pale, making a decided contrast with the Boursalt family. They grow rapidly, and are well adapted for arches, grottos, rockwork, pillars, or trellises. The foliage is of a peculiarly bright shining green. *Adelaide d'Orleans* has flowers of a pale, rosy blush, very double and perfectly formed, in large clusters, valuable for blooming later than any of what are termed June roses. *Donna Maria* and the Princess Maria, appear to be the same, or so nearly alike that a distinction cannot be even faintly drawn. Flowers nearly white. *Félicité Perpetuelle* has been recognized under many names in Europe, but it is believed to be *pure* here; it is a very perfect rose, beautifully cupped, of a creamy-white color, and, when well grown, makes a magnificent pyramid. *Myri-anthes* is of the most regular form, being very double, and imbricated to the centre; a plant covered with its delicate rosy-colored flowers is a charming object. It has been sold (as its name imports) as a *Noisette blooming all the season*, a character which it never merited, never had, and never will have. *Sempervirens Pleno*, a pure white,

is our oldest variety, perfectly double, and a very desirable rose; it is the parent of Noisette Aimée Vibert, an association which will long preserve it from oblivion. *Triomphe de Bollwiller*, is a superb blush-white rose, very large, very double, in great clusters, and agreeably fragrant; in the South it is surprisingly fine, but with us it is rather tender. When this rose first made its appearance in France, it came out as the most beautiful of the "Teas;" after its more general cultivation it was placed among the Noisettes; it now falls back to those sorts that only bloom once, where it is now distinguished under the name of *Sempervirens odorata*. After fourteen years' travel through the French catalogues, it is now set down where it should have been placed at first, a situation given to it by me seven years ago. There are several other varieties of *Rosa Sempervirens*, but none of sufficient interest or distinction from the above to claim any detailed notice. In the Southern States, this family, associated with *Rosa Laevigata* or *Georgia Evergreen Rose*, would make a very splendid group for covering fences, embankments, or any other object where a continual foliage was desirable; they require very little pruning, and would soon cover a large space. They could be propagated by layering to any extent; any good soil will suit

their growth. They could also be used for covering the naked stems of trees with great advantage, in any ornamental point of view; if used for such a purpose, they will require a portion of manure dug into the ground about their roots every winter. In pruning, the wood of several years old should be cut out, only laying in the young shoots their full length; these shoots can be turned and twisted in any direction; although it is decidedly best to lay them in straight and equal.

ROSA BANKSIANA.

THE LADY BANKS ROSE.

WHEN this rose first made its appearance in the time of Sir Joseph Banks, it was hailed with the greatest rapture by every lover of the tribe, and it was instantly complimented with the name of his lady. It is in the States south of this where it must be seen to be pronounced the most graceful, luxuriant, and beautiful of roses; there, it is a perfect evergreen, covering the ends, fronts, and, in some instances, the entire dwellings of many of the inhabitants, who name it the *Evergreen Multiflora*. To us, the beauty of the plant is nearly

lost, being too tender for general planting in the garden;* when grown in the greenhouse, its beauty and luxuriance almost disappear. This thornless rose is so perfectly double that it rarely produces seed. Although many European growers recognize and sell several varieties of Banksia Roses, yet there are only four, in our opinion, that deserve attention; the others are hybrids, mere misnomers. One catalogue offers twenty-one varieties, all beautifully named, our goodly city being complimented by *Philadelphica* having a place in the list. The flowers are produced on the small twiggy branches; hence it is important to divest the plants of any long rampant growth that it may set forth, unless it is required to lay in to fill up any vacancy. The *White Banksian Rose* has flowers little more than half an inch in diameter, which are of the purest white, with a delicate pink centre, of a very delightful violet perfume, and are produced in a profusion of small clusters. *Grandiflora*, white with violet centre, larger than the former, very fragrant. *Banksia Vif*, or bright yellow Banksia, flower larger than the old yellow, of a bright lemon color. The *Yellow Banksian*

* Though in some very sheltered situations in this city we have seen plants covering a space of forty feet, and producing thousands of flowers.

Rose, has pale yellow or straw-colored flowers, in size rather larger than the white, being perfectly imbricated, and really gems of beauty, but without odor; if the white were to be seen apart from the plant, by the inexperienced, they would never be taken for a rose, so unlike are they to any of the tribe. Travellers inform us that these roses are cultivated in China, under the name of *Wong-moucheong*, where a pink variety has been seen, for which as yet we have longed in vain; but it may now be confidently expected, from the many *Horticultural expeditions* at present engaged in exploring that hitherto sealed country.

ROSA MULTIFLORA.

THE MULTIFLORA ROSE

Is a native of Japan, and is consequently more hardy than the preceding family. Its name is as familiar to the ear as that of the rose itself. It was among the first that ever had any celebrity in this vicinity, and I have no doubt of its having been cultivated in this country thirty years ago. In dry soils it is tolerably hardy, and south of this perfectly so. The flowers are produced in

such profusion that it has often received the cognomen of *Wreath Rose*. The treatment and pruning may be the same as recommended for *Rosa Sempervirens*. Several varieties have been produced from it, which in some instances rivalled the original. *Alba* is a blush white, in every character similar to the following, except in color. *Multiflora* is the name of the oldest cultivated sort. The flowers are perfectly double, cupped shape, produced in clusters of a pretty pink color, about an inch in diameter. When first brought into notice about Philadelphia, it is said that twenty dollars were frequently given for a single plant. Floriculture has now more patronage, and thousands of admirers, so that the grower can afford to put every article at a very low rate; indeed many roses, and even the one in question, can be purchased for as many cents, so that for this trifle every garden in the land may have a rose. *Grevillia*, or Seven Sisters, was at one period greatly esteemed and admired for its variety of character; although its singularity is still the same, yet its former admirers have transferred their encomiums to other more beautiful sorts. It is a fine grower, producing its flowers in large clusters, no two of which are alike; opening of every shade, from pure white to deep purple. In-

deed, this rose has no compeer ; it produces its flowers single, semidouble and double, and in such variety of shade and color, that there are rarely two alike. An east or northeast situation suits it best ; otherwise the effect of its variety is greatly diminished by the direct rays of the sun. It requires a dry sheltered spot. *Laure Davoust* is the climax of perfection in this family ; with all the aid of the imagination, its beauty on a well-grown plant cannot be pictured. The flowers are of various shades of color, from white to a lovely deep pink, perfect in form ; the clusters are immense, and produced from almost every eye of the strong wood of the preceding year ; it is of very strong growth, making shoots of twenty feet in one season, with very luxuriant foliage, and is more hardy than the three former. For covering out-buildings, verandas, columns, temples, &c., it has no superior. *Russelliana*, Scarlet Grevillia, Russell's Cottage Rose, Cottage Rose, and I believe it is sold under some other titles besides, is considerably hybridized, but not so as to lose its character as a pillar rose. I have pillars of it twenty feet high, forming, during the month of June, a very attractive object, having a profusion of flowers of the richest shades of crimson ; many of them being striped with white. From the base to

the pinnacle it is one mass of glowing beauty. Perfectly hardy in our coldest latitudes, it has large rich green foliage, very distinctly and deeply nerved; the shoots are strong and erect, and will grow freely in any soil or situation. The old shoots only should be thinned out; the young wood ought never to be shortened unless locality demands it. The same style of pruning will apply to all the varieties of the Multiflora. This operation should be performed early in the spring, before the buds swell, but never when the wood is in a frozen state. In more southern climates pruning can be done at any period, from December to January; but in the Middle and Eastern States it should be undertaken as soon as frost is out of the wood, in February or March, and the plants tied or nailed at once to their respective supports. Multiflora *Graulhie* is the only pure white of this group. I have seen the flowers perfectly double, rather larger than the common variety; a very strong grower and blooms freely.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

UNDER this head, I have to place several sorts that have made their appearance, partaking of the habits of other families, but which, notwithstanding, cannot be properly classed with them. It is always a difficult point to decide on the connecting link between the various species and varieties of the rose; they have now become so numerous by hybridization, sports, and other speculative features, that in many instances there is doubt where to place many choice sorts that are almost yearly brought to our notice. I will, however, in no instance, follow the path of others merely because the track is made, but will, from observation, make all my own assertions, and give my own views, trusting that my readers will make allowances for soil, climate, and a difference of opinion on all subjects.

Garland is a pretty white, producing its flowers in clusters, containing frequently from seventy-five to one hundred, forming a conical corymb of about sixteen inches in diameter, the whole plant appearing in the distance like a pagoda of snow interspersed with foliage of the brightest green;

the growth is very rapid, making ten to twenty feet in a season. *Madame d'Arblay*, or Wells White Climber, has been highly extolled; in growth it is the giant of climbers, for strength and rapidity excelling any that I have seen; the foliage is also very strong, partaking in that respect of the Bourbon family. Its flowers are pure white, like the preceding, and produced in very large bunches. It is of a very hardy nature, and will withstand severe cold without being the least affected.

Rose Blanche, or *Bengalensis Scandens*, is apparently a hybrid between some of the *Semper-virens* and Tea family; its very large flowers, about three and a half inches in diameter, perfectly double, of a waxy blush color delicately suffused with rose and white, are objects of great attraction, and admired wherever seen; it is, moreover, a very early rose. Whoever has visited the celebrated Bartram Garden,* near this city, about the end of May or first of June, must have been struck with its beauty there, spreading nearly over the whole side of the dwelling, and covered with thousands of pendulous blushing beauties. The variety of names under which it is cultivated (even by indi-

* Now Bartram Hall, the property of A. M. Eastwick, Esq.

viduals that ought to *see* better) is really amusing. Rose and White Noisette, Striped Noisette, Indica Major, Walton Climber, a *new* rose from Natchez, and some others, of which I have no note. *Ruga*, or Tea-Scented Ayrshire, is evidently a variety between the Tea Rose and the celebrated Ayrshire Rose, having the growth and habit of the latter, with a considerable portion of the delightful fragrance of the former. It is of the most delicate blush color, and tolerably double; a profuse bloomer, and seeds freely. It does well as a pillar Rose, but has not wood nor foliage sufficient for covering walls or arbors. *Fortunes Yellow* would not be worth a passing remark, were it not for its assuming name. Color, when grown under glass, a creamy muddy white—when grown in the open air, a bronzy salmon like Noisette, Jaune Desprez; flowers nearly single; foliage like La Pactole, with the growth of the Ayrshire rose. *Astrolabe*, *Elegans*, *Hybrida*, and some others of this class, are not worth attention; all these bloom only once in the season, but are of considerable duration, say four weeks in cold seasons, but if in severe heat, their time of inflorescence will not exceed two weeks. The pruning and training recommended for *Rosa Sempervirens* will suit these. To grow them in perfection, they require rich ground on a

dry bottom ; in such a situation, after being well-established, they will make shoots twenty feet long in one season.

ROSA RUBIFOLIA.

THE PRAIRIE ROSE.

THIS native is destined to convey to every hall, cottage, and wigwam of the Union, the Rose, the acknowledged queen of flowers. Its constitution is such that it will bear without injury the icy breezes of the St. Lawrence, or the melting vapors of the Mississippi. It was in 1837 that we first saw a double variety of this rose, although such as has been cultivated in Ohio and Kentucky for many years. The flowers are produced in large clusters of various shades of color, from blush to deep rose, blooming with us from the end of June to the end of July, being a period of the year when there are few others in a flowering state, thereby filling up a space between the first and second blooming of the Noisette, Tea, and Bourbon families. The foliage is rough, large, and generally of a dark green ; the wood is strong and flexible, and for rapidity of growth has no equal.

I have no doubt that in good soil it would reach one hundred feet in a very few years. It is admirably adapted for covering rockwork, old buildings, or any object requiring to be hid; it also delights in a procumbent position, and can be used for covering naked spaces of rough ground, or even to make a flowery carpet of every shade of color. For the following varieties we are indebted to Mr. Samuel Feast, Nurseryman, Baltimore, who raised them from seeds of the native Prairie Rose. There is not a rose fancier but will thank him for opening a field for the hybridizer, in which the rose is to be cultivated to admiration, and blooming six months of the year, throughout every State of the Union. These roses will form parents to be impregnated with the more fragrant blooming sorts, such as Bourbon, Tea, Bengal, and Noisette. We may therefore expect from them a progeny perfectly hardy, and blooming at least three or four times during the season. In general, rose-growing is confined to latitudes south of 41° , the Chinese varieties, and their hybrids, that bloom constantly, being too tender to bear winter exposure north of that line. When we can produce perpetual blooming hybrids from this *Rosa Rubifolia*, they will withstand every variety of climate,

and perhaps may some day be seen covering the frozen hut of the Esquimaux.

Baltimore Belle is a creamy white, producing a profusion of very compact and perfectly double flowers in clusters of six to twelve, very splendid. *Beauty of the Prairies*, or *Queen of the Prairies*, Mr. Feast's No. 1, is certainly the best of the group, having very large rose-colored flowers three inches in diameter, frequently showing a stripe of white in the centre of each petal. They are produced in clusters, in which they always appear cup-shaped, and stand for several days without being affected by our scorching sun. Its foliage is very large, of a dark green, wood strong, and of luxuriant growth; its blooming succeeds to that of the Garden or June Rose, and is the link connecting its congeners with that family. *Pallida*, very pale blush, perfectly double; this rose appears to bloom finest when lying on the ground; in such a position it forms a solid mass of flowers and pale green foliage. *Perpetual Michigan*, very double, rosy purple flower, quite flat; this and the following variety have a tendency to bloom a second time when under exciting culture. *Superba*, delicate blush of very perfect cup-shape, blooming in fine clusters, and, though very similar to *Pallida*, is distinguished from it by having more pink color

in the centre. It makes an elegant pillar rose. The above sorts are so very double that they seldom produce seed even by artificial aid. The variety called *Elegans*, which is generally grown in Ohio and Kentucky, and, in some places called *Chilicothé Multiflora*, has been cultivated here for many years; it is not so double, of a pink color, seeds more freely, and, when hybridized by the Perpetual and Chinese Roses, will give, no doubt, many varieties. *Nevia*, white, very double, a profuse bloomer and strong grower. The following varieties have been grown from seed by Mr. Joshua Pierce, Nurseryman, Washington City. *Pride of Washington*, rosy violet, perfectly double. *Anne Maria*, pink, large showy flower. *Eva Corinne*, very beautiful, dark pink, fragrant. *Mrs. Pierce*, large pale pink, in profuse clusters. *Triumphant*, bright cherry pink, very distinct from any of the others. *Jane*, pink, very perfect in form, quite fragrant. *King of the Prairies*, raised by S. Feast, said to be of a bright red color, and three-fourths double, and of good growth; if so, it will be a most estimable variety. There are several others, but entirely too much assimilated with those named to require any notice; in fact, six sorts will embrace all the colors and distinctive characters of the family.

I have bloomed hundreds from seedlings that gave the greatest promise, but none of them equal to those above described, and I do not like the idea of retrograding where there is such a field for advancing. They are all very easily propagated by layering in July; give the shoot of the present year's growth a twist, and then bury the twisted part six inches under ground; in November, it will be well rooted, and can then be cut off and transplanted in any desired situation; the tasteful husbandman may thus cover every unsightly fence rail.

Having briefly disposed of the tribes of Climbing Roses, that bloom only once in the season, a few hints on their general culture will be in place.

They will grow luxuriantly on any aspect or situation, provided they are not entirely shaded by trees overhead. The roots of trees and plants generally are of a growth proportionate to that of their branches; from this data, and experience proves it, we find that roses of strong growth make strong roots, striking deep into the soil, and extending horizontally in quest of food to a surprising length; they require a rich soil, which, before planting, should be well pulverized and freely broken; it should be of a character inclining more to sand than clay; if the latter predo-

minate, it must be well incorporated with sand and old manure until it becomes of a friable nature. With two feet depth of such a soil, they will grow many years, and bloom profusely. When any decline is observed, it will indicate that they are in want of nourishment, which can easily be supplied by digging in about their roots three or four inches thick of manure or rich compost. For such an operation the month of November to early in the spring is the best period of the year. Wherever their situation may be, all the pruning they require is merely to thin out the wood where it is too crowded, and to keep it within bounds. I have seen fine plants of many of the roses now described totally ruined for one year by the free use of the knife.

Where manure cannot be conveniently obtained, fresh soil from the woods or rich grounds will be of great service; an occasional watering with soap-suds is also very beneficial to the rose. In city gardens, we have often seen a few inches of very common poor soil thrown over clay, old bricks, lime rubbish, &c., whereon roses were planted, and grew well the first season, but the following they made barely sufficient wood and foliage to keep them green; the result was unsatisfactory, and the fault laid to the rose; whereas, the whole fault was

in the preparation of the ground. "Anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is a maxim always to be kept in mind in all gardening operations.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA.

THE SWEET BRIER.

THE Eglantine has been the theme of poets and lovers for many centuries. It is to be found in some sort growing wild in many parts of both hemispheres. To the flower there is no special beauty attached, being a very simple-looking single pink blossom. Although there may be great beauty in simplicity, yet to admirers of the rose, singleness is at once an objection. The odor emitted by the plant after a shower, or when fresh with the dews of evening and morning, is certainly very grateful, and even delicious. Wherever there is a hedge to be planted, it should have a few plants of the sweet brier interspersed; it bears clipping well, and even a hedge of itself would prove a garden ornament rarely equalled, being of a lively green, and its many associations will make it always pleasing. To

keep it within bounds, it can be freely clipped or sheared twice a year, and should not be allowed to get over four feet high. The plant grows in many of our woods, and is described by some American botanists, although others considered it to be an acclimated foreigner; be that as it may, its fragrance and qualities are the same, and familiar to all. Growers and sellers have taken the advantage either by hybridizing or natural appearance, and have introduced to our notice *Double Yellow Sweet Briers*, *Double White Sweet Briers*, *Double Red Sweet Briers*, *Celestial Sweet Briers*, *Double Striped Sweet Briers*, and what will come next cannot be divined. Some of these are certainly well worth attention, and others are about as much like a raspberry bush as a sweet brier. However, the following may be cultivated, observing that they have none of the climbing character of the original. *Celestial*, very pale blush, approaching to white; flowers small and double; foliage small, and has a little of the spicy odor so agreeable in the original. It appears to be a hybrid, between the Eglantine and the Scotch Rose. *Rose Angle* has bright rosy red flowers, quite double, grows freely; foliage stronger than the preceding, and equally as fragrant. *Double Red*, or *Double Scarlet*, has a stiff, strong habit, with very large dark green

foliage; flowers of a rosy red color, quite large and double; its habit is quite dwarf and stiff. *Double White Hip*, or *Sweet Brier*; this is too different from the original to be classed with it; they are, however, remotely connected. The growth is very strong; we have plants seven feet high, making a very superb pillar; the foliage is large, of a pale silvery green; the flowers are very perfectly cupped, of a rose-white color. The *Double Yellow Sweet Brier** will be nearly as difficult to find as the *Yellow Moss*; all I have seen with that name are mere interlopers, being the *Rosa Harrisonii*, *Williams's Yellow Scotch*, and some not even meriting the name of yellow. Strong shoots of the common sweet brier make very good stocks to bud or graft upon, and are extensively used in England for that purpose.

ROSA LUTEA.

THE YELLOW AUSTRIAN ROSE.

BOTANISTS do not appear to agree in considering *Rosa Lutea* and *Rosa Sulphurea* as distinct

* The Austrian Brier, or, as it is called, *Single Yellow Sweet Brier*, is very common in many old gardens. The flowers are equally as bright as the *Harrisonii*, with one side of the petals, in certain stages, inclining to red.

species; but we will proceed, regarding them as one. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of varieties of the rose family cultivated; among such a progeny, it is rather remarkable that there are so few yellow, and none black; yet there are no two colors more sought for. The *Rosa Sulphurea*, or Double Yellow of Lindley, has never been seen in a single state. It is a very old inhabitant of the gardens of Europe, though comparatively rare here. In Scotland, thirty-five years ago, I saw a plant of it, which was then considered a great curiosity, though it appeared to have been there a quarter of a century; it always showed a profusion of buds, but rarely a well-blown flower; it never felt the pruning-knife, being left to nature. History first notices it as being cultivated in Turkey. Nothing of its origin is as yet known, though supposition give it a locality on the fertile soil of the Chinese empire. This rose has produced a great deal of money to the French venders, especially those charlatans who make their market in strange places, where they never intend to appear again under the same name. It has travelled from east to west as the *Double Yellow Provins*, *Double Yellow Moss*, &c. The foliage is small, of a pale yellowish-green, the wood rather slender and weak, studded with small

thorns; the branches spreading. There is a plant of it that has been in the garden of the late Henry Pratt, Esq., near this city, for perhaps thirty years, and has never been known to produce a perfect flower. It is said that the gardens of Florence, Leghorn, and other parts of Tuscany, produce this rose in perfection, which proves that it requires a dry rich soil and an even temperature to bring it to perfection.

Persian Yellow is a rose of very recent introduction, of the most brilliant golden color, quite double, large firm petals, cup-form, a strong grower, blooming profusely, casting all other yellow roses entirely in the shade, requiring the same treatment as the *Harrisonii*, and blooming as early and equally as profuse.

Harrisonii, *Hogg's Yellow*, *Yellow Sweet Brier*.—This very pretty yellow rose was grown by a Mr. Harrison, near New York, about twenty years ago, and is evidently a seedling from the *Yellow Austrian*; its growth, after being well established, is quite luxuriant, often making shoots six feet long in one season. The wood is of a dark reddish-brown color, with strong straight thorns, the foliage small, of a dark rich green: the flowers open of a globular form, and appear like as many golden balls; when open, they are about two inches

in diameter, and nearly double, blooming very early in the season, and in great profusion; it seeds rather sparingly, but will no doubt produce many fine varieties. It delights in a good deep loamy soil, although it may grow in any soil or exposure; seeds saved from it should be sown and protected with the greatest care, and at no distant period we may anticipate, from this very plant, yellow roses possessing all the requisites of color and form that the amateur can desire. The pruning must be done very sparingly; if the plant gets crowded, thin out the branches; the overgrown and straggling shoots can be shortened to any required length.

ROSA SPINOSISSIMA.

THE SCOTCH, OR BURNET ROSE.

THIS species of the rose takes its name from its being very thorny. It is in habit very much assimilated to the yellow roses, though of a more spiny or thorny nature. It has been found growing in many of the Alpine districts of Europe, though it is generally known as the Scotch Rose, deriving its name from the fact of the first introduction of it in a double state having been by the

Messrs. Brown, Nurserymen, of Perth (Scotland). As a stimulant to rose-growers, I will relate what I have heard from the late Mr. Robert Brown, who domiciled near this city, and was the very individual who planted the seeds and distributed thousands of this rose through the floricultural world. He says that, "in or about the year 1793, he introduced to his nursery, from a hill in the neighborhood, seeds saved from this rose, which produced semidouble flowers; and by continuing a selection of seeds, and thus raising new plants every year, they in 1803 had eight good double varieties to dispose of; being white, yellow, shades of blush, red, and marble; from these the stock was increased, and hundreds of varieties obtained which have been diffused over all Europe." Several of them are cultivated in this country. We may safely assert that this patriarch of horticulture was the first to grow roses from seed on a grand scale half a century ago. He died in the autumn of 1845, and is interred in Philadelphia Cemetery. He lived in the enjoyment of all his faculties, retaining at an advanced age much of his former originality of mind, and to him I am indebted for the communication of many practical facts, the results of his long and valuable experience. The original varieties of this rose are not

esteemed by amateurs in this country. In my twenty-five years' practice as an American Nurseryman, I have not sold fifty plants of it; but recent hybrids have given some of them a tendency to bloom three or four times during the season, causing them to be more admired, which will be noticed under the head of *Perpetual Roses*. In pruning, treat it as described for the Yellow Rose.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

THE PROVINS, OR CABBAGE ROSE.

THIS very celebrated and justly popular rose has been an inhabitant of English gardens for nearly three hundred years; its native country is rather obscure, though vague tradition says it comes from the East, a term of great breadth and length: however, Bieberstein asserts having seen it growing on the Caucasus. Some suppose that this is the rose mentioned by Pliny as being a great favorite among the Romans. In this taste the modern world still agree, for it disputes the palm of beauty with its sisters of the present day although it has been crossed and amalgamated with many others, few of the progeny outvie the

parent in size, beauty, perfection, and fragrance. In the humid air of Britain, it blooms, for two months in the summer, around almost every cottage; but with us, two or three weeks in June display every flower, and if the weather is very hot, they flower and fade in a day. I confess that there is great difficulty in deciding on the varieties that do belong to this species, but as we intend to describe only the finest, the specific character will not affect the quality. The *Provins* or *Cabbage* Rose takes its name from a town about twenty leagues from Paris, where it is extensively grown for distilling; *Cabbage*, from the form of the rose, being of a large, round, cupped form, never expanding flat. Some suppose that its name is *Provence*, from a province in the south of France, of which it is said to be a native; the authority is rather vague, and not adopted by the scientific. The color is a clear delicate pink, the wood strong, distantly studded with thorns. The *Unique* or *White Provins*, is a sported branch from the old variety, differing in color, and also in the shape of flower, being weaker, having the petals more crumpled, and not so cupped; the color is pure white, though it is liable to sport, for I have seen it a pretty blush, and in some instances striped and margined. *Belgic*, or *Dutch Provins*, is even

larger than the cabbage, being four or five inches in diameter; color red; buds large and very splendid, and is the most common rose in the country—called the *Cabbage Rose*, from which it differs very materially in the wood not having such strong prickles, though of more free growth; the flower also expands fully, which the cabbage never does. *Duchesne* is a large blush, and a good bloomer, with well-formed flowers. *Duchesse d'Orleans* is perhaps a little hybridized, and is a very splendid variety, of a bright rosy pink color, inclining to blush towards the edge. It is a good grower, and free bloomer. *Belle Ruineuse* is a beautiful light blush pink, very double, and finely cupped. *Cricks*, or *Yorkshire Provins*, has very much the appearance of the old Cabbage Provins, though a shade darker, and opens its flowers more freely. *Crested Provins*, frequently, though erroneously, called *Crested Moss*, is the very best of the group; its striking peculiarity consists in the green silken mossy fringe surrounding the sepals of the calyx, as it were, half enveloping the bud—a regular moustache, far more elegant and beautiful in the estimation of refined taste than any of those worn by the exquisites of the day. Its bright, rosy pink buds are large, the bloom opening very perfect and pendant. If grown on a

standard, about two to four feet high, the beauty is improved. This very curious rose is said to be a sport from the Provins Cabbage, and when fully expanded, it might be taken for a fine variety of such, though the foliage is stronger, and of a better color than the original. *Reine Caroline* may be placed with the Provins, and will vie in beauty with any. It is desirable from its being about two weeks later than any of the preceding; the flower is large, color deep pink, varying to blush. It grows freely, and is a great bloomer. *Grand Bercam* is among the darkest, being a deep rose color; flowers quite large, though not so perfect as some others. The Provins Rose has undergone so much hybridizing by cultivators, that it has, in many instances, been eclipsed in color, growth, and habit, though few will say that it is excelled in beauty of form. The striped and hybrid varieties from it will come under their proper heads, the best of which will be fully described. They require a free, rich, loamy soil; close pruning, that is, shortening the shoots of the preceding year to three or four eyes, keeps them in the best order; choosing the month of February for the operation.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA, *var.* MUSCOSA.

THE MOSS ROSE.*

THIS much admired rose is unquestionably a mere variety of the Provins; although its origin remains in obscurity, it has been repeatedly proven to produce flowers, without any moss, on either buds, leaves, or branches. In 1836, a plant in my nursery had a large shoot on it that sported back to the Provins, and entirely destitute of its mossy coat. I believe that Sir James Smith mentions, in "Rees's Cyclopædia," that in Italy it loses its mossiness almost immediately through the influence of climate. It was first noticed about the years 1720 to 1724, and is mentioned by Miller in 1727. There is no rose that has been and is still so highly esteemed as the Moss. It is figured and emblazoned in every quarter of the globe; every rose that has the word *moss* attached to it increases in value, and this fact has brought many under

* In very cold latitudes, where the thermometer falls frequently below zero, all the Moss Roses are better for being protected by dry leaves or a mat, except Luxembourg and the Perpetual White, which, I am informed, stand our most rigorous winters.

this head having very little of its character; and among them all it is questionable if there is one so very beautiful in bud as the common Moss Rose, generally known under the name of *Red Moss*, in contradistinction, I suppose, to white, for it is not red; it is purely rose-color, and in bud is truly lovely, but when full blown it has no peculiar attraction. *Blush Moss* is in color as its name indicates. The *Crimson, Damask, or Tinnell Moss* is, when opening, a shade deeper in color than the common Moss, the foliage larger, wood stronger and more mossy, and if the old Moss Rose has a competitor, it is in this. *Angélique Quetier* is a strong growing plant, with rather singular foliage; the flowers are very double, of a cherry red color. *Louise Colet* is of a delicate rose color. *Rouge, Rouge de Luxembourg, Ferrugineuse, Vieillard* and *Luxembourg Moss*; this brilliant Moss is known under all these names, and, like all fine roses, it has many synonymes; the flowers are bright red, imbricated, and perfectly double; the whole plant is very mossy, and has a brown appearance; it is a free grower, and appears to do better in this climate than any of the others; it seeds profusely without artificial means. I have had several plants from it without any mossy appearance, and others distinctly mossy. *Malvina* is also a free seeder; the

flowers are pink, very compact, but it will never gratify the nasal organ. *Prolifère*, or *Mottled Moss*, is a very free bloomer, though the mottled part of its character is not easily detected. It grows freely, and forms a fine variety of a deep rose color. *Oscar Foulard* is very pretty, with compact flowers of a rosy violet color; the plant is very mossy, and blooms profusely. *Pompon Feu*, a very expressive name for this bright red miniature rose. It appears to grow well with us, but will never be admired at a distance. *Ponctuée* is only a half double rose, but beautifully spotted with white, and if impregnated with others, will make an excellent variety from which to grow new sorts. *Provins Moss*, or *Unique de Provins*, is a fac-simile of the old *Unique*, or *White Provins Rose*, only mossed; its habit is similar, and equally robust, with large white flowers, blooming in the same magnificent clusters; it is yet quite rare, but with the present facilities for propagating, it cannot long remain so. *Mauget*, or *Perpetual Red Moss*; this long dreamed of, and wished for rose, has at last made its appearance; the wood is of a very delicate growth, and quite short; it blooms two or three times in the season, of a rosy pink color, flowers medium size, and not fully double; its beauties are more imaginary than real; it is,

however, a perpetual blooming Moss Rose, and very desirable. *Comtesse de Murinais*, white, occasionally edged with pink. *General Drouot*, red, blooming twice during the season, and called perpetual. *Herman Kegel*, rosy crimson, flowering frequently during the season, also a perpetual. *Princess Royal*, pale pink of strong growth, a profuse bloomer. *Alice Leroi*, in growth forms a great contrast to the Perpetual, being a very strong and free grower, and appears to suit our climate well; the flowers are large and double, of a rosy lilac color. *Pompon*, or *Moss de Meaux*, is very small, and is the earliest of roses, blooms in clusters, of a delicate pink color; the plant is very dwarf, and difficult of cultivation, unless in a sandy rich soil, where it grows and holds permanently. *Panachée Pleine*, or *Double White Striped Moss*, has as yet produced flowers of pure white striped with pink, but it may be expected (like many other striped roses) to produce flowers pure white or pink. I have often seen the old White Moss have one-half the flower white, and the other half pink. *Sablée* is only half double, of a bright rose color, frequently spotted with red. *Sans Sepales* is flesh colored, the edges of the petals pale rose, affording a very distinct variety. The *White Bath*, or *Clifton Moss*, is pure white, of rather delicate

growth, and rather deficient in the "mossy coat" so much admired in this tribe. If it had the beauty, while in bud, of the old moss, it would be an invaluable acquisition; it is said to have originated from a sportive branch of the common Moss Rose. In England, about thirty-five years ago, when it first "came out," it brought in the guineas at a great rate. *Princess Adelaide* is a hybrid variety of great luxuriance—growing six to eight feet in a season, producing its very perfect rosy blush flowers in large clusters, and is generally known as the *Bourbon Moss*. *Luffay's Perpetual White Moss*, or the *Quatre Saisons Mousseux* of the French, is pure white, and is very pretty when in bud, which it produces in clusters. The expanded rose has no attraction, but the profusion amply makes up for this; if grown in rich free soil it produces flowers the whole season; in such a soil I have a plant now (August) entirely covered with bunches of flowers. The Moss Rose in this country is a plant of very difficult culture unless in a rich sandy soil; but if it is once fairly established in such it will make shoots six feet long. To encourage its growth, fresh soil, well incorporated with manure, should be dug in about its roots every winter. The pruning must be done sparingly. If the plants are kept low they never do well,

often dying off as soon as they have done blooming. I have lost three or four hundred in a single season by overdoing the operation; but if they are kept in bushes four or five feet above ground, they will grow admirably; they also delight in an airy exposed situation. Moss Roses in variety are very scarce, even in Europe; no establishment can supply them in any quantity. The catalogues are more full than the stock; there are many sorts yearly added to the lists, which are mere abortions when compared with what is known as the Moss Rose. The new sorts are all budded on the French Eglantine, and form small trees, that require to be kept free from the suckers which push up from the roots, or the grafts would be impoverished and die. Rose trees are quite fashionable, but they must in no case be allowed to put forth any shoots below the bud or head of the plant. Standard or tree roses, trained in parasol or umbrella shape, make very interesting objects, and the flowers they produce are all fully exposed to the eye, and appear as though almost floating in the air.

ROSA GALLICA.

THE ROSE OF FRANCE.

THIS rose takes its name from its great abundance in hedges and other cultivated grounds in France. Some writers consider it "evidently the hundred-leaved rose of Pliny," so that it must have been long known in cultivation. It is rather curious that the French call it *Rose de Provins*, while the English give it the name of French Rose. It is a very great seed-bearer, and has consequently been much used by florists in crossing with other varieties to produce new sorts; the results have been hundreds, though more astonishing, in many instances, for their exalted names than for any other merits; yet there are many of the most perfect character, composed of numerous and regularly formed petals, with colors of almost every imaginable shade. The distinguishing features of this family are strong upright flower-stalks, want of large prickles, rigid leaves, and compact growth. The colors vary from pink to the deepest shades of crimson. Nearly all the striped, mottled, and variegated roses have origi-

nated in this group; the recent varieties and improvements of character have gone beyond all calculation, and we may safely arrive at the conclusion that roses of every imaginable color, except blue and black, will be in cultivation at no distant period; and then it will be nothing remarkable to see white roses edged with crimson, and crimson edged with white. Even now, I confess that to give a faint description, is a task of considerable difficulty. It is a vast garland, every link of which shines out in harmonious variety; but from this wreath I will cull only those of merit; and which will be always worthy of culture for some good quality. *Africaine*, or *Belle Africaine*, is one of the very darkest; if seen as soon as open, it approaches nearer *black* than any other, but soon fades to dark crimson. The flower is very double and compact. *Aurora* is a bright pink, of the hundred-leaved style; it grows and blooms freely. *Amourin* has an agreeable rosy blush color in its imbricated and perfectly double flower. *Baron de Staël* blooms perfectly, and always gives satisfaction, with its pale cherry-colored flowers, which are large and perfectly formed. *Belle Amabile*, dark shaded red, always large and attractive, with bold full petals, and contrasts well with the shaded pink flowers

of *Bishop*. *Champion* has very bright red flowers, full and perfect, blooming most freely. *Curmin Brilliant* is well and expressively named. It would facilitate the love of flowers to a great degree if their names were always expressive of color or character; but the title is often all the quality the article can boast of. *Chardon Bleu*, or, in other words, *Blue Thistle*; such a name for a dark slaty shaded crimson rose, is preposterous; yet so it is. *Buffon*, very dark violet crimson, large and fine. *Coronation* is very brilliant, nearly approaching scarlet; it has bold full petals, is a profuse bloomer, and perfectly formed. *Duc de Choiseul* is a very distinct article, flowers freely, double. It is well formed, of a pale rose color, with a deep carmine centre. *Elemensie* is another very distinct variety, with large expanded flowers of a rosy crimson color, growing and blooming freely. *Eliza* is a large blush, finely cupped, and a late bloomer. *Eliza Leker* is a beautiful pale rose, frequently a little marbled, but so very indistinctly that it must have been fancy in him who described it as such. *Eclat des Roses*; there are several roses cultivated under this loud name; the one before us is a large bright rose, edged with blush, with bold and perfect petals, and always very double. *Fanny Bias*, or *Fanny Parissot*, is a

great favorite and has few compeers. Every one admires it; the color is also scarce in the family, being pale blush shading to bright pink towards the centre. It is extremely double, and is greatly to be admired for its symmetry; it is a free bloomer. *Gloire des Jardins* is a large bright red, fully imbricated, and always perfectly double. *Mortense Beauharnais*, though described as *Rose viv Ponctué*, is not worthy of that distinction; these faint spots seen in it after close inspection, are too faint to be deserving of notice. *Hercules*, if it had not another quality besides its delicious fragrance, should be in every garden. Its flowers are large, and bright red, expanding freely and fully double. *Isabel* and *Prolifère* are the same; very double pink, in clusters and in great profusion; one mass of pretty pink flowers. *Juliana* is also a pretty perfectly double pinkish red, one of those colors that the eye delights to rest upon. *King of Rome*, *Ponceau Parfait*, and *Theodore de Crose*; this very fine and perfect rose, like many others of first quality, has a plurality of names; and if it should have as many more, they will not darken its bright red color, nor disarrange its very perfect form. *La Favorite* is a bright cherry red, of good habit. *La Negresse*, not so black as its name implies, only a very superb double crimson, very

large, expanded, and fully double. *Madame Cottin*, or *Sophie Cottin*, is a very large bright rose, and a free bloomer. *Maid of Brussels*, very large beautiful pink, fine form. *Maid of Orleans*, pale rose, shaded with blush, very superb. *Mohilida* is a beautiful double pink, with a blush edge, very pretty and profuse. *Matilda* is another very handsome pink, and greatly admired; its closely imbricated petals and profusion are great attractions. *Nonpareil* is another imbricated pink, but several shades darker than the former. *Narbonne* is quite a new rose, of a beautiful cherry purple, perfectly imbricated, a profuse bloomer, and of good habit. *Ornement de Parade*, an abundant blooming large pink, of rapid growth, and strong habit. *Polivetis* is a very bright crimson, of the crown form always admired. *Philippe Quatre* is a new pink rose, with very large flowers, having bold round petals; though not so full as others, yet it is very desirable in a collection. *Pourpre de Vienne* blooms very early, of a distinct purplish blush color, with perfectly double cupped flowers in great profusion. *Queen of Violets* is an old rose, but as scarce as if it had originated only last season. The form is of the most perfectly imbricated character, and the color of a violet purple rarely met with. *Ranunculus* takes its name from

being like that flower ; it is a great and persistent bloomer, of very double form, showing a profusion of mottled rosy purple flowers all over the plant. *Royal Bouquet* is of a crown form admired by all ; the color is a bright soft pink, and for profusion it is equal to the preceding, and of the same habits. *Saint Francois* is a bright rosy pink of very neat form. *Susannah* is a clear red, contrasting beautifully with the former. *Souvenir de Navarino* is a delicate expanded pink, finely double, and a certain bloomer. *Tuscany*, or *Black Tuscany*, is not black, but of a very dark rich crimson ; in richness of color it has very few equals, and to behold it in its beauty it must be seen before the sun affects it. Its deficiency is want of petals, but it forms an excellent parent from which to procure seed ; for being profuse in pollen, you can always readily obtain it to impart to other sorts richness of color.

The varieties of *Rosa Gallica* are very numerous, and every year adds to the quantity ; they all do best grown on their own roots ; their growth is such as will require to be kept under with the knife, and they bear pruning much better than the Provins or Moss Rose. The best period for the operation is from November to early in the spring ; thin out the wood where it is thick, and

cut back the young shoots to three or four eyes of the wood of the preceding year's growth. When the pruning of a plant is finished, there should not be one shoot crossing another, and every shoot or branch should stand free and straight. The plants require manure or rich compost dug in among their roots once a year, unless the ground is of a very rich nature; in that case once in two years will be sufficient. If some of the plants are pruned in November, and others in March, or after the foliage begins to appear, it will make about eight or ten days' difference in their time of blooming. This practice is often resorted to in Europe, which greatly retards their bloom in cool or moist climates; but with us the results are not so decisive, though quite perceptible. Many of the sorts sucker freely; in such cases the superfluous ones should be removed in the spring, and planted where wanted, or destroyed.

VARIETIES OF ROSA GALLICA.

STRIPED, SPOTTED, AND MARBLED.

To *Rosa Gallica* we are indebted for nearly all these curiously spotted, mottled, and striped roses recently brought into cultivation. The very old

dwarf, *Rosa Mundi*, is a pure Gallica, and is frequently confounded with the true York and Lancaster Rose, which is a pure damask, and a strong grower; the former is a type of what we are about to describe, and although many have been imported by us under this class, I must acknowledge that there are few distinct enough with other perfect characters to merit the attention of the rose-growing amateur. All parti-coloring in the rose is greatly defaced by exposure to the full rays of the sun in a day of June; it is necessary, therefore, to see them as soon as open, or on a cloudy day, when they are in all their variegated perfection. *Andre Thouin* is purplish crimson, marbled, spotted with rose. *Arethusia* is bright rose, distinctly spotted with blush. *Berleze*, or *L'Abbe Berleze*, is a very double violet crimson, beautifully, though not very distinctly, mottled with rose. *Bicolor* is nearly scarlet, having a pure white stripe in each petal, and when half open is really very pretty; it is not fully double; it bears an abundance of seed, and will produce, no doubt, many fine varieties. *Bouquet de Lisle*, large violet purple, spotted with lilac. *Camaieu* is a pretty rosy lilac, distinctly striped with blush white, perfectly double, always opening well. *Cosimo Randolphi*, violet, spotted with lilac, cup-form, large

and double. *Fontenelle* is quite new, and a beautiful bright rose mottled with blush, perfectly double. *Hersilie* is a beautiful pink, spotted with white, imbricated, and very double. *Monime*, with very double bright rosy violet flowers, mottled with light purple. *Malesherbes*, or *Melsherba*, is more of a Chinese hybrid than a Gallica, and is the more desirable, as its growth is thereby improved; the flowers are very double, rosy purple, faintly spotted with white. *Marceau*, delicate rose, spotted with lilac, very double, compact, and fragrant. *Minos* is a very double bright rose, suffused with numerous small white spots, very distinct and perfectly double. *Prince de Chimay* is of a rosy purple, very double, with large spots of rosy white. *Panachée Pleine*, as its name represents, is fully double, striped rose and white very distinctly, and the full length of the petals. *Donna Sol* is a new variety, with large, very double, rosy pink flowers, and spotted with dark rose of strong growth; it will be very liable to run into one color in rich heavy soils. *Jeanne Hachette* is another novelty in this family; the flowers are almost as large as our old Perpetual Jeanne Hachette, but darker in color, being a red suffused with blush spots. *Æillet parfait* is beautifully striped like a Bizarre Carnation, with rose,

red, and white; is of a fine globular form, and is one of the best of the group. *Æillet flamand* is its counterpart, requiring a very critical eye to distinguish them apart. *Perle des panachées*, white striped faintly with violet and lilac. *Pourpre Striée de Blanc* is a light purple, with numerous small stripes of white; flowers fully double. *Renoncule Ponctué* is very double, beautifully spotted and marbled with rose, crimson, and white; nothing in the division like it. *Tricolor Superba* is a double crimson, with large petals, shaded and marked with rose and white. *Panachée Double*, *Village Maid*, or *Bell Rubine*, was the first of the fine double striped roses, and has been cultivated and sold under these three names; the flowers are perfectly double, and very like a fine Bizarre Carnation, having stripes of deep rose, pink, and white, regularly over the petals, from the base to the apex.*

There are few, indeed, of the striped and spotted roses deserving the great eulogiums and extravagant descriptions given them by growers and writers. The new sorts have added little to redeem

* This rose, like all of the striped and spotted sorts, reverts back to self-colors. I have whole plants of it of a rosy lilac color.

the old. They require to be seen in bloom before they are served up to the better tastes of our American rose fanciers.

From the above, it will be seen that this class of roses are rapidly multiplying, and with perseverance and attention we may raise as fine kinds in this country as they do in France; for they appear to seed in great abundance. The variegated kinds do not make such strong wood, generally speaking, as those of uniform colors, and we find that in strong and rich soils much of the diversity is lost. It is therefore advisable to keep them in moderate soils inclining to a sandy nature, and their characters will be brightened and rendered more permanent, refreshing the soil every alternate year with manure or rich compost. The following sorts seed freely, and can be impregnated with any other sort that fancy may dictate, selecting those that have regularly formed flowers without being crowded with petals: *Andrè Thouin*, *Arethusa*, *Bicolor*, *Village Maid*, and *Tricolor Superba*. Seeds from these will produce every imaginable variety, from blush to crimson.

R O S A A L B A .

WHITE GARDEN ROSE.

THE white rose of the gardens has been cultivated from time immemorial. Although the original single white or blush has seldom been seen in cultivation, yet the double is very frequent, keeping ward at the door of the cottage, or towering by the window casements of our oldest homesteads. It is often called the white climbing rose. It must have been introduced by our pilgrim fathers—a fit emblem of their purity, and a smiling memorial of the land of their nativity. It is rather remarkable that, among the many new varieties of the rose, there are so few whites. Those I will introduce under this head, belong perhaps more properly to the Damask or Gallica species; yet I am convinced they will be more in place at the head of this article than in any other division. *Globe Hip*, *White Globe*, or *Boule de Neige* of the French, is an English rose, raised from seeds of the common white, a very pure white, fully double, and of a globular form. A few years ago, it was considered “not to be surpassed;” but that prediction,

like many others, has fallen to the ground, and now *Madam Hardy* is triumphant, being larger, fully as pure, more double, and an abundant bloomer; the foliage and wood are also stronger. The French describe it "grande pleine, blanche, creusée;" or, in other words, large, very double, pure white, and of a cup or bowl form. *La Belle Augusta* is a blush, changing to nearly white, fully double, a strong grower, and flowers profusely. *Princesse Clementine*, pure white, perfectly double, and has in its composition a portion of the Provins Rose. *Reine des Belges* is a pure and perfectly double variety, well deserving its name. There are several other whites inferior to these, and not worth cultivating when better can be obtained. In pruning, they require to be treated in the same method as Gallica Roses. But budded plants, about two or three feet high, are great beauties; their beautiful soft white flowers are brought nearer the eye, contrasting agreeably on the foliage of the plant. They are all free growers, and require the knife to keep them thin, and in proper bounds. They may, in all other respects, be treated as hardy roses.

R O S A D A M A S C E N A .

DAMASK ROSE, OR ROSE OF DAMASCUS.

THE Damask Rose is frequently confounded with the Provins and Gallicas; but this is not to be wondered at when the mixture of the various species by impregnation is indiscriminately practised every year, often producing plants and flowers, about whose family scarcely two judges could agree. I will, however, point out a few that still possess all the marks and characters of the pure species. They all have that delicious odor so peculiar to the "old-fashioned Damask Rose," and produce also their flowers in clusters; they have a long succession of bloom, and by extra culture, two or three of them have a tendency to bloom in the fall, and are called by the French *Rose des Quatre Saisons*. They are all distinguished by long, spreading branches, thickly set with prickles; the foliage is strong, of a pale green, and deeply nerved. *Belladonna* is a delicate pink, and a profuse bloomer. *Grand Triomphe* is also a light pink, very double, and crowded with bloom. *Imperial*, a large blush flower, rather loose, but a very dis-

tinct sort. *La Folie de Course*, bright rose, large, and perfectly double. *Leda* is perhaps not a true Damask, but a very distinct and pretty variety, with white flowers edged with pink, "blanche bordée." *La Ville de Bruxelles* is very double, of a bright rose color, with strong foliage. *Mathilde de Mondeville* is one of the sweetest of roses, of a delicate rosy lilac fading to blush, and blooms profusely. *Painted Damask*, in some soils, may have that quality indicated by its name, but in my loamy soil it is always rose-colored, and not so well painted as the old *York and Lancaster*, which is often striped, and frequently one-half pink and the other half white, thus according with the tradition, that, on the extinction of the feud between the houses of York and Lancaster, this rose sprung up, with the one side pink, and the other white. *Monthly Damask* is a bright pink, blooming in clusters, and repeatedly during the season, if in rich ground. It is a general favorite. *White Monthly Damask* is not such a free bloomer as the former; these bear seed freely, and have been the parents of many of the roses known as Perpetuals. In pruning, give them the same treatment as directed for the Provins and Gallica roses.

HYBRID CHINESE ROSES.

UNTIL within a few years this division of the rose was entirely unknown. It has originated from seeds of the Bengal, Tea, and Bourbon roses, impregnated with pollen from the Provins, Damask, Centifolia, and other sorts that bloom only once in the season. The progeny is greatly improved in growth, foliage, color, and form of flowers, but deficient in the ever-blooming tendency of one of the parents. This deficiency, however, is amply made up by the great beauty of the flower, its habit, and diversity of brilliant colors. They present a combination of the grand and beautiful, which must be seen to be fully realized. For pillars and trellising they are not surpassed; the wood of many of them is very luxuriant, growing six to ten feet in a season; the foliage, too, is always agreeable, being generally of a rich glossy green. Others are dwarf, and very compact in their habits; in fact, they offer every shade of color (none yellow, I believe) from white to almost black; every variety of growth from one foot upward. Some of them seed abundantly, and there is no end to the variety that may be produced.

The greatest difficulty will be in choosing the best. If the French growers would only extirpate from their seed-beds every plant that did not produce flowers of perfect distinction and symmetry, our perplexity would be greatly diminished; but instead of retaining only such, they introduce to our notice some distinguished title with a rose not worth the name. The group is also being demolished, and ranking under "*Hybride de Bengale, Hybride de Noisette, Hybride d'Ile de Bourbon,*" departing from the foundation of all these, which is *Rosa Indica*, or the *Chinese Rose*. To give a full description of the sorts ranking in the above characters would occupy more of these pages than is allotted for this group, and we will content ourselves with naming the best. *A Fleurs Blanches, Blanche fleur*, or *White Climbing Globe Unique*, pure white, as its name indicates, is a very free grower, flowers perfectly double and abundant. *Beauty Bouquet*, very similar to the former, but not of such rapid growth; the flower is also purer and more compact. *Becquet* is a fine variety, with bright rosy-purple flowers, perfectly double and cup formed. *Belle Parabère* is one of the most magnificent roses for a pillar, making long flexible shoots, very luxuriant rich green foliage; the flowers are very large, finely formed, of a violet

shaded crimson, and fragrant. *Belle Theresa* produces its dark crimson shaded flowers in clusters finely scented. *Bon Ginneure*, very bright red, edged with violet, perfectly imbricated, an early and profuse bloomer, beautiful. *Belle Marie*, superb, large bright pink, very double, cupped and sweet scented. *Brennus*, or *St. Brennus*, is superb; the flowers are extra large, of a glowing red, perfectly double; it makes fine shoots, and is an excellent pillar plant; it is the celebrated *Queen Victoria Rose*, of Charleston, S. C. *Blairii* is very large, with a rose-colored edge; the petals are very stiff and bold; the buds and flowers are both magnificent; it is an English rose, and said to be a seedling from the common Tea Rose. *Catel* is curiously shaded with red, crimson, and purple; it is perfectly double, of dwarf habit, and makes a beautiful bush. *Celical* is a rosy blush, a very abundant bloomer; the flowers are large and in clusters; it seeds freely; and promises to be one of the best for hybridizing with other sorts. *Chenedale*, vivid crimson, large and full; a fine grower. *Cesonie* is a large rosy pink, changing to blush, perfectly double, and makes a splendid dwarf rose. *Cerisette* is a very pretty profuse flowering bright red, almost approaching a scarlet; flowers rather small, but very double and profuse.

Coupe d'Hebé, "Hebe's Cup," is a delicate pink, when fully expanded, of perfect form, large, a fine grower and profuse bloomer, with large, glossy, green foliage, and makes a fine pillar plant. *Duc de Cases* is a large, rosy lilac, changing to purple, very double, of a strong habit. *D'Andigne*, whether on its own roots or grafted, is a very distinct and curiously marked variety; the colors are a violet shaded purple, approaching the blue more than any other rose I have seen; the flowers are of the most perfect form, and very double; it forms a handsome plant, either as a dwarf or standard. *Délice de Flandres* is a large, delicate pink, very distinct, and perfectly double, of strong habit, and very fragrant. *Egérie* is a brilliant cherry red, perfectly double, of rather slender growth and very distinct. *Emmeline* is of a delicate flesh color, fading to lilac, and quite double. *Fulgens*, or *Malton*, of the French, is a very bright red, or carmine, almost approaching scarlet; flowers quite double, and cupped; the shoots must not be pruned very close, for in that case it will not show a bloom. *Fabvier*, or *Col. Fabvier*, is a splendid pink, changing to red; flowers imbricated, large, and very double; the plant forms a splendid pillar, and is one of the strongest growing hybrids. *Gen'l Lamarque*, or *Lamarque of Luxembourg*, is

a bronzed mottled crimson, of curious shades, a large flower, always very distinct, perfectly double, and a strong grower. *George the Fourth*, or *Rivers's George the Fourth*, is an old, but splendid variety, of the richest crimson color, always perfect, and fully double, of cupped form, a free grower in rich soils, and makes a splendid pillar rose. Mr. Rivers, of England, a celebrated rose-grower, raised this variety from seed, thirty years ago; according to his own history of the plant, it came up in a bed of seedlings, unexpected, and without any act on his part to produce it. This shows that superior varieties may be grown from seeds saved indiscriminately from choice sorts, without the aid of hybridizing, which I will prove still more clearly. However, through the manual hybridizing process, great improvements have been, and are constantly being made. *Georgia* is an old distinct variety, being a bright rose, with white edge, large and fine, but rather tender for a northern latitude. *Grillony* is a large and superb rose, of a slaty color and strong growth. *La Nyade* is a perfectly formed rose, of a delicate rose color, and a fine bloomer. *L'Ingénue* is a shaded dark crimson, very double, cupped, fragrant, and is a free grower. *La Tourtelle*, *Parni*, or the *Dove Rose*, is of a dark lilac color, perfect

cupped form, a large and early flower, grows freely, and makes a fine pillar plant; we have some of such, fifteen feet high. *Louis Philippe* is a splendid large rose, of a dark rose color, perfect form, blooms in great profusion, and appears to be well adapted for trellis work, or high columns, and has the fragrance of the Damask Rose. *Lord Nelson* is of a distinct dark brown, velvety color, very double, and perfectly formed. *Madame Plantier*, very pure white, perfectly double, in profuse clusters, an early bloomer, and very desirable. *Pallagi*, *Malton*, or *Ne Plus Ultra*, is a bright rosy purple, and a rapid grower. *Paul Perras*, pale silvery rose, large, fully double, very distinct. *Paul Ricaut*, rosy crimson, large brilliant flower of perfect form. *Petit Pierre* is a large mottled purplish crimson, perfect in form, a splendid grower, and, in spite of the diminutive attached to its name, it produces large flowers. *Princess* produces its flowers in large clusters; they are a rich pink, edged with blush; it is a good grower, blooms freely, and quite thornless. *Prolifere* is very appropriately named, being very prolific, indeed, one sheet of flowers, of a dark rose-color changing to violet, finely and perfectly formed, and very fragrant. *Stadtholder*, or *Stadtholder Sinensis*, of some, is a beautiful clear pink, very

perfect in its form, plant of a stiff habit, blooming in clusters, and is, perhaps, more of a *Hybrid Provins* than Chinese; it makes a beautiful standard or dwarf. *Sandeur Panaché*, or *King of Hybrids*, is unique in this class, having all its flowers beautifully and distinctly spotted and striped; they are perfectly double, and finely cupped; the plant makes a good pillar, but must not have its shoots cut short, or it will not produce a flower; tie the strong ones the full length, and cut out the weak or old wood. *Sextes Popinas*, bright red, very compact, changing to pink; a late bloomer. *Sophie d'Houdelot*, delicate rose, very perfectly formed, blooming in profuse clusters, fragrant. *Triomphe d'Angers* is a very large and perfectly double shaded purple crimson, an excellent grower and great bloomer. *Vandael* is a rosy purple, changing to violet-crimson, having all these shades in the same flower, which is large, perfect, fragrant, and a free grower. *Velours*, or *Violet Episcopal*, is of a velvety crimson color fading to purple, is perfectly formed, a free bloomer, fragrant, and makes a splendid pillar rose. *Victor Hugo* is a picture when in bloom, of a cherry red, changing to a rosy violet color, handsomely imbricated, fragrant and profuse, a strong grower, with rich green foliage. *Violet de Belgique* is one of those very

distinct bluish violet-colored flowers, that is indispensable in any collection, perfect in its form and profuse of bloom. It will grow to any height, and in one season will make shoots twelve feet long. *Watts's Celestial* is of a delicate rose color, the petals all curving inwards, forming a regularly cupped flower; it is an old variety that has flourished under several names, viz: *Watts's Climbing China*, *Flora Perfecta*, *Rachel*, and I believe some others. *Wellington* is also an old variety, but retains its fine globular character to the very last; its rich crimson color and dwarf habit make it very desirable.

The above have been selected from the many now cultivated, and we venture again to repeat that there is no plant to excel them for ornamenting lawns, grass-plats, fences, arbors, out-buildings, or any other situation. Their diversity of form, habit, and color, may be exhibited in many ways. Variegated pillars or columns may be formed by planting a pink, a red, and a crimson together, or a white and red; the combinations can be formed to meet the views of any taste. When a strong growth is required, the soil should be dug out two feet deep, and two to three feet in diameter for each plant, and the space filled up with very rich earth composed of loam, decayed manure, and

sand in nearly equal proportions ; finish with the new soil six or eight inches above ground to allow for settling. For a variegated pillar choose plants of the same growth, and plant them in a rectangular form, allowing the pole or pillar to occupy the centre. The first season after planting, they should be watered twice a week in dry weather ; if watering cannot be attended to, cover the soil with three or four inches of manure. For pillars or trellising, plants on their own roots are the best. The pruning of these requires to be performed in a very different manner from that usual for the generality of roses. Those plants that make very long shoots should have only about a foot or two of the tops cut off, the wood of three or four years old thinned out, and the short shoots or twigs cut in to within two eyes of the preceding year's growth. They require to be tied to a strong post ; if permanency is the object, use red cedar or locust for the purpose ; in the country, where wood is plenty, any sapling can be taken ; if three or six inches of the branches are left on it, the effect will be improved. Although rich soil is strongly recommended for these roses, they will nevertheless do on any soil. I have seen them in the very poorest earth make fine bushes, when they can be pruned as common garden roses,

only the luxuriant beauty of the foliage and the large size of the flowers will be lost. It must be admitted that plants, trees, and shrubs, grown and protected by nature, are in their greatest beauty, and bring forth their flowers, fruits, and seeds to perfection ; yet while this is conceded, we say that those plants brought up and nurtured by art, under every exciting cause, to produce the greatest amount of wood, foliage, flowers, and fruits, also require skilful assistance in depriving them of their superabundance to keep them within bounds, and lead them to the space they are intended to occupy. The period best adapted for pruning is subject to various opinions ; but extensive practice and sound judgment give the preference to the months of November and December. Pruning in the spring should be avoided, as the sap is then drawn towards the extremities of the shoots, and when these are shortened the lower buds will be found more dormant, and will require some time to move, whereas, by fall pruning, the sap in the spring flows instantly to the buds that are left on the plant, which are at once strengthened, and prepared to push out as early as the season will permit. The first season after roses are transplanted they should be watered once or twice a week in dry weather, or should have placed all

round the plant, moss or manure, to prevent evaporation, or the sun from parching the earth and drying the young rootlets. It is lamentable to see the destruction of plants the first season, from mere carelessness and want of attention; whereas a few judicious waterings would have prevented the loss.

PLANTING.

WE have advocated November and December as the best period for pruning; these are also the best months for planting all kinds of roses of the hardy sorts that bloom once a year, or what are termed "Hardy Garden Roses," unless the soil be of a wet and retentive nature; in such case the planting should be deferred till spring. The ground must be well prepared by deep digging, and well incorporated with old rotten manure, decayed leaves, or soil brought from the woods. I am aware that some of my southern and western friends will smile at this recommendation; for their soils are from three to twelve feet deep, and will grow roses, without any artificial means, for the next century; but these suggestions are only offered to those who need them. Before the

operation is begun, the mind should be made up on the proper disposition of the plants; avoid crowding, avoid formality, avoid hurry. Crowding plants together is injurious in every respect. If space is limited, choose the fewer sorts, or distribute the inferior sorts to hedgerows or fences, and put only the best that can be had, where they are to form a permanent attraction. Formality of design attracts attention for a time, but the eye soon wearies of it. The most interesting disposition, and one that will offer the greatest variety, is to plant the whites, blushes, pinks, roses, reds, crimsons, and purples, each into separate clumps, figures, or patches; and to carry out a grand arrangement, let each division of the rose have its appropriate locality. It is ten years since we first called attention to this system of rose growing; it is now being generally adopted in England. This ROSARY can be formed on any piece of ground, from a quarter of an acre to any required extent, either on the lawn or any other spot for the purpose. Let the ground be laid down in grass, or if it is there already so much the better; then cut out on the grass various figures that may be required, giving every plant from two to four feet of room. With these few hints the reader will see that such an arrangement will form a

scene of enchantment that language cannot portray. It is not necessary to remove the old soil; very decayed manure (with an addition of road or river sand to heavy soils) well incorporated with it, twelve to eighteen inches deep, is all that is required.

GROWING ROSES FROM SEED.

To the amateur this opens a field of very interesting amusement. It is an object which may profitably occupy every leisure moment. The time spent upon impregnating, saving the seed, sowing, and watching every movement of the plant, till it develops its beauties of inflorescence, will be amply compensated should the rose prove of new character. If not worthy, it is at least a good stock to be used in budding or grafting upon, and even then causes no loss. In the centre of many roses there are a number of thready filaments surmounted by what botanists term anthers; these are small oval forms, which, when ripe, contain a quantity of pollen or yellow dust, which can easily be perceived between the finger and the thumb after giving them a gentle pressure. This pollen, though to the naked eye a fine powder, and light

enough to be wafted along by the air, is very curiously formed, and varies exceedingly in different plants. Under the microscope, each grain of it in the rose is a membranous round bag, which remains entire, and can be kept dry and perfect for days and weeks. On its application to the moist tip of the pistil (which in the rose is a stiff protuberance in the very centre of the flower), it bursts with great force. When flowers are designed to be operated upon, the one intended to produce the seed should be deprived of its anthers early in the morning, which can readily be done with a pair of fine scissors; then, during the day, or within two days, take a fine camel-hair pencil, and obtain, about noon, the pollen or dust from the plant or plants with which you intend to make the cross, and apply this dust to the pistil of the roses from which you have previously extracted the anthers. It will require some practice before proficiency can be attained in the operation, but a little attention will insure some success. The organs are fit for the operation when the pistil has a glutinous appearance on its summit, and the pollen is dry and powdery. The flowers may be one or two days old; rain is fatal to the operation—dry weather, therefore, must be chosen. Patience and assiduity can accomplish wonders in

this department of rose culture; the persevering efforts of the French cultivators have been so very successful within the last ten years, that we do not at all despair of seeing a yellow Moss, a yellow Provins Rose, or even striped roses, combining every shade from white to black, and there is no reason why there should not be produced a perpetual blooming, climbing Moss Rose of any color at present known in the family of the rose. A few years ago, we did not anticipate such a rose as the yellow Persian, and we have no doubt of there yet being Perpetual blooming Yellow Roses of as bright a color.

The seeds will be ripe about the first of November, and can be retained in the capsule or fruit till the time of sowing, taking the precaution to bury them in sand, where they will be safe from the depredations of mice, who are very fond of them. Early in the spring, choose a sheltered spot in the garden, free from the shade or drip of trees; enrich and break up the soil very fine, make the surface quite smooth, take the hips from their winter-quarters, break up the fruit, and sow the seeds thinly and evenly on the soil; take the back of the spade, or a board, and press the seed level with the ground, then cover them with about one-fourth to one-half of an inch with sand; if sand

cannot be obtained, take the leaf mould, or soil from the woods, finely sifted, for the purpose; in dry weather give occasional waterings. Many of the seeds will come up the first year, and the balance will make their appearance in the second; the third year they can be transplanted to beds or rows to remain till they bloom, which will generally be the fourth or fifth year. It is truly astonishing to see the variety produced. Red and white, rose and pink may all be seen springing from seeds of the same plant, and from single to the most double. None but such as are of the finest form, very prolific, and possessing a good habit, should be reserved for culture. Our climate is so favorable to the maturing of seed, that there is no reason why we should not only equal, but surpass, any European country in the cultivation of this "Queen of Flowers."

The blooming of seedlings can be readily hastened where time and convenience will admit. As soon as the young plants have made three or four leaves, lift them very carefully from the seed-bed with a transplanting trowel, and put them in pots of rich light earth; then place them in the shade and give a gentle watering and sprinkling over the leaves for a few weeks, when they may be planted into the ground to remain. I have in

this way grown plants eighteen inches high the first season. They will, by this method, generally bloom the third year. The seeds are covered with a thick tough shell, which, if allowed to get perfectly dry, and kept in that state for a considerable period, will take two years to germinate, and perhaps not grow at all. Regular moisture appears to be indispensable for keeping the shell soft and exciting the embryo plant into growth. The seeds are on this account providentially furnished with a fleshy pericarp (hip) to prevent their becoming too dry for germination, while nearly all other seeds do not germinate well unless dried before sowing.

PROPAGATION OF GARDEN OR JUNE ROSES.

THERE are three modes, within the reach of all, for the propagation of these roses, namely, by layering, budding, and grafting. Layering, wherever it can be accomplished, is preferable, and will produce the most permanent plants. There are two methods of performing the operation; the one we prefer is as follows: In the month of July, or first two weeks of August, look over the plants

required to be propagated, and take any of the young shoots that have made eighteen inches or two feet in length, bend them gently to the ground, and make fast by a peg, stone, or block; they will in a few days take a set in this form; then, under the part that has come in contact with the soil, make a hole four inches deep, and about the same width; have a portion of prepared sandy rich loam (if your soil is not naturally such) at hand; bend the shoot in the hole, and look for a bud so situated as to come about three inches under the surface; then take a very sharp knife, and commence by cutting off all the leaves that will be under ground; introduce the blade just below the bud and cut upwards so as to cut about half-way through, and make a slit about two inches long, thereby forming what gardeners call a "tongue;" this should be done at the side or back part of the shoot; and to prevent the tongue from closing, introduce a portion of the soil, or a chip of any hard substance, which will keep it open; then lay it carefully in the space prepared, and fill up with the fresh compost, leaving the top of the shoot in as upright a position as possible; to finish, make it fast to a small rod to prevent the wind from blowing it about. The tongue should not be in the very spot that forms the bow, as thereby

the branch would be too much weakened; the lower eye of the upright portion of the shoot is the most successful spot. When the whole is done, place the stone or block on the surface, over the layer, which will prevent the sun from drying the earth, and greatly facilitate the growth of the roots. In the month of November, the layers that are rooted may be taken off, and either potted as required, or planted out where they are to remain, heading down the shoot to within three or four eyes of the surface. Those that are not rooted will have to remain another year; prune them the same as directed for the parent plant. If the operation by layering is not performed in the summer, it can be done in February, March, or April, before the plant has begun to grow, observing the same direction as given above. About Philadelphia, we have pots made about four inches wide and deep, with a cut in the side, wherein we place the layer, and either plunge the pot entirely under ground, set it on the surface, or elevate it as required; if in the two latter positions, we water it freely every evening, and cover it with moss or some other litter, to prevent, as much as possible, the sun from affecting it. We also make boxes for the same purpose, wherein to lay shoots from the Standard or Tree Roses.

PROPAGATION BY BUDDING.

BUDDING, within these few years past, has greatly increased in nursery practice, and multiplied the plants to a wonderful extent; it is the favorite mode with the French growers, and on the stock which they use, plants will grow for half a century. I have seen them in the neighborhood of Paris, like large trees, with stems six inches in diameter, and heads thirty feet in circumference. To cultivate them in such perfection they use every kind of enriching matter, which they freely apply every year. Almost every rose can be propagated by budding; indeed, I may say that every variety can be multiplied in that way, and form handsome plants, when on strong stocks, in one year. For some of the kinds it is the only resort, as they are difficult to manage by either layering or grafting. Some of the Perpetual Roses rarely form roots when laid, but bud freely. Budding may be easily described so as to be understood by the initiated; but as it is to the unpractised hand that we pretend to give our feeble instructions, we will endeavor to omit no detail, even at the risk of being too minute. The opera-

tion may be performed with any sharp thin-bladed knife, though one called a "budding-knife," with a thin ivory handle, is best for the purpose. It should be inserted about half an inch above the bud, and, passing about one-third of the way through the wood of the shoot, come out again about the same distance below it, the cut being as clean as possible. The portion of the bark in the centre of which the bud is situated, is called the shield, and when removed it contains a portion of the wood, which is to be carefully removed with the point of the knife, as shown in Fig. 1;* if the wood is dry, and does not separate readily, it is a sign the bud is too old, and it should be rejected. When the wood is too old or too young, the shield may be taken off only about one-quarter of the way through the shoot, and inserted into the stock without removing the portion of the wood it contains; this method, particularly with very young shoots, is very successful. If it is necessary to transport the buds some distance, this may be safely done by cutting a portion of the

* The Bengal, Tea, Bourbon, and some other free growing kinds, may be successfully budded without removing the wood; in such cases it is better to cut the bud a little thinner, and not so long; in this way they have been known to make a growth and flower within six weeks after the operation.

shoot, and after stripping off the foliage, wrap it up in damp moss, a few large leaves, or wet paper, and it may then be kept for three or four days. In applying the bud to the stock an incision is to be made lengthwise through the bark (but not so as to injure the wood), about an inch in length, and this is to be diagonally crossed at the top by another incision, as shown in Fig. 2. The thin ivory handle, or back of the knife, should then be used to raise the bark, as shown in Fig. 3, and the shield inserted within, gently pressing it to the

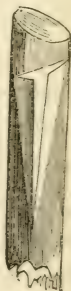
Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



bottom of the perpendicular incision; when it is properly placed, the portion of it above the diagonal cross should be cut off as in Fig. 4, and great care should be taken that it is in close contact

with the wood of the stock. When this is done, bind up with damp matting, or cotton twist, all except the bud (see Fig. 5), which must be left

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



free to the air, but protected from the powerful action of the sun or wet, either of which would defeat the whole operation. In eight or ten days the success of the process will be known, and in two or three weeks the bandages must be loosened, though not entirely taken away. From June to the middle of September budding may be done, choosing always cloudy weather; or a few days after a heavy rain; but for limited operations any evening may be chosen, always following the indication of the free parting of the wood from the bark, for if the bark does not rise with facility

the buds are liable to perish for want of a due supply of nourishment. The buds should always be selected from vigorous young wood that has never flowered. About the end of October, the plant should be cut down to within a foot of where the operation has been performed, which will greatly tend to strengthen both the tree and buds that have taken. In the following spring, all the stocks should be deprived of their superfluous wood ; observe, however, to leave one bud or eye above the inserted bud, which will greatly assist its growth till it has made a few leaves, and it is fit to perform the functions of vegetable life, when the natural shoot must be cut off. As the new shoot grows have it carefully supported, for one gust of wind, in a moment of time, will decapitate the most cherished object.

PROPAGATING BY GRAFTING.

THIS method of propagation with the rose is of recent introduction, but is now practised to a great extent by the nurseryman, in the forcing-house in January and February, and in the open air in March and April ; but in the Southern States the out-door work will require to be done in

February. The mode now considered as the most eligible is what is termed "whip-grafting," without the slit or tongue, generally practised, which weakens the scion of the rose. The stock which is to be used may be of any thickness under one inch, but the nearer it approaches the size of the shoot that is to be used, the better, as it will increase the chance of success. Cut off the head of the stock at the desired height, enter the knife at a smooth part about three inches from the top, and cut upwards at an acute angle. Having the scion prepared in lengths of about four inches, take one and slope the bottom of it so as to fit the stock, that the inner rinds of both may exactly correspond, especially on the outer side and bottom; the union is formed first by the rind, or sap, which is directly between the bark and wood, and if they are not placed in contact, failure is certain. Let the graft be carefully held in its due position, and secure it with cotton twist, Russia matting, or threads of worsted, whichever is most convenient; then cover the bandage with well-wrought clay, or grafting wax, which is made as follows: Two ounces beeswax, one ounce tallow, four ounces common pitch, twelve ounces Burgundy pitch, all melted together, and used when warm, with a brush. When the operation is performed

close to the ground, or even under the surface, draw up earth all round, after the graft is properly tied, leaving one or two buds above. This method is not only convenient, and in many instances preferable, but more to be depended upon. There are also two other methods of grafting fre-

Fig. 6.



A Standard Rose, trained umbrella form.

quently practised, called cleft-grafting, and rind-grafting (the former once in high repute), but the

high winds are very liable to break them off, and they do not make such a fine finish as the method above described. The grafts will have taken when they begin to grow freely; the bandages may then be unloosed and tied over again, to allow for the swelling of the wood. Give them a stake for support, tying them to it to prevent accidents from the wind. Do not allow any shoots to come up from the stock. The best stocks to work upon are the *Manetti* and *Celine*; we use no other; they have a thick bark, stand the sun well, and grow freely. They can be purchased in the Nurseries at a few cents per dozen. The Boursault Roses are found to be short-lived and thin barked. A rose that has a strong bark is preferable.

ROSES THAT BLOOM THE WHOLE SEASON.

NOISETTE ROSES.

IF, in Pliny's time, the beauty of the rose was conceded by all, and its praises sung in undying strains by Roman poets, how can we, of the nineteenth century, who have seen this gem of nature brought to such perfection, and blooming in endless variety from the dawn of spring to the frosts of winter, sufficiently admire it? how can we adequately celebrate its merits? The roses of June, though surprisingly splendid, are past and gone within the space of a month, and even during some of our warmest weather, a plant will not be in perfection over one week, unless by extra care and protection. But through the ever fruitful and wonderfully supplying sources of nature, aided by art, we have "roses of all hues," from June to January, equally as rich in color, and of as pleasing a fragrance as any of those of ancient times. This country has contributed her quota to

the grand Floral Temple, in raising the first plant known under the name which heads this article. The original rose was grown in Charleston, South Carolina, by Mr. Noisette, about the year 1815, and sent by him to his brother, then a nurseryman in Paris. It created a great excitement among the Parisian rose fanciers, and is supposed to have been a production of the common China Rose and White Musk cluster. Since its introduction, thousands have been raised and hybridized from it, till the progeny has become so much amalgamated with the Tea, Bengal, and Bourbon Roses, that the division, I may say, is not to be recognized. We often see a new sort named Tea, which, after being fully tested, proves to have the habit of a Noisette, of which the leading feature is the clustering of its buds and flowers; it is also either always of a dwarf or a rampant habit. They are generally in this latitude perfectly hardy; all are so in the South, and few or none hardy enough to bear the rigor of our Eastern or Northern States. The profusion and perpetual succession of their flowers, produced in immense clusters, frequently from fifty to one hundred in each, make them superbly ornamental objects, calculated for columns, pillars, fences, or trellis work. Although hardy here, they still are benefited by a light protection

of straw, mats, litter, or branches, which should be gradually removed in the spring after the frost is entirely out of the ground. In the South, they require nothing but pruning to keep them within bounds; and if the ground is sandy or poor, they must have a regular annual dressing about their roots with very old manure, or some enriching matter. Among the many, the following will embrace the best and most distinct. The flowers vary much in size, from one to four inches; I will consider that two inches is the medium size. *Alba* is a pure white, of small size, but blooms most profusely; it never exceeds three feet in height, and makes a beautiful dwarf bush, requiring very little support. *Alzand*, pale pink, very double, with fine large petals, fragrant, and of medium growth. *Aimée Vibert*, or *Nevia*, is a beautifully pure white, perfect in form, a profuse bloomer, but though quite hardy, does not grow freely with us; however, when budded on a strong stock it makes a magnificent standard, and blooms with a profusion not surpassed by any; this very exquisite variety was grown from seed of a rose that blooms only once in the season (*Sempervirens Pleno*) by J. P. Vibert, of Lonjumeau, near Paris, who has grown many very superb roses from seed. *Augusta* (of Smith, Thorp and Hanchette), does not appear

to me to be anything different from *Solfatare*. I have examined it botanically and critically, and cannot find any distinction between them in growth, wood, foliage, spines, calyx, bud, flower, color, or fragrance, and yet I cannot allow my mind to come to the conclusion that such was known to the vendors before they sold it at such a price as five dollars per plant, for a rose represented to "surpass all yellow Perpetual Roses." In former editions, I have given the English and French the palm of victory, but now suppress it. *Belle Marseillaise* is a very dark variety, approaching crimson, perfectly double and distinct. *Boulogne* is one of the darkest of the family, approaching a violet color; though a small flower, it is very perfect, and a profuse bloomer. *Belle Forme*, pale pink, small-cupped flower in clusters, plant of a dwarf growth.

Charles the Tenth is an old variety, but keeps its distinctive character of color and fragrance, and is in great demand by the southern rose-growers. It does not generally open well with us, but in a warm dry atmosphere, and during our summer months, it shows its large double rose-purple flowers in great perfection. *Champneyana*, or *Champney's Pink Cluster*, light pink, a rampant grower, profuse bloomer, quite hardy, even in cold

latitudes; it is universally cultivated, and is well adapted either for pillars or arbors. *Chromatelle*, or *Cloth of Gold*, is a seedling from Noisette Lamarque, and very much of the habit of its parent, with leaves more round and growth more robust, flowers large, with fine bold round petals of a pale yellow color, quite fragrant; requires to be strong before it blooms freely; *the best yellow ever-blooming rose*. *Caroline Marinese*, a new variety, with small creamy white flowers, cup-formed, strong growth. *Clara Wendel* is another rose having a yellow shade to its flowers, changing to white; it is of a dwarf habit, though the flowers are of the largest size, and perfectly double. It first appeared under the name of "Thé Clara Wendel." *Comtesse de Grillon*, very double, pale pink, in large clusters, strong growth, and fragrant. *Comtesse Orloff* is a bright rosy pink, and makes a good plant for covering fences, pillars, &c., being a rapid grower and free bloomer; the flowers are rather small in proportion to the growth of the plant. *Conque de Venus* is now an old variety; but not often excelled in fragrance and profusion; the flowers are perfectly double, creamy white, and with a bright pink centre; they are produced in large clusters and in great profusion. *Cora L. Barton* is a seedling from Lamarque, grown by

me a few years ago; the flowers are of a clear rosy pink, very large, fragrant, double, and cup-shaped; a profuse bloomer, of strong habit, and makes a splendid pillar. *Du Luxembourg* is not hardy enough for this latitude, but bears full exposure in the South, where it shows its beautiful rosy purple flowers in great splendor; it is very sweet-scented, of good growth, a free bloomer, perfectly double, and very distinct. *Euphrosine*; this very sweet-scented rose was first introduced as a "Tea," but after trial proves to be a Noisette of great excellence, both in its peculiar rosy, buff-colored flowers, which it produces in extravagant profusion, and in its peculiar grateful fragrance; the flowers are quite double, above medium size, and the plant grows freely. *Eugene Pirolle*, or *Admiral de Rigny*, is a Noisette, of very perfect form; its bright rose-colored flowers are produced in large clusters; it is of a dwarf habit, and makes a fine border variety. *Fellenberg*, as a Noisette, has no equal for brilliancy of color, during the autumnal months; in the early part of the season it is of a pale red, but in the fall its color approaches a scarlet, with large flowers produced in clusters of thirty to fifty. It is perfectly hardy, a great acquisition to this family, and should be in every garden or rosary that has any preten-

sions to variety ; the foliage, when young, has a peculiar red color. *Fleur de Jeune Age*, or *Lamarque à cœur rose*, has the growth and habit of *Jaune Desprez*, and no doubt is a seedling from that rose ; it is of a yellowish white with a delicate pink centre, quite fragrant. The Noisette Roses have become so much impregnated with the varieties of *Rosa Odorata*, that many of the sorts, when they bloom for the first time, are denominated "Thé" roses, but their further growth and subsequent bloom bring them under the head of Noisettes, from their tendency to produce their flowers in large clusters. *Jaune Desprez*, *Desprez D'Arcole*, and *French Yellow Noisette*, are the same. It enjoys a celebrity which few of its tribe have attained for hardiness, rapidity of growth, fragrance, and, when well established, for profusion of flowers, which it produces in large clusters. The color is a rosy-buff inclining to orange, and perfectly double. It should always be planted where it will be under the eye, as its color does not make it a remarkable object from a distance, a qualification which Fellenberg possesses in the most eminent degree. *Jeanne d'Arc*, a strong grower, of a pure white color, very fragrant, flowers rather small for the habit of the plant. *Lais*, a new white, of full form and free growth, a

very desirable variety. *La Biche* is still a good rose when first open, of a pale blush color, though almost instantly changing to pure white; rather large and double; it is an excellent pillar rose, of free growth, and is frequently sold for Lamarque. *Lactans*, as its name implies, is a milky white, so pure that I do not remember having seen any rose of so delicate a white. I received it a few years ago as a Tea, but it now ranks among the Noisette, and with the dwarf varieties. Its flowers, which it produces very freely, are very large and extremely double. *La Nymphe*, a beautiful blush pink, quite double, a profuse bloomer, of medium growth. *Lamarque*; this is a celebrated variety, now known over the whole country for its magnificent, large, perfectly double, yellowish-white, pendulous flowers, which it produces in clusters of three to ten in each. In good dry rich soils it will grow twenty feet in a season, and one of my correspondents in South Carolina informs me, that their plant, now eight years old, covers a veranda fifty feet long and twenty feet high, and is one mass of flowers from May to December. There is also a plant in this city, that occupies twenty feet by eight of a fence that faces north, where it is influenced by the morning and evening sun; but the sun from November to March, never

touches the plant, confirming the opinion that, in winter, the sun does more injury to delicate roses than the cold. This plant does much better on its own roots than when budded or grafted. *Landreth's Carmine*, or *Carmine Cluster*, is of a very distinct carmine color, quite double, flowering profusely from July to late in the season; its first buds do not open well, but it is well adapted for a southern climate; it was grown from seed by the Messrs. Landreth, thirty years ago. *Le Pactole*, *Thé Pactole*, *Thé Chrysanthimeflora*, and *New Yellow Tea*; this distinct variety is distinguished by all these names; the flowers are of pale sulphur yellow, changing to a yellowish-white, as soon as they are exposed to the full rays of the sun; the plant is of a dwarf habit, and will make shoots two feet long, surmounted by twenty to forty flowers; it is no doubt a seedling between the *Yellow Tea* and *Lamarque*. *Lee*, *Monstrosa*, *Celestis*, *Grandiflora*, *Triomphe des Noisettes*, and *Carassana*, known under all these names, and gives additional proof that names are more numerous than varieties; it is a good old rose, of a blush color, producing its flowers in large, thin clusters, and opening very well in warm, dry weather, but in moist seasons it does not expand freely, and may be called *hard-headed*; it is a strong grower, and is

best appropriated for a fence or arbor. *Lutea*, or *Smithii*, is a great favorite through the Southern States, growing freely, and opening in great perfection, except in time of rain; the color is of a pale lemon-yellow before the sun destroys it, and is delightfully fragrant, though entirely too tender for the open air in Pennsylvania. *Madam Byrne* and *Cora L. Barton* were produced from the same hip of seed from Lamarque, and are roses very distinct, both in habit and color. *Madam Byrne* is a yellowish-white, with a pink centre, large, and very double; the wood is very slender, but of free growth, and makes a beautiful pillar plant; from the same seed, I obtained also a bright scarlet rose perfectly single, which shows that almost every variety of color may be produced from the same rose, at the same time, and without artificial impregnation; but by the assistance of art, both character and color may be greatly improved. *Madam Jovin*, delicate pink, small, compact flower, very perfect; plant of a low growth. *Madam Deslongchamps*, a beautiful waxy white or flesh white; fine stiff petals, good form, and strong growth, partaking of the Bourbon family, quite new. *Maria*, rosy red, very pretty, perfect form, a constant bloomer, wood slender, though of rapid growth. *Mrs. Siddons*,

pale yellow white, very double, of dwarf habit. *Olorata* of the English is the same as *Jeanne d'Arc* of the French. *Ophirie* is one of the very best of the Noisettes; color, orange yellow, tinged with red; medium size, very double, fragrant, a strong grower, blooming constantly, and will prove a beautiful evergreen rose in our Southern States. *Octavie*, bright red, neat form, free growth; a very desirable color in this pale group of the rose. *Orloff* is now an old rose, but for growing and producing a profusion of bright rose-colored flowers, it has few equals. They are of rather loose form, but very showy at a distance; admirable for covering out-buildings or distant fences. It will even stand the severity of the Eastern States during winter. Very distinct from *Comtesse Orloff*, and more hardy. *Phalòè*, rosy buff, large flowers; of medium growth. *Phillipart*, peach-blossom color; flowers cup form, medium size, in large clusters; plant of strong growth, and makes a good pillar rose. *Pompone* is a strong growing sort, with a dense foliage; the flowers are rosy pink, quite double, and delicately fragrant; it is very well adapted for covering arbors or unsightly fences, being a very strong grower, and clothed with foliage from bottom to top. *Prudence Roeser*; this rose appears to be a complete hybrid,

and perhaps more properly belongs to the Bourbon family; the flowers are finely cupped, perfectly double, and of a fine rose color; it is of a stiff dwarf habit. *Sir Walter Scott* is very much like Orloff, with a few more shades of purple in it, and is more double and fragrant; its growth is equally strong, and makes a splendid pillar rose. *Solfatare* was sent to me by its grower, fifteen years ago, as a "superb Yellow Tea rose, not equalled," and when it first bloomed, it fully maintained its Tea character, but as soon as I grew it on its own roots, it directly assumed the habit of our favorite Lamarque Noisette, with the young wood inclining more to yellow, and the foliage more pointed; in color, it is a *bright sulphur Yellow*; very large, and fully double, with an agreeable fragrance. When fully established, it flowers freely, and grows rapidly; it is perfectly hardy, and one of the most splendid of pillar roses; it is equally well adapted for training against trellises. An eastern or northern aspect, where it will have a portion of the sun, will suit it best, and fully preserve its beautiful color. *Superba* is one of our oldest Noisettes, and holds a rank among the first for profusion of bloom; of a pale pink color, and in splendid clusters from the base to the top of the plant, forming a very excellent

pillar variety; it will not exceed seven feet in height with us. *Triomphe de la Duchere*, a free growing pillar plant, producing a profusion of large, rosy blush-colored flowers; a decided, distinct, and desirable variety, closely related to the Bourbons. *Victoire d'Aumy*, bright rosy pink, small flower, very perfect in form, plant of a dwarf habit. *Victorieuse, Pictorium*, or *La Victorieuse*, is perhaps more of a Tea than Noisette, being very like the former, except the clustering of its flowers, which are large pale blush, beautiful and fragrant; dwarf growing. *Vitellina*, pure white, very fine, is strongly hybridized with the Tea Rose; and has been, no doubt, a seedling from Lamarque, to which the flowers bear a strong resemblance. *Washington*, pure white, flower medium size, quite double, blooming in large clusters, a rapid grower, with rich foliage, and very desirable as a pillar plant or for covering objects. Raised from seed by Mr. Stewart, Florist, of this city. Many of the dwarf-growing Noisettes are improved in appearance by budding them on stems two feet high, especially those that have large pendant flowers. Such, as standards, are really elegant. The whole beauty of Noisette Roses (which is very great) can only be fully brought out where they are properly cultivated.

It cannot be expected that these plants will show their growth and elegant habit when in flower, if they are merely deposited with their roots underground, without any system of arrangement or culture. In the first place, the situation must not be subject to inundations of water; neither will they do well on a wet soil. They require what is technically termed a "dry bottom," either naturally so, or artificially made; the soil deep and rich, having a considerable proportion of sand in it; and if not very rich, rendered so by thoroughly rotted manure, or black earth from the woods. Their arrangement can be carried out into many forms, and to any required extent, according to the taste of the cultivator. A very agreeable method is to have them in groups, with the tallest in the centre, trained in a pyramidal or pillar form, and the dwarf sorts forming the base of the pyramid; they may be thus disposed, keeping those of a color together, or mixing the colors. Grouping those of a color together is the most appropriate method. The eye is then relieved in viewing the groups, by passing from white to crimson, and from crimson to white; whereas, if the colors are blended together in each mass, the effect is that of confusion and monotony, without any interest after the first glance. The same system

will apply to covering arbors, verandahs, &c. In landscape gardening the rose is indispensable; it can be made to accomplish any purpose in breadth or height, depth or lightness. For detached objects they are also very appropriate, form most elegant pillars, and if placed on elevated ground, have a very imposing effect. The posts used should be of red cedar, best sapling white oak, locust, or yellow pine, and sunk at least three feet into the ground, from four to six inches thick, and from six to twelve feet high; if higher, the heavy winds are very severe upon them. For those that grow only from three to six feet, small rods of any description will be suitable, painting them with a green or stone color; strong twine, willow, glycine, or lead wire, may be used for tying. In pruning, from the month of November to March, thin out the wood of three or four years old, and shorten all the shoots in proportion to their growth; that is, shoots that have made only a growth of twelve to twenty inches, can be cut to within three or four eyes of the preceding year's wood; and those that have grown from three to ten feet should be shortened down to from two to six feet. By this process, they will throw out strong blooming shoots that will flower the whole season. They must have every year a good supply of rich com-

post, or decayed offal of any description, incorporated among the soil in which they are growing. Never plant a rose in the same soil that a rose has been growing in before. If it is required to be planted in the same spot, remove the old soil, and replace it with new, to the depth of one to two feet. They delight on a sandy, rich loam, on a gravelly or dry bottom. This is particularly requisite where the soil is of a stiff clay, and subject to crack during the summer months. If thus properly provided for when planted, they will grow in the greatest perfection, and bloom profusely. It is necessary to cut off the flowering stems as soon as they begin to fade, thus preventing their going to seed except when required, as maturing the seed impoverishes the plant, and retards the reproduction of a succession of blossoms. If they are not wanted to grow to a great extent, cut the shoots down to within two to four feet of the ground every season. The dwarf sorts make very pretty standard plants when budded, one or two feet above the ground, on the *Manettii*, French Eglantine, or *Celine* stock; but the strong growing kinds should never be budded for standards; they make straggling heads, and never come to such perfection as when on their own roots. To grow Noisette Roses from seed is a very easy pro-

cess, and its failure or success can be ascertained in two years; generally in one. The best varieties for the purpose are *Lamarque*, *Camellia Rouge*, *Cora L. Barton*, *Solfatare*, and *Fellenberg*; these planted together, and assisted by art, will produce many distinct varieties, and will fully repay all the trouble and patience bestowed upon them. If it is required to have them of a darker shade than any of these, pollen can be applied from any of the dark-flowering Bengal or Bourbon roses. Of the latter, *Gloire de Rosamene* will give great brilliancy of color, and is very suitable for the purpose, as it already partakes of the *Noisette* habit. From these suggestions many others may arise to the mind of the operator, and if acted upon, the results may go beyond anticipation.

ROSA INDICA ODORATA.

THE TEA-SCENTED ROSE.

It is over fifty years since this rose was introduced into Europe from China. At what period it was first brought to this country is to us unknown; but it cannot be less than forty years since; neither are we aware of any improvement

being made upon it with us, or even with the French, who are the leading spirits in everything connected with the rose. It is a free seed-bearer, and has been the parent of many varieties, many of which excel it in size, but few in fragrance. Few growers are very successful in its culture; its growth at times is very luxuriant, occasionally making a shoot three feet long; but such instances rarely occur. The varieties from it, however, are magnificent; many of them of the most luxuriant character, with flowers of all shades from white to red. The family are nearly all too tender for culture in this latitude without winter protection. To grow them perfectly (and they are all well worth extra care) the ground should be prepared expressly for them. They delight in a rich light soil with a dry bottom, and in an elevated position. If the soil is naturally sandy, it will only require to be enriched by manure, or plenty of black decomposed leaves from the woods, in which they will grow in wild luxuriance; but if the soil is heavy and clayey, it should be thrown out to the depth of twenty inches. Six inches of the bottom should be filled up with rough rubbish, such as stones, brickbats, or branches of trees; over these place sixteen inches of prepared soil, which will allow for settling. Two or three

weeks after the bed is prepared, the roses may be planted. In the Southern States, this operation can be performed in February and March, but with us April and the early part of May is the most proper season. If the bed is made in soil retentive of water, it will require to have a drain laid from it to keep the bottom dry, otherwise it would be providing a basin of water for the plants, which to them would prove "a bed of death" in winter. The only shelter necessary here is a covering of boards, glass, cedar branches, or straw; the latter is a bad protection when exposed to rain and snow, which causes mouldiness about the plants, and even kills them; where glass is not accessible, all that is required is a temporary and movable frame or covering of boards, which must be removed as soon as spring appears. Treated thus, they will not receive any material injury in this vicinity from our severest winters; but to the eastward, when there is no greenhouse, they require to be kept in good substantial close frames; this can readily be accomplished by lifting them from the various parts of the garden and planting them very compactly together, in the frame provided for them, about the middle of October; if the plants are taller than the frame will admit of, lay them in an inclining position, what the gar-

deners call "by the heels;" they will require no water till spring.

About the first week, or towards the middle of April, they must be taken out, in a cloudy day, pruned of all decayed or superfluous wood, and carefully planted into the place prepared for them. By adopting this method, which I have often practised, every lover of this celebrated rose in the Eastern States can enjoy them in the greatest luxuriance from June to October. A substantial movable frame, seven feet wide and twelve feet long, which may be made of two-inch rough plank, one foot high in front and two and a half feet high on the back, covered with three sash, can be completed for the small cost of thirteen to sixteen dollars, and will afford ample protection for two hundred plants, which will embrace all the choicest Tea and Bengal Roses, and afford a floral gratification in roses worth three times the amount. Such a frame can be placed in a sheltered situation, and also used for propagating, from cuttings, all the varieties of the monthly roses in June, July, and August without bottom heat. However, where there are only a few scattered plants, they will do very well covered with branches of cedar, a box, or barrel, perforated in several places, to allow the moisture to evaporate. In mild latitudes

every flower-garden should have a full and perfect collection of this lovely tribe. If my words could paint its beauties, or give any idea of its fragrance, I would not plead for it in vain. But one fault they have, and that is, too much similarity among the generality of them. Although a difference can be discerned in all, yet I confess it requires, in many instances, a very discriminating eye to detect it. But the following will be found distinct in color and character, and worthy of any culture requisite to bring them to perfection. *Adam*, very large—perfectly formed, deep blush, full and fragrant. *Antherose*, or *Anteros*, is very double, cup-shaped, of a pale pinkish-white shading to yellow in the centre, grows very strong, and blooms well in pot culture. *Archiduchesse Theresa Isabel*, or *Isabel*, a very distinct dwarf-growing white, requiring the shoots to be well thinned out in order to make it grow strong for flowering; the flowers are double and very pure. *Abricoté*, fawn color, with an apricot-colored centre quite distinct, free growth, strong foliage. *Amour des Dames*, pale rose in large corymbs—quite new. *Amena*, pale rose, changeable to rosy pink, very double, a moderate grower. *Barbot* is a very strong growing rose, quite large, of a creamy-blush color, and frequently deep pink, though the French describe it as “a

yellow edged with rose;" it is highly fragrant, and an indispensable variety. *Belle Marguerite*; the distinctive character of this rose is easily perceived at a considerable distance; its strong upright habit producing its flowers on short stiff footstalks; the color from a pale rosy lilac to a dark crimson, perfectly double; when well grown, a great bloomer and tolerably hardy. *Bougère* has a great many admirers; the flowers are extremely large, fully double, of a rosy-lilac color, always cup-shaped, and even fading away in that form; the buds are very large before they expand; it is one of the strongest growers, and bears our winters with very slight protection. *Caroline* is a beautiful rose, of a bright rosy-pink color, with finely formed flowers, always blooming perfect, and in great profusion, even five or six in a cluster. It is one of the hardiest, having every quality of a first-rate rose. *Buret*, rosy red, cup-formed, fully double, a free grower, distinct. *Clara Sylvain* is a large and perfectly formed pure white rose, a strong grower and an abundant bloomer; one of the best of the whites, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. *Claudia* is a beautiful creamy-blush, perfect in every character, but a scarce variety. *Comte de Paris* is greatly esteemed in France, and is yet very scarce in this country.

There are at least (that we have seen) four distinct roses cultivated and sold for the veritable "Comte." When once under the eye it cannot be mistaken; the plant is of a very strong habit, with large shining foliage, and the spines or thorns distantly set on the wood, but very strong; the flowers perfectly double, of a pale rose color, the bottom of the petals inclining to yellow; the buds are quite large, round-pointed, and like Caroline, always expanding freely in airy situations. *Devoniensis* is the tea rose in the superlative degree. Though at first represented as being a fine sulphur yellow, and figured as such, it proves to be a creamy-white, but when just open, in cloudy weather, is of a canary color; when well cultivated, it produces flowers of immense size, and in clusters; it grows freely, with dark green foliage, possesses a delightful fragrance, far surpassing the ancient Tea Rose, and is a very valuable sort for either pot or garden culture. It is an English variety, but is now sold cheaper in America than in either France or England. *David Pradel*, rose of full form, and a clear transparent color; plant of robust growth. *Delphine Gaudot*, pure white, blooming in clusters; though not fully double, yet very profuse of bloom. *Duc d'Orléans*, at first sight, much resembles Belle Marguérite, though it

is rather brighter in color, and the growth not so strong. *Elisa Sauvage* is a creamy yellow, large flower; being of weak growth, it requires rich treatment to bloom finely. *Etienne*, white, with a delicate rose centre, very large flowers, and perfectly double, growing and blooming freely. *Flavescens*, or *Yellow Tea*, pale straw color, extremely large bold petals: it is very splendid when half expanded, but when full blown is loose and not fully double; it bears an abundance of seed, but we have never produced a good rose from it. This plant was introduced into England from China, by Mr. Parks, about the year 1824. In fresh sandy rich loamy soil it grows very strong, and flowers profusely, but does not thrive in heavy soils. My late partner, Mr. Hibbert, introduced this rose and the *White China* into this country in 1828, and the first plants that were sold of them was in 1830; they are now found in thousands over every part of the United States. *Floralie*, pale rosy blush, very perfect form, blooming in clusters, very profusely. *Fragoletta*, or *Roi des Belges*, very large pale rose, full and perfect, grows freely; it is also known in some collections as *Napoleon*. *Gigantesque*, for size of flower, deserves its name; but deficiency in form detracts from that merit; yet its pale fleshy-colored flowers

are very showy. *Goubault* is a large rosy blush inclining to yellow in the centre; very double, distinct and fragrant; it grows freely, and will occasionally produce seed, from which fine varieties will no doubt be obtained. *Hamon* is a delightful rose, with large flowers changing from blush to deep rose color, a profuse bloomer, and appears to succeed best when budded upon a stronger growing variety. *Hardy*, or *Gloire de Hardy*, is a pretty variety, with pale pink flowers quite double, though not so large as the generality of Tea Roses. *Hyménée* is a profuse creamy white, perfectly double, growing freely in any situation, and quite hardy in this vicinity. *Hippolyte* is another of the same character, but has more of the yellow in it, and more fragrant. *Josephine Malton* is an elegant rose, of first-rate character; the flowers are large, retaining a cup shape to the last, of a creamy-white color; the plant is strong growing, and apparently very hardy. *Julie Mansais* generally approaches a pure white, though we have seen it quite yellow during cloudy weather in September and October; the flower perfectly double, retaining its cup shape till faded. *La Sylphide*; this rose possesses every requisite for admiration; it grows very luxuriantly; the flowers are very large, of a rosy buff turning to a creamy-

white color, produced in great profusion, and in either bud or bloom is always admired; does extremely well for pot culture, and is quite hardy for the garden. *Lyonnais*, very large pale pink, often a fine blush, quite double, blooms freely, a strong grower, and is a very desirable variety. *Madam Bravy*, large white, cup form, pale pink centre. *Madame Desprez* is frequently seen in very great perfection; in that state, it is a facsimile of a Double White Camellia, with the most agreeable fragrance. It is rather delicate on its own roots, but when budded grows well; in the South it is greatly admired. An amateur a few years ago presented me with a plant of this as something he had grown from seed, *very magnificent*, and under a new name; I parted with two or three plants before the error was detected. *Madame de St. Joseph*, rosy pink, full form, strong growth. *Madame Sylvestre*, white centre inclining to yellow, full cup form. *Madame Willermoz*, white, or rose white, or white with pink centre, according to the climate in which it flowers; a profuse bloomer of good hardy growth. *Mansais* is very distinct from Julie Mansais, in both habit and color; the flower is quite large, of a buff color, with a pink centre, perfectly double; the buds are very pointed, the wood strong and of a

spreading habit, very hardy. *Marechal Bugeaud*, very large, of a bright rose color, quite double, a strong grower and very superb, blooming abundantly. *Melanie Oger*, yellowish white, centre inclining to pink. *Melville* requires only to be seen once to be recognized ever afterwards; the plant will make shoots three or four feet long, crowned with very large dark rosy-blush flowers, perfectly double; the foliage is strong, dark green, and deeply serrated; it is quite hardy, and very desirable. *Moire* is a distinct globular variety beautifully shaded with rose and blush, very perfect. *Mondor*, large rosy blush, fading to a pale buff color, very double. *Niphetos* is a white, remarkable for its large taper-formed flower-bud, and till it is fully open is very splendid; but like the Yellow Tea, when fully expanded, it is not at all attractive; the wood is strong, and a hardy variety. *Nisida*, fawn-colored rose, regular cup-shape, very fragrant, pale green foliage, a free bloomer. *Odorata*, or *Common Tea Rose*; few or none of the family possess the peculiar fragrance of this delightful rose; its large rosy-blush flower-buds will ever be admired; when full blown it is not so attractive as others, but will always be desirable for its agreeable odor, though perhaps one of the most difficult of the family to grow well. A

liberal portion of leaf-mould and sand appears to suit it. *Pauline Plantier*; this is among the many that have light flowers, nearly white shading to yellow, a character becoming too prevalent in the family, and growers should be ever cautious in putting forth so many of those whose colors are "so much alike," though they may differ to a nice eye in the leaf, a shoot, or an imaginary shade. *Pellonia*, pale-straw color, large flower, though very loosely formed, bud long and pointed, a free grower. *Perfection*, flesh color, double cup form in clusters, much in the habit and form of the old Cels rose, but rather darker in color. *Princess Adelaide*, pale sulphur yellow, very double, a weak grower and rather an indifferent flower except when well grown. *Prince d'Estershazy* is a beautiful blush variety, similar to Lyonnais, except being a few shades darker; it retains its globular form till nearly faded—grows freely. *Princesse Hélène Modeste* and *Princesse Hélène Luxembourg* are nearly alike, though the latter has a little more of the yellowish color than the former; they are different in growth, and both are fine fully double roses. *Princesse Marie*, when well grown, will be admired by all; its large deep rose-colored waxy flowers, from four to five inches in diameter, of perfect cup form, which they re-

tain till entirely faded, are not excelled by any of the color; it is of a strong upright habit, and nearly as hardy as the common China Rose. *Reine Victoria* approaches Melville; though not of so bright a color it is fully as strong in habit, but the foliage not so deeply serrated. *Roman*, pale lemon white, large flower, fully double. *Safrano*, when the bud opens in the morning, is a fine saffron or dark orange color, and is beautiful; in the forenoon it is blush, and in the afternoon a very poor white, not worth notice; and unless you see it pass through these changes, you could scarcely believe it to be the same rose. *Souvenir d'un Ami*, pale rose, large flower, fully double. *Strombio* cannot be too well known; though an old variety, it holds its place, with its large pendulous rosy-white flowers, perfectly formed, of a cup shape, and in profusion. It is also a luxuriant grower, and withstands our winters without protection. *Taglioni* is a large rose, of a fine white, inclining to pink towards the centre; a hardy, strong variety. *Thebe*, with every character of a Bengal rose, has the odor of the Tea very strong, and is put in this tribe on that account only; it is of a bright rosy-red color, of rather dwarf habit, flowers profusely, and quite double. *Triomphe du Luxembourg*; perhaps there is not a rose men-

tioned in this little volume that has been so universally distributed over the floral world in the space of eighteen years, as this celebrated variety. The flowers are often six inches in diameter, of a peculiar rosy buff color, and may be frequently seen of a yellowish-white or deep rose, according to the season and situation; its growth is remarkably strong, in some soils producing shoots five feet long in one season, flowering freely and perfectly, and is possessed of considerable fragrance. *Turgot*, dark rose in the form of Belle Margu rite, of the same habit but darker in color. *Vicomtesse de Cazes*, pale orange-yellow, quite double, very fine when extra well grown. This rose, with *Eliza Sauvage*, *Princess Adelaide*, and some others, has the same fault of weak growth and paucity of bloom. *Victoria Modeste*, in the southern latitudes, is very splendid, blooming perfectly the whole season; but it does not bloom here, except in the months of July and August. The flowers are of a fine blush color, very large and cup formed; the growth of the strongest habit, and the shoots thickly studded with thorns. *William Wallace* is of a pale blush color, an extra large flower perfectly double, blooms and grows freely.

There could be many others named, but their description would merely be a repetition of those

given; there are others that pass under very exalted names, though roses of very inferior character. A choice bright red or crimson Tea Rose is still a desideratum. There are several that approach that color, but are not up to the standard of a connoisseur. From the cultivation of the many beautiful sorts here described, we may hope to see, ere long, this long-expected treasure spring forth to delight our eyes. The most successful grower of roses from seeds has been Mr. Hardy, of the Luxembourg Gardens, near Paris, who annually raises thousands by that process; and there is not a year passes that he does not send forth some article worthy the name of the grower. The Tea Rose is well adapted for forcing, either in the hot-houses or hot-beds prepared for them. They require a temperature of from 60° to 70° , and will flower in six weeks from the time they have been subject to the forcing process; the atmosphere must be kept moist by syringing. A good criterion to know the humidity of the air they are in, is by observing the dew upon the plants in the morning. If they are lightly covered with it, showing the pearly drops from the tip of the foliage, it is a good sign; but if this is not seen every morning, the atmosphere is too dry, and the plants must be freely syringed and kept well

watered. Budded plants force finer than those on their own roots; this can be done with great facility by budding on the *Manettii* stock or any other strong growing variety. In July or August, layer the young wood of these plants, and insert the bud at once about a foot from the ground. These layers will be well rooted in October, when they can be lifted, potted, and put into a shady place in any frame or out-house, free from frost, till required for forcing.* Mildew frequently attacks them when in artificial heat; a few applications of sulphur water will keep it down; but if the airing has been properly attended to, and the water judiciously given, that disease will not appear. Grafted plants stand out all winter perfectly well with us, if the top is pruned in November and covered with oiled paper, oil-cloth, matting, or any other similar substitute, which we remove in March, and frequently find the plants in as good order as they were when tied up. We take this precaution also with many of the *Noisette* and *Bengal* varieties. This is so easily practised that it should not be omitted where there is the least danger.

* If grown one year in pots, they will make finer plants, and may then be made to bloom profusely in the following January.

ROSA INDICA.

THE BENGAL CHINESE, OR DAILY ROSE.

THIS and *Rosa Semperflorens*, although considered distinct species, have been so completely intermixed and amalgamated, that it is now impossible to define the difference between them. They have been, since their introduction sixty-five years ago, universally cultivated, and are admired by all. Not only the cottager and the great, but the poor inmate of the most cheerless abode, and the lonely widow, whose domains extend not beyond the length and breadth of the window-sill—all call in this favorite, to adorn the humble porch, or decorate the fanciful parterre, to throw a gleam of light in the desolate attic, and to speak of flowers that never fade. They are of a very hardy nature, and will endure almost every vicissitude of treatment, but cannot very well bear the winter in the open air without protection, north of Philadelphia. They will, however, do well to the east by covering their roots, five or six inches thick, with dry leaves, and two feet all round. Distribute some earth over the leaves to prevent them being blown about by the wind. Give them rich sandy loamy soil of

considerable depth, plant in an airy situation, and never near a tree, or any other bush which exhausts the soil, and deteriorates the color of the flower. The best season for pruning is as early in the spring as their buds show a disposition to swell; in doing so, cut out all the dead wood, shorten any of the young shoots that are irregular; the old stunted wood should be cut as near the ground as possible; that the bush may stand free and regularly, thin all over; dig in among their roots every season a good supply of rich compost or old manure, and stir and hoe them frequently during the summer. The remarks we have made upon the culture of the Tea Rose will not be misapplied if practised on the Bengal, though these last are invariably more hardy. There are about one hundred varieties of them cultivated, though one-half of that number will give every variety and character, compared with which most of the others will be found worth neither name nor culture. *Aglæ Loth*, shaded rose fading to dark red, very double, and perfect form. *Arance de Navaro*, sent out as a Tea, but evidently a Bengal, of a pale rosy pink color, very profuse and double. *Archduke Charles* is a noble variety, opening a bright rose color, and changing to crimson; the points of the petals are frequently

tipped with bright red. *Arsenie*, or *Arsione*, is of a delicate rose color, very perfect in form, grows and blooms freely, quite distinct. *Beau Carmin* is of the Sanguinea habit, a very distinct variety, with dark crimson-purple shaded flowers, quite double, and cup-formed, is a free grower, and continually in bloom. *Belle de Monza*, though one of the oldest varieties, holds its distinctive character in producing a profusion of flowers, when first open, of a rosy color changing gradually to very dark crimson, perfectly double; the plant is a strong grower, and very hardy. *Belle de Florence* is a pale carmine variety, with very perfect flowers, under medium size, a profuse bloomer. *Belle Isidore* grows rampantly, even stronger than the common China, from which its flowers differ, being more double, and changing from pink to crimson. *Boisnard* is of a pale sulphur, changing to nearly white, and appears to have all the character of a Tea Rose except fragrance. *Camelliaflora*, not white, as some will suppose from its name, but rosy red changeable to dark red, very perfect form, large and distinct. *Caméleon* is another of the changeable sorts, opening a fine rose color, and then gradually changing to crimson; is perfectly double, and a strong grower. *Carmin d'Yeblés* is very appropriately named, being of a bright carmine

color, very perfect, growing and blooming freely ; *said to be* " striped with white ;" many crimson roses have stripes of white, which, in general, is more a fault than a beauty. *Cels*, or *Multiflora Cels*, ranks among the best of the blush roses ; indeed, for profusion of bloom, it has not a rival ; every flower perfect, fully double, and cup-shaped, growing freely in almost any soil or situation, and is an excellent variety to force into early bloom. *Coquette*, changeable red, to rosy purple ; flowers double and in profusion, approaching the habit of *Beau Carmin*. *Cramoisi Supérieur*, or *Bengal Agrippina*, is universally admired for its brilliant crimson cup-formed flowers, perfectly double ; it is a strong grower and should be in every collection. *Don Carlos* may be mentioned for being represented as a striped variety. It closely resembles the common *Sanguinea* though not so bright, and has about as many stripes as *Sanguinea*. *Duchess of Kent* is a neat pale pink rose, of a dwarf habit, and rather small-sized flower. *Etna*, of Luxembourg, and *L'Etna*, are the same, and, like *Belle Isidore*, has that changeable color from rose to crimson ; the petals are often tipped with scarlet, making it very attractive. *Eugene Hardy* is of a delicate rosy color, very distinct, perfectly double, and medium size. *Fabvier*, admired for brilliancy

of color (being near a scarlet) and its seeding qualities. *General Soyer*, rosy purple, fully double, medium size. *Gigantea* is an old, strong-growing sort, producing very large and fully double flowers, blooming perfectly, and quite hardy. *Gros Charles* is a magnificent variety, with large perfectly imbricated flowers of a shaded rose color; the plant also grows free and strong. *Hortensia*, a very distinct old variety, perfect in form, full size, a strong grower, blooms profusely, of a blush pink color. *Indica* is the common variety, and generally known as the *Daily Rose*, from its frequency in blooming, and not from its blooming every day, as some suppose; it is the type of the family. When we say large, we mean larger than this rose (Daily), and when small, we mean smaller than this. The flower is of a dark blush or rose color, and about three inches in diameter. It grows very strong, frequently making shoots five feet long in one season in rich sandy soil: it is one of the best for forcing, and thousands of it are sold in the Philadelphia market at from six to fifty cents per plant. Plants two feet high are grown from small cuttings forced, and sold within twelve months. Such has been the rapidity of rose culture about this city, that twenty-five years ago there were not one thousand rose plants in its vicinity; and now there are, at

the lowest calculation, fifty thousand disposed of in the course of a single year. *Indica Alba* is the very popular *White Daily Rose*, first imported to this country in 1828, and now spread through every town, village, and garden of the Union. It is very much like the old *White Tea Rose*. Though the petals are not so thick and waxy as that variety, the plant grows more freely and blooms more profusely. It is also well adapted for early forcing. *Icterose* is a creamy-white with yellow centre; a very double variety, blooming and growing freely, and has much the appearance of being a variety of the *Tea*, though it has not much of its fragrance. *Jacksonia** is an American variety, producing a profusion of bright red flowers, perfectly double; the wood is strong and very full of spines. It is also known under the name of *Hundred-Leaved Daily*. *Joseph Deschiens*, rosy purple shading to violet crimson, large, cup form. *Jacques Plantier*, large, very double, shaded violet crimson passing to rosy purple, strong growth. *La Clemens* is a beautiful rose, the flower being of the form of a *White Camellia*, but of a rosy crimson color; it is very perfect, and greatly admired. *Lady Warrender*, very pure white, per-

* In compliment to the late President Jackson.

fect cup form, pretty double, blooms abundantly and grows freely, very similar to Tea Clara Sylvain. *Louis Philippe* has not an equal for growth, in good soils frequently making a shoot six feet long in one season; the flowers are large, perfectly double, of a globular form; the circumference of the bloom is of a dark crimson color; the centre a pale blush, making it altogether perfectly distinct from any other rose in cultivation; it will give entire satisfaction. We have seen it passing under the name of *King of France*. *Madam Breon*, bright rose, very large, double flower, of fine habit. *Madam Hersent*, or *Augustine Hersent*, is a fine bright rose-colored variety, very large, and though not very perfect in form, makes an excellent display; is of good growth, and tolerably hardy. *Marjolin* ranks among the finest dark crimson roses; it produces its flowers in great abundance; they are large, globular, and perfectly formed, quite hardy, growing luxuriantly. *Meillez*, or *Thé à Fleurs Jaune*, has been cultivated here many years, and though numbers have originated since, yet none has its character for great profusion of bloom, luxuriance of growth, and hardiness; the flowers are pure white, and produced in clusters. *Miss Bell*, beautiful rosy blush, large flower, cup form, very perfect, an excellent American variety. *Miss Ser-*

geant is a bright pink rose, of fine habit, profuse flowering, strong growth, and perfectly hardy ; it was grown from seed by Mr. Mackenzie, of this city. *Prince Charles* is a fine light crimson variety, very perfect in form, and, as well as many others of similar good qualities, is an offspring of the Luxembourg Gardens. *Prince Eugène* is a very rich crimson rose, being in color between Cramoisi Supérieur, and Roi des Cramoisis ; perfectly double and hardy. *Queen of France*, large, dark red, very double, cup form, approaching the character of Marjolin. *Reine de Lombardie* is the queen of the bright rosy-red varieties ; it is of the most globular form, which it retains to its last hour. The flowers are perfectly double, and produced in profusion ; the plant grows rapidly, and is quite hardy. There is not a rose of the color better adapted for forcing or growing in pots, for the parlor or greenhouse. *Roi des Cramoisis* was brought by me, in 1839, from Paris, where I saw the original plant, around which there was a regularly trodden path made by its admirers, of which I was one, never before having seen a dark rich crimson rose with so much odor ; the flowers too were large, fully double, and cup-formed ; the plant three or four feet high, and fully loaded with its gorgeous blossoms. It has since appeared in several collections,

having been imported under the name of *Eugene Beauharnais*; it grows freely, and is well worth cultivating. *Rose of Five Colors*, nearly single, bud long, and tapering flower of a creamy-white, spotted or stained with rose, foliage pale green, weak growth. We have seen many fine roses that had more character of five colors than the present subject, which would not have been noticed were it not for the imposing name which has excited so many amateurs. *Rubens*, or *Ruban Pourpre*, of the English, is a distinct rosy-violet colored variety, with perfectly formed flowers, though not so strong in growth as many others. *Semperflorens*; this is the far-famed crimson Chinese or *Sanguinea Rose*, the type of all the scarlet or crimson varieties of this division; it is perfectly double, cup-shaped, of a rich crimson color, and is universally cultivated; its nature is not so hardy as some others, but yet it withstands our winters with very simple protection, and though of humble growth, gives a profusion of bloom throughout the entire season. *Triumphant*, or *Bengal Triumphant*, is a popular rose, very large and full, of violet-crimson color, and may be often seen of every shade, from rosy-lilac to violet-crimson; the flowers are always perfect in form. The plant has passed under several other names in Europe, such

as *La Superba*, *Grande et Belle*, *Pæony Noisette*, &c., but is known with us under the two former names only. *Triomphe de Gand* approaches the former, but the colors are not so varied, and the plant is more robust in habit. *Vesuvius*, very bright, rich crimson, medium size, fully double, fragrant, a strong grower, very desirable. *Virginal*, very beautiful blush passing to blush white, full cup-form, quite distinct. *Viridiflora*, flower under medium size, double, blooming in large clusters of a bright green color, evidently a sport from the daily rose that (as we believe) originated in the vicinity of Baltimore a few years ago; quite a curiosity. *Washington* was one of our first American seedling roses, grown by the old house of D. and C. Landreth; it is yet a distinct variety in both flowers and foliage; the former are crimson, with white at the bottom of the petals, and frequently striped much more distinctly than *Don Carlos*; the foliage is a pale peculiar green, with red nerves; it grows and blooms freely.

This tribe of the rose family is yet susceptible of great improvement; we want some of pale rose and blush colors, with a few of dark rich crimson. For the former, we strongly urge the impregnating of *Meillez* with *Lady Warrender* and *Queen of Lombardy*; and *Roi des Cramoisis* with *Marjolin*;

the offspring of these will doubtless give some choice sorts. It now requires a very superior article to rank among first-rate roses, and none shall ever, with our consent, be sent forth with a name, without merit. Standards, or rose trees of from one to three feet, of the Bengal sorts, are very attractive, and should always be cultivated where variety, character, and ornament are desired. They can be very easily budded on the *Manettii* stock at any required height, and with care may continue to flourish from ten to fifteen years, keeping their heads close pruned, and giving them plenty of enriching materials about their roots every winter. Some of the delicate growing varieties can be budded on the stronger sorts; the common daily rose makes an excellent stock, and it can be propagated with such facility that any quantity of strong plants may be got for the purpose. All the China roses can be propagated by cuttings taken from the plants as soon as they have done blooming, in June, August, September, and October; the shoots, about three or four inches long, that have produced flowers, are the best for the purpose; cut them off close to the old wood, and reduce them to three inches in length, cutting off the top; then insert them into sandy rich earth, in a shady spot, or on the north

side of a fence, or in a frame where they can be shaded from the sun; it is necessary to make the cuttings firm in the soil, leaving about an inch of the top above the ground, with one or two leaves thereon; give them a sprinkling of water every evening for a few weeks, when they will be rooted, and may then be left to take their chance; if put in in June, they will form strong plants before winter; but where they are only required to a limited extent, layering will be found the safest method, and will always produce a good strong plant. For this purpose, select a shoot in August, about a foot long; cut and place it into the ground as directed for layering, in a former part of this work. When fully rooted, about the end of October, they can be cut off and put away into winter-quarters, either by the heels in a frame, or planted into pots. They must be shaded from the sun for a few days after removal, and will be greatly strengthened by having their tops cut off, only leaving one, or at most two branches, six to eight inches long. Those of robust habit do not make handsome standards; they shoot away into irregular forms, and require to be repeatedly trimmed into shape during the growing season. Summer pruning has been strongly urged upon the horticulturist by many writers in Europe,

where they have a cool humid climate to operate in; but in this country, where growth is so rapid, it requires all the foliage a plant produces to convey to the roots the nourishment (carbonic acid) it derives from the atmosphere, to support their free growth during the months of July and August. Every leaf, young shoot, or branch that a tree or plant is deprived of, during the period of their growth, is merely withdrawing from them a portion of their daily food. I have rarely seen summer pruning attended with beneficial results, but the contrary. The proper method is to disbud, or merely take the *tip* from the extremity of a shoot. "The size of a plant is proportional to the surface of the organs which are destined to convey food to it. A plant gains another mouth and stomach with every new fibre of root and every new leaf." When the Bengal, or any of the Tea roses, that have been planted in the open ground during the summer, are wanted to decorate the greenhouse, or parlor, during the fall or winter months, the best plan is, towards the middle of September, to cut the roots round each plant, leaving the ball of ground less than the pot you intend using. Cutting the roots will cause the plant to droop, but in about a fortnight they will make fresh rootlets, and will be ready for potting, which must be done

with care, not to crumble the ball of earth or disturb the fresh roots. By this means the plants will look more handsome than if they had been grown in pots.

ROSA LAWRENCIANA.

THE MINIATURE ROSE.

THESE diminutive roses were first introduced from China, where the greatest efforts of horticulture are directed towards dwarfing every tree, shrub, or plant. In this instance, however, it is no peculiar mode of treatment that has stunted the growth of the plant, or diminished the size of the flowers; but these roses have been the produce of seeds saved from the smallest flowers of the kind, year after year, till they now have become the fairies of the tribe. In France, they cultivate about a dozen varieties of these Lilliputians, varying in color from nearly white to dark crimson. In this country, where almost every flower must be a Goliath, before it is admired, this family has been nearly lost sight of. Indeed, they are entirely buried, when planted among those gorgeous flowers we have already attempted faintly to de-

scribe. It is, therefore, necessary, in cultivating the miniature rose, to grow them in a spot by themselves; for this purpose a slightly elevated position is the best, the ground having been prepared in the same manner as directed for Bengals or Teas. The following are the most distinct varieties of European origin. *Alba*, pale blush, perfect in form, contrasting beautifully with the high colored sorts—quite scarce in this country. *Caprice des Dames*, pink changing to blush, quite double, distinct from any of the others. *La Miniature*, a bright pink rose, perfect in character, with the flower about the size of half a dime, the plant about six inches high when full grown. *Gloire*, crimson, in size and growth rather larger than the former. *Pompon*, of the French, is the old Indica Minor, from which no doubt they have originated. *Bijou* is a clear rose color, very similar to the first named, but a few shades darker. There is also the *Pretty American*, a plant of low stature, never exceeding six or seven inches in height, grown by Mr. Boll, of New York. And last and not least, we copy from the third volume of Hovey's *Magazine of Horticulture* an account of the Prince of Dwarfs, which originated at Mr. Feast's, of Baltimore. "When three years old, the *Master Burke* had fine full-blown and very double flowers; and the half of a

common hen's egg-shell would have covered the whole bush without touching it. This I saw, and assert to be a fact. It is now seven or eight years old, flowers regularly every year, affording wood for propagation, and has never yet attained two inches in height, nor its whole top exceeding one, or one and a half inch in diameter; the rose is about the size of a buck-shot." The article was written by a gentleman of high standing, with whom I am personally acquainted; and I do suppose, as he says, it is "a fact," although I have not been able to get possession of the plant.

ROSA BOURBONIANA.

THE BOURBON ROSE.

It is about fifteen years since we predicted that this group of roses, in a few years, would be the most popular of the whole family of the "Queen of Flowers;" that prediction is now literally fulfilled, in the great demand by all the admirers and cultivators of the rose, for the varieties of this family. Our readers will allow that the taste thus created within a few years is not to be wondered at, when we have held up to their admiration the

choice bouquet of these flowers which we are now about to present. As this family has become so very popular, its history, no doubt, will prove interesting to many, and is, indeed, worthy of some attention.

The first rose is said to have been imported from the Isle of Bourbon to France in 1822, and is there known in the catalogue of the French growers as *Rose de l'Île de Bourbon*. It attracted great attention by its peculiar habit and profusion of brilliant bright rose-colored flowers, blooming in June, with a slight tendency to flower again in autumn; not being fully double, it produced an abundance of seed, from which varieties were obtained that bloomed freely the whole season. The only roses known on the island, were the common China, and the Red-four-seasons, till about the year 1816, when a Monsieur Perichon was planting a hedge of these. Among his plants, he found one very different from the others in its shoots and leaves, which induced him to plant it in his garden, where it was discovered by a French botanist, and sent home in 1822 to Monsieur Jacques, then gardener at the Chateau de Neuilly; this accounts for the name of "Bourbon Jacques," frequently given by English growers to the common Bourbon Rose. It was introduced to this country, in 1828, by the late Mr. Thomas

Hibbert, whose name will always be associated in the memory of many with rose culture. This association of ideas, connected with a particular subject, often flashes on the mind with the vividness of a sunbeam. The first perfect specimen I ever saw of this rose, was in the possession of that cultivator; and although it is now over twenty-four years ago, the spot, the company, the remarks, the very words, all occur to me the most forcibly whenever this rose is introduced; "thus thought follows thought, according to the order in which objects and events are related to each other." The perpetuity of bloom, and the hardy nature of the Bourbon Rose, fills up a chasm that had long been deplored by amateurs and cultivators in northern latitudes. They are decidedly more robust, and withstand a greater degree of cold than either the Noisette, Tea, or Bengal roses. It is now our impression that, in a few years, these, with the "Remontante" family, will be the only roses cultivated in all the States north of Virginia; and there is no reason why, in time, there should not be among them specimens exhibiting all the distinctive varieties disseminated among other groups; such as mossy, striped, spotted, mottled, not excepting a yellow color in its brightest shade. The constant improvement on this division of the rose is exceed-

ingly interesting, many of them far surpassing those of ten years' standing. Since our last edition, brilliancy of color has predominated in the new sorts surpassing any previously observed, combining size, delicacy, and fragrance; though it must be observed that the pale colors of this family have generally the least fragrance. In those now described, every color will be found, from nearly pure white to dark crimson purple.

Acidalie has been in cultivation several years, but is only now coming into notice for its distinct pale rose-white color; the flower is perfect in form, large, and a little fragrant; the plant is quite hardy, and grows well. *Ameniade*, bright rose when first open, fading to paler, very perfect form, strong grower, blooming in large clusters. *Apol-line*, fine bright pink, a fair rival to *Hermosa*, which it excels in color, and is equal in form. *Amarantine*, bright carmine, large flowers, fully double; of medium growth. *Beluze*, or *Anne Beluze*, pale waxy blush, very perfect in form, a distinct article. *Bouquet de Flore* is a great favorite, and though it has been cultivated some years, is yet quite scarce; the flowers are very large, perfectly double, with large round firm petals, blooming very profusely. It possesses considerable fragrance, is a strong grower, and quite hardy.

Charles Souchet, dark rosy violet changing to crimson, quite large, full, cup form, perfect. *Comice de Seine et Marne*, very bright crimson, shell-formed petals, very double, blooms in clusters. *Comte de Rambuteau*, very changeable rosy crimson, large full flower of an irregular form. *Comte de Nanteuil*, plant of dwarf growth, producing its flowers of a rosy purple color in clusters; very double. *Deuil du duc d'Orleans*, very dark crimson flowers under medium size, very double; plant of slow growth, quite distinct, as yet quite rare. *Comtesse de Resseguire*; this rose, so brilliantly heralded, is far eclipsed by several of the same color, a pale waxy blush fading to creamy white. *Degasches*, cup form, bright rose color, in large clusters, of strong growth, and a free bloomer. *Dumont de Courset*, dark rosy carmine, cup form, changeable. *Doctor Roques*, or *Crimson Globe*, of the English, is of robust habit, makes an elegant standard; the flowers are globular, finely formed, of a rich dark crimson color, the plant perfectly distinct, and when once seen it cannot be mistaken. *D'Yeblles* grows very like the old *Madame Desprez*, but the flowers are of a much brighter color, the foliage very large, and the plant quite strong. *Duchess of Thuringe*, satiny lilac, inclining to white, cup form, moderate growth. *Dupetit Thouars*, dark crimson, full-

cupped flowers, in clusters, a free bloomer. *Edward Desfossé*, color waxy-blush, inclining to fawn; flowers perfectly imbricated, produced very abundantly; plants of medium growth. *Enfant d'Ajaccio* of Vibert is the very same as *Souvenir d'Anselme* of some other growers. It is one of the very best of the scarlet Bourbon roses, either for growth, profusion, or fragrance, and is evidently a seedling from *Gloire de Rosamène*, being of the same color and habit, with very perfect double flowers; it is a glowing pillar rose. *Emilie Courtier* does not appear to open freely till after July, when it shows its fine rose-colored fragrant flowers in great perfection. *Fédora*, bright crimson, perfectly double, a strong grower, and will yet prove to be a fine pillar rose. *Gloire de Rosamène*, the flowers are nearly bright scarlet, produced in large clusters, but are not fully double, of rampant growth, making a fine pillar plant, very conspicuous in the distance, clothed with large foliage from bottom to top. *George Cuvier*, dark rose, finely formed, medium growth, a free bloomer. *General Oudinot*, flowers crimson, fully double; plant of good habit, and will prove, I think, a very desirable sort. *General Taylor*, dark carmine, cup form, fragrant, medium size and growth. *Gloire de Paris*, deep crimson, large

cupped flower, a very profuse bloomer. *Henry Clay* (Boll), large brilliant carmine, fully double, in large clusters, a strong grower, and a splendid variety, blooming profusely the whole season. *Hersilie*, rosy pink, distinct color, large flower, cupped and fully double, a free bloomer. *Hermosa*, or *Armosa*, of some, an old variety, and still a favorite; the flowers are of the most exquisite form, perfectly cupped; medium size, in profusion, of a pale rose-color. It is a dwarf grower, and makes a fine bush or standard; it also does well in the greenhouse. *Henry Plantier* is a popular variety, producing a profusion of deep rose-colored flowers of medium size; a free grower. *Julie d'Fontenelle*, a decided acquisition, very perfectly formed, large deep red flowers, quite fragrant, of a strong growth, blooming freely. *Jupiter*, or *Star of Jupiter*, bright rosy red, perfect form, plant of medium growth. There is a variety circulating under that name, of a blush color, and very likely to be *Noisette Monstrosa*. *Lavinie d'Ost*, habit of *Madame Desprez*, flowers of a pale blush color, very like many of the others except in name. *Leveson Gower*, in size and form very similar to *Souvenir de Malmaison*; color rosy red; plant does not do for forcing, as it is very subject to mildew. In the South, it is of very strong

growth and splendid, vieing with its rival in brighter color. *Lady Canning*, dark rose-color, rather small flowers, quite double, blooming in clusters. *Le Grenadier*, dark crimson, of strong habit, very perfect flowers, and will form a fine pillar variety. *Leon Oursel*, dark rose, shaded with crimson, expanded, full form, medium growth. *Louise Odier*, bright rose, beautiful cup shape, a strong grower. *Madame Aude*, of a bright rose color, with finely formed flowers; it grows vigorously, and will make a good pillar plant. *Madame Desprez*; it is twenty years since I first imported this rose, together with *Aimée Vibert*, *Lamarque*, *Jaune Desprez*, and some others of equal celebrity; they will maintain their character for a quarter of a century to come, and should be in every garden between this and *Natchitoches*. This rose originated with *Monsieur Desprez*, a distinguished French amateur; it is considerably hybridized with the *Noisette*, and, like that variety, produces its bright rose-colored flowers in immense clusters; from thirty to seventy bloom in each when the plant is fully established; the foliage is a rich green, strong and handsome. *Madame Angelina*, very perfect, pale creamy-white, nearly the color of the *Queen*, medium growth, a free bloomer and makes a fine standard. *Madame Nérard* is of a

waxy blush or fawn color; this new variety is as perfect as any of the family, and will be a great favorite. *Madame Souchet*, rosy pink, frequently edged with crimson, large flower, fine bold petals, fragrant; plant of medium growth, altogether very like *Cesarine Souchet*, but more fragrant. *Manteau de Jeanne d'Arc*; this and *Reine du Congrès* have a great resemblance to each other in color, though different in habit; both waxy-pale blush; and though described as "tinted with rose," all blush roses become tinted after being full blown. *Mrs. Bosanquet*, as intimated in our first edition, has been placed among the Bourbons; it is one of the most popular of roses; full cup form, large, pale-blush flowers, growing freely; a plant in this vicinity is twenty-five feet high and fifteen wide. *Madame Neumann*, *Le Brun*, *Gloire de France*, or the *Monthly Cabbage*, appear to be one and the same rose. I have repeatedly gone from plant to plant, and compared flower with flower, but could come to no other conclusion; when *Le Brun* appeared with so fine a character, about ten years ago, I tried to persuade myself it was a *new* rose, but in vain; if they are not *one* and the same, they are at least perfectly similar, producing fine large, deep, rose-colored flowers of exquisite fragrance, but do not open well in the early part of

the season, or during wet weather; they are of strong growth, requiring very rich soil. *Maréchal de Villars* is a very distinct rose, with bright rosy-purple flowers, very compact, blooming profusely in either wet or dry soils; it is a good grower, and will always reward the care bestowed upon it; it will grow either as a bush or pillar rose. *Mirror of Perfection*, rosy-red, changing to violet, full form, very fragrant; of good growth, and an abundant bloomer. *Paul Joseph* is a scarce variety, of a brilliant crimson color, rich dark foliage. *Pierre de St. Cyre*, a very perfectly formed, pale, rose-colored flower, blooming profusely in clusters, plant of strong habit. *Oscar le Clerc*, dark purple crimson, full cup form, fragrant, full growth. *Prince de Joinville*, dark crimson purple, cup flower, above medium size; good growth, and altogether an improvement on *Paul Joseph*. *Pourpre de Tyre*, dark crimson, cup form, a free bloomer, of good growth, and has been known under the head of *Noisette*, to which it does not belong. *Phillipar* is of a beautiful peach-blossom color; the plant grows rapidly when well established, producing very large clusters of flowers, rather under medium size, but in profusion, forming a handsome pillar plant. *Paul and Virginie*, rosy lilac, changeable, medium size, quite double.

Pigeron, bright red, large, full to the centre; perfect form. *Pourpre Fafait*, a small flower in profuse clusters, of a deep crimson color. *Prince Albert* (Paul), bright crimson, cupped petals, very double, rather under medium size, which is made up in its profuse clusters of brilliant flowers. *Prince of Salem*, bright rosy-violet, very double, opens most freely in warm weather. *Reine des Verges* is rather a fine variety, of perfect cup form, delicate creamy blush, an abundant bloomer. *Proserpine*, violet purple, the flowers are large and well formed. *Reine des Iles de Bourbon*, or the *Queen of the Bourbons*, has been admired ever since it made its appearance in the family; at first, it was thought to be a Bengal. The color is a beautiful waxy blush, with petals perfectly formed, bold, and cup shaped; a half-blown rose from this plant is loveliness itself; the plant is rather dwarf in habit, but in a proper climate and genial soil, will grow as high as desired. *Remond*, bright carmine, flower fully double, of medium size, plant of low growth. *Souchet*, bright crimson, perfect cup form, large flower, plant of medium growth. *Souvenir de la Malmaison* is of a delicate blush, flower very large, perfect form; blooming, when well grown, in clusters, making it very conspicuous; forces freely, and is one of the most splendid of the Bourbon

Roses. *Souvenir de Dumont d'Urville*, bright red, fading to dark crimson, globular form, quite double, blooming freely. *Sully*, very brilliant crimson, of good form, blooming in clusters, plant of full foliage and rather free growth, makes a handsome dwarf standard. *Souvenir du 4th Mai*, rosy carmine with pink shades, a strong grower, blooming in clusters, flowers flat and perfectly double. *Vicomte de Cussy*, bright carmine, very large flower, fully double, cup form, plant of medium growth. When I was amongst the rose-growers of France, in 1852, this rose was then entirely new; and offered as one surpassing our *Henry Clay* (of Boll); we admit it does, in size and quantity of petals, but not in color, which is the charm of the latter. *Violet de Belgique* is one of the most fragrant of the family, having all the agreeable odor of the Damask Rose; the flowers are rosy purple, of noble form, large, and double.

There are several others in this most interesting family well deserving notice, and even very desirable, where a full collection is grown; although it must be confessed that there exists, in this tribe, great confusion in regard to name, and there are many instances of the same article passing under different names in different collections. Some of these errors have originated in this

country, unintentionally, I presume; others have been committed in France, in sending out the article not *true* to name. It must also be conceded that our English brethren have their full share in these practices; and with their host of *synonymes* (to give them no harsher name) completely blindfold us. Under their "Crimson Globe," we discover our friend "Dr. Roques;" and under their crimson "Madame Desprez," or "Splendens," we see our "Hennequin." The public have frowned down those practices the past few years. Certainly, no reputable establishment ever was guilty of it. The history of Roses is now so generally known, that the mind would be very vitiated to lay hold on any subterfuge when bright honor is so liberally patronized. There are also some recent additions, only known by name, with whose color and character we have yet to be acquainted. Among them, we have not a pure white, nor a striped; till such are obtained, this finest family of the Rose is incomplete. The Bourbons, generally, make fine standard plants, either on low or high stems; as they are nearly all of strong growth, and produce a constant succession of bloom the whole season, they require to be highly nourished, either with rich soils, or copious waterings with liquid manure. If on standards, the tops of them will

be benefited if protected as advised for Tea and Bengal roses; or the whole plant may be removed to a shaded situation, where, after sheltering them, lay them in by the heels, and cover them with boards; when Spring opens, prune them close, and plant them where desired, in fresh prepared soil. This removal is even beneficial to them, for it is well known to all growers that the Rose is improved by a change of soil, unless it be in those deep alluvial soils that have never been cultivated; in such, the roots run yearly in quest of, and obtain, genial nourishment for any length of time. But in the Eastern and Northern States, it is absolutely necessary to lift the plants that are budded, and place them under protection. Those grown on their own roots may be well surrounded with dry leaves, which will protect them from the sudden changes of our winter season, in latitudes north of this; and even if their tops be destroyed, they will push vigorously from the roots, and produce their flowers in full perfection. They should not be allowed to go to seed; remove the flower-stems as soon as they are faded; it increases the reproduction of bloom.

REMONTANTES,

OR HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE.

THIS tribe, or family of the rose, originated about twenty years ago, principally with Mr. Laffay, on the hill of Moden, near Paris, where he has produced the very finest of the family on a little spot of ground full of confusion, and to all appearance as sterile as it is confused; amongst his first favorites were Prince Albert, Laffay, and La Reine; and, more recently, Eugene Sue, Adam Paul, Volta, and others. Rose du Roi and the Bourbons were his favorite hybridizers, the progeny possesses the beauty and fragrance of the former, with the growth and foliage of the latter, flowering occasionally through the summer and autumnal months. Another race of hybrids, between the Remontantes and Bourbons, promise far more satisfactory results, which has produced Giant of the Battle, Charles Bossiere, Comte Brobinskie, Louise le Clere, Lion of Combats, Robert Wace, &c.; these promise more abundance of bloom throughout the entire season, and comprise nearly every shade of color; they open a field of pleasure

to the Northern grower and amateur, which had hitherto been reserved only to the rose-fanciers of more favored climes. They are equally as hardy as the common garden rose; and by careful cultivation, good soil, frequent waterings in dry weather, depriving them of all faded flower-stems, they will show flowers the whole season till destroyed by frost. Their general habit is robust and vigorous to a remarkable degree; their flowers large, perfect, fragrant, and of almost every color. We cannot give any idea of the beauty they may attain to in the Southern States, where the soil is so genial to their culture, but they cannot fail to grow and flower to the satisfaction of the most fastidious taste. We cannot fully depend upon the very flattering, if not extravagant, descriptions of many roses emanating from growers in every country. The beauties of the child are most evident to the parent; so with the rose; though its charms are sweet to all, yet they are sweeter to him whose fostering hand has raised it from seed. To obtain a new variety, meriting extra notice, in this improving age, is no paltry affair; and many are named before their merit has been fully tested, and sent out to the floricultural world, as it were, on trial. But we will mention only those in which there need be no fear of disappointment. *Amanda*

Patenotte, a new, pale, silvery-pink rose, of cup form, medium size, fragrant, and of strong growth. *Auguste Mie*, clear, waxy pink, beautiful cup form, good growth, and fine habit; a new and really fine rose. *Auberon* is an excellent bloomer, even to profusion, with perfect, bright, rosy, carmine flowers. *Baronne Halley*, a new rose, of very bright carmine color, flower large, perfect cup form, plant of good growth. *Baronne Prevost*, flowers bright rose, of extremely large size, plant of free growth, foliage large, very superb. *Blanche Portemere*, nearly white, quite double, imbricated, of rather weak growth; came out as a fine white, but is nearer a very pale blush. *Beranger*, dark rosy red, large, imbricated, and of strong growth. *Caroline de Sansal*, delicate rosy blush, flower large and perfectly double, quite a fine and rare variety. *Clementine Duval* has much the character of a Bourbon, even to its dwarfness; the flowers are quite perfect, of a bright pink color. *Comte d'Eu*, a distinct dwarf, with bright carmine flowers, fully double. *Charles Bossiere* approaches the bright scarlet more than any of the family; flowers imbricated, medium size, a new rose, and will make a very brilliant pillar plant. *Crystal Palace*, rosy blush, with paler centre flower, imbricated with shades of dark rose; plant of free growth, quite

new. *Duchess of Montpensier*, pale silvery rose, very neatly cup formed, quite distinct, growth rather weak. *Enfant du Mont Carmel* (what next for a name), large purple crimson, flower very double, rosette form, with a lovely fragrance, plant of strong growth; cost me twenty-five francs, and a favor, as said, at the price. *Eugene Sue*, bright rose, very large flower, imbricated to the centre, plant of vigorous habit, quite rare. *Cymedor*, of a peculiar scarlet crimson color, which the French call "Couleur de Giroflee," the flower fully double, and plant of excellent habit. *Comtesse Mole*, delicate rosy-blush, crown form, distinct color, fragrant. *Comte de Paris* has magnificent large rosy-purple flowers, perfect in form, with a delicate fragrance, blooming superbly through the fall months. *Docteur Arnal*, flower bright rose, rather under medium size, of cup form. *Docteur Marx* has flowers of a crimson-violet color, and perfect, growing freely. *Duc d'Aumale* is a pale crimson rose, a strong grower and free bloomer. *Duchesse de Nemours*, bright rose, very perfect form, blooming freely. *Duchesse de Sutherland* is not so constant a bloomer as some others, but for rapid growth it has few equals among the tribe, and its very double flesh-colored flowers are quite beautiful. *Edouard Jesse*, a favorite, admired for its beautiful

flowers, of a bright red circled by a pale tint, delightfully fragrant. *Fulgorie*, rosy crimson, very large and perfect, producing its flowers in clusters like the old Monthly Cabbage; the wood is very strong and thickly studded with prickles. *General Cavaignac*, bright rose, cup form, flower large, plant of strong growth. *General Negrier*, beautiful clear rose color, very perfect form, a new and scarce sort. *Giant of the Battle*, or *Géant des Batailles*, a very decided improvement on the habit and color of this family of the rose, possessing more of the Bourbon than any of its congeners, color bright scarlet crimson, flower cup form, blooming profusely the whole season, foliage bright green, plant of medium growth, very desirable. *Henri Fourth*, rosy pink inclining to carmine, imbricated flower, strong foliage. *Jacques Lafitte*, flower above medium size, of a rosy carmine color, a constant and profuse bloomer. *Joseph Decaisne*, color satiny rose, large imbricated flower, rather weak growth unless in very rich soil. *Lane*, bright red, perfectly formed, a constant bloomer, quite fragrant. *Leonore d'Este*, color rosy pink, edged with pale blush, perfectly double and distinct. *Lady Fordwich* grows freely, and produces the whole season a profusion of perfectly double flowers, of a rosy-pink color. *Lady Peel*, deep

rosy-pink color, lovely cup form, very double and quite sweet scented. *La Reine*, flowers of the largest size, color rosy lilac, perfect cup or bowl form, a strong grower, fragrant. *Louise Peyronny*, bright rosy pink, very large flower with cupped petals, forming a globe (a rival to *La Reine*), free growth and good habit. *Madame Aime*, pale rose, red and blush, very distinct, cupped flower; plant of moderate growth. *Madame Fremion*, color bright carmine, large cupped flower, very distinct, plant of good growth. *Madame Rivers*, silvery blush, very perfect cup form, fragrant, a free grower and very desirable, a distinct flower. When I saw this rose first in France in 1852, I was much gratified with its decidedly distinct color; but yet, in my own collection the past season, it had not one admirer for twenty that was chained to *Giant of the Battle* or *Charles Bossiere*; bright colors is our national taste. *Madame Dememe* is of a rich rose color, very large, flower cup form, quite fragrant, a strong grower, with very rich foliage. *Marquise Boccella*, quite a favorite, being a distinct dwarf variety, with pale, silvery blush flowers, very double, blooming freely the whole season. *Louis Bonaparte* has immense rosy-lilac flowers, fully double, always perfect, growing with great luxuriance, and makes a splendid plant.

Madame Laffay has large, double, exquisitely formed flowers of a rich rosy-crimson color, with the delightful fragrance of the Cabbage Rose. *Madame Lamoricière*, bright waxy-pink, cupped flower, a very beautiful new variety. *Madame Pepin*, delicate pink color, very double; the backs of the petals are blush, which when opening gives it a very distinctive character. *Marechal Soult* is another charming variety, of a bright rosy-purple color, very double, imbricated and fragrant. *Melanie Cornu*, deep crimson, fully double, a free bloomer in the early part of the season. *Paul Dupuy*, cupped form, crimson color, shaded with purple, large flower, quite new and quite passable. *Pius the Ninth*, bright crimson, fully imbricated; a very abundant bloomer; quite fragrant. *Prince of Wales*, rosy lilac, in large clusters, growing freely, a good bloomer. *Princesse Helene*, a beautiful deep rosy-red globular flower, possessing an agreeable fragrance, and blooms freely. *Prince Albert*, rich crimson, perfect cup form, inclining to globular; very fragrant. *Queen Victoria* (Paul's), or, as some have called it, "White La Reine." There is in rose-growers, as well as others, a little charlatanism: any one that applied "white" to this flower, wore peculiar glasses; yet Paul, or any other, "they say," could apply the

term with as much, or more propriety, as Mr. Rivers can apply "nearly white" to the rose that the French grower complimented his madame with. The whole secret is, that we all want a white and have not yet found it. The present subject is certainly a fine rose, of a pale-waxy blush color, with shades or margins of pink, large cup form, and strong growth; an improvement on Caroline de Sausal. *Reine des Fleurs*, large rosy-lilac flower, very double, shading paler to the extremity of the petals; plant of good growth. *Reine de la Guillotière*, bright rosy violet, a very decided variety, of a fine cup shape, fragrant, and blooming in noble clusters. *Rivers* has large flowers in clusters, of brilliant crimson inclining to scarlet; very fragrant, and a great favorite. *Robin Hood*, bright cherry-red, globular, very double, a free bloomer; plant of medium growth. *Reveil*, like Giant of the Battle, has got a strong character of the Bourbon with it, in growth and foliage; flower of fine cup form, and pale-waxy rose color. *Robert Burns*; we had hoped, for our countryman's sake, that this was of the superlative degree; it does not fully merit this passing notice, except for its very bright carmine color, cost 7s. 6d. *Rosine Margottin*, grown by Mons. Margottin, of Paris, and named after one of his daughters; he is one of the

very best rose-growers, and has produced many fine sorts, amongst which this is conspicuous, in color very similar to Madame Rivers, and, if possible, more perfect in form; growth moderate. *Standard of Marengo*, very rich, deep, velvety-crimson; quite a showy flower, of medium size. *Sydonie*, rich rosy pink, fading to the extremity of the petals; plant of dense foliage. *William Griffith*; color a bright peculiar rosy lilac; petals large, bold, and firm; flower of the largest size; plant of medium growth; a distinct and decided acquisition. *Youlande d'Arragon*, pale rosy blush, very distinct, quite desirable in the family among so many of a uniform rosy-red color; it blooms profusely, makes shoots four to six feet long, and will form a fine pillar plant. These varieties have all flowered under our observation, and are great acquisitions to the lover of the rose. From these descriptions, it will be observed that this group is yet deficient in flowers of a white color, which for the present is certainly a defect. *Blanche* was sent to us, by Vibert, as a white variety of this class, which we found, on its culture, to belong to the Perpetuals; so that we are yet without a white flower in this very interesting division. With the great facilities for propagating, and the many hands applied to it, no rose can be, for any

length of time, a rarity about Philadelphia. But no doubt there will be many discrepancies when tested by an eye that gives merit precedence over rarity.

This very magnificent class of the rose family cannot be too extensively cultivated; many of them are free bloomers; but to have them in full perfection, they should be deprived of a great portion of their first-blooming buds, and have a few of their shoots cut back. Indeed, the principal part of their first buds can easily be dispensed with; for it is then the *rosy season*; the great aim of the fancier and cultivator is to extend that season, which, with the above sacrifice, is at once accomplished. These plants, whose luxuriance and immense flowers have been the result of hybridizing and exciting culture, deserve all the care that can be bestowed upon them. Every encouragement must be given to promote the growth of the plant, which is best done in the winter season, by composts and manures, or in the summer, by rich waterings; these waterings should not be given oftener than once a week. As these roses are yet quite scarce on their own roots, we have introduced a standard rose, at page 90, to show their beauty, and the effect they have. When trained in that way, they are gems in the parterre

—regular nosegays, elevated to a convenient distance to enjoy all their beauty and fragrance. When there are mossy, yellow, and striped roses in this family, rose culture will have approached its climax.

PERPETUAL DAMASK ROSES.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, this division of the Rose was known only to a very limited extent, not going beyond the old *Monthly Damask* and the *Portland*—the types of the group, which in that short period have become so extensive, and varied in color and character, that the parentage of many is difficult to point out. But, unfortunately, there are those that pass for *perpetual*, which, with all our art, we cannot cause to produce even a second blooming in the season, except by demolishing all the buds they form in June to make them flower in September. Many of them have another feature of obstinacy; and this is, that, in rooting by layers, they nearly all take two years to form rootlets; we have, in consequence, either to graft or bud them on other roses at any desired height. Several of them were brought into notice before the famous Bourbon Roses, and were looked

upon as the *ne plus ultra* of the Rosary. The perfection and beauty of many of their flowers cannot be denied, and their stiffness of habit is not unpleasant when properly placed. The best form to grow them is on standards, from six inches to four feet high. They are perfectly hardy in all latitudes where the Damask Rose will grow. In bleak situations, where the thermometer falls frequently below zero, the stems are greatly benefited by a covering of straw or matting. The rods that support standards should be put on the south side of the plant; the strong sun is thereby warded off the stem, which is beneficial, both in summer and winter. What we have said in regard to the rich culture required for Remontante roses is equally applicable to the Perpetual.

Among the many, we have selected those that are most distinct, and such as have the greatest tendency to give a succession of bloom. *Antigone*, bright rose, very perfect; a profuse and constant bloomer; quite fragrant. *Blanche Vibert*, pure white, imbricated and fully double, a constant bloomer; plant subject to mildew in cloudy weather. *Antinous*, whose deep purple-crimson flowers remind us of some of our old Gallica roses; it is quite double, perfect, and fragrant. *Bernard*, or *Perpetual Pomponne*, is a lovely pink

rose, of exquisite form, all the petals being like so many beautiful shells neatly put together; it is very similar to *Joséphine Antoinette*, but they are distinct. *Billiard* is larger than the former, and more of the rose color, perfectly double, fragrant, a profuse bloomer. *D'Angers*, though an old variety, still retains its character of a constant bloomer, with large flowers of a pale rose color. *Duchesse de Rohan*, bright rose, flower very large, compact, and double. *Duc d'Enghien* proves very desirable, being distinct both in its pale fleshy color, and in its character of growth, and a free bloomer. *Du Roi*, or *Lee's Crimson*; it is about thirty-five years since this famous rose was grown from seed in the gardens of one of the royal palaces near Paris, remaining comparatively obscure, and was considered a rare article in England in 1831, where I first saw it growing, carefully surrounded with rods to keep its admirers at a distance. In 1832 or 1833, I imported it as the gem of the day, and it is still admitted to be the King of Perpetuals, blooming profusely and perfectly from June till Christmas; the color is bright red (not crimson), a perfectly formed flower, with all the fragrance of the Damask Rose; and without any extra pruning, never fails to bloom the whole season—richly deserving a place in every

garden. *Jeanne Hachette*, if not the most constant, is the largest rose of the group. I have measured it six inches in diameter, very double, fragrant, of a pale rose color, and is a strong grower. *Julie de Krudner*; this rose was named to us as a fine white hybrid perpetual, in our rambles amongst French rose-growers, but during our sojourn we could not see a flower of it; with me, it is only a pale blush color, with shades of pink, very double, size medium, and imbricated, a strong grower. *Lady Seymour* is a new variety, occasionally spotted with blush, on a bright rose ground; quite fragrant, and of a perfect form. *La Gigantesque*, rosy pink, an extremely large full flower; plant of good growth, very fragrant. *La Gracieuse*, or *Volumineuse*, is very distinctive in flower and growth; is quite thorny, and grows freely; the flowers are perfectly double, of a pale rose color. *Lodoiska Marin* has been long esteemed for its profusion of large pale flowers, blooming freely, quite double, and in clusters, showing well in the distance. *Louise Puget*, pale rosy lilac, an excellent grower, giving a profusion of bloom, very fragrant, cup shaped. *Minerva*, pale rose color, very large flower, with beautiful cupped petals, quite sweet scented. *Mogador* is a very dark crimson variety, frequently shaded with purple, flowers

finely rounded, of cup form. *Madame Trudeaux* (Boll), an American sort of a dark violet purple shade, large imbricated flowers, produced in profusion, and giving a fine autumnal bloom. *Olivier de Serres*, centre of the flower bright rose, circumference pale blush, very beautiful and perfect; foliage luxuriant. *Palmire*, or *Blush Perpetual*, is still esteemed as a free bloomer, and the color is very desirable in this class, which is very deficient in light colors. *Portland Blanc*, however, is pure white, a rose of large size, perfect in form, quite fragrant, and a good grower. *Prudhomme* has been always a favorite for its brilliancy and fragrance, giving a succession of flowers of perfect form. No good Striped Perpetual Rose has yet appeared. *Quatre Saisons*, or *Monthly Damask*, has been long an inhabitant of our gardens, where, when established, and well nourished, it gives a great profusion of its delicate pink flowers, in clusters, the whole season. Its fragrance, also, is so agreeable, that it makes it a great favorite with all. The *Quatre Saisons Blanc*, or *White Monthly Damask*, is not so constant a bloomer as the former, rarely putting forth a succession of flowers, unless in very rich light soil. The *Perpetual White Moss* has already been noticed, but we may here say that it is a "Sport," as florists

term it, from the White or Pink Monthly Damask; plants of it having been known to assume the habit of those varieties. *Scotch Perpetual* does not bloom so constantly as we might expect from the name; yet it gives occasional clusters of flowers of nearly a white color, during the summer months; its foliage, too, is very distinct from any of those named; it has more of the brier character, and is very similar in growth to the old Scotch Rose. *Stanwell* is an English variety; a true Perpetual, blooming profusely and constantly the whole summer, till late in the season. Its habit is also like a Scotch Rose, with large double pale-blush flowers of exquisite fragrance.

It will be observed that this family, like the Bourbons and Remontantes, does not contain a genuine striped variety, so that the hybridizer and amateur have yet a large and new field open to their operations. We would suggest that *Blanche Vibert*, together with *Du Roi* and the *White Monthly Damask*, be fertilized; these seed abundantly, and, with the culture we have recommended, the seedlings will bloom in three years. Some have advanced that the finest roses from seed are always the longest in flowering; when there is any tardiness observed, a few buds can be put into stocks, which will hasten their inflorescence.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA,

OR SMALL-LEAVED ROSE.

THERE is nothing in the whole family that we have been engaged upon, so distinctive in flower and character as this group. The plants of the true *Microphylla* Rose are very beautiful; when in foliage, their small pinnated leaves are so unlike any other plant (except perhaps a locust-tree in miniature) that they are both interesting and agreeable. It has been known twenty-five years in Europe, having been brought from China, and supposed by some to have originated in that country from the old *Macartney* Rose. I consider it, however, a distinct species, in every particular; and this can be proved by any of my readers who may be fortunate enough to save seed from it. The produce (if not intermixed with others) will be pure *Microphylla* roses, retaining the character of foliage, spiny calyx, with single, half double, and perfectly double flowers, nearly all of a dark rose color. The first of this rose, as we believe, was imported by us in 1830, and it is now extensively cultivated in every section of the country.

Recent importations, denominated *Microphylla*, can barely be recognized as such. The popularity of the old variety has given circulation to many of the inferior *new* ones, which, after having been seen in bloom, are frequently thrown aside as worthless. They are generally hardy, in dry soils giving a succession of flowers throughout the season. They are adapted for training against fences, or low out-buildings, or they may be formed into handsome bushes of any shape; but a hedge of them is the *beau idéal* of the flower-garden, which all may enjoy in any latitude south of this. The following sorts are worthy of all requisite culture, and will grow freely in any rich soil, avoiding low wet situations. *Carnea*, or *Rosea*, is the old variety known as the *Microphylla Rose*; its character is unique, with small, neat, dark-green foliage. The flowers are large and very double, of a rose color, produced at the extremity of the young shoots, in twos or threes, according to the strength of the plant; the calyx (the green cup round the base of the flower) is thick and prickly; hence it is called the "Burr Rose." *Coccinea*, and the beautiful dark variety *Rubra*, are in every particular the same, except the latter being darker in color. *New White Microphylla* would be a very desirable variety, but the present subject is only

a pale blush, and very mediocre at that; foliage similar to the old *Microphylla*. *Rubra Variegata* does not merit the variegated distinction; the circumference of the flower is merely shaded. These all have the peculiar prickly flower-bud. *Purpurea* is of a purple-crimson color, very large, with the growth and habit of all the former, except the calyx being destitute of the prickles so characteristic in the others. *Violacea* has also a smooth calyx; the flowers of a violet-purple color, quite double. The plant is of upright growth, and quite luxuriant. The following varieties are all hybridized with other sorts, and do not form handsome plants for bushes or standards, but are well adapted for training to poles, columns, or trellising. *Alba Odorata*, or the *Double White Microphylla*, grows very luxuriantly, frequently making shoots eight or ten feet long in one season; and in warm soils, where the season extends from March to December, they will no doubt grow twenty feet. The flowers are very large and double, of a yellowish-white, very fragrant, and look beautiful among the dark green foliage; as a white climbing rose, for pillars, verandas, and arbors, it has no equal, and should have an appropriate spot in every garden or cemetery. *Hybrida* is also a strong grower, with double flowers of a rosy

purple color. *Luxembourg* appears to be a hybrid from some of the *Noisettes*, of whose character it greatly partakes; the flowers are in clusters, of a dull purple, very double, and a little fragrant. *Maria Leonide* has much of the *Macartney Rose* habit; the foliage nearly round, quite dark green and shining, with a tinge of red on the young wood; the flowers are sweet scented, of a creamy-white color, with a delicate blush centre. There are several others classed among these, which, as far as known to us, are either entirely worthless, or are so like those described, that it is questioned whether they are not the same; this is not surprising, for we have grown many of them from seeds, and all were either entirely single, or so much like the parent that they could not be distinguished from it; with the exception of *Rubra* and *Purpurea*, which have originated with us. A pure white, bright scarlet, yellow, or striped variety, would be a great acquisition. We would therefore urge upon cultivators and amateurs the propriety of sowing every seed, never despairing of the results till the object is accomplished. Lovers of the rose in the more Northern States, will find this family entirely too tender for out-door culture, unless surrounded with a quantity of dry leaves. They will not prosper if lifted every year from

the ground and put away, as directed for Tea and Bengal Roses; but where a greenhouse, or even dry cellarage, is accessible, they will grow magnificently in large pots and tubs, making a superb ornamental plant for placing in summer in any conspicuous situation.

ROSA MOSCHATA.

THE MUSK-SCENTED ROSE.

THE *Musk Cluster* rose is an old inhabitant of our gardens. Botanists consider it a distinct species, and have named it from the peculiar and agreeable odor it exhales in the evening, and in the cool autumnal months, which is the season that it flowers most abundantly, in large clusters, of a yellowish-white color. There are single, semi-double, and fully double varieties of it; the latter is the variety generally cultivated. It is a native of India, from whence it was introduced. From the seed of this plant the grand family of the Noisettes originated. Though it is more delicate than the generality of those plants, yet the same system of treatment recommended for them may be adopted with the Musk Clusters. We

have had several roses introduced to our notice, under the head of *Musk Scented*, but they have nearly all proved worthless—mere “cumberers of the ground.” However, a few deserve a passing remark before we close our descriptions of the rose. *Herbemont's Musk Cluster*, pure white, very large, fully double, blooming the whole season in large clusters and in great profusion, one of the very best of the group. *Pink Musk Cluster* has flowers of a pale pink color, quite double, though the petals are rather loose; the plant grows very strong and partakes greatly of the Noisettes. *Princesse de Nassau* is a pure Musk Rose, of a yellowish-white color, very double, though not so profuse as some others. *Ranunculus Musk Cluster* is a pure white, perfectly double; so very much so, that it does not open well in moist weather; the musky odor is not so strong in this as in the old variety. *Rivers Musk Cluster*, flowers small in clusters, of a rose-white color, very fragrant, foliage pale green, plant of rather free growth. They do well to be trained to pillars, fences, or trellises. In the Eastern States, they must be well protected in the winter season, covering their roots with a quantity of dry leaves. They delight in dry situations and rich soil. There is great room for improvement in this group, and we call the attention

of cultivators and amateurs to it; they may yet bring to view flowers of more perfect character and of more brilliant colors than any of the preceding, and even possessing, in a greater degree, the odor which appertains to the original species. It is true, we have the *Pink Musk Cluster*, *Red Musk Cluster*, *Frazerii*, and some others, but, as we have already said, they are worthless.

CULTIVATION OF ROSES IN POTS,

FOR THE GREENHOUSE OR ROOMS.

A SELECTION, for this purpose, should be made from the Tea, Bengal, and Bourbon families, all on their own roots, or budded very low. Presuming that these roses are already in pots, or to be procured from the nurserymen in the small* pots they are generally grown in for sale, they should at once be placed into those of six inches in diameter, carefully and freely watered, during July and August, cutting off all the flower-buds they show in the latter month. About the middle of Sep-

* The plants for winter blooming should be ordered from the vendors of an extra size; the very small plants sold at low prices would defeat the object.

tember, shorten the overgrown shoots, and thin out the slender ones, turn the plants out of the pots, depriving them of some of the soil, and repot in those of seven inches diameter, using a compost of sand, turfy loam, and manure in equal proportions; they will also grow admirably in the black soil from the woods, composed principally of decayed leaves: put several pieces of broken crockery in the bottom of the pot, then a portion of soil; place the plant so that its surface roots should be under the rim of the pot, and then fill all round with the soil; put them in a situation partially shaded—water sparingly, till they begin to grow—then expose them fully to the sun and water freely every day. There they may remain till the middle or end of October; and in the South, till November, when they should be removed to the greenhouse or rooms, for flowering. Previous to their removal, the pots should be washed, and the plants neatly tied up. Thus treated, they will mature all the buds they will then show, and produce a profusion of flowers again in January and February. Where there is the convenience of charcoal, it will be found of prime utility in rose pot-culture, broken to the size of nuts, and about one-fifth mixed with the soil; the roots will delight to ramble through it, and the foliage will be

of a richer and darker green; the surface of the soil must have frequent stirrings. The plants must be carefully examined, and whenever infested by the aphids, or green-fly, they should be destroyed, if in the greenhouse, by tobacco smoke. But, if in rooms, that method cannot be well adopted, for the odor would penetrate into every part of the dwelling. They should in that case be brushed off into a pail of water; or the safest plan will be to make a strong tea of tobacco, fill a pail with it, and while in a tepid state invert the plant therein, holding the hand or a cloth over the surface of the pot to prevent the earth from tumbling out. Roses in pots are wonderfully benefited by a watering of manure water about once in two weeks. This water is very easily prepared either in town or country. The droppings from the horse or cow stable put into a large tub or barrel, with water kept over it for a week or two, occasionally stirred up; the water then poured or drawn off for use about the color of good tea; or one quart of *POUDRETTE* put into three gallons of water—stir it a few times—in two days it will be fit for use. A new species of manure from the Islands of the Pacific, called *GUANO*, the deposit of sea-fowls that has accumulated for centuries, is very valuable for making liquid manure. A

pound, in five gallons of water, allowed to stand at least twenty-four hours before using, will be found very nourishing, applied once a week only when the plants are in a growing state. When required for the open ground, any of these liquids may be made stronger, or used more frequently.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE ROSE.

THERE are several very destructive, and in some seasons their depredations almost overpower the operator. In the Eastern States, the *Slug* nearly destroys every leaf. A remedy against its ravages, brought into notice by Mr. Haggerston, late gardener of J. P. Cushing, Esq., is to take two pounds of whale-oil soap, dissolved in fifteen gallons of water, and to syringe the plants therewith in the evenings till the insects are destroyed. The plants must also be syringed with clean water in the mornings, or the cure would be almost as destructive and offensive as the disease. After the plants are clean, stir up the soil to refresh it from the effects of the waterings. *Green-fly* is easily destroyed by tobacco water, applied with the syringe in the evening, and again with pure water in the morning. This insect is most troublesome

in city gardens, where the birds cannot feed upon it.

Brown's Fumigator is a very simple portable instrument for the destruction of this pest, so prevalent amongst roses; the whole force can be brought to bear upon any plant, in any situation, by covering the plant with a sheet, if against a fence, or when fully exposed, all round; place a covering over it in the form of a tent; then introduce the nozzle under the covering, and, by a simple turn of a handle, the tobacco smoke is delivered cool in a dense mass, and with the greatest safety in the hands of any operator. The implement is also indispensable in fumigating greenhouses, wardrobes, ships, or dwellings, during epidemic diseases. It can be used as well for purposes of perfuming with lavender, cinnamon, or other aromatic herbs. The *Rose Bug* is another very destructive enemy, which can only be kept under by handpicking; they are found upon the flowers as soon as open. There is also the *worm* that destroys the bud before it opens. We seldom observe this in the country, but in some seasons it abounds in the city or town gardens, and must be extirpated by the hand.

There is yet another; a fly, in the early part of June, deposits its egg near the surface of the

ground, into a strong young shoot, and is not discovered till July or August, when we see its effects from the dropping of the top of the young shoot. As soon as this is noticed, cut off about twelve inches of it, and the little grub will be found in its centre, which, if allowed to remain, will come out under a leaf, near the top, drop into the ground, and live again to renew its depredations the following season.

MILDEW ON THE ROSE.

UNDER artificial culture, this disease is frequently observed, or, as some writers term it, the effects of the disease; very few agree as to its origin or character. From our observation, it appears to be most common where extremes of temperature prevail; even in the open air this is plainly seen; in July or August, we occasionally have a few cold nights, succeeded by rain and warm weather, and as certainly as that kind of weather occurs, as certainly does the mildew follow. It is rarely seen in our collection of roses, few of which are kept in high temperatures, and, when it appears, a few syringings of sulphur water are applied, which destroys it. We prepare sulphur

water, by placing in a small barrel a piece of unslacked lime, about the size of a double fist, with five or six pounds of flowers of sulphur, on which we pour a few gallons of boiling water, mixing it freely; cover it up for an hour, and then stir in three or four gallons of cold water. After settling, we pour off the water for use, putting about a quart of it to the gallon for syringing. A recent writer says, he uses one ounce of nitre to one gallon of water, with which he syringes the plants once in ten days, and finds it an effectual cure.

PROPAGATION OF ROSES

THAT BLOOM THE WHOLE SEASON.

THESE may be propagated by budding, grafting, or layering, as directed for roses that bloom in June; as we have before said, the latter method is preferable, and makes very permanent plants. They are also extensively propagated by cuttings, which is the plan that now calls for our special notice. There are two periods of the season, June and September, in which this mode can be adopted extensively and successfully, with the families of Bengal, Tea, Noisette, Bourbon, and Remontantes

Roses. (Perpetual succeed best by budding.) In May or June, as soon as the young shoots have shed their first flowers, they will be in a proper state for use. The cuttings may be made from two to four inches long, having at least three joints or buds, from the lower end of which cut off the leaf, and smoothe the bottom end, with a sharp knife, directly under an eye, leaving the other leaves untouched; the cuttings may then be inserted about one and a half or two inches into very sandy soil, either in pots, or in the ground; if in a frame, so much the better. Shade them from the sun during the day, and give them gentle sprinklings of water. They must also be protected from heavy drying winds, and fully exposed to the dews of the night, which are very genial to them. In about three or four weeks they will be rooted, and may either remain where planted till autumn, or be at once transplanted into pots, and placed in the shade till they have taken fresh root. These cuttings will make fine plants for the next season, and by extra culture may be made fine plants for blooming in the greenhouse during winter. Cuttings taken off in September, and planted in a very shaded situation, will be well rooted in the following spring, and may then be transplanted into any part of the

garden. The latter period will be the best for all the Southern States, and the former for the Eastern States. Indeed, cuttings can be taken off, and may be propagated successfully, at any period of the season, when the plant has just ceased to bloom, which is the grand criterion for propagating the rose. In some soils, of a close, sandy nature, all that is required is merely to put in a small piece of a shoot, in moist, cloudy weather, where it is shaded from the direct rays of the sun, and it will root in a few weeks without any other care.

Where there is the convenience of a forcing-house, or hot-bed of manure, there is another period of the season when the rose may be extensively propagated, which is practised to a very great extent by nurserymen who commence forcing roses in February. As soon as they show bloom, the shoots are cut into cuttings of two eyes each, and planted into very small pots, of very sandy soil; these are placed into a close, warm hot-house, or hot-bed, in a moist temperature of 70° to 80° , where they will root in from two to three weeks, and are frequently sold within six weeks from the time they were planted. The very scientific have resorted to another mode of multiplying, which, with many sorts, makes strong plants in a

very short time. They take the roots of common roses, that are about the size of a small quill, and cut them into lengths of two or three inches, whereon they graft a single eye from the young wood (by the method of grafting), plant them into pots, which they place into a close hot-bed or house, as above stated, where they grow instantly, frequently making a fresh growth within two weeks from the time of planting.

Single eyes are also planted up to the base of the leaf, partially covering the eye, in pots of fine sand, subjecting them to the same hot-bed treatment; these also root freely, but take some time before they make strong plants. When these tender cuttings are made, they must be carefully shaded from the sun, and must be sprinkled with tepid water every evening. When they have made a fresh growth, they should be removed to another frame or house, with gentle heat, and have air every day to harden them; in a week or two they will be fit for larger pots, to grow therein all the summer, or planted into the open ground in May.

Amidst the lovely creation of the floral world, none combines so many attractions as the Rose; and we hope that our simple remarks on its propagation will enable all, who may desire it, to in-

crease any part of the family they happen to possess. If tried once, and successfully, the experiment will, no doubt, be renewed, and an innocent pride indulged in increasing the power of ministering to one's own taste, or of gratifying that of a friend. Many suffer a latent predilection for these fascinating pursuits to die away, from the idea of not possessing the skill requisite for cultivating plants; others think of the expense they would be led into by an unwarrantable indulgence. If the more fortunate or more skilful amateur knows of such persons, he will greatly promote both their mental and bodily welfare, by presenting them with a few plants of easiest culture, to prove to them how easy it is, not only to nurture, but to multiply their sources of pleasure, as healthful as it is innocent. If any of our readers have a spark of this taste within them, we say, cherish it as you would cherish a *friend*. To the ladies, especially, a love of floriculture brings with it, in every period of life, a train of pure enjoyments. Whilst the city belle blushes her delight at the sight of the magnificent bouquet destined to grace her fair hand in the haunts of pleasure—the face of the country maiden glows with still purer satisfaction as she presents to a parent the rose which her

own care has brought to perfection. And the mother!—how many lessons of wisdom can she impart to her children, whilst instilling into their young minds the love of this healthful pursuit, and teaching them to look up from the wonders spread around them, to Him who gave the rose its hue. To the time-stricken matron, also, even after age has deprived her of the active enjoyments of this taste, many pleasures still remain; under the shade of some far-spreading tree, she can, from her rustic seat, enjoy the sight of well-planned arrangements, executed under her own superintendence, or surrounded by some favorite plants, inhale the fragrance which comes to her blended with sweet recollections of the pleasing toils which insured their present luxuriance. But it is to those who have known sorrow and affliction (and who has not?) that the love of flowers and gardening comes like a boon from heaven, to shed its soothing influence upon the heart. In showering upon this earth such profusion of blossoms of every odor, God has permitted us to bask, as it were, in his visible smiles, and every Christian will love him better for loving the glowing proof of that goodness which disdains not to minister to every innocent pleasure of his creature man. We feel we have perhaps digressed too far,

but every lover of horticulture will understand how we have been led away; and to others we can only repeat: "Try to love flowers—learn to cultivate them; it will make you happier, it will make you better."

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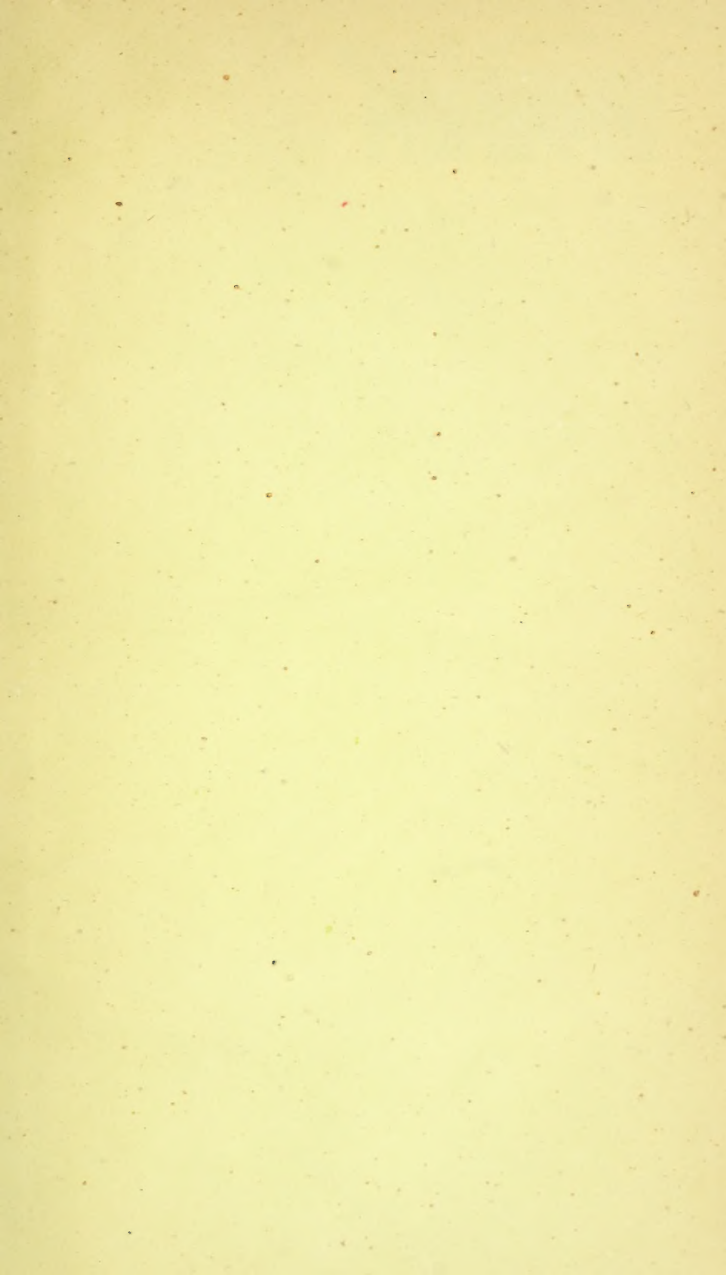
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