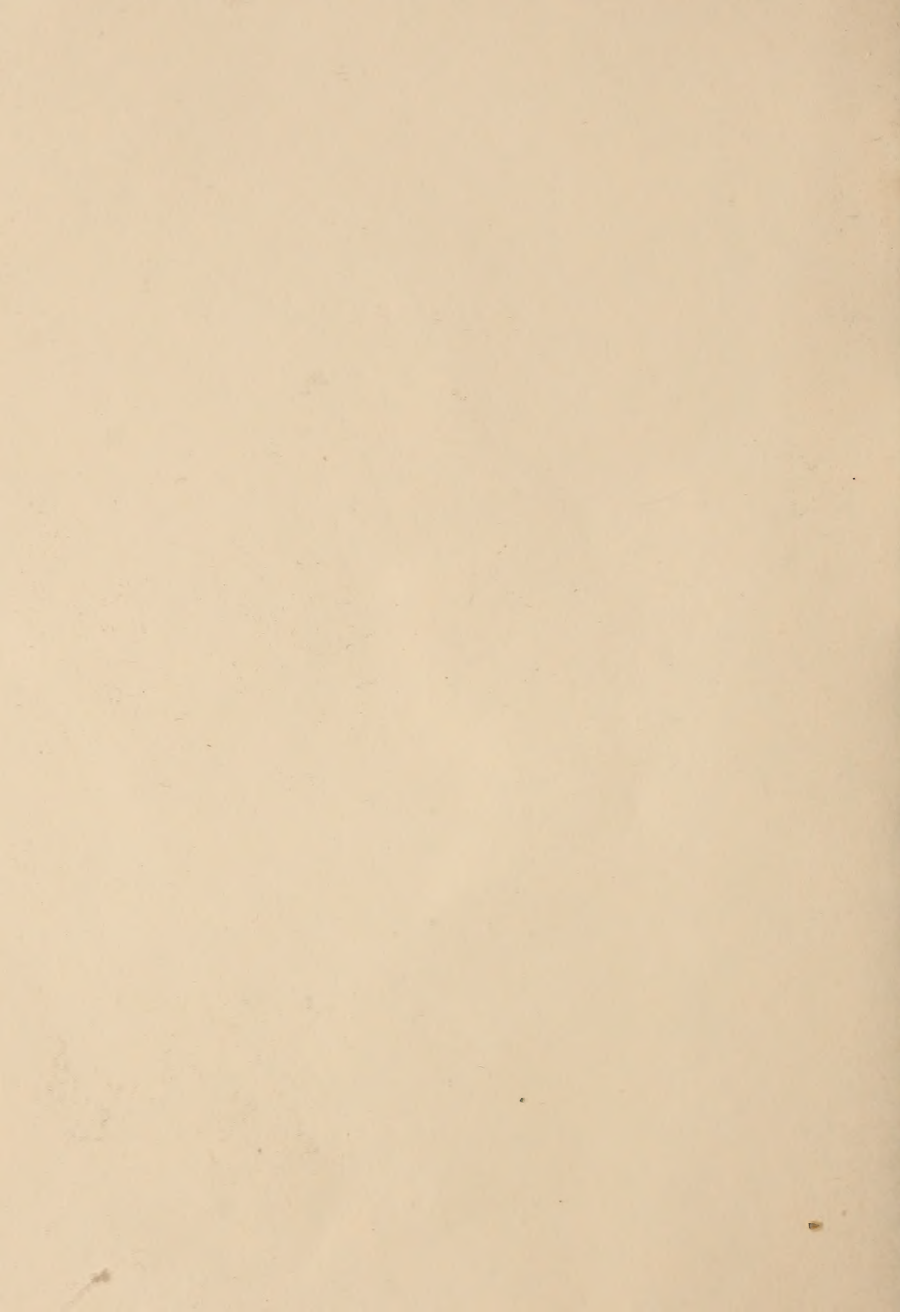
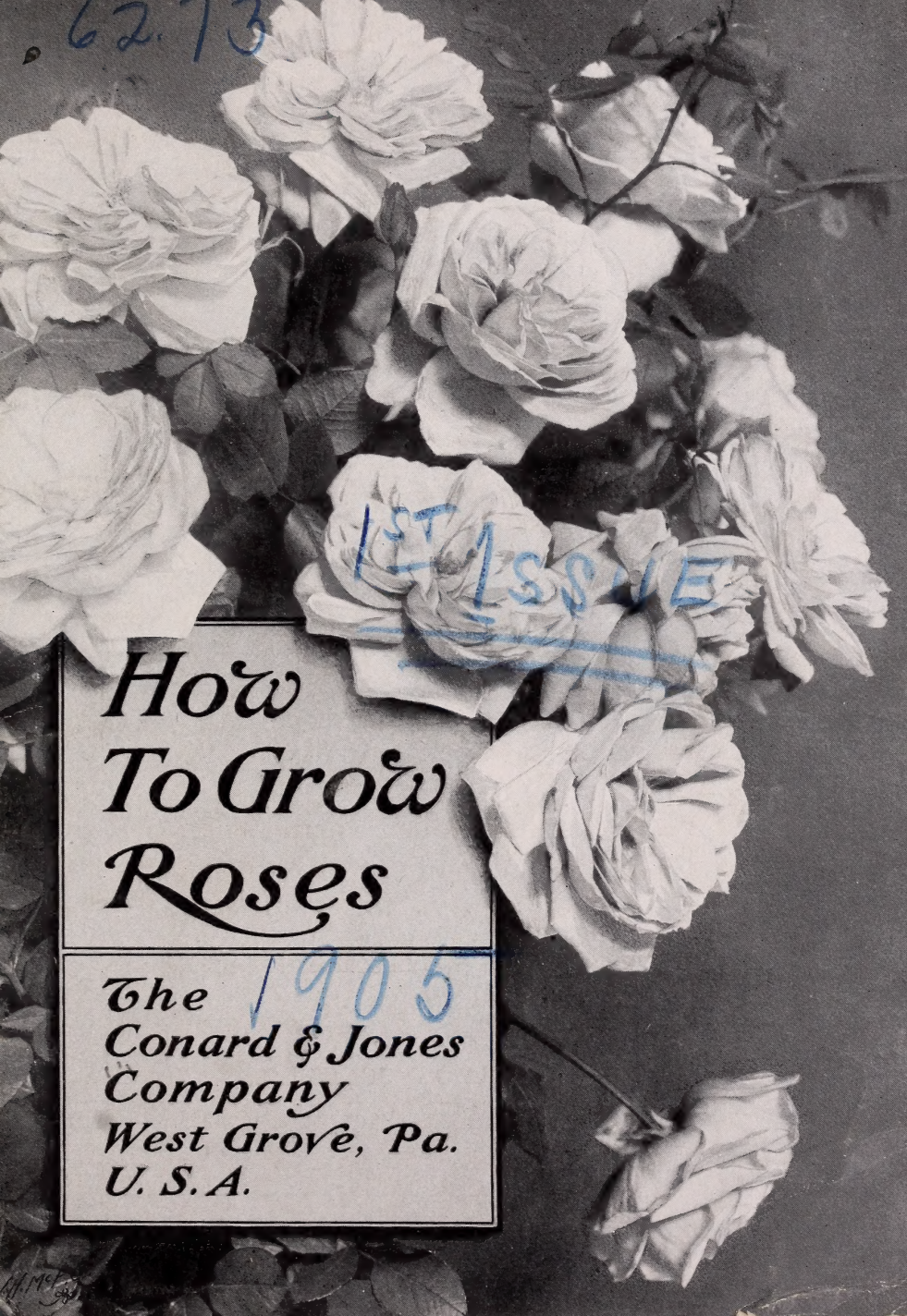


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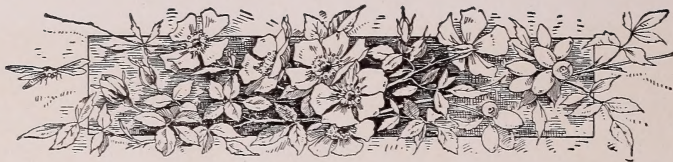
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1ST ISSUE

How To Grow Roses

*The 1905
Conard & Jones
Company
West Grove, Pa.
U. S. A.*



FOREWORD

WE have so many inquiries from our friends and customers about how to grow Roses, that we concluded to print this little book to help answer the questions we are constantly being asked, and to give such brief suggestions for culture as space and time permit. It used to be thought that Roses were difficult to grow, and that only experienced gardeners could succeed with them; but the fact is, that no flowers are easier to grow or more certain to bloom quickly and abundantly than the beautiful everblooming Roses, provided, of course, that you have good, healthy, well-rooted plants, and the proper varieties for your locality and purpose.

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1905



CHAPTER I

How to Grow Roses

GOOD healthy plants are essential to success, and can now be had very cheaply of any reliable Rose-grower and sent safely by mail or express to any part of the United States. When ordering Roses, it is always good policy to "get the best."

A few cents in first cost may make all the difference between success and failure in the end.

These beautiful Everblooming Roses grow finely in the open ground and are much more certain to thrive and bloom abundantly there than when grown in pots; no special treatment is required different from other flowers. Plant in the most suitable place you happen to have, keeping in mind that Roses like full light and air, and moderately rich heavy soil, with some clay, but they are not particular, and any good ordinary soil will grow beautiful Roses. Prepare the ground by digging and working as thoroughly as convenient the same as for any other plants, but no extra manuring or coddling is necessary; in fact, they do better without it. If the ground is in good condition no manuring may be necessary, but if needed old well-rotted stable manure is best: if this can not be had, pure ground bone is the next best fertilizer you can have, but whatever is used should be dug in and thoroughly mixed with the soil, or else applied on the surface after the plants are set. Never put fresh manure or any strong fertilizer in contact with the roots, as it is injurious, and may kill the plants or hinder their growth.

When to Plant. Plant as early in the spring as convenient after hard frosts are over and ground is mellow and in fine condition. April, May and June are all good planting months in the northern and central states, varying, of course, according to locality and season, while February and March, and even January, are the best planting months in different parts of the South. If the plants are wilted or dry when received, soak several hours in blood-warm water, with the wrapping on; this will be found to revive them greatly and help to put them in best condition for setting out. The roots should always be wet when planting, so that the earth will stick to them; a little water put on the roots in the hole when planting will answer the same purpose, taking care to fill the hole with dry earth on top so it will not bake or become hard.

How to Select the Best Roses for Your Locality. This is an important matter and one for which only general directions can be given, but we think, if you read carefully our remarks on the different classes and families of Roses, see page 9, and apply the same with your own best judgment, you will have no difficulty in making a suitable selection. Many of the best catalogues now offer Roses made up in convenient-size collections for special purposes, and, as these are generally reliable, you can frequently get better selections in this way than you would be likely to make for yourself, and the price is much lower than when bought at the single rate.

Roses for Particular Localities. In the first place, consider where the Roses are to be planted; if away up north, where the growing season is short and early frosts the rule, you will do well to select from the hardiest Everbloomers, Hardy Perpetuals, Hardy Climbers, Moss Roses, and the so-called "Iron-Clad" Roses and their hybrids. If in the more moderate temperatures common to the vicinity of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, and most parts of the great central states, you can select more largely from the best Everbloomers, Hardy Everblooming Climbers, etc.

For the Southern and Pacific Coast States you should select from the finest Everbloomers, including Teas, Hybrid Teas, Noisettes, etc., as all the finest Roses which are too tender for the central and northern states grow splendidly and make magnificent specimens in the southern and Pacific coast states, where it is not unusual to see fine dwelling houses covered all over, and embowered with the most beautiful Roses in full bloom.

What are the Best Size and Age Roses for a Beginner to Plant?

This depends largely on what you wish the Roses for; if you merely want a nice bed of Roses to bloom quickly the present season, with the least possible trouble and expense, we would advise the one-year Everblooming Roses, grown in 3-inch pots. "Quick-blooming Roses"—they should be strong, vigorous plants 8 to 15 inches high, with plenty of lively working roots, and, if carefully planted according to directions in good ordinary soil, they will begin to bloom as soon as they begin to grow, and will continue throwing up their lovely buds and blossoms all summer and fall, until stopped by freezing weather. But if you wish the largest and finest Roses for permanent planting, we would recommend the two-year Roses, which are very much larger and heavier plants than the one-year size, and are considered more hardy and better suited for planting permanent borders; and, besides this, they make a fine appearance at once, without having to wait for them to grow large enough to be seen. They should bloom finely the first season and give excellent satisfaction in every way; they, of course, cost more than the one-year size, but many people prefer them and think they are well worth the difference.

Roses on Their Own Roots (Own-Root Roses). These are grown from cuttings taken from growing plants, and, therefore, both the tops and roots are always the same, and if they sucker or sprout from the roots they can safely be allowed to do so.

Grafted or Budded Roses.

These are grown by grafting or



HARRISON
YELLOW



ROSES IN POTS

budding the variety desired on a wild Rose root, and some growers claim they get stronger and hardier plants in this way, owing to their being on a wild, or native root; and, though there may be some reason for this in the case of some weak-growing kinds, we think it is more than offset by the constant danger of grafted Roses throwing up wild shoots from the roots, which, being of stronger and more rampant growth than the true variety, are apt to overgrow and crowd it out, in which case you have nothing but the worthless wild root left and your beautiful Rose is lost. The remedy for this is to plant all grafted Roses so deep that the junction of the graft and root will be at least 3 inches below the surface; besides this, watch closely the appearance of all suckers or sprouts from the roots and lose no time cutting them out down to the roots. While if these directions are carefully followed you need have no fear of losing your Roses, it is a matter requiring constant attention, and particularly when it is remembered that the wild shoots sometimes resemble the true variety so closely that it is difficult for an untrained person to tell which is which. For these and other reasons, we always advise planting "Own-Root Roses" when they can be had, believing that for an inexperienced person they are much more likely to give satisfactory results than the grafted plants.

Elaborate Preparation and Costly Beds made of specially prepared soil, as formerly advised by leading authorities on gardening, are no longer necessary in order to have fine Roses. Every one who has ground enough for even a "handkerchief garden" can have Roses in profusion, and with very little care or expense. Plant a few Everblooming Roses in any convenient place you happen to have, and most surely their beautiful blooms will surprise you. People who complain that Roses do not bloom are frequently those who do not plant them.

Roses in Pots. For usual one-year size Roses, 4-inch pots are about the right size. Two-year Roses will require slightly larger pots. Put in a handful of pebbles, broken pots, or cinders for drainage, and fill up with fresh, lively, turfy soil, well firmed down; water thoroughly when first done and set in a cool, light place to rest for one or two weeks; water sparingly, and only when the soil in the pots looks dry on the surface; too much water, when plants are not growing, is very injurious, and worse than not enough.

How to Plant Roses. When you are ready to plant and the ground is in nice, mellow condition, make shallow holes 12 to 15 inches apart and large enough to allow the roots to be spread out in their natural position, and a little bit deeper than the plant has grown; cover the roots with fine, moist soil, taking care to work it around and under the plants so there may be no vacant places when filled, then press the earth firmly down on the roots *with the feet*, so as to exclude the air, and bring the roots in actual contact with the soil; this is very important, as if not done the plants are liable to dry out before they can make a start. The soil should be mellow and crumbly; never plant when wet and soggy, else it may bake and become so hard as to prevent the growth of the plants. If the weather is warm and dry, it may be best to shade a little for a few days.

After planting, or if cool, protect from frost and cold, drying winds (which are almost as destructive) by covering with paper or other convenient material. If weather is very hot, it may be best to water occasionally (evening is the best time); and when you do water, be sure to soak the ground thoroughly down to the roots; a light sprinkling that does not reach the roots is of little or no use, as the water is needed at the roots, where growth must commence.

One-year Roses should be set about 1 foot apart each way; two-year, 15 to 18 inches apart.

Not Much Water Required. If the ground is kept mellow and well cultivated, very little water is required, unless in unusually dry times, and in fact, stirring the soil deeply with hoe and rake every day or two is better than watering and answers the same purpose, as it encourages the moisture from below, besides helping to keep the ground clear of grass and weeds, which is most important, as Roses cannot do well if overrun with weeds and grass.

When Setting Out Growing Roses, it is important to remove all weak or immature growth and also a portion of the leaves and stems, so that the plant will not be required to furnish more nourishment than the roots can supply while getting started. Pruning should be done early in the spring before growth has commenced, and care should be taken to keep the plants in proper shape.

Dormant Roses, from open ground, being older and much larger and stronger than the one-year size, may be planted either in the spring or in the fall in moderately rich, well-prepared ground, and the plants should be cut back at least one-half of the last season's growth and the roots in the same proportion; also, special care should be taken to tread the earth down firmly on the roots and leave the plant a little bit deeper than it was before.

Roses Need all the Sunshine they Can Get, and always do best planted in an open, sunny situation. They do not like shade or damp wet ground and should never be set where they will be deprived of proper nourishment by the roots of trees or older and stronger plants, which sometimes extend long distances and completely exhaust the soil for anything else. This does not mean that a block of trees or shrubbery may not sometimes be utilized as a convenient shelter or windbreak for the Rose-bed, only do not set them too near, and be sure their roots do not rob the Roses. A somewhat sheltered position, when free from the above objections, is an ideal place for the Rose-bed.

Pruning. Judicious pruning which will encourage new growth is essential to the best success in Rose culture. As Roses bloom on the present season's growth, any treatment that encourages vigorous new growth is sure to increase the bloom; therefore, liberal manuring and judicious pruning are necessary to the best success. Be careful to keep all faded buds and flowers picked off clean every day, or as fast as they appear; if allowed to wither or die on the plant they will weaken its growth and fewer and smaller flowers will be produced.

The Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers and Hardy Climbing Roses do not require as close pruning as the ever-bloomers, but should be moderately shortened in as soon as the blooming season is over, in order to induce the formation of flower-buds for next season.

Insect Enemies. Healthy, vigorous plants are not often hurt by insects ; therefore, careful cultivation, with hoe and rake, every day, or as often as necessary to keep the ground in rich, mellow condition, is an important insect preventive. When insects appear, the very best remedy is Sulpho-tobacco Soap, applied according to the printed directions on every package. Price, 25 cts. postpaid.

Winter Protection. If winter protection is necessary in your section, a good plan is to bend the branches, or the whole plant, down and fasten them securely within two or three inches of the ground by tying them to stakes driven in for that purpose, then spread dry leaves or garden litter over them to a depth of, say, 6 inches. But do not cover too thickly, or until the plants are well matured and leaves fallen off, and uncover gradually in spring when danger of severe freezing is over. We have a Golden Rambler that has been winter-killed to the ground repeatedly, but grows up and blooms every year.

Treatment for Roses Hurt with the Winter. If Roses are hurt with the winter, cut off all the injured branches down to the live wood, and if you have "Own-Root Roses," and the roots are not hurt, they will soon throw up new shoots and bloom as well as ever.

Mulching. By mulching is meant covering the ground around the plant with a more or less thick coating of stable manure, leaves, sods, newly mown grass from the lawn or other similar material. This may be done in the winter to keep from freezing too deeply, or in the summer to keep the ground from becoming too hot and dry ; it will also help to keep the weeds down, and is an excellent way to apply manure, as the strength will soak gradually down to the roots in the best possible way to nourish the plants.



ROSA MULTIFLORA



ETOILE DE LYON, TYPE OF THE EVERBLOOMERS

CHAPTER II

The Different Classes and Families of Roses

THERE are many different classes and families of Roses, but we can refer now only to those in most general use.

Tea Roses. These are among the most beautiful of all, and are known by their low, bushy growth, constant bloom and delicious tea fragrance. They come in all beautiful shades and colors, and, though not entirely hardy, are usually good healthy growers and abundant bloomers during the whole growing season.

Hybrid Teas. These are the product of Teas crossed with various other hardier sorts, as Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, etc. ; they are very beautiful and productive, but apt to be of more or less tender or weak growth. They are, however, a very important and valuable class, noted for their brilliant colors and delightful fragrance, and in use everywhere.

Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Remontant Roses are different names for the same class, and were originated by crossing the Tea Roses with other more hardy kinds, and are known by their strong, erect growth and the large size and brilliant colors of their flowers. They are considered among the hardiest and most valuable of all Roses.

The Bourbon and China Roses are noted for hardy, vigorous growth and constant and abundant bloom, particularly in the autumn.

Noisette Roses. These somewhat resemble the Teas and are vigorous growers of climbing habit, blooming in large clusters, mostly in light colors, as different shades of yellow, white, pink, etc. Many are exceedingly beautiful and some quite hardy.

Moss Roses. These are known by the moss-like growth best seen on their unopened buds. They bloom but once in the season, but the flowers are large and fragrant, and they are among our very hardiest Roses.

Memorial Roses. These are mostly made up of the Hybrid China Rugosa, a hardy, erect-growing bush Rose ; the Wichuraiana, a trailing or creeping Rose, growing flat on the ground, and their hybrids. The fact of their being strong, robust growers, perfectly hardy and abundant bloomers, suggested their use for cemetery or memorial planting, hence the name, "Memorial Roses."

Hardy Climbing Roses. These are largely made up of the new Ramblers, Prairie Roses and other perfectly Hardy Climbers. They are annual bloomers and bear immense masses of splendid Roses every Spring without attention. They are strong, rampant growers, suitable for covering porches, arbors, summer-houses, screens for back buildings, etc.

Hardy Everblooming Climbing Roses. This is a comparatively new class, and, as the varieties are not all perfectly hardy, they should be given somewhat sheltered positions when convenient, to produce lovely Roses all summer and fall. They are now esteemed among the most beautiful and valuable Roses sent out.

Everblooming Roses. To what class do the Everblooming Roses belong? The Everblooming Roses include some hundreds of different varieties selected from the Tea Roses, Hybrid Teas, Chinas, Bourbons, Noisettes, which are sufficiently similar in habit of growth, season of bloom, hardiness and general character, to allow of their being placed together under the head of Everblooming Roses. Persons who wish to know the particular class to which each variety belongs will find them fully described in the index to Roses now published in our own and all the leading catalogues of Roses. The Everblooming Roses are noted for their rapid growth and quick and constant bloom, also for the exquisite beauty and delicious fragrance of their buds and flowers, which are borne continuously all summer and fall. For these reasons the Everbloomers are considered the most desirable for general planting in all sections of the country, except perhaps the far north, where the Hardy Perpetuals, being more hardy, would do best. The Everbloomers are not entirely hardy where the winter temperature falls much below zero, and, though they could be carried over by careful winter protection, we think it pays better just to give them a light covering of garden litter before winter closes in, and replace any that are lost with strong fresh plants early in the spring. Many of them are quite hardy, anyhow, and will usually stand the winter if given a light covering of leaves or garden litter.

The Hardy Perpetuals can usually be sufficiently protected by wrappings of straw or matting around the stem, in connection with a liberal mulching of forest leaves or barnyard manure, and banking up the stems 8 or 10 inches high above the ground.

In the South the Hardy Perpetuals do not require any special protection, as most of them are entirely hardy there.

We Recommend the Hardy Perpetual Roses equally with the Ever-



ROSA WICHURAIANA, COVERING A WALL

bloomers for general planting in all sections of the country except the far south (where the Everbloomers are most suitable, because constant bloomers). They are fully as beautiful, and yet so entirely different, that a bed of each kind is the right plan whenever convenient. As already stated, the Hybrid Perpetuals are much more hardy than the Everbloomers, and will stand greater degrees of cold without injury. Though they are sometimes hurt by extreme cold, they are the hardiest Roses we have suitable for general planting, and can be depended on for a magnificent display of the largest, sweetest and brightest colored Roses ever seen early in the spring and occasionally during the summer and fall.

Winter-blooming Roses. A few pretty winter-blooming Roses are very attractive ornaments for the home, and many people succeed nicely with them. The usual temperature of the living-room is about right for house Roses,—50 to 60 degrees at night, and 60 to 70 degrees in daytime. The following varieties are among the very best for house culture and for forcing: PERLE DES JARDINS, yellow; AUGUSTA VICTORIA, white; BEAUTY OF ROSEMAWR, rosy red; BRIDE, white; LA FRANCE, rose; MADALENA SCALARANDIS, lilac pink; MME. DE WATTEVILLE, cream and carmine; MAGNAFRANO, deep rose; BON SILENE, crimson; CATHERINE MERMET, pink; BABY RAMBLER, crimson; CLOTHILDE SOUPERT, creamy white.

The best plan, when only a few are wanted, is to get the Roses in the fall specially prepared for winter bloom. They are then ready to be potted up and go at once where they are to remain.

Forcing Roses. Few people have any idea of the immense number of Roses now forced for winter sales. It is a great business, requiring large capital and special training to conduct it successfully. It is usually done in or near the large cities, where immense greenhouses are built and owned for that special purpose. The matter of heat, water and soil have been scientifically worked out, so that the most exquisite Roses are produced in quantity just at the right time to bring highest prices.

Good, healthy, spring-grown plants are put in the benches as near June 1 as convenient, and grown on under the most favorable conditions that can be given; the blooms are marketed the same fall and winter, and new plants put in for the next crops. Nice turfy soil, with some clay and sand and liberally fertilized with cow manure, is thoroughly prepared and put on the benches, 4 to 5 inches deep, in which the plants are set. The heat must be moderate and regular, 50 to 60 degrees at night, 60 to 75 degrees in daytime. A close watch must be kept for all manner of insect enemies, and the proper remedies applied before they have any time to make headway. Water must be given regularly, neither too much nor too little; the proper quantity must be learned by experience. Spraying, fumigating, etc., must be carefully looked to, and there are, in fact, so many things to be learned, that any one wishing to enter the

business should first take a year's course with one of the large establishments growing cut Roses for the market, which is an entirely different thing and separate business from growing Rose plants for sale.

Best Varieties for Forcing.

American Beauty, Madame Abel Chatenay, Perle des Jardins, Augusta Victoria, Bride, Bridesmaid, Golden Gate, Liberty, Sunrise, La France, Meteor, La Detroit, Papa Gontier, Bon Silene, General Jacqueminot. There are some others, but these are among the very best there are for productiveness and value.



ONE PLANT OF MAD. PLANTIER

CHAPTER III

Roses for Special Purposes

Hardy Perpetual Roses are Recommended Equally with the Ever-bloomers for general planting in all sections of the country, except the far south, where the Everbloomers are generally preferred, because they are hardy there and are constant bloomers, whereas the Hardy Perpetuals bloom only part of the time. They are, however, so extremely beautiful, and yet entirely different from the Everbloomers, that a bed of each kind should be planted when convenient.

Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontant Roses. Twenty-five Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Roses are recommended for garden planting. As stated above, the Hybrid Perpetuals or Remontant Roses are much more hardy than the Everbloomers, and, though they are sometimes hurt by the cold in very severe winters, they are among the hardiest Roses we have suitable for general planting. They are known by their erect, vigorous growth, and the great size and brilliant colors of their flowers. They come in many splendid shades of red, pink, crimson and white, but no yellows. Though called "perpetual" they are not constant bloomers, but throw out great masses of splendid flowers at the usual time, early in the spring, and occasionally in the summer and fall. They are entirely different from the Everbloomers in their habit of growth and time of bloom, and should be planted separately and not mixed with them. All lovers of beautiful Roses should have a bed of each kind when convenient.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, crimson-scarlet ; ANNE DE DIESBACH, bright maroon ; MARGARET DICKSON, pure white ; CROWN PRINCE, velvety crimson ; JUBILEE, deep rich crimson ; GIANT OF BATTLES, bright fiery crimson ; MAGNA CHARTA, rosy pink ; PÆONIA, deep crimson ; LA REINE, clear rosy pink ; COUNTESS OF ROSEBERRY, carmine-red ; JOHN KEYES, dark cherry-red ; RICHARD WALLACE, deep crimson ; ANTOINE MOUTON, bright pink ; ALFRED COLOMB, dark, rich crimson ; BALL OF SNOW, pure white, constant bloomer ; BARON DE BONSTETTIN, dark, rich crimson ; FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, pure white ; DINSMORE, deep, rich crimson, constant bloomer ; JOHN HOPPER, bright, rosy pink ; EXPOSITION OF BRUSSELS, fine deep red ; FRANCOIS LEVET, deep, rich pink ; GLOIRE LYONNAISE,

nearest yellow of the Hybrid Perpetuals ; MARIE BAUMANN, deep, bright red ; PAUL NEYRON, bright, shining rose ; HENRY IRVING, bright, rich crimson.

The varieties named above are among the best for general planting, but there are many other kinds, almost equally desirable, which purchasers can select for themselves, from our own or other Rose catalogues.

Twenty-five Best Varieties of Everblooming Roses for Garden Planting. These varieties are strong, healthy growers and good bloomers, and both flowers and buds are exceedingly beautiful. There are many others nearly or quite as desirable, all of which, if you give them time to grow, will bloom the whole season. Some of them are not quite hardy, but if you want to keep them over winter cover the whole bed 6 or 8 inches deep with dry forest leaves, held in place with brush or garden litter. Do not cover till plants are well matured and leaves mostly fallen, and do not uncover in the spring till the danger of severe frost is past; then cut off all dead or hurt branches down to the live wood and shorten in the plant, say one-third of the last season's growth; fork in a liberal coat of short, well-rotted manure or other suitable fertilizer, and you can be sure of having an abundance of beautiful Roses the whole season.

BEAUTY OF ROSEMAWR, shaded carmine ; CORALLINA, deep rosy crimson ; AUGUSTA VICTORIA, cream-white ; FRANCES E. WILLARD, pure white ; CLARA BARTON, flesh-pink : MRS. R. B. CANT, bright rosy pink ; BESSIE BROWN, lovely peach-pink ; CLOTHILDE SOUPERT, cream-white ; MAGNAFRANO, deep rose ; BON SILENE, bright crimson ; HERMOSA, dark pink ; GOLDEN GATE, white, tinged with yellow ; GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, brilliant crimson ; ARCHDUKE CHARLES, fiery red ; ETOILE DE LYON, deep yellow ; DUCHESSE DE BRABANT, bright pink ; PERLE DES JARDINS, deep golden yellow ; QUEEN'S SCARLET, bright scarlet ; LUCULLUS (the Black Rose), dark maroon ; MARIE LAMBERT, rich creamy white ; SOUV. D'UN AMI, fine flesh-pink ; RAINBOW, crimson, with amber center ; MARIE VAN HOUTTE, white, tinged with lemon ; MAMAN COCHET, flesh-pink, extra ; MARIE GUILLOT, pure white.

Six of the Best New Rambler Roses. The Rambler Roses are strong, vigorous climbers, entirely hardy and suitable for veranda and porch trellises, etc. They are noted for their immense masses of bloom and splendid colors early in the spring, and are annual bloomers, except the Golden Rambler, which blooms the whole season. NEW CRIMSON RAMBLER



GOLDEN RAMBLER

"Philadelphia," larger and finer than the old Crimson Rambler, and superior to it in every way. **HARDY YELLOW RAMBLER** (*Aglaia*), golden yellow; **GOLDEN RAMBLER** (*Allister Stella Gray*), rich apricot yellow, changing to white; blooms the whole season; should have a sheltered position, as it is not entirely hardy. **BOSTON RAMBLER** (*The Farquhar*), blooms in enormous clusters; clear rose-pink; perfectly hardy. **NEW PINK RAMBLER** (*Dorothy Perkins*), fine shell-pink; blooms in clusters; extra fine and entirely hardy. **HELENE** (*The Thornless Climber*), soft violet-crimson; immense clusters. Hardy and good. For more particular descriptions, see *The Conard & Jones Co.'s* or other leading Rose catalogues.

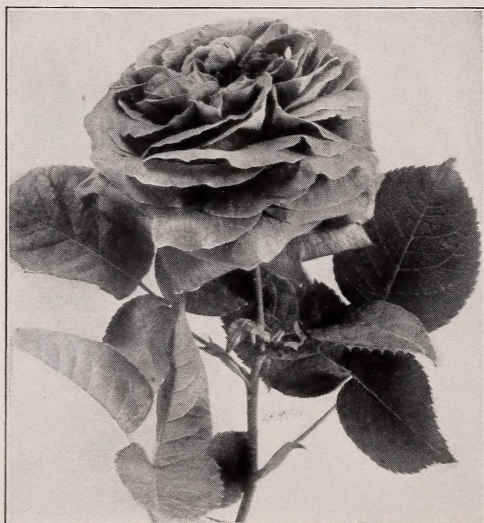
SIX HARDY EVERBLOOMING CLIMBERS

These Everblooming Climbers are quite hardy in most localities, but are always the better for somewhat sheltered positions when convenient.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry-red; extra fine. Hardy at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Robert Peary (*Climbing Augusta Victoria*). One of the best hardy everblooming climbers; pure white; extra large and handsome.

Empress of China. A hardy, perpetual-blooming climbing Rose, blooms the whole season; soft, dark red, passing to light pink or apple-blossom. A strong grower, valuable for training over porches, arbors, etc.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, PAUL NEYRON

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Strong, vigorous climber; an immense bloomer; perfectly hardy; rich, creamy white.

Climbing Hermosa. Clear, light pink; one of the best hardy, everblooming climbers.

Belle d'Orleans. Flowers continuously the whole summer; pure white, sometimes tinted rose; best for low trellises.

SIX HARDY CLIMBING ROSES (IRONCLAD VARIETIES)

These are the hardiest climbing Roses we have, *suitable for the coldest and most exposed localities. They are tremendous bloomers*; require but little care and will take care of themselves.

May Queen. Splendid, large double Roses; clear, bright pink.

Ruby Queen. Rich, ruby red, with clear white center.

Pearl Queen. Pearl-white, with deep rose center; very grand.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Varies in color, white to crimson.

Tennessee Belle. Rosy pink, free bloomer; very fragrant.

Baltimore Belle. Variegated red and white flowers, immense clusters.

SIX HARDY MEMORIAL ROSES FOR CEMETERY PLANTING

Alba Rubifolia. Finest double pure white Hardy Memorial Rose yet produced. Makes beautiful buds and flowers and bright shining evergreen leaves, always looks bright and cheerful.

Wichuraiana (Hardy White Memorial Rose). Will creep all over the ground like ivy, hardy as grass; large single satiny flowers, white, 5 to 6 inches around, with bright yellow center.

Double White Memorial Rose (Manda's Triumph). Perfectly double and pure white; very fragrant.

Double Pink Memorial Rose (Universal Favorite). Same as the double white, except the color, which is clear bright pink.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white, immense bloomer; one of the very best.

Agrippina. Rich dark crimson, very hardy; blooms all the time.

If further information is desired about Roses, we refer you to the following standard works, which we can send at the prices named on request.

Rose, The. By H. B. ELLWANGER. Revised edition. \$1.25.

Rose, Parsons on the. By S. B. PARSONS. Revised edition. \$1.

Roses, A Book About. By DEAN S. REYNOLDS HOLE. 14th edition. (Imported.)

A reliable English guide to Rose culture. \$1.25.

Rose Book, The Amateur's. By SHIRLEY HIBBARD. (Imported.) \$1.75.

Roses and Rose Culture. By WM. PAUL. An English work. 50 cents.

Roses in Pots, The Cultivation of. By WM. PAUL. (Imported.) \$1.

Book of the Rose. By A. FOSTER MELLAIR. 352 pp. Cloth. \$1.75.

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