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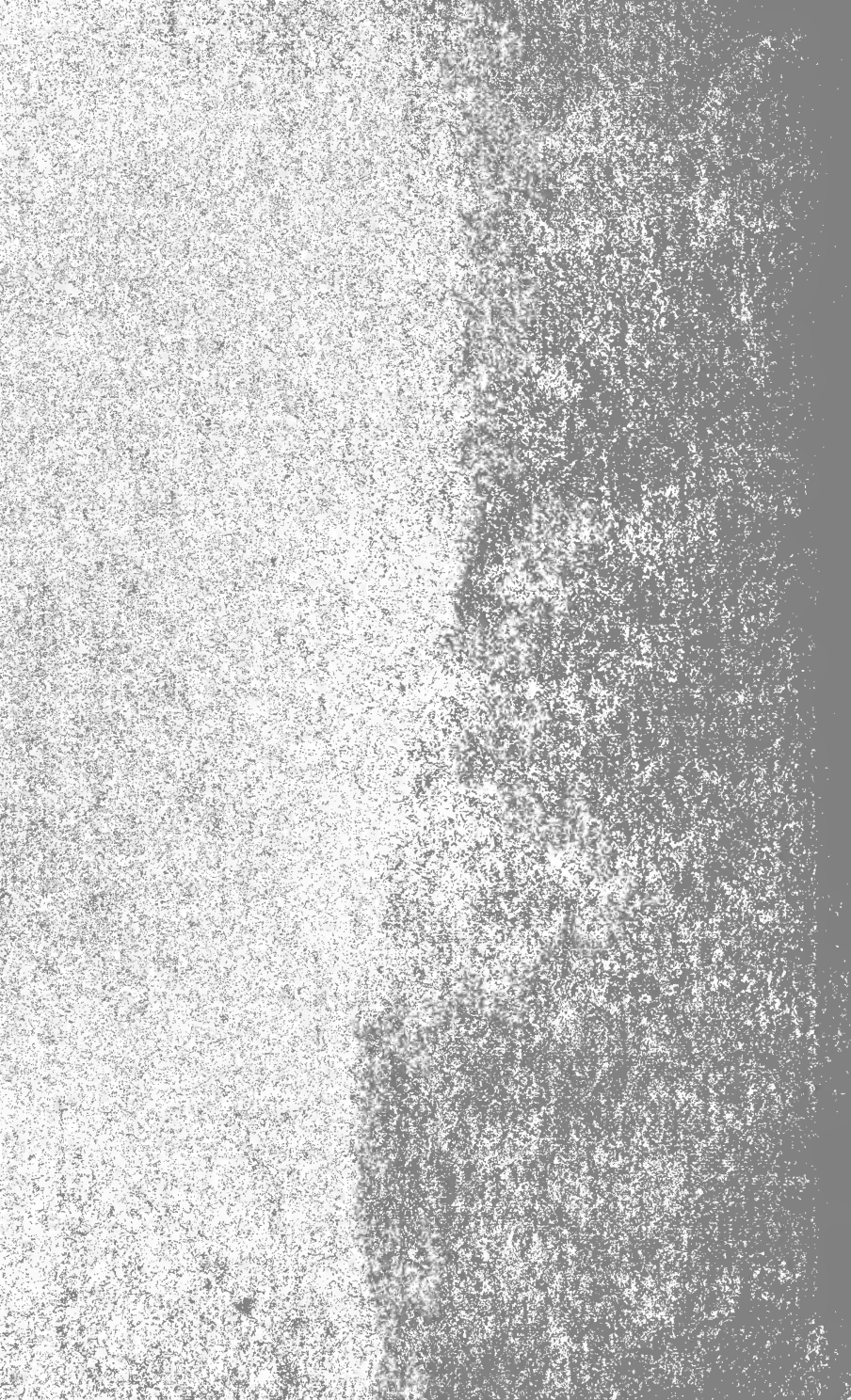
Favorite Roses
Ornamental Trees
Choice Flowering
Shrubs



1925

Grown by
Hazlewood Bros.
EPPING
n.s.w.





KEY TO THE FIGURES AND LETTERS USED IN THIS
CATALOGUE.

ROSES

(1).—This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.

Columbia.—The name of the variety.

E. G. Hill, 1917.—The Raiser's name and year of introduction.

H.T.—The Class. (In this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea.) H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. Per., Pernetiana. Hyb. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk, Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuriana.

F.—This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.

3.—From figures in this position an idea may be obtained as to the growth of the plant, and its consequent position in the garden.

- (1) These comprise the smallest polypoms for edging or whole beds.
- (2) Moderate growing individuals of dwarf stature adapted for a front line.
- (3) Vigorous growers of moderate height for a middle position.
- (4) Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts suitable for back row.
- (5) Moderate climbers; generally called Pillar Roses; for furnishing the supports of arch or pergola.
- (6) Extra vigorous climbers, for higher work than Section 5.

DESCRIPTION.

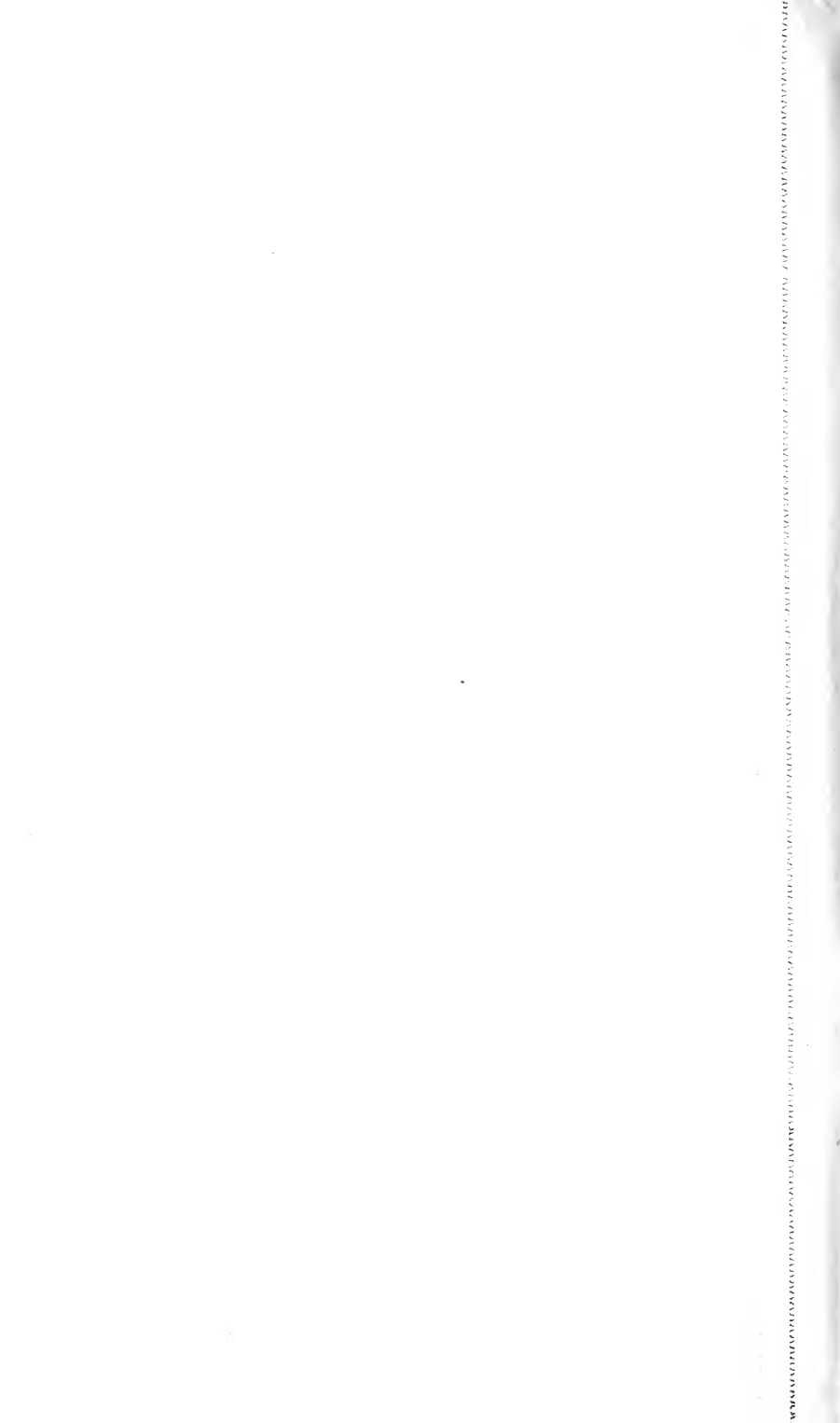
E.—Suitable	Everywhere.	M.—Suitable	Melbourne Zone.
A.	„ Adelaide Zone.	Mt.	„ Mountains Zone.
B.	„ Brisbane Zone.	P.	„ Perth Zone.
H.	„ Hobart Zone.	S.	„ Sydney Zone.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Abutilon.—The Botanical name of the plant. The meaning or translation follows in brackets. The Common name, where there is one, comes next.

E.—Indicates Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous. The figures following give the approximate height of an average plant of this kind. The other letters indicate climate, as in the Rose Section.



INTRODUCTION TO 1925 ROSE CATALOGUE

IN the leading Rose growing centres of the world there has been an agitation for some time to raise the standard of plant catalogues, so that much of the failure and disappointment caused by planting unsuitable varieties may be avoided. It is obvious that if the growing of Roses is to be placed on a higher plane, each planter must have the best sorts for his particular climate, and the colours, shapes, and other peculiarities of the varieties must also appeal to his taste. No matter how well a single rose may grow, bloom, and last, it is quite out of place in the garden of a grower who thoroughly detests anything but a double bloom. Similarly what may be a light yellow in a cloudy climate is generally white in a land of continuous sunshine. As many people dislike white flowers it is foolish for a tradesman to allow his client (for want of a little explanation) to plant sorts which later on must be scrapped as unsuited to his tastes. The question has been so complex that Nurserymen have in the past shirked their responsibility and allowed customers to purchase their own experience, but in the process many a promising enthusiast has been lost to the art, and many a Nurseryman's reputation for straightforwardness sadly clouded.

Believing that there was a solution for the problem we commenced three years ago to revise all descriptions, which were mostly written for English climates, and adapted them to local conditions. This was followed up by recommendations for particular climates, and where a variety was known to be a failure it was mentioned for the benefit of beginners. The measure of success won by this scheme must be judged by the hundreds of approving letters from nearly all parts of the rose growing world. Better still is the almost daily receipt of advice from some grower relating the behaviour of roses under his care. These successes and failures are indexed under each variety, and are used to improve each year's publication. This spontaneous spirit of co-operation is most gratifying, and one hardly dares to limit the possibilities of this good will. On our part, regular trips are made to the leading interstate rose centres, and by correspondence and literature every effort is made to keep up to date in all rose matters.

Our thanks are again due to Capt. G. C. Thomas, Jnr., for the invaluable information contained in his book on "Roses for all American Climates." To the officers of the Commonwealth Weather Bureau, Sydney, we are indebted for a revision of the Climatological map; to Mr. W. H. Ifould, for the invaluable article on "Pruning Roses," and to the National Rose Society of N.S.W., and Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the Editor of the *American Rose Annual*, for permission to reprint the article on "The Conquest of Mildew," and to the very many friends in all countries who have sent reports, we extend our appreciation and thanks.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1924 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue. This method may not find general approval as an alphabetical list makes it easier to find a given sort. In the new method, however, it brings all the very best varieties into a prominent position, and selection, particularly for a beginner, is made much easier. Frequently we have handled orders made out for commencing a rose garden, and a list numbering 50 odd plants had been selected, which did not get beyond the first four letters of the alphabet. Success under these conditions is most remote. There is an added interest in the position a

variety occupies in each year's sales; also there is something suspicious when growers universally begin to drop a variety, thus forcing it to the end of the list whence it may be easily discarded. The index simplifies the finding of any one sort, so that the objection to our method is outweighed by its advantages.

STOCK for 1925.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 100,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

OUR PRICES.—We do not seek a reputation for cheapness, which is considered by many people the only point worthy of notice when purchasing plants. We do know that our plants are as clean and free from root and leaf disease as it is possible to get them, and our business has been built up in fifteen years by continuous striving to improve quality at a fair remuneration.

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 100 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive.

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upwards of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions, more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions, and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no

customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

OUR SLOGAN.—Three years ago we adopted as our slogan—

“Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,”

and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—



In order that our customers may accomplish this we tender the following services to prospective planters:—

- (a) An unbiased criticism on any variety submitted;
- (b) On receipt of a list of the varieties already planted recommendations will be made showing how the list may be improved for a particular climate;
- (c) And a regular and drastic scrutiny will be made of the varieties imported each year so that only the best may survive. It will be necessary for customers making use of these services to state fully, when communicating with us, all particulars regarding soil, climate, colours preferred, and tastes regarding single, semi-double or double classes of bloom, so that there will be no difficulty in the way of their receiving the best possible advice. No trouble will be spared to ensure that our customers have the opportunity of growing the very best varieties as it is only by their success in this way that the culture of the rose will be advanced.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication as to whom they come from. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of and the form in which remittances are made.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer and correspondent in the two preceding years will have a catalogue posted to their address as soon as the publication is ready, but, owing to the popularity this book has attained, it is found that many of them do not reach their destination. We ask our friends to make it as widely known as possible that failure to receive the book does not necessarily mean indifference or in-attention on our part.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—(The entrance to which is situated half a mile from Epping Railway Station) is open for inspection during business hours.

For those coming by car and residents of West Epping the nearest approach is by way of Kent Street.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:— On reaching the top of the railway steps before turning, the visitor is looking north and can see a small portion of the Nursery, slightly to the left. Take the road on the left side of the railway line, as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right, after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees.

The Nursery is closed on Sundays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of rose interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake, or comment on any rose's adaptability to special conditions.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS.,

'Phone: Epping 11

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Business Hours:

Week Days: 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturdays: 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Saturday afternoons and holidays by appointment.

Climatological Map of Australia

Owing to the many failures, caused by planting unsuitable varieties, it has been thought advisable to indicate in a very broad way those districts of Australia which show similar conditions of climate, in so far as they concern the growth of Roses and other plants, so that if any given plant is successful in one place there should be no climatic bar to its success in other places where climatic conditions are equal.

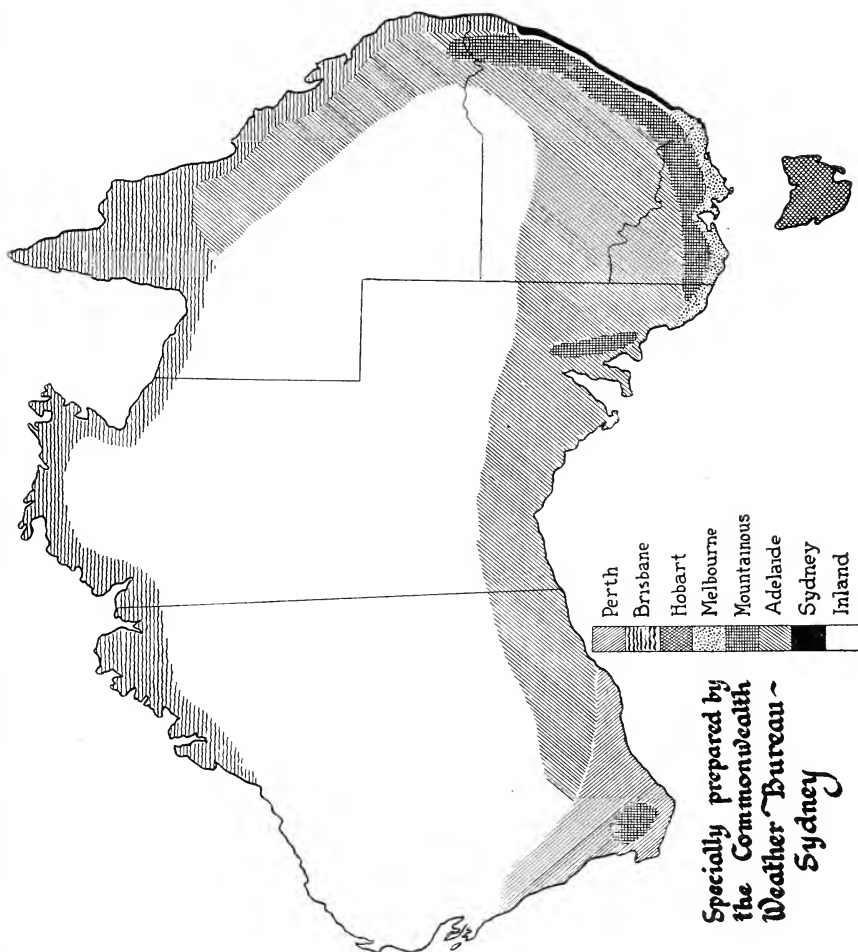
As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

ADELAIDE: "A"—This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons



are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue should be discarded at these faults are increased by the peculiar action of the sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriott, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madam Jules Graveraux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist shady climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

A selection of suitable varieties may be made from the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Etoile de Hollande, Francis Scott Key, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady M. Stewart, Laurent Carle, Mrs. H. Winnett, Rhea Reid, Souv. de M. de Zayas. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Miss M. Manifold, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Scorcher, Bardou Job, Clb. Laurent Carle, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. General MacArthur, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Antoine Rivoire, Columbia, Cornelia, Ethel Somerset, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunewald, Konigin Carola, Lady Alice Stanley, Los Angeles, Lyon, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame J. Grolez, Madame Second Weber, Maman Cochet, Mrs. B. Allen, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Souv. de G. Pernet, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame A. Chatenay, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—F. K. Druschki, K. A. Victoria, Madame J. Bouche, Molly S. Crawford, Mrs. D. McKee, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. H. Stevens, Ophelia, White Maman Cochet. (Climbers).—Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Amelia Gude, A. M. Rouyer, Constance Casson, Frances Gaunt, Golden Emblem, Mabel Morse, Margaret D. Hamill, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Mackellar, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souvenir de C. Pernet. (Climbers).—Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Lady Hillingdons, Marechal Neil, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision.

COPPERY SHADES.—Madame E. Herriot, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Rev. Williamson, Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson.

BRISBANE: "B"—This division is characterised by warm, even humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The *Sunday Sun* some months ago asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best Roses. The following list was published:—

Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Hadley, Radiance, Penelope, Lady Hillingdon, F. K. Druschki, Madame A. Chatenay, George Dickson, Mrs. H. Stevens, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, K. A. Victoria, J. J. L. Mock, Madame S. Weber, Rhea Reid, W. R. Smith, Lady Alice Stanley, Duchess of Wesminster, Madame C. Soupert, Columbia, Alexander H. Gray, Perle des Jardins, Star of Queensland.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Etoile de Hollande, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Winnett, Souv. de M. de Zayas, Francis Scott Key. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Miss M. Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Scorcher, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. General MacArthur, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Ethel Somerset, Gustav Grunewald, Madame J. Grolez, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Pilgrim, Rose Marie, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Sachsengruss, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Molly S. Crawford, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Angelus. (Climbers).—Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Amelia Gude, Margaret D. Hamill, while Rev. F. Page Roberts, has been reported to be doing well from a number of sources. (Climbers).—Clb. Perle des Jardins, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision.

HOBART: "H"—Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and sub-tropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage, should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the *Hobart Mercury* gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

In addition we recommend:

RED (Dwarfs).—Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Red Radiance, Hawlmark Crimson, K. of K., Etoile de Hollande, Lady M. Stewart, Laurent Carle, Colonel O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. Winnett, Midnight Sun. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Miss M. Manifold, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Laurent Carle, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Scorcher, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Bardou Job, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Columbia, Radiance, Maman Cochet, Madame S. Weber, Isobel, Rose Marie, Madame Butterfly, Pilgrim, Konigin Carola, Henrietta, Mrs. B. Allen, Gustav Grunewald, Mrs. E. Willis, Irish Elegance, Caroline Testout, Souv. de G. Pernet, Los Angeles. (Climbers).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Caroline Testout.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—White Maman Cochet, Ophelia, K. A. Victoria, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Molly S. Crawford, Westfield Star. (Climbers).—Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Sunburst, Alex. Hill Gray, Georges Schwartz, Mrs. D. Best, Mabel Morse, Souv. de S. Crette, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, Squatter's Dream, Golden Ophelia, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sunstar, W. F. Dreer, Elegante, Frances Gaunt, Vanity, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Louise Baldwin, Mrs. McKellar. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, W. A. Richardson, Mermaid.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson, Comtesse de Cayla, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Roberts, Irish Fireflame, Lady Pirrie, Padre. (Climbers).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

INLAND: "I"—This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

MELBOURNE: "M"—Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the *Argus* and headed Best Roses irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Lady Hillingdon, Sunny South, Miss Marion Manifold, General MacArthur, Ophelia, Red Letter Day.

SECOND TWELVE.—Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Seibrecht), Lyon Rose, Mrs. Bryce Allen, White Maman Cochet, Sunburst, Hadley, La France, Isobel, Black Boy, Los Angeles, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, K. of K.

THIRD TWELVE.—Lady Battersea, K. A. Victoria, Madame Segoud Weber, Joseph Hill, C. V. Haworth, Maman Cochet, Gorgeous, George Dickson, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. David McKee, Laurent Carle, Irish Fireflame.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists:—

GARDEN ROSES.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Red Letter Day, Frau Karl Druschki, General MacArthur, Hadley, Carine.

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Frau Karl Druschki, Lyon, White Maman Cochet, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. R. D. McClure, K. A. Victoria, Yvonne Vacherot, Mrs. McKellar, Duchess of Portland.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Miss Marion Manifold, Black Boy, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Excelsa, Bushfire, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, American Pillar.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Orleans, Borderer, Cecil Brunner, Maman Turbat, Tip Top.

In addition the following newer sorts are suggested:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Hawmark Crimson, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Winnet, Francis Scott Key, Etoile de Hollande. (Climbers).—Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. General MacArthur, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarf).—America, Frieberg II., Mrs. W. C. Egan, Columbia, Rose Marie, Madame Butterfly, Pilgrim, Gustav Grunewald, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. E. Willis, Konigin Carola, Souv. de G. Pernet, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. G. Shawyer, Kitty Kininmonth.

WHITE OR LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Phoebe, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Westfield Star. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Amelia Gude, Mabel Morse, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, W. F. Dreer, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souv. de S. Crette, Sovereign, Souvenir de Madame Boulet, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Constance Casson, Elegante, Golden Ophelia, Margaret D. Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Souvenir de C. Pernet. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mermaid, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Golden Vision.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson, Padre, Betty Uprichard, Rev. Williamson. (Climbing).—Madame Edouard Herriot.

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE: "MT"—This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

PERTH: "P"—The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

SYDNEY: "S"—A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommend the following, and there is very little to suggest by way of improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF N.S.W.

Arranged in Order of Merit.

1924 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

BEST EIGHTEEN.—Radiance, Etoile d'Hollande, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Abel Chatenay, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Columbia, Hadley, General MacArthur, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Stevens, Madame Butterfly, Red Radiance, Hoosier Beauty, Sunny South, K. A. Victoria, Laurent Carle, Frau Karl Druschki.

SECOND BEST EIGHTEEN.—Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Rose Marie, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Gustav Grunewald, Warrior, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Maman Cochet, Madame Segond Weber, Rhea Reid, Golden Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, Countess of Gosford, Konigin Carola, Lady Ashtown, Ophelia, Pilgrim, Souv. de Marie de Zayas, Madame Jules Bouche.

DECORATIVE ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

TWELVE BEST.—Sunny South, Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Hawlmark Crimson, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Hillingdon, K. of K., Red Letter Day, Lady Pirrie, Gwen Nash, Vanity (Halstead's), Betty Uprichard.

CLIMBING ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

TWELVE BEST CLIMBERS.—Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Black Boy, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Victoria, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Ophelia, Souv. de Leonie Viennot.

PILLAR ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Mrs. W. J. Grant.

SIX BEST.—Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Liberty, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Zephirine Drouhin, Walter Clark.

SIX BEST CLIMBING POLYANTHAS OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—American Pillar, Excelsa, Tausendschon, Clb. Madame Cecil Brunner, Emily Gray, Silver Moon.

SIX BEST DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Orleans, Tip Top, Ellen Poulsen, Miss Edith Cavell, Maman Turbat, Mdle. Francisque Favre.

BEST EXHIBITION ROSES.

EIGHTEEN EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, White Maman Cochet, Frau Karl Druschki, Konigin Carola, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Madame Jules Gravereaux, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Maman Cochet, Yvonne Vacherot, Natalie Bottner, Kaiserin August Victoria, Dean Hole, Clb. Liberty, Duchess of Sutherland, Sachsengruss.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

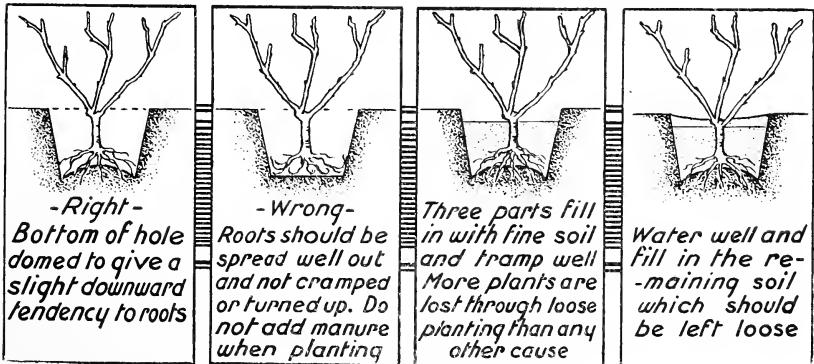
SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as Mildew and Black Spot are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed on the back row and the lower growing selection in front as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—Good roses may be, and frequently are, grown with little preparation of the beds. But the grower who trenches 2 to 3 feet deep, drains by underground tile or other drain, manures with suitable materials, and in general "gives with both hands" to his plants, will receive in like measure an abundance of first quality blooms that will more than repay for the extra attention.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the



surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advan-

tage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Special mixtures are put up embodying these three main plant foods. Where blood and bone is used it requires the addition of extra potash to make it complete from a chemical point of view. Where it is desired to mix a Rose manure, super phosphate two parts, sulphate of potash, two parts, and sulphate of ammonia, one part, will provide a very good basis. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

Some Notes on Rose Pruning

By Mr. W. H. Ifould,

President of the National Rose Society of N.S.W.

(Mr. Ifould is one of the leading Amateur Rose-growers in Sydney, and previously had many years experience in Adelaide. He has been President of the N.S.W. Rose Society for nearly 12 years in all, and has a life long association with Rose-growing.)

Although expert pruning requires intimate knowledge of the various classes of roses, and an experience of the habits of growth and peculiarities of the individual kinds in these classes, the average amateur gardener can do the work very satisfactorily if he will recognise certain first principles. There is no mystery about it, and the man or woman who loves his plants and sees them frequently can learn the main principles much more quickly and treat the plants much more sympathetically than the great majority of professional gardeners who are hired by the day for general gardening work. To get the best possible results from the pruning one should learn the peculiarities of each individual variety, and this, of course, means experience in growing a large number of plants, and continual study of the same varieties growing under other conditions in other gardens, with different methods of pruning and manuring, disbudding, and so on. There are many thousands of varieties, which may be grown, but from these even the largest of growers choose but a few hundred kinds, and gradually add to the number of plants of those varieties which prove the most satisfactory. In my own garden are about a thousand plants, but probably not more than 300 varieties. Many of these three hundred should really make room for more plants of such splendid kinds as Madame Abel Chatenay, Radiance, Sunny South, etc. Every year I add at least a dozen new varieties to the collection, and take out two years later at least 80 per cent. of them, after proving them to

be not really worth growing. The average gardener should confine himself to the growing of but a dozen or two of the very best varieties, and if he has space should increase the number of plants of those he loves best. With a knowledge of the first principles of rose pruning he should soon be able to learn the peculiarities of each kind of rose in his garden. Let us consider then the principles which are of general application.

MAIN PRINCIPLES.—

1. Always prune your own plants.
2. The more vigorous the variety the lighter the pruning, and the converse.
3. Ordinary bush roses (not climbers), and standard roses, should have from one-third to two-thirds of their growth pruned away each winter.
4. The majority of varieties should have all of their wood renewed during every period of three years.
5. The winter pruning should include three things, viz. (a) cutting right to the ground for bush roses, or to the stock for standards, the limbs which are worn out; (b) cutting right out the thin, spindly shoots on each of the main limbs left; (c) shortening back the strong shoots grown and matured in the immediately preceding nine months.
6. Cutting correctly.
7. Watching each plant throughout the year, and noting how it flowers, what kinds of shoots carry the best flowers, etc.
8. In cutting the blooms, some of the stem, containing at least one bud, must be left for future growth.
9. Disbudding in the spring.

Now let us discuss each of these nine points.

DO YOUR OWN PRUNING.—You may read everything that has been written about roses; you may seek the advice of those who specialise, and are called rosarians, but you will learn far more about your plants if you look after them yourself, and, above all, if you do all of the pruning. One is always doing some pruning in a well-kept rosary. Certainly the main season for the work is in the winter, but every cutting of the bloom is a pruning operation, and the effect on the plant should be as much considered then as at the time of winter pruning. If you prune your own plants you will do them little harm even in the first attempt. I have never known pruning to kill a plant, and your main fault will be cutting away too little, rather than too much. Moreover, the blooms have far greater value to the culturist than to him who leaves the work to a hired man. It is wonderful how much will be learnt by actually doing the work yourself, and how pleasurable and full of interest the operation is.

HOW MUCH TO CUT.—It is an old rule, but a very good one, that the more vigorous the variety of rose the lighter it should be pruned, and the weaker the grower the larger the proportion of growth which should be removed. The strong-growing, vigorous kinds can feed more shoots, and develop more good blooms than the less vigorous. I was once asked for a general direction as to how close to the ground should roses be pruned. We happened to be standing near a vigorous bush of W. R. Smith, with a weakly plant of Dean Hole growing within six feet of it. The bush of the former was 7ft. high, and at least 5ft. through, while Dean Hole had but three healthy shoots, not more than 2ft. high. The question could best be answered by pruning Dean Hole there and then to three stems, each about six inches long, and the rampant W. R. Smith was thinned out, but left five feet high, and four feet wide, with enough buds to carry about 100 flowers in the spring. The severity of pruning varies between cutting away of one-third of the total wood on a plant to as much as two-thirds. Show growers prune very little

harder than one should prune for ordinary garden display, and for cutting for the house. The show grower gets his superior flowers by more attention to manuring, and above all, to limiting the number of flowers he allows his plants to carry. He does this by rubbing off in the early spring all but the strongest new shoots before they reach half an inch in length, and by allowing each shoot to carry only one flower. His winter pruning is no harder than should be practiced in any garden. The principle of pruning according to the strength of the plant is a safe one. As the grower gets to know the peculiarities of each kind of rose, he will soon be able to vary the application of the principle. This variation, however, will not affect the quantity of wood taken away so much as the kind of growth cut severely or left long. This point will be discussed below. The following roses should have about two-thirds of their growth pruned off:—Mrs. W. J. Grant, (Belle Siebrecht dwarf), Farben Koenigin, Georges Schwartz, Lady Battersea, Lena, Mildred Grant, Richmond, Souvenir of Stella Gray, Dean Hole, Liberty. About half the growth should be left on the following:—Antoine Rivoire, Betty, Christine de Noue, Countess of Gosford, Earl of Warwick, Etoile de France, Francois Dubreuil, General MacArthur, Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Killarney, Koenigin Carola, La Tosca, Lady Ashtown, Lady Roberts, Laurent Carle, Yvonne Vacherot, Warrior, Souvenir de Maria de Zayas, Souvenir de Therese Levet, Souvenir de Catherine Guillot, Rose D'Evian, Rainbow, Perle von Godesberg, Prince de Bulgarie, Paul Neyron, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Medea, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Madame Vermorel, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Lambard, Gustav Grunewald, Orleans, Rhea Reid.

The following should have only about one-third pruned off, viz.:—Madame Abel Chatenay, Radiance, Red Letter Day, Frau Karl Druschki, J. B. Clark, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, George Dickson, Hugh Dickson, Gruss an Teplitz, Augustine Guinoisseau, Bessie Brown (if you have not thrown the wretched thing away), W. R. Smith, Caroline Testout, Florence Pemberton, La France, Madame Antoine Mari, Madame Jean Dupuy, Madame Jules Gravereaux, Madame Wagram, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Marie van Houtte, Robert Duncan, Sunny South.

PRUNE TO REJUVENATE.—I mentioned above that the pruning should be designed to renew the growth of each plant about every three years. This should be made an absolute rule for all of those varieties which are listed above as requiring hard pruning. It applies also to those mentioned as requiring medium pruning, though not so rigidly. They should have their wood renewed as much as possible, and at least in every four years. Many of those in the third list, that is, the list of those which require only a light pruning, must be dealt with more on the fruit tree principle. They form a system of main limbs which allow of a free flow of sap for many years. It is only when these main limbs become most apparently debilitated and bark-bound should they be removed. Varieties of this class are Frau Karl Druschki, Madame Abel Chatenay, Radiance, George Dickson, Hugh Dickson, W. R. Smith, Madame Antoine Mari, Madame Jean Dupuy, Madame Jules Gravereaux, the two Cochets, Marie van Houtte, and Sunny South.

Rosarians will recognise that these exceptional roses belong to the classes of Chinas, Teas, Hybrid Teas, as well as hybrid perpetuals. It must be carefully noted that I am not discussing climbing roses, only dwarf budded bush roses and standards.

WHAT TO CUT.—Before the pruning of any rose plant is commenced, the operator should examine the growth from top to base to determine what limbs should be cut right away at the base. The wild briar throws up a shoot in the summer. It ripens before the spring, and then flowers and fruits on short lateral growth. These two years see its youth and prime. It will live for some years longer, but only in a moribund condition. It has fulfilled its destiny. Other shoots will break from the ground to carry on the functions of the

plant. Garden roses which have all been bred from these wild roses, go through very much the same kind of cycle. The principle must first be recognised, and it then becomes easy and interesting to study the variations. In cultivated roses the natural cycle is interfered with by pruning, cutting the flowers, or at any rate the dead heads, and thus preventing fruiting. The plant will then produce one or more shoots from the one which was prevented from fulfilling its main function, that is, producing seed. Again the flower head is cut off, and once more (and with free blooming varieties in the same season), another secondary shoot, will grow out and bloom. How often this attempt to fruit will be made by the original shoot will depend on the variety, but it will be seen that in most varieties the offshoots will grow out less and less vigorously. Some varieties, strangely enough, throw secondary shoots stronger than the first growth, notably the two *Cochets*—varieties that have so far departed from the natural order of things as never to set seed. When the secondary growth reaches a stage of debility as to produce only weak, spindly growth, and poor flowers, or none at all, the main limb must be cut right to the base. Such an operation will assist Nature by spurring the plant to produce another limb to take its place. This, then, is what I mean by renewing the whole top of the plant every three years. Main limbs which the pruner must cut right away can be easily recognised. This major operation is the first part of the work of pruning. The second is to cut from the remaining vigorous limbs all of the small twiggy or spindly shoots. What diameter of a shoot will decide its fate depends of course on the variety and the relative strength and thickness of its growth. A little experience will teach the novice to know what is this useless spindly growth, and careful watching of his plants when they flower will show what growth left on the plants failed to produce flowers. As soon as this is spotted in the spring the useless shoots should be cut off or they will only take sap from the valuable growth. A good rose grower is always snicking pieces out of his plants.

After clearing out the small shoots the pruner must then decide how far he should shorten back the vigorous, healthy wood from which he is to get his flowers. This again depends on the vigor of the variety of rose he is pruning. Study again the lists above for heavy, medium, and light pruning. For this part of the pruning, err rather on the side of cutting too little than too much. However much you cut off you must be sure you are cutting back to a plump, healthy-looking bud. If your plant has a straight up habit of growth, such as *Jonkheer J. L. Mock*, you should cut to a bud pointing outwards, but if the plant is a spreading grower, such as *Laurent Carle*, you will choose a bud on the top of the wood or even an inside bud. Above all, don't hack your plant about in order to make it more symmetrical. Many varieties can never be made into even growing shapely bushes. Something can be done towards this desideratum by tying truant limbs to a stake, but pruning will help little, notwithstanding all the text book advice, and the attempt to make a shapely bush will only result in loss of flowers, and, with some varieties, a fit of the sulks, which will last for years. Notably among these kinds are *Madame Abel Chatenay*, *Rose D'Evian*, and *Lyon Rose*.

HOW TO CUT.—Many English rosarians still follow the old-time prejudice against secateurs, and in favour of the pruning knife with a sharp edge and curved blade. Certainly the knife makes a cleaner cut, and does not bruise the bark or crush the wood as secateurs are liable to do, but the bark on the back of the performer's hands is more tender and infinitely more precious than that of our most favoured rose. A good pair of secateurs with a sharp blade properly handled, is quite the most satisfactory tool for pruning rose bushes, as well as for vines and fruit trees. The best kind for roses has two knife blades working to a point, with the edge of one convex, and of the other concave. With the ordinary kind the secateurs should be handled so that the knife blade is underneath, and thus makes a clean cut on the bud side of the shoot. The cut should be made with a slope away from the bud, not straight across the shoot. Such a diagonal cut is easier to make, and the

operation will not result in pinching the wood. Each cut should be not less than an eighth and not more than a quarter of an inch above the bud, on the bud side of the shoot, and should slope upwards, so that it should finish about three-eighths of an inch higher than the bud, on the opposite side of the shoot. It is realised that this is quite contrary to ordinary recommendations, but as shoots so often die back below the cut when made in the old way, there is really no other course to be pursued. For cutting wornout limbs to the ground a pruning saw should be used. On such heavy work the secateurs will quickly lose their edge, and the pruner will bruise the palm of his hand through the heavy pressure needed to make the cut.

WATCH THE EFFECT OF YOUR PRUNING.—After the plants commence their spring growth, much valuable experience can be gained by noting the effect of the pruning. Note the relative strength of the shoots, their direction of growth, and record those that produce the best blooms. It will be seen that some varieties might have been allowed to carry more wood and more flowers, whilst others would have had stronger and longer growth and better blooms if the winter pruning had been more severe. You will see also that some varieties make their best wood in the spring growth, whilst others build themselves up in the middle of summer. This careful noting of the habit of growth will help very materially in teaching the grower how he must prune his different bushes, and especially the new varieties.

DISBUDDING.—By the end of August the sap will be rising fast, and shoots of brilliant green and bronze will be pushing out from all parts of the plant, but mainly, of course, from the topmost bud of each limb. This is the time when the exhibitor pays his plants most attention. He will be seen rubbing off, or snicking off with a sharp knife, the buds he does not want. He has learnt to know how many good blooms a bush of any variety can carry, and he desires on his exhibition varieties only good blooms, not primarily a brilliant garden display. For the garden he grows "garden roses," and on these he leaves a far larger number of shoots to mature and carry flowers. If he would be successful in the show with such kinds as Madame Constant Soupert, he will allow a bush of average vigour to produce only four or five blooms and perhaps only one or two of these will be really good show roses, and it is a chance whether these will be in good condition on the day. This variable lady is, like most queens of beauty, best left alone. The spring disbudding is not, however, of importance only to the grower for exhibition. It is for every cultivator of roses a necessary part of the pruning operations. For those who desire good blooms for the garden and long stemmed ones for cutting it is important to rub out some of the shoots bursting in August. This will throw more vigour into those which remain, give better and longer stemmed blooms, and build up a finer plant to bear more flowers in the summer and autumn. On the average the exhibitor will rub out at least two-thirds of the shoots of exhibition varieties. The ordinary grower should rub out quite one-third. Where more than one shoot breaks from the same point only one should be left. All weak shoots should be rubbed out before they get half an inch in length. I prefer to snick them off together with a little bark of the stem from which they are shooting, as the shoot rubbed off will frequently be succeeded by two more growing from dormant eyes on each side of the original bud, and these will also need taking off.

LIMITING FLOWER BUDS.—One learns quickly to pinch off all but the centre flower bud from a carnation stem, but it seems harder to persuade growers that it is just as necessary to perform this operation with many kinds of roses. Varieties which bloom in trusses, the many flowers of which are open about the same time, should of course have all of their flower buds left to mature, and this also applies to many of the light decorative roses, with single or only semi-double flowers; but the full-bodied roses should only be allowed to retain the centre bud of the three or five which normally form at the ends of flowering shoots. If the buds were left on they would be

cut with the first flower to open, and this first is always the topmost or centre bud. If allowed to remain they rob the main bud and diminish its size and, with many varieties, spoil its form. So harden your heart and pinch them out as soon as they are large enough to handle. This also is a part of the operation of pruning.

HOW TO CUT THE BLOOMS.—At least, says the lady gardener, I know how to gather the blooms, but if one may judge by the condition of the bushes at the time of winter pruning in most gardens, there are really very few, men or women, who know how to cut the blooms. Unfortunately writers of gardening notes frequently advise their readers to cut with stems as long as they can get them, and the ladies are only too glad to accept the advice. Most people who really love roses prefer to have their blooms on long stems, although I have seen a bunch of beautiful stems rudely cut down and dumped into a bowl with the flowers all crowded and shorn of half their glory. By all means have the stems as long as possible, but in cutting the blooms have some thought for the plant itself. Never cut the stem right back to the shoot from which it made its growth. Leave a least one leaf bud to grow out and produce another bloom in the summer. I much prefer to cut back to two eyes, and if the bushes are vigorous, properly pruned in the winter, and judiciously disbudded as described above the flower stems of most varieties will be long enough to satisfy the lady who wants to fill the living-room with beautiful roses. The first blooms of newly-planted roses should not be cut; leave them until the petals fall, and then snip off the head. Every leaf must be left to the young plant, in order that it can manufacture the protoplasm needed for growth. Some varieties, such as the dwarf Georges Schwartz will simply sulk for the whole year if the first flower stems are rudely shorn off. Remember always that whilst it is for the roots to gather crude material this cannot be utilised until the leaves have converted it into protoplasm, to be stored up in leaf buds for future growth or to be sent down again to the roots to enable them to grow and gather more crude material. The more leaves you cut off in the spring the smaller the protoplasmic factory, so do not expect the gardener to allow the first season's flowers to be cut with long stems from the baby plants. Cut long stems from the old plants, but leave one or two eyes if you would cut and come again.

PRUNING NEWLY-PLANTED ROSES.—If your planting this winter was finished by June you should not have shortened back. The nurseryman pruned as much as was necessary before he sent the plants out. They will by this time have made a little stunted growth from the topmost buds. This growth is useless. You should wait until the first week of August, and cut each stem back to a plump dormant bud bursting with desire to grow.

CLIMBING ROSES.—For the first season after planting Climbers should be allowed to grow without hindrance, except for the tying of each shoot into the place it is most suited to cover. The following spring, each cane should be slightly topped back to force the lateral growth which generally carries the blooms. After each flowering is finished these side shoots should be cut back to one or two eyes, thus forming small spurs on the original cane. Subsequent pruning of climbers consists in cutting away right at the base, the old worn out canes, and training vigorous shoots in their place. The main idea is to see that a fresh supply of new growth is maintained to replace old wood. The best time for cutting out these worn out main shoots is after the spring flowering, that is during the first fortnight in November for the climbing Teas and Hybrid Teas and at the end of November for the Wichuraiana and Multiflora climbers like Dorothy Perkins, Blush Rambler, etc.

I have to advise the safe arrival of roses for which I thank you. They arrived in perfect condition, in fact one would think they had just been lifted, and as a matter of fact it was 10 days journey for them. I am very satisfied with them and the packing and hope to be able to collect some good blooms later on.—A.T.L., Bridgetown, Western Australia.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), this should be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larval stages are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of the Aphides and Sooty Mould will not appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz to 2 gallons of water.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be cancelled. The only remedy appears to be saturating the plants with cold water. The Victorian Department of Agriculture is investigating this trouble from a rose growing point of view, and it is to be hoped that some effective remedy will be the result of their research. The insects prefer white or light coloured roses and it should be possible to prepare some poisonous bait to which they might be attracted, if it can be only determined what it is they prefer in the blooms mentioned. Rose growers are urged to co-operate in this work and forward the result of their observations to the Secretary of their Rose Society or to us. The dates of the first attack, the varieties preferred, varieties which are immune and other data would be invaluable.

CHAFER GRUBS.—These large white grubs cause serious damage underground by eating the roots and bark on the stem. Many a plant has died through being ringbarked underground. There is no effective remedy beyond killing all that are noticed when digging. Bush leaves from places where they are known to exist should be avoided as the eggs are frequently brought into the garden by this means. In some places fresh tobacco refuse spread round the plants has been found to kill them. When the Nicotine has been washed out it should be replenished. It makes a good manure, so two objects are served.

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure. See special note for experimental treatment.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

DIE BACK.—This disease appears to be making headway in many places and is a most serious trouble. It is described by one authority as attacking the vigorous shoots in the early spring. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Ultimately the whole stem becomes infected and each successive shoot seems to be attacked in the same way until the plant succumbs. As soon as it is noticed, drastic pruning to healthy wood should be carried out, while painting the stems with Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water is said to be effective. Always pour the Acid into the water and never reverse the process. The stems may also be painted with Condy's Crystals, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 1 gallon of water.

The Conquest of Mildew

By H. H. HAZLEWOOD.

(This paper was read before the National Rose Society of New South Wales, in December, 1924, and sent to the *American Rose Annual* for publication. Permission to reprint in this catalogue was generously accorded by both bodies. Growers are asked to report the results of any experiments or observations with a view to a final solving of the world-wide problem.)

For a long time an effort has been made to reconcile some of the theories as to the cause of mildew, with some of the practical experiences met with by most growers. It is generally considered that the mildew spores are distributed universally in all countries, and only await suitable conditions for their growth and development into the well-known rose "blight." These conditions are described by various authorities as (a) sudden changes of temperature in the growing season; (b) moist humid conditions with consequent soft, sappy growth which is peculiarly susceptible to infection; while (c) another declares mildew to be most prevalent after a long dry spell.

It cannot be said that these theories clash in any way, but they do fail to account for the absence of mildew in some gardens which are regularly liable to all three "causes."

After reviewing all the old and new remedies for mildew control it was felt that there must be some other explanation, for the immune gardens received no special treatment from the hands of their owners. Shortly after this, the oft repeated statement that potash has wonderful powers in promoting resistance to fungus diseases, received serious consideration as a possible so-

lution. This statement appears in almost every book on agricultural chemistry and manuring, and yet its claims never seem to have been properly exploited. It was determined to test it with particular reference to rose mildew. As soon as Sulphate of Potash was available after the war, a small quantity was procured and applied to the soil around plants of Dean Hole, Penelope (an Australian variety), and Mildred Grant, as representing three varieties peculiarly liable to the disease. Immediate results were not looked for, but in the next growth there was certainly a marked improvement. Just at this time the acquaintance was made of another investigator, who was pursuing the same line of enquiry with equally encouraging results. Dean Hole had been used in this instance and it was kept free from mildew throughout the season by applications of a liquid manure made from 1 tablespoonful Potassium Sulphate to 4 gallons of water. With this gratifying confirmation, another season was looked forward to further establish the truth of the theory.



FROM TWO PLANTS OF PENELOPE.

Untreated.

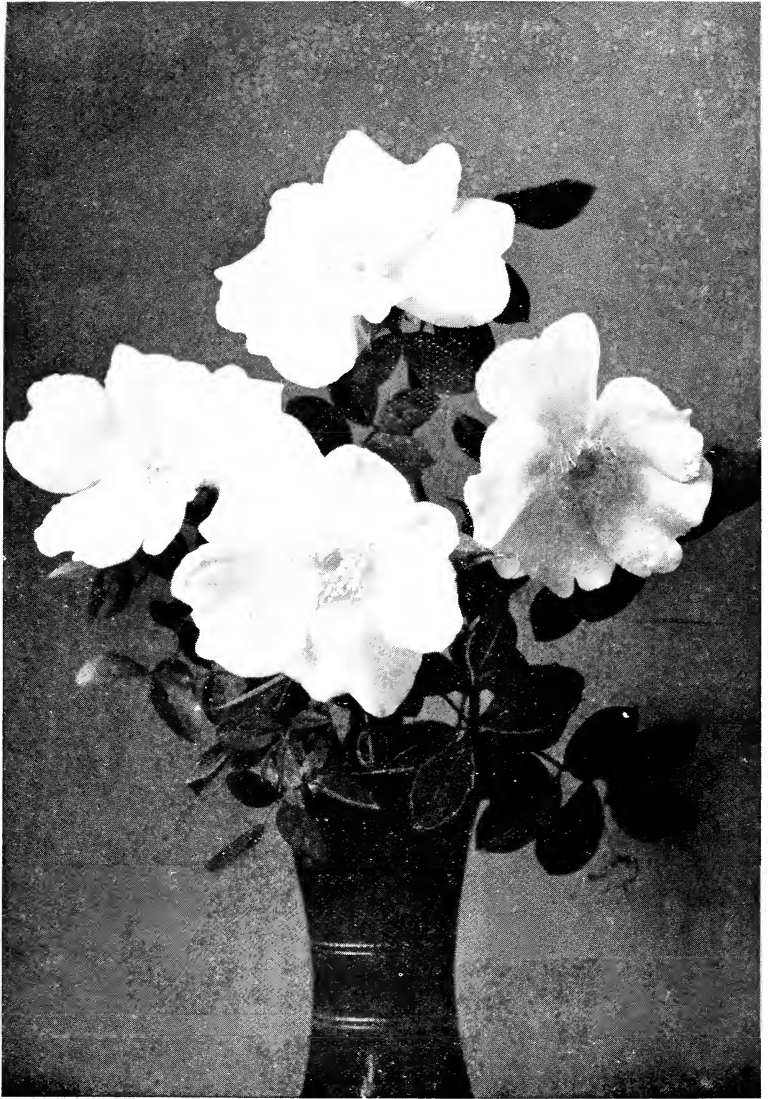
Manured with Potash.

The next evidence was supplied by Dr. Claude S. Browne, of Tumut, N.S.W., whose garden was regularly attacked, and who was endeavouring to secure mildew-resistant varieties as the best way out of the difficulty. After several letters on the question of mildew had been exchanged, Dr. Browne asked for an explanation why a certain rose (Francois Dubreuil), which was hopelessly mildewed in one position was absolutely immune when transplanted to another site in the same garden. After the theory was explained, Dr. Browne wrote to say that the second position was where the wood ashes were regularly tipped by his gardener. This provides another instance of the presence of Potash causing the absence of mildew.

During this time the experiments were being successfully maintained, but the most interesting confirmation came from a gardener with over fifty years' experience. Mr. G. W. Commins, of Wagga, N.S.W., declared that mildew

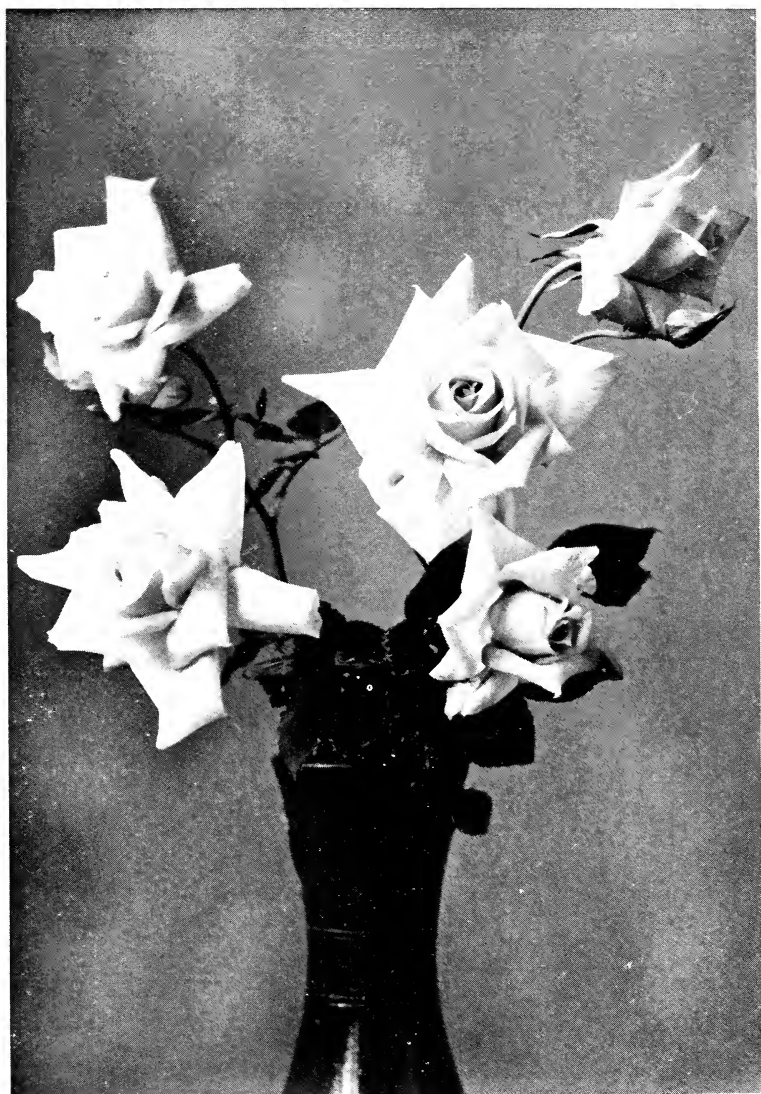


"ROSE MARIE."
An ideal pink Garden Rose.

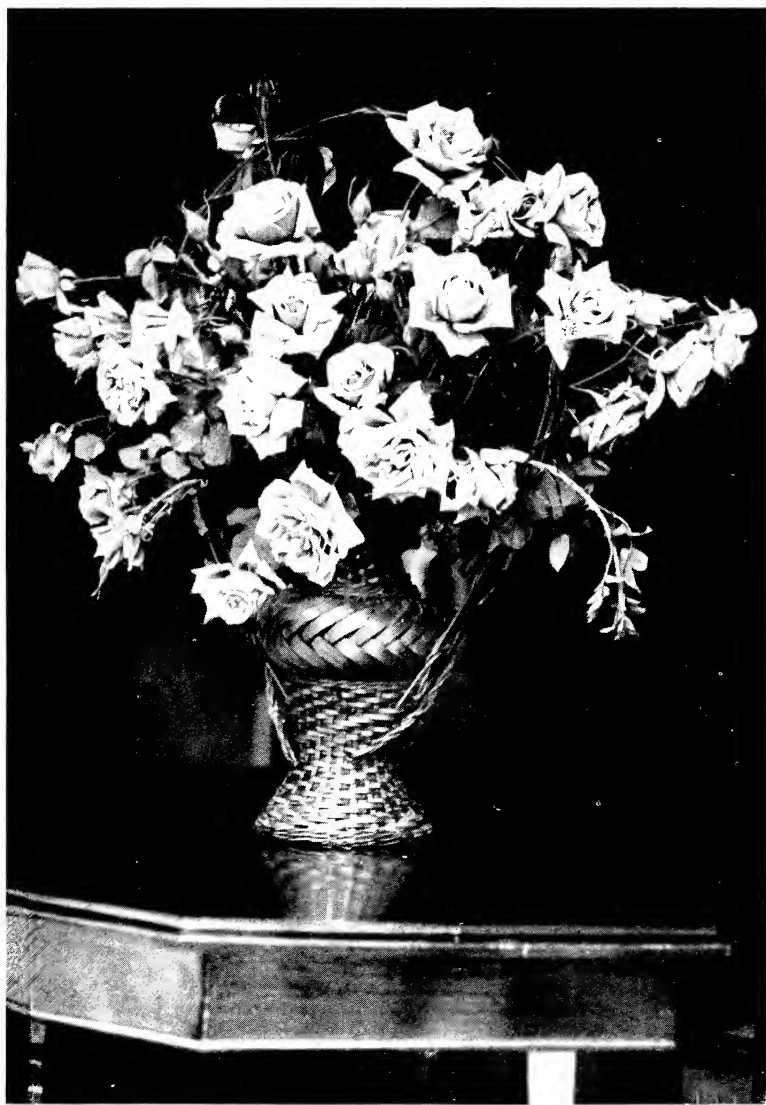


"MERMAID."

A beautiful sulphur yellow decorative Rose (4 inches across).



"AMERICA."
An excellent pink Rose.



REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS.

The First Prize Basket at Farmer's Spring Show, 1924. Arranged by Mrs. A. J. Berrie, Eastwood. Photo by courtesy of the "Evening News."

had only appeared on one rose (Her Majesty) in his garden, and varieties like George Dickson, Lady Ashtown, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Dean Hole, Mildred Grant and Mrs. Foley Hobbs were quite immune. Naturally a statement of this nature demanded the closest investigation. It had been thought that the mildew immunity was caused through the absence of clay subsoil, for it was argued that clay caused cold conditions for the roots and thereby assisted mildew development. Undoubtedly the argument has considerable force, but if altogether correct, then sandy soil of great depth ought also to resist mildew, as sand is notoriously warm soil. Yet the opposite is the case, for mildew is more prevalent on sandy soils possibly because these soils are nearly always deficient in natural Potash. If the original theory is to be taken as correct, then the Wagga soil ought to be correspondingly rich in Potash. Mr. Commins willingly supplied two samples, the first being surface soil which had only grown grass and was unmanured, while the second was from the bottom of a trench two feet deep. Mr. E. F. Goode, of Messrs. Glover & Goode, Pty., Ltd., made a careful analysis as follows:

	Sample No. 1.				Sample No. 2.			
	Surface Soil, first 6 inches, only grown grass, Murrumbidgee River Flats.				Taken from bot- tom of trench two feet deep.			
Moisture	1.6%	..	..	..	2.0%	..	..	..
Volatile Matter	9.2	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..
Insoluble (Sand, etc.)	73.0	..	..	..	75.0	..	..	..
Iron	1.26	..	..	..	1.57	..	..	..
Alumina	6.16	..	..	..	5.79	..	..	..
Phosphoric Acid .. .. .	.64	..	..	..	.64	..	..	..
Magnesia	2.17	..	..	..	1.99	..	..	..
Soda	1.11	..	..	..	2.67	..	..	..
Potash	3.79	..	..	..	3.79	..	..	..
Sulphates .. .. .	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
Chlorides .. .. .	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
Calcium	trace	..	..	..	trace	..	..	..
Manganese	trace	..	..	..	trace	..	..	..
	98.43				98.45			
Carbonaceous Matter	1.07	..	..	..	1.55	..	..	..
	100.00				100.00			
Available Potash	1.02	..	..	..	1.09	..	..	..

It will be noticed that the total potash is shown as 3.79, which is an almost incredible figure. Some local explanation is, therefore, necessary. The garden from which the soil was taken was on a river flat in the rich Riverina district, and the soil was mixed with small granite and felspar gravel. The disintegration of these would release a considerable amount of potash. Dr. Guthrie found that of the 3.79% total potash, 1.02% and 1.09% were immediately available for plant food in the respective samples.

It is not intended to convey the idea that this amount is necessary for mildew immunity, but in view of the undoubted success of the other experiments the remedy is worthy of serious consideration by all rose lovers in every part of the world.

It will naturally be asked what effect potash has on plant growth. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Ifould, Public Librarian, Sydney, a vast amount of information was collected on the subject generally, but it is sufficient to mention just a few items.

Chemistry of Plant Life (Thatcher), 1921. Page 8. "The popular expression that potash makes sugars and starch is a surprisingly accurate description of the role of the element in plant metabolism. Either the photosynthesis of starch or the changes necessary to its translocation (it is not yet certain which) is so dependent on the presence of potassium in the cell sap that the whole process stops at once if an insufficient supply is present."

Palladin in *Plant Physiology* says:—"Potassium is absolutely essential. It accompanies carbohydrates, and is supposed to promote their formation."

Fertilisers and Manures. (Hall), 1909. Page 174. "There is abundant experimental evidence to show that potash makes the plant more resistant to the attacks of fungoid diseases. It has already been explained how susceptible the use of nitrogenous manures renders the mangolds on certain of the Rothamstead plots to the attack of a leaf spot fungus, *Uromyces betae*. The attack is, however, much less severe on the plots receiving an abundant supply of potash; there the plant remains healthy, even though the nitrogen is in excess. Just in the same way the wheat on the potash-starved plots is always subject to rust even in a good season, when very little is to be seen on the plots normally manured. The grass also on potash-starved plots is attacked by various fungi; hence it may be taken as a general rule that crops which do not receive their full supply of potash will be correspondingly susceptible to disease."

"One of the effects of potash on the plant is to increase its vigour and resistance to disease. This is well instanced by a result reported from Arkansas; on a control plot receiving no potash, 96% of the cotton plants died from wilt disease, whereas on the plot receiving Kainit not a single plant was affected."

L. E. Rast, *J. Amer. Soc. Agron.*, 1922, 14, 222,

G. L. Spinks, "Factors Affecting Susceptibility to Disease in Plants." (*Jour. Agr. Science*, Vol. 5, p. 231, 1915.)

"In his observations on powdery mildew of wheat (*Erysiphe graminis*), he concludes that "Mineral manure, especially potash, decreased susceptibility to disease, but could not counteract the effect of nitrogenous manures."

Freeman Weiss, in an abstract of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Pathologists (Vol. 12, p. 31, 1922), mentions that the addition of potassium Chloride to his basic three salt solutions (in which the plants were growing) resulted in retarded infection.

Butler, in *Fungi and Disease in Plants*, p. 372, correlates potash deficiency with susceptibility of jute to attacks of *Rhizoctonia* sp.

These references indicate that in plants, as in animals, the well nourished are much better able to resist disease, and potash is absolutely essential to a plant's well being.

In experimenting with this new remedy for mildew it is not known how much potash may be applied without injury, but a start may be made with a good handful of potassium sulphate to each plant. As soils vary considerably in their natural potash content, each grower must decide on the amount necessary for his particular conditions. Commencing with the amount stated it will soon be seen whether the quantity will need increasing, and it certainly seems as if total immunity is possible once the correct proportion is ascertained. The analysis of the Wagga soil also shows a very high proportion of phosphoric acid, and this factor undoubtedly accounts for the very high standard of quality Mr. Commins achieved with his rose blooms. Attention is also directed to the high proportion of magnesia, and this possibly also has some bearing of the general excellence of the Wagga soil.

These preliminary experiments are published to the rose growing world, in the hope that further investigations in many countries will firmly establish the theory, that the conquest of mildew lies in the proper nourishing of the plant with the particular reference to potash manuring.

Grateful recognition is made to the many friends without whose help these experiments would have lapsed. Mr. A. V. Luke, Dr. C. S. Browne, Mr. E. F. Goode, Dr. T. Guthrie, Mr. W. H. Ifould, Dr. Darnell-Smith, and Dr. R. J. Noble (both of the Department of Agriculture, N.S.W.), and Mr. G. W. Commins, all rendered valuable service in the interest of rose growing.

AUSTRALIAN RAISED ROSES

Almost all the roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new roses and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future. Four new varieties are offered here and a list of the best sorts to date is appended.

Novelties for 1925—Descriptions Supplied by Raisers

DAYDREAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—This rose has good foliage and vigour, with most beautiful flowers, resembling large water lilies of blush pink shading. It is quite distinct and lasts well when cut, and is of the semi-double class that in Europe and America is most popular of all. It makes a large bush or pillar and has been well tested at "Glenara." 3/6 each.

ELLA SCOTT.—A Wichuraiana climbing rose of special merit, being a strong grower with mildew proof foliage. The flowers are produced in trusses of fifteen to twenty flowers. The colour is deep rosy pink approaching red. It is a decided acquisition to its class and quite distinct from any other variety. Awarded Certificate of Merit N.R.S.V. This rose was raised by Mr. G. J. Scott of Coburg, Victoria, who has donated the proceeds from the sale of the plants to the National Rose Society in that State. 3/6 each.

E. J. MOLLER (H.T.) (Moller).—Intense red deepening towards black. Its sheen imparts a brilliancy to the colour which is most striking, especially in the cool season. The blooms are large, full, and free, produced on strong rigid stems, always opening well. It has clean reddish and almost thornless wood. The growth is good and robust, with mildew proof foliage. 3/6 each.

MILKMAID (Hyb. Nois.) (Alister Clark).—A very vigorous climbing rose with good foliage and habit. In spring it carries large trusses of creamy yellow flowers having a strong perfume, and it sets quantities of seed pods in winter. Mr. H. R. Darlington tested this rose in England for Mr. Alister Clark, and it was quite a feature in his winning stand of decoratives in London last summer, its scent being very noticeable. 3/6 each.

Some Other Varieties Raised in Australia

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).
 AUSTRALIA FELIX (Alister Clark).
 BLACK BOY (Alister Clark).
 BORDERER (Alister Clark).
 CHERUB (Alister Clark).
 CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).
 CLIMBING COUNTESS La Barthe (Lewis).
 GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).
 GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).
 HARBINGER (Alister Clark).
 JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).
 KITTY KININMOUTH (Alister Clark).
 LORETTO (Alister Clark).
 MIDNIGHT SUN (Grant).
 CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).
 CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (Ardagh).
 CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).
 CLIMBING SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET (Wood) and (Nichol), two sports.
 CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.

CRACKER (Alister Clark).
 DON JOSE (Alister Clark).
 E. N. WARD (Kershaw).
 FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).
 FIREDRAGON (Alister Clark).
 FLORENCE RUSS (G. Russ).
 FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).
 LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark).
 MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
 MRS. FRANK GUTHRIE (Alister Clark).
 MRS. R. C. BELL (Alister Clark).
 NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
 PENELOPE (Williams).
 QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
 SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
 SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
 SQUATER'S DREAM (Alister Clark).
 STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
 SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark).
 SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
 SWEET SEVENTEEN (Alister Clark).
 VANITY (Halstead).

NEW ROSES, 1925

The descriptions are those of the raisers, though somewhat condensed. Where six or more plants at 4/- each are ordered the price will be at the rate of 42/- per dozen, postage extra. Local impressions of the variety are in Italics.

AGNES GLOVER (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Colour deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon; a good bedding rose. Flowers lasting, and of good quality; scented. Habit of growth vigorous and branching; continuous flowering. 4/- each. *Evidently a seedling of Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Very full.*

ALLEN CHANDLER (H.T.) (Geo. Prince).—A semi-double seedling from Hugh Dickson, of a gorgeous brilliant scarlet colour. Awarded Gold Medal of the National Rose Society, also the Cory Cup for the best new Pillar or Climbing Rose. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

ALICE (Dwarf Poly) (Spek).—Beautiful shade of pink similar to, but deeper than Echo. The double flowers which are produced in large trusses are fringed. The growth is strong and branching. It is mildew proof and excellent for bedding or decorative purposes. Declared to be the best pink polyantha yet produced. 4/- each. *Colour fades quickly and the central blooms which open first spoil the rest of the bunch.*

AMELIE DE BETHUNE (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—A very vigorous grower of bushy and erect growth, bronze green foliage; oval shaped bud, globular flower, coral red shaded with cochineal. A wonderful, free, and hardy variety. 4/- each. *Good colour and growth. Foliage could be better.*

ANGELE PERNET (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. 4/- each. *A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double.*

ARTHUR COOK (H.T.) (McGredy).—Deep velvety crimson with a beautiful sheen. The flowers are large, full, and pointed, with a most delicious perfume. The habit of growth is very free and upright, distinct from any other crimson, and the flowers are carried erect on good stiff stems. Foliage bright green and mildew proof. The flowers, foliage and growth are all distinct, and unlike any other crimson in commerce. Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society. 4/- each. *Good colour and very rich perfume. Moderate growth.*

ASUN GALINDEZ DE CHAPA (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.).—A superb combination of colour; the inner face of petal is salmon and shrimp pink, while the outer and reverse of petal is salmon carmine with Indian yellow at the base, bloom large and high centred. The growth is vigorous, erect and free branching, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season. 4/- each. *A novel colour. Promising.*

AUGUSTE FINON (Hyb. Mult.) (Turbat & Co.).—Exceedingly vigorous, spineless, and abundant foliage. Bouquets of 5 or 10 flowers, large, double, golden yellow passing to coppery and salmon pink. Sweetly scented and immune from mildew. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

AURORA (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton).—Colour golden canary. Flowers medium size, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays. Bush habit, tall perpetual, late blooming, not liable to mildew, fragrant. 4/- each. *An inexcusable case of duplication of names. In 1898, W. Paul & Son sent out a pink H.T. under this name.*

BABY FAUREX (Polyantha).—The nearest approach to a real true blue colour; flowers very freely in clusters; grows to a height of 12 to 15 inches. 4/- each. *A dwarf Vielchenblau.*

BLANCHE MESSIGNY (H.T.) (F. Guillot).—Flower very double, nankeen yellow, passing to cream yellow, very sweetly scented, growth vigorous and branching. Excellent for bedding. 4/- each.

- BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS (H.T.)** (Thomas).—Very fragrant, solid, crimson flowers somewhat darker than General MacArthur and holding its colour and form better in hot weather. The bud is larger and the flower fuller than that variety. The foliage is mildew proof while the growth is good. It is not good enough for exhibition, but a fine garden and cutting variety. 4/- each. *Recommended for garden.*
- BLUSH QUEEN (H.T.)** (F. Cant & Co.).—A fine pink rose for bedding or exhibition, sturdy and free-flowering with erect bushy habit, and fine well built flowers, sweetly scented. Every bloom is perfectly modelled, with a high pointed centre. Immune from mildew. 4 - each. *A finely shaped flower, but petals lack substance.*
- CHASTITY (H.T.)** (F. Cant & Co.).—White with sometimes a faint yellow shading at the base of the petals in dull weather. The flowers are of moderate size, perfectly formed, with high pointed centre and are carried in trusses of five to ten blooms. Growth vigorous. A climbing pillar rose worthy of notice. Very sweetly scented. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*
- CHATILLON ROSE (Poly)** (A. Nonin).—The most beautiful poly-antha; it gives enormous thyrses of semi-double flowers, large, and long keeping. 4/- each. *Summer colour rather hard, and fades.*
- CHRISTINE PRIOR (H.T.)** (McGredy).—Deep bright rosy red, overlaid and flushed yellow and peach, gradually shading to deep yellow at base. The flowers are very long and pointed and moderately full, and carried upright on stout stems. The habit of growth is bushy, strong and free. 4/- each. *Lovely long buds opening to almost single flowers. General impression of open bloom is a Sunny South pink.*
- CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Western Rose Co.).—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom and being mildew proof and deliciously fragrant it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. 4/- each. *Highly recommended.*
- CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER.**—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Sawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. 4/- each. *No further recommendation necessary.*
- CLOVELLY (H.T.)** (Hicks).—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. A rose of great merit. 4/- each. *Long clean stems and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Colour fades somewhat.*
- COLUMBIA SUPREME (H.T.)** (Totty).—A deep-coloured sport from Columbia, possessing all the parents' qualities and somewhat improved shape. It will prove a welcome addition to the sweet scented, mildew proof, free flowering pink varieties. 4/ each. *Promising very well.*
- COMMONWEALTH (H.T.)** (Montgomery).—Flower deep pink-solid colour, large, double, very lasting; moderate fragrance; bud large, long pointed, borne singly on medium strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright, few thorns; foliage leathery, rich green, disease resistant; continuous bloomer. 4/- each. *Highly recommended.*
- DAISY (H.T.)** (Hicks).—May be described as a semi-double orange flamed "Daily Mail Rose," wonderfully free, very branching habit, strong grower and a useful distinct garden variety. 4/- each.
- DORIS TRAYLER (H.T.)** (McGredy).—In the young stage the flowers are orange cadmium, the outside of petals being heavily flushed crimson red and deep orange. As the flower expands the whole colour changes to a deeper amber yellow which does not fade. Flowers full. The habit of growth is very free, and branching, breaking and flowering from every eye,

the flowers are held upright. Splendid for bedding and massing and flowers are often up to exhibition size. Faintly scented. Bright green foliage. 4/- each. *Good colour, but blooms so far have only shown 10 to 15 petals.*

DOROTHY DIX (Dwarf Poly) (Hicks).—Rose-pink flowers, borne in large trusses; strong grower; handsome foliage and perfect bedder. Distinct. 4/- each. *After the style of Rodhatte, larger, but colour not so good.*

DR. A. I. PETYT (H.T.) (J. Burrell & Co.).—Rich dark maroon crimson shaded scarlet, non-fading colour; large, full, deeply formed flower with massive petals, erect habit, very free, opening in all weathers; exhibition or garden. 4/- each *Very rich colour, but outer petals lack perfect shape.*

EARL BEATTY (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Flower deep crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur. An ideal bedding rose. 4/- each. *Very good, but so far not up to General MacArthur for growth.*

ELSE POULSEN (Poly) (Poulsen).—A seedling from "Orleans Rose" bearing semi-double, medium sized flowers of a delightful shade of bright rose pink, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Flowering freely throughout the summer and late autumn. Excellent for all purposes and especially recommended for decorative and under glass work. 4/- each. *A good colour, almost single, larger than Orleans.*

ETIENNE REBEILLARD (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—A very vigorous grower of spreading habit, light green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower; cactus shaped petals salmon carmine with lighter reverse; will prove most valuable for garden decoration and cut flower work. 4/- each. *Semi-double. Good colour.*

ETNA (H.T.) (Looymans).—Raised from "Red Letter Day" x "H. V. Machin." A semi-double variety of a deep crimson maroon colour. Large flowers with petals of good substance, opening flat; a strong grower, flowering freely. Recommended for bedding, massing and decorative purposes. 4/- each.

FRED. J. HARRISON (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons).—A most noteworthy and valuable addition to the crimson Hybrid Teas; in form, size and substance resembling the H.P. "A. K. Williams." Of vigorous growth and free branching habit, with dark sage green foliage, almost immune from mildew; the blooms which are freely produced during the entire season are a cardinal red colour suffused with crimson and splashed with blackish crimson towards the edge of the petals, which are large, of great substance and beautifully smooth. Very sweetly scented. A grand rose for exhibition and garden purposes. Awarded the Gold Medal at the Provincial Show, 1923. 4/- each. *Medium size, semi-double, colour fades and blues, moderate growth.*

FRAGRANCE (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Colour deep crimson, a rose of good size and substance; growth very vigorous; a variety possessing the true old-fashioned rose scent. 4/- each. *Upright growth. Not flowered yet.*

GEORGE H. MACKERETH (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons).—A very distinct and beautiful rose that adds another valuable addition to the crimson shades of colours in this class. In formation, size, substance and colour it somewhat resembles the H. P. "Horace Vernet." It is possessed of vigorous growth, free branching habit, and continuous free flowering character; the blooms are carried on stiff stems, very sweetly scented, colour deep crimson, shaded velvety maroon. Awarded Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society, Autumn Show, 1923. 4/- each. *Moderate growth. Colour inclined to blue and fade.*

GERALDINE (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Colour buff shaded with pink, a very pleasing and effective combination; strong grower; free flowering and an excellent bedding rose. 4/- each.

- GOLDEN MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting).—Colour salmon, centre golden yellow, flowers enormous size, full, of good substance with long and stiff petals. A vigorous grower of branching habit. A seedling from Madame S. Weber x Primrose. This beautiful variety possesses all the good qualities of Madame S. Weber. Very floriferous. 4/- each. *The gold is confined to the base of the petals which are hidden. The colour is salmon pink, with the centre petals folded and crowded. Too much like Weber.*
- GWYNNE CARR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons).—A splendid rose of thorough distinctness and genuine merit. The growth is very vigorous and erect, with free and branching habit; the foliage is artichoke green, very distinct and attractive. The buds are long and pointed, opening into a full, perfectly formed bloom of the highest excellence; the petals are large, smooth, and of great substance, opening well in all weathers. Colour shell pink to pale lilac rose, increasing in centre to a deeper rose, veined silver with a very distinct zone of golden yellow at base of the petals, delightful fragrance. Awarded Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society Summer Show, 1923. 4/- each. *A very refined variety, but showing considerable mildew.*
- HELEN TAYLOR (H.T.)** (Pemberton).—Colour rosy salmon. Flowers cupped, full. Blooms carried erect. Foliage dark green. Good in autumn; suitable for bedding. Fragrant. 4/- each.
- HENRY NEVARD (H.T.)** (F. Cant & Co.).—The colour is crimson-scarlet, flowers large and finely formed, carried on erect shoots. Highly perfumed with true hybrid perpetual scent. Growth vigorous. 4/- each. *Upright growth. Not flowered yet.*
- HERMAN NEUHOFF (H.T.)** (Neuhoff).—A dark scarlet sport of "General Superior Arnold Jansen." The colour is quite constant, and a very pleasing shade. A good acquisition. 4/- each. *Rich colour, but liable to fade. Otherwise identical with parent.*
- ILE DE FRANCE (Wich.)** (Aug. Nonin).—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*
- INSULINDE (H.T.)** (Rossem).—Colour clear yellow with golden yellow and apricot shadings; flowers large, full and opening freely; habit of growth and foliage similar to "Melody," which is one of its parents, but more erect and stronger; a fine decorative rose, excellent as a garden variety. 4/- each. *Leenders & Co., another Dutch firm, sent out in the same year a salmon pink under this name.*
- JACQUELINE (Hybrid Briar)** (Chaplin Bros.).—Semi-double, reddish copper flowers, base of petals yellow, a striking and pleasing combination of colours, vigorous grower, free flowering, an excellent decorative rose. 4/- each.
- J. N. HART (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros.).—A very fine rose of deep rose-pink colour. Flowers long and pointed, of good lasting quality, and borne on long, stiff, upright stems. The petals are thick and leathery, growth of plant very vigorous. A good rose for exhibition. 4/- each. *This must not be confused with John Hart, sent out by Hicks in 1922.*
- JOAN HOWARTH (H.T.)** (Bees, Ltd.).—For purity and delicacy of tint there is hardly any comparison to be made to this rose. The most delicate tones of shell and rose pink blend with glowing carmine; and in the shadows there is rose madder to give depth. It is a first-rate grower, with a good, vigorous habit, and clean, glossy foliage. The perfume is very pronounced and penetrating; a fine rose for garden, decoration, and exhibition. 4/- each. *The first plants imported turned out to be Dorothy Howarth. The second lot have flowered true to colour, but more time must be given for them to show true form.*

- JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens & Son).—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable novelty. Awarded two first class certificates. 4/- each. *Deeper and fuller than Madame Butterfly, but like all the dainty colours, liable to fade. Recommended.*
- JOHN RUSSELL (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co.).—A rich glowing crimson flushed with deeper, almost black shades. The flower is large and beautifully shaped, and it is very free. 4/- each. *Rather upright growth. Good colour, and promising very well indeed.*
- JUNE BOYD (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons).—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems. Foliage dark green and mildew proof. 4/- each. *Very fine colour. Moderate growth.*
- KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poly) (Poulsen).—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for all purposes, especially for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. 4/- each. *Quite large for a polyantha. Up to 5 flowers in a truss. Liable to fade.*
- LADY CHARMION (H.T.) (Bees Ltd.).—Bright cherry carmine of specially fine depth and tone which lasts remarkably well, both on the plant and when cut. The flowers are produced with marvellous freedom, and every bloom opens perfectly. It is a decorative and bedding rose of exceptional value. Resembles Lady Battersea to some extent, but is in every way superior. In the matter of fragrance alone this rose would be notable, but it is also a first class grower, with a good compact, branching habit, with leathery foliage resistant to mildew. Award of Merit. National Rose Society. 4/- each.
- LE REVE (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—A most vigorous grower of semi-climbing habit with reddish wood, large bright green foliage; large semi-double flowers with large petals. Colour a beautiful pure sunflower yellow which does not fade. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*
- LITTLE JOE (H.T.) (Looymans).—A seedling of "Red Letter Day" x "H V. Machin." A five petal medium size single variety of a most vivid royal scarlet colour with prominent golden anthers, opening freely and carried well erect on stiff stems. When exhibited among the seedlings at the N.R.S. Show in June, 1923, it was considered by many to be the most outstanding novelty of the year. A splendid rose for bedding, massing and general decorative work; moderate grower, mildew proof. Awarded Certificate of Merit of the N.R.S. 4/- each. *Good colour which does not appear to blue.*
- LITTLE JULIET (H.T.) (Looymans).—A seedling from "F. J. Looymans" x an unnamed seedling. Colour, apricot and peach upon yellow ground; the buds are large and well formed and are carried erect on long stiff, upright stems; and excellent grower, flowering freely, each bloom being quite full, deep and of good shape. Recommended for general garden, decorative and exhibition purposes. Awarded Silver Medal of the Woolwich Horticultural Society. 4/- each. *Liable to Black Spot and mildew. Aptly named in all respects.*
- MABEL JACKSON (H.T.) (Easlea).—Colour Ivory cream suffused apricot and shaded pink, a fine substantial flower of the type of "Gorgeous," sturdy growth; exhibition and garden variety. 4/- each.
- MADAME HELEN FRANCOIS (H.T.) (Schwartz).—Growth vigorous, with dark green foliage, bud long, opening into a large full flower, perfectly

formed, and opening well, colour salmon rose, tinted coppery red, centre salmon orange, shaded gold, very beautiful. 4/- each.

MADAME MALLERIN (H.T.) (Chambard).—Growth very vigorous, foliage dark green and largely immune from mildew, magnificent long buds carried on rigid peduncle; flowers extra large of a beautiful crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion; most continuous blooming and very sweetly scented. 4/- each.

MARY MERRYWEATHER (H.T.) (Merryweather).—A deep golden yellow, best described as a paler "Lady Hillingdon;" the flower is finely shaped, good long petals, every bloom is borne straight and erect; of vigorous growth, the individual stems being long and therefore useful for cutting. 4/- each.

MARY WALLACE (Wich. Hyb) (Dr. W. Van Fleet).—The official description describes it as a pillar rose, making a fine, strong, self-supporting plant 6 to 8 feet high, with large glossy green foliage, blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and autumn. Flowers very large generally exceeding 4 inches across; well-formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose pink with a salmon base to the petals. Allowed space to develop, it makes a graceful bush from 4 to 5 feet high, clothed all over with its pleasing, disease resistant foliage which gives it the "Dooryard" quality that was Dr. Van Fleet's ideal. It can also be used as a pillar or low climber. Named by the Portland Rose Society in honour of the daughter of Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace. Originated at the Maryland Station of the Dept. of Agric., by the late lamented Dr. W. Van Fleet, one of the world's greatest rosarians, who has given us such world famed varieties as American Pillar, Silver Moon and Dr. W. Van Fleet. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

MDLLE. IRENE HENNESSEY (H.T.) (Guillot).—Growth vigorous, foliage dark green, flower very large, full and perfect form, very sweetly scented, colour brilliant, orange vermilion. 4/- each. *Not distinctive enough. Mildews.*

MAXIME CORBORN (Wich.) (Barbier & Co.).—Flower coppery deep yellow striped with red, passing to apricot yellow, centre white tinted straw yellow, a very attractive combination of colours, fairly large; buds bright deep coppery red. Vigorous climbing growth. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

MR. J. BIENFAIT (H.T.) Rossem).—A striking brick red colour, flowers of medium size, carried on stiff stems and are full, well formed and open freely even in bad weather; blooms continuously throughout the season; foliage of a dark green colour, and is mildew-proof; quite hardy; on account of its floriferousness and beautiful colour it is an ideal variety for massing and bedding. A cross between "Mme Leon Pain" x "Red Letter Day." 4/- each.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE (H.T.) (U.S. Cut Flower Co.).—A wonderful deep golden yellow sport from "Madame Butterfly," which intensifies into a rich orange-yellow as the flower develops and expands; very free flowering; foliage dark green; fine habit. 5/- each. *Promising very well.*

MRS. C. W. EDWARDS (H.T.) (McGredy).—Pure crimson carmine with a yellow base. The outside of petals have decided yellow bases running off into faint veinings of yellow. Flowers large, full and upright. Growth upright and free, with dark mildew proof foliage. Scented. 4/- each. *The yellow is not a prominent feature. Colour fades to rose pink. Moderate growth.*

MRS. J. HEATH (H.T.) (McGredy).—In the young stage the buds and partly opened flowers are shaded and splashed with crimson red, madder red orange and running off at the points of the petals into maize yellow; as

the flowers expand the outer petals shade off into maize yellow, tinted peach red, whilst the centre remains deep cadmium yellow; flowers pointed, full, large and well shaped, faintly scented; growth vigorous, deep green and mildew proof foliage. Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society. 4/- each. *General impression of open flower is yellowish salmon.*

MRS. JAMES SHEARER (H.T.) (Ferguson).—Flowers large and exquisitely formed, with high centre and cupped form. The colour in the bud is light canary yellow, with cadmium yellow at the base of petals; growth upright and branching, very free flowering and sweetly scented. 4/- each. *Very promising.*

MRS. R. B. McLENNAN (H.T.) (Easlea).—Colour soft satin rose, suffused daffodil yellow, clear and beautiful; flowers large, double and of fine form; fragrant; vigorous growth; a grand rose reminding one of "Grace Darling;" good for exhibition and garden work. 4/- each. *Nice clean colour, good shape, liable to ball.*

MRS. TRESHAM GILBEY (H.T. (Chaplin Bros.)).—Coral Rose, shaded salmon, a superb novelty, fine for exhibition or bedding. Sweetly scented. 4/- each. *After the style of Los Angeles. Promising.*

NELLIE CHARLTON (H.T.) (Lilley).—Light salmon pink, reverse of petals, silvery pink; well shaped long buds; very free flowering, upright growth with long stems; excellent for cutting. 4/- each.

NEW COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co.).—A distinct and excellent sport of Columbia which it is claimed does not exhibit in the same degree, the tendency to deformed blooms sometimes found in the parent. The colour is somewhat lighter and the variety is declared to be practically identical to Silver Columbia sent out by another grower. We think that this will prove a valuable addition as it is in all other respects equal to Columbia. 4/- each.

NONA (Per.) (Easlea & Sons).—Long tapering buds of flame and orange colour, open flowers of flame shading to pink; buds and trusses carried erect; the colours are a blending of "Betty Uprichard" and Madame Edouard Herriot. 4/- each. *Very pretty, almost single.*

ORANGE KING (Poly.) (Wm. Cutbush & Son Ltd.).—A new break in colour being a decided orange, both distinct and pretty; the flowers are about the size of "Coral Cluster," produced perpetually in panicles; something unique among Polyanthas. 4/- each. *Flowers are very small.*

PAPA ROUILLARD (Wich.) (Turbat & Co.).—Very vigorous growth, and handsome foliage, almost spineless. Very long bouquets of 15 to 25 flowers, large and full of brilliant carmine colour. Very free and lengthened season of blooms. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

PEGGY ENGLAND (H.T.) (Lilley).—Cream, tinted carmine; nice shaped flowers, sweet scented, free flowering, branching habit with dark green and bronze foliage; a good bedder. 4/- each.

PENELOPE (Hybrid Musk.) (Pemberton).—A perpetual flowering cluster rose. Colour shell pink, shaded saffron. Flowers carried in corymbs. Shrub habit. Handsome dark green foliage. Wood claret colour. Good in autumn. Fragrant musk perfume. 4/- each. *Still another case of duplication. In 1907 Williams sent out a tea rose in Australia, which was exported to America and England. Growers are asked to notice that this variety is a Hybrid Musk and definitely state this on all orders.*

PHYLLIS BIDE (Clb. Poly.).—Colour pale gold at base, flushed and shaded a pretty carmine pink towards the edges; the blooms are produced in long loose sprays and are almost double; handsome foliage, free from mildew; habit is vigorous, the plants grow to more than six feet in height; blooms continuously throughout the summer until late autumn. 4/- each.

- QUEENIE ROBINSON (H.T.) (Easlea).**—Colour orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual; beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. 4/- each. *The clusters only number from 3 to 5 so far. Blooms are almost single somewhat after the style of Padre, but smaller.*
- RAMONA (Laevigata) (Dietrich & Turner).**—The red Cherokee rose. Nearly all growers are familiar with the beautiful climber known as Sinica Anemone, which produces such an abundance of single pink flowers throughout the season. Ramona in every respect, but colour is identical with Sinica Anemone, but is a much deeper pink; in fact, may be called a light red. 4/- each.
- RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons).**—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming, every shoot carries a flower bud which develops into a perfectly formed flower, with high pointed centre, the blooms are large and full, colour glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Delightfully fragrant. Certificate of Merit, National Rose Society Autumn Show, 1923. 4/- each. *Rich tea perfume, good clean foliage. Looks one of the best for this year.*
- ROSE HERA (H.T.) (Rossem).**—Colour, glowing brilliant carmine with blood red shading; buds are pointed; the flowers, which are borne one to three on a stem, are of medium size, full and of good form; foliage dark green and not liable to disease, whilst the growth is strong, erect and hardy. This variety is a seedling from "General MacArthur" x "Louise Lilia," and is very sweetly scented. 4/- each.
- ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stuart Low & Co.).**—A fine new yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia" and a vast improvement on the original, being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed centre; every flower comes perfect, and is carried on a separate stem; very free flowering; delicious fruity perfume. 4/- each. *Colour fades badly, and so far is not as full as Golden Ophelia.*
- SALLIE LEWIS (H.T.) (Morse).**—This rose we have no fear about as we put this upon the market, for it will grow well, flower well, keep free from mildew, and will withstand a fair amount of wet. It is very full, and opens freely to a perfect shape. Colour is apricot shaded creamy white, and one that will soon become popular. 4/- each. *Nice colour, good petals, promising well as a garden rose.*
- SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill Co.).**—Flower scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal of the American Rose Society at the important National Flower Show, held at Cleveland, U.S.A. 4/- each. *A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. Sometimes the colour is rich as Chateau de Clos Vougeot at others a hideous purple shade. Recommended for trial.*
- SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons).**—The colourings of this beautiful rose are very difficult to portray; they may be described as bright cherry-cerise over shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, and a deeply veined clear buttercup yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free branching with beautiful glossy, clear cedar green foliage immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming; every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms which are carried on rigid stems are of medium size, well formed and fairly full, with large smooth petals of great substance, opening in all weathers, with strong Otto of Rose perfume. Awarded

the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society, Autumn Show, 1923. 4/- each. *Semi-double to double. Colour rich, but variable, good foliage, moderate growth.*

SOUVENIR DE MADAME LOUISE CRETTE (Per.) (M. Crette).—Vigorous growth, with bronze green foliage, bud long, yellow carmine, flower golden yellow shaded coral and tinted red; large and full. Extremely floriferous, excellent for massing. 4/- each. *Semi-double, fades in hot weather, very liable to Black Spot.*

SOUVENIR DE MARIE FINON (H.T.) (J. Croibier & Son).—Growth vigorous and robust, with beautiful bronze green foliage, flower large, full and good form, colour apricot yellow passing to clear yellow, shaded salmon. Very sweetly scented. 4/- each.

TEMPLAR (H.T.) (Montgomery).—A beautiful clear even shade of red that does not turn blue or purple as the flower ages; the flowers which compare in size with "Madame Butterfly," are freely produced on good stems, very sweetly scented. 4/- each.

TURKES RUGOSA SAMLING (Rugosa Hybrid) (Turke).—Bud orange yellow, open bloom, light pink with yellow base, being the result of a cross between "Conrad F. Meyer" x "Mrs. Aaron Ward." It is a perpetual flowering rugosa with blooms much in the way of C. F. Meyer, except for the colour. Very free. A good rose. 4/- each. *A most interesting variety. Hybridists should not ignore the Rugosa, as it has wonderful possibilities for perfume and disease resistant foliage.*

VERA (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Flowers deep salmon, shaded with coral red; large and full. A Very free and effective decorative variety; growth vigorous. 4/- each.

VICTORIA (H.T.) (Prince).—A new strong-growing, very early flowering variety. Colour rose pink, shaded cerise. This rose is especially valuable for its perfume, which is of the true old fashioned type. The plant is very vigorous, hardy, doing well in any position, exposed or otherwise. It grows into a large bush. 4/- each. *Upright growth, not flowered yet.*

VISCOUNTESS DEVONPORT (H.T.) (E. J. Hicks).—This excellent rose can safely be described as an improved "Mrs. Aaron Ward," it having the same form of flower, but much finer. Rich Indian yellow, compact growth and sweetly scented. 4/- each. *Very rich colour, but fades badly in hot weather. Semi-double.*

WESTFIELD BEAUTY (H.T.) (H. Morse).—For bedding purposes it will be difficult to beat; colour a deep coppery apricot overlaid with golden tints; shape is perfect; of fair substance; opens well in any weather. Good grower. 4/- each. *Centre petals rather narrow. Liable to mildew.*

WHITE ORLEANS (Poly.) (——).—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type this should prove a decided acquisition. 4/- each. *Good clean colour.*

WILLIAM BOWYER (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Dark velvety red; a good bedding rose. This rose resembles Miss C. E. Van Rossem in colour, but is borne on longer stems and is much more sweetly scented. 4/- each.

YELLOW BEDDER (H.T.) (Rossem).—Colour a fine sulphur yellow changing to creamy yellow when the blooms expand; flowers large and full; foliage of a clear grass green colour; bushy habit; healthy growth; one of the best clear yellow bedding roses. 4/- each. *Semi-double, fades to white. Very thorny. Compact growth.*

I have pleasure in acknowledging, with many thanks, the parcel of roses you forwarded to me, and congratulate you on the splendid manner in which they were packed. Hitherto I have refrained from ordering from Sydney, being afraid that they would be knocked about in transit.—H.C., Brisbane, Qld.

NEW ROSES, 1924

After a second season's trial in which all varieties had equal chances, we have kept the following list as the best to date. Should any of those left out strike good form at a later stage they will be specially mentioned in next year's catalogue.

Price 2/6 each; 27/- dozen. Postage extra.

- ALICE AMOS** (Poly.) (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry-pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.
- AMELIA GUDE** (H.T.) (F. H. Lemon, 1923), F.3.—A unique and charming yellow rose; colour of Sunburst, with deeper shadings on the reverse. The blooms have an individual beauty not always found in the big buds of the modern varieties; it is not a large rose, but of good medium size. It is ideal for table decorations and the blooms are always a first choice with many lady customers; it keeps well. The colour fades like all yellows, but not as badly as Sunburst. Recommended highly.
- BEAUTE DE FRANCE** (H.T.) (Toussaint Mille Fils, 1920), F.2 or 3.—Flower creamy white passing to pure white, inside of petals deep yellow, large, full, of fine form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very hardy, handsome deep green foliage. After the style of Joseph Hill, but a better grower. Medium size. Promising.
- BETTY HULTON** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923).—A washed out light yellow colour when it does flower. Growth decidedly poor. Cannot recommend.
- CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT** (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), F.2.—Rich salmon pink, faintly veined with scarlet and suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre, of great substance, sweetly perfumed, suitable for exhibition and bedding purposes. Mildews, and some of the blooms show a tendency to divide.
- CAPTAIN RONALD CLERK** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Free bushy growth, colour brilliant vermilion, shaded orange, with orange base, blooms almost single, buds of great length and pointed, sweetly scented. Very rich colour somewhat approaching Austrian Copper. Peculiar perfume. Large red thorns and red stems. Good foliage.
- CHAMISSO** (Lambertiana) (P. Lambert, 1922), F.4 or 5.—A fine ever flowering rose, with dark, red shoots, and reddish green foliage, flowers small, moderately full, colour pink, on a large pale yellow ground, buds yellow and orange red, blooming in large clusters, every shoot finishing in a flower spike, sweetly scented. General impression of flower, pale yellow or creamy white with pink tinge on outside petals. Probably much better in a cooler climate.
- CLIMBING COLUMBIA** (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety which we have had under observation for three years. The flowers are identical in colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended.
- CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR** (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew proof red climber.

- CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety which is very hardy will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent.
- COURAGE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Colour, shade and form is that of the H.P. "Duke of Wellington" with the freedom of bloom and habit of the Hybrid Tea. Sweetly scented. Very liable to mildew, short in petal and growth generally. For exhibition only.
- DAVID GILMORE (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed. Colour brilliant scarlet red, opening freely in all weathers. The plants under observation were covered with mildew. Blooms fade and blue badly. Recommended for exhibitors only.
- ELVIRA ARAMAYO (Pernet) (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Semi-double flowers of an Indian red colour. Moderate growth and fairly free flowering. Blooms not large or specially good shape. Does better on standards.
- EVELYN MURLAND (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), F.2.—The outside petals are shot pink and coral red, suffused and lined orange; the inside of petals intense salmon pink and cochineal veined yellow with deep yellow base. The growth is vigorous, erect and free, with dark green and glossy foliage, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season. The blooms are strongly tea perfumed, of large size, semi-double, and well formed, petals large, round and smooth. Pernetiana origin. Mildews. Better in cool climate.
- FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (Per.) (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards.
- FLORENCE L. IZZARD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance, perfect form, and delightfully scented, foliage mildew proof. Not extra large in bloom and only moderate growth.
- GWYNETH (Hybrid Polyantha) (Easlea, 1923), 1.—Canary yellow lined crimson on outside. Small single blooms of good shape, but the colour fades to white on opening.
- HAWLMARK SCARLET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), F.2.—Colour a brilliant scarlet which at its best is very good, but it can get very hard. The blooms are well formed, of medium size, and very sweetly scented. When fully open petals turn back like Red Letter Day, otherwise a good full bodied variety. Must not be confused with Hawlmark Crimson. The growth has been somewhat disappointing this season, but it may improve on proper acclimatisation.
- IDEAL (Dwarf Poly.) (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.
- JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—A coppery golden pedigree seedling from Ophelia, with fuller blooms. Promising very well.
- LADY DIXON HARTLAND (H.T.) (Cant & Sons, 1923), F.3.—Strong upright growth, colour deepest salmon in centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and sweetly scented. Only moderately full.

- LADY ROUNDWAY (Per.) (Cant & Sons, 1923), F.2.—Moderate growth, colour deep coppery chrome of same shade throughout, medium size blooms, semi-double, sweetly scented, most continuous and free flowering.
- LORD ALLENBY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), 2.—The blooms are of large size, full, with very large smooth petals of great depth and substance. A fine exhibition bloom with high pointed centre. The colour is rich crimson suffused with scarlet, but blues and fades badly. Mildews.
- MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade and is not free from mildew. Good shape and promising well.
- MAMA LAMESCH (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1922), F.3.—Deep shrimp pink, very large, of beautiful pointed form, generally borne singly on erect stems.
- MAUD CUMING (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923).—The blooms are large, fairly full and nice globular form, with high centre. The colours are delicate peach shaded with coral pink, suffused and veined orange, the base of petals deep orange. Pernetiana origin.
- MRS. BECKWITH (Per.) (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, of erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Not as good as *Souv. de Claudius Pernet*.
- MRS. COURTNEY PAGE (Per.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Orange cerise, with carmine shading towards the base, perfect shape and sweetly scented. Moderate growth and hardly semi-double.
- MRS. WM. SERGENT (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 2.—Flowers large, full and splendidly formed, colour apricot and peach, very heavily flushed rose pink towards the edge of the petals, which are nicely reflexed. A garden rose and useful exhibition flower. Somewhat after the colour of *Esme*, but fuller and deeper.
- MURIEL WILSON (T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1922), F.2.—Flower white, lightly shaded lemon, large, full, perfectly shaped, carried on a good stiff stem; highly tea perfumed. Gained a Card of Commendation just before the war and has been held over for dissemination nearly 12 years. Growth only moderate, centre divides, and a great similarity to *White Maman Cochet* are its main faults.
- NUR MAHAL (The Fairy of the Palace) (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1923), F.5.—Carmine crimson of medium size and produced freely on long arching shoots. Musk perfume.
- PRESIDENT CHERIOUX (Per.) (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), 2 or 3.—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on fairly stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. An improved *Lyon* in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. It is liable to die back but on Standards in a dry climate will be better.
- PRESIDENT POINCARE (H.T.) (L. Walter, 1923), F.3.—Outside of petals bright pink, border of petals tinted purplish mauve, inside of petals rosy magenta, centre petals rich tyrian rose shaded with yellow. Buds nicely egg-shaped, growth vigorous. Under further tests.
- ROSABEL WALKER (H.T.) (Frank Cant, 1923), F.5.—Brilliant scarlet, shaded velvety crimson with splashes of yellow at base of petals, growth vigorous and free flowering, of considerable substance, distinctly fragrant, suitable for pillars, etc. Upright almost climbing growth, not free flowering so far.

- SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.)** (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. This rose which possesses a very strong and delicious perfume is said to be superior to all others in this class, having perfect cutting and forcing qualities. Very promising.
- SOYECOURT (H.T.)** (The Jersey Nurseries, 1921), 3.—Blood red overlaid vermilion. Growth vigorous; continuous flowering. Vigorous clean growth, splendid dark green foliage, colour does not seem to blue. No perfume.
- S.S. PENNOCK (H.T.)** (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), 3.—Glowing cerise. The immense flowers with high pointed centres and fine pointed buds have been described as an improvement on Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. Mildews badly. Darker than Shawyer, good growth, no perfume. Promising well but liable to ball and blue.
- THERESE ZEIMET LAMBERT (H.T.)** (P. Lambert, 1922), F.3.—Large, full, opening well, carmine to rose colour, with orange and chrome ground, very sweetly scented; growth vigorous and upright; very free flowering. Mildews badly.
- WILHELM KORDES (Per.)** (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.3.—Capucine red on a golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems.

Praise for Our Expert Packing

The parcels of rose trees and Hibiscus arrived in very good order. We have to thank you for the care taken in packing and for your prompt despatch of the plants.—R.S., Botanic Gardens, Rockhampton, Queensland.

Parcel to hand to-day in good order and condition, which speaks volumes for your packing, considering the journey, the time they have been lifted, and the condition they are in is wonderful. I am more than pleased with them.—A.F.L., Bridgetown, Western Australia.

The Azaleas and other plants arrived safely some time ago. They were fine plants, and splendidly packed.—A.A., Gordon, 15th November, 1924.

I am in receipt of your parcel of roses, which came to hand this afternoon in excellent condition, and exceedingly fine plants.—A.H.M., New Lambton, 25th July, 1924.

All the plants sent by you arrived in splendid condition, and were excellently packed.—J.M., Parramatta, 3rd June, 1924.

I wish to thank you for the second parcel of roses which, like the first, arrived in good order.—Mrs. L.C.P., Swansea, Tas., 15th July, 1924.

I have to thank you for the care taken in the packing, and prompt sending.—Mrs. M.P., Leichhardt, 6th May, 1924.

The plants opened up very well indeed, the wrapping being still slightly damp, the parcel, in fact, demonstrating every care.—E.R.A., Bowen, Qld.

I must again compliment you on your method of packing, and the fine, healthy, well-grown plants you sent.—J. Pryor, Broken Hill.

I received the parcel safely. The plants and packing are all that could be desired.—W.S., Norwood, South Australia.

The last rose trees arrived in splendid order, for which many thanks. All the previous ones I have had from you are all coming out in leaf, and are looking particularly well and I hope to have a very good show of roses. Not one I have had from you has died off, or gone back in the least.—Mrs. C. F. D., Werris Creek, N.S.W.

GENERAL LIST

This includes Teas and Hybrid Teas only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1924. Hybrid Perpetuals, Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 101, 102 and 103 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden.

In response to several requests we are altering the growth numbers, so as to make them uniform and more easily memorised. See slip for explanation of all reference letters and numbers.

1. Representing the smallest growers such as Polypoms for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.
2. This class comprises the moderate growing varieties, which are suitable for a second row, and which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 ft.
3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, suitable for a 3rd row, and which generally require 4 ft. of space unless they are of narrow upright growth like the Hybrid Perpetuals.
4. This section takes in all the tall rampant growing, non climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained. Varieties like Maman Cochet and Marie Van Houtte would require 6 to 8 ft. at maturity, and should never be planted closer than 4 ft., even in young gardens.
5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.
6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those those mentioned in No. 5.

The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates. Postage or freight extra on dwarf and climbing plants. N.S.W. postage: 1 plant, 6d.; 6 plants, about 1/-. Interstate: 1 plant, 8d.; 6 plants, about 1/8.

Any surplus money will be returned either in stamps or extra plants.

- (1) COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—This variety was one of the first sorts imported into Australia with a definite record of its achievements under scientific testing. It may safely be claimed that it will not be long before many other sorts are similarly introduced, and it is to be hoped that Test Gardens will be established in all the leading rose growing centres. At the Portland Test Garden, in U.S.A., this variety secured a phenomenal success in getting the possible number of marks for all the essential gardening qualities. For colour, fragrance, lasting qualities, substance, petalage, size, freedom of bloom, hardiness, disease resistance of foliage and growth it was found to be excellent. It did not gain full marks for novelty, shape or stem. In colour it is a rich deep pink which has the valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. This is quite contrary to the ordinary run. The fragrance is rich and powerful. It is particularly free blooming and

markedly resistant to diseases, and the stems in this climate are all that can be desired. Like all other roses it has its faults and its greatest would be in the crippled shape of the flowers, which shows generally in the late spring. It has been found, however, that in every instance where the plants receive copious weekly waterings this fault does not assert itself, and it certainly seems that this valuable variety may have its worst fault comparatively easily overcome. Although only imported into Australia six years ago it has secured a phenomenal success, and has improved its position in the New South Wales Rose Society's recommendations, and is now in second place, being equal with Madame Abel Chatenay, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Hadley, and General MacArthur. It was voted into the first 18 in Queensland, and just missed inclusion into the Victorian *Argus* list by 4 votes. It is particularly good as a decorator's rose, as the double blooms last fully a week in water, and the colour is first rate under artificial light. As grown for the last four years in the Domain Garden, Sydney, it has proved itself one of the very best for all garden purposes, and will be in bloom after each cutting back at least two weeks before most other varieties.

A climbing sport is also offered which has been thoroughly tested, and which provides a new colour in sweet scented, mildew proof climbers. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

- (2) HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as Hadley. Its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew proof foliage, large, full blooms and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In spite of the very serious fault of bluing, Hadley still occupies a high position in the rose growing centres of Australia. It is equal second with several others in the New South Wales list, it is recommended by the Victorian Society as 11th in a list of 12 Garden Roses, it comes in the 2nd twelve in the *Argus* vote in the same State, and is third in a list of 24 in the Queensland voting. The shape is not always ideal, but up to the present it is easily the best dark red, sweet scented, mildew resistant garden rose available. If it has any competitors in this respect they may be mentioned in Hoosier Beauty or Etoile de Hollande. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. E.
- (3) RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—It is significant that this is the third variety of American origin occupying one of the premier positions from a sales point of view. Its popularity with N.S.W. growers is indicated by the fact that it is again placed first in the plebiscite for the Eighteen Best Garden Roses, a position which it has held since 1918. It is fourth in the Queensland list of 24, and although very little known in Victoria it received 12 votes in the plebiscite recently conducted by the *Argus*. The colour is somewhat striking in that the inside of the petals shows a silvery pink, while the exterior is carmine, shaded light pink. No claim is made for exhibition shape for this variety, but its phenomenal production of long stemmed, fragrant blooms puts it in a position quite on its own from a garden point of view. In the Sydney climate it is easily the best winter bloomer, and is magnificent for bowl decoration. In the hot dry climate of A. there is a tendency for the flower to burn in summer, but if picked in the bud stage and allowed to open in the house, this fault is easily overcome. The plants are very vigorous in growth, with mildew proof foliage and fragrant, double flowers. Its trial is recommended in other climates for garden decoration and cut flower purposes. Reports from Tasmania, Victoria, and hot dry districts are alike favourable. It is erroneously called Reliance by some growers in Brisbane. E.

- (4) **REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2 or 3.—This variety was 31 last year, but its present position has been earned by sheer merit. Although sent out in England in 1921 it reached this country two years earlier having come out wrongly labelled as Covent Garden. Thus for two years local nurseries tested an unknown stranger, and when its name was properly established there were many prophecies as to its future popularity. The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. The growth is somewhat spreading and on very sandy soils there is a tendency to die back owing to its Pernetiana origin. It is recommended as the finest yellow rose to date. In winter the colour comes clear yellow. It has been favourably tested in Brisbane and is suitable for all Australian climates. See illustration.
- (5) **LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2 or 3.—Scarlet cerise with darker shading, produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are sweetly scented and the foliage is mildew proof. The colour does not appear to blue and is of such a remarkable intensity that the eye is at once attracted, and even amongst reds, this rose stands out on its own. The growth is ideal for garden and bedding purposes. A few instances have come under notice where growth and size of blooms could be improved, but these are cases of partial loss of vigour through over propagation, and will soon be overcome. This variety has so impressed Sydney growers that it tied with six others for second position in the 1924 Garden Rose voting. Highly recommended. E.
- (6) **HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—The finest dark crimson decorative rose yet sent out. The colour is intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. In our opinion much superior to Red Letter Day. The blooms are perfectly shaped for a single rose and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. The foliage is mildew proof. Unless picked as buds the flowers have a tendency to partially close at night, but not to any serious extent. The seed pods should be regularly clipped off to ensure continuity of bloom. Recommended as an excellent variety for hedges. E.
 "Hawlmarm" is the registered trademark of Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons, of Newtownards, Ireland, and is their exclusive property. It is applied only to varieties of their own raising of the highest excellence. In order to secure the monopoly of this meaning they are obliged to spell it in this way, as they cannot rob the English-speaking people of any word in the language.
- (7) **RED RADIANCE (H.T.)** (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. It is not recommended for A.M. or P. as the petals burn and the colour is not constant, but in B.H. & S. it is an excellent variety.
- (8) **JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—Although suffering a slight set back in sales this year, it may still be classed as a very fine variety in the Brisbane and Sydney Coastal areas. It is

an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, and Dubbo and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended by N.S.W. Rose Society and occupies a place in the public vote in Queensland.

- (9) MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—In two years this has jumped from 91 to its present position, and in our opinion it is not too high considering its quality. Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring and occasionally it will burn in summer. It does not transplant as easily as others, but on performances to date justifies its inclusion as a garden rose in the Sydney list. E.
- (10) MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. HILL, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like Ophelia, but having grown this variety for five years, we cannot at all agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly. E.
- (11) LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—Some idea of the popularity of this variety may be gathered from the fact that out of five votings it appears in each one, and is never lower than seventh. The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong Tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.
- (12) ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—This variety was twenty-fourth in last year's list, but has improved its position and won its way into the Sydney Rose Society's recommendations as a Garden Rose. It is a cross between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst, and the long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume unequalled by any other variety in the catalogue. Highly recommended. E.
- (13) LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety crimson, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

- (14) **MADAME ABEL CHATENAY** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. E.
- (15) **MRS. DUNLOP BEST** (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.3.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. E.
- (16) **MRS. HERBERT STEVENS** (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2 or 3.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport offered last year is proving most satisfactory. E.
- (17) **FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. E.
- (18) **HOOSIER BEAUTY** (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places it is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. It does not blue, however, like Hadley. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance which is only equalled by Rose Marie. E.
- (19) **GOLDEN OPHELIA** (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite.
- (20) **GENERAL MACARTHUR** (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3 or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.
A vigorous climbing sport was offered last year and will help to remedy the deficiency in sweet scented red climbers.
- (21) **KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA** (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over thirty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first class

- exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. E.
- (22) **SUNBURST (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. There are better varieties, however, in sight, and Amelia Gude, Aspirant M. Rouyer and Elegante should receive attention from critical growers. A vigorous climbing sport produces even better blooms. In Adelaide the spring flowers are frequently spoiled, but it is recommended for M.Mt. and S.
- (23) **MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. Should be higher up in the list. E.
- (24) **RED LETTER DAY (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—This variety has dropped from thirteenth position to its present place and only owes that to the fact that it is used for hedge purposes and is, therefore, ordered in considerable quantities. A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letter Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S.
- (25) **SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Plants sent to Hong Kong last October gave blooms of such quality that the grower declared them to be the most beautiful decorative roses he had ever seen. In climates like Adelaide the summer flowers would need to be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly Tea scented. Highly recommended. E.
- (26) **MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. E.
- (27) **WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.
- (28) **RHEA REID (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. E.

- (29) **ETOILE DE HOLLANDE** (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. This variety created quite a sensation in Sydney voting by receiving a unanimous recommendation, thus proving it equal first with Radiance and Lady Hillingdon. It is one of the few red roses which does not blue and by some authorities it is considered superior to Hadley from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. E.
- (30) **IRISH FIREFLAME** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly Tea scented. H.M.Mts.S.
- (31) **PILGRIM** (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1920), F.3.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which tends to spoil their decorative value. Recommended. E.
- (32) **MADAME SECONDE WEBER** (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. E.
- (33) **DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Will be higher up when better known as every rose lover will want it. Liable to ball in wet weather. E.
- (34) **STAR OF QUEENSLAND** (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S.
- (35) **GUSTAV GRUNEWALD** (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to Black Spot and mildew. Recommended in the second eighteen garden roses by the Sydney Rose Society. E.
- (36) **COUNTESS OF GOSFORD** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fullness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. A.B.M.P.S.
- (37) **GEORGE DICKSON** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates.

- (38) GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), F.4.—The name means "Greetings to Teplitz." A very fine free blooming, bright crimson rose with wonderful perfume. The flowers are somewhat loose, but are borne in big clusters on long stems. A good garden or hedge variety, but flowers do not keep when cut, and individual stems are not strong. Do not prune too hard. E.
- (39) ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. E.
- (40) K. OF K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. E.
- (41) MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Reports from all sides indicate that this variety is not receiving its full measure of attention. It is recommended in the second twelve of the *Argus* vote, but apparently is not well enough known to find a place in the other plebiscites. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.
- (42) PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. B. There is a novelty from England this year with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk.
- (43) WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year.
- (44) ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather.
- (45) MRS GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double to double flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport is offered for the first time this year, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. A.B.M.P.S.
- (46) MRS. HENRY WINNET (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite so dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew proof and fragrant. A promising exhibition and garden variety. E.
- (47) HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. E.

- (48) **FANCY FREE** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.2.—A perfect garden and semi-single decorative rose, which can best be described as a dwarf bedding Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone, but remarkably floriferous and healthy. Lightly fragrant. H.M.Mt. and S.
- (49) **MADAME JULES BOUCHE** (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. E.
- (50) **MADAME JULES GROLEZ** (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape. free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. E.
- (51) **GEORGES SCHWARTZ** (T.) (Schwartz, 1899), F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport which should be pruned into a large bush. E.
- (52) **MRS. AARON WARD** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full bloom of medium size on stout stems. A pretty variety which is constantly in bloom. A climbing sport is a welcome addition to a class weak in this colour. E.
- (53) **LADY ASHTOWN** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. E.
- (54) **AMERICA** (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2 or 3.—Although only released from the 1923 Novelities this variety has been in great demand and from present indications gives evidence that it will go much higher. The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless and appears to be improving with each flowering. See illustration. Recommended. E.
- (55) **GWEN NASH** (Alister Clark, 1920), 4 or 5.—A large semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for a floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. The plants are most vigorous in growth and may be trained either as a large bush or a vigorous climber. If the laterals are encouraged there will be regular continuity of bloom. Described by Mr. R. A. Nicholson of Hong Kong as "the acme of loveliness." E.
- (56) **MRS. A. R. WADDELL** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. H.M.S.
- (57) **BETTY UPRICHARD** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size,

- not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. E.
- (58) LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Guillot, 1867), F.3.—Bright silvery rose with pale lilac shading. The blooms are large, double and deliciously fragrant. It has been reported as successful in widely separated places, from harbour frontages to inland and mountain districts, but for every success ten failures are noted.
- (59) FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.) (Cook, 1913), 3.—A large, very full, well formed rose of good substance and a beautiful deep, cherry colour. An excellent show bloom, opening slowly and perfectly, with perfume only lacking. Recommended as a very fine variety. Named in honour of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." E.
- (60) ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1905), F.3.—This variety may be said to be a success only in some places and generally a failure in A.M.P.S. The colour is crimson, shaded cherry red, while the double blooms in shape and flowering are inferior to Hadley. Burns badly in summer. B.
- (61) COURTNEY PAGE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.3.—Bushy growth; large, full, well formed flowers, but with a suspicion of coarseness. The colour is scarlet crimson, shaded deeper crimson, of unrivalled brilliance and lasting a long time in good condition; very sweetly scented. Liable to ball in wet weather. A.B.M.P.S.
- (62) OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. A voting conducted by *Popular Gardening* in England placed Ophelia in first place, and this sentiment will find many supporters in Australia. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. E.
- (63) IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. E.
- (64) ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. E.
- (65) ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. A.B.M.P.S.
- (66) WESTFIELD STAR (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.3.—A distinct lemon yellow sport from Ophelia, possessing all its excellent characteristics. Semi-double and fades to white in sunlight. Recommended. E.
- (67) MRS. JOHN COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1919), F.2.—Ivory white, occasionally suffused with light pink. The bud is firm and of nice formation, opening into a cup-shaped double flower. This variety has shown some very beautiful blooms and the growth has improved considerably over that shown last year. Foliage is mildew proof, while the blooms are very sweetly scented and last well when cut. E.

- (68) **FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.)** (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. B. and S.
- (69) **CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. E.
- (70) **MRS. W. C. EGAN (Per x H.T.)** (Howard and Smith), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully 2½ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Shows none of the faults of the Pernetiana. Can strongly recommend though colour bleaches in hot weather. E.
- (71) **MY MARYLAND (H.T.)** (T. Cook, 1908), F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. E.
- (72) **OLD GOLD (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1913), F.2 or 3.—Semi-single blooms of perfect shape, opening to flowers of reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. A very free flowering kind, with mildew proof foliage. Recommended where singles are not disliked. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.
- (73) **GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1911), 3.—Large brilliant, carmine, double flowers, freely produced. By some the colour is not liked, as it is said to be hard. Liable to mildew. A good garden rose. A dark red sport is offered this year under the name of General Neuhoff. B. and S.
- (74) **MARJORIE BULKELEY (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1921), F.2 or 3.—Strong vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. Recommended. A.B.M.P.S.
- (75) **VICTORY (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1919), F.3.—Glowing scarlet, blooms long, semi-double and of good form. Occasionally magnificent blooms are produced, but it must be well grown or it is disappointing. Mildews, and is rather inclined to spindly growth. E.
- (76) **LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. A.B.M.P.S.
- (77) **MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. E.
- (78) **C. V. HAWORTH (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—The semi-double blooms are of good size, and a very rich scarlet crimson, becoming

deeper in the autumn. Mildew proof, but we consider Lady Maureen Stewart superior, as it has richer perfume, better colour, and is freer in bloom. E.

- (79) DEAN HOLE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Large, refined double blooms with high centre; silvery carmine shaded salmon, freely produced. Unfortunately, this splendid variety is very subject to mildew, while in most climates the blooms ball in spring, but it should not be left out for this fault. A.B.M.P.S.
- (80) MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better.
- (81) SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. E.
- (82) LADY ROBERTS (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2 or 3.—Apricot flushed with coppery red at its best, but inclined to vary. Vigorous bushy growth with mildew proof foliage, but stems are weak. It makes a very shapely standard. Sometimes the colour reverts to Anna Olivier, from which it sported. In A. fades and burns in spring, and is classed as fair in H.M.Mt.S.
- (83) LADY PIRRIE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 3.—Coppery salmon, with the inside of the petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety, that cannot fail to please the ladies. Splendid foliage, but not mildew-proof. It is stated that a visitor to the raiser's nursery saw a cartload of seedling roses being taken to the fire heap, and begged the life of one for further trial. It is inferred that the rose now bears the name of its rescuer. H.M.Mt.S.
- (84) HORTULANUS FIET (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.2.—Rich golden yellow of fine form. There are two different roses of this name and, after repeated attempts, we have succeeded in importing the salmon variety sent out by Leenders in 1919, but cannot recommend it in any way. The yellow is a fine variety of moderate growth for exhibitors. The perfume is similar to that of Freesias. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (85) MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. E.
- (86) GEORG ARENDS (H.T.) (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. The Christian name is Georg, George or Georges in German, English and French respectively. A.M.P.S.
- (87) MRS. FRANK GUTHRIE (H.Gig.) (Alister Clark), F.3.—A dwarf ever blooming variety, forming a beautiful bush with most attractive foliage that is mildew proof and persistent. Its flowers are clear pink, and tea scented. It is one of the first perpetual roses to descend from Rosa Gigantea, and as it flowers continuously right into winter, it must become a great favourite for garden decoration and cutting. The colour varies, and the centre petals are rather crowded. E.

- (88) **SUNSTAR** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermilion. The growth is moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. H.M.Mt.S.
- (89) **BETTY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), F.4.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed bud opening to large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower, and foliage almost mildew proof. It does not last well when cut. H.M.Mt.S.
- (90) **PERLE DES JARDINS** (T.) (Levet, 1874), F.2.—Deep straw yellow, large and full. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. Recommended as a dwarf for B. and S. only, but the climbing sport is one of the finest yellow climbers for any climate.
- (91) **ANGELUS** (H.T.) (Lemon), F.2 or 3.—A seedling from Columbia and Ophelia, and promising to be one of the best white roses on the list. At times the colour shows light yellow at centre. It is a fine big double bloom on strong stems, and in addition to good lasting qualities is very fragrant. The plants are strong in growth, free flowering, and the foliage is mildew resistant. E.
- (92) **MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL** (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1913), F.2 or 3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. Flowers of this variety have been shipped from New York to London and landed in excellent condition. Plants are somewhat uncertain in growth. E.
- (93) **GORGEOUS** (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 2.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and the double blooms are frequently divided. A good exhibition rose. E.
- (94) **AUSTRALIA FELIX** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.2.—Pink shading to white. A very free flowering, strong growing variety with semi-double rather small fragrant blooms and mildew resistant foliage. A fine winter bloomer and ideal for bedding; also for night decoration. M.Mt.S.
- (95) **MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. E.
- (96) **GEORGE C. WAUD** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—Cherry red. A large, well formed double rose which does very well in some districts, but is quite ordinary in other places. A.B.M.P.S.
- (97) **MRS. FOLEY HOBBS** (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.3.—Ivory white, tinted pink. Large very full blooms, which are invaluable to an exhibitor. Unless particularly well grown, the blooms are too heavy for the stem. Cannot recommend for garden purposes though it lasts well in water when it is fit to pick. E.
- (98) **COMTESSE DE CAYLA** (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. E.
- (99) **FRANCES GAUNT** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. E.

- (100) MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. It has been sent to England for trial and results are awaited with interest. Recommended. E.
- (101) PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Nabonnand, 1883), 2 or 3.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. E.
- (102) JOSEPH HILL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1903), F.2.—Long buds opening to semi-double orange yellow blooms, shaded pink and copper. A splendid variety where it does well. The plant is rather a lopsided grower. Tea scented. E.
- (103) VANITY (H.T.) (Halstead, 1901), 3 or 4.—A splendid decorative raised in 1901, but almost lost through inattention. Very long, pointed buds of nankeen yellow splashed carmine, opening to almost single blooms. Fine, bronzy green foliage and very vigorous growth. Unfortunately a new variety has been given the same name in England but they are quite distinct. Placed 11th in the New South Wales Rose Society's list of best decorative Roses. H.M.Mt.S.
- (104) MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.2. or 3.—Large, full flowers with Marechal Niel perfume. Citron yellow, deepening as the flower ages. Mildews, and must give way later to better yellows. A.B.M.P.S.
- (105) LILIAN MOORE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2.—Deep Indian yellow, after the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. This variety won the thousand dollar prize at the Panama Exhibition. A dainty well shaped double rose. In strong sunlight the colour fades to white. Gradually being displaced by better growing sorts. Mildews badly. A.M.P.S.
- (106) DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rose apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. A.B.M.P.S.
- (107) DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.4 or 5.—Rose pink, blooms of good shape and substance. A useful exhibitor's variety. E.
- (108) COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 2.—Blood red, shaded velvety crimson, double blooms of fine form, and fairly free flowering. The growth is moderate, but not in any way weak, while the foliage is mildew-proof. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (109) EDGAR M. BURNETT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1914), F.2.—A flesh tinted finely shaped exhibition variety with strong fragrance, but only occasionally up to its best form. Light pruning is recommended; on sandy soils it is said to do well. Should be grown by exhibitors only. It is best in A. in autumn and may be also grown in B.M.P.S.
- (110) IONA HERDMAN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1914), F.2.—Clear yellow of quite a distinct shade, but since the advent of Mabel Morse it is likely to drop out of the lists. The growth is thin and straggly, and as it is very prostrate, it is best grown in a standard. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (111) SQUATTER'S DREAM (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1923), F.2.—The colour of the young flower is between saffron and Indian yellow, which fades to pale yellow, and even white in hot weather, when open. The flowers are well held on the plant, and are excellent for cutting. It is particularly free flowering and richly tea fragrant. The blooms are small, and the plant best suited to bedding purposes in cool climates.
- (112) HENRIETTA (H.T.) (Merryweather, 1916), 3 or 4.—Orange crimson, changing to salmon coral red, shaded with orange at the base of the

petals. A very free grower and bloomer with extra long buds opening to a long, loose flower. H.M.Mt.S.

- (113) JOHN DAVISON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson. The flowers are fairly large, double, and of fine form, and frequently up to exhibition standard. A.M.P.S.
- (114) COMTESSE DE LA BARTHE (T.) (Bernede, 1857), 4.—Rosy flesh, semi-double, globular blooms. Very freely produced. Makes a good hedge, which accounts for its place in the list, as a few orders for 20 or 30 plants at a time soon elevate any variety. An old sort only asked for in S.
- (115) DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. A.B.M.P.S.
- (116) MODESTY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), 2.—Long pointed, shapely buds, opening to semi-double blooms, cream or white flushed with rose. Free flowering and a good exhibition sort. A.M.P.S.
- (117) SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. This variety should be much higher in the list. E.
- (118) CORNELIA (H.T.) (Robert Scott & Sons, 1919), F.2.—Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh with centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. A strong, vigorous grower with a good stem and foliage. After the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. Recommended. E.
- (119) AMERICAN LEGION (H.T.) (Towill, 1920), F.4.—This variety has rather flat globular buds; large, full, cerise red flowers possessed of a fragrant perfume, and lasting well. The foliage is large, glossy, of a reddish green shade, and not subject to mildew. The plant is vigorous in growth and a profuse bloomer. Somewhat after the style of Red Radiance only darker. B.H.Mt.S.
- (120) MILDRED GRANT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1901), 2.—Silvery white shaded pink. The blooms are of immense size, and show a high pointed centre, but are frequently divided as the Flower opens. Recommended for exhibitors only, as growth is very dwarf, and the plant very subject to mildew except in a few favoured places. Frequently nicknamed "Mildew Grant."
- (121) PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.2.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. E.
- (122) EARL HAIG. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Deep, reddish crimson of immense size and substance, double, with centre rather flat. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich, dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, but so far, does not look as if it will get beyond the exhibition class. E.
- (123) YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), F.3.—Growth, vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour, dark velvety red; highly perfumed. It is even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot, but it lacks its brilliancy, although it is much better in growth. It fails in shape of bloom, but is a very fine garden rose. Recommended. E.

- (124) MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (H.T.) (Hill, 1904), F.3.—Creamy white, with darker centre. A large, full exhibition rose, said to be a sport from La France. Does not flower free enough for garden purposes. Everywhere except H.
- (125) FRANKLYN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—Salmon shaded yellow; long buds after the style of Joseph Hill, but a much better grower, and very free flowering. Liable to mildew, and unless well grown it hangs its head. A.M.P.S.
- (126) MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.) (Guillot, 1905), F.3.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. E.
- (127) PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates.
- (128) LOUISE BALDWIN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.3.—A very graceful long pointed bloom, in the way of Lady Hillingdon, but the colour is darker, rich orange, with apricot shading. Flowers are semi-double and very freely produced. A good variety for the garden. E.
- (129) GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. E.
- (130) NATALIE BOTTNER (H.T.) (Bottner, 1909), 3.—Creamy white. A large, full bloom of good garden and exhibition qualities. This was also called yellow Frau Karl Druschki, but this name has been discarded as misleading. Tea scented. Recommended for B. and S. only, as it burns in A. and balls in H. and M.
- (131) CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. E.
- (132) FRAGRANT BOUQUET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922), F.2.—The name has been suggested by its remarkably sweet scent and free flowering habit, each individual plant, as seen in the rose field of the originator, being a veritable bouquet. The plant is of compact growth with semi-double flowers of medium size, of a delicate flesh pink, with the base of the petals a golden yellow. A.H.M.P.S.
- (133) MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.4.—Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. Does best here as a climber. E.
- (134) KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1903), F.2.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It is recommended by the New South Wales Rose Society, and finds a place in their second best 18 garden roses and is placed sixth in the list of exhibition roses. It certainly should receive more attention. E.
- (135) RENEE WILMART-URBAN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), 3.—Salmon flesh bordered carmine. A very fine garden rose. Recommended by Mr. W. H. Ifould, President, N.S.W. Rose Society. E.
- (136) MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F. 3.—Primrose yellow. Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on

- strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. E.
- (137) **PRINCE DE BULGARIE** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1901), F.3.—Flesh colour, shaded salmon with occasional tints of yellow. A fine flowered, vigorous growing variety that should be better known. A.B.P.S.
- (138) **EDWARD MAWLEY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1911), F.2.—Velvety crimson, with large petals making a moderately full flower. Very subject to black spot in B. and S., and, while a good variety in a dry climate, is a failure in moist, coastal conditions. A.M.P.
- (139) **ANTOINE RIVOIRE** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is the best rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. E.
- (140) **RAINBOW** (T.) (Sievers, 1889), 3.—A sport from Papa Gontier, and possessing all that variety's qualities. Pink striped carmine. semi-double. Mildew proof. E.
- (141) **EXQUISITE** (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. E.
- (142) **MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY** (H.T.) (Towill, 1918), F.3.—A long, pointed double flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with fairly good foliage and fair perfume. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. E.
- (143) **NEDERLAND** (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Large, deep red blooms on strong stalks. Vigorous growth and beautiful young foliage. It lacks only that finished shape to make it a really great exhibition and garden rose. E.
- (144) **LADY CRAIG** (H.T.) (H. Dickson Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Large full flowers of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. E.
- (145) **MRS. HENRY MORSE** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—A splendidly shaped bloom of bright rose with a vermilion shading. Unfortunately, the plant is particularly liable to mildew. This sort is highly spoken of in England and New Zealand. Shows unmistakable Pernetiana origin. E.
- (146) **LADY ALICE STANLEY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2. or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. E.
- (147) **SUNSET** (T.) (Henderson, 1883), 2.—A deep apricot sport from Perle des Jardins, with lovely bronzy foliage, large, full and free blooming. Discarded by the South Australian Nurserymen's Association as unsuitable for their climate as it balls in wet weather. Stems are also weak. B.
- (148) **GOLDEN SPRAY** (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2 or 3.—A spreading decorative variety with loose, open flowers of lemon yellow. Where singleness is no bar, this is a free and good variety; would make a good bed or clump. H.M.Mt.S.
- (149) **MEVROUW C. VAN MARWYK KOOY** (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1920), F.3.—Flowers large, fairly full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. A highly coloured Madame Jules Bouche. Good. E.

- (150) **ETHEL JAMES** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.2.—Single, on the line of colourings of Isobel, but the tone is softer, habit of growth excellent. The colour is very rich at times, but fades. H.M.Mt.S.
- (151) **KOOTENAY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 3.—Where shaded, the blooms are primrose yellow, but otherwise it can only be called a creamy white, large, very full blooms, but in our climate not the improved K. A. Victoria it was claimed to be. The plant mildews, but is very vigorous. B.S.
- (152) **CRUSADER** (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1919), F.3.—Crimson red, of good size and shape, slightly perfumed, very full and borne freely on long strong stems. Mildew proof foliage. Blues badly. This fault spoils an otherwise splendid rose. It is liked by some Melbourne growers. Reports as to its behaviour would be appreciated.
- (153) **FREIBURG 11** (H.T.) (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates.
- (154) **IRISH BEAUTY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1900), 3.—A large, single white variety, particularly showy and a worthy companion of Irish Elegance and Irish Fireflame. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S.
- (155) **MADAME CARISTIE MARTEL** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1916), F.3.—Pure sulphur yellow shading to white as the flower ages. A free flowering double variety showing traces of Pernetiana origin. In A. and M. the spring blooms are frequently spoilt by balling, but it is excellent in autumn. Good in B. and S., but a failure in H.
- (156) **MRS. DAVID MCKEE** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Pale creamy yellow, but almost white in this climate. A large, semi-double variety for exhibitors, opening well in all weathers. A constant winner. It is useless in B. and S. A.H.M.P.
- (157) **CARINE** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Creamy fawn shaded orange, and carmine. A good, semi-double decorative variety, though liable to fade in strong sunlight. A good garden rose. Everywhere except B.
- (158) **MADAME CONSTANT SOUPERT** (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906), 3 or 4.—Large, very full, yellow flowers suffused with pink. A strong grower with mildew proof foliage. This rose likes hot weather, and does very well in B. In other climates purely an exhibition rose, but must be covered for this purpose.
- (159) **MDLLE. AUGUSTINE GUINOISSEAU** (H.T.) (Guinoisseau, 1889), F.3.—A rosy white sport from La France. Sometimes called White La France. E.
- (160) **LADY PLYMOUTH** (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), F.4.—Deep golden straw colour faintly flushed pink. Large, very full flowers, but not good shape as a rule. Real dreadnought foliage, untouched by disease. Recommended for exhibitors only.
- (161) **SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. An improved Louise Baldwin. Recommended. E.
- (162) **CYNTHIA FORDE** (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1909), 3.—Deep rose pink, shaded on back of petals with light rosy pink. A good grower, producing double flowers on stiff stems. E.
- (163) **UNA WALLACE** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance

it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Sweetly perfumed. Very liable to mildew, but otherwise recommended. A.B.M.P.S.

- (164) **NELLIE PARKER** (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1916), 3.—Creamy white sometimes flushed at the edge of petals. A good garden and, when disbudded, a fine exhibition bloom. E.
- (165) **LORD CHARLEMONT** (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2 or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. When thoroughly acclimatised will reach a much higher position. E.
- (166) **EDITH PART** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. A.B.M.P.S.
- (167) **SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE** (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. E.
- (168) **BRITISH QUEEN** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912), F.2.—Pure white, with a faint tinge of pink in the bud stage. A rose capable of producing champion exhibition blooms, but in most soils quite unsuited for ordinary garden purposes as growth is only moderate and stems are weak.
- (169) **CAPTAIN KILBEE STUART** (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1922), F.2.—Velvety crimson shaded scarlet. The blooms are carried on rigid stems and are perfectly formed, but growth and blooming force it into the exhibition class only.
- (170) **MRS. R. D. McCLURE** (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1913), 2.—Deep pink, of fine form and a large, full bloom, which is recommended for exhibition purposes only. Carried erect on stiff stems. Lasts well when cut. Not a strong grower. E.
- (171) **MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY** (H.T.) (Leenders, 1915), F.4.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth growing. Has many of the qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Does well in tropical climates like India and Siam. B.S.
- (172) **W. R. SMITH** (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. B.S.
- (173) **MOLLY BLIGH** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—Deep pink with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, full, and of splendid shape, but the plant is a slave to mildew. A.B.M.P.S.
- (174) **THE GENERAL** (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1920), F.2.—Colour blood red, flower large, pointed, globular, fragrant damask perfume, flowering continuously. A moderate grower and very liable to black-spot. Not recommended for gardens. A.M.P.S.
- (175) **IRENE THOMPSON** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.2.—Colour deep ruddy gold, overlaid with bronze coppery shading; semi-double, and good form. Very sweetly scented. Like many from the same raiser, it is only moderate in growth. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (176) **YVONNE VACHEROT** (H.T.), (Souper & Notting, 1906), 4.—Long pointed buds of perfect shape. Porcelain white, suffused soft pink.

- Free flowering and a champion exhibition bloom only. The pink tints fade if the blooms are shaded. Quite a failure as a garden rose.
- (177) MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. E.
- (178) MRS. HENRY BOWLES (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1921), 3.—Growth free and upright, blooms of great substance and beautifully pointed; colour warm rosy pink shaded with salmon orange. Quite distinct. Very large and good, but mildews, and is weak stemmed. E.
- (179) MADAME ANTOINE MARI (T.) (Mari, 1900), 3 or 4.—Rosy pink, washed and shaded with white. It is a most profuse bloomer, bearing double flowers of good shape right into the winter, with a practically disease-proof foliage, and vigorous growth. Unless well-grown the stems are frequently weak, and the flowers small. While many people do not like the colour, it is probably the most profuse and continuous sort in the list. E.
- (180) SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE PRAT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1910), F.3.—Light sulphur yellow shading to white. A large, fairly full shapely bloom. It is quite free flowering, and is a good garden and exhibition sort. E.
- (181) COVENT GARDEN (T.) (B. R. Cant, 1919), 3.—Deep crimson with a black shading. A very free grower and flowerer with mildew-proof foliage. Moderately full. Lacks perfume, but is liked by some growers in M.
- (182) DIANA (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—Malmaison pink is the predominating colour of this rose, but on the reflex of the petals it fades away and merges into lemon cream; the flower is full with petals of leathery substance, opening well in all weathers. A moderately vigorous grower, with strong disease-resistant foliage. E.
- (183) MADAME LAMBARD (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 4.—Salmon pink shaded rose. A very vigorous grower, but not as popular as it was twenty years ago. The colour is better in a cold climate. Does not last when cut. H.Mt.
- (184) SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON (Bourbon) (Beluze, 1843), F.3.—Blush rose shaded flesh. A large, flat bloom. Has been planted for eighty years, and is now considered a back number. B.
- (185) MA FIANCEE (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem, 1922), F.3.—Flower dark crimson shaded black, strongly perfumed. Growth vigorous; glossy, mildew-proof foliage; very free flowering. Blues badly. Will try for another season.
- (186) CONSTANCE CASSON (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.2.—Coppery pink, flushed and veined with apricot yellow, large, double and globular. A very rich coloured variety, very free in blooming. This will make a splendid dwarf bedding rose. Growth is low, but not weak. Although of Pernetiana origin, it does not show any signs of dying back, so is included in the H.T.'s. E.
- (187) J. G. GLASSFORD (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.4 or 6.—Buds long and pointed, opening to flowers of great weight and substance, with high pointed centre. Colour, clear deep crimson lake. Upright H.P. habit of growth. So far has shown no blooms of consequence.
- (188) LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. H.M.S.
- (189) MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. E.

- (190) BESSIE CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1921), 3.—Colour bright pink, blooms large, of great substance, strong upright growth. Mildews badly, but otherwise good. A.B.M.P.S.
- (191) LOUISE CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1915), 4.—Snow white with creamy white centre, extra large and very double. Opening well except in cold weather, when it shows a tendency to ball. A seedling from Frau Karl Druschki and Clb. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and quite distinct, but not free enough in bloom. B.M.S.
- (192) WILLIAM SHEAN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2 or 3.—Pure pink of immense size, so large, in fact, as to be quite coarse at times, and far too heavy for their stems. The plant is a very uncertain grower, and is only recommended to exhibitors.
- (193) WHITE OPHELIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1920), F.3.—An American novelty of great excellence, and especially valuable for massing and cut blooms. Semi-double. Westfield Star is along the same lines, and is so far showing better.
- (194) FELICITY (H.T.) (Clark Bros., 1919), F.3.—Rose pink, with silvery suffusion. Large pointed blooms, fairly full, fragrant and freely produced. Mildew-proof. E.
- (195) W. E. WALLACE (H.T.) (H. Dickson Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Flowers very large, full, and of exquisite form, freely and abundantly produced, colour deep golden yellow, without shading; very sweetly scented.
- (196) MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Soft sulphur, cream with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double dainty blooms. A good grower. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (197) MDLLE. CHRISTINE DE NOUE (T.) (Guillot, 1895), 4.—Rosy lake. Moderately full, of largest size. Free flowering, and with good foliage, but the colour purples badly. Not recommended, as better sorts are available.
- (198) W. F. MANN (H.T.), F.4.—A salmon sport from Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant. Equal in every way to the parent, and even better grower. Treat as a dwarf. This will be grown much more when better known. A.M.P.S.
- (199) H. E. RICHARDSON (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1913), F.4.—Deep rich crimson of perfect form, but not large. Upright H.P. growth, but liable to die back, and only moderate in bloom. Better sorts are available.
- (200) CORNELIS TIMMERMANS (H.T.) (Timmermans, 1919), F.3.—A very large, semi-double rose, of a clear colour, with deep yellow edge. Fragrant, vigorous and free blooming. A.B.P.S.

Complimentary Comments on Our Catalogue

To me the Catalogue is a joy. I have spent some happy hours with it.—H.W., Mitchell Library, Sydney, N.S.W.

I found your Catalogue very interesting indeed. It is more of a guide which is very much wanted, and is, I am sure, of material help to growers.—H.W., Perth, Western Australia.

I have formed a high opinion of your Catalogue, which I regard as one of the best published in Australia on roses. Your Climatological Map of Australia, I think, is an excellent guide to a catalogue of exotic plants for cultivation in gardens.—F. Turner, F.L.S., Chatswood, N.S.W.

I am taking pleasure in referring to your Catalogue (in my new book) as the best one which I have ever seen put out by a grower with regard to the descriptions of roses. I have also quoted you a number of times as recommending certain roses, and state that your descriptions might be relied upon.—Capt. G. C. Thomas, Junr., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Pernetiana Roses

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black-spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and, wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. One note of encouragement must be struck, however, for the benefit of the growers who cannot succeed with these lovely roses, and that is the great improvement in the disease-resistant qualities of foliage of the latest varieties, and we believe that a further infusion of hardy H.T. blood will soon make them successful anywhere. The roses as a class are quite indifferent to extreme heat or intense cold, but succumb to a humid atmosphere. Unless specially mentioned, all the varieties are liable to weak stem. A number of experiments are in train for improving the growth, but no definite results are yet available. As a class, they do better as standards on the Briar stock than when dwarf worked on Noisette. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

- (1) **SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET** (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. A.M.P.S.
- (2) **GOLDEN EMBLEM** (McGredy, 1917), F.2.—Colour, cadmium yellow, buds, reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards, A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.
- (3) **LOS ANGELES** (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Moderately successful in B. and S. on standards. E.
- (4) **W. F. DREER** (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (5) **SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON** (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (6) **MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT** (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (7) **INDEPENDENCE DAY** (Bees' Ltd., 1919), F.2.—Vigorous growth and glossy mildew-proof foliage; free and continuous in bloom; buds olive-shaped, developing into well-modelled semi-double flowers with flame-coloured stains, petals of sunflower gold, overlaying apricot. Colour fades badly. H.M.Mt.
- (8) **ISOBEL** (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes.
- (9) **MABEL MORSE** (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (10) **WILLOWMERE** (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.S.

- (11) ARIEL (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of Independence Day, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (12) GEISHA (Rossem, 1920), 2.—Pure deep orange yellow, gradually changing to golden yellow as the bloom develops, the buds long pointed, streaked with garnet. A counterpart of Mme. E. Herriot, from which it sported. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.
- (13) EMMA WRIGHT (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. H.M.S.
- (14) REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2 or 5.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze-green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (15) JEAN C. N. FORRESTIER (Pernet Ducher, 1919), 3.—Carmine lake, slightly tinted with orange. A large, rather coarse bloom. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (16) SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.2. or 3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with few long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (17) CONSTANCE (Pernet Ducher, 1915), 2.—Daffodil yellow streaked crimson. A very free flowerer. Superseded by Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.
- (18) MADAME A. DREUX (Soupert & Notting, 1921), 2.—Deep golden yellow, large, fairly full and of good form. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (19) MRS. FARMER (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 2.—Medium-sized flower. Colour, Indian yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot. A loose, semi-double flower. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (20) TOISON D'OR (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2.—Apricot yellow shaded orange. Low branching habit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (21) THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "Jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (22) LYON (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very fragrant. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (23) MRS. AMBROSE RICCARDO (McGredy, 1914), F.3.—Deep honey yellow. A large bloom sometimes quite fit for exhibition. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (24) MRS. REDFORD (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—Bright apricot, with large petals gracefully reflexed; sweetly scented; semi-double. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (25) PRINCESS VICTORIA (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Colour, glowing scarlet-crimson, with ochre orange base; perfect form; semi-double; very free flowering and sweetly scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (26) SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (27) MRS. C. V. HAWORTH (A. Dickson, 1919), F.2.—Apricot shading to buff. Large-petalled semi-double blooms. H.M.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra. Postage on 1 plant, N.S.W., 6d.; 6 plants, about 1/-. Interstate: 1 plant, 8d.; 6 plants, about 1/8. Any surplus money will either be returned in stamps or extra plants supplied.

The figures after the raiser's name refer to the habit of growth. (See page 37.)

- (1) MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose-growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black-spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. A Californian nurseryman was informed by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of Hong Kong, that in all his collection there was not a red climber equal to this Australian-raised variety. E.
- (2) BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—This magnificent variety, raised in Australia, has only been out six years, and in that time has achieved a wonderful popularity. It is easily in advance of overseas productions, and, when known in other countries, will be much sought after. In colour it is deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. One enthusiast declared it to be the "Rose of a Century." The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.
- (3) CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. E.
- (4) CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.
- (5) CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- (6) CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and a genuine climber. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.
- (7) CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite, also locally raised. Exceedingly popular. E.
- (8) CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. E.
- (9) CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the Nursery. E.
- (10) NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.
- (11) AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold, but on hot, sunny days blues badly. This might be partially prevented by planting in shady positions. The foliage is distinctly handsome, and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers, this variety is sweetly scented. B.S.
- (12) CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. E.
- (13) CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour. Recommended as one of the very best. E.

- (14) CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. An excellent variety. E.
- (15) CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. E.
- (16) WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (Paul, 1917), F.6.—Deep Maroon crimson shaded black. The blooms are moderately full, very sweetly scented, and rarely show any tendency to blue. Last year this was listed amongst the dwarfs, but the plants now show genuine climbing growth, so it is placed in its right position. In Sydney climate it blooms well in winter. Highly recommended. E.
- (17) CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T. (Paul & Son, 1899), 3 or 5.—This is not satisfactory as a climber, but plants worked from so-called climbers are much better than the old poor-growing dwarf of this name. Treat exactly like any other bush for best results. A.M.P.S.
- (18) GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.6.—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens, apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate. The flowers are rather small and fade quickly. E.
- (19) CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. E.
- (20) CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.) (H. B. May, 1908), F.5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as No. 8. E.
- (21) SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings) (H.T. (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. Highly recommended for B.S. It is not liked in N.
- (22) CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. E.
- (23) W. A. RICHARDSON (Noisette), (Ducher, 1878), F.5.—Rich orange yellow, borne in clusters. A popular pillar rose. E.
- (24) REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (T.) (Levet, 1878), 5.—A very showy, free-flowering variety. Large, rosy cerise blooms. Subject to mildew, and foliage is rather sparse. E.
- (25) CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf. A moderate climber. E.
- (26) SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.
- (27) CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Henderson, 1893), F.5 or 3.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour, and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country.
- (28) MARECHAL NIEL (T.) (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well.
- (29) CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. H.M.Mt.S.
- (30) NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.
- (31) KITTY KININMOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.

- (32) PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only. E.
- (33) ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. A.B.M.P.S.
- (34) FORTUNE'S YELLOW (Noisette) (Fortune, 1845), 6.—Bronzy yellow shaded pink. Medium-sized blooms in great profusion in the spring only. It is also called Beauty of Glazenwood. E.
- (35) CLB. MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. E.
- (36) CLB. MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.) (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. E.
- (37) MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth climbing; the foliage is most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. See illustration. E.
- (38) QUEEN OF HEARTS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—A large-flowered, semi-double, sweet-scented variety. Rosy pink flowers and mildew-proof foliage. E.
- (39) REVE D'OR (Noisette) (Ducher, 1869), 6.—Coppery yellow, semi-double blooms, produced in great profusion. Called "Climbing Safrano" in America. E.
- (40) JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety were emphasised at Farmer's Show in Sydney, in 1922, when it scored first prize for decorated table. Spring blooming only. E.
- (41) CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Chauvry, 1902), F.6.—Pale satiny pink. A very free bloomer. E.
- (42) BARDOU JOB (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1887), F.5.—Large, semi-double, blackish crimson blooms. Very rich in colour and fragrance. E.
- (43) SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely even in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.
- (44) CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvitt, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with bluish centre. Almost too vigorous in growth, and mildews badly. A.B.P.S.
- (45) MADAME JULES GRAVEREAUX (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1901), 5.—Buff shaded pink. This variety is only kept in the list by its success as an exhibition flower. As a garden variety it is too variable, and frequently disappointing. B.S.
- (46) MADAME DRIOUT (T.) (Thiriart, 1904), 5.—A striped sport of Reine Marie Henriette. E.
- (47) LADY WATERLOW (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1902), 5 or 6.—Medium-sized blooms in clusters. Flowers are semi-double, pale pink, and an additional feature is the most handsome foliage. Recommended. E.
- (48) FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from Rosa Gigantea that has won many admirers in a very little time. It is a vigorous climber producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom. Spring flowering only. E.
- (49) GAMON'S CLIMBING GROLEZ (H.T.) (1911), 5.—The name has been slightly altered to distinguish it from a so-called Climbing Madame Jules Grolez sent out some years ago which was a deliberate fraud. It was certainly a climber, but nothing like Madame Jules Grolez in bloom or other characteristics. The present variety is a genuine climber from the real Chinese pink dwarf variety. E.
- (50) HARBINGER (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark), 6.—In this rose we have an early, spring-flowering, climber of good habit and just what is required to fill the bleak days of very early spring. When covered with its very large single flowers of pure, refined pink it brightens the garden while the daffodils are still in flower. A good grower, with healthy, elegant foliage. Suitable to all climates. In a hedge, or on a fence, it is more popular at "Glenara" than "Sinica Anemone," and its flowers are of a better shape and colour. For early cutting it is a fine companion to "Jessie Clark" and "Flying Colours." Recommended where singles are not disliked. E.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This class of rose is fast losing favour with growers. It is sometimes called the Spring Flowering Section, but since the advent of so many dark red Hybrid Teas, the demand has fallen off in favour of the newer, ever-blooming varieties. Still, for exhibitors, a few are indispensable, and the best are listed here. Price: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Postage extra.

- (1) GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU (Guinoisseau, 1907), 3.—Very bright vermilion, sometimes velvety. This is a splendid show bloom and quite a good garden variety. E.
- (2) PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (Verdier, 1861), F.3 or 4.—Velvety maroon, shaded black of good form; a good opener; one of the very best. (Syn. Dr. Rushpler). E.
- (3) DUKE OF EDINBURGH (Paul & Son, 1868), F.3.—Rich crimson scarlet, shaded maroon. Free flowering. E.
- (4) PAUL NEYRON (Levet, 1869), F.3. or 4.—Deep rose. Blooms are of immense size. E.
- (5) HUGH DICKSON (H. Dickson, 1904), 3 or 4.—Colour, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size and splendid form. E.
- (6) ROGER LAMBELIN (Schwartz, 1891), 3.—Crimson scarlet; each petal is margined with a pure white band, giving the flower a remarkable and striking appearance; very free flowering. E.
- (7) MRS. JOHN LAING (Bennett, 1887), F.3.—Soft pink, flowers of good form; free blooming. E.
- (8) CORONATION (H. Dickson, 1913), 2.—Strong grower, fine foliage, flesh to shrimp pink. This variety must not be confused with the red Wichuriana of the same name. E.
- (9) XAVIER OLIBO (Lacharme, 1864), 3.—Velvety crimson, shaded amaranth; a good exhibition variety. E.
- (10) CAPTAIN CHRISTY (Lacharme, 1875), 3.—Rosy flesh, deeper in centre; a good rose of dwarf habit. E.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

- (1) ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- (2) ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. The best variety to date. Special quotations for large quantities.
- (3) MISS EDITH CAVELL (Poly.) (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, and Ivory white H.T. rose sent out five years ago. This is one of the really fine novelties, and promises to displace all other red polyanthas. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but it is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.
- (4) MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- (5) E. N. WARD (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- (6) CORAL CLUSTER (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.
- (7) LOUISE WALTER (Walter, 1909), 1.—Porcelain pink, shaded white.
- (8) JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink flushing.

Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the previous type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates.

- (1) CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- (2) ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape. Quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne in long sprays.
- (3) PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- (4) GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.
- (5) ANNA MARIA DE MONTRAVEL (Rambaux & Dubreuil, 1880), 1.—Pure white, double, and perfect shape.
- (6) TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shapes of flower and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere.

- (1) BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly, well suited as to its name.
- (2) SALMON SPRAY (H.T.) (Grant, 1923), F.2.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew proof foliage.
- (3) EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.
- (4) YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.
- (5) RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.
- (6) LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 2 or 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.
- (7) MDLLE. FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Like Papa Hemeray, but much darker red. Single.
- (8) CATHERINE ZEIMET (Lambert, 1900), 1.—Pure white, semi-double, very free flowering.

Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must, therefore, give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

- (1) CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

- (2) **CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE** (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.
- (3) **MOONLIGHT** (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1913), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters and very freely produced. Sweetly scented.
- (4) **MRS. F. W. FLIGHT** (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.
- (5) **PROSPERITY** (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering Rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, Rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.
- (6) **TAUSENSCHON** (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.
- (7) **VEILCHENBLAU** (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER**.—See *Excelsa* in next section.

Wichuraiana Class

Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Suitable in all climates.

- (1) **DOROTHY PERKINS** (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.
- (2) **EXCELSA** (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.
- (3) **AMERICAN PILLAR** (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.
- (4) **SHOWER OF GOLD** (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.
- (5) **DR. HUEY** (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.
- (6) **EMILY GRAY** (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.
- (7) **HIAWATHA** (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.
- (8) **JACOTTE** (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red; very free flowering, semi-double.

- (9) **CHERUB** (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.
- (10) **ALBERTINE** (Barbier, 1923), 6.—Bright salmon passing to coppery rose, produced freely in clusters. Growth extra vigorous, beautiful glossy foliage.
- (11) **EVANGELINE** (Walsh, 1906), 6.—White, tipped, with pink; single flowers borne in clusters; very fragrant; late flowering.
- (12) **DR. W. VAN FLEET** (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.
- (13) **LORETTO** (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.
- (14) **ROMEO** (Wich.) (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for button-holes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.
- (15) **SANDER'S WHITE** (1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. Good.
- (16) **SILVER MOON** (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers, silvery white. Very vigorous climber.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. E.

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 2.
ROSA BRACTEATA, 3 or 5.
 (The Macartney Rose).
ROSA BRUNONII, 6.
ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.
ROSA MOYESII, 4.
PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.
ROSA WATSONIANA, 4.

Standard Roses

24 inch stems 3/6 each; 39/- per dozen. 30 inch stems 3/6 each; 39/- per dozen.
36 inch stems 4/- each; 45/- per dozen.

Postage is always extra. 1 plant, about 9d. in N.S.W., 1/2 Interstate; 6 plants, about 2/6 in N.S.W., 4/2 Interstate. Owing to Postal regulations limiting the length of parcels, only half and threequarter Standards may be sent through the post.

Alexander Hill Gray.	Lillian Moore.
Amelia Gude.	Lord Allenby.
America.	Lord Charlemont.
Angelus.	Los Angeles.
Antoine Rivoire.	Lucien Chaure.
Ariel.	Mabel Morse.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.	Madame Abel Chatenay.
Beaute de France.	Madame Alex. Dreux.
Belle Seibrecht.—See Mrs. W. J. Grant.	Madame Butterfly.
Bessie Chaplin.	Madame Edouard Herriot.
Betty.	Madame Jules Bouche.
Betty Uprichard.	Madame Jules Grolez.
Black Boy.	Madame Leon Pain.
Carine.	Madame Segond Weber.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.	Ma Fiancee.
Clarice Goodacre.	Maman Cochet.
Columbia.	Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Colonel Os. Fitzgerald.	Mevrouw C. Van Marwyk Kooy.
Constance Casson.	Midnight Sun.
Cornelia.	Miss Wilmott.
Countess of Gosford.	Molly Sharman Crawford.
Courtney Page.	Mrs. Aaron Ward.
C. V. Haworth.	Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Dean Hole.	Mrs. Bryce Allen.
Duchess of Wellington.	Mrs. C. J. Bell.
Elegante.	Mrs. C. Lamplough.
Ethel Somerset.	Mrs. David McKee.
Elvira Aramayo.	Mrs. Dunlop Best.
E. M. Burnett.	Mrs. E. Willis.
Etoile de Hollande.	Mrs. George Shawyer.
Fancy Free.	Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
F. J. Looymans.	Mrs. H. Bowles.
Frances Gaunt.	Mrs. H. Winnett.
Frau Karl Druschki.	Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Freiburg II.	Mrs. H. R. Darlington.
F. W. Dunlop.	Mrs. W. C. Egan.
General MacArthur.	Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Georges Schwartz.	Ophelia.
Golden Emblem.	Padre.
Golden Ophelia.	Phoebe.
Golden Spray.	Pilgrim.
Gorgeous.	President Cherioux.
Gruss an Teplitz.	President Poincare.
Gustav Grunerwald.	Prince Charming.
Gwen Nash.	Radiance.
Hadley.	Red Radiance.
Hawmark Crimson.	Red Letter Day.
Henrietta.	Rev. F. Page Roberts.
Hoosier Beauty.	Rhea Reid.
Hugo Roller.	Rose Marie.
Independence Day.	Simon Labbe.
Iona Herdman.	Sovereign.
Irish Fireflame.	Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.
Irish Elegance.	Souvenir de Georges Pernet.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.	Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren.
K. A. Victoria.	Souvenir de Madame Boulet.
K. of K.	Souvenir de Maria de Zayas.
Konigin Carola.	Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson.
Kootenay.	Souvenir de Sergent Crette.
Killarney Queen.	Souvenir of Stella Gray.
Lady A. Stanley.	Star of Queensland.
Lady Ashtown.	Sunburst.
Lady Craig.	Sunstar.
Lady Dixon Hartland.	Sunny South.
Lady Hillingdon.	Walter C. Clark.
Lady Maureen Stewart.	W. C. Gaunt.
Lady Pirrie.	Warrior.
Lady Roberts.	White Maman Cochet.
Laurent Carle.	Willowmere.
Liberty.	



TREES AS AN ASSET

In a young country like Australia, where we are just beginning our second century of occupation, the last cry one would expect to hear is that of the need of trees. The fact remains, however, that not only are we in need of many millions of trees to replace those wasted in the past, but a new outlook altogether is required on the matter. It may not be out of place to quote here the views of one of the world's foremost authorities on dendrology. In "The Romance of our Trees," Prof. E. H. Wilson, of Harvard University, writes:—

"Those who have studied the folk-lore of primitive man tell us that the legend of good and evil trees is almost universal, and that they are intimately connected with man's own story of his development. As man congregated, built homes of mud, brick, and stone, his energies became more and more absorbed in gaining wealth, and this has repeatedly led to his own destruction and that of his kindred. The same thing obtains to-day. The happy and contented among us are those whose thoughts are not wholly engrossed in laying up treasure in gold, silver, and precious stones, but who take an intelligent interest in Nature's treasures, preserve them, and prize them at their worth."

Continuing he declares:—"Trees are much more than sticks bearing leaves and useful as fuel and as a source of timber for construction purposes. They are, indeed, the most vigorous expression of life, and its most enduring form this planet boasts; and a nation's trees should be esteemed as national treasures. A measure of a country's culture may be very accurately taken by an analysis of the position gardens hold in the people's esteem. In history books too much is told of man's destructive quarrels, and too little about his constructive work in developing the arts of peace."

In another place he states:—"A nation's finest trees should rightly be counted among its most prized national treasures; but of the countries of the world to-day, Japan alone regards ancient trees as a national treasure asset! Such they truly are, and there is no escape from the punishment Nature metes out to lands whose forest growth is destroyed. In this country (America) the price is being exacted, and in countries like China and Korea, the multiple interest is so great that the lands groan beneath the burden. With no trees to hold the soil on steep slopes when heavy rains fall, rivers become charged with silt, break their bounds, and destroy everything within their reach—crops, villages, and inhabitants."

As far as Australia is concerned, the importance of preserving our present trees and making fresh plantations might be stressed in other directions. As is well known, there is an intimate connection between trees and rainfall, and this feature deserves the earnest consideration of every man on the land.

There is also an intimate connection between trees and the control of insect pests, for unless there are trees in which birds may nest, these natural enemies of insect life will gradually disappear. The same argument applies to

noxious weeds, as birds do incalculable good in this respect by eating seeds, and thus preventing dissemination in a very great degree.

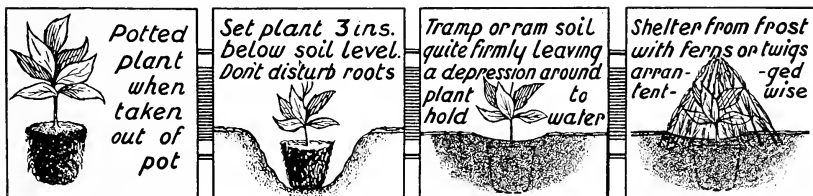
In addition, trees, particularly in our western districts, are invaluable for shade and shelter purposes, and it is sincerely to be hoped that in the future trees may be looked upon with such favour that for every one cut down it will be considered a duty to plant one to take its place. This idea prevails in parts of England, and it is not an uncommon thing for rent to be paid, not in cash, but in the form of planting a stated number of trees each season.

The reclamation of much that is now waste land will only be possible by the extensive planting of suitable trees and shrubs.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a pro-



tection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop

of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Lagerstromias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The more excellent way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

ANIGOZANTHUS MANGLESII.—A hardy herbaceous perennial from West Australia. The red, green and yellow flower is appropriately known as "Kangaroo Paw." Spring. A. M. P. S. 2/- each.

BAUHINIA GALPINI.—A low-growing shrubby Bauhinia with brick red blooms. It is suitable for coastal climates where there is only light frost. Easily one of the best Novelties available. Summer and Autumn. B. S. 2/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA ROSEA.—The brick red variety, B. Lateritia, is generally considered one of the finest flowering climbers obtainable, and a seedling of a lovely deep pink shade, but possessing all the other characteristics of the parent, will be at once an object of beauty and a novelty of the highest excellence. Suitable for B. and S. only, as it is susceptible to heavy frost. Late Winter and Spring. 5/- each.

CASIMIROA EDULIS (The Mexican Apple), also called "Sapote" by the Spaniards. —This is a most uncommon fruiting tree which deserves to be thoroughly tested. It is a native of Mexico, where it is found growing up to elevations of 7,000 feet, and should, therefore, be suitable for all parts of Australia. The fruit is described as a delicious, melting, pear-like taste, and when in full bearing, two crops a year are produced. 2/6 each.

CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM (The Geraldton Wax Flower).—A native shrub which cannot fail to come into great prominence if only for its great lasting qualities as a cut flower. The blooms are like those of the Tea Tree in shape, but are a delicate pale pink colour. They last fully two weeks in water, are delightfully scented, and light enough for graceful decoration. The plants flower in winter and continue in bloom for three months; they resent wet positions, and may easily be killed by too much water. Prof. Wilson, the world-renowned plant collector, in his report on West Australian plants, says:—"I must close, however, with mention of the lovely Geraldton Wax-flower (*Chamaelaucium uncinatum*), unknown, I fear, to American gardens. This is a large bush with slender branches, pink, saucer-shaped, waxy flowers, long persistent on the branches, and produced in great profusion. Its beauty has won for it a peculiar place in the affection of Australians, and it ought to be grown in California and, indeed, in every land where a suitable climate obtains." Highly recommended Winter and Spring. A. M. P. S. 3/- each.

CHORIZEMA CORDATA.—Mons Labillardiere and his party were exploring in Western Australia and were at an extremity for want of fresh water. When their efforts were at last successful, and they discovered this new plant and the water at the same time, they were ready to dance with joy. The plant was named from two Greek words—"choros," a dance, and "zema," a drink, and is now officially recognised as at the head of this paragraph. "Cordata," referring to the leaves, means heart-shaped. This is a very fine dwarf shrub bearing a profusion of pea-shaped flowers of a daring mixture of orange and red. For rockeries, bedding or single specimens in all climates, this plant is strongly recommended. Prune back after flowering. Spring. A. M. P. S. 1/6 each.

CHORIZEMA ILICIFOLIA (Holly leaved).—This variety likes a moist, shady place, while the blooms are on longer spikes than *C. cordata*, and are produced over a longer season. Good for light decorative work. Winter and Spring. A. M. P. S. 1/6 each.

COTONEASTER FRANCHETI.—This is a hardy evergreen shrub allied to the Hawthorn and grown for its handsome arching canes, which are heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter. Spring. A. H. M. Mt. P. S. 2/- each.

CYCAS REVOLUTA (The Japanese Sago Palm).—Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A. B. M. P. S. From 5/- each.

CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA.—Another native shrub which is well worth growing. The flowers are quite large, and are greenish yellow in colour, and at first sight suggest birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. The plants have been in bloom over a very long season in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and attracted a lot of attention. Hardy everywhere. Summer. 2/6 each

- CUPRESSUS CONYBEARE AUREA.**—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden Cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed. Where a break in colour of foliage is required, or where a contrast in outline is desired, the rich variegation and graceful drooping branchlets of this fine Novelty will prove just the tree wanted. Hardy in all climates except B. Highly recommended. From 5/- each.
- DAVIDSONIA PRURIENS.**—A tall evergreen ornamental shrub attaining up to 15 feet in height and bearing reddish flowers followed by regular ropes of purple plum-like fruits which are said to make a fine jam. It is a native of Northern New South Wales and Queensland. Suitable for a tall shrubbery. Spring. A. M. P. S. 2/6 each.
- ELEOCARPUS CYANEUS.**—This is one of the gems of our native Flora. It is rather tall for the shrubbery, often attaining a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is so beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit as to call for special mention for specimens or avenues. The flowers are like fringed Lilies of the Valley, and are borne when the previous year's fruit is still on the tree. It is sometimes called the Blueberry Ash. Spring. A. B. M. P. S. 2/- each.
- EUCALYPTUS EREMOPHILA** ("Desert Gum").—A shrub or medium-sized tree, 10 to 30 feet high, with a smooth, scaly bark. Leaves narrow, smooth, and shining. Flowers yellowish, sometimes crimson, the operculum reddish, horn-shaped, 4 to 5 times longer than the calyx tube. Spring. A. M. P. S. 1/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS ERYTHRONEMA.**—This is an extremely beautiful shrub of about eight feet in height, that produces a mass of bright crimson flowers; the foliage is also very ornamental, and lasts a very long time when cut. A. M. P. S. Spring. 1/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS MACROCARPA.**—Western Australia is famous for its red and pink flowered gums, and from a flower point of view this crimson variety is certainly the best. The plant is an ugly grower, and cannot be classed as an easy subject to handle, but is worth any trouble taken when in bloom. Spring. A. B. M. P. S. 2/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON ROSEA.**—Many of our Eucalyptus have varieties which produce various coloured blooms, and the Iron Bark provides an instance. This variety is famed for its display of rosy pink flowers, and a tall tree in full bloom is a most delightful sight. Recommended for avenues or large gardens as a fine, quick-growing, hardy tree. Winter and Spring. 1/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS STRICKLANDI.**—A medium-sized tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with a diameter of about 18 inches. Bark rough for two or three feet from the ground, the rest of the stem smooth and white. Leaves and branchlets glaucous, flowers in umbels of three to six, the filaments white or cream-coloured. 1/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS TETRAGONA.**—A compact shaped dwarf-growing Gum, attaining an ultimate height of from 12 to 15 feet, with beautiful silvery-white leaves and white flowers. Very distinct and pretty, and most suitable for growing for general garden decoration. 1/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS TETRAPTERA.**—A shrub, 3 to 8 feet high, the branches usually prominently four-angled. Leaves large, thick. Flowers large, pink or crimson. Suitable for shrubbery or mixed borders. 1/6 each.
- EUCALYPTUS TORQUATA.**—The combination of colouring in the flowers of this Gum is surprising. The clusters of buds in the early stages are green. As they develop they turn bright yellow, and when open are a brilliant red, all three colours being displayed on one spray of blossom. This will make a glorious Gum for cutting. Of dwarf habit. 1/6 each.
- FEIJOA SELLOWIANA.**—This plant has been grown for over twenty years in Australia, but its claims to serious consideration have never received their full due. As an ornamental shrub it is worth growing for its white and red flowers, which are quite unlike anything else. It is hardy enough for the milder mountain climates, and produces a finely flavoured fruit which is in great demand in California. Recommended. Spring. A. B. M. P. S. 2/- each.
- FRAXINUS OXYCARPA** (The Desert Ash).—A beautiful tree from the mountainous districts of Southern Europe which has been proved particularly suited to our own country climates like Bathurst. Apart from its shapely outline, the foliage is held well into winter, and it is amongst the first to break into leaf again in the spring. Where circumstances do not permit of the use of large spreading trees like planes, the Desert Ash is invaluable for specimens, avenues, or other ornamental work. Recommended highly. 1/6 each.

- TORDONIA ANOMALA**.—This is one of the rare and beautiful shrubs which is known sometimes under the name of *Camellia axillaris*. It produces large single flowers of a creamy white colour in the Spring, and the whole bloom is set off by a rich centre of golden stamens. Winter. H. M. Mt. S. 3/6 each.
- GREVILLEA BANKSII FOSTERI**.—A very fine and richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak family, especially suitable for native gardens and shrubberies. The flowers are rich crimson, and are produced over a long flowering season. There is a tendency for plants raised from seed to produce occasional white flowered forms. Only seedling plants are available at present, but as there were no white forms in the neighbourhood of the tree from which our seed was procured, the risk is reduced to a minimum. Summer. B. S. 2/- each.
- HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM**.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. It is a native of South Africa, and grows up to elevations of 5000 feet. This would make it quite suitable for climates similar to Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth or Sydney. In its native home it is known as Kafir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. 2/- each.
- HEERIA ROSEA**.—For rockeries, or hanging baskets, this is a very fine trailing plant. The flowers are very freely produced, and are an attractive rosy colour. Suitable for all climates except Hobart and Mountain. Summer. 1/6 each.
- HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS**.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These *Hibiscus* have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each, or one plant each of three colours for 7/-.
- HIBISCUS AUREOLE** (Selkirk, 1924).—First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of N.S.W. Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Flowers are not so large as other varieties, but are of splendid shape, and are produced more freely. Growth moderately bushy. Summer and Autumn. 2/6 each.
- HIBISCUS GLORIA** (Selkirk, 1924).—First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of N.S.W. Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. A very strong grower, very compact in shape. Summer and Autumn. 2/6 each.
- HIBISCUS MADELINE CHAMPION** (Selkirk, 1924).—First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of N.S.W. Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. Summer and Autumn. 2/6 each.
- HIBISCUS ROSY MORN** (Selkirk, 1924).—First Class Certificate, Horticultural Society of N.S.W. Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. Summer and Autumn. 2/6 each.
- LASIANDRA EDWARDSII**.—This new variety was raised in Victoria and is another proof that Australia can produce her own Novelties in shrubs as in other flowers. It is a cross between *L. grandiflora* and *L. macrantha*, but of a dwarf habit and very free blooming. Flowers nearly as large as *grandiflora* and blooms earlier than *macrantha*. Colour of flowers, dark violet. Summer and Autumn. A. B. M. P. S. 2/- each.
- LASIANDRA GRANDIFLORA**.—This large flowered shrub does not receive anything like the attention it deserves. The blooms are of the richest purple, and are fully six inches across. If pruned after flowering it makes one of the most desirable shrubs imaginable. Summer and Autumn. A. B. M. P. S. 2/- each.
- LUCULIA GRATISSIMA**.—This fine shrub has been lost to cultivation for a very long time in this country, but its outstanding beauty and wonderful fragrance will make it one of the most popular shrubs for temperate climates. Apart from its delightfully delicate pink colour and its rare daphne-like fragrance, it is winter blooming, which makes it all the more valuable. For gardens where there are only light frosts this plant is recommended with the utmost confidence. It happens to require an eastern position for best results. B. S. 3/- each.
- MONTANOA GRANDIFLORA**.—A very valuable flowering shrub in that its long spikes of blooms, which are like white daisies, are produced in the middle of winter. It is not recommended for H., M., or Mt., as the flowers are spoilt by frosts, but should be well tried in other climates. 2/- each.

- MUSA ARNOLDIANA.**—An ornamental Banana of special value where a break in foliage is desired. It is like *Musa ensete*, but rather sturdier in habit, and the central midrib is a richer red. B. S. 2/6 each.
- MYROXYLON PEREIRAE.**—One of the most beautiful shade trees available. It grows to a height of 35 or 40 feet, and although partially deciduous in winter, presents such a distinct and pleasing outline with its graceful drooping branches as to class it amongst the best of the rare trees. It is a native of Peru, and requires a temperate climate similar to Brisbane and Sydney. A sub-tropical substitute for the English Ash of the colder climates. Highly recommended. 2/6 each.
- OENOTHERA ROSEA.**—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and Summer. 1/6 each.
- PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL.**—The most beautiful of all the Mock Oranges, with large pure white blooms ranging from single to semi-double, and very freely produced. Recommended as one of the extra choice productions of the veteran French Hybridist, Mons. Lemoine. Spring. 2/6 each.
- PHOENIX ROEBELINI.**—The extremely graceful palm *Cocos Weddelliana* has always suffered through being somewhat delicate. In *Phoenix Roebelini*, however, we have a variety possessing all the charm and beauty of *Cocos* with an added virtue of great hardiness. It is somewhat dwarf and slow in growth, but this is an advantage, as plants do not overgrow their positions. Recommended for house decoration or garden ornamentation. A. B. M. P. S. 7/6 each.
- POPULUS DELTOIDES.**—This is an extremely vigorous-growing form of Poplar, with huge leaves and somewhat angular stems. The foliage demands attention by its size, and also by reason of the fact that the central veins are of a distinctly red shade and quite unlike any other foliage plant. They prefer rather a moist situation, and grow into handsome specimens. 2/- each.
- PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.**—A native shrub of the highest excellence. Simply covered in spring with rich purple blooms of distinctive character. Plants are always in great demand, and sell on sight. 2/- each.
- PRUNUS PISSARDI NIGRA.**—A dark-foliaged form of the purple plum, and an acquisition where contrast in foliage is required. Hardy in all climates. 2/- each.
- PUSSY WILLOW** (*Salix caprea*).—This tree, also known as Goat Willow, is becoming very popular for decorative work in early spring. The twigs bear numbers of silky buds which develop later on into male catkins, and possess a distinctive decorative value. 1/6 each.
- RETINOSPORA OBTUSA CRIPSII.**—A richly coloured golden form of the Japanese *Retinospora obtusa*. An excellent subject for specimens in lawn, and invaluable for cool and mountain climates. 5/- each.
- ROMNEYA TRICHOCALYX.**—One of the great disappointments to Sydney growers has been the inability to succeed with the Giant Californian Poppy, known as *Romneya Coulteri*. This new variety is almost identical with the older kind, except that it is more bushy in growth, and is without question a pronounced success, where the other variety had previously been a failure. The blooms are six inches across, and pure white with yellow stamens, while the grey-green foliage is a perfect setting for the handsome flowers. In our nursery the plants bloomed from October to March. It is not known if this will do in Brisbane, but it is suitable for all other divisions. Highly recommended. See illustration. 2/6 each.
- SAPIUM SEBIFERUM.**—An extremely handsome deciduous tree from China. Valued for its beautiful autumn foliage. Prof. E. H. Wilson states:—"In the autumn *Sapium sebiferum*, with its wonderful autumn tints, stands alone." 2/6 each.
- SESBANIA TRIPETTI** (The Brazilian Glory Pea).—This fine flowering shrub is another instance of a choice variety being almost lost through neglect. Thirty years ago it was quite a feature in some nurseries, and is now being brought back to the prominence it deserves. It is a rapid grower, and flowers the first year from planting. The blooms are in long racemes 4 to 6 inches in length, and are a delightful tango colour, quite distinct from other flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in spring and again in autumn. This plant is recommended as being quite one of the good things for temperate climates where only moderate frosts prevail. Prune after every flowering. A. B. M. P. S. 2/- each.

THUNBERGIA GIBSONI.—This exceptionally attractive trailing plant was discovered in Central Africa some twenty years ago, and in that comparatively short period has attained wonderful popularity in all up-to-date gardening circles. It is so profuse in bloom that it has earned the name of "Golden Glory" vine, and from numerous reports received from the various States of the Commonwealth, it fully justifies this reputation. The plants commence to flower when three to four months old, and flower continuously right through the year. The blooms are of a rich orange shade, and are like *T. Alata*, but without the black eye of that variety. For rockery work, planting in small beds, covering stumps, or trailing over small trellises, this plant is quite one of the best. Its popularity in all States of the Commonwealth is rapidly on the increase. We recommend this as one of the finest novelties brought out within the last twenty years. A. B. M. P. S. 2/6 each; 27/- per dozen.

TURREA OBTUSIFOLIA.—A rare dwarf shrub from South Africa, bearing sprays of white flowers. Spring. B. and S. 2/6 each.

Hardy Palms

Many gardens require a quick effect for special beds, and to supply this want we are growing a few lines on into larger sizes. **BRAHEA ROBUSTA** (The Cotton Palm) is available at prices from 12/6 to 15/-; and **PHENIX CANARIENSIS**, and **Cocos Yatay** at the same figures. The plants all show their true character leaves, are up to three feet in height, and bushy in proportion.

EXPERT PACKING AND PROMPT DELIVERY

Our Clients are Delighted.

I have to acknowledge receipt of the three parcels of roses ordered. The plants opened up excellently and I am looking forward to good results from them.—R.S., Rockhampton, Central Queensland.

Received the parcel of rose trees safely and in good condition, everything O.K.—C.J.S., Red Hill, Brisbane, Queensland.

The parcel of rose plants arrived in excellent order and I was impressed with their sturdy, healthy appearance—they surpass anything I have previously secured from other sources.—Dr. T.W.V.E., Casino, N.S.W.

Roses arrived yesterday in splendid order. Again I must thank you for your promptness. I have never seen such stuff as you have sent me this season and I am glad to say they are all looking splendid. I hope to transact business with you for many years.—E.T., Caulfield, Victoria.

I duly received the roses you forwarded me, which I am glad to say arrived in good order.—E.H.W., Hastings, New Zealand.

The roses arrived in good order and condition and I am well satisfied with same.—G.W., Point Lookout, Maryborough, Queensland.

The roses arrived in splendid condition and it is the quickest I've known an order to be delivered, seeing that it was just a week last night since I handed the list to my friend.—H.W.W., Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.

The roses that you sent me duly came to hand and I am pleased to say that they carried very well and opened up in good order—all seemed to be starting nicely.—H.H.W., Perth, Western Australia.

The roses came to hand O.K. on December 13th. I soon had mine unboxed and planted out. I sincerely congratulate you on the fine lot of plants. I never had a finer lot of roses from any part of the world and I have imported many thousands into this Colony. Rest assured that any roses wanted next year, if I have a say, the order will go to Epping. Out of the whole consignment, I think about 270 plants, not one was lost.—R. A. Nicholson, Hong Kong.

I am pleased to say that the Roses you sent me recently are all growing beautifully.—H.J.S., Toowoomba, Queensland.

GENERAL LIST

E.—Evergreen.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

	s. d.
ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.S.P.	
Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow) E.6.—Pure white	1 6
Cloth of Gold , E.6.—Yellow	1 6
Eclipse , E.6.—Orange Scarlet, veined purple	1 6
Emperor , E.4.—Dark crimson	1 6
Rosaefflorum , E.6.—Rosy pink	1 6
Souvenir de Bonn , E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet	1 6

ACACIA (False).—See Robinia.

ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

accola , E.12.—A rare and beautiful variety with very narrow leaves. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
Baileyana , E.20.—Named after the late F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter. 12/- doz.	1 6
cultriformis , E.8.—(Knife-shaped, referring to the leaves).—Orange yellow, one of the best dwarf varieties. Spring	1 6
cyanophylla , E.20. (Blue leaved.)—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
decurrens , E.20. The Black Wattle.—Deep golden yellow flowers. Winter	1 6
dealbata , E.20. (Whitened.)—The branches appear as if dusted	

D.—Deciduous.

ACACIA—Continued.

	s. d.
with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter	1 6
elata , E.30. (Tall.)—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer	1 6
podalyraefolia , E.20. (Podalyria leaved.)—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
spectabilis , E.10. (Showy).—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring.	1 6
ACER (Maple).—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.	
campestris , D.30. The English Maple.—A.M.Mt.P.H.S.	2 6
negundo , D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. A.M.Mt.P.H.S.	2 6
platanoides , D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt.	2 6
polymorphum , D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings (Special quotations per dozen or hundred.)	2 6
polymorphum . Named varieties.—These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush-house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. List of sorts on application. H.Mt.	5/- to 7 6
pseudo platanus , D.50. Sycamore.—H.M.Mt.	2 6
saccharinum , D.30. The Sugar Maple.—H.M.Mt.	3 0

- AESCULUS.**—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring. s. d.
- hippocastanum, D.40.** (Hippoc, a horse; castanon, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.)—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 6
- alba plena.** The double white horse chestnut.—H.Mt. 3 0
- rubicunda, D.20.** Pink chestnut.—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommended generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt. 3 0
- ALLAMANDA.**—(After Dr. Allamand, of Leydon, a friend of Linnæus.)
- nerifolia, E.4.** (Oleander leaved.)—Flowers yellow, streaked orange. A compact growing flowering shrub with bell-shaped flowers. Recommended for warm climates only, as it is subject to injury by frost. Summer. B.S. 2 0
- ALOYSIA.**—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.) Now known as Lippia.
- citriodora, D.8.** Lemon scented verbenas.—If the lemon scent is all that is required, Backhousia citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer. 1 6
- AMYGDALUS.**—(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)
- persica, D.10.** (Persian.)—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from ununi edo, "I eat one" (but never a second).
- unedo, E.10.** Irish Strawberry Tree. — White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.) s. d.
- crenulata, E.2.** (Full of Notches.) A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B. and S. 2 0
- ARDUINA.**—(Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
- bispinosa grandiflora, E.6.** (Two spined, large flowered.)—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- ASH.**—See Fraxinus.
- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name.)
- japonica aurea, E.4.** The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse of York.
- citriodora, E.18.** A Native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- BANANA.**—See Musa.
- BAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of twin brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
- alba, E.12.**—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.S. 2 0
- purpurea, E.12.**—Large purple flowers; beautiful. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- BEECH.**—See Fagus.
- BENTHAMIA.**—George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist. Spring.
- fragifera, E. 12** (Strawberry fruited.)—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.**—See Poinciana.
- BORONIA.**—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring.

- BORONIA**—Continued. s. d.
- megastigma**, E.4.—(Large stigma.)—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering. H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- serrulata**, E.4. The Sydney Native Rose.—Responds splendidly to cultivation. Native of Sydney only, but should be tried in other parts 2 0
- BOTTLE BRUSH**.—See Callistemon.
- BRACHYCHITON**.—See Sterculia.
- BRASSAIA**.—
- actinophylla**, E.15. (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel.)—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. B.S. 2 0
- BROOM**.—See Spartium.
- BROWALLIA**.—John Browallius, a friend of Linnæus.
- Jamiesoni**, E.6. (Jamieson's).—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- BRUGMANSIA**.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.
- Knightii**, E.10. (Knight's).—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- BRUNFELSIA**.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. These are choice free flowering shrubs, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer.
- americana**, E.6.—Pure white, sweetly scented flowers. B.S. 2 6
- eximia**, E.4.—Blue and white flowers on the one plant at the same time. B.S. 2 6
- latifolia**, E.6. (Broad leaved.)—Lavender flowers with white eye. B.S. 2 6
- BUDDLEIA**.—In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.
- magnifica**, E.10.—Dark purple . . 1 6
- Veitchiana**, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 1 6
- Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.
- CALLISTEMON**, Bottle Brush.—(Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring.
- coccinea**, E.10.—Scarlet 2 0
- lanceolatus**, E.10. (Lance leaved.)—Scarlet 2 0
- We can also supply other good varieties, all crimson or scarlet flowering.
- CALODENDRON** (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree).—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.
- capensis**, E.40.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0
- CAMELLIA**.—George Camellus, or Kamel, is responsible for this name. We have a good collection of all the best varieties. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat. Winter 3 0
- alba plena and fimbriata** . . each 5 0
- CAMPHORA** (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.
- officinalis**, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally 1 6
- CAPE CHESTNUT**.—See Calodendron.
- CAPE HONEYSUCKLE**.—See Protea.
- CAROB TREE**.—See Ceratonia.
- CARYOPTERIS**.—(Literally "Winged Fruit.")
- mastacanthus**, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 1 6
- CASSIA**.—Kasia was its old Greek name.
- artemisioides**, E.6.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Summer 2 0
- Candolleana**, E.10 (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist.)—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn 1 6
- didymobotrya**, E.6.—A particularly fine-foliated and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the diggers. Spring to Autumn. B.S. 2 0
- CASTANEA**.—A town in Thessaly.
- vesca**, D.40. (Edible.)—Spanish Chestnut. Requires cold climate and rich soil. A most beautiful ornamental tree. H.M.Mt. 3 0
- CASTANOSPERMUM** (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.

- CASTANOSPERMUM**—Continued. s. d.
australis, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.S. . . . 2 0
- CATALPA**.—The Indian name. Summer.
Bungei, D.10. (Bunge's.)—Greenish yellow, with red spots . . . 2 0
Kaempferi, D.10 (Kaempfer's.)—Yellow, spotted brown 2 0
speciosa, D.20. (Beautiful.)—White and purple 2 0
syringaeifolia, D. 20. (Lilac-leaved.)—White 2 0
- CEANOTHUS**.—A name of doubtful application.
divaricatus, E.10 (Spread apart.)—Covered with blue flowers in spring. H.M.Mt. 3 0
- CEDAR**.—See *Cedrela*, *Cedrus*, *Juniperus*, or *Melia*.
- CEDRELA**.—A variation of *Cedrus*, the Cedar.
australis, E.50. (The Australian Red Cedar.)—A magnificent fast-growing tree for warm climates. It provides an extremely valuable timber, but it was squandered in the early colonising days. In some instances it was used for packing cases. A.B.P.S. 2 6
- CERASUS**.—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.
lauro-cerasus, E.20. Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6
lusitanica, E.10. Portuguese Laurel.—Very suitable for hedge plants or specimens. In cold districts grows to a tree. Spring 2 0
- CERASUS JAPONICA** — Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring.
J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink 2 6
Mt. Fuji.—Double white 2 6
Sieboldii rosea superba, darker than J. H. Veitch. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney 2 6
- CERATONIA**.—Keraton, a horn or pod.
siliqua, E.20. (Podded.)—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 2 0
- CERATOPETALUM** (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).
gummiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. M.Mt.S. 2 0
- CERATOPETALUM**—Continued. s. d.
apetalum, E.40.—The large leaved Christmas Bush. Requires plenty of moisture to do well. Summer. H.Mt.S. 2 0
- CERCIS**.—The Scriptural Judas Tree is *Siliquastrum*. Spring.
canadensis, D.20. (Canadian.)—Pale red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. . . 2 6
siliquastrum rubrum, D.20.—Red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- CESTRUM**.—(An old Greek name.)
nocturnum, D.8. (Night flowering.)—Greenish white flowers in Summer. A.B.S.P. 1 6
- CHESTNUT**.—See *Castanea*.
- CHINESE HAWTHORN**.—See *Photinia*.
- CHINESE LANTERN**.—See *Abutilon*.
- CHOISYA**.—In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist.
ternata, E.1. (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves.)—One of the prettiest white flowering shrubs in cultivation; suitable either for hot or cold climates. Spring . . . 2 0
- CHRISTIA**.—Synonymous with *Strophanthus capensis*.
grandiflora, E.5. — Peculiar red and yellow flowers. Summer. A.B.S.P. 2 0
- CHRISTMAS BUSH**.—See *Ceratopetalum*.
- CLETHRA**.—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
arborea, E.12. (Tree-like.)—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.Mt. Summer 2 0
- CLIANTHUS**.—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring.
puniceus, E.6. — New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
puniceus albus, E.6. — White. A.H.M.Mt.S.P. 2 0
- COPROSMA**.—
Baueriana picturata, E.6.—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2 0
Baueriana variegata, E. 6. — Leaves heavily margined creamy yellow 2 0
lucida.—(Shining) 1 6
 Splendid hedge plants for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.
- CORAL TREE**.—See *Erythrina*.
- COTONEASTER**. — (Literally Quince-like.) Spring.
buxifolia, E.4. (Box leaved.)—White 2 0
microphylla, E.4.—Small leaved 2 0
Simonsii, D.8. (Simon's.)—Small white flowers followed by red berries 2 0
 Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

- s. d.
- CRATAEGUS.**—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called Hawthorn or May, but as Spirea is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring.
- Carrieri, D.8.**—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended 2 0
- crenulata, E.8.**—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge 1 6
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur).—Fruit white, tinged red. Lovely autumn foliage 2 0
- oxyacantha, D.12.** (Sharp thorned).—Double crimson .. 2 0
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double pink .. 2 0
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double white .. 2 0
- pyracantha, E.8.**—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- CREPE MYRTLE.**—See Lagerstromia.
- CUPHEA.**—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods.) Summer.
- jurullensis, E.4.**—Yellow and red 1 6
- platycentra, E.2.** Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white 1 6
Hardy everywhere except snow regions.
- CYDONIA.**—Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.
- japonica, D.6.** (Japanese).—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name. We can supply several varieties in all shades of pink, red and white. Red 2 0
Other colours 1 6
Hardy everywhere except B.
- CYPHOMANDRA.**—"Kypthoma," a hump. Notice the anthers.
- betacea, E.10.** (Beet-like).—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B. & S. .. 1 6
- CYTISUS.**—Originally found in Cythnus.
- laburnum, D.12.**—Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except Brisbane 2 0
This plant takes several years to flower. Spring.
- DAPHNE.**—The Nymph of Grecian fable.
- odora, E.3.**—White flowers 3 0
- rubra, E.3.**—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained 3 0
Suitable everywhere except B. They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist, shady position. Winter.
- DEUTZIA.**—(After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.) Wedding Bells. Spring.
- D.4.**—Free flowering shrubs, valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. We can
- s. d.
- supply all the best varieties, singles and doubles; pink and white. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .. 1 6
- DIERVILLA.**—Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigelia.) Spring.
- D.6.**—We can supply all the best named varieties. Hardy and beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B. 1 6
- DIOSMA.**—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour. Some authorities declare the claim open to challenge. The leaves were used by Hottentots with grease to anoint their bodies.)
- ericoides, E.3.** (Erica-like).—White 2 0
Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrubs with scented foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- DIPLACUS.**—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.)
- hybrida, E.3.**—Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- DOMBEYA.**—A French botanist, J. Dombey, is responsible for this name.
- Dregiana, E.12.**—Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. Autumn. A.B.P.S. .. 2 0
- Mastersi, E.12.**—White. Larger leaves than the preceding variety, but flowers are not so abundantly produced. Autumn. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- DORYANTHES.**—(Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower. In allusion to the long, straight flower stems.)
- excelsa, E.12.** Gigantic Lily.—Handsome native plant with red flowers, on long spikes; also known as "Gymea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. .. 2 0
- DOUBLE APPLE.**—See Malus.
- DOUBLE CHERRY.**—See Cerasus.
- DOUBLE PEACH.**—See Amygdalus
- DOUBLE PLUM.**—See Prunus.
- DOUBLE QUINCE.**—See Cydonia.
- DRACAENA.**—Drakaina, a dragon. The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring.
- indivisa, E.8.** 1 6
- terminalis, E.20** 1 6
Handsome shrubs giving a tropical effect with their distinctive foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.S.
- DURANTA.**—Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.
- Plumieri, E.8.**—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. Summer. A.M.P.S.B. 1 6
10/- per doz.; 75/- 100.
Larger size, 12/- per doz.; 85/- 100.
- alba, E.8.**—White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

s. d.

EDWARDSIA. — Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.

microphylla, E.12. (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf.)—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

ELAEAGNUS (Elaeagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).

Japonica macrophylla aurea variegata.—This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring 2 0

ELDERBERRY.—See Sambucus.

ELM.—See Ulmus.

ENGLISH LAUREL.—See Cerasus lauro-cerasus.

ERYTHRINA. (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree.

crista-galli, D.8. (Cockscomb.)—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

indica, D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Sterculia acerifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

ESCALONIA. — (Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)

macrantha, E.6. (Large flowered.)—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except Brisbane. Summer 1 6

montevidiensis, E. 10 (Monte Video.)—White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn 2 0

EUCALYPTUS. — (Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)

botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes, oides-like.)—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 6

calophylla rosea, E.25.—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian ... 1 6

citriodora, E.75. Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country 1 6

corynocalyx, E.100. Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates 1 6 (Special quotations for quantities.)

ficifolia, E.15. (Fig-leaved.)—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H.

s. d.

Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer 1 6

Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and *E. calophylla rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

globulus, E.150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes which carry malaria 1 6

The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *ficifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in the coldest Australian climates.

EUGENIA. — After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.

jambosa, E.12. The Rose Apple. —Large fruited, and lovely foliage. B.S. 2 0

Luehmanni, E.10. A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugenias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.S. .. 2 0

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0

uniflora, E.6.—Brazilian Cherry. —Richly coloured foliage. A.B.P.S. 2 0

EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)

latifolius abus, E.4. 1 6

latifolius aurea 1 6

Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except L.

- s. d.
- EUPATORIUM.**—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)
- ianthinum, E.2.**—Very large heads of purple flowers in winter. Winter. B.S. 2 6
- EUPHORBIA.**—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)—Christ's Thorn.
- splendens, E.4.**—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- EXOCHORDA.**—
- grandiflora, D.6.** Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B. Spring 2 0
- FAGUS.**—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)
- sylvatica, D.50.** (Silva a wood. Literally wood's loving.)—Common Beech. Suitable for cold climates only. H.M.Mt. 2 6
- sylvatica purpureus, D.50.**—Purple Beech. H.M.Mt. 5 0
- FELICIA.**—(Felix, happy.)
- angustifolia, E.2.** (Narrow leaved.)—Lilac flowers. Of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. Late Spring 1 6
- FIGUS.**—(The Latin word for the australis, E.60.—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- Benjamina E.40.** Weeping Fig.—Suitable for warm climates only. Very susceptible to frost. B. 3 0
- macrophylla, E.60.**—Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- nitida, E.30.** A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- FIG.**—See Ficus.
- FLAME TREE.**—See Sterculia.
- FLOWERING CYPRESS.**—See Tamarix.
- FRANGIPANNI.**—See Plumieria.
- FRAXINUS.**—(The original Latin word for the Ash.)
- americana, D.30.**—American Ash 2 0
- excelsior, D.50.**—English Ash .. 2 0
- excelsior aurea.**—Golden form of above 3 6
- Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B.
- GARDENIA.**—(Dr. Garden, an American.)
- globosa, E.15.**—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- intermedia, E.3.** Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- magnifica E.4.**—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- GENISTA.**—(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (Planta genista).
- s. d.
- GENISTA.**—Continued.
- Andreana, E.4.** (Crimson and yellow.)—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .. 2 0
- GIANT LILY.**—See Doryanthes.
- GLEDITSCHIA** (Gleditsch a German botanist.) The Honey Locust.
- triacanthos, D.50.** (Three spined.)
- White 2 0
- By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.
- GOLDFUSSIA.**—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)
- anisophylla E.3.**—Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.S. 1 6
- GRAPTOPHYLLUM.**—(Grapho, to write; phyllon, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)
- Earlii, E.6.**—A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- GREVILLEA.**—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)
- Hilliana, E.20.**—White. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- robusta, E.40.** (Silky Oak.)—Orange. Spring 1 6
- Valuable ornamental and timber trees. The Silky Oak provides one of the best cabinet woods possible. A.B.M.P.S.
- GUAVA.**—See Psidium.
- HAKEA.**—(After Baron Hake.) Pin Cushion Flower.
- eucalyptoides, E.8.** (Eucalyptus-like.)—A fine native flowering shrub from Western Australia. Recommended as a very fine thing. Spring. .. 2 0
- HABROTHAMNUS** (Habros, gay; thamos, a shrub.)
- elegans, E.6.**—Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom 1 6
- HAWTHORN.**—See Crataegus.
- HELIOTROPIUM.** (Helios, the sun; trope twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.
- Aureum, E.2.**—Golden Leaves ... 1 6
- Midnight, E.2.**—Very dark 1 6
- President Garfield, E.2.**—Mauve purple 1 6
- Priapo, E.3.**—Dark blue 1 6
- Roi des Noirs, E.3.**—Nearly black 1 6
- Swanley Giant, E.3.**—A very large type. Dark 1 6
- White Lady, E.3.**—Nearly white 1 6
- HIBISCUS.**—Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.
- HIBISCUS—Evergreen Type.**
- These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.

HIBISCUS, Evergreen Type—Continued.

	s. d.
Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.S. . . .	1 6
Conqueror, E.6. (Buff yellow, crimson base.)—A very fine variety. A.B.P.S.	2 0
General Courteges, E.8. —A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.S.	1 6
Harwoodi. —Large single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.S.	1 6
Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.S.	2 0
Island Queen, E.8. Rich pink.—A good colour and distinct. B.S.	2 6
Lambertii, E.8. —Double crimson. B.S.	2 0
Peach blow, E.8. —Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.S.	1 6
Tango Queen, E.6. —Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.S.	2 0

HIBISCUS—Herbaceous Type.

manihot.—Yellow. Summer . . . 2 0
This variety dies down to the root in winter and shoots up fresh stems every spring.

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba, fl. pl., D.10. —Large double white. Autumn	1 6
mutabilis rosea plena, D.10. —White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn	1 6
syriacus, D.10. (Singles and Doubles.)—Suitable either for hot or cold districts. Summer	2 0

NEW HIBISCUS.—See Special items.

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that Iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has

been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6. Rosy blue.—Distinct type, different to other varieties	1 6
Madam Mouilliere (White with pink eye.)—Very large	1 6
Avalanche. Pure white.—Large truss	1 6
Bouquet Rose	2 0
Dentelle	1 6
La Lorraine	1 6
Mont Rose	1 6
Ornament	1 6
Radiant	1 6
Souv. de Madam Chataud	1 6

The colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum.—Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.)

Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.
Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 2 0
Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 2 0

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly.—H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney	2 0
aquifolium. —Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees	3 6
alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H.M.Mt.	3 6

- ILLEX**—Continued. s. d.
- aurea variegata*, E.10. (Golden Holly).—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt. 3 6
- cornuta*, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.
- ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE**.—See *Sterculia*.
- INDIAN HAWTHORN**.—See *Raphiolepis*.
- INGA**.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.
- portoricensis*, E.6. (Porto Rico.)—White Tassel Flower. B.S. 2 0
- pulcherrima*, E.6. (Most beautiful. Red tassel flower. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- IOCHROMA**.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.
- grandiflora*, E.12.—Large pale blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- tubulosa*, E.8.—Smaller, but darker than the preceding variety. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- JACARANDA**.—(The Brazilian name.)
- mimosaeifolia*, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenues or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- JAPONICA**.—See *Cydonia*.
- JASMINUM**.—(Ysmyl, its Arabic name.)
- fruticans* E.8.—Yellow. Spring 2 0
- grandiflorum*, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring 2 0
- primulinum*, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0
- sambac*, E.8.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.S. 2 6
- JUDAS TREE**.—See *Cercis*.
- JUSTICIA**.—J. Justice. A Scotch horticulturist.)
- magnifica*, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring 2 0
- KERRIA**.—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon. Synonymous *Corchorus*.)
- japonica*, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early Spring 2 0
- japonica fl. pl. D.4.*—Double yellow 2 0
- KURRAJONG**.—See *Sterculia*.
- LABURNUM**.—See *Cytisus*.
- LAGERSTROMIA**.—(Magnus Lagerstrom, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer.
- Eavesii*, D.8. — Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6
- flos-regina*, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety 2 6
- indica rubra*, D.20.—Bright red 2 6
- indica alba*, D.8.—White 3 0
- Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.
- LAGUNARIA**.— s. d.
- Patersoni*, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- LANTANA**.—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.
- Chelsea Gem*, E.4.—(Orange and red.)—Very showy 1 6
- Drap d'Or*, E.4.—Yellow 1 6
- Sellowiana*, E.4.—Mauve 1 6
- These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.
- LANTANDRA**.—(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn.
- macrantha*, E.8. (Beautiful blue flowering shrub.)—Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- macrantha grandiflora*, E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- rosea*, E.6. (Pink.)—Very free flowering. B.S. 2 0
- LAURUS**.—(Laur, green—Celtic.)
- nobilis*, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The *Daphne* of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0
- LAURUSTINUS**.—See *Viburnum*.
- LAVANDULA**.—(Lavo, to wash, referring to lavender water.)
- spica*, E.2. (Spike.)—Common lavender. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 0
- stoechas*, E.2. (French Lavender.)—Makes a good hedge. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 6
- vera*, E.1.—The true English Lavender 1 0
- A new industry awaits development in the distilling of lavender oil. Samples produced at Gosford, N.S.W. are much superior to anything ever imported.
- LAVENDER**.—See *Lavandula*.
- LEPTOSPERMUM**.—(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)
- Nichollii*, E.8. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornamentals available. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- LIGUSTRUM**.—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds. Spring and Summer.
- chinensis*, E.15. (Chinese.)—Strongly scented 1 6
- japonicum tricolor*, E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns 2 6



LASIANDRA GRANDIFLORA.
Rich purple blooms, 6 inches across.



GERBERA HYBRIDS.
The South African Daisy.



ROMNEYA TRICHCALYX.
Pure white flowers, 6 inches across.



SESBANIA TRIPETTI.
The Brazilian Glory Pea.

LIGUSTRUM—Continued. s. d.
lucidum. (Shiny.) — Japanese privet for tall hedges. per doz. 2 6
 per 100 17 6
ovatifolium aureum elegantissimum.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour each 1 6
 per doz. 12 0
pubescens. (Downy.)—The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges per doz. 2 6
 per 100 17 6
LILAC.—See Syringa.
LILLY PILLY.—See Eugenia.
LIME OR LINDEN TREE.—See Tilia.
LIQUIDAMBAR.—(Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)
stryaciflua, D.40. (Storax flowering.)—The Maple like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
LIRODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.) Spring.
tulipiferum, D.40. Tulip Tree. —A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt. 2 6
LITHOSPERMUM.—(Lithos, a stone, sperma, a seed.)
coerulea, E.1.—A dwarf shrub suitable for rockwork. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
LOPHOSTEMON.—See Tristiana.
MACADAMIA.—John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)
ternifolia, E.20. Queensland Nut. — An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B. M.P.S. 2 0
MACKAYA.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)
bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring B.S. 1 6
MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B.
fuscata, E.8. (Brown stalked.) —Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring 2 0
grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer .. 2 0
obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late winter 3 0
stellata, D.6. — White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden. Late winter 5 0
stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink star shaped flowers. Late winter 5 0
MALUS.—Crab Apple. Single and double flowering varieties. Very uncommon but most beautiful trees. All are worked on Northern Spy stock to ensure blight proof roots. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

MAPLE.—See Acer. s. d.
MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.
MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.
hypericifolia, E.8. (Hypericum-leaved.)—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring 2 0
MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)
Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar. —Lilac flowers in spring 1 6
 Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.
METROSIDEROS.—Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron.)
tomentosa, E.20. (Covered with short hairs.)—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. M.S. 2 0
MOCK ORANGE.—See Philadelphus.
MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See Castanospermum.
MORETON BAY FIG.—See Ficus.
MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)
exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. B.S. 2 0
MUSA.—(The Egyptian name is Mauz.)
ensete. Abyssinian Banana.—Ornamental folige plant Requires a sheltered position as it is liable to injury by severe frost. A.B.M.P.S. .. 2 6
MUSSAENDA.—(The native name in Ceylon.)
frondosa, E.6. (Leafy.)—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. Summer. B.S. 2 0
MYRTLE.—See Myrtus.
MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume.)
communis, E.6. (Common.)—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
NANDINA.—(Its name in Japan.)
domestica, E.4. The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates 2 6
NERIUM.—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn.
alba, E.10.—Single white 1 6
Dr. Goldin, E.6.—Deep rosy red, single 1 6
Luteum Plenum, E.6.—Semi-double, creamy-yellow 1 6

NERIUM —Continued.	s. d.		s. d.
Madonna Grandiflora, E.6. —Very large, semi-double white ..	1 6		
Mrs. F. Roeding, E.8. —Semi-double salmon	1 6		
Monsieur Belaguier, E.6. —Single light pink	1 6		
Professor Martin, E.6. —Single crimson	1 6		
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6. —Rich dark crimson; single	1 6		
Splendens, E.10. —Very large double pink	1 6		
Splendens Variegata, E.6. —Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink	3 0		
NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH. —See <i>Metrosideros</i> .			
NEW ZEALAND FLAX. —See <i>Phormium</i> .			
NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA. —See <i>Clanthus</i> .			
OAK. —See <i>Quercus</i> .			
OCHNA. —(<i>Ochne</i> , the wild pear tree.)			
multiflora, E.3. (<i>Multus</i> , many; <i>flora</i> , flower.) — Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0		
OLEA. —(<i>Elaia</i> , the Olive.)			
europaea, E.20. Common Olive. —A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants from four inch pots which quite obviate any danger	1 6		
OLEANDER. —See <i>Nerium</i> .			
OLIVE. —See <i>Olea</i> .			
OSMANTHUS. —(<i>Osme</i> , perfume; <i>anthos</i> , a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.)			
ilicifolius variegatus, E.4. —The so-called Japanese variegated Holly	2 0		
PEARL BUSH. —See <i>Exochorda</i> .			
PEPPER TREE. —See <i>Schinus</i> .			
PHILADELPHUS. — (The Grecian name.) Mock orange or <i>Syringa</i> . This last term is most confusing as it is also the botanical name for lilac. D.6. —We can supply all the best varieties in singles and doubles. Spring	1 6		
PHORMIUM. —(<i>Phormos</i> , a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)	One		
tenax, E.6. New Zealand Flax. —Plant in moist positions in any climate	1 6		
tenax variegated. — Variegated leaves	2 6		
PHOTINIA. —(<i>Photoinos</i> , shining.)			
serrulata, E.15. Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring	1 6		
PITTIOSPORUM. —(<i>Pitte</i> , pitch, <i>sporos</i> , seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.)			
crassifolium, E.12. (Thick leaves) ..	1 6		
eugenoides, E.20. (<i>Eugenia</i> -like) ..	1 6		
eugenoides variegata, E.15	2 0		
nigrescens, E.20. (<i>Nigra</i> , black) ..	1 6		
undulatum, E.20. (The Native <i>Daphne</i>).—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night. Spring	1 6		
PLATANUS. —(<i>Platys</i> , broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)			
orientalis, D.50. (Eastern.)—Plane Tree. Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting	2 0		
Suitable to all climates except B. Special quotations for quantities.			
PLUMBAGO. —(<i>Plumbum</i> ; lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.			
capensis, E.6. Blue.—A.B.M.P.S. ..	1 6		
capensis alba, E.6. Pure white. —A.B.M.P.S.	1 6		
PLUMIERIA. —(<i>Plumier</i> , a French Botanist.)			
acuminata. (Sharply pointed.)—Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer. B.S.	3 0		
PODALYRIA. —(<i>Podalirius</i> , the son of <i>Aesculapius</i> .)			
grandiflora, E.6. —The best of all the <i>Podalyrias</i> ; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland <i>Wattle</i> known as <i>Acacia Podalyriaefolia</i> is so called because of its resemblance to this plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. ..	2 6		
POINCIANA. — <i>Mons de Poinci</i> , Governor of Antilles.)			
Gilliesi, E.6. (Bird of Paradise Flower.)—Yellow and red. Spring	2 0		
POINSETTIA. —(Discovered by <i>Mons Poinsette</i> .)			
pulcherrima, D.10. Most beautiful.) — Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter. A.B.P.S.	1 6		
POPLAR. —See <i>Populus</i> .			
POPULUS. —The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called " <i>Arbor populi</i> ," the tree of the popalace or common people.			
Bolcana, D.50. —An upright form of the silver poplar	1 6		
balsamifera, D.50. —The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit ..	1 6		
dilitata, D.50. —Upright Poplar (<i>Syn. P. Pyramidalis</i> and <i>Lombardy Poplar</i>)	1 6		
The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.			
PORT WINE. —See <i>Magnolia fuscata</i> .			

- s. d.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL.**—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.
- PRIVET.**—See *Ligustrum*.
- PROTEA.**—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
- mellifera, E.8.** (mellifer, honey.)—Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B., but elsewhere quite successful. 3 6
- PRUNUS.**—(Prunum, a plum.)
- Moserii fl. pl.**—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended. 2 0
- Pissardi.**—Beautiful purple foliage, but the flowers are insignificant. 2 0
- sinensis, D.6.** (Chinese.)—Double flowering plum. Pink. 2 0
- sinensis alba, D.6.**—Double white. 2 0
- Vesuvius.**—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden. The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. 2 0
- PSIDIUM.**—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
- Cattleyanum, E.8.**—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- Parker's Hybrid, E.15.**—Large white fruit. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- pyriferum, E.15.**—Yellow guava. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- PUNICA.**—(Punicus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Spring.
- granatum, D.10.**—Common Pomegranate. 1 6
- granatum fl. pl.**—Double red. 1 6
- granatum Andre Leroy.**—Reddish salmon, white margin. 1 6
- PYRUS.**—(Pirum, the pear.)
- aucuparia, D.30.** Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everywhere except B.S. 2 6
- QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.**—See *Stenocarpus*.
- QUEENSLAND NUT.**—See *Macadamia*.
- QUERCUS.**—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine; *cuez*, tree.) Oak.
- coccinea, D.50.** (Scarlet.)—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- Palustris, D.50.** Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- robur, D.50.**—English Oak. H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- suber, E.40.**—Cork Oak, A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- virens, E.40.**—The Evergreen Oak. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.
- s. d.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS.**—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis a scale.)
- indica, E.8.** Indian Hawthorn.—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. An excellent hedge plant. Spring. 1 6
- intermedia, E.6.**—White and pink. Spring. 1 6
- ovata, E.3.**—White. Spring. 1 6
- RHODODENDRON.**—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)
- ponticum, E.6.** Purple.—This is the common variety raised from seed. 3 6
- hybridum.**—Named varieties. List on application. from 7 6
- Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them. They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H. Spring.
- RHUS.**—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)
- succedanea, D.10.** (A substitute.)—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety. 2 0
- Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it effects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. Hardy everywhere except B.
- ROBINIA.**—J. Robin, a French Botanist.)
- pseudo acacia, D.40.** (False Acacia.)—A beautiful deciduous tree, but suckers badly and becomes a nuisance in a garden. It is a most valuable timber tree, and it is recorded that a gate post in Baltimore was good after 100 years service. Spring. 1 6
- RONDELETIA.**—(Mons. W. Rondelet.) Spring and Summer.
- amoena, E.8.** (Pleasing.)—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus*. B.S. 2 0
- speciosa major, E.6.** Crimson flowers.—Slow grower. B.S. 2 6
- ROSMARINUS.**—(Ros, dew; marinus, the sea. Seaside plants.)
- officinalis, E.4.** 1 6
- "There's Rosemary, That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is

s. d.

grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings and funerals, where it was thrown into the grave.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUSSELLIA.—After Dr. Russel.

juncea, E.4. (*Juncus, a rush.*)
—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with *Bouvardias*.
A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

SALIX.—(*Sal, near; lis water. Celtic.*)

babylonica, D.50.—Weeping Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica* 1 6

viminalis, D.25. (*Twiggy.*)—Basket Willow 1 6

vitellina aurea, D.20.—Golden Basket Willow 1 6
May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.

SAMBUCUS.—Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.
We can supply several varieties 1 6

SCENTED VERBENA.—See *Aloysia*.

SCHINUS.—(*A Greek name.*)

molle, E.20. Pepper Tree—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere 1 6
The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinating tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.

SILKY OAK.—See *Grevillea*.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See *Viburnum*.

SPARTIUM.—(*Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.*)

junceum, E.8. Spanish Broom.—Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer 1 6

multiflorum album, E.8.—White Broom. Spring 1 6

SPIRÆA.—(*Speira, a wreath.*) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn.
We can supply the best varieties which are hardy in all climates except B. where *Reevesiana* only is successful. Spring each 1 6

STENOCARPUS.—(*Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.*)

sinuatus, E.30. Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called *S. Cunninghamii*. Summer. A.B.P.S. 2 0

s. d.

STERCULIA.—(*Sterculius, a heathen god.*)

acerifolia, D.50. (*Maple leaved.*)
—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet, bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Late spring. A.B.M.P.S. ... 2 0

diversifolia, E.50. Kurrajong.—Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but invaluable in drought 1 6

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See *Arbutus*.

STRELITZIA.—(*Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.*) Bird's Tongue Flower.

augusta, E.15.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required. A.B.M.P.S. 3 6

regina, E.3.—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 5 0

SWEET BAY.—See *Laurus*.

SYNCARPIA.—Syn. together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)

laurifolia, E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting 2 0

SYRINGA.—See *Philadelphus*.

SYRINGA.—Lilac. The Persian name is *Syrinx*. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S.

persica, D.5. (*Persian Lilac.*)—Clear lilac 2 6

persica alba, D.5.—Lilaceous white 2 6

vulgaris, D.8.—English Lilac 2 6

Abel Carriere, D.8.—Double dark blue 2 6

Charles X., D.8.—Single blackish-violet red 2 6

Doyen Keteleer, D.8.—Double pale pink 2 6

Louis Henry, D.8.—Double violet pink 2 6

Madam Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Double milky white 2 6

Madam Lemoine, D.8.—Double pure white 2 6

Marie Legray, D.8.—Single pure white 2 6

Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac 2 6

Souv. de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red 2 6

Vulcan, D.8.—Single dark red .. 2 6

TAMARIX.—(*Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.*) Commonly called Tamarisk, or Flowering Cypress. Summer.

gallica, D.12.—Pink 2 0

TAMARIX—Continued. s. d.

Japonica plumosa, D.12.—A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 2 0
Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

TECOMA—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer.

capensis, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

velutina, E.10.—Yellow. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
Profuse flowering shrubs suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.

TELOPEA—(Waratah.) Telopas, seen at a distance. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W. only, should be tried in all climates.

speciosissima (most beautiful), **E.10.**—It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage 5 0

TILIA—(Its old Grecian name). Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.

europaea, D.40. 3 6

platyphylla, D.50 3 6

TOXICOPHLEA.—Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.)

spectabilis, E.6.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. Spring. B.S. 2 0

TREE TOMATO.—See Cyphomandra.

TRISTANIA.—Brush Box. (Named in honour of a French Botanist Tristan) a valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over or in early autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

TULIP TREE.—See Liriodendron.

TUPIDANTHUS.—(Tupis, a mallet; anθος, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud.)

calyptratus, E.10.—In its native state this is a lofty climber

s. d.

but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like Brassia and is sometimes sold as that plant, but is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.S. ... 2 0

TURPENTINE.—See Syncarpia.

ULMUS.—The Celtic name. Commonly known as Elm.

americana, D.50 2 0

campestris, D.80.—English Elm 2 0

medio argentea variegata, D.30.
A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white 5 0

chinensis, E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates 2 0

montana, D.60.—Wych Elm ... 2 0

vegeta, D.60.—Huntingdom Elm 2 0
These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.

UMBRELLA TREE.—See Brassia.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.
Dwarf evergreen shrubs from two to three feet in height. We can supply all the best varieties. Hardy everywhere except B. Summer 1 6

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) V. suspensum, tinus and lucidum are hardy everywhere. Spring.

opulus, D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

plicatum, D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

suspensum, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers 1 6

tinus, E.6.—Laurustinus. White 1 6

tinus lucidum, E.8.—White ... 1 6

WATTLE.—See Acacia.

WEDDING BELLS.—See Deutzia.

WHITE CEDAR.—See Melia.

WILLOW.—See Salix.

The completeness and frankness of your descriptions, and the way in which you have permitted your customers to choose the order of presentation is, as I see it, most highly commendable, and I take it as thoroughly satisfactory from the standpoint of sales promotion.

It seems hard to get tradesmen generally to realize that rose buyers are intelligent persons who will be glad to be frankly told the demerits, as well as the merits, of roses offered them. I have constantly found, in my contact with some thousands of these rose buyers throughout the country and the world, that they do value truth and frankness.

With hearty thanks for the opportunity to see this most excellent Catalogue.—J. Horace McFarland, Editor, American Rose Annual, Harrisburg, P.A., U.S.A.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

AKEBIA .—(Its Japanese name.)	s. d.	BIGNONIA —Continued.	s. d.
quinata, D. (Five leaved.)— Peculiar purple flowers in spring	2 0	rosea, D. —Rosy lilac. Summer	1 6
AMPELOPSIS .—(Ampelos, a vine; ops like.)	opsis	Tweediana, E. Chicken's Claw. —Very vigorous climber with clear yellow flowers in spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
Veitchii, D. True Virginian Creep. —One of the best deciduous climbers grown; self-clinging, like ivy, and a perfect picture when the leaves turn colour in the autumn	1 6	venusta, E. Orange flowers in winter.—The best of all this family. A.B.P.S.	2 0
ANTIGONON .—(Anti, opposite; gonion, an angle.)	gonia,	BOUGAINVILLEA .—(In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.)	
leptopus, D. —One of the prettiest climbers imaginable; large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer. Suitable for warm climates only. A.B.P.S.	2 0	glabra Sanderiana, E. —Magenta, Free flowering. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
BAUHINIA .—(After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.)		laterita, E. (Brick red.)—A very striking flower. Recommended. Spring. B. & S.	5 0
scandens, E. (Scandere, to climb.)—Pink and white, one of the loveliest climbers, the plant being covered with masses of flowers in late spring. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for three months and has occasional sprays through the year. Can be strongly recommended. B. & S.	2 6	magnifica Arailii, E. — Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.S.	3 0
BEAUMONTIA .—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)		The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.	
grandiflora .—A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers in spring. B. & S.	2 0	CANAVALIA .—(Its native Malabar name.)	
BIGNONIA .—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.)		bonariensis, E. —A very rapid growing climber with purplish red pea-shaped flowers in summer. B. & S.	2 0
australis, E. Wonga Wonga Vine.—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber. Spring	1 6	CAROLINA JASMINE .—See Gelsemium.	
capreolata, E. —Red	2 0	CLEMATIS .	
Cherere, E. Large scarlet.—A self-clinging evergreen. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	aristata, E. Native Clematis.—Small, starry, white flowers. Spring	2 0
excelsa, D. —Yellow, vigorous. Summer	2 0	montana, D. —Pure white. Spring	2 0
floribunda, E. —Lavender flowers. Summer	2 0	COBAEA SCANDENS .—An excellent evergreen creeper bearing handsome purple-lilac, bell-shaped flowers. Spring	1 6
Guilfoylei, D. Orange Brown.—Practically identical with <i>B. grandiflora</i> . Summer ..	2 0	DOLICHOS .—(Dolikos, long; referring to the shoots.) Probably the fastest growing climbing plant in cultivation. Spring.	
Jasminoides, E. —White with rose purple throat. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	lignosus, E. (Woody.)—Pink. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
Jasminoides alba. Pure white.—A beautiful variety. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	lignosus alba, E. —White. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
Lindleyana, E. —Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	FICUS .—	
		stipulata, E. (Climbing Fig.)—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally ... Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.	1 6
		minima .—A very small leaved variety	1 6
		GELSEMIUM .—(Its Italian name.)	
		sempervirens, E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended	1 6
		HARDENBERGIA .—(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)	
		monophylla, E. False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring	2 0

s. d.

HEDERA.—(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)
helix, E.—English Ivy 1 6
maderiensis variegata, E. 2 0
palmata aurea, E.—Golden yellow 2 0
 Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.

HONEYSUCKLE.—See Lonicera.

HOYA.—(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)
carnosa, E. Wax Flower.—
 Pale flesh. Summer. B. & S. 2 0

HOPS.—See Humulus.

HUMULUS.—(Humus, the ground. The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)
lupulus, D.—English Hop 1 6

IVY.—See Hedera.

JASMINE.—See Jasminum.

JASMINUM.—
grandiflorum, E.—White in spring 2 0
poicoicum, E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B. & S. 2 0

LATHYRUS.—(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea.) Spring.
latifolius, E. Red.—Everlasting pea 1 6
latifolius, E. Pink.—Everlasting pea 1 6
latifolius, E. White.—Everlasting pea 1 6
pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue pea.) Strongly recommended 1 6

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring.
aurea reticulata, E. — Variegated Honeysuckle 1 6
caprifolium, E. (Goat's leaf.)—Woodbine 1 6
Halleana, E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown 1 6
sinensis, E. White and red.—Good 1 6
tartarica splendens, E.—Scarlet 2 0

MANDEVILLEA.—(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)
suaveolens, D. (Sweet scented.)—Pure white. Spring A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

MANETTIA.—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)
bicolour, E.—Yellow and red. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

MEDEOLA.—(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) Smilax.
asparagoides.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter 2 0

PASSIFLORA.—(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.
edulis, E.—Fruiting passion fruit 0 9
Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white 2 0
Eynsford Gem, E.—Red, shaded rose 2 0
Fragrant Beauty, E.—White, centre purple. Scented 2 0

s. d.

PERENNIAL PEA.—See Lathyrus.

PHASEOLUS.—(Probably from phaseolus, a little boat, referring to the seeds.)
caracalla, E. This is deciduous in cool climates.—Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white. Often called Snail Flower. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

POTATO FLOWER.— See Solanum Wendlandii.

QUISQUALIS.—(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind. A delightful instance of a botanist at a loss to classify a plant.)
indica, E. Rangoon Creeper.—Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. Summer. B. & S. 2 0

RANGOON CREEPER.—See Quisqualis.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.) Spring.
Jasminoides, E.—White, strong perfume. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
Jasminoides variegata, E.—Variegated leaves. A.B.M.P.S. ... 2 0

SMILAX.—See Medeola.

SNAIL CREEPER.—See Phaseolus.

SOLANUM.—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.) Summer.
Jasminoides, E.—White 1 6
Seafortianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.S. ... 1 6
Wendlandii, E.—Lavender Blue. A.B.P.S. 2 0

STEPHANOTIS.—(Stephanos, a crown; otos, an ear.)
floribunda, E. — Pure White, richly perfumed flowers 2 6
 In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. Spring. B. and S.

STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)
ciliatum, E. (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes.)—Yellow, very pretty. Summer. A.B.P.S. 2 0

TACSONIA.—(The Peruvian name.)
ignea, E.—Scarlet. Summer ... 2 0
mollissima, E.—(White Fruited or Banana Passion Fruit.)—Beautiful pink flowers in Spring 1 6
Smythiana, E.—Orange scarlet . 2 0

THUNBERGIA.—(After Botanist C. P. Thunberg.)
laurifolia, E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. Spring. B. and S. 2 0

VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—See Ampelopsis.

WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American professor.) Spring.
magnifica, D.—Lavender blue 2 0
multijuga, (Many paired.)—Very large bunches of dark purple flowers 3 0
 True variety is very scarce, and an inferior sort is frequently sold for this.
sinensis alba, D.—White 2 6
multijuga rosea, D. (New.)—A light rose, pink sport 2 6
sinensis, D. (Chinese.)—Lavender 2 0
sinensis alba, D.—White 2 6
sinensis, D. (Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety 2 6

Native Plants

Quite a number of inquiries are now being made for indigenous trees for planting in native gardens and in ordinary shrubberies. Very many of these are most beautiful subjects, and as the demand warrants, we are adding to our collection, and can, at the present time, supply quite a large number of varieties. As the stocks are only held in limited quantities, we cannot publish a list, but will forward one on application.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year.

- BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.**—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. 21/- doz.; 150/- per 100
- BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.**—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 33/- doz.; £12 per 100.
- CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.**—The **Crimson Bottle Brush.**—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 21/- doz.
- CERASUS lauro cerasus.**—The **English Laurel.**—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. 15/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- COPROSMA lucida.**—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 2 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. 12/- doz.; £4/10/- per 100.
- CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.**—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B. & S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- doz.
- CUPRESSUS torulosa.**—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. Plant 4 feet apart. 33/- doz.
- CRATAEGUS crenulata.**—**Fire Thorn.**—A small foliated evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- DURANTA Plumieri.**—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. From 3 in. pots, 10/- doz.; 75/- per 100. From 4 in. pots, 12/- doz.; 85/- per 100.
- ESCALLONIA macrantha.**—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart, 15/- doz.
- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. 21/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. 15/- to 21/- doz.
- LIGISTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 per 100.
- LIGISTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.; 90/- per 100.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties **Drap d'Or** and **Chelsea Gem** are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. A.M.P.S. 12/- doz.; 90/- per 100

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued

- METROSIDEROS tomentosa**.—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon, yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. M.S. 21/- doz.
- MURRAYA exotica**.—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. B.S. 21/- doz.
- OLEA. europea**.—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet part. 15/- doz.
- PLUMBAGO capensis**.—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. 15/- doz.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS indica**.—A very hardy hedge, suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red, which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- ROSES**.—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Comtesse de la Barthe for taller work. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £6 per 100.
- TECOMA capensis**.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- VIBURNUM tinus**.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.
- Other Subjects**.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Neriums, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEWE LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

	s. d.	s. d.
ABIES .—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt.		
alba . White Spruce.—80ft.	2 6	
excelsa . Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6	2 6	
Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.		
ARAUCARIA .—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where A. imbricata was discovered.)		
Bidwilli . Bunya Bunya.—150ft.		
A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	
Cunninghami . Hoop Pine. — 100ft. A.B.M.P.S.	2 6	
excelsa . Norfolk Island Pine. —100ft. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	
imbricata . Monkey Puzzle. — 50ft. An exquisite pine specially adapted to the cooler districts. It receives its common name from the fact that the trunk and		
branches are so densely clothed with spikes that foothold for any animal is impossible. H.Mt.	5 0	
BUNYA PINE .—See Araucaria Bidwilli.		
CEDRUS .—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)		
deodara . Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 6	2 6	
A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.		
atlantica . Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 6	2 6	
Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than deodara. H.M.Mt.		
CRYPTOMERIA .—(Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)		
elegans .—60ft. H.M.Mt.	2 0	

	s. d.		s. d.
CRYPTOMERIA —Continued			
<i>Japonica</i> .—100ft. The Typical		variety suitable for lawn	
Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt.	2 0	centres	2 0
Pine, ornamental trees from		bermudiana . Pencil Cedar.—	
Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil		30ft.	2 6
and sheltered position. Elegans,		<i>chinensis</i> .—20ft.	2 0
upright habit, well branched and		<i>hibernica</i> . Irish Juniper. 20ft.	2 0
covered with fine foliage, which		A slow growing, very compact	
changes from green to bronzy crimson		variety.	
during the winter. When well		<i>virginiana</i> .—30ft.	2 0
grown they make magnificent		MAIDEN HAIR TREE .—See Ginkgo.	
specimens.		NORFOLK ISLAND PINE .—See Araucaria excelsa.	
CUPRESSUS —(Kuo, to produce and		PINUS .—Handsome ornamental trees	
parisos, equal; a reference to the		suitable for avenues or shelter	
symmetrical growth of <i>C. sempervirens</i> .)		belts.	
<i>Brunniana aurea</i> .—20ft. Golden		<i>canariensis</i> .—40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 0
foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	3 6	<i>halapensis</i> .—30ft. A.H.M.Mt.P. ...	2 0
<i>funebri</i> . (Funeral Cypress).—		<i>insignis</i> .—100ft. Largely used for	
50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 0	breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .	1 6
<i>Knightii</i> .—80ft. Hardy in all		Price per 100 on application.	
parts	2 0	<i>longifolia</i> .—60ft. Suitable for any	
<i>Lambertiana aurea</i> .—40ft. Very		climate	2 0
beautiful golden foliage	5 0	<i>plnea</i> .—30ft. Most suitable for	
<i>Lambertiana horizontalis</i> .—60ft.		seaside planting. A.H.Mt.	
One of the best, largely used		P.S.	2 0
as a hedge and breakwind,		PODOCARPUS .—(Pous, a foot; karpos,	
but not suitable for B. & S.		fruit. Long footstalks.)	
from	4 6	<i>elatus</i> .—40ft. The Illawarra Plum.	
<i>Lawsoniana</i> .—30ft. H.M.Mt.	2 0	Bears the seed attached to	
<i>Lawsoniana aurea</i> .—20 ft. Very		the outside of the fruit.	
ornamental golden foliage.		Suitable everywhere	2 6
H.M.Mt.	4 0	<i>totara</i> . New Zealand Yew.—	
macrocarpa . (Macro, large;		Will not grow in B.	2 6
carpos, fruit).—60ft. Of very		RETINOSPORA .—(Retine, resin; spora,	
quick growth, but liable to		seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties	
die out, therefore, cannot be		are included in this class.	
recommended.		They are more particularly suited	
sempervirens .—The upright		to cold climates and the variegated	
Cypress of Mediterranean		sorts are all attractive with their	
countries. It produces a		golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occa-	
timber of great durability		sionally in S.	
and was used extensively for		<i>ericoides</i> .—3ft.	2 6
Mummy chests by the		<i>obtusa</i> .—30ft.	2 6
Egyptians. The doors of		<i>pisifera</i> .—20ft.	2 6
St. Peter's Church at		<i>pisifera aurea</i> .—10ft	2 6
Rome were formed of this		<i>plumosa</i> .—10ft. Light, feathery	
material and have lasted		leaves.	2 6
over 1,100 years. 50ft.	1 6	<i>plumosa Aurea</i> .—3ft. A very	
torulosus . (From seed).—60ft.	2 0	fine golden form of the pre-	
torulosus .—25ft. Propagated		ceding	2 6
from cuttings; very useful		SALISBURIA .—See Ginkgo.	
for hedges	3 0	SPRUCE .—See Abies.	
CYPRESS .—See Cupressus.		TAXODIUM .—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.)	
GINKGO Biloba, D. —50ft. Commonly		Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation	
known as Maiden Hair Tree. This		suits this tree best, other-	
is a relic of a very ancient flora.		wise suits any climate.	
Geological evidence shows that it		<i>distichum</i> .—30ft.	2 6
is the last survivor of an ancient		TAXUS .—(Taxon, a bow. The timber	
family which flourished during		was used for bows.) Yew. Very slow	
Secondary times and can even be		growing trees used largely for	
traced back to Primary rocks. In		hedges in England.	
Mesozoic times this genus played		<i>baccata</i> .—30ft. H.M.Mt.	3 0
an important part in the arbore-		THUYA .—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin	
scent flora of north temperate		was used for incense.)	
climates. Together with a number		<i>Lobbi</i> .—40ft. A handsome Cali-	
of other trees it would have become		fornian tree. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
extinct, but for the intervention		<i>occidentalis</i> .—30ft. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who		<i>orientalis</i> .—40ft. The Bookleaf	
treated it as a sacred tree and		Cypress	2 0
always associated it with temples		THUYOPSIS .—(Thuja like.)	
and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in "Romance of our Trees.") H.M.Mt.S. 2 6		<i>dolabrata variegated</i> .—30ft. A	
HOOP PINE .—See Araucaria Cuning-		bushy variegated rather	
hamil.		coarse leaved variety. H.M.	
JUNIPERUS .—(The Celtic name, mean-		Mt.	2 6
ing rough.) The varieties are not		WELLINGTONIA .—(In honour of the	
suitable for B.		Duke of Wellington.)	
<i>africana</i> .—3ft. A dwarf compact		<i>gigantea</i> .—The Mammoth Tree	
		of California. H.M.Mt.	3 6
		sempervirens .—Californian Red-	
		wood. H.M.Mt.	2 6

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.

- | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| BRAHEA. —(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia. | | CORYPHA. —(Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts on the top of this palm.) | |
| robusta. —Cotton or Railway Palm | from 2 6 | australis. (N.S.W., Cabbage Tree Palm.)—Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. | |
| The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.S. | | B.S. | from 2 6 |
| CIAMAEOPUS. —(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus. | | LATANIA. —(Its native name.) | |
| excelsa. —Fan palm | from 2 6 | borbonica. —A.B.M.P.S. ... from 2 6 | |
| humilis. —Hardy graceful, dwarf growing species from 2 6 | | Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan. | |
| Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere. | | MACROZAMIA. — | |
| COCOS. —(Coco, a monkey. The end of a cocoonut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.) | | spiralis. —The native Burrawang | from 2 6 |
| plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B. & S. only | 2 6 | PHOENIX. —(The Greek name.) | |
| Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens | from 2 6 | canariensis. —The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks | from 2 6 |
| | | dactylifera. (Date bearing.)—The true Date Palm | from 2 6 |
| | | reclinata. (Reclining.)—Referring to the curved trunk | from 2 6 |
| | | sylvestris | from 2 6 |
| | | The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside even in the cold districts. A.B.M.P.S. | |
| | | RHAPIS. —(Rhapis, a needle. The leaves are sharp pointed.) Japanese Bamboo Palm.) | |
| | | flabelliformis | from 5 0 |
| | | A very handsome and graceful palm. | |
| | | SEAFORTHIA. —(In honour of Lord Seaforth.) | |
| | | elegans. —N.S.W. Bangalow Palm | from 2 6 |
| | | Suitable for outdoor culture in B. & S. | |

Great Praise for Our Plants

The plants received are splendid, and your Catalogue so explicitly compiled that to rose-growers it is indeed an indispensable guide.—A.P.N., Brisbane, Queensland.

Columbia is a beauty. I have had some lovely blooms off it, and such a high perfume! Rose Marie is also a beautiful variety and a rich perfume, a splendid grower. I can recommend both to anyone in search of good roses.—W.W.A., Mansfield, Vic., 6th June, 1924.

The plants arrived in the usual splendid condition.—H.G.A., Port Pirie, S.A., 5th September, 1924.

The roses are fine, strong plants, and I am very pleased with them.—Mrs. H.N., Mudgee, 13th August, 1924.

Azaleas

The name comes from.—Azaleos; dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each; 21/- per dozen.

- A. de Vervaene, D.**—Deep rose.
- Alba Magna, S.**—Large white. Occasionally striped.
- Alba Plena, S.D.**—Pure white. Pink striped.
- Apollon, S.**—Red.
- Arlequin, S.**—White red stripes.
- Baron de Rothschild, D.**—Purplish violet.
- Baron de Vriere, S.**—Large white, green centre.
- Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.**—Pure white.
- Charmer, S.**—Bright Amaranth.
- Cocarde Orange, S.**—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
- Coloris Nova, S.**—Reddish violet.
- Comte de la Torre, S.**—Pink bordered white.
- Comtesse de Flanders, S.**—Bright rose.
- Concinna, S.**—Beautiful clear purple.
- Cordon Bleu, S.**—Purple.
- Dame Melanie, S.**—Bright pink margined with white.
- Daphne, D.**—Pure white. Sparingly striped with pink.
- Deutsche Perle, D.**—Pure white.
- Duc de Nassau, S.**—Red shaded violet.
- Duchess de Nassau, S.D.**—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.
- Emperor de Bresil, D.**—Rose banded with white, 2/6.
- Empress of India, S.D.**—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.
- Eugene Mazel, S.**—Bright red, shaded lilac.
- Eulalie Van Geert, S.**—Soft pink bordered white. A very dwarf variety.
- Helene Thelemann, D.**—Deep rose.
- Indica Alba, S.**—Pure white.
- Jullana, S.**—Red.
- Lady Poltimore, S.**—White.
- Madam A. d'Haene, S.D.**—Pink bordered with white.
- Madam Herman Siedel, S.D.**—Pure white.
- Madam Iris Lefebvre, D.**—Dark orange-red, banded and striped violet, 2/6.
- Madam J. Vervaene.**—Pale rose bordered with white, 2/6.
- Madam Paul de Schryver, D.**—Light pink with a faint tinge of rosy violet.
- Madam Vander Cruysen, D.**—Glossy rose, 2/6.
- Magnifica, S.**—Large, deep purple.
- Marquis of Lorne, S.**—Bright orange with saffron blotch.
- Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.**—White. Late flowering.
- Mortil, S.**—White shaded cream.
- Murasaki Riukiu, S.**—Very early, extra fine bright clear pink, large and striking.
- Murasaki Riukui Alba, S.**—Similar in shape to above; white in colour.
- Nicholas Schaurer, S.**—Brilliant metallic rose.
- Niobe, D.**—Pure white, 2/6.
- Orange Brilliant, S.**—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
- Pauline Mardner, S.D.**—Light rose.
- Perle de Gendbrugge, D.**—Double white.
- Phoebus, D.**—Vermilion orange.
- President A. de Haene.** Double rose, bordered white.
- President Raphael de Smit, D.**—Deep rose.
- Princess Charlotte, S.**—Beautiful rose.
- Purpureusces, S.**—Light purple.
- Refulgens, S.**—Red.
- Roi de Holland, S.**—Red.
- Schryveriana, S.D.**—Light pink bordered with white, 2/6.
- Sigismund Rucker, S.**—Rosy pink edged with white.
- Simon Mardner, D.**—Rich Ruby red.
- Sir Charles Napier, S.**—Bright pink.
- Souv. de Prince Albert, S.**—Salmon rose with broad white margin.
- Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.**—Crimson and violet.
- Splendide, D.**—Rich dark rosy crimson.
- Splendens, S.**—Rosy salmon.
- Stella, S.**—Rich orange scarlet.
- Vervaeneana, D.**—Rose, bordered snow white.
- Vervaeneana Rosea, D.**—Pink, 2/6.
- Vervaeneana Stuarti, D.**—Deep pink, very fine, 2/6.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes and as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. 2/- each; 21/- per dozen.

KURUME Double white.

" Pink.

" Double cherry blossom.

" Purplish rose.

" Pale rose.

" Pale salmon pink.

" Pinkish white.

" Deep rose.

KURUME Hinodegiri, crimson.

" Beni Giri, red.

" Kirishima, Brick red, like

Roi de Holland.

" Hatsu Giri (Amoena), purp-

lish red, flowers earlier

and for longer period

than other varieties.

" Rubicunda, red.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price 5/- each.

Bouvardias

1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost in A.M.P.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchil.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Coral Queen.—Deep pink, with white throat.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced, 1/6.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Eileen Beeston.—One of the best; pinkish heliotrope; very attractive.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good, 1/6.

Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Deliciously fragrant; dwarf, sturdy habit; large trusses of white flowers, 1/6.

Mrs. McCullough.—Very beautiful producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, 1/6.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

Cannas

1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each; 27/- per dozen.

Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top dressing, or mulching, during Summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. H.M.Mt.S.

LIST OF BEST SORTS ON APPLICATION.

Fuchsias

All the best Single and Double Varieties at 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.

Gerberas

No other flower has created quite the same stir in the last few years as the Gerbera, and since the introduction of Adnets hybrids they have improved both in quality and reputation and are known as one of the finest florists flowers available. The blooms are almost continuously produced on splendid long stems, last fully 10 days in water and possess a variety of colour to satisfy every taste.

The crowns of the plants should be placed just at the ground level or slightly above as if the soil works into the centre the plants soon die. The beds themselves are better if raised up as is usual for carnations.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, as too many short-petalled types and inferior colours have to be weeded out. Selected seedlings to colour. See illustration.

2/- each; 20/- per dozen.

Violets

We can supply the best varieties at:—

Single, 4d. each; 3/- per dozen. Double, 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.

A short time ago a friend of mine lent me your Catalogue, and I certainly must congratulate you on the production. It is the most complete and instructive catalogue I have yet seen, and should be a great assistance to amateur gardeners, particularly rose-growers, as most catalogues are very misleading.—D.K.S., Lismore.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your Catalogue. I have read it with interest, and am of opinion that you are doing the right kind of work for the rose public. Your patrons have the right to know the whole truth about the bushes they buy. We have a few Rose Catalogues in the United States that tell the whole truth about their roses—a very few.—Rev. J.A.B., Oglevee, Caldwell, Kansas, U.S.A.

Letters of Approval and Commendation

THE QUALITY AND DELIVERY OF PLANTS

I have much pleasure in letting you know that the roses I received from you in June are doing great work. Some have shoots 18 inches long, and are very healthy and quite up to expectations.—G.N., Junr., Sutherland, 1st September, 1924.

I thank you for the parcel of fine plants you sent. They arrived in first-class condition, as usual, and I expect them to go right ahead without a check.—H.E.N., Lismore, 9th July, 1924.

You will be pleased to know that I got the championship in the Parramatta Show with one of your Roses, John Davidson.—J.M., Parramatta, 19th March, 1924.

The Roses I purchased from you for myself and others last season have all turned out a great success.—A.H.M., New Lambton, April 28th, 1924.

The Roses arrived to-day in very good order. We are very pleased with the condition and growth of them.—H.A.P., Medina, via Orange, 13th Aug., 1924.

The roses I received from you last year have all done well, especially Betty Uprichard, which I am delighted with.—Mrs. M.C.P., Croydon, 16th July, 1924.

About 18 months ago I purchased some Roses from you, and have been very pleased with the results, for, in spite of the strong sea-breezes to which we are exposed, all have done remarkably well.—Mrs. G.M.P., Swansea, Tas., 31st March, 1924.

My customer was delighted with the excellent quality Roses, Liquidambar, and Boronia plants supplied by you.—E.R.P., Exeter, 22nd September, 1924.

The Roses you sent me are undoubtedly the finest plants it has ever been my lot to handle, and I have grown many varieties, but never before have I seen healthier or better-grown plants.—W.J.T.P., Coledale.

We had our Spring Show last Saturday. I got H.C. for six roses, of which two blooms were from plants received from you in July. It is good going to get show blooms in about ten weeks from planting.—H.E.N., Lismore.

You will be glad to hear that I have had some of the finest blooms I have ever seen from your plants, notably Hadley, E. Somerset, and Madame Butterfly.—H.B.N., Sydney.

I have much pleasure in letting you know that the Roses I received from you in June are doing great work: some have shoots 18 inches long, and are very healthy, and are quite up to expectations.—G.N., Caringbah.

My customer was delighted with the excellent quality Roses and plants supplied by you. All plants are doing well.—E.R.P., Exeter.

I am very pleased with the whole parcel, as the stock is good, and opened up in first class order.—L.F.P., Kenmore.

The parcel of Climbing Roses reached me in good order. The roses are very fine, strong plants, and I am more than pleased with them.—Mrs. H.N., Mudgee.

Out of both lots of Roses I obtained from you I did not lose one. They are all blooming wonderfully at present, and are greatly admired.—Mrs. G.M., Junee.

The Rose plants arrived on 31st May, in good order and condition. They are a fine lot of plants, and I am well satisfied with them.—J.J.B., Blacktown.

The Roses that we got from you two years ago have made marvellous growth, particularly Sachsengruss.—Mrs. E.W., West Maitland.

I have opened parcels of Roses from all States in Australia, also Ireland; never have I seen a parcel which called for admiration such as the parcel just received from your firm.—E.F.G., Melbourne, Vic.

Roses, as per invoice of 12th inst., to hand in fine condition, and I now look forward to seeing their blooms.—R.S., Strathfield.

I have been growing Roses for twenty-five years, but I never saw any make better growth or give more satisfaction than those I got from you in June last. Well-rooted, shapely and sturdy, they quickly established themselves, and already have given me some excellent blooms.—E.D., Frederickton.

Very many thanks for the Roses you sent. They are a particularly fine lot of plants.—Mrs. A.S., North Sydney.

The plants that I got from you last season are growing well, and some of them have been in my winning lot at different Shows.—G.J.S., Red Hill, Qld.

Herewith I have pleasure in enclosing cheque for the Roses, which came to hand in splendid condition, and I am very satisfied with their robust appearance.—W.S., Arncliffe.

The Roses and Hydrangeas you sent me two months ago have made wonderful growth, and are now carrying plenty of buds.—H.E.N., Lismore, 15th September, 1924.

The plants I received from you last year, considering it was so late in the season, have done very well.—J.H.M., Sandgate, Qld., 18th May, 1924.

I received your 1924 Catalogue, for which I thank you. It has proved very interesting and informative, and indicates what an immense amount of trouble and research you make to produce such a chatty and practical little handbook upon the Queen of Flowers.—J.G.A., Bendigo, Vic.

To be frank, I read over your Rose Encyclopædia more than any book or paper I get. Pardon me, it is not a common or garden catalogue, by any means. It is just what I have named it. A work containing true information on roses.—R.A.N., Hong Kong.

COMMENTS ON OUR CATALOGUE

Many thanks for your Catalogue. It is one of the most informative I have seen, and is almost as good as a plant dictionary. You are to be congratulated. The photos, too, are very fine.—E. E. Pescott, Dept. of Agric., Melb.

I have looked carefully through the Catalogue, and consider your descriptions and comments very good.—E.M., Portland Nurseries, Shrewsbury, Eng.

Your Catalogue of roses reached me this morning, and I spent nearly an hour of great enjoyment reading it. Let me send you my congratulations on the Catalogue itself. Some of our rose-growers issue interesting lists, but yours is by far the best Rose Catalogue which has come my way, and I shall find it very useful. I had no idea that rose-growing has been taken up in Australia with such energy and success.—Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt., Oxon, Eng.

Best of all, I received the Catalogue, which was a great pleasure. The reading was most interesting and instructive. At last I hope we have struck a firm of rose-lovers, as well as rose-growers. For years I have been trying roses recommended and "cracked up" by Catalogues, with the result that I have had many failures, and often years of disappointment—the growth and character of the roses being quite unsuited to this climate and soil.—J.H., Braidwood, N.S.W.

I am sending along a few random suggestions about your last Catalogue, which I consider an excellent production. A catalogue such as yours has been a long-felt want. Had such a work been in existence when I started rose-growing, I should have saved much money and time by being properly directed in my choice of rose plants. I strongly recommend your Catalogue to all my friends.—J.M., Parramatta, N.S.W.

I appreciate your Catalogue very much. It is nicely got up, and is very satisfactory all round. Anyone who cannot pick out from it what he wants in the way of roses, etc., should go to sleep again.—F.S., Levuka, Fiji.

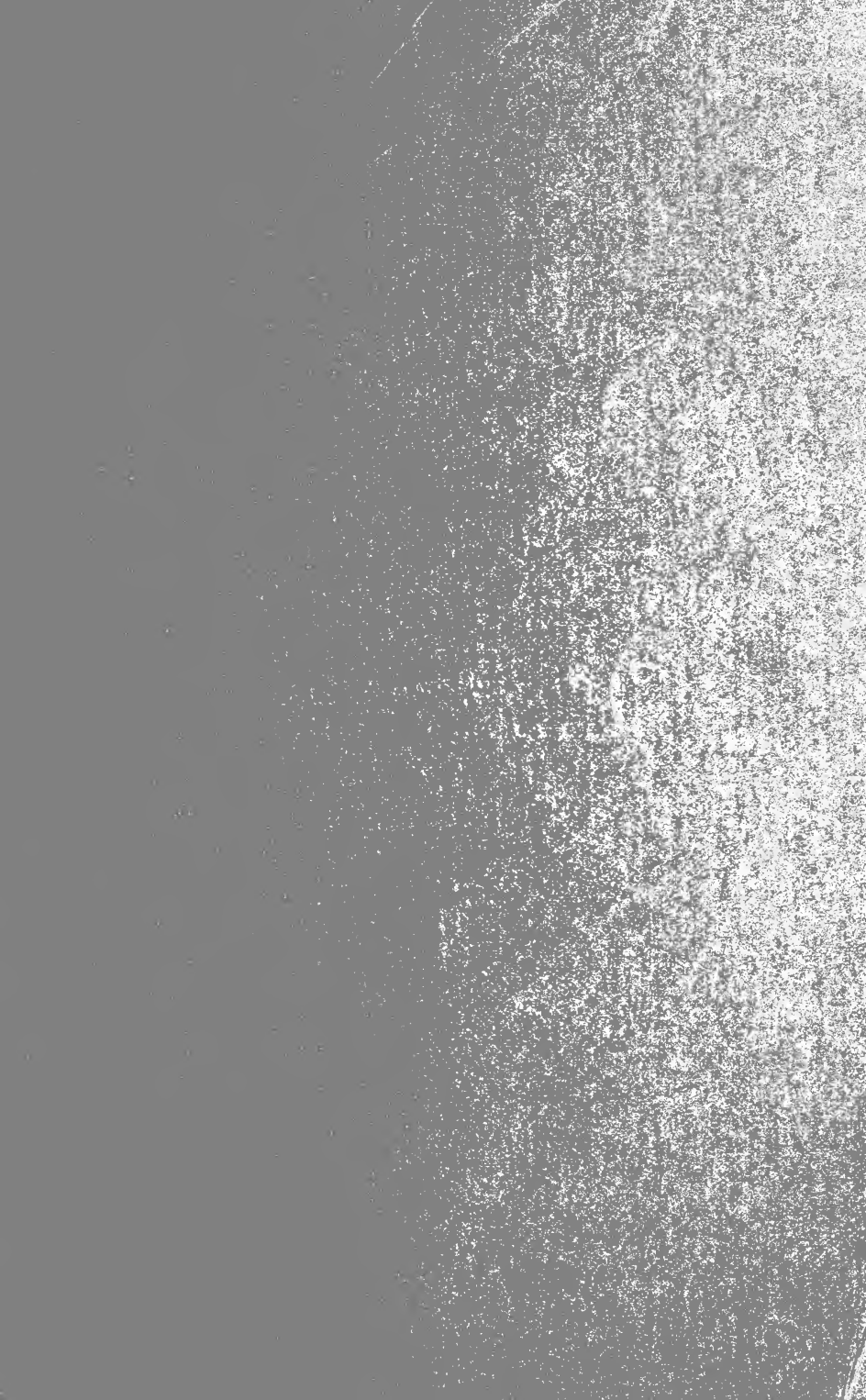
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